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THE

STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES.

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STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES

EDITED FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BY

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LATE FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
EDITOR OF PINDAR.

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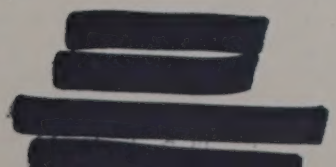

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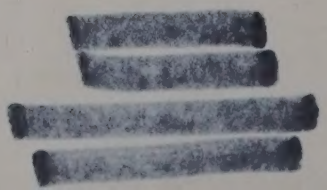

INTRODUCTION.

THE main objects of this work are—*first*, to enable the 'English reader' to find out the meaning and history of the foreign words and phrases which occur so frequently in English literature; *secondly*, to register the increase of the English vocabulary directly due to the adoption and naturalisation of foreign words since the introduction of printing; *thirdly*, to record all English words of foreign origin which have retained or reverted to their native form. The smallness of the staff and the small number of contributors have made it inevitable that these objects should not be fully attained and that the work should be uneven, but it is hoped that the attempts may be found to have met with a satisfactory measure of success. More than 50 per cent. (*i.e.* more than 6400) of the articles of the Dictionary and Supplement are devoted to the first object, which is popular; while the general public cannot fail to find very many of the remaining articles both useful and interesting even if the second and third objects above mentioned be not widely appreciated.

The term "Anglicised" has been taken to mean (*a*) 'borrowed and wholly or partly naturalised', as *amity, bagatelle, calibre, calico, elegant, flummery, potato*; (*b*) 'used in English literature without naturalisation' (often, however, with more or less mispronunciation), as *amour* (Mod.), *café, embonpoint, enfant terrible, flotilla, genius, non compos mentis, onus probandi*; (*c*) 'familiarised by frequent quotation', such as *revenons à nos moutons, littera scripta manet, omne ignotum pro magnifico est, ora pro nobis*, which are not Anglicised at all in the strict application of the term, but which it is convenient to include with such phrases as *à tort et à travers, amende honorable, enfant terrible, non compos mentis, onus probandi.*

Several hundred carefully selected books have been read for the purpose of collecting the literary materials upon which the best part of the work is based.

When the University of Cambridge, in 1882, accepted the bequest of £5000 left by the late Mr J. F. Stanford to be employed in the production of a dictionary of "Anglicised Words and Phrases", the notes and collections made by Mr Stanford himself with a view to such a work were carefully examined. Mr Stanford's interpretation of the term "Anglicised" was found to be very free, in fact equivalent to that given above.

The following Scheme, which fairly represents Mr Stanford's views of the scope of the work which he desired to found, was drawn up by a committee appointed by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, the editor being responsible only for the examples. The Rev. Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. R. L. Bensly, Mr Aldis Wright, and Dr J. P. Postgate took part in the preparation of the Scheme.

Scheme.

It is proposed that this Dictionary, while not professedly including technical terms, embrace:—

1. All words and phrases of non-European origin[1] found in English literature, if borrowed *directly* (with or without change of sound or form) from non-European languages:

e.g. Words: *bulbul, bungalow, coffee, fellah, gobang, guinea, khaki, kismet, mahogany, pasha, ratan, proa, sago, selictar, seraph, shwanpan, sofa, tatty, toddy, tomahawk, tom-tom, ukase, umiack, vizier, waddie, wigwam, zenana.*

[1] Under "words and phrases", throughout this Scheme, are included (*a*) such foreign proper names as are frequently used as common words, and words formed from foreign proper names, and (*b*) frequently cited foreign proverbs and short epigrammatic sentiments:

e.g. (*a*) Names, &c.: *Alexander, Bordeaux, cicerone, Hector, Machiavellian, Mentor, pasquinade, philippic, shaloon, Sybarite, tontine, Vandal, vestal, volt, Zolaism.*

(*b*) Phrases: *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte, cosa fatta capo ha, ohne Hast ohne Rast, omne ignotum pro magnifico est.*

2. All Latin and Greek words which retain their original form[2], and all Latin and Greek phrases, in use in English literature:

e.g. Words: *animal, anemone, antennae, aroma, augur, epitome, genius, habitat, index, medium, omnibus, pallor, paraphernalia, phalanx, premium, radius, ratio, scoria, sinciput, siren, thesis, toga, tribunal, vertigo, zeugma.*

Phrases: *ad amussim, deus ex machina, flagrante delicto, hoc age, particeps criminis, per annum, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, vade mecum, viva voce, ariston men hudor, hoi polloi, hysteron proteron,* παθήματα μαθήματα, *τὸ πᾶν.*

[2] That is *in general* their original spelling:

e.g. *Aloe, conclave,* &c., keep their old spelling but have lost their last syllable. We pronounce *query* and *quaere, ether* and *aether, sulphur* and *sulfur* identically, so that *query, ether, sulphur* keep their form with altered spelling. Such cases are rare. In most cases words which retain the original spelling of the Latin or Greek termination will be included. Words borrowed directly from Greek, as *anaesthesia, hydrophobia,* are regarded as unaltered in spite of the Latin method of transliteration.

3. All words and phrases borrowed directly from modern European[3] languages excepting French:

e.g. Words: *antic, barouche, droitzschka, Ewigkeit, floe, fresco, frowe, geyser, guerilla, palaver, passado, polka, poodle, quass, ranche, regatta, roster, schnapps, senhora, veneer, waltz, yacht, Zeitgeist.*

N.B. Turkish is regarded as non-European.

Phrases: *alla moderna, che sara sara, ragione del stato, rosso antico, se non è vero è ben trovato, volti subito, auf wiedersehen, Sturm und Drang.*

[3] Including modern importations from the Celtic dialects which still survive in Great Britain:
e.g. *acushla, cairn, capercailzie, cromlech, dolmen, eric, gillie, kerne, loch, shebeen, shillelagh, skean, teague, Tory.*

4. All words and phrases borrowed from the French which retain the French pronunciation[4]:

e.g. Words: *chignon, coup, ennui, espièglerie, gendarme, jardinière, lorgnette, naïveté, penchant, razzia, soupçon, viveur; vol-au-vent.*

Phrases: *à outrance, cul de sac, de rigueur, enfant terrible, je ne sais quoi, noblesse oblige, revenons à nos moutons, sauve qui peut, tableau vivant, tour de force.*

[4] Words which approximately retain a definite characteristic French pronunciation of one prominent syllable or more will be included:
e.g. *aigrette, bagatelle, chagrin, chevron, envelope, guitar, hotel, ormolu, prestige, terreen.*

5. All words borrowed from French, Latin, and Greek, since the introduction of printing, whether now altered[5] or but imperfectly naturalised and now obsolete.

[5] That is, (*a*) all words borrowed from the French, which, having apparently come into use after A.D. 1470 (for 1471), are found in French form before A.D. 1612 (chosen so as to include Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary), or afterwards in French form in italics, &c., though their form or pronunciation or both be now altered; (*b*) all changed Latin and Greek words whose original form is found not earlier than 1470.
e.g. (*a*) *cab, kickshaws, passport, scene, sequel, synod, toupee, vivify*; (*b*) *centaur, pyramid, syntax, tetrastich.*

The work shall not professedly include dialectic forms.

An asterisk is to be prefixed to every article for which materials were found in Mr Stanford's collections, which materials in many cases consist of a number of extracts from periodical literature and newspapers. An asterisk is also to be prefixed to all quotations taken from Mr Stanford's collections.

Articles which deal with the fifth section of the Scheme have presented most serious difficulties, the words in question having been let alone by nearly all the few voluntary contributors, so that illustrative quotations have fallen seriously short just where they were in many respects most important. In very many cases there has been danger of including words which ought to be excluded because they prove to be, or will eventually prove to be, Middle English; as there is—with the notable exception of the New English Dictionary (*A—Consigner* and *E—Every*) edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray and Mr Henry Bradley—no full register of Middle English words derived from Latin and French. Consequently, as the Stanford *E* was worked off before the Part *E—Every* of the New English Dictionary came out, five words which have been included prove to have been found in Middle English, namely, *emblem, evacuation, evacue, evagation, evaporation.* However, only two instances of *evacue* (from the same author) are given in the Middle English

period, and only one instance of the four other words*. It is therefore possible that about 30 words would have been wrongly inserted up to *Cassz* but for the information supplied by the New English Dictionary. It appears also that *elope* should have been excluded as a case of *adaptation* from Anglo-French instead of being included according to the previously current derivation from Dutch. On the other hand, *efforce* (sb.), *efforce* (vb), *elegance*, *epilogation*, *equipare*, *erode*, *erosion*, and *esquadron* ought all probably to have been added under the fifth section of the Stanford Scheme to the 72 items of the kind which have been treated in the Stanford Dictionary between *E—Every*. The nouns ending in *-or* which have become or are becoming identical in spelling with Latin nominative forms in *-or*—such as *actor*, *administrator*, *contributor*, *error*, *honor*, *minor*, *posterior*, *sponsor*—have proved particularly troublesome, as many of them were Middle English derivatives from Anglo-French or French, and it seemed only fair to the public to take such merely English derivatives as *abrogator*, *alliterator*, *commiserator*, which, as to form, range with the words which come directly from Latin nominatives in *-or* or ultimately from accusatives in *-orem*. The indebtedness of the Stanford Dictionary to the New English Dictionary (up to *Cassz*) and to other dictionaries is especially heavy with regard to these words and those treated under the fifth section of the Scheme, both as to illustrative quotations and items of vocabulary (possibly 10 per cent. of the latter being due to the New English Dictionary up to *Cassz*). This portion of the work has been the least satisfactory, but still in many of the articles in question there has been compensatory success in supplementing previous researches, as for instance under *abarre*, †*abatement*, †*abbreviator*, *abdicator*, †*abettor*, †*abstersive*, †*acceptance*, *accorage*, *accrue*, †*accumulator*, †*adage*, †*adhere*, *adjournment*, †*adulterator*, †*aggregator*, *ample*, *amplitude*, *amity*, *amusement*, *anatomist*, *animator*, *annotator*, *anomal*, *anterior*, *antiphonal*, *aper(i)tive*, *apostrophe* (Gram.), *appetitive*, *architector*, *architrave*, *artifice*, *artist*, *atheism*, *attentive*, *attractive*, *ball*, *cannonade*, *cataplasm*, *catarrh*, *cavalry*, *cavezon*, *censor*, *cerote*, *citadel*, *citron*, *cornice*, *director*, *emigrator*, *epithem*, *epode*, *equipage*, *escalade*, *esmotion*, *esplanade*, *estafette*, *estimator*, *etiquette*, *exiture*, *expulse*, *facility*, *falsify*, *fruition*, *gallery*, &c.

In cases of doubt whether a word is of French or Latin origin, it has been assumed that ecclesiastical words and words which occur first (so far as the incomplete evidence suggests) in translations from the Latin are rather adapted from Latin than adopted from French, and such words have accordingly been excluded. Words which are adapted from Latin, Greek, and French, are regarded as English coinages, following English models, the original adapter or adapters being no doubt in many cases quite unconscious that a fresh item was being added to the English vocabulary. Such adapted forms which made their first appearance in English dress are not included in this work, which professes to deal only with words and phrases which have appeared in foreign garb in English literature.

With regard to exotic words‡—such rare specimens as are explained when used have been, as a rule, excluded; except in the case of names of vehicles, vessels, implements, coins, and commodities, which have no English names and seemed likely to be imported. For instance, *jinrikisha* was admitted long before the correspondence in the daily papers on the feasibility of introducing jinrikishas into London.

The editor and those who have given help in the revision have in very many cases

* The following table shows the dates of the one or two earliest 'Stanford' quotations for these words and of Mr Bradley's two or three earliest quotations:

emblem	1589. 1598 St.	*c.* 1430, 1601	N.E.D.
evacuation	1533 St.	*c.* 1400, 1532	N.E.D.
evacue	1541 St.	*c.* 1400, *c.* 1400, 1541	N.E.D.
evagation	1502 St.	*c.* 1425, 1502	N.E.D.
evaporation	1533 St.	1398, 1533	N.E.D.

† For these words see also the Supplement.

‡ That is to say, words which have been neither wholly nor partially naturalised; such as names of foreign institutions, of articles which are unknown in Great Britain, or only seen in museums and collections, of foreign offices and dignities, &c., and foreign words which are seldom or never used except by writers addicted to interlarding their pages with foreign words and phrases.

had to trust to their memory to decide whether an exotic word or a phrase for which no quotation or only one had been found was sufficiently common in literature to be taken, and again they have often had to divine whether a word or phrase seemed likely to become more common than it was, so far as they knew, at the time it was under consideration. It would have been an endless and useless task to record all the words by which modern travellers and novelists have sought to give 'local coloring' to their narratives, such as numerous native words meaning 'milk', 'meat', 'rice', 'grass', 'horse', 'father', 'priest', &c., which have not been and are never likely to be Anglicised or to become familiar in English speech or literature. It has been thought well to omit geographical names applied only or mainly in trade to exports or in finance to stocks and shares; such as *Demerara* (sugar).

Many of the words which have been treated have severally developed in English a group of derivatives. No notice has been taken of such derivatives; e.g. *ĕcho* and *naïve* have been treated, but not *echo*, vb., *echoic*, *echoless*, *echoy*, *naïvely*, *naïvety*.

A great many technical terms, which are employed in the fine arts, architecture, the drama, history, music, and rhetoric, appear with comparative frequency in general literature. Such terms therefore have been more freely admitted than terms relating to other arts and sciences.

The Syndics of the University Press, who settled the form and method of the Stanford Dictionary, decided to confine the etymology in the main to the indication of the language from which a word or phrase has been borrowed and of its native form and meaning, unless there was some *fresh* light to be thrown upon a derivation. Accordingly there are not very many full etymological paragraphs, but several of those which have been given will be found interesting, *viz.* those under *Abdalli*, *abdat*, *Abracadabra*, *Alchochoden*, *alerce*, *aliquot*, *almuten*, *avast*, *burgoo*, *chemist*, *complot*, *elixir*, *fanal*, *hubbub*, *sentinel*, *stockade*, *tornado*, while the assignment of a word to its native tongue supported by the illustrative quotations often corrects current derivations. For instance, many words hitherto derived from French have been assigned to Italian or Spanish; e.g. *comrade*, *crimson*, *scimetar*.

With regard to forms in *-ado*, it is in many cases difficult to determine whether a noun is borrowed from a Spanish form in *-ada* or an Italian form in *-ada* (Mod. It. *-ata*). Mr R. Seymour Conway has supplied a reference to W. Meger in Gröher's *Grundr. d. Roman. Spr.*, p. 530, § 69. These earlier Italian *-ada*'s have hitherto been ignored by English etymologists, though Florio gives several, e.g. *panada*, *pomada*, *scalada* (as well as *panata*, *pomata*, *scalata*), *frisada*, *rodomontada*. It is therefore almost certain that there were once in Italian the forms *gambada*, *stoccada*, *strappada*, and possibly *passada*, &c. In the 15th and 16th, and even the 17th and 18th centuries, unaccented Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian *a*'s were often turned into *o*'s in English loan-words, as in the forms *bagatello*, *bardello*, *barrico*, *berlino*, *bonano*, *borasco*, *botargo*, *chopine*, *comrade*, *grotto*, *hollock*, *junto*, *montero*, *potato*, *primero*, *salvo* (artillery), *stockade*, *tobacco*, *tobardillo*, *umbrello*, *visto*.

The accentuation of naturalised words has been approximately indicated by using – to represent an unaccented syllable, ′ to represent an accented syllable, ″ to represent a comparatively strongly accented syllable. If the mark ′ or ″ be repeated with regard to the pronunciation of one word, it is not implied that the two stresses are quite equal, nor is it implied that all syllables marked as unaccented have precisely the same stresslessness.

About 100,000 illustrative quotations with dates and references have been collected, over 30,000 having been supplied by voluntary contributors, and of the total amount some 40,000 have been used. The date of composition or first publication is placed

before a quotation. The date of the edition used (if not the first) is placed in brackets after the reference; in the case of reprints the date of the edition reprinted (if not the first) is placed before the reference.

Quotations from general literature which have been taken from other dictionaries have been specially acknowledged except in a few awkward cases (*e.g.* when a correction has been made upon verification) and perhaps in two or three instances (one has been discovered) through oversight. Indebtedness to dictionaries in respect of quotations from other dictionaries, cyclopaedias, glossaries, and works for which full indexes or concordances are available has not been specially acknowledged. A few such quotations or references are due to the New English Dictionary and to Prof. Skeat's Etymological Dictionary. Up to *Cassz* a very large number of literary quotations has been borrowed from the New English Dictionary, most of which have been specially acknowledged; and the editor is also indebted to that colossal and admirable work for several Old French forms, for the suggestion of some books, and for the names and addresses of persons likely to help. The high standard of excellence set by this work must influence all succeeding dictionaries relating to the English language, in sundry ways which it is not easy to specify in a short compass. The late Col. Yule's *Hobson-Jobson* has been a great help in the treatment of Anglo-Indian words. In the etymological treatment of Persian and Semitic words Prof. W. Robertson Smith has supplied almost everything of value; while the Rev. G. W. Collins gave useful assistance in this branch at the outset of the work. Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary and the 'Century' Dictionary have continually been consulted with advantage.

For careful revision and very many valuable suggestions the editor is under great obligations to Dr Henry Jackson (Trinity College, Cambridge); Prof. W. Robertson Smith (Christ's College, Cambridge); Mr R. J. Whitwell (Kendal); and to the Readers of the University Press.

Illustrative quotations from the following contributors are gratefully acknowledged:— From the Rev. J. Pierson, D.D. (Librarian of Alma College, Michigan, U.S.A.), about 12,000; from the Rev. W. H. Beckett (Chelmsford), over 4000; from Miss R. H. Busk, over 3000; from Mr J. Randall, over 2000; from the Rev. Dr A. Smythe Palmer (Woodford) and the Rev. Benjamin Talbot (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.), over 1000 each; from the Rev. H. Thurston, S.J. (St Asaph), Mr F. G. F. Hutt, Mr R. J. Whitwell, Mr R. F. Sketchley (West Kensington), Miss Foxall (Edgbaston, Birmingham), Miss Gunning (Cambridge), several hundred each; from Dr J. A. H. Murray, Dr F. J. Furnivall, Dr Henry Phillips, Junr. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.), Miss Haig (Stirling), Mrs Stuart (Edinburgh), Miss Wilkinson (Cambridge), over 100 each; from the Rev. J. Smallpeice (St Bees, Carnforth), about 100; together with smaller quantities from Mr G. L. Apperson (Wimbledon), Mr J. Dykes Campbell (Kensington Gore), Dr R. S. Charnock (New Thornton Heath, Surrey), Mrs Damant (Cowes), Mr H. Johnson (Cambridge), Mr J. Y. Johnson (Funchal, Madeira), the Rev. W. J. Löwenberg (Bury, Lancs.), the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (Oxford), Mr M. Pearson (Frisby-on-the-Wreke, Leicester), Miss Margaret Westmacott, Mr R. J. Whitely (Plymouth), the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson (Dollar).

Prof. J. E. B. Mayor (St John's College, Cambridge) has kindly permitted the editor to use two richly annotated editions of Johnson's Dictionary.

Information on special points has been kindly furnished by Mr E. G. Browne, the Rev. Prof. G. F. Browne, Miss R. H. Busk, Prof. E. B. Cowell, the Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, Prof. T. McKenny Hughes, Dr A. H. Mann, the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (*Irish etymologies*), Prof. J. H. Middleton, Prof. A. Newton, Mrs Salmon, the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. Sir T. F. Wade, K.C.B., Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P. (the Attorney-General), Prof. C. E. Wilson, Sir H. T. Wood, K.C.B., Mr W. Aldis Wright, and others.

The editor's assistant, Mr F. G. F. Hutt, has displayed quite a genius for the kind of work, and his able and enthusiastic help has proved throughout of the highest value.

The Dictionary, including the Supplement, contains 12,798 articles (which treat of 13,018 words and phrases) and 2708 cross-references. The 12,798 articles are concerned with 10,927 words, 1813 phrases, and 278 quotations, proverbs, or maxims. The distinction between 'word' and 'phrase' has been in many cases arbitrary, as also, in fewer instances, has been that between 'phrase' and 'quotation'.

The 13,018 words and phrases comprise:—

French*	2617	Turkish, &c.	147
Latin*	3797	Aramaic, Ethiopic, Hebrew	133
Greek*	495	Dravidian	31
Italian	1199	Malay	47
Spanish	716	Russian	48
Portuguese	153	Chinese	25
Dutch	155	Japanese	27
German	205	African	31
Scandinavian	33	American Indian, &c.	81
Celtic	113	Various languages from which only a few words are taken...	134
Hindoo	336		
Sanskrit	32		
Persian	162		
Arabic	225	English* (from French 1380; from Latin ... 653; from Greek... 43) ...	2076

* The French words which have not been naturalised, and the Latin and Greek words which have kept or reverted to their native form, are here classed separately from words derived from French or Latin, which have been altered or naturalised; as very many words of the class in question are homologous with words which have been introduced too early or too late to be included in this work (see p. vii.). Words borrowed from other languages, whether adopted or adapted, are all counted together.

SOME ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

A. D. ..... = Anno Domini.
A. V. ..... = Authorised Version.
abl., *abl.* ..... = ablative.
abs., *abs.* ..... = absolute.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abstr. ..... = abstract.
abt. ..... = about.
acc., *acc.* ..... = accusative.
act., act. ..... = active.
adj., adj. ..... = adjective.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
Afr. ..... = African.
aft. ..... = after.
Alch. ..... = Alchemy.
Amer. ..... = American.
Anat. ..... = Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = Antiquities.
App. ..... = Appendix.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Aram. ..... = Aramaic.
Archæol. ..... = Archæology.
Archit. ..... = Architecture.
art. ..... = article.
Astrol. ..... = Astrology.
Astron. ..... = Astronomy.
attrib., attrib. ..... = attributively.

B. C. ..... = Before Christ.
Beau. and Fl. ..... = Beaumont and Fletcher.
bef. ..... = before.
Beng. ..... = Bengali.
Bibliogr. ..... = Bibliography.
Bk. ..... = Book.
Bot. ..... = Botany.
Bot. ..... = Botanical.
Braz. ..... = Brazilian.

C. ..... = *Century Dictionary*, edited by Prof. W. D. Whitney.
c. ..... = century.
C. E. D. ..... = *Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary.*
Camd. Soc. ..... = Camden Society.
Cant. ..... = Canto.
Carib. ..... = Caribbean.
cc. ..... = centuries.
cf. ..... = compare (*confer*).
ch. ..... = chapter.
Chem. ..... = Chemistry.
Chin. ..... = Chinese.
Class. ..... = Classical.
collect. ..... = collectively.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
combin. ..... = combination.
compar., compar. ..... = comparative.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
Cotgr. ..... = Cotgrave, *French and English Dictionary* (1611).

d. ..... = died.
Dan. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
Davies ..... = Davies, *Supplemental English Glossary* (1881).
def., def. ..... = definite.
demonstr., demonstr. = demonstrative.
deriv. ..... = derivative.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.

E. ..... = East, Eastern.
e.g., e.g. ..... = exempli gratia ('for example').
Eccl., Eccles., *Eccles.* = Ecclesiastical.
Ed. ..... = Edition.
Egypt. ..... = Egyptian.
Electr. ..... = Electric, Electrical.
Eng. ..... = English.
Entom. ..... = Entomology.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
Eth. ..... = Ethiopic.
etym. ..... = etymology.

Fairholt ..... = Fairholt, *Costume in England* (1846).
Fam. ..... = Family.
fem. ..... = feminine.
fl. ..... = flourished.
Florio ..... = Florio, *World of Words* (1598).
fol. ..... = folio.
Fortif. ..... = Fortification.
Fr. ..... = French.
fr. ..... = from.

Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen., gen. ..... = genitive.
Geol. ..... = Geology.

Ger. = German.
gerund. = gerundive.
Gk. = Greek.
Gram. = Grammar.

Halliwell = Halliwell, *Edition of Nares' Glossary* (1876).
Heb. = Hebrew.
Hind. = Hindoo.
Hist. = History.
Hortic. = Horticulture.

i. e., i. e. = id est ('that is').
ib. = ibidem ('in the same place', in the same work).
imperat. = imperative.
Ind. = Indian.
ind. = indicative.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = infinitive.
interj. = interjection.
intr. = intransitive.
Introd. = Introduction.
Ir. = Irish.
It. = Italian.

J. = Johnson, *Dictionary of the English Language* (1755).
Jap. = Japanese.
Jodrell = Jodrell, *Philology of the English Language* (1820).

L. = Latham, *Edition of Todd's Johnson's Dictionary* (1866).
l. c. = locus citatus ('the passage quoted'), loco citato ('in the passage quoted').
Lat. = Latin.
Leg. = Legal.
Lib. = Liber ('book').
Lit. = Literature.
lit. = literally.
Log. = Logic.
LXX. = Septuagint.

Mahr. = Mahratta.
Malay. = Malayalam.
marg. = margin.
masc. = masculine.
Math. = Mathematics.
Med. = Medieval.
Med. = Medicine.
Metall. = Metallurgy.
metaph. = metaphorically.
Mid. = Middle.
Mil. = Military.
Mod. = Modern.
Mongol. = Mongolian.
Mus. = Music.
Mythol. = Mythology.

N. = North, Northern.
N. & Q. = *Notes and Queries.*
N. E. D. = *New English Dictionary*, edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley, Esq., M.A.
Nares = Nares, *Glossary* (1822).

Nat. Order = Natural Order.
neut., neut. = neuter.
No. = number (*numero*).
Norm. = Norman.
Numismat. = Numismatics.

Obs., obs. = obsolete.
orig. = originally.
Ornith. = Ornithology.

Palsgr. = Palsgrave, *Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse* (1530).
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
perf. = perfect.
Pers. = Persian.
pers. = person.
Peru. = Peruvian.
Pharm. = Pharmacopoeia.
Philol. = Philology.
Philos. = Philosophy.
phr. = phrase.
Physic. Geog. = Physical Geography.
Physiol. = Physiology.
pl., pl. = plural.
Poet. = Poetical.
Port. = Portuguese.
pr. = printed.
Pref. = Preface.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
prob. = probably.
pron. = pronoun.
pronom. = pronominal.
Pros. = Prosody.
Prov. = Provençal.
Pt. = Part.

q. v., q. v. = quod vide ('which see').
qq. v., qq. v. = quae vide ('which see', of more than one reference).
quot. = quotation.
quott. = quotations.

R. = Richardson, *English Dictionary* (1836—7).
R. V. = Revised Version.
reflex. = reflexive.
Rhet. = Rhetoric.
r° = recto.
Rom. = Roman.
Russ. = Russian.

S. = South, Southern.
s. v. = sub verbo ('under the word').
sb., sb. = substantive.
Sc. = Scotch.
sc. = scilicet ('supply').
Scand. = Scandinavian.
Sci. = Science.
Sclav. = Sclavonic.
Shaks. = Shakspeare.
sig. = signature.
sing., sing. = singular.
Skt. = Sanskṛit.

Soc. ..... = Society.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
spec. ..... = special, specially.
specif. ..... = specifically.
Spens. ..... = Spenser.
St. ..... = Stanford.
subj. ..... = subjunctive.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Swed. ..... = Swedish.
Syr. ..... = Syrian.

T. ..... = Todd, *Edition of Johnson's Dictionary* (1818).
techn. ..... = technical, -ally.
Test. ..... = Testament.
Teut. ..... = Teutonic.
Theatr. ..... = Theatrical.
Theol. ..... = Theology.
Tr. ..... = Translation of.
tr. ..... = translation.
trans. ..... = transitive.
Turk. ..... = Turkish.

U. S. ..... = United States.

v. l. ..... = varia lectio ('variant reading').
vb., vb. ..... = verb.
vbl. ..... = verbal.
v° ..... = verso.
Vol. ..... = Volume.
vv. ll. ..... = variae lectiones ('variant readings').

W. ..... = Webster, *English Dictionary* (1880, 1890).
W. ..... = West, Western.
Wks., *Wks.* ..... = Works.

Yule ..... = Yule-Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson* (1886).

ZDMG ..... = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.
Zool. ..... = Zoology.

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* ..... *implies* (before an article or quotation) commented upon or illustrated by the late Mr J. F. Stanford.
— ..... = (before a quotation) same date and book as the previous quotation.
— ..... = (after a quotation) by the same author as the previous quotation.
= ..... *denotes* 'equivalent to' or 'meaning'.
* ..... *implies* (before or on both sides of a word in an article) that the form is unrecorded.
ʿ ..... = Semitic *ain*, when not used as an ordinary inverted comma.

ERRATA.

à la mode 3, quot. 1727 :—For 'Purient' read 'Prurient'; and for 'III.' read 'ch. xii. § 3'.

accedence :—Insert '[N. E. D.]' after last quot.

adaulet :—For last word of article read ''*adālat*'.

Alfurcan, quot. 1665 :—For '*ib.*' read 'Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*'

beegah, 4th and 5th lines of article :—Transpose 'former' and 'latter'.

ben trovato :—For '**si**' read '**se**'.

camisado :—For 'Oudin' read 'Minsheu'.

capias :—For quot. under date 1608 read 'Do but send out your *Iterum Summoneas* | Or *capias vt legatum* to attach | And bring him *viua voce*, tongue to tongue'.

caste, 5th line of article :—For '*Kshetriyas*' read '*Kshatriyas*'.

certi finis :—For '**finis**' read '**fīnēs**', and delete bracket.

chetvert, 2nd line of article :—For '3' read '6'.

chicane, last line but one of article :—For '*changān*' read '*chaugān*'.

cioppino :—For 'Lat.' read 'It.'

cremona[2] :—For '*Krumhorn*' read '*Krummhorn*'.

disembogue, I. 2 :—Delete quot. 1658.

Eden :—For '*Ēden*' read ''*ēden*'.

estacade[2] :—Delete article.

eta[2], 5th line of article :—For 'open' read 'close'.

frowe :—For '*vruow*' read '*vrouw*'.

galère, 3rd line of article :—For 'has' read 'had'.

hadjee :—Transfer quott. dated 1623, 1684, 1717 to **khodja**.

hanoum :—For '*khanūm*' read '*khānam*'.

P. 443/2 :—For last line read 'hoja: Turk. or Pers. See **khodja** or **khoja**'.

inferior, I. 2 :—Transfer quot. dated 1596 to I. 1.

la spada :—For 'Sp.' read 'It.'

modéré :—After '*sb.* :' add 'Fr. :'.

ouvrier :—After '*adj.* :' add 'Fr. :'.

rus in urbe :—For 'Late Lat.' read 'Lat.'; and add to definition 'a country-house in a city. See Martial, 12, 57, 21'.

THE STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES.

a, *prep.*: It.: 'to, according to, on, in, for, with'. See It. phrases beginning with **a** (not **à** or **ā**), **al, alla** (**a la**).

a, *prep.*: Sp.: 'to, according to, on, in, with'. See Sp. phrases beginning with **a** (not **à** or **ā**), **al, alla** (**a la**).

à, *prep.*: Fr.: 'to, according to, for, on, at, in, with'. See **à la, à l', au, aux**, and phrases beginning with **à, à la**, &c.

ā, *prep.*: Lat.: 'from, by'. See **ab**.

à bas, *phr.*: Fr.: 'down with'; usually in angry exclamations, as—'à bas Robespierre!'.

1835 he was silenced with cries of '*A bas le tyran*': J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 416 (1857). **1845** the populace...was not very ready to devolve the sovereign power, of which it had—to the tune of '*à bas les Bourbons*'—possessed itself: *ib.*, I. p. 23. **1884** In Paris the latest cry of the Proletariate has been A bas la bourgeoisie! A. JESSOPP, in *XIX Century*, Mar., p. 397.

[Composed of *à*, prep.,='to'; *bas*,='low', 'short'.]

à bâtons rompus, *phr.*: Fr.: by fits and starts; *lit.* 'with sticks broken'.

1883 The conversation having been of a friendly character, and conducted perhaps somewhat *à bâtons rompus*, will explain the reason why a general summary of it is preferable: *Standard*, Nov. 9, p. 5/4. **1886** answering absently and *à bâtons rompus*: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 163.

a battuta: It. See **battuta.**

a bene placito, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'at pleasure', written to indicate that something is left to the performer's discretion.

1724 BENE PLACITO, if you please, or if you will: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1740** J. GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.*

a beneficio, *phr.*: Lat. See **ab officio.**

1580 he may be suspended...*a beneficio*, if he be a clerk: GRINDAL, *Remains*, p. 454 (Parker Soc., 1843).

***a Bengala**, *phr.*: It.: (lit up) with Bengal (lights); *lit.* 'in Bengal fashion'.

***1874** in preparation for the Colosseo and Foro *a Bengala*: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

à bis et à blanc, *phr.*: Fr.: by hook or crook, in every possible way; *lit.* 'to brown and to white'.

[As Macdonnel and Webster give a wrong meaning, see these quott. from Littré *s.v.* bis:—**1732** À bis, à blanc, de toute façon...tout ce qu'en ce temps, À bis, à blanc, on veut qu'on croie, *Harangue des gens de Sarulle à M. de Vintimille contre l'unigenitus*....faire service à la noble assemblée, à bis ou à blanc, à tort et à droit, *Sat. Ménip.*, p. 97.]

à bras ouverts, *phr.*: Fr.: 'with open arms'. MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.* (1803).

1830 who received me *à bras ouverts*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 359 (1875).

a buena guerra, *phr.*: Sp.: on fair terms; *lit.* 'according to honourable warfare'.

1593—1622 The Spaniards...parled and invited us to surrender ourselves *a buena guerra* [sic]: R. HAWKINS, *Voy. into South Sea*, § 61, p. 294 (1878).

[The phrase is repeated, as if it was familiar about 1600. *En buena guerra*,='by fair and lawful means'.]

A.C.: Lat. See **anno Christi.**

à cheval, *phr.*: Fr.: 'on horse'(-back), astride. *Mil.*: crossing at right angles, of the position of troops or fortifications in reference to a road or river.

1876 Cheval—A body of troops is said to be "à cheval" on a road when it stretches perpendicularly across it: VOYLE, *Mil. Dict.* (3rd Ed.). **1884** *A cheval* as it was on the line of communications between Taitsan and Soochow, Quinsan was obviously a place of immense strategical significance: ARCH. FORBES, *Chinese Gordon*, ch. ii. p. 42 (N. York).

ā congruo: Lat. See **ab.**

ā consequenti, *phr.*: Lat. See **a parte ante.**

1565 it is an ill argument *A consequenti*, when, in two propositions, things utterly unlike shall be compared together; and the one, by no mean, can infer the other: CALFHILL, *Ans. to Mart.*, p. 73 (Parker Soc., 1846).

ā consiliis, *phr.*: Lat.: 'counsellor'.

1573—80 if he were not before and be not now a consiliis, yea and a secretis too: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 28 (1884).

à contrecœur, *phr.*: Fr.: 'reluctantly'.

1832 laughing rather *à contrecœur*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 153.

à corps perdu, *phr.*: Fr.: desperate, desperately; *lit.* 'at all hazards'.

1824 the...renegade *à corps perdu*, had a particular aversion to the subject: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 166. **1851** Some of her family...threw themselves *à corps perdu* into republicanism: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 75 (1857).

***à coup de vent**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'as if in a gale'.

***1874** flounces plaited *à coup de vent*: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

A.D.: Lat. See **anno Domini.**

ā dēliciis, *phr.*: Lat.: a favorite; *lit.* 'belonging to pleasures'.

1611 He hath...bene *à Deliciis* to the Courte: CORYAT, *Crudities*, Paneg. by B. Jonson, sig. b 4 *v°* (1776).

à deux, *phr.*: Fr.: of (or between) two.

1886 some keen happiness à deux; some two happy souls together blent: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 85.

ā dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter, Lat.: *Log.*: the name of a fallacy. See quotation from Mill.

1646 The second is, *A dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter*, when from that which is but true in a qualified sense, an inconditional and absolute verity is inferred: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 11 (1686). *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 85. **1843** one of the obscurer forms of it [the fallacy of *changing the premises*], recognised by the schoolmen as the fallacy *à dicto, &c.* This is committed when, in the premises, a proposition is asserted with a qualification, and the qualification lost sight of in the conclusion; or oftener, when a limitation or condition, though not asserted, is necessary to the truth of the proposition, but is forgotten when that proposition comes to be employed as a premise: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 372 (1856).

a Dio, *phr.*: It.

1. 'to God'.

1577 And sweetly thus, good *Gaskoigne* went *a Dio*: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 27 (1868).

2. also **addio**,='**adieu**', *q.v.*

1828 Addio φεγγομενα ροδα my talking roses: *Harrovian*, p. 97.

***à discretion,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'at discretion', as much as one pleases.

1837 We...made our camels kneel down, unloaded, and then let them go free to browse *à discretion*: LORD LINDSAY, *Letters on Egypt* (1866). **1875** two large decanters of cold water with tumblers *à discretion*: LD. LYTTON, *Ken. Chill.*, Bk. II. p. 63. **1886** they feed daily *à discretion* at so much a meal: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 114/1.

ā disparātis: Lat. See **disparata.**

à droite et à gauche, *phr.*: Fr.: right and left; *lit.* 'to right and to left (hand)'.

1847 The Queen amuses herself *à droite et à gauche*, is good-looking, and has graceful manners: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 205.

à fleur d'âme, *phr.*: Fr.: 'on a level with the soul', from a sympathetic point of view.

1883 The emotions of the characters seem to be felt by them, or at least are drawn by the author somewhat *à fleur d'âme*: *Acad.*, No. 600, p. 296/2.

à fleur d'eau, *phr.*: Fr.: 'at the level of (the) water'.

1882 there was, at the very least, sixty feet of the animal *à fleur d'eau*: BUCKLAND, *Notes and Jottings*, p. 397. **1883** Strong fortifications...placed *à fleur d'eau*, were powerless against the tremendous artillery: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 347/1.

à fond, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to the bottom', thoroughly; strengthened by adding *perdu*, ='lost'.

1809 That which ought to be done is to examine a subject of this kind *à fond*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 366 (1838). **1886** Not only has every government the right, but it is also its duty, to make researches *à fond perdu* where the natural richness of the ground proclaims itself on the surface by clear and certain proofs: G. SCHWEINFURTH, in *Athenæum*, Dec. 25, p. 865/1.

***ā fortiōri,** -e, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with stronger (reason)'; equivalent to the 'much more' of English Euclids. Thus "if *A* is greater than *B*, and *B* is proved greater than *X*, *a fortiori* (or 'much more') is *A* greater than *X*".

1588 his accommodation of this *a fortiori* to the chair of Peter, in this fashion, If those were to be heard who sat in the chair of Moses, much more those who sit in the chair of Peter: WHITAKER, *Disput.*, p. 427 (Parker Soc., 1849). **1606** Yet cannot hee either *tacitè* or *à fortiore* by vertue of this *Maximè* [*sic*] take unto him all the power which the said President has: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Coke*, ch. 3, p. 52. **1789** *A fortiori*, what is to be expected from a grain of a much weaker stimulus? PETTIGREW, *Mem. of Dr. Lettsom*, Vol. III. p. 250 (1817). **1847—9** pus contains more water than healthy, and *a fortiori* than hyperinotic blood: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 113/2. **1849—52** if this be not proved by subsequent inquiry, or *a fortiori*, if it be shown to be unlikely, then the argument arising from their co-development ceases to have much force: *ib.*, p. 1100/2.

a fresco: It. See **afresco.**

***a futura** memoria, *phr.*: It.: 'for future evidence'. Of witnesses in the Antonelli suit.

***a gala,** *phr.*: It.: in gala fashion; *lit.* 'according-to holiday'. See **gala.**

1886 The Strada Constantinopoli was illuminated *a gala* with gas: *Athenæum*, Aug. 14, p. 218/3.

***a giorno,** *phr.*: It.: 'like (*lit.* according-to) daylight'.

1882 The lights were softened by judicious shades, and set off the whole scene *a giorno*, as *giorno* should be, clear but not obtrusive: HERM. MERIVALE, *Faucit of Balliol*, I. p. 191. **1883** Viewed [Stafford House] when lighted *a giorno*: LD. R. GOWER, *Reminisc.*, I. 5.

***à huis clos,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'with closed doors'.

à jamais, *phr.*: Fr.: 'for ever'.

1761 Adieu, I am, *à jamais*, yours [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 252 (1853).

à l': Fr. See **à la, au.**

à l'agonie, *phr.*: Fr.: in the death-struggle. See **à la** 3.

1848 no one has the least faith in the duration of the present form of government, and many believe it to be already *à l'agonie*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 276.

à l'aimable: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à l'Allemande: Fr. See **allemande.**

***à l'Anglaise,** *phr.*: Fr.: in the English style, fashion, mode. See **à la** 2.

1739 We supped à l'Anglaise. Imprimis, we had buttock of beef: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1857). **1837** these narrow limits, which are planted *à l'Anglaise*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 126.

à l'antique, *phr.*: Fr.: in antique style. See **à la** 2.

1644 [the roof] carved with foliage and roses overlaid with gold, in nature of a deep basso-rilievo, *à l'antique*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). **1651** The music was twenty-nine violins, vested *à l'antique*: *ib.*, p. 277. **1684** adorn'd within with very fair Painting *A l'antique*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. **1818** She always wears her very long black hair, simply dressed, *à l'antique*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 281.

à l'arme blanche, *phr.*: Fr.: at close quarters, with cutting and thrusting weapons; see **armes blanches.**

1884 The Bagarras...who like their Saracen ancestors, invariably attack *à l'arme blanche*—even though it be certain death to them: J. COLBORNE, in *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 293, p. 449.

à l'assassin: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à l'encan, *phr.*: Fr.: 'by auction'.

1672 I suppose I may sell it *à l'ençan* [sic]: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

à l'Espagnole, *phr.*: Fr.: in Spanish fashion. See **à la** 2.

1814 the insult offered him in sending away from Paris his Chargé d'Affaires, thus *à l'Espagnole*, taking no notice of all that was written on the subject from thence: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. XII. p. 223 (1838).

à l'intention (de), *phr.*: Fr.: *Theol.*: for the intention of (*i.e.* for the object or person intended by) another; *hence* on behalf of, for the benefit of another.

1756 Pray have...masses said...*à l'intention* of your poor country: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 17 (1857). [Faire des prières, donner des aumônes, dire la messe, etc. à l'intention de quelqu'un, faire ces choses dans le dessein qu'elles lui servent devant Dieu. Je m'en vais dire la messe à son intention, Boss., *Lett. Abb.*, 107. Littré.]

à l'orientale: Fr. See **à la** 2.

a la: It. or Sp. See **alla.**

***à la,** à l' before vowels and *h* mute, *part of phr.*: Fr.

1. 'after the, according to the'; as—*à la carte*, 'according to the bill of fare', *à la mise en scène*, 'according to the arrangement of the drama' (*lit.* 'setting in scene'), *à la mode* (*q. v.*), 'after the fashion, style'.

2. equivalent to *à la mode*—with a fem. adjective, esp. of a proper name (as *à la Gothique, Grecque, Parisienne, militaire*), or *à la mode de* (*du, de la, d'un, d'une*)—with nouns, esp. proper names. Very common in terms of dress and cookery. Most of the *à-la*-terms familiar in England are later than 1650, being from the names or titles of ministers, generals, or favourites of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; *e.g.*, *à la Béchamel* (see **Béchamel**), *à la Maintenon.*

1589 the breech *à la Françoise* [in French fashion]: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 305 (1869). **1681** y^e^ differences...will be referr'd to conferences, in order to compose things *à l'amiable* [in amicable fashion]: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 182 (Camd. Soc., 1858). bef. **1733** all in a Fury, *alla Tragique* [in the tragic style], he rants it: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 1, p. 504 (1740).—mounted *alla Caparisonée* [with rich trappings]: *ib.*, 98, p. 580. **1766** Stomachers and Paris nets, | Ear-rings, necklaces, aigrets, | Fringes, blonds, and mignionets. | Fine vermillion for the cheek, | Velvet patches *a la Grecque* [in Greek fashion]: ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. III. **1837** then came the dishes dressed *à la Turque*, which we partook of *à l'Anglaise*: LORD LINDSAY, *Letters on Egypt* (1866). **1845** you are enjoying society *à l'orientale* [in Eastern fashion]: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1848). **1878** Hair fastened back *à la Chinoise* [in Chinese fashion]: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. ii. ch. 18, p. 147.

1660 they [monkeys and apes] were gallantly clad *à la monde* [in the style of the (fashionable) world]: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 359 (1872). **1663** her hair dressed *à la negligence*, mighty pretty: PEPYS, *Diary*, in Fairholt, *Cost. Eng.*, p. 317 (1846). **1710** a neck of mutton dressed *à la Maintenon*: SWIFT, *Journ. Stella*, Let. V. Wks., p. 236/1 (1869). **1721** that image at the end of his copy, *à la malade* [like a sick person]: ATTERBURY, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 236 (1737). **1777** I suppose since the attempt on the King all their fashions will be *à l'assassin*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 59 (1857). **1804** the whim struck them to play *à la guillotine*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 85. **1815** his timid blushing school-girl of a princess, with her complexion *à la Psyche*: *ib.*, Vol. 25, p. 167. **1818** beef *à la Psyche*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 38. **1826** three drivers ride *à la postilion*: *Subaltern*, ch. 19, p. 277 (1828). **1828** a ragout *à la financière*: LD. LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. 67, p. 220 (1859). **1847** chops *à la Soubise*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, 440 (1865). **1877** little maxims *à la Rochefoucauld*: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. IV. p. 44 (1883).

3. *à la* also forms phrases with the prep. *à* (*q. v.*) in other senses than the above; as *à la hauteur* (*q. v.*), *à la mort* (*q. v.*), *à la volée* (*q. v.*), *à la braise* (*q. v.*).

1620 they will proceed *à la pereille* [to the same treatment] with them: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 501 (1685). **1818** treat him with Punch *à la glace* [with ice]: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 121.

à la bonne heure, *phr.*: Fr.: in good time (*lit.* 'at the good hour'), well and good.

1762 If curing old errors could prevent new ones, *à la bonne heure*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 19 (1857). **1750** If you can amuse yourself with that low play till supper, *à la bonne heure*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774). **1855** Royal children all weeping when the *soi-disant* august pair took themselves away again—*à la bonne heure*: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1884). **1884** there must be bread for all, equality of rights, and mutual good-will, *à la bonne heure*; these things are necessary: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, No. 2298, p. 729/1.

à la braise, *phr.*: Fr.: braised, half-baked and half-stewed, esp. in a braising-pan, *i.e.* a stew-pan, the lid of which will hold *braise*, ='live coals'.

1818 French dishes...*A la braise*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 6.—beef *à la Psyche* and curls *à la braise*: *ib.*, p. 38.

à la brochette, *phr.*: Fr.: (roasted) on a (*lit.* the) skewer.

1853 He made me this morning an idea of white bear's liver, *à la brochette*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinn. Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 309.

à la caparisonée: Fr. See **à la** 2.

***à la carte**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'according to the bill of fare': a meal is *à la carte* when each person is charged for the separate items (priced on the bill of fare) which he may select. See **à la** 1, and **carte.**

1826 He will find comfortable apartments, civil attendance, excellent fare, *à la carte*, at any hour: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 252. **1883** The dishes to be served when you dine or sup *à la carte*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 242/2.

à la chaude, *phr.*: Fr.: in the (first) heat (of passion), in hot blood. See **à la** 3.

1670 they were taken and beheaded *à la chaude* least some prince should have interceded for them: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 48.

*à la Chinoise: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à la dérobée, *phr.*: Fr.: by stealth, privately.

1605 there, *à la dérobée*, affianced himself to his gentlewoman: SIR EDW. HOBY, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1848). **1818** she may find some moment, *à la derobée*, for being more explicit: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 129.

a la dozena: It. See **alla dozzina.**

à la file, *phr.*: Fr.: in file, one behind another. See **file.**

1586 The Leaders...shall cause a halberd to be sett up in the plain, whereby every shot may pass in that order which the French call *a la file*, or as we term it, in rank like wild geese: F. WALSINGHAM, *State Paper*, in Lodge, *Illustr. Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1838).

à la financière: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à la fleur, *phr.*: Fr.: to the prime or flower (of).

1765 I hope your pilgrimages have brought Mrs. Garrick and yourself back *à la fleur de jeunesse* (of youth): STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 769/1 (Bohn, 1853).

à la fourchette: Fr. See **déjeuner** à la fourchette.

***à la Française**, *phr.*: Fr.: in the French style, fashion, mode. See **à la** 2.

1589 [See **à la** 2]. **1805** We are treated with an animated account of the process of world-making *à la Française*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 132. **1818** induced the whole party to rise, and adjourn to coffee and the drawing room *à la française*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 107 (1819).

à la glace: Fr. See **à la** 3.

à la Gothique, *phr.*: Fr.: in the Gothic style. See **à la** 2.

1644 St Stephen's church is the cathedral, well-built *a la Gothique*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 80 (1872).

a la Greca, alla G., *phr.*: It.: in the Greek (style, =*móda*).

1645 The church, *a la Greca*, consists of five handsome cupolas, leaded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 206 (1850). **1670** the back is richly adorned with divers rowes of little enamelled pictures *a la Greca*, set in gold: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 283.

à la Grecque, *phr.*: Fr.: in the Greek style. See **à la** 2.

1747 I have done speaking à la Grecque: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxiii. Vol. I. p. 140 (1819). **1764** they begin to see beauties in the antique—everything must be *à la Grecque*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 219 (1857). **1766** Fine vermillion for the cheek, | Velvet patches *a la Grecque*: ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. III. **1870** her rough hair pushing its way resolutely from under the blue ribbons which make a vain show of confining it *à la Grecque*: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 260.

Variant, 1873, *aligreek*, =the Greek border or meander, quoted in N. E. D. from BURTON, *Hist. of Scot.*, I. iv. 156. Anstey's rhyme suggests this pronunciation.

a la grottesca, alla g., *phr.*: It.: in the grotesque (style, =*móda*).

1665 in vacant places betwixt the Images the Wall is damasked *à la grotesco* or adorned with Trees and Landskips: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

à la guillotine: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à la hauteur, *phr.*: Fr.: on a level (with), keeping pace with; *lit.* 'at the altitude'.

1852 *à la hauteur* of every current scandal of the day: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 164 (1878).

à la lanterne, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to (*or* at) the lamp (-chain)'; of the early executions perpetrated by the mob in the French Revolution, when the victims were hanged on the chains which went across the street to hold a lamp in the middle. See **à la** 1.

1845 We wish we had been told whether this mock execution was *à la lanterne*, and a precedent of the real murders so soon perpetrated there: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 50 (1857). **1886** speech about revolution and hanging *à la lanterne*: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 83.

à la main, *phr.*: Fr.: in hand, at hand, ready, *lit.* 'at the hand'. See **à la** 3.

bef. **1715** From Paris gazette a-la-main, | This day's arriv'd, without his train, | Mordanto in a week from Spain: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 580/1 (1869).

à la Maintenon: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à la malade: Fr. See **à la** 2.

a la mi re, a lamire. See **alamire.**

***à la militaire**, *phr.*: Fr.: in military style. See **à la** 2. Also name of a military cocked-hat worn in 18 c. FAIRHOLT, *Costume*, p. 366 (1846).

1803 Mr. Quarrell, '*dressed a la militaire*', walked a minuet with the Marquisa: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 378. **1817** every thing is *à la militaire* in Germany: *ib.*, Vol. 28, p. 98. **1828** New South Wales has been governed as yet wholly *à la militaire*: *ib.*, Vol. 47, p. 97.

à la mise en scène: Fr. See **à la** 1.

***à la mode**, alamode, *phr.*: Fr.: in the fashion (of). See **à la** 1.

1. *adv.*:

1594 my hands without gloves, all a mode French: NASHE, *Unfort. Trav.*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 40 (Grosart, 1884). **1656** only they [the shoes] will serve to burn by the fireside, and save my shins, rather than walk abroad *a la mode* according to the times: TH. HEARNE, *Surfeit*, Libr. of Old Authors, Vol. III. p. 249 (1869). **1665** knocking their foreheads *à la mode* against the ground: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677). **1689** open and avowed luxury and profaneness *à la mode de France*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302 (1872) **1693** there was an Abbat, but a Gentleman that held his Abbacy *alla mode de France*, in a lay Capacity: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 216, p. 210. **1712** my appearing *à la mode de Paris* on the next Birth-Night: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** the Faction, *a-la-mode* the old Palatinate, wrought...with it to destroy the King: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 84, p. 485.—doing business *a-la-mode de* Ravilliac: *ib.*, II. v. 125, p. 392.

2. *adj.*: fashionable.

bef. **1658** Factions *A-la-mode* in Treason's Fashion, | Now we have Heresie by Complication: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 28 (1687). **1664** In *man* or *beast*, they [tails] are so comely, | So *Gentee*, *Allamode*, and handsom: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt II. Cant. I. p. 54. **1665** feet, which from...infancy are straitned; so as to make them a la mode: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 376 (1677). **1670** I found narrow britches with long-wasted doublets and hanging sleeves to be *à la mode*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 96. **1675** give me leave here to set you down such *A-la-mode* instructions as may perfectly inform you in [the]...art of Cookery: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 113. **1713** In state opinions *à la mode*, | He hated Wharton like a toad: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 391 (1814). **1747** the toy-woman *à la mode*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 86 (1837).

2 *a.* esp. *alamode* beef (see 3 *a*), *alamode* silk (see 3 *b*).

1675 *A-la-mode Beef*: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 121. **1686** *A-la-mode* (*or Larded*) *Beef*: J. COLLINS, *Salt*, p. 132. **1883** the famous alamode beef house: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 3/6. **1686** Very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks: *Lond. Gaz.*, MMCXXVI/4. [N. E. D.]

3. *sb.*: fashion, caprice.

1654 Her alamodes are suitable shapings of her mind to all changes of occurrences: WHITLOCK, *Mann. Engl.*, 354. [T.] **1727** The principal branch of the *alamode* is the Purient: POPE, *Bathos*, III.

3 *a. alamode* beef, beef larded with pork or bacon, stewed with condiments and served with the thick soup produced.

1753 Writers on cookery give the preparation *Alamode*, or larded beef: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1883** There was then and is now the famous alamode beef house where the savoury *alamode* is 4*d.* and 6*d.* per plate: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 3/6.

3 *b. alamode* silk, a light glossy black silk. Mentioned as imported and manufactured in Act 4 Will. and Mary, ch. v. Fairholt's *Philip* and Mary seems a wrong reference.

1698 importing alamodes and lustrings contrary to law: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 372/1 (1751). **1861** Regular exchange of the fleeces of Cotswold for the alamodes of Lyons: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, V. 53.

Variants, 16 c. *all a mode*, 17 c. *al a mode*, *alla mode.*

a la moderna, alla m., *phr.*: It.: in the modern (style, =*móda*).

1644 On the other side is the...Court of Justice well built *a la moderna*, of brick: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1872).

à la monde: Fr. See **à la** 2.

a la Moresca, alla M., *phr.*: It.: in the Moorish (style, =*móda*).

1593 crisps and scarfs, worn à la Morisco: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 316/1, l. 19 (1861).

à la Moresque, *phr.*: Fr.: in the Moorish style. See **à la** 2.

1684 the Duomo is cover'd with varnish'd Brick-work, and Flowers emboss'd *A la Moresque*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 22. **1724** I

supposed their music would not play à la Moresque: DE FOE, *Roxana*, p. 153 (1875).

à la mort, Fr., and Eng. fr. Fr. (= =): 'to the death'.

1. *adv.*: to the death.

1592 I drooping passe as one stroke alemort: WYRLEY, *Armorie*, 155. [N. E. D.] **1883** The combat à la mort was of their own beginning: GEN. P. THOMPSON, *Exerc.*, II. 479 (1842). [N. E. D.]

2. *adj.*: at death's door, utterly sad, in despair.

1591 Now where's the Bastard's braves...What, all amort? SHAKS., *I. Hen. VI.*, iii. 2, 124. **1591** And so restinge there a while, *a la morte*, the marshall came upp: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camd. Miscell., Vol. I. p. 27 (1847). **1594** Shall he thus all amort live malcontent? GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 153/1, l. 22 (1861). **1596** What, sweeting, all amort?...Pluck up thy spirits: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 3, 36. **1624** Jovial! doctor;|No, I am all amort, as if I had lain|Three days in my grave already: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 137/1 (1839). bef. **1666** Whose soft and royal treatment may suffice | To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort*: FANSHAWE, *Lusiad*, v. 85. **1693** that Bishop's Hopes would be all amort: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 174, p. 168. bef. **1733** Buyers, who, as to this Edition are a-la-mort: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 93, p. 373. bef. **1782** 'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort, | What makes some sick, and others *à-la-mort*, | An argument of cogence: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 163 (1808).

Variants, *a la morte*, *a-la mort*, *alamort*, *alemort*, *all amort*, *amort* (*q. v.*).

a la Mosaica, alla M., *phr.*: It.: in Mosaic fashion, with inlaid work.

1617 Vpon the ground neere the great doore, is a stone, painted as if it were engrauen: which painting is vulgarly called *A la Mosaica*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 78.—the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, painted *a la Mosaica*, that is as if it were engrauen: *ib.*, p. 79.

[Composed of *a*, prep.,='to, with, according to'; *la*, fem. art.,='the'; *Mosaica*,='Mosaic', 'inlaid' (fr. Low Lat. *mūsaicus*, adj. fr. Gk. μουσεῖον,='inlaid work' fr. Μοῦσα,='Muse', a goddess of art); *móda*,='style', or *opera*,='work', being suppressed.]

a la mutesca: It. See **alla mutesca.**

à la Palatine, *phr.*: Fr.: in the fashion of the Palatinate. See **à la** 2, and quotation.

1754 The thing [women working rather than men] is very common, *à la Palatine*, among the middling sort of people...it is not in their harvest work alone they are something in the *Palatine* way with respect to women: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 45 (1818).

à la pareille: Fr. See **à la** 3.

à la Parisienne, *phr.*: Fr.: in Parisian style. See **à la** 2.

1845 a pleasant boulevarde affords shade for the varied population to saunter under, *à la Parisienne*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1848).

à la picorée, *phr.*: Fr.: a (=on) plundering, a (=on) marauding. See **à la** 3. But perhaps *alla picoree* below is Sp.,=*alla pecorea*. See **picoree.**

1590 and instead of pay [the officers] have suffered them [the soldiers] to goe *alla picoree*, that was to robbe and spoyle the Boores their friends: SIR JOHN SMYTHE, *Certaine Discourses*, pp. 49—56 (1843).

à la pigeon, *phr.*: Fr.: in the style of a pigeon. See **à la** 2.

1762 he wore upon his head a bag-wig *à la pigeon*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 240 (1817).

à la postillon: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à la Psyche: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à la républicaine, *phr.*: Fr.: in republican style. See **à la** 2.

1844 General Bonaparte and the fair widow...had been married in the former way, *à la Républicaine*: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 138/2.

à la Rochefoucauld: Fr. See **à la** 2.

à la Romaine, *phr.*: Fr.: in Roman style. See **à la** 2.

1745 I am laying in scraps of Cato against it may be necessary to take leave of one's correspondents *à la Romaine*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 381 (1857). **1862** forget whether it was a cold dagger *au naturel* or a dish of hot coals *à la Romaine*, of which they partook: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. p. 290 (1887).

***à la Russe**, *phr.*: Fr.: in Russian fashion. See **à la** 2; esp. of dinners, of which the courses are served from other tables or another room, the dining table being dressed with flowers and dessert. Such dinners were considered a novelty abt. 1840, and are not noticed in the treatises of Soyer, Francatelli, and Acton.

1857 a table set out *à la Russe* for a party of eighteen: WALSH, *Dom. Econ.*, 2662, p. 701/1 (1874). **1860** Certainly the *diner à la Russe* might be introduced with great advantage: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 7.

à la Soubise: Fr. See **à la** 2.

a la Tedesca: It. See **alla Tedesca.**

à la tragique: Fr. See **à la** 2.

a la Turchesca, alla T., *phr.*: It.: in the Turkish (fashion, =*móda*).

1591 But this behaviour altogether was | *Alla Turchesca*, much the more admyr'd: SPENS., *Prosop.*, 677.

***à la Turque**, *phr.*: Fr.: in Turkish style. See **à la** 2.

1837 [See **à l'Anglaise**]. **1845** a pleasant boulevarde affords shade for the varied population...to sit and smoke under, *à la Turque*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1848).—Here is a lady of some hareem, mounted *à la Turque* [*i.e.* astride like a man] on her donkey: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 57.

à la Turquesque, *phr.*: Fr.: in Turkish style; of art. See **à la** 2.

1684 the furniture, consisting of embroidery on the saddle, housings, quiver, bow, arrows...*a la Turcisq*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1872).

Also as sb.,=a robe in Turkish style.

1589 a loose *alo Turquesque*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 305 (1868).

a la ventura, alla v., *phr.*: It.: at a (*lit.* the) venture.

bef. **1682** Some pieces *A la ventura*, or Rare Chance Pieces, either drawn at random, and happening to be like some person, or drawn for some, and happening to be more like another: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 101 (1686).

***à la victime**, *phr.*: Fr.: in the fashion of a victim. See **à la** 2.

1827 their hair being plaited and turned up *a la victime*, as prepared for the guillotine: W. SCOTT, *Napoleon*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 258.

à la volée, *phr.*: Fr.: 'on the flight', of a ball or missile which strikes or is struck before the first bound. *Lit.* probably an old phrase in rackets or tennis. *Metaph.* of lively return, or hasty action. Sometimes partly Anglicised.

1625 *P.* 'Tis like a ball at tennis. *Alm.* It is indeed sir, | When we do speak at volley all the ill | We can of one another: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 395 (1865). **1630** You must not give credit | To all that ladies publicly profess | Or talk o' the volée, unto their servants:—*New Inn*, i. 1, p. 411. **1642** The one [the Frenchman] takes the *ball before the bound*, *A la volee*, the other [the Spaniard] *stayeth for the fall*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, v. p. 32 (1869). **1642** certain mystical figures in our Hands, which I dare not call meer dashes, strokes, *a la volee* [S. Wilkin's note (1852) "So all MSS.: but edd. 1642 read *a l avole*"] or at random: SIR TH. BROWN, *Rel. Med.*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 418 (1852). **1647** sails were held then as uncouth, as if one should attempt to make himself wings to mount up to heaven *a la volie*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III ix. p. 410 (1678). **1693** So the Archbishop took the Ball fairly, not at the Volly, but at the first rebound: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 202, p. 217. **1762** I received your letter this morning, and return you the ball *a la volée*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 141, p. 466 (1774).

[Composed of *à*, prep.,='to, at, on'; *la*, fem. art.,='the'; *volée*,='flight', whence Eng. 'volley' in the sense which survives in the terms 'half-volley' in cricket, and 'volley' in tennis.]

***ā latere, ab latere**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the side', in intimate association with, confidential: of legates and ministers sent (*missi*) by the Pope; *properly*, the higher of the two grades of Cardinal ambassadors or legates possessing plenipotentiary powers, the lower being legates *de latere*. The title *legatus a latere* appears first in 860 (Hefele, *Conciliengeschichte*). Also used metaphorically.

abt. **1522** We passe hym in degre, | As *legatus a latere*: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1843). **1621** The third region is the lower belly, in which the liver resides as a *Legat a latere*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 95 (1867). **1642** our archbishop,—now cardinal, legate *a latere*, and Lord Chancellor: T. FULLER, *Holy and Prof. State*, p. 238 (1841). **1647** The pope's nuncios legates *a latere*, stir up the spirits of princes to embroil the world with wars: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 771/1 (1868). bef. **1733** his Lordship went down into the Country as, from the King, *Legatus a Latere*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 55, p. 626 (1740). **1793** The government is under a legate *a latere*, who is always a cardinal: J. MORSE, *Am. Univ. Geog.*, Vol. II. p. 437 (1796). **1885** accept him as a legate *a latere* holding office for life: W. HUNT, *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, IV. 42/2.

A. M.: Lat. See **anno mundi, ante meridiem.**

ā mājōri, -e [*ad minus*], *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the greater' (to the less), of an argument to the effect that what applies to the greater of any persons or things applies with stronger reason to the less; opposite to **ā minōri** ad mājus 'from the less to the greater'.

1580 What shall we say to such a Chrysippus, as alloweth not the argument *a majoribus* [*pl.*]: FULKE, *Answers*, p. 204 (1848). **1614** The Apostle proved soundly by an argument *a majori ad minus* that the Church might ordayne & dispose of secular judgments: T. FITZHERBERT, *Rep. to Widdrington*, ch. iii. p. 42. **1618** God doth it for most just ends, and thus a reddition might be framed, saith he, *a majori ad minus*: P. BAYNE, *Com. Ephes.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 41/2 (1866). **1656** The argument by which he confuteth them is drawn *a majori ad minus*, from the greater to the less: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 81/2 (1865). **1682** yet it is an argument fetched *a majori*, not a bare opposition only: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 60 (1863).

ā malo in pējus, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from bad to worse'.

1617 by conuersing with bad company hee grew *a malo in peius*: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 20 (1861). **1665** poor Man! he fell *a malo in pejus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).

***ā mensa** et toro, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from board and bed'.

1628–9 When the husband and wife are divorced *à vinculo matrimonii*, as in case of precontract, consanguinity, affinity, &c. and not *à mensa et thoro* only, as for adultery: COKE, *Littleton*, 32 (1832). **1641** Papists generally think there should be a divorce *a thoro, non a vinculo*, a divorce unknown to the Scriptures: R. STOCK, *Comm. Malachi*, in *Puritan Comm.*, p. 164/1 (1865). **1721** This divorce 'a mensa et thoro' only is no true divorce, but a mere fiction of a divorce: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. XXI. p. 539 (Russell, 1826). **1857** Where a decree for a divorce à mensâ et thoro might now be pronounced the court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation: *Stat.* 20 *and* 21 *Vic.*, ch. 85, § 7. **1860** it is the universal custom amongst the Akkals that whenever the wife has had two sons a divorce *à thorô* takes place: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 122/1.

à merveille, *phr.*: Fr.: wonderfully, admirably, perfectly.

1762 French-speaking, in...which she does *à merveille*: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 753/2 (1839). **1830** the horses seemed to proceed, *à merveille*, never missing the road: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 302 (2nd Ed.). **1841** Count de Maussion did the honours of the dinner *à merveille*, and it passed off very gaily: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 194. **1853** He prepares thus [as a fillet] a sea-gull *à merveille*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinn. Exped.*, ch. XXXIV. p. 309.

ā minōri, -e [*ad mājus*], *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the less to the greater'. See quotations and **a majori**.

1549 We have a manner of reasoning in the Schools, and it is called *a minore ad majus*, "from the less to the more": LATIMER, *Sermons*, p. 166 (Parker Soc., 1844). †**1550** For me thought thou was framyng an argument *à minori ad majus*, or to be better understoode *à delegato ad ordinarium*: W. P., Tr. *Curio's Pasq. in a Traunce*, p. 3 *v°*. **1572** it may be an argument *a paribus*, but not *a minori*; as you seem to make it: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1852). **1580** This is a notable and sententious comparison, '*A minore ad majus*': E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Nov., Glosse, Wks., p. 483 (1869). **1652** And thus the Apostle tacitely insinuates an argument, *à minore ad majus*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 5. **1696** An argument *a minori ad majus* is strong with God: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 190 (1864). bef. **1733** the Argument *a minori*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 77, p. 480. **1882** Here again we find the *argumentum a minori ad majus*: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. XVI. p. 313 (1882).

à mort: Eng. fr. Fr. See **à la mort, amort**.

ā nātūra rei, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the nature of the case (matter)'.

1659 In cases where they are sure it is lawful to follow their Agreements, though they be not satisfied of the necessity of it *à natura rei*, they ought to follow them on the account of unity: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. IV. p. 445.

ā nihilo nil fit: 'nothing is made out of nothing'. See **de nihilo (nilo)**.

1758 I seem to have told you all I know, which you will think very little, but *a nihilo nil fit* [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 156 (1853).

ā non causa pro causa, *phr.*: Lat.: from a cause which is not (a non-cause) instead of a cause.

1565 Still you do reason, *A non causa pro causa;* attributing that unto the outward sign, which is indeed the virtue of Christ, and belief in His passion: CALFHILL, *Ans. to Mart.*, p. 92 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1572** This argument is *a non causa*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 455 (1852). **1646** The third is, *A non causa pro causa*, when that is pretended for a cause which is not, or not in that sense which is inferred: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 12 (1686).

a non esse: Late Lat. See **esse**.

***à outrance**, *phr.*: Fr.: to (the) utmost, to the bitter end; rendered 'utterance' by accommodation to the totally unconnected Eng. 'utter' in Caxton (1485), *Charles the Grete*, p. 142 (Ed. 1881), 'pylers of marble & other stones bygonnen to brenne & make fyre at vtteraunce'; cf. Holland (1600), Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXI. p. 417, 'fight at the utterance'; *id.* (1601), Tr. *Plin. Nat. Hist.*, Bk. V. ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 428, 'they will drinke to the utterance'; and Shaks. (1605), *Macb.*, iii. I. 72, 'champion me to the utterance'.

1606 He exhibited one sworde fight performed by fencers to the outrance: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 91. **1804** truly we have no pleasure in seeing his contemporaries spur their hobby horses headlong against each other, and fight at *outrance*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 161. **1837** there was a famous quarrel, *à l'outrance*, about it: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 310. **1860** Francis II. will be called upon to make his choice between casting in his lot with the defenders *à l'outrance* of Gaeta, or making his escape by sea: *Once a Week*, Oct. 20, p. 4[illegible]. **1883** Every duellist *à outrance* binds himself to commit suicide or murder: *Standard*, Oct. 24, p. 5/2.

Variant, often wrongly written *à l'outrance*.

[Composed of *à*, prep.,='to'; *outrance*, Old Fr. *oultrance*, fr. Lat. *ultra*,='beyond'.]

ā paribus, *phr.*: Lat.: from equals; see **par**.

1572 it may be an argument *a paribus*, but not *a minori;* as you seem to make it: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1852). **1580** as though an argument *a paribus* were not good, except the conclusion were expressed in Scripture, Doctor, or Council: FULKE, *Answers*, p. 193 (1848).

ā parte ante, *phr.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'on the side before', opposed to *ā parte post* (Lat.),='on the side after'. See quotations.

1652 And yet it can far better behold the back-parts of Eternity, then the face of it; Eternity *à parte pòst*, then Eternity *à parte antè*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 168. **1656** this life [*i.e.* of Christ] is most properly said to be eternal, because it is so both *a parte ante* and *a parte post*, from everlasting to everlasting: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 20/1 (1865). **1674** *Why could not God as well make the world everlasting* a parte ante, *on the behalf of formerness, as he did the soul of man* a parte post, *on the behalf of latterness*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 164. **1682** The reasons for this... are drawn *a consequenti*, or *a parte post;* that is, from the good consequence or fruit of them: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 400 (1864). **1759** The eternity of the Godhead *a parte post* is proved thus: GOLDSMITH, *Rev. of Hawkins' Misc.*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 249 (1854).

a parte post: Lat. See **à parte ante**.

ā parte rei, *phr.*: Lat.: on the side of reality, as opposed to imaginary existence.

1606 He maketh it *Ens Rationis*, or a meere *Chymera* that (as logitians hold) hath no essence or being at all *à parte rei*: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Coke*, ch. 13, p. 320.—There is no one substantiall reason *a parte rei*: *ib.*, ch. 16, p. 379.

a per se, A per se A, A per C, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the letter A by itself; *Metaph.*, the prime, flower, that which is unique or peerless.

bef. **1422** London! thowe arte of townes a per se, | Soveragne of cities: in *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, Vol. I. p. 205(1841). **1554** my good lord, you are A *per se* A with us, to our comfort and joy unspeakable: JOHN BRADFORD, in *Letters and Treatises*, p. 139 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1559** Behold me, Baldwine, A per se of my age: BALDWIN and FERRERS, *Mirror for Mag.*, 371. [Nares] **1573–80** Every on A per se A: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884).—Hese A per se A, a ladd for the nonse: *ib.*, p. 120.

Variants, *apersie*, *apersey*, *A per C*.

[Perhaps originally for '& *per se* &',='and *per se* and', or '*ampersand*', placed at the end of the alphabet.]

a piacére, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'at pleasure', **ad libitum**.

1848 A PIACERE. At pleasure: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

à pieds joints, *phr.*: Fr.: 'with feet joined'; to jump (*sauter*) *à p. j.* means to take a big jump.

1845 he jumps *à pieds joints* over the Three Great Days: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 21 (1857).

à plaisir, *phr.*: Fr.: at pleasure.

1818 She is to have free ingress and egress, *à plaisir*, at Dunore Castle: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. III. p. 158 (1819).

ā poena et culpa, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from punishment and sin'.

1480 for to bring this thyng to an ende he assoilled hym & his companie a pena et culpa: CAXTON, *Cron. Eng.*, ch. CCXXI. **1547** the bishop of Rome... taketh upon him to sanctify all other men of the earth as God's vicar and lieutenant, to absolve *a pœna et culpa*: BP. HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 73 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1560** hys free pardon a pena et culpa: JAMES PILKINGTON, *Aggens*, sig. O iiii *v°*. **1641** Hence he is said to be "Jesus" Mat. I. 21, because he saves his from their sins; not *a culpa* only, and *a pœna*, but *a contagione*: R. STOCK, *Comm. Malachi*, in *Puritan Comm.*, p. 204/1 (1865).

à pois d'or: Fr. See **au poids** de l'or.

à portée, *phr.*: Fr.: within reach, capacity, *lit.* 'range'.

1748 When you are in company, bring the conversation to some useful subject, but *à portée* of that company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 125, p. 286 (1774). **1783** I am in the country, and not *à portée* to see the royal physicians: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 378 (1858).

ā posteriōri, -e, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from what is later' in physical or logical order, opposed in Logic to **ā priōri**; used of reasoning from consequences or effects to principles or causes; equivalent to 'inductive, inductively'. For the facetious use see **posterior**.

I. *adv.*:

1758 Is it *à posteriori* from experiments that he deduces this proposition?... If he argues *à posteriori* from experiments, he can pretend only to probability: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 38(1850). **1758** I will allow lord Bolingbroke, that the moral, as well as physical, attributes of God must be known to us only *à* posteriori: GRAY, *Letters*, No. CII. Vol. II. p. 34 (1819). **1830** reasoning *à posteriori* from final causes, or the intelligent adaptation of means to ends: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 113. **1843** Such familiar maxims, when collected *à posteriori* from observation of life, occupy among the truths of the science the place of what, in our analysis of Induction, have so often been spoken of under the Title of Empirical Laws: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 436 (1856).

II. *adj.*:

1588 We confess that the scriptures may be demonstrated by an argument *a posteriori*: WHITAKER, *Disput.*, p. 351 (Parker Soc., 1849). **1630** the cause may be proved by the effect, which is *a posteriori*: J. S., *Trialt of the Protestant*

Private Spirit, II. ch. viii. p. 199. **1656** though science is *a priori*, from the cause to the effect, yet our knowledge for the most part...is *a posteriori* from the effect to the cause: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 73/1 (1865).

ā primo ad ultimum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the first to the last'. See quotation.

1549 the old schole argument *A primo ad ultimum*: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 68 (1869). **1630** and so *à primo ad ultimum*, all the elect must have true fayth: J. S., *Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit*, II. ch. viii. p. 205.

***ā priōri**, -e, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from what is earlier, prior' in physical or logical order, opposed to **a posteriori.**

A. LOGIC. Of reasoning from principles, definitions, or causes to consequences, special cases, or effects; equivalent to 'deductive, deductively'. Also, loosely, of presumptive opinion.

I. *adv.*:

1618 he that may know he hath true faith, may know, *a priori*, that he hath love also: P. BAYNE, *Comment. Ephes.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 83/2 (1866). **1790** The science of constructing a commonwealth [is]...not to be taught *à priori*: BURKE, *Refl. on Rev. in France*, p. 90 (3rd Ed.). **1803** Des Cartes arrived at a complete system of physics, deduced *a priori* from the abstract suggestions of his own reason: STEWART, *Life* in T. Reid's *Wks.*, p. 20/2 (1840). **1804** *A priori*, such a work seemed particularly calculated to engage the public attention: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 214. **1835—6** a portion of the nervous system ...might *à priori* be expected to bear a corresponding ratio of developement: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 69/1. **1843** deductively, or *à priori*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 399 (1856).

II. *adj.*:

1652 a demonstration *à priori*, is esteemed most certain and scientifical: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xi. p. 117.—demonstration of him *à priore*: *ib.*, ch. xviii. p. 212. **1674** The reason *a priori* of my assertion and all hitherto said is thus: E. WORSLEY, *Infall. of Cath. Ch.*, I. p. 73. **1798**? I think that Butler's Analogy...would answer...all the objections to Christianity founded on *a priori* reasonings: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin* (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1843** an obstinate *à priori* prejudice: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1856).—It is hardly necessary again to repeat, that, as in every other deductive science, verification *à posteriori* must proceed *pari passu* with deduction *à priori*: *ib.*, p. 451. ***1876** he should not in future take the trouble to discuss that doctrine on *a priori* grounds: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

B. METAPHYSICS. Of knowledge, conceptions, and forms of thought either acknowledged to be acquired prior to any conscious recognition thereof, or assumed to be prior to all individual experience; equivalent to 'intuitive, intuitively'.

I. *adv.*:

1838 You must, therefore...confess, that it [the conception of substance] has its seat in your faculty of cognition à priori: HAYWOOD, Tr. *Kant's Critick of Pure Reason*, p. 7.

II. *adj.*:

1838 a cognition independent of Experience...Such *cognitions* we term à priori, and we distinguish them from the *empirical*, which have their sources, à posteriori, that is to say, in experience: HAYWOOD, Tr. *Kant's Critick of Pure Reason*, p. 4. **1843** the cases which lay the strongest claims to be examples of knowledge *à priori*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1856). **1867** Shall we then take refuge in the Kantian doctrine? shall we say that Space and Time are forms of the intellect,—"*à priori* laws or conditions of the conscious mind"? H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 49 (2nd Ed.).

à propos, apropos, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to the purpose', relating to the subject propounded, fit(ly), opportune(ly); sometimes with *to*, *of*.

I. *adv.*: opportunely, in respect (of), with reference (to); also *absol.* in the nick of time! to the point!

1669 *A propos!* I have been retrieving an old Song of a Lover that was ever quarrelling with his Mistress: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 324 (1701). **1738** your two last most agreeable letters. They could not have come more à-propos: WEST, in Gray's *Letters*, No. xviii. Vol. I. p. 33 (1819). **1746** *A propos* of negligence; I must say something upon that subject: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 81, p. 179 (1774). **1772** And I'm deputed from our company | Ambassador of peace to the old man— | And, apropos! he's here—Health to Theuropides: R. WARNER, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. III. p. 274 (1772).

II. *adj.*:

1691 It is certainly...*a propos* what he had said before in that Page: T. H[ALE], *New Invent.*, 44. [N. E. D.] **1709** Thought it extremely *à propos*, | To ward against the coming blow: M. PRIOR, *Paulo-Purg.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 135 (1870). bef. **1733** the Wit of Man could not have found out a Conduct more *à propos* in that Conjuncture, than what the King used: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 163, p. 229. **1750** tell you a story *apropos* of two noble instances of fidelity and generosity: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 189 (1857). **1838** the remark was particularly *apropos* to the large wisdom of the stranger's tone and air: HAWTHORNE, *Amer. Note-Bks.*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1871). **1847** A something smart and *apropos*, | For my new Album: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 506 (1865).

III. *sb.*: propriety, seasonableness.

1668 they often use them with better judgment and more *a propos* than the English do: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 13 (1701). **1859** Well...he commenced, without any à propos: *Once a Week*, Dec. 24, p. 538/2. **1878** He remarked without being careful of the *à propos*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. vi. ch. 48, p. 440.

Variants, 18 c. 19 c. *a propos, apropos.*

à propos de bottes, *phr.*: Fr.: 'touching the subject of boots', *i.e.* irrelevantly.

1757 [After a sentence abt. note-books] *A propos de bottes*, for I am told he always wears his; was his Royal Highness very gracious to you, or not? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 385 (1774). **1845** J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 14 (1857).

***a quatr' occhi**, *phr.*: It.: *lit.* 'to four eyes', face to face, or tête à tête, of two people by themselves.

1816 one word, *a quatr'occhi*, is worth whole reams of correspondence: BYRON, in T. Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 198 (1832).

à quatre, *phr.*: Fr.: of (*or* between) four.

1883 He had convoked them [the Assembly] to examine and ratify the Convention signed by the Conference *à quatre*: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/5.

à quatre épingles, *phr.*: Fr.: with scrupulous neatness, *lit.* 'with four pins': also used *attrib.* in English.

1870 his brown throat is bared in a négligé, as becoming to most men, as the *a quatre épingles* exactitude of their park get-up is unbecoming: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 235.

à quatre mains, *phr.*: Fr.: for four hands.

1862 The pretty little duet *à quatre mains*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 350 (1887).

à ravir, *phr.*: Fr.: in ravishing style, most charmingly. Sometimes written incorrectly *au ravir.*

1820 could not perform the heroine, because she did it *à ravir*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 208. **1858** Charley...waltzed *au ravir*: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, II. I. p. 12.

a re, the name of the lowest note but one of the full musical scale of Guido Aretino, and also of the second lowest note of his fourth and seventh hexachords; but the two higher A's coinciding also with *la* of another hexachord and *mi* of a third, were named in the collective scale *A-la-mi-re*. See **gamut.**

abt. **1450** Every clarke...seythe that are gothe befor bemy: *Burlesque*, in *Rel. Ant.*, I. 83. [N. E. D.] **1596** [See gamut]. **1597** there be no *re* in *Gam ut*, nor *mi* in *A re*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 7 (1771).

a rivedérci, *phr.*: It.: a form of farewell, cf. **au revoir**; *lit.* 'to the seeing (each other) here again'.

1670 Hence the *Romans* takeing leave of a stranger departing from *Rome*—say jestingly to him *a Rivedirci* that is, *Farewell till I see you againe*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 316.

a sangue freddo, *phr.*: It.: 'in cold blood'.

1594 I do read...that, *a Sangue freddo*, as the Italian sayth, that is to say in time of peace and by execution of justice...these noblemen following were put to death: [R. PARSONS?], *Confer. ab. Success.*, Pt. II. ch. ix. p. 214.

[Of this phrase the Fr. *de sang froid* and the Eng. *in cold blood* seem to be translations. Cf. *frigidus*, = 'in cold blood', HOR., *A. P.*, 465.]

ā secrētis, *phr.*: Lat.: secretary, confidential attendant.

1573—80 [See **a consiliis**]. **1621** If he bend his forces to some other studies, with an intent to be *a secretis* to some nobleman, or in such a place with an ambassador: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I. Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, p. 203 (1867).

à seul jet, *phr.*: Fr.: at one effort, at one stroke (*lit.* throw); more usually *d'un seul jet.*

1884 Salisbury is our one mediæval cathedral built *à seul jet*: *Church Times*, Feb. 1, p. 86/1.

ā simili, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the like', similarly, on similar grounds. The pl. form *a similibus* is also found in almost the same sense as **a paribus**, *q. v.*

1586 this is ever the argument his Majesty's self uses; but they ground themselves *a simili*, having Majesty's good favour: MASTER OF GRAY, *Lett.*, in Lodge, *Illust. Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 288 (1838).

ā spe ad speciem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from hope to sight'.

1647 We no sooner believe, but we would fain see, and be brought *a spe ad speciem*: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 356 (1868).

ā tanto, *phr.*: Lat.: from so much; *ā tāli*, from such a kind, *ā tōto*, from all; *cibo*, 'food', being suppressed in the quotations.

1652 he that cannot be excused *a toto*, may be excused, *a tanto*: MARBURY, *Com. Habakkuk*, Nichol's Ed., p. 134/1 (1865). **1664—5** I have always esteemed abstinence *à tanto* beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 151 (1872). **1659** that so long time as Christ fasted *a toto* wholly from food, we should *a tali et a tanto*, from some kind of food: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 157/2 (1865).

a tempo [*giusto*], *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: in regular time.

1740 J. GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.*

a thoro, a toro: Lat. See **a mensa et toro.**

à tort et à travers, *phr.*: Fr.: at random, *lit.* 'at wrong and across'.

1749 pray speak it [Italian] in company, right or wrong, *a tort ou a travers*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 167, p. 447 (1774). **1843** He was in truth a *nobody*, who made himself a *busybody*—and by meddling with everything, *à tort et à travers*, was at once mischievous and ridiculous: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VIII. p. 524 (1857).

à travers, *phr.*: Fr.: across, athwart, through.

1843 The view...such a one as should be seen *à travers* a good dinner: THACKERAY, *Irish Sk. Bk.*, p. 27 (1887).

[Composed of *à*, prep.,='to, on'; *travers*,='breadth', 'transverse way'. Occurs early as *adv.*,='cross-wise'.

1430 And goth to him attrauerse: LYDG., *Chron. Troy*, III. xxiii. [N.E.D.] bef. **1529** theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1843).]

A. U. C.: Lat. See **ab urbe condita.**

***ā verbis** ad verbera, *phr.*: Lat.: from words to blows.

1885 *Daily News*, Nov. 16, p. 5/2.

***ā vinculo** [*mātrimōnii*], *phr.*: Late Lat.: from the tie (chain, bond) of matrimony.

1628–9 [See **a mensa** et toro]. **1721** For those of the Roman church, who assert it, do grant that divorces by the law of nature were 'a vinculo': J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. XXI. p. 539 (Russell, 1826). **1860** Divorce a vinculo: [Heading] *Once a Week*, Feb. 25, p. 184.

aam: Du. See **ohm.**

Aaron: name of the first high-priest of the Jews.

Corrupt spelling of **arum** or *aron*.

Aaron's-beard, name of several plants, *esp.* Rose of Sharon or Great St John's wort (*Hypericum Calycinum*).

Aaron's Rod, name of several plants with tall flowering stems, esp. Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*) and Golden Rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*). Also *Arch.*: an ornament consisting of a rod entwined by a serpent.

Aaronic, Aaronical, pontifical.

1607 Aarons, and such as sit at the Helme of the Church, or are worthily advanced for their knowledge in Learning and State, I mean both Bishops and Doctors: TOPSELL, *Four-footed Beasts*, Ep. Dedic. [N.E.D.] **1611** *Jarrus;* Wake-robin...Aaron, Calues-foot, Cuckoe-Pint: COTGR. **1878** rose of Sharon or Aaron's beard: R. THOMPSON, *Gardener's Assist.*, 656/2. [N.E.D.] **1834** Jacob's Ladder, Aaron's Rod, | And the Peacock Gentianella: MARY HOWITT, *The Garden* (Sketches of Nat. Hist., 1851), 108. [N.E.D.] **1628** Our archbishops and bishops have wanted some Aaronicall accoutrements,—gloues, rings, sandals, miters and pall, and such other trash: BP. HALL, *Maried Clergie*, I. xviii. 759. [N.E.D.]

aasvogel, *sb.*: Ger.: 'carrion-bird'.

1887 Nobody would be likely to find the bodies of the two men and horses under the lonely bank there. Certainly they would not be found till the aasvögels had picked them clean: H. R. HAGGARD, *Jess*, XXVI. in *Cornhill Mag.*, Jan., p. 110.

ab, abs, ā, *prep.*: Lat.: 'from, off, of, by, on the part of' (as prefix 'away from, away, wrongfully'), forming part of Lat. phrases and of words of Lat. origin. See quotations and phrases beginning with **ā, ab.**

1660 The second [argument] hath been drawn *a congruo*, from congruity: NEWTON, on *John* 17, in Nichol's *Coms.*, p. 109/1 (1867). bef. **1733** reasoning *ab improbabili...impossibili* ['from the improbable...the impossible']: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 129, p. 206.

ab absurdo, *phr.*: Lat.: from absurdity. See **absurdum.**

1655 Their folly and madness herein Christ disproves with an argument *ab absurdo*: J. OWEN, *Vindic. Evang.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 272 (Russell, 1826). **1682** as if the apostle meant to argue, *ab absurdo*, from an apparent absurdity that would follow upon the contrary: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 452 (1864). **1714** most of them [arguments] are rather drawn *ab absurdo*, than from any clear light about the nature of the object known: HALYBURTON, *Nat. Relig. Insuf.*, Wks., p. 304 (1835).

ab aeterno, *phr.*: Lat.: from eternity, without beginning.

1652 As for the minde of the Platonists and the Stoicks we have before acquainted you with it, one looks so high, as if a Creation would scarce content them, unlesse they may have it *ab æterno*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xi. p. 109. **1669** they added that the world might be created *ab æterno*: *Annot. upon Rel. Med.*, p. 212. **1887** *Quarterly Rev.*, Jan., p. 196.

ab ante, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from before, before.

1831 there may have been an infinity of causes *ab ante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 149.

ab effectu, *phr.*: Lat.: from the effect, operation, function.

1600 the tree of life is called the tree of life *ab effectu*: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 37. **1682** It is an attribute *ab effectu*...from what he doth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 251 (1864).

1693 It is a most strange demonstration, *ab effectu reciproco* [alternating]: he called those he hath elected; he elected those he called: *Comm. 1 Ep. Peter*, i. 2.

ab eventu, *phr.*: Lat.: from the result, event.

1600 is called *The tree of knowledge of good and euill*: not because it giueth such knowledge of itselfe, but it is called *ab eventu*: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 37.

ab externo, *phr.*, **ab extrinseco**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from outside.

1610 So that if our nature were of it selfe, wee should know our owne wisedome, and never go about to know it by learning, *ab externo*: J. HEALEY, *St Augustine*, p. 429.—Indede a wise man is to endure death with patience, but that must come *ab externo*, from another mans hand, and not from his owne: *ib.*, p. 759. **1650** Of our bodies infirmities, though our knowledge be partly *ab extrinseco*, from the opinion of the Physitian: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 284 (1669). **1696** what virtue they have is *ab extrinseco*, from divine assistance and co-operation: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 112 (1865).

ab extra, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'from outside, outside', opposed to **ad extra**, *q. v.*

1. *adv.*:

1650 There are many demonstrations of his will herein that may be taken *ab extra* from his [*i. e.* God's] oath: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 210 (1862). **1659** As for the Presbyterians...both in France and Scotland they [the Papists] have cunningly wrought upon them *ab extra*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xlv. p. 326.

2. *adj.*:

1652 the divine understanding never receives the least tincture from an object, no species *ab extra*, but views all things in the pure Crystal of his own essence: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xi. p. 115. **1672** when it [*i. e.* sin] is committed with little opposition *ab intra*, and in spite of all opposition *ab extra*, I assure you then it hath a great power: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 118/1 (1868). **1696** It is inconsistent with his divine perfections to be moved by anything *ab extra*, without: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 66 (1865).

ab extrinseco: Late Lat. See **ab externo.**

ab inconvenienti, -e, *phr.*: Lat.: from inconvenience.

1606 A third reason is taken *ab inconveniente*: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Coke*, ch. iv. p. 86. **1803** MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

***ab initio**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the beginning', originally.

1599 If those lawes...had been deliuered vs, *ab initio*, and in their present vertue and perfection: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.* (Prol.), Wks., p. 87 (1616). **1767** it ought to have been declared null *ab initio*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 50 (1857). **1788** specific sums out of that fund, void in event by the subsequent death of the devisees in the testator's life-time, but not those which are void *ab initio*: J. POWELL, *Devises*, Vol. II. p. 93 (1827). **1828** the Scotch courts...declare null and void *ab initio*, a marriage contracted through fraud: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 101.

ab intestāto, *phr.*: Lat.: from one who has not left a will.

1785 There is neither a conveyance to him, nor a succession *ab intestato* devolving on him: TH. JEFFERSON, *Explan.*, Diplom. Corresp., 1783–1789, Vol. II. p. 473 (1833).—the 11th article of the treaty provides that the subjects or citizens of either party shall succeed *ab intestato* to the lands of their ancestors, within the dominions of the other: *ib.*, p. 472. **1818** the English courts receive their regulations for successions *ab intestato*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 112.

ab intra, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'from within, within'. See **ab extra.**

ab īrāto, *phr.*: Lat.: in angry mood, in the first heat of anger; *lit.* 'from an angry (man)'.

1885 If a violent article appeared against him, I fancy Victor Hugo, who used to read everything, used to answer it *ab irato* for himself: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 177/2.

ab officio et beneficio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Eccles.* from office and benefice, of a clergyman suspended from the exercise of ministerial functions and from the receipt of the benefits of an Ecclesiastical living or dignity.

1686 the Bishop might have suspended the Doctor *ab officio et beneficio*: SIR J. BRAMSTON, *Autobiogr.*, p. 248 (1845).—Neither did the precept say whether the Doctor should be suspended *ab officio*, or *beneficio*, or both: *ib.*, p. 244. **1686** He was only suspended *ab officio*, and that was soon after taken off: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 268 (1872). **1693** And that such as transgress any one of these Directions, be suspended by the Lord Bishop of the Dioces...*Ab officio & beneficio*; for a Year and a Day: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 101, p. 90.

ab origine, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the beginning'.

1537 as I can affirm unto you with certain and sure arguments, as you shall hereafter know all together *ab origine*: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 382 (Parker Soc., 1845). **1654** The chapel is reformed, *ab origine*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1872). **1681** he called it so...chiefly because it is *ab origine* in man, from the time that the foundation of man's nature is laid: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1861). bef. **1733** a proper Mover or Informer of the Matter *ab origine*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 167, p. 117. **1847–9** chemical differences exist *ab origine* in blastemata themselves: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 102/1.

ab ōvo, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the egg'. *Metaph.*, from the beginning.

1595 if they [dramatic poets] wil represent an history, they must not (as *Horace* saith) beginne *Ab ouo*: but they must come to the principall poynt of that one action, which they wil represent: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 64 (1863). **1708–9** he [Statius] asks his Muse where to begin his Thebaid, and seems to doubt whether it should not be *ab ovo Ledaeo*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 44 (1737). **1804** In this historical review of Ireland, our author has commenced *ab ovo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 155. **1862** Shall we begin *ab ovo*, sir? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 113 (1887).

[The origin of the phrase, at any rate as used by Sidney, is HORACE, *A. P.*, 147, *Nec gemino bellum Troianum orditur ab ouo*, the twin egg from which Helen of Troy was born; but cf. next article.]

***ab ōvo** usque ad māla, *phr.*: Lat.: from the beginning to the end, *i.e.* of a Roman banquet, which usually began with an antepast or whet of eggs and salt fish called *promulsis*. See HOR., *Sat.*, i. 3. 6, *si collibuisset, ab ouo Vsque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche!*

1593 Rather than he will lose his wenche | He will fight *ab ouo vsque ad mala*: PEELE, *Edward I.*, p. 384/1 *note* (4to., 1861). **1655** MUFFETT, *Health's Improv.*, p. 295.

ab uno disce omnes: Lat. See **ex uno** disce omnes.

ab urbe condita, *phr.*: Lat.: from the building of the city (of Rome). The epoch was fixed by most chronologers of ancient Rome at B.C. 753, the above phrase or the initials A. U. C. being appended to the dates of their era just as the initials A.D. are to our dates.

1761 STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, iii. 36. **1803** MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

ab utero ad urnam, *phr.*: Lat. See quotation.

1647 So have the saints of God here [a terrible tempestuous time of it] for most part *ab utero ad urnam*, from the womb to the tomb: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 484 (1868).

abaciscus, *sb.*: Lat.: *Arch.*

1. apparently the only correct use, as shown under 2. 'A square compartment enclosing a part or the entire pattern or design of a Mosaic pavement': R. STUART (1830).

1753 ABACUS, (*Cycl.*)—or ABACISCUS, in the antient architecture, is used to denote certain compartiments in the incrustation or lining of the walls of state-rooms, Mosaic pavements, and the like: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1829** ABACISCUS, in ancient architecture, the square compartments of Mosaic pavements: *Lond. Encyc.*

2. 'sometimes used as synonymous with abacus': R. STUART (whom Gwilt copies). He seems to follow Nicholson in misunderstanding Chambers who makes *abaciscus* synonymous with *abacus* in the meaning 1 only.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1819** ABACUS, or ABACISCUS: P. NICHOLSON, *Archit. Dict.*

[From *ἀβακίσκος*, dim. of *ἄβαξ*,='a slab'. See **abacus**.]

aback: Eng. fr. Lat., or Fr. *abaque*. See **abacus** 3 *a*.

abactor (ˌ⌣˙ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a driver off, a cattle-lifter on a large scale, one who steals and drives off herds or numbers of cattle.

1657 The safety of their herds, not only from straying, but in time of warr, from invaders and abactors, whose breaking in...is attended with the cattels passing through or going out: HAMMOND, *On Psalms*, cxliv. 14, 696. [N. E. D.] **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** ABACTOR, in some law-writers of the middle age, denotes a thief who drives off cattle by open force; more usually called *abigeus*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1829** The Abactor or Abactor's wife (vide Ainsworth) would suppose she had heard something: LAMB, *Lett.*, II. 66 (1841). [N. E. D.]

[Late Lat. noun of agent to *abigere*,='to drive off', fr. *ab*, prep.,='from, off', and *agere*,='to drive'.]

abaculus, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a frame for calculating, in *pl. abaculi*.

1601 counting rundles...which some call Abaculos: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 26, Vol. II. p. 598.

2. *Arch.* a tile for paving, &c.: FAIRHOLT, *Dict. Art Terms* (18...).

3. a small table or desk: J. BRITTON (1838).

***abacus**, *pl.* **abaci**, *sb.*: Lat.: also *obs.* **aback** (ˌ⌣˙).

1. a board for tracing diagrams &c. in sand or dust.

1387 Abacus is a table wiþ þe whiche schappes beþ portrayed and ipeynt in powdre, and abacus is a craft of geometrie: [Not in the original Higden.] TREVISA, *Higden's Polychr.*, VII. 69 (Rolls Ser.). [N. E. D.]

2. a calculating board, table, or frame.

1686 Their Abacus or counting Board, for performing the Operations of Arithmetick, which I find pretty near to agree with that of the antient Romans: *Obs. conc. Chinese Char.*, in *Misc. Cur.*, III. 216. [N. E. D.] **1886** The fact is, an abacus, which is at bottom merely a form of score, or tally, was absolutely indispensable for arriving at anything like a high arithmetical result before the invention of the Arabic numerals: *Cornhill Mag., Scores and Tallies*, Apr., p. 144.

3. *Arch.* the flat plate between the capital of a pillar and the architrave.

1598 if vnder the *abacus* you diminish a fourth part of the thickenesse of *Voluta*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. ch. xxvi. p. 93. **1680** the *Abacus* or *plinth* of the Capital: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Paratl. Archit.*, p. 16. **1886** The carving has the Corinthian abacus and volutes clearly indicated: *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 538/3.

3 *a.* **aback** (Eng. fr. Lat., or Fr. *abaque*), only found in this sense: a panel, or square tablet. *Obs.*

1603 Vnder-neath these, in an Aback thrust out before the rest lay TAMESIS: B. JONSON, *Pt. of Kings Entertainm.*, Wks., p. 845 (1616).—In the centre, or midst of the Pegme was an Aback or Square, wherein this Elogie was written: *ib.*, p. 848. See **abaciscus.**

3 *b.* *a bufet, cupboard, side-board, dresser*: FOSBROKE, *Encyc. Ant.*, p. 219 (1825).

1797 ABACUS, among the antients, was a kind of cupboard or buffet: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Masc. sb. fr. *ἄβαξ*, gen. *ἄβακος*, of unknown origin.]

abada, *sb.*: Port. (cf. Sp. *abáda*): an old name of the rhinoceros.

1588 there are elephants...and abadas, which is a kind of beast so big as two great buls, and hath vppon his snowt a little horne: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 312 (1854). **1598** The *Abada* or *Rhinoceros* is not in *India*, but onely in *Bengala*, and *Patane*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. 47, p. 88/1. **1599** hornes of *Abath*...this *Abath* is a beast which hath one horne onely in her forehead, and is thought to be the female Unicorne: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 107. **1622** A China brought me a present of a cup of *abado* (or black unecorns horne): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1883). **1625** the *Abada* or Rhinocerote: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 39. **1662** The Rhinocerot, by the *Indians* called *Abadu*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, Bk. ii. p. 118 (1669).

Variants, 16 c. *abath*, 17 c. *abda*, *abado*, *abadu*.

[Port. *abada* also *bada*, perhaps fr. Malay. *bādak* (Macassar *bada*),='rhinoceros': again Arab. *ābid*,='a wild beast' in general; *ābida*,='something monstrous'.]

Abaddōn: Heb.: Apollyon, destroyer, 'the angel of the bottomless pit'; *lit.* destruction, depth of hell (so MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 624, *Bible* (R.V.), Prov., xxvii. 20).

1382 The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon [*v. l.* Abbadon, Laabadon, Abadon], forsothe bi Greke Appolion, and bi Latyn hauynge the name Destrier: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, ix. 11. **1550** The name of this their captain in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon, and in the Greek tongue Apollyon: BP. BALE, *Select Wks.*, p. 357 (1849). **1611** *Bible*, Rev., ix. 11. **1652** But Antichrist hath endeavoured to be the *Abaddon* and the *Apollyon* of all sacred antiquities: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xv. p. 161.

[Gk. 'Αβαδδών, fr. Heb. *ābad*,='to go astray, to perish'.]

***abandon**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'a giving up' of oneself to any feeling or impulse; absence of all self-restraint, natural freedom of attitude, movement or expression.

1834 with her intimate friends there is an *abandon* and unreserved communion of thoughts: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxii. p 52 (1874). **1839** I lack words to express the full extent, or the earnest *abandon* of his persuasion: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1884). **1851** there is...in Beaumont and Fletcher's style...a certain openness and *abandon*, and ever-varying elasticity: GEO. DARLEY, *Beaum. and Fletcher*, Introd., p. xxxv. **1860** such *abandon* of red tape: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 128. **1862** The evening's feasting had only imparted animation to Mr. Hunt, and occasioned an agreeable *abandon* in his talk: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 187 (1887). **1863** "danced it with...such a 'go'." "You mean such an 'abandon':" C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 178. **1874** sang Leigh, with operatic abandon, as she dusted her books: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 137 (1883).

[From Old Fr. *à bandon*,='in control', *i.e.* of some one else; hence the above meaning implying 'without self-control'.]

abandonné, *ppl.*: Fr. See quotation.

1822 We know of no English poet who is so *abandonné*, as the French term it, who so wholly gives himself up to his present feelings [of Herrick]: *Retrospective Rev.*, Vol. v. p. 158.

[Past part. of *s'abandonner*,='to give one's self up', fr. **abandon**, *q. v.*]

abarre (ˌ⌣ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

1. *Leg.* 'to plead in bar' of a suit or plea. *Obs.*

1489 Therfore the kyng...hath ordeyned stablished and enacted that if ony persone or persones hereafter sue wyth good feyth ony action populer | and the deffendaunt or defendauntes in the same action plede ony maner of recovere of action populer in barre of the sayd action | or elles that the same defendaunt or

defendauntes plede that he or they before that tyme barred ony suche pleyntif or pleyntifes in ony such action populer | that thenne the playntyf or pleyntifes in the action taken wyth good feyth may abarre that the said recovere in the sayd action populer was had by covyn | or elles to abarre that the sayd playntif or playntifes was or were barred in the sayd action populer by covyn | that than yf afterwarde the sayd collusion or covyn soo abarred be lawfully founden | the pleyntif or pleyntifes in that action sued with good feyth shall have recovere accordyng to the nature of the action and execucion upon the same: CAXTON, *Statutes 4 Henry VII.*, ch. 20, sig. e v v^{o} (1869).

2. debar, keep from. *Obs.*

1492 he is a bowght to remeve the prysoner by a pryvy seall to abarre me from myn mony: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 931, p. 379 (1874).

[From Anglo-Fr. vb. *abarrer*, fr. Fr. *à*, prep., = 'to, at', and *barre*, sb. (Celtic), = 'bar'. Perhaps *abar* = 'debar' is fr. Old Fr. *esbarrer*.]

abas, *sb.*: Pers.: a weight used for pearls. '3·66 diamond Grains English, or 2·25 Troy Grains': KELLY, *Orient. Metr.* (1832).

1684 the *Emir* of *Vodana* shew'd me a Pearl...that weigh'd seventeen *Abas*, or fourteen *Carats* and seven *Eights*; for in all the Pearl Fisheries of the East they use no other weights but *Abas*, which make seven Eights of a *Carat*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 95.

abassi[1], **abas**, *sb.*: Pers.: a Persian silver coin worth from 16*d.* to 19*d.* For the later and higher value see L. LANGLÈS, Fr. Tr. of *Sir J. Chardin's Voyages*, Vol. IV. pp. 183—185 (1811).

1625 Their moneyes in *Persia* of Siluer, are the Abacee, the Mahomedee: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 524. **1662** The *Abas*...so called from *Schach-Abas*, by whose command they were first made, being in Value about the third part of a *Rixdollar*; so that they are about 18*d. sterl.*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, vi. p. 223 (1669). **1665** Coins at this day used, are the Abbassee, in our Money sixteen pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). **1684** You must pay ten *Abassi's* for every Camel's Loading: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 18. **1744** ABAGI. See ABASSI: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*.

[Pers. '*abbāsī*, fr. name of Shah Abbas I. (A.D. 1587—1629) who first had them struck.]

Abassi[2], a title of the Dalai-Lama of Thibet.

1599 In the foresayd city their *Abassi*, that is to say, their *Pope* is resident: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 64.

[The quot. is transl. fr. Odoric whose reading is doubtful (*v.l. Alsabi*, or *Alfabi*). Yule (*Cathay*, Vol. I. p. 149) suggests that *Abassi*—by confusion with the Abassi Khaliffs, or Saracen Popes—is either for Pers. and Arab. *bakshi*, = a member of a Buddhist religious order, or for Mongol *ubashi*, = a class of Lamas.]

abasso: It. See **abbasso**.

abatement (ə ˈbeɪtmənt), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *Leg.* act of putting down, removing, cancelling, quashing; or state of being put down, removed, cancelled, quashed: now esp. of writs, plaints and pleas.

1621 a plea which goeth meerely in abatement of the writ: PERKINS, *Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 385, p. 167 (1642). **1660** Nor shall the same be Cause of Error, Abatement, or Discontinuance: *Stat.* 12 *Car. II.*, ch. 3, § 3, 4 (Ruffhead).

2. act of lowering, lessening, removal; subsidence; lowering of value, dignity, or power.

1485 as well in abatement of their custome which they shold bere yf they were noo deynizeyns: CAXTON, *Statutes* 1 *Henry VII.*, ii. sig. a ii v^{o} (1869). **1601** Nought enters there...But falls into abatement, and low price: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. i, 13. **1792** to what a state of abatement, of abasement, of annihilation, have these entertainers of the public been depressed: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 219.

3. losing, suffering loss or diminution.

1629 though it were not quencht, yet it had some abatement: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxxiii. (1676). **1646** For possible it is that bodies may emit vertue and operation without abatement of weight: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 64 (1686).

4. the amount by which anything is lowered, or lessened, or depreciated; decrease, deduction, loss.

1624 The third abatement of the honor and continuance of this Scenicall company is, that they make their spectators pay to deare for their Income: J. GEE, in *Shaks. Cent. Pr.*, 160. [N. E. D.] **1665** Notwithstanding these abatements (losses) *Mustapha* continued his march as far as the City: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 280 (1677). **1693** The Lord Treasurer...complain'd against him to the King, how Delinquents by his Abatements were so slightly punish'd in their Purse: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 96, p. 83.

[CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h v v^{o}, has *esbatement*, = 'relaxation'.]

abath. See **abada**.

abatis, abbatis, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: a defence of felled trees, laid with their branches pointed towards the enemy; also (*American*) a kind of fence or hedge.

1766 Not far from Pilsnitz...the enemy had a great abatis: LLOYD, *War in Germany*, Vol. I. p. 117. **1780** T. SIMES, *Dict.*, after *Milit. Guide* (1781). **1826** roads...covered with abattis and other encumbrances: *Subaltern*, ch. 21, p. 313 (1828). **1844** took the precaution of having this road blocked up by an *abatis* in the wood through which it led: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 64.

1808 there was a kind of *abbatis* or brush fence, between this land and the land of the Northwest Company: *Min. of Detroit Land Off. Commiss.*, Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p. 385 (1832).

[Fr. *abatis*, *abattis*, = 'anything thrown down', 'garbage'.]

abat-jour, *sb.*: Fr.: sky-light, reflector.

1838 J. BRITTON, *Dict. Archit. and Archae.* **1853** one window, closely barred and blinded by an *abat-jour*, which admitted only a small degree of oblique light: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, V. p. 276 (1857).

abattage, *sb.*: Fr. See quotation.

1833 The *abattage*...was a tax on the slaughter of cattle: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 418.

***abattoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: public slaughter-house. Introduced into Paris by Napoleon, 1810.

1837 These *abattoirs* are slaughter-houses, that Napoleon caused to be built near the walls: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 146. **1842** Sect. XIII. ABATTOIRS OR PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSES: GWILT, p. 797. Not in Nicholson (1819). **1855** As I passed through the *abattoir* I met a flock of sheep driven out of their pens into the place of execution: *Glance behind the Grilles*, ch. iv. p. 117.

abattu, *fem.* **abattue**, *adj.*: Fr.: dejected, depressed, broken-hearted.

1745 Is she extremely *abbatue* with her devotion? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 403 (1857). **1811** 'sameness of days'; 'want of stimulus'; '*tædium vitæ*'; 'being quite let down';—'fit for nothing'—'in want of an object'—'*abbatu*': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 338 (and Ed.).

[Past part. pass. of *abattre*, = 'to knock down'.]

abature, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: traces of 'beating down' of underwood by deer. *Obs.*

1575 Of the iudgement of the Abatures and beating downe of the lowe twigges and the foyles: G. TURBERVILLE, *Booke of Venerie*, 68. [N. E. D.] **1630** what Necromanticke spells, are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayenstockes, Frith and Fell, Layres, Dewclawes, and Dowlcets: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I 5 v^{o}/1.

[From Fr. *abature*, *abatture*.]

abat-voix, *sb.*: Fr.: a board over a pulpit to keep the sound of the voice from ascending. J. BRITTON (1838).

***Abba** (ˈæbə): Gk. fr. Aram.: the father. See *Bible*, Rom., viii. 15.

1382 Abba, fadir: WYCLIF, *l.c.* **1611** Abba, father: *Bible*, *l.c.*

[In the Gk. Test. 'Αββᾶ, ὁ πατήρ is the transliteration and translation of the Aram. *abbā*, = 'father'.]

abbai, abba, *sb.*: Arab. See quotations.

1830 A coarser and heavier kind [of mantle], striped white and brown, (worn over the mesoumy,) is called *abba*. The Baghdad abbas are most esteemed: J. L. BURCKHARDT, *Bedouins*, Vol. I. p. 47. **1836** In cold or cool weather a kind of black woollen cloak, called '*abba'yeh*, is commonly worn: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 35 *note*. **1845** The cloak is called an *abba*. It is made of wool and hair, and of various degrees of fineness: J. KITTO, *Bibl. Cycl.*, Vol. I. p. 703/2 (1862). **1855** His dress externally...consisting of the striped *abeih* and gay kefiyeh bound with its rope of camel's hair: J. L. PORTER, *Five Years in Damascus*, p. 40 (1870).—over this [coat] when seated on the impatient animal, I threw the ample folds of an abeih: *ib.*, p. 65. **1884** He wore a large white turban and a white cashmere abbai, or long robe, from the throat to the ankles: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Heart of Africa*, ch. iii. p. 36. **1886** Europeans of every nationality and in every variety of costume, from the Scottish kilt to the flowing *abbas*: *Cities of the World*, Pt. I. p. 18.

[Arab. '*abā* or '*abāya*.]

***abbasso, abasso**, *adv.*: It.: down!

1549 on eyther side of hym [the Pope] went his garde makinge Rome [room and crying *abasso abasso*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. of Italye*, p. 38 v^{o} (1561).

abbate, *pl.* **abbati**, *sb.*: It.: an Italian ecclesiastic: the same as a French **abbé**, *q. v.*

1760 A man's address and manner, weighs much more with them than his beauty; and, without them, the *Abbati* and the *Monsignori* will get the better of you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 183, p. 556 (1774). **1765** She introduced me to an *abbate*, a man of letters: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 449 (1817).

abbatis: Fr. See **abatis**.

abbatu(e): Fr. See **abattu**.

***abbé**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'abbot'; then the holder of a benefice, though only in minor orders, or even a layman (*abbé séculier*); hence in 17 and 18 cc. adopted, with a clerical dress, by nominal students of Theology, to give dignity to such positions as that of tutor, lecturer, secretary, maître d'hôtel.

1711 Our friend the Abbe is not of that sort: POPE, *Letters*, p. 77 (1737). **1754** the abbés are a set of people that bear a strong analogy to the templars in London: SMOLLETT, *Ferdin. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 105 (1817). bef. **1782** Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart abbé | Remarks two loit'rers, that have lost their way: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 43 (1808). **1830** the Abbé who wrote Voltaire: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 185 (2nd Ed.). **1877** That indefinable being who is neither churchman nor layman—in one word, an *abbé*: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xi. p. 22.

[From Old Fr. *abe*, *abet*, fr. Lat. *abbātem* (whence also It. *abbate*), acc. of *abbas*, fr. Gk. *ἀββᾶς*, fr. Aram. *abbā*, = 'father'.]

abbellimento, *sb.*: It.: embellishment.

1670 noble roomes adorned with all the *Abellimenti* of Italian Palaces: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 88.

abbreviator (⏑ ‖ ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat.

1. a compiler of abridgments, epitomes, summaries, as Justinus who abridged the histories of Trogus Pompeius.

1615 Oribasius, the great abreuiator of antiquity: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, 206. [N. E. D.] **1681** ABBREVIATOR (Latin) one that abridges, or makes a brief draught of a thing: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1779** The opinion which attributes the last-mentioned passage to the abbreviator, rather than to the original historian: GIBBON, *Misc. Wks.*, IV. 565 (1814). [N. E. D.]

2. officers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the Vatican who draw up briefs, writs, bulls, &c.

1632 The writers, abbreviators, and registers of the letters, minutes, and bulls: *Addr. from Convoc.*, in STRYPE, *Mem. Ref.*, V. 481. [N. E. D.]

3. a physician of a school so called. *Obs.* See quotation.

1605 Among Physitians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici or Abbreviators, and Paracelsians: TIMME, *Quersitanus*, Pref. v. [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. *abreviater*, fr. Eng. *abbreviate*.

[From Low Lat. *abbreviātor*, = 'one who abridges'.]

abcaree: Anglo-Ind. See **abkari**.

abda: Port. See **abada**.

Abdal(li), *sb.*: Arab.: religious fanatics of Persia.

1634 The *Abdall* a voluntary Monke amongst them, is reputed by the wiser sort a Wolfe in a Sheeps skin: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. **1662** These are called *Abdalla's*, and are a kind of Monks or Friers: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, vi. p. 281 (1669). **1665** The Calenderi. Abdalli, and Dervislari be Pæderasts, and dangerous to meet in solitary places: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 331 (1677).

[From Pers. *abdāl*, sing. sb., or *abdālī*, adj., formed from Arab. *abdāl*, pl. of *badīl*, one of 70 spiritual beings. See J. F. Brown's *Dervishes*, p. 83; Zenker's *Turk. Dict.*, p. 182; D'Ohsson's *Tableau de l' Emp. Othom.*, Vol. IV. p. 315 (Fol. Ed.).]

abdat, *sb.*: an Egyptian linear measure, one-fourth of a **dirah** (*q.v.*).

1880 The derah...is divided into...the *abdat*: *Lib. Univ. Know.*, Vol. IV. p. 751 (N. York).

[From *abda* (construct case *abdat*), Mod. Egypt. pronunciation of Arab. *qabda*, = 'the breadth of the hand across the four fingers', now 'the measure of a man's fist with the thumb outstretched', about 6¼ in. See LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. Append. ii.]

Abderite (⏑ – ⏑), of Abdēra, anciently a town in Thrace, celebrated as the home of the Laughing Philosopher Democritus, and for the general stupidity of the citizens.

1621 Had those Abderites been conversant with us, and but seen what fleering and grinning there is in this age, they would certainly have concluded we had been all out of our wits: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 41 (1867).

abdest, *sb.*: Pers.: the minor ablution (Turk. *wazū*) of Mohammedans; the ceremonial washing of face, hands, &c., before prayer or any religious exercise.

1680 he first directs us to the Fountains, there to take Abdes: which being done, he brings us to the temple: J. PITTS, quoted in Burton's *El Medineh & Meccah*, Vol. II. p. 380 (1855). **1786** a small spring supplies us with Abdest: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 74 (1883).

[Pers. *ābdast*, fr. *āb*, = 'water', and *dast*, = 'hand'.]

abdicator (⏑ – ‖ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng.: one who abdicates; *spec.* one who approved of the abdication of James II.

1691 Monarchy haters, | With Abdicators, | Did swell into a league of Dutchmen, Whigs, and traitors: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 28 (1860).

[Coined fr. Eng. *abdicate* as if noun of agent to Lat. *abdicāre*, = 'to abdicate'.]

***abdomen** (⏑ ‖ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. the fleshy parts of the belly or paunch, including the teats of lower animals; in man esp. the parts below the navel: or in man the front, in mammals the lower wall (or its exterior surface) of the belly (= abdomen 2).

1601 In old time they called this morcell [the paps and teats (*sumen*) of a sow newly farrowed] in Latine *Abdomen*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. XI, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 344.

2. the belly, the nether cavity of the body containing all the vital organs except the brain, heart and lungs (the pelvic cavity also is not always included).

1615 There bee tenne Muscles which couer the neather Belly, on either side fiue called the Muscles of the *Abdomen*: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, p. 796 (1631). **1771** when you are tapped...the water that comes out of your abdomen: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 9/2 (1882). **1835** An incision in the abdomen had been evidently made after death: SIR J. ROSS, *2nd Voyage*, ch. xix. p. 290. ***1878** shots in his right arm and abdomen: *Lloyd's Wkly. News*, May 19, p. 7/3.

3. *Entom.* the whole nether division of an insect's body, see **thorax**, or more generally and technically—the third nether division of the body in the **Articulata** (*q. v.*) family of animals.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Entomology.

[Lat. *abdōmen*, neut. sb., = 'lower part of the belly'; etym. uncertain, perhaps fr. stem of *abdo*, = 'I stow away', 'put out of sight', or for *amb-dosmen*, = 'the part girdled round', akin to Gk. *ἀμφὶ*, = 'around'; and *δέσμα*, = 'band'.]

abductor (⏑ ‖ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. *Anat.* a muscle which abduces, or draws a part of the body from its normal position, or from a line regarded as an axis, opposed to **adductor**; also *attrib.*, = *abducent*.

1615 For euery Muscle almost hath set vnto him another, whose action is contrary to his, as...to an *adductor* is set an *abductor*: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, p. 743 (1631). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1847–9** In the Quadrumana... there is a proper abductor of the thumb, adductor as it would be called by the Anthropotomist: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 731/1.

2. one who abducts or leads away wrongfully.

1850 his ponderous-footed elfin abductor, who had leaped down after him: *Household Words*, Apr. 13, p. 68/1.

[Noun of agent to Lat. *abdūcere*, = 'to lead away, aside'. In sense 2 the word ought to be *abduct-or*, Legal English for *abduct-er*, but has probably been confused with, or taken from, *abduc-tor*.]

abdula, *sb.*: Arab.: *lit.* 'servant of God'; *esp.* a monotheist who is not a moslem, *e.g.* a Christian; used in place of the father's proper name in the style of a proselyte to Mohammedanism to distinguish him from a moslem by birth. Thus Rejeb if a proselyte is *Rejeb ben Abdullah*, if his father, Omar, were a moslem, he is *Rejeb ben Omar*. MENINSKI, *Lex.*, Vol. III. p. 678.

1615 No *Jew* can turn *Turk* until he first turn Christian, they forcing him to eat Hogs-flesh, and calling him *Abdula*, which signifieth the Son of a Christian: G. SANDYS, *Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 42 (1673). **1635** *no Jew is capable to be a Turk but he must be first an* ABDULA, a Christian, he must eat hogs flesh, and do other things: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. x. p. 300 (1678).

[For '*Abdullāh*; fr. '*abd*, = 'servant'; and *allah*, = 'God'.]

abecedārium, *sb.*: Low Lat.: an alphabet, a primer.

1776 A-B-C-dario: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 356 (1857). **1883** Etrurian abecedaria: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 212/2.

[Neut. sb. coined from *a, b, c, d.* Found 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*, s. v. "apece"; 1552 [Title] "Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum...Huloeto Exscriptore &c." The English *abecedarie* is found abt. 1450 (N. E. D.).]

abeih: Arab. See **abbai**.

abele (– ‖), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du.: the white poplar tree, *Populus alba*.

1597 It is called in low Dutch *abeel*,...in English, *abeell*, after the Dutch name: GERARD, *Herball*, in Britten & Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*. [Davies] **1664** The best use of the *Poplar*, and Abele...is for *Walks*, and *Avenues* about Grounds which are situated low, and near the water: EVELYN, *Sylva*, ch. xviii. p. 80 (1679). **1699** a-long one of the Garden Walls were planted *Abel Trees*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 193. **1797** ABEL-TREE, or ABELE-TREE: *Encyc. Brit.* **1857** broad silver Whit..slides...through bright water-meadows, and stately groves of poplar, and abele, and pine: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, p. v. (1877).

[From Du. *abeel*, fr. Old Fr. *abel*, earlier *aubel*, fr. Late Lat. *albellus*, = 'white poplar'.]

abeston: Gk. See **asbestos**.

abettor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

1. one who abets, advises, tempts, persuades, urges to any action, esp. an offence.

1487 sholde inquire of hym or theym that had doon that deth or murdre of their abettours and consentours: CAXTON, *Statutes 3 Henry VII.*, ch. i. sig. b ii *v°* (1869).—the slayers, murderers, abettors, maintainers and consorters of the same: *ib.*, sig. b iii *r°*. From DIBDIN, *Typ. Ant.*, I. p. 355 (1810). **1594** Thou foul abettor! thou notorious bawd! SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 886. **1600** they began also to endite all those...of a capitall crime, who were his abetters, and the movers and stirrers of a sedition and commotion of the people: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. 25, p. 548. **1646** an abettor of the fact prohibited: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 4 (1686) **1886** The vastness of large cities affords concealment, and is often the abettor of vice: J. T. DAVIDSON, cited in *Literary World*, Jan. 7, 1887, p. 14/2.

2. a supporter, backer, advocate of a person, principle, opinion, or system.

1580 foes, which by thy well doing thou mayst cause to be earnest abettors of thee: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 270 (1868). **1629** the General with his abettors, who wanted not his seconds, being like quicksilver, and never failing to publish all occurrents: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxx. (1676). **1653** Abettors and Printers of this Petition: *Several Proc. of Parl.*, Aug. 2—Aug. 8, No. 3, p. 26.

Variants, 15 c. *abettour*, 17 c.—19 c. *abetter*, as if fr. *abet*.

[From Anglo-Fr. *abettour*, fr. Old Fr. *abetere*, *abetiere*.]

abeyance (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

1. *Leg.* expectation; the condition of a title, dignity, property or emolument which is not for the time being vested in any person.

1621 the freehold is not to be put in abeyance: PERKINS, *Prof. Booke*, ch. xi. § 708, p. 308 (1642). **1628—9** If tenant *pur terme d'auter vie* dieth, the freehold is said to be in abeyance untill the occupant entreth: COKE, *Littleton*, p. 342b (1832). **1765** Sometimes the fee may be in abeyance, that is (as the word signifies), in expectation, remembrance and contemplation in law: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, II. 7. [R.] **1839** During the abeyance of a barony descendible to heirs of the body, one of the co-heirs was attainted for treason: SIR N. C. TINDALE, in *Bingham's New Cases*, V. 754.

2. temporary suspension, inactivity, disuse.

1660 And this monarchy not a thing in abeiance, an aiery title, but an absolute free and independent monarchy: R. COKE, *Elem. Power and Subj.*, 61. [N. E. D.]

[Anglo-Fr. *abeiance*, *abeyance*, *abiaunce*, fr. * *abeier*, Old Fr. *abeer*, = 'to gape out, aspire to'; fr. *à*, prep., = 'to, at', and Low Lat. *badāre*, = 'to gape', perhaps fr. a Teut. noun * *bada*, akin to Lat. *fat-iscere*, = 'to gape', 'come open'.]

abi in malam crucem, *phr.*: Lat.: Off to an evil cross! *i.e.* go and be hanged!

1665 The old *Roman* execration *Abi in malam Crucem* and manner of execution is here in use: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 373 (1677).

Abib: Heb.: name of the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, our April, the seventh month of the civil year, called *Nisan* after the Captivity.

1535 This daye are ye gone out, euen in y^e^ moneth of Abib: COVERDALE, *Exod.*, xiii. 4. **1611** in the month Abib: *Bible*, ib.

[Heb. *ābīb*, = 'an ear of corn'. It was the month in which harvest began.]

* **Abigail** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Heb.: a waiting gentlewoman, a lady's maid.

1671 every gentleman that keeps a chaplain, has not a cousin Abigal to wait upon his lady: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1773). **1693** thou art some forsaken *Abigail*, we have dallied with heretofore: CONGREVE, *Old Bachelor*, III. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 52 (1710). **1711** I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* [ladies' valets] tripping about the Room with a Looking-glass in his hand: *Spectator*, No. 45, Apr. 21, p. 75/2 (Morley). **1766** Juno... [Rung for her Abigail: and you know, | Iris is chambermaid to Juno: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 508 (1857). **1771** serving-men, and abigails, disguised like their betters: SMOLLETT, *Humph Cl.*, p. 34/1 (1882). **1815** I have prepared, however, another carriage for the abigails, and all the trumpery which our wives drag along with them: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 155 (1832).

[See 1 Sam., xxv. 24—31. The representative use comes from the name of the waiting gentlewoman in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, bef. 1616.]

abiliment, abillement (⏑ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.: *Special use* in 16 c. an ornament of goldsmith's work for the head or the front of the dress.

abt. **1515** Take now upon you this abylyment: SKELTON, *Magnif.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (Boston, 1864). **1541** velvet and satin for billyments: QU. CATH. HOWARD, in Burnet's *Hist. Ref.*, VI. 250 (Pocock). **1542—6** an neyther Abillement set w^t^ xxxiij. great perles: *Princ. Mary's Pr. Purse Exp., Invent. Jew.*, p. 181 (F. Madden, 1831).—oon upper Abillement set w^t^ xi. great perles... oon other upper Billiment set w^t^...perles of a meane sorte: *ib.* bef. **1556** theme begonne alle the gentylwomen of ynglande to were Frenche whoodes with bellementtes of golde: *Chron. Grey Friars*, 43 (Camd. Soc., 1852). [N. & Q.]

1580 *Billementes:* the attire or ornamentes of a womans head or necke: as a bonet: a frenche hoode: a paste, or such like: BARET, *Alvearie*. **1599** she found, far from her expectation, a billiment of peaze [instead of pearls]: CHR. WORDSWORTH, *Eccles. Biogr.*, Vol. II. Bk. i. p. 109 (1839).

Also *attrib.* in the combination *biliment*-lace.

1573 my sherte gown...laid with Billement's lace: *Wardrobe of a Country Gentl.*, in Brayley's *Graph. Illust.*, p. 13 (1834). **1588** one velvett jerkin laid one w^th^ billim^t^ lace: *Will and Inventory of William Glaseour*, Chetham Soc., Vol. LIV.—one paire of round hose panes of blacke rashe laid one w^th^ a billym^t^ lace: *ib.* [N. & Q.]

Variants, 16 c. *biliment*, *billement*, *habilement*.

[From Fr. *habillement*, = 'dress', 'article of dress'. The fact that the lopped form *billement* is only found in the above special sense seems to show that the Fr. *habillement* in this special sense was once more borrowed with an attempt to pronounce the new importation differently from the old.]

abiogenesis, *sb.*: badly coined fr. Gk.: generation of living organisms from dead matter.

1883 Here, in short, is the categorical denial of Abiogenesis and the establishment in this high field of the classical formula *Omne vivum ex vivo*: H. DRUMMOND, *Natural Law*, 74.

[Coined by Prof. Huxley in 1870 fr. ἄβιος, = 'without life', and γένεσις, = 'generation', 'birth'. It ought to be *abiogenesia*. Cf. **parthenogenesis**, which was probably Huxley's model.]

abiston, abistos: Gk. See **asbestos**.

abjure (⏑ ⏓), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *trans.* and *absol.* to forswear, recant, retract (an engagement, principle, article of faith previously held sacred).

1501 Alle tho wyllys abieured and revokyd by for thys day mad: *Will of John Bawde*, in *Bury Wills*, 83 (1850). [N. E. D.] **1530** I abiowre, I forsake myne errours as an heretyke dothe, or forswere the kynges landes, ie abiure: PALSGR., 415. **1662** the solemn League and Covenant to be abjured by all the incumbents of England: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 389 (1872). **1884** We find that some of them abjured, but that others went joyfully to the dungeon and the stake: A. R. PENNINGTON, *Wiclif*, ix. 296.

1 *a. causal.* to make to forswear, recant. *Obs.*

1480 Reynold Pecoke bysshop of Chestre was founde an herytyke, and the thyrde daye of Decembre was abjured at Lambeth: CAXTON, *Chron. Eng.*, VII. 159b/2 (1520). [N. E. D.] **1528** Considering that they might, as in conclusion they did, abiure him otherwise: MORE, *Dial. Heres.*, iii. Wks., p. 216/2 (1557). [N. E. D.]

2. to swear to renounce, abandon, repudiate, leave for ever (esp. the realm, or the commonwealth); rarely *absol.*

1530 [See 1]. **1576** If he take Sanctuarie, and do abiure the Realme: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, 497 (1826). **1590** Either to die the death or to abjure | For ever the society of men: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt. Dr.*, I. I, 65. **1610** But this rough magic | I here abjure:—*Temp.*, V. I, 51. **1671** Say and unsay, feign, flatter, and abjure: MILTON, *P. R.*, I. 473. [N. E. D.] **1726** Whoever was not capable of this Sanctuary, could not have the Benefit of Abjuration: and therefore, he that committed Sacrilege could not abjure: AYLIFFE, *Parergon*, 14. [N. E. D.]

2 *a. causal.* to make to forswear the realm. *Obs.*

1603 T' abjure those false Lords from the troubled Land: DRAYTON, *Barons Warres*, I. xv. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abjurer*, = 'to forswear'.]

abkāri, abkāree, *sb.*: Hind.: the excise on preparing or selling intoxicating liquor in India. The *Abkāri* system is the farming the sale of spirits to contractors through whom the retail shop-keepers are supplied.

1790 Abkarry or Tax on Spirituous Liquors: *Letter from Board of Rev.* (Bengal) *to Govt.*, July 12. [Yule] **1797** The stamps are to have the words 'Abcaree licenses' inscribed in the Persian and Hindee languages and characters: *Bengal Regulations*, X. 33. [Yule]

[From Pers. *āb-kārē*, = 'water-business'.]

ablaut, *sb.*: Ger.: *Gram.*: variation of the vowel sound of the principal syllable of a word in inflection or derivation for which there is no obvious phonetic cause, so that the variation of sound has been supposed to be dynamic, *i.e.* originally used to indicate variation of sense: *e.g. sing, sang, sung; ride, rode, ridden; choose, chose; band, bond, bind, bound.* See **guna**, **vriddhi**.

1870 Under 'Ablaut' Teutonic grammarians understand a modification of the radical which takes place in the perfect tense and the perfect participle: J. HELFENSTEIN, *Comp. Gram. Teut. Lang.*, p. 408. **1871** But it was in the verbal conjugation that the Ablaut found its peculiar home, and there it took formal and methodical possession: EARLE, *Philol. Eng. Tong.*, § 124 (1880). [N. E. D.] **1886** The Gothic word differs in ablaut-grade from its Teutonic cognates: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 302/3.

[From *ab*, adv., = 'off, away'; *Laut*, = 'sound'.]

abnegator (ˌ ˘ ˊˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who denies or renounces.

1637 abnegators and dispensers against the Lawes of God: SIR E. SANDYS, *State of Relig.*, p. 96. [N. E. D.]

[From Lat. *abnegātor*, noun of agent to *abnegāre*, = 'to deny'.]

abnormis sapiens, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a wise man without rule', *i.e.* a sage independent of any sect or party.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.* **1806** *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 18.

[HORACE, *Sat.*, ii. 2. 3.]

abolla, *sb.*: Lat.: a coarse woollen cloak worn by soldiers and the lower orders of ancient Rome, and so affected by austere philosophers. As the mark of such a philosopher it is made familiar by Juvenal's phrase, *Sat.* 3. 115, *facinus majoris abollae*, 'the crime of a deep philosopher'.

1797 ABOLA: *Encyc. Brit.* **1820** one of a set in Athens who affect philosophy and wear the abolla: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 293.

abominator (˘ ˌ ˘ ˊˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng.: one who abominates or detests, an abhorrer.

1816 the greatest abominator of Episcopacy: SCOTT, *Old Mort.*, i. [N.E.D.]

[Coined fr. Eng. *abominate* as if Lat. noun of agent to *abōmināri*, = 'to detest', 'abhor'.]

abord[1], *sb.*: Fr.: approach, manner of advancing to accost.

1749 whose first *abord* and address displease me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 164, p. 439 (1774). **1826** I saw few beggars...their *abord* was rather a coax than a craving: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 6.

[Fr. *à*, prep., = 'to'; *bord*, = 'shore', 'border', akin to Eng. *board*, A.-S. and Icelandic *bord*, which through the sense of 'side of a ship' comes to mean 'boundary' sometimes.]

abord[2], **aboard** (˘ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **abord**[1] (*q. v.*). *Obs.*

1. act of approaching, advancing towards, manner of approach.

1611 *Arrivée*, an arriuall, accesse, abboord, or comming to: COTGR. **1752** that air, that *abord*, and those graces, which all conspire to make that first advantageous impression: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, No. 75, Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 388 (1777).

2. way up to.

1670 I never saw a more stately Abord to any Citty then to this [Genoa]: LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 82. [N. E. D.]

abord (˘ ˊ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Obs.* or *Arch.*

1. to get on board of, to sheer up to, to gain a footing in, or upon, to have a common frontier.

1509 And the royall shyppe, yclipped Perfitenes, They dyd aborde: HAWES, *Past. Pleas.*, xxxvi. 20. [N. E. D.] **1530** I aborde: as one shyppe doth another, *Jaborde*. I aborde a shyppe, *Je aborde*: PALSGR., 415. **1589** That an enemie may bee the more troubled to abourd the Fort: IVE, *Fortif.*, 5. —Approched, aborded, and surprised: *ib.*, 38. [N. E. D.] **1595** VVas not a *Spanyard* durst abord him: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 75 (1871). **1611** *Confiner*, to abboord, adioyn, lye neere vnto: COTGR. **1691** The first *Spaniards*, that aborded *America*: RAY, *Wisd. God*, 206 (1701).

2. to accost.

1611 *Aborder*, to approach, accoast, abboord: COTGR. bef. **1628** To abbord, either with question, familiarity, or scorn: F. GREVILLE, *Life of Sidney*, 74 (1652). [N. E. D.] **1841** He...aborded the two ladies with easy elegance and irresistible good humour: THACKERAY, *Prof.*, ii. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 298 (1885).

[From Fr. *aborder*, = 'to come to the side of'. See **abord**[1], *sb.*]

abordage (˘ ˌ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the act of boarding a ship.

abt. **1550** The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him and the companie, the best cabill and anchor for his abordage: SIR J. BALFOUR, *Practicks*, 640 (1754) [N. E. D.]

***aborigines** (˘ ˘ ˊˊ ˘ ˌ), *sb. pl.*, coined *sing.* **aborigen, -gin** (˘ ˌ ˘ ˘), **-gine** (˘ ˘ ˌ ˘ ˘): Lat.

1. the original inhabitants of a place, or *metaph.* of any abode, as opposed to the more modern inhabitants or (esp. in modern times) to colonists or foreigners generally; used of animals and even plants.

[**1533** King Latine of Laurence assemblit the auld inhabitantis of his realme, namit Aborigines, armit in thair maist werelie ordinance: J. BELLENDENE, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1822). **1547** The old latins...callyng themselfes Aborigines, that is to saie: a people from the beginnyng: J. HARRISON, *Exhort. to Scottes* (1873), 214 (N. E. D.).] **1593** The first [Britons] as some dreame were *Aborigines* such people as the earth it selfe, without humaine propagation brought foorth: J. NORTH, *Spec. Brit.*, p. 4. **1600** King *Latinus* with the Aborigines: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I, p. 3. **1609** the people first seene in these regions were Aborigines, called Celtæ: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. 15, ch. ix. p. 46. **1642** a remnant of the very *Aborigines*, of her first Inhabitants: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 50 (1869). **1646** the Inland inhabitants were *Aborigines*, that is, such as reported that they had their beginning in the Island: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 249 (1686). **1655** The Aborigines and the Advenae: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, II. 119. [N. E. D.] **1665** another sort of people that *non vescuntur carne*, who being the *aborigines* of these parts, swarm throughout the Orient: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). **1826** Wherever foreign troops swarm the aborigines necessarily appear in false colours: *Subaltern*, ch. 17, p. 259 (1828). **1832** He is then aborigin of all spheres of thought, and finds himself at home and at ease in every region: I. TAYLOR, *Sat. Even.*, 349 (1834). [N. E. D.] **1845** the black aborigines: DARWIN, *Voy. of Nat.*, xix. 435 (1873). [N. E. D.]

2. see quotation.

1742 in accounting for their descent, we must conclude them to be *aborigines*, without any beginning of their generation, propagating their race from all eternity: HUME, *Essays*, Vol. II. p. 402 (1825).

[From Lat. *aborīginēs*, pl. fr. *ab orīgine*, = 'from the beginning'. In the earlier Lat. writers the term meant the earliest settlers in Latium, the beginners of the Roman race, who drove out the alien Siculi, but Pliny regards it as = *autochthones*. The form *aborigen* is perhaps from Fr. *aborigène*.]

***Abracadabra** (ˌ ˘ ˘ ˊˊ ˘), *sb.*: a mystic word formerly worn as an amulet, being written in a triangle so as to be read in different ways, thus:—

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

often now meaning a spell, a conjurer's pretended charm, mere nonsense.

1565 some piece of secret operation, (as Serenus Salmonicus doth write,) in the word of *Abracadabra*, to heal one of the fever: CALFHILL, *Ans. to Mart.*, p. 285 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1584** This word, *Abra cadabra* written on a paper, with a certeine figure ioined therewith, and hanged about ones necke, helpeth the ague: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xviii. p. 272. **1657** I will teach you for that kind of Feaver a receipt a hundred times easier: *Inscribas chartæ quod dicitur Abracadabra. Sæpius & subter repetas, mirabile dictu! Donec in angustum redigatur littera conum.* That is to say, first *Abracadabra*, and under that *Abracadabr*, and in the third line *Abracadab*, &c.: J. D., Tr. *Letters of Voiture*, No. 194, Vol. II. p. 69. **1684** That insignificant word Abrocadara, is by [Quintus Serenus] Sammonicus [bef. A.D. 230] mentioned as a magical spell: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 183 (1856). **1711** the word *Abracadabra* [of Amulets]: *Spectator*, No. 221, Nov. 13, p. 317/2 (Morley). **1840** The words of power!—and what be they | To which e'en Broomsticks bow and obey?— | Why,—'twere uncommonly hard to say, | As the prelate I named has recorded none of them, | What they may be, But I know they are three, | And ABRACADABRA, I take it, is one of them: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 147 (1864). **1883** We can no more frame a conception of a disembodied intelligence than we can of a disembodied Abracadabra: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 275.

Variant, 17 c. *Abrocadara.*

[For first known mention, see quot. fr. Mather. 'Severus' in N. E. D. should be 'Serenus'. According to C. W. KING, *Talism. and Amul.*, in *Early Christ. Numism.*, p. 200, corrupted from Heb. *ha-b'rākāh dabběrāh*, = 'pronounce the blessing' (i.e. the sacred name).]

Abraham, Abram: Heb.: name of a Hebrew patriarch. Used for *auburn* and in various combinations and derivatives. *Abr(ah)am-man*, a kind of vagabond of 16 c. who shammed to be mad (1575 AWDELAY, *Frat. Vag.*); hence the sea phrase *sham Abr(ah)am*, to pretend to be ill.

Abraham's balm (? *baum*), old name of *agnus castus.*

Abramide, *Abramite*, a Jew.

1603 Alas! how many a guilt-les *Abramide* Dies in Three dayes, through thy too-curious Pride: J SYLVESTER, *Trophеis*, p. 36 (1608). — O JACOB'S Lanthorn, Load-star pure, which lights On these rough Seas the rest of *Abramites*:—*Captaines*, p. 523 (1608). **1608** Of all the mad rascalls (that are of this wing) the *Abraham-man* is the most phantastick: DEKKER, *Belman of London*, sig. D 2. **1633** Are they padders, or abram-men that are your consorts? MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, ii. I. Wks., p. 296/2 (1839).

abrasa tabula: Lat. See **tabula rasa.**

abrasax. See **abraxas.**

abrashos: Port. See **abrolhos.**

abrawan, *sb.*: Hind. See quotations.

1744 ABROHANI, or MALLEMOLE, the name of a certain muslin or clear, white, fine cotton cloth, brought from the East Indies: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade.* **1797** ABROKANI, or MALLEMOLLI, a kind of muslin, or clear white

fine cotton cloth, brought...particularly from Bengal: *Encyc. Brit.* **1886** Among piece goods the first place is given to Dacca muslin, *abrawan* or "running water;" *bafthowa*, "woven air;" *subhanam*, "evening dew;" all plain white webs: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

abraxas, *oftener* **abrasax**, *sb.*: a mystic word, or a gem so inscribed, used as a charm.

1738 These gems called Abraxas: WARBURTON, *Div. Legat.*, Vol. II. p. 153. [N. E. D.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1828** The word abrasax, sometimes spelled abraxas, was the great mystery of the Gnostics: REV. R. WALSH, *Anc. Coins and Gems*, p. 39 (2nd Ed.).

[Said to express 365 in Gk. letters *α β ρ α ξ α ς* used as numerals 1+2+100+1+60+1+200. It is ascribed to the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides. According to C. W. KING, from Heb. *ha-b'rākāh*, = 'the blessing', or 'sacred name', used as the title of a Gnostic deity representing the 365 emanations of the Plērōma.

abrégé, *sb.*: Fr.: abridgment, compendium.

[Past part. (used as sb.) of *abréger*, fr. Old Fr. *abregier;* see **abrevye**.]

abreuvoir, *sb.*: Fr.: a watering place for animals. A technical term in *Masonry*, see quotations.

1696 *Abreuvoirs*, in Masonry, signifies the spaces between the stones in laying 'em, to put the Mortar in: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1819** ABREUVOIR or ABREVOIR (from the French) in masonry, the interstice, or joint, between two stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement: P. NICHOLSON, *Archit. Dict.* **1829** ABREUVOIR, in military affairs, a tank to receive water in the case of encampment: *Lond. Encyc.*

abrevye, abbrevye, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: abridge, abbreviate. *Obs.*

1483 which hystorye Saint Justyn abreuyed or shorted: CAXTON, *G. Leg.*, p. 424/4. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abrévier* (earlier *abregier* whence 'abridge'), = 'to shorten'.]

Abrocadara. See **Abracadabra.**

abrogator (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who abrogates, cancels or abolishes.

1599 Abrogators and dispensers against the Lawes of God: SANDYS, *Europæ Spec.*, 96 (1632). [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Eng. *abrogate*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *abrogāre*, = 'to cancel', 'abolish'.]

abrolhos, abrollios, *sb. pl.*: Port. See quotations.

1598 on the south side lieth [great flakes (*sic*) or] shallowes, which the *Portingales* call *Abrashos* (*sic*): Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 15 (1885).—shun the Flats of Bracillia that are called Abrollios: *ib.*, p. 23. **1593–1622** she had bin upon the great sholes of Abreoios: R. HAWKINS, *Voyages South Sea*, § xxvi. p. 171 (1878).

[Port. *Abrolhos*, a geographical term connected with *abrollar*; Fr. *brouiller*, It. *brogliare.*]

abscissa, *pl.* **abscissae, abscissas**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Geometry*: the segment of a right line measured between a given point therein and its point of intersection with another right line. *Of a curve*: "The ABSCISS, ABSCISSE, or ABSCISSA, is a part or segment cut off a line terminated at some certain point by an ordinate to a curve. So that the absciss may either commence at the vertex of the curve, or at any other fixed point. And it may be taken either upon the axis or diameter of the curve or upon any other line given in position." HUTTON, *Math. Dict.* Also later in *Rectilinear Coordinates* the portion of a right line intercepted between its points of intersection with a given right line and with any line parallel to that given line. Anglicised as *abscisse, absciss* in 17 and 18 cc.

1694 though the *Area* answering to the *Abscissa* be that which is commonly sought: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XVIII. No. 209, p. 114. **1738** ABSCISSA: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1777** The spaces described with velocities which are as the ordinates DB EC in times proportional to the abscissas AD AE: R. THORPE, Tr. *Newton's Princ.*, Lemma x. p. 64 (1802). **1797** ABSCISSE: *Encyc. Brit.* **1853** a line *PNK* perpendicular to this axis major is called an ordinate, and the lines *AN, NM, abscissæ*, of the axis: H. GOODWIN, *Elem. Course Math.*, p. 172 (1853).

[Lat. *abscissa* fem. part. (with *linea*, = 'line' understood), fr. *abscindere*, = 'to cut off'.]

abscissor (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: quasi-Lat.: a cutter off, destroyer.

1647 We may justly call him Strong, Hurtfull, Destroyer, Abscissor, because he onely destroys and perverts the nature of the Question: LILLY, *Chr. Astr.*, xxviii. 184. [N. E. D.]

[Coined as if noun of agent to *abscindere.* See **abscissa, scissors.**]

absinth (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the plant wormwood or **absinthium**, *q. v.*; also the essence thereof, and *metaph.* essence of bitterness.

1612 Absinth and poyson be my sustenaunce: BENVENUTO, *Passenger's Dialogues.* [Nares] **1865** What a drop of concentrated absinth follows next: CARLYLE, *Fredk. Gt.*, III. ix. iv. 115. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *absinthe*, *q. v.*]

***absinthe**, *sb.*: Fr.: an alcoholic liqueur, flavoured with wormwood (Fr. *absinthe*), or drugs of similar nature. Sometimes Anglicised as *absinth* (ˌ ˌ).

1854 He drank great quantities of absinthe of a morning: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 390 (1879). **1864** His insatiable thirst for absinthe made him one of those rare monstrosities—a drunken Frenchman: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 182.

absinthium, *sb.*: Lat.: the plant wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*, which has a bitter aromatic principle.

1738 A conserve of the Roman *absynthium*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[From Gk. *ἀψίνθιον*, = 'wormwood'.]

absis: Lat. See **apsis.**

absit, part of *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'let him be absent', leave for a person *in statu pupillari* to pass one night away from college or university.

[Third pers. sing. subj. (for imper.) of *abesse*, = 'to be absent'.]

absit dicto invidia, abs. inv. verbo, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to be said without boasting' or offence; *lit.* 'may ill-will be away-from the saying'. Livy, 9, 19, 15.

1611 That booke reporteth not halfe so many remarkable matters as mine doth (*absit dicto invidia*): T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Paneg., sig. b 8 *v°* (1776). **1625** absit inuidia verbo: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 2.

***absit ōmen**, *phr.*: Lat.: may (evil) omen be absent.

1594 that this letter remaine a pledge of my faith heirin, als well for tymes to com as by-past, aye and quhill (as Godd forbidd) I discharge my self honestlie unto you, quhich shall neuer be, except ye constraine me unto it, but *absit omen*: *Letters of Eliz. and Jas. VI.*, p. 107 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1886** He says that if the Queen herself were to shoot Mr. Gladstone through the head (*absit omen!*) no court in England could take cognizance of the act: *Athenæum*, Feb. 20, p. 260/1. **1886** association with an Erne is rather suggestive of dragging the Institution (*absit omen!*) into hot water: *Punch*, Dec. 11, p. 288/2.

absolvi (*or* **liberavi**) animam meam, *phr.*: Lat.: 'I have relieved my mind', I have made my protest and say no more.

absque hoc, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.* See quot.

1756 *Absque hoc*, Are Words made use of in a *Traverse*: G. JACOBS, *Law Dict.* (7th Ed.). **1835** There is still another species of traverse, which differs from the common form, and which will require distinct notice. It is known by the denomination of a *special traverse.* It is also called a formal traverse, or a traverse with an *absque hoc.* The affirmative part of the special traverse is called its inducement; the negative part is called the *absque hoc;* those being the Latin words formerly used, and from which the modern expression, *without this*, is translated: SIR THOS. E. TOMLINS, *Law Dict.*, Vol. II. (4th Ed.).

abstersion (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the property or act of cleansing, purging, purifying; the state of being cleansed, purged, purified.

1543 Incarne [the place] wyth thys incarnative, whych dothe bothe incarne and mundifye with some abstertion: TRAHERON, *Vigo's Chirurg.*, II. xvii. 28. [N. E. D.] bef. **1626** Abstersion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, 42. **1658** And contemplating the calicular shafts, and uncous disposure of their extremities, so accommodable unto the office of abstersion, not condemn as wholly improbable the conceit of those who accept it, for the herb Borith: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. [R.] **1814** The task of ablution and abstersion being performed...by a smoke-dried skinny old Highland woman: SCOTT, *Wav.*, xx. 153 (1829). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abstersion.*]

abstersive (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *adj.*: having the property of cleansing, purging, purifying; also detersive.

1533 White betes are also abstersive, and lowseth the bealye: ELYOT, *Castel of Helth*, 27 (1541). [N. E. D.] **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 377. bef. **1682** SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 3 (1686). **1725** And let th' abstersive sponge the board renew: POPE, *Odyss.*, xx. 189, Vol. IV. p. 182 (1806).

2. *sb.*: a purifying or purging medicine, or a detersive agent.

1563 Such medicines as do mundifie, and clense wounds or filthy vlcers, are called abstersiues: T. GALE, *Antid.*, I. iii. 3. [N. E. D.] **1702** Abstersives are Fuller's earth, Soap, Linseed-oyl, and Oxgall: PETTY, in Sprat's *Hist. R. Soc.*, 295.

[From Fr. *abstersif*, fem. *-ive.*]

abstraction (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the act of taking away, withdrawal, removal, separation.

1553 Of Abstraction from the first, thus. As I romed all alone, I gan to thinke of matters great. In which sentence (gan) is vsed, for began: TH. WILSON, *Art of Rhetor.*, p. 180 (1585). **1646** If each abstraction draws A curse upon the abstractor from those laws, How can your Councels scape this judgment then? QUARLES, *Sheph. Or.*, ix. [N. E. D.]

2. the process of considering an object of thought apart from its associations, or of considering qualities apart from things qualified, attributes apart from things to which they are attributed, or even the imaginary process of considering substance apart from its properties and qualities.

bef. **1658** Men love by a strange Abstraction to separate Facts from their Crimes: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 433 (1687). **1797** ABSTRACTION, in metaphysics, the operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas: *Encyc. Brit.* **1867** the abstraction of the conditions and limits: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 91.

2 *a.* an abstract idea.

1823 while the warm fancies of the Southerns have given their idolatry to the ideal forms of noble art—let us Northerns beware we give not our idolatry to the cold and coarse abstractions of human intellect: E. IRVING, *Orations*, p. 13. **1834** This remote abstraction, which has been well termed "the something-nothing", they regard as the supreme God: H. CAUNTER, *Scenes in Ind.*, 239. **1867** the negative is *only* an abstraction of the other: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 89.

3. a state of separation or seclusion from worldly things or objects of sense.

1649 Lifted up by the abstractions of this first degree of mortification: JER. TAYLOR, *Great Exemp.*, 124 (1653). [N. E. D.] bef. **1744** A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction: POPE, *Lett.* [J.]

4. a withdrawal of the attention from present circumstances.

1790 he was wrapped up in grave abstraction: BOSWELL, *Johnson*, xxiv. 215 (Rtldg.). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abstraction.*]

abstracto: Lat. See **in abstracto.**

abstractor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who removes, one who makes abstracts, an *abstracter* (which is the form now in use).

1646 [See **abstraction** 1].

[From Lat. *abstractor*, noun of agent to *abstrahere*, = 'to draw away'.]

abstractum, *pl.* abstracta, *sb.*: Late Lat.: something abstracted.

1869 the infinite etc., may stand for the infinitude, the unconditionedness, the absoluteness of some being—i.e. as an *abstractum* or property of a being: DR. N. PORTER, *Hum. Intell.*, p. 650 (4th Ed., N. York). — If they [*i.e.* the terms] are used only in the sense of *abstracta*, then the question to be answered is, Can they be conceived by the mind? *ib.*, p. 651.

[Neut. of Lat. *abstractus*, past part. of *abstrahere*, = 'to draw away'.]

absurd (⏑ ⏓), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. unreasonable, improper; *of persons*, senseless, foolish; *hence* ridiculous, silly.

1557 8–12 [= –4] is an Absurde nomber. For it betokeneth lesse than nought by 4: RECORDE, *Whetst.*, sig. Bb iij b. [N. E. D.] **1591** This proffer is absurd and reasonless: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 4, 137. **1625** Vse also, such Persons, as affect the Businesse, wherin they are Employed... Froward and Absurd Men for Businesse that doth not well beare out it Selfe: BACON, *Ess., Negotiating*, p. 89/4 (1871). **1629** esteeming their Opinions not so absurd as before they did: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 52 (1676).

1 *a.* used as *sb.*: an absurdity. *Obs.*

1610 Our heavenly poesie, That sacred off-spring from the braine of Jove, Thus to be mangled with prophane absurds: *Histrio-mastix*, II. 264. [N. E. D.]

2. *Mus.* inharmonious, jarring.

1617 A harpe maketh not an absurd sound: *Janua Ling.*, 773. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *absurde*, fr. Lat. *absurdus*, = 'off-sounding', 'dissonant', more commonly *metaph.* 'irrational', 'silly'. N. E. D. is wrong in connecting it immediately with *surdus*, = 'deaf'.]

absurdity (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the characteristic or condition of being absurd.

1528 Which argument hath...much inconuenience and absurdite folowyng therupon: MORE, *Heresyes*, II. Wks., 184/2 (1557). [N. E. D.] **1584** The like absurditie and error is in them that credit those diuinations: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. XX. p. 209. **1598** he that would transferr the lawes of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens should find a greate absurditye and inconvenience: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 613/2 (1869). **1629** all absurdity of opinions: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 45 (1676).

2. anything absurd.

1528 All whiche absurdities and vnreasonable folyes appeareth as well in the worshippe of our ymages, as in the Painims ydolles: MORE, *Heresyes*, I. Wks., 138/2 (1557). [N. E. D.] **1563** whyche were a greate absurdite to graunt: JAMES PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. B viii *v°*. **1579** to proue one absurditie by an other: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 166 (1868). **1589** They shall not easily be attached of any absurditie: NASHE, *Anat. Absurd.*, 36. **1598** when they are fallen into any absurditye: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 609/1 (1869). **1601** abuses and absurdities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 244. **1671** absurdities so illogical and destructive: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 234 (1872).

3. *Mus.* inharmoniousness, discord, tunelessness. *Obs.*

1674 In the last disallowance, which is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth, many have been deceived, their ears not finding the absurdity of it: PLAYFORD, *Musick*, III. 37. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *absurdité.*]

absurdum, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an absurd conclusion, showing that the premises are false, a **reductio** ad absurdum, *q. v.*

bef. **1834** Setting up an *absurdum* on purpose to hunt it down: LAMB, *Spec. fr. Fuller*, 537 *note.* [N. E. D.] **1877** Reducing the theory of Representative Government to the *absurdum*: KINGLAKE, *Crimea*, I. XV. 342 (6th Ed.). [N. E. D.]

[Neut. of Lat. *absurdus*; see **absurd**.]

absurdum, ad: Lat. See **reductio ad abs.**

absurdum per absurdius, *phr.*: Lat.: 'an absurd thing (proved or explained) by a more absurd thing'; cf. **ignotum** per ignotius.

1579 This is in my opinion *absurdum per absurdius*, to proue one absurditie by an other: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 166 (1868).

Abuna, the primate of the Abyssinian church, sometimes improperly called patriarch (see Gibbon's note, *l. c.*); also a Nestorian priest.

1600 The Patriarke or arche-prelate of all Abassia is called Abuna, that is to say, Father: neither is there any in all the whole empire which ordaineth ministers, but onely hee: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 21. **1625** they haue a Patriarke of their owne, whom they call in their owne language *Abuna*, (our Father): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 137. — I went to visit the *Abuna*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 1086. — the *Abuna* said a Masse: *ib.*, p. 1087. **1778** the episcopal office has been gradually confined to the *abuna*, the head and author of the Abyssinian priesthood: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. p. 369 (1813). bef. **1862** the Coptic Christians, who had recently lost their Aboona, or the archbishop of the nation: DR. WOLFF, *Trav., N. & Q.*, 7th S. III. June 25, 1887. **1870** A hierarchical body of priests, known to the people (Nestorians) under the names of Kieshishes and *Abunas*, is at the head of the tribes and villages, entrusted with both spiritual and temporal powers: MILLINGEN, *Wild Life among the Koords*, 270. [Yule, s. v. *Casis*]

abusive (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. and Lat.

1. wrongly-used, improper, catachrestic, = Lat. *abūsīvus.*

1583 You are driven to seek a silly shadow for it [sacrificial power] in the abusive acception and sounding of the English word 'priest': FULKE, *Def.*, vi. 253. [N. E. D.] **1859** The Reproductive Imagination (or Conception, in the abusive language of the Scottish philosophers) is not a simple faculty: SIR W. HAMILTON, *Lect. Metaph.*, II. xxxiii. 262. [N. E. D.]

2. full of abuses, corrupt. *Archaic.*

1589 the abusiue enormities of these our times: NASHE, *Anat. Absurd.*, Wks., I. 12 (Grosart). **1640** By boys oft bearded, which I deem the meed | Of my abusive youth: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 125, p. 46 (1647).

3. deceptive, illusive. *Obs.*

1624 gained by an abusive treaty: BACON, *War with Spain*, Wks., III. 515 (1740). [N. E. D.] **1667** He dazles their eyes with the glorious, but abusive proposal of becoming like Gods: *Decay of Chr. Piety*, iv. § 3, 222. [N. E. D.] **1718** Ed. of Daniel, *Civ. Wars*, iv. 85 [not in earlier Edd.].

4. given to misusing, ill-treating, perversion, violation. *Obs.*

1652 Most are abusive in their desires after, and use of the creature: J. BURROUGHES, *Exp. Hosea*, vii. 276. [N. E. D.]

4 *a.* with *of*. *Obs.*

bef. **1733** abusive of Truth and good Manners: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii.

5. using or given to bad language, of persons; conveying or containing offensive language, of speech or writings.

1621 Some years since, there was a very abusive satire in verse brought to our King: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. 62 (1650). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abusif*, fem. *-ive*, fr. Lat. *abūsīvus*, = 'misapplied'.]

abutilon, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants of the order *Malvaceae*, with yellow or white flowers often veined with red. Some species are garden or green-house plants in Britain.

1578 The seconde kind [of Mallow] is called...*Abutilon*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. v. p. 583.

[Cf. Arab. *awbūtīlūn*, Avicenna (*arbūtilōn*, 1556; *arbūtīnōn*, 1608), = a plant like a gourd, useful for ulcers.]

abwab, *sb.*: Arab.: an illegal cess.

1801 ABOAB, cesses levied, in India, under different denominations, beyond the standard rent: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1883** taxes or *abwabs* (illegal cesses): *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 426.

[Pers. fr. Arab. *abwāb* (pl. of *bāb*, = 'door', 'chapter'), *quasi* items in the tax-book.]

abysmus, *sb.*: Late Lat.: abysm. *Rare.*

1611 *Abysme:* An Abysmus; a bottomlesse hole or pit: COTGR.

ac etiam, *phr.* used as *sb.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: name of a King's Bench writ, so called from the above words introducing a clause containing a plea of debt added to keep jurisdiction as to latitats from passing to the Court of Common Pleas.

1742 the *ac etiams* should not take place, but in such cases only where a latitat would serve: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 206 (1826). **1803** *Ac etiam.* Law Lat.—"And also".—A clause added by recent custom, to a complaint of trespass in the Court of King's Bench, which adds "and also" a plea of debt. The plea of trespass, by fiction, gives cognizance to the court, and the plea of debt authorizes the arrest: MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

acaba: Arab. See **ackabah**.

***acācia**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. name of a genus of shrubs or trees belonging to the *Mimosa* division of the Leguminous order, found in hot countries. Pliny mentions white, black, and green varieties of "*the Aegyptian thorne Acacia*" (HOLLAND, *Tr.* Bk. 13, ch. 9, Vol. I. p. 390). The ornamental acacia of modern English literature is the *Acàcia Arabica*, the gum-Arabic tree, or else the locust-tree (see 2).

1578 There be two sortes of Acatia, the one growing in Egypt...The first kind of Acacia is a little thornie tree or bushe: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 684. **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.* (quoted above). **1664** [Plants] to be...set into the *Conservatory*, or other ways defended. *Acacia Aegyptiaca, Aloe American, Amaranthus tricolor*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). **1816** I enclose you a sprig of *Gibbon's acacia* and some rose-leaves from his garden: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 246 (1832). **1817** In her own sweet acacia bower: MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 58 (1860). **1883** the grove of dark green acacias [in Egypt]: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, I. 13, p. 253.

2. the N. American Locust-tree (*Robinia pseudo-Acacia*) of the order *Papilionaceae.*

1664 The Acacia...deserves a place among our Avenue Trees: EVELYN, *Sylva*, II. iv. 358 (1776). [N. E. D.] **1755** six acacias, the genteelest tree of all: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 482 (1857). ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, Article on "Fashions". [St.]

3. gum-Arabic. Pliny, *loc. cit.* (1) says that gum is got from the "barke of the Aegyptian thorne Acacia", also Holland's note says that this gum is thought to be Acacia (4).

[**1578** The gumme coming out of this tree [Acacia] is called in Shoppes *Gummi Arabicum*, and is wel knowen: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 685.]

4. juice of the unripe fruit of Egyptian Acacia dried into cakes. [German Acacia is evaporated sloe-juice.]

1382 Byndyng medycynes...as...Acacia: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. lxix. 289 (1495). **1578** the liquor or iuyce of *Acatia*, whiche is called *Acatia*, is vnknowen: for in steede of *Acatia*, they vse in shoppes the iuyce of Sloos, or Snagges, which is the fruite of blacke thornes (called in base Almaigne, Sleen) and wrongly *Acatia*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 685. **1601** a kind of Thorne, whereof commeth Acacia...the juice thereof. It is found in Aegypt [Dried into "trochischs"...trosches]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N.H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 194.

[From Gk. *ἀκακία* perhaps akin to *ἄκανθος*, = 'acanthus' (Theophrastus and Virgil use *acanthus* for *acacia*), *ἄκανθα*, = 'thorn'.]

academe (*ə ˈkæ mi*): Eng. fr. Lat.

1. = **academy**, *q. v.*, perhaps by confusion with 2.

2. Academus, see **academy** 1, 3*a*. Milton seems to translate *silvas Academi* (Horace, *Epp.*, II. ii. 45).

1671 See there the olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 244. **1850** not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the groves of Academe: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 180 (1879).

***academy** (*ə ˈkæ də mi*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. The accent used to be on the *e*.

1. the gymnasium, garden, or grove Acadēmīa, 'Ακαδήμεια (named after the hero Acadēmus, 'Ακάδημος) at Athens, where Plato taught.

1474 Plato...chose his mansion and dwellyng in achadomye: CAXTON, *The Chesse*, p. 86. [N. E. D.] **1487** [Jerome says that] Plato chaas for to dwelle in a vylage in the feldes named Achademie "mi" prob. was *written* "mi" whych was ferre [*sic*] fro Athenes:—*Book of Good Manners*, sig. c i *v*°. **1579** the trees of the *Academia*, [it] being better stored and furnished, then any other parke of pleasure in all the suburbes of the citie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 472 (1612). — wher thou Plato art among thy friends and companions in the Academie: *ib.*, p. 974. **1600** the place of exercise or schoole called Academia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. 31, p. 787. **1609** the same *Demosthenes* followed, leaving the Academie together with *Plato*:—Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 30, ch. v. p. 384. **1768** The fine forest of olives...in the middle of which was Plato's renowned academy: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 155/1.

2. Plato's school, Plato's system; the schools or systems of his successors.

1549 And therfore I suppose theyr *Academie* was fyrst ordeyned: W. THOMAS, *Hist. of Italye*, p. 139 *r*° (1561). **1579** neither the GRECIANS nor the ROMAINES haue cause to complaine of the Academie [since Dion knew Plato well and Brutus was] brought up in Platoes doctrine: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 967 (1612). — he loued *Platoes* sect best, and did not much giue himselfe to the newe or meane Academie (as they call it) but altogether to the old Academie: *ib.*, p. 992. **1797** cool and deliberate principles recommended by the academy: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. ACADEMICS.

3. a place or institution for higher education; wrongly applied to inferior private schools.

abt. **1570** an **Achademy in London** for educacion of her Maiestes **Wardes, and** others the youth of nobility and gentlemen: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, p. 1 (1869). **1588** Our court shall be a little Academe, | Still and contemplative in living art: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. I, 13. **1594** joying that our academy yields | A man suppos'd the wonder of the world: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 155/2, l. 17 (1861). **1617** Colosses, triumphall Arkes, Pyramides, Academies, Gardens: FYNES MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 108. **1629** the house of *Vicenzo Pinelli*...was...an Academy of all the vertues in those times: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxix. (1676). — Bishoprick Schools and Academies: *ib.*, Bk. VI. p. 493. **1694** His house is an academy of itself: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1872). **1792** Were tutors half as solicitous, throughout their academies, to make men of worth, as to make men of letters, there are a hundred pretty artifices, very obvious to be contrived and practised for the purpose: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 215. **1849** I, A. B., educated at Dr. Hicks' Academy, St John's Wood, shall find myself the astonished centre of a party of public school men: *Sketches of Cantabs*, p. 170. **1885** Or tread instead that "primrose path" to knowledge, | That milder Academe—the Girton College: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of The Lyre*, p. 144.

3 *a*. university.

1616 Loth am I to rip vp my nurces shame, | Or to accuse for this those schooles of fame, | The Academies: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, IV. 1407, p. 47 (1871).

3 *b*. any comprehensive system of learning, or a treatise embodying such a system.

1588 They are the books, the arts, the academes, | That show, contain, and nourish all the world: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, IV. 3, 352. **1636** Whatsoever belongeth to the womens Academie, as paintings, preservings, needle-workes, and such-like: HEALEY, Tr. *Theophrastus' Char.*, 10. [N. E. D.]. **1754** That living academy of love-lore, my Lady Vane: HOR. WALPOLE, *Lett. to H. Mann*, 257, III. 74 (1834). [N. E. D.]

4. a place or institution for some special training.

1659 the academy of valour, Newly erected for the institution Of elder brothers: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, I. 2, Wks., p. 317/2 (1839). **1797** ACADEMY is likewise a name given to a riding-school: *Encyc. Brit.*

5. a society for the promotion of literature or arts or sciences; esp. the French Academy of Literature (founded by Richelieu, 1635) and the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

1673 In most of the Cities and Towns of Italy there are *Academies* or Societies of *Virtuosi*, who have at set times their meetings and exercises, which are for the most part prolusions of wit and *Rhetoric*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 397. bef. **1849** unfinished designs by men celebrated in their day, whose very names the perspicacity of the academies has left to silence and to me: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 260 (1884).

5 *a*. *attrib.* in reference to the Royal Academy.

1738 ACADEMY, or ACADEMY-*Figure*, in painting, is a drawing, or design made after a model, with a crayon, or pencil.—Or the copy of such a draught: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

5 *b*. an Academy-Figure.

1738 [See 5 *a*].

Variants, 15 c. *achadomye*, 16 c. *achademy* (*-ya*), 16 c. —19 c. *Academe.*

[Fr. *académie*. **1579** NORTH, *Plut.*, p. 535 (1612), used *Academic*, = 'belonging to Plato's school', and *ib.*, = 'a philosopher of the Academy'. CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius* (abt. 1374), Bk. I. p. 7 (1868), gives "studies or scoles of Eleaticis and of achademicis in grece".]

***acajou, acaiou**, *sb.*: Fr. (in Fr. = 'cashew', 'mahogany').

1. cashew-nut, cashew-nut tree (*Anacardium Occidentale*). See **cashew**.

1598 There is an other tree in bignesse like a *Sorben*, the fruit wherof is by them called *Aca-iou*, of forme and greatness like a hennes egge, which being ripe is of a golde yellow colour like a quince very good and savory to eate, having a certayne sharpe taste, and in it a juice that cooleth heate: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. II. p. 251/1. **1668** Whether the Wood of the *Acajou* Tree, being red, light, and well scented, never rots in Water, nor breeds any Worms, &c.: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. III. No. 33, p. 635.

2. a gummy substance derived from the cashew-nut tree.

1744 Postlethwayt, *Dict. Trade.*

3. a medicinal gum derived from the mahogany tree.

Acangi, *sb.*: Turk. See quotations.

1615 the *Grand Signior* hath other forces whom they call *Achingi*: G. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1632). **1696** *Acanzii*, certain *Turkish* light Horse-men, who are as it were the *Avant* Courtiers [*sic*] of the Grand Signior's Army: Phillips, *World of Words.* **1797** ACANGIS, that is, *Ravagers* or *Adventurers*; a name which the Turks give their hussars or light-troops, who are generally sent out in detachments to procure intelligence, harass the enemy, or ravage the country: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Turk. *aqanjī*, *aqinjī*, ='a pillaging soldier'.]

acanthis, *sb.*: Lat.: name of a species of birds of the finch family (*Fringilla carduelis*) which frequent thorn bushes.

1594 Like two sweet birds, surnam'd th' Ancanthides, Which we call Thistle-warps, that near no seas Dare ever come: Marlowe, *Hero and Leander*, p. 309/1 (Dyce, 1858).—repeated only with 'Acanthides' **1606** G. Chapman, *Contin. of Her. and Leand.*, *ib.* (note).

[Lat. *acanthis*, fr. Gk. *ἀκανθίς*, 'thorn'.]

***acanthus,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. *Bot.* name of a genus of herbaceous plants, esp. *Acanthus Spinosus* or brank-ursine.

1555 it is noo tree, but an herbe much like unto an artichoke or *Acantho*: R. Eden, Tr. *Anglerius' Decades*, II. 9, p. 82*v*. **1578** The tame *Acanthus* hath great large leaues: H. Lyte, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. IV. p. 527. **?1582** the roabe pretiouse colored lyke saufred Achantus: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 38 (1880). — roabs of saffrod Acanthus: *ib.*, p. 40. **1601** Acanthus or Brankursine: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 22, Vol. II. p. 129. **1667** on either side | Acanthus and each odorous bushy shrub | Fenc'd up the verdant wall: Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 696. **1693** Nor would I pass the soft Acanthus o'er, | Ivy nor myrtle-trees that love the shore: Addison, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 13 (Bohn, 1854). **1767** *Perennial and Biennial Flower Plants* Acanthus, or bear's breech, soft or smooth leaved, Thorny leaved: J. Abercrombie, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 691/1 (1803).

2. the ornamentation of capitals of the Corinthian order of Architecture, which is a conventional representation of leaves of *Acanthus Spinosus* (1).

[**1651** cut into the beautifullest leaf, that Nature doth yield; which surely, next the *Aconitum Fardalianches* (rejected perchance as an ominous Plant) is the *Acanthus*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 213 (1654).] **1738** Chambers, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

Variants, 16 c. *acantho*, *achantus.*

[From Gk. *ἄκανθος*.]

Acaron. See **Accaron.**

***acarus,** *sb.*: Low Lat.: a mite, *i.e.* a minute animal of the spider-family (*Arachnidae*) of which there are many species, *e.g.* red-spider, cheese-mite.

1658 gnat-worms, *Acari*, Hair-worms: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 46 (1686). **1797** The acarus has eight legs...and two jointed tentacula: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Zool. Lat. *acarus*, fr. Gk. *ἄκαρι*, ='a wax-mite', cf. *ἀκαρής*, ='minute', *ἀσκαρίς*, ='intestinal worm', 'larva of *ἐμπίς*'.]

acatalepsia, *ἀκαταληψία*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk.: technical term of the philosophy of the New Academy or sceptical school which held that the mind could not comprehend anything, so that 'incomprehensibility', or *acatalepsia*, was a common attribute of everything. Also Anglicised.

1605 Those very schooles of Philosophers, who downe-right maintained Acatalepsie or Incomprehensibility: Bacon, *Adv. of Learning*, Pref. 37 (1640). [N. E. D.] **1652** these Academicks by their *ἀκαταληψία* meant no more then this: N. Culverwel, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xiv. p. 143. **1884** To the eye of Faith all things are henceforth *ἀκαταληψία*, as Cicero calls it: F. Harrison, in *XIX Century*, No. 85, p. 501.

acatastasis, *sb.*: quasi-Gk.: an unsettling, a confusing.

1683 O the Metempsychosis of our Souls! It is not a mere Acatastasis of our minds that marreth all the Beutie and Glorie of our Religion: Dr. E. Hooker, *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.*, 89. [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Gk. *ἀ-*, ='un-', and *κατάστασις*, ='settled state'. The compound ought to be *acatastasia*.]

accable (⌣ ⌊ ⌣), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to crush, overwhelm.

bef. **1626** thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits, than accable them or press them down: Bacon, vi. 272 (Ord. MS.). [L.]

[From Fr. *accabler*, ='to crush'.]

accablé, *part.*: Fr.: depressed, overwhelmed.

1828 he is quite *accablé* with his *bonnes fortunes*: Ld. Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859).

[Past part. of *accabler*, ='to crush', whence Eng. *cabbling*, ='crushing ore'.]

***Accademia** della Crusca: It.: an Academy of literature and science in Florence, founded 1598, celebrated for its comprehensive dictionary of the Italian language. It aimed at registering the purest Tuscan; hence *della Crusca* (*lit.* 'of the bran') represents purism in language.

1755 To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called la *Fiera*...was...written by *Buonaroti*: Johnson, *Dict.*, Pref. p. 10 (1824). **1818** give us no more of that *fadaise*,...that gone-by trash, which is worthy of the Della Cruscan school: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 96 (1819).

Accadian, belonging to Accad (see Gen., x. 10), a language used by inhabitants of Babylonia earlier than the Assyrians, and found on early cuneiform inscriptions.

1874 the *Accadian*, in which the brick-legends of the earliest kings are inscribed: A. H. Sayce, in *Trans. Brit. Archae. Soc.*, Vol. III. Pt. ii. p. 465. [C. E. D.]

Accaron, Acaron, the Ekron of Scripture, *hence* the god of Ekron, **Beelzebub,** *q.v.*; see 2 Kings, i. 2.

bef. **1667** *Accaron*, the *Airy Prince*: Cowley, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 266 (1707).

accēdas ad cūriam, *phr.*: Law Lat.: 'thou mayest go into the [King's] court'.

1607 *Accedas ad C.*, is a Writ that lieth for him, who hath received false iudgement in a court Baron, being directed to the Sheriffe: Cowell, *Interpr.*

accedence (⌣ ⌊ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the act or process of acceding or agreeing to.

1595 Thus were they entred in the first degree (and accedence) of action: Daniel, *Civile Wares*, IV. 69 (1623). **1859** You are to waive the accedence to a junction till you are enabled to satisfy the theories and calculations of your uncles: D. of Buckingham, *Mem. Crt. George IV.*, I. iv. 167.

[From Fr. *accédence*, ='acceding', *sb.* The spelling *accedence* is used by Milton and others for *accidence*.]

accedit qui credit, *phr.*: Lat. See quotation.

1656 *Accedit qui credit*, he cometh to who believeth on Christ: N. Hardy, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 135/1 (1865).

accelerando, *pres. part.*: It.: *Mus.*: hastening.

1848 Accellerando. With gradually increasing velocity of movement: Rimbault, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

accelerator (⌣ ⌣ ⌣ ⌊ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng.

1. a hastener, advancer, stimulator.

1611 *Avanceur*: a forwarder, aduancer, hastener, accelerater: Cotgr. **1681** Accelerator (Latin) a hastener. *Bac.*: Blount, *Glossogr.* **1841** Steam... that stupendous power which has since become the great accelerator of mind and matter: Hor. Smith, *Moneyed Man*, III. xi. 325. [N. E. D.]

2. *Spec.* a nerve or muscle which hastens the performance of the function of an organ; also a light mail-cart.

1738 Chambers, *Cycl.* **1861** Our red-coated postmen drop out of the accelerators: G. M. Musgrave, *By-roads*, 124. [N. E. D.] **1875** The accelerators of the heart...are of course paralyzed by spinal section: Wood, *Therap.*, 115 (1879). [N. E. D.]

[From Eng. *accelerate* for *accelerater* (Cotgr.), as if Lat. noun of agent to *accelerāre*, ='to hasten'.]

accent (⌊ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: prominent or expressive intonation.

1. melodic intonation of the syllables of each word according to fixed general laws and fixed customs as to individual words.

The old Greek and old Latin had three varieties of accent produced by two varieties of pitch, differing in Greek, according to Dionysius Halicarnassius, by about a fifth. The laws and habits of melodic intonation differ in different languages and even in different dialects. The syllable in old Greek which was uttered on the high pitch was said to have the acute accent (*ὀξεῖα προσῳδία*) marked by ´ above the vowel of the accented syllable. Under certain circumstances the ultimate or penultimate syllable containing a diphthong or long vowel received the circumflex accent (*περισπωμένη προσῳδία*), *i.e.* the utterance of the syllable began on the high pitch and ended on the low pitch, marked by ˆ over the vowel of the accented syllable. The syllables of a word which were pronounced without either of these accents were uttered on the low pitch, the grave accent (*βαρεῖα προσῳδία*), which was only marked (by ` over the vowel) when the acute accent of a final syllable was changed to a grave accent in connected speech. The high pitch in Greek and Latin never came earlier than the last syllable but two, the antepenultimate, and never occurred more than once in a *single* word. The high pitch may have been accompanied by some stress. About A.D. 300 melodic accent in Latin and Greek gave place to stress accent, which is heard in most modern European languages (exceptions being French, which has lost almost all syllabic accent, and some Scandinavian dialects, which still have melodic accent).

1589 that other which seemed in part to lift vp and in parte to fall downe, they called the circumflex, or compast accent: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, II. vi. 65 (1811).

1 *a.* variable modulation of pitch in speaking.

bef. **1637** All our vowels are sounded doubtfully. In quantity (which is time) long or short. Or, in accent (which is tune) sharp or flat: B. Jonson, *Eng. Gr.* (1696). **1840** Accent is a kind of chanting: all men have accent of their own,—though they only notice that of others: Carlyle, *Heroes*, 247 (1858).

2. stress accent, a comparatively forcible utterance of one or more syllables in a word, fixed for each word by national custom according to sundry laws.

English exhibits two, if not three, varieties of strength of stress, as in *anti-christianity* (˝ ˉ ˊ ˉ ˋ ˉ), the strongest accent in a word being called *primary*, the rest *secondary*.

1530 when *e* is in the last syllable the worde not hauyng his accent vpon hym: PALSGR., sig. B i *v°*. — the latin tong...whiche...neuer gyue theyr accent on the last syllable: *ib.*, sig. B ii *v°*. **1577** we have [in common English pronunciation] three maner of accents, *grauis*, *lenis*, *et circumflexa*...the long accent, the short accent, and that which is indifferent: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, &c., p. 33 (1868). **1581** The French...hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable sauing two, called Antepenultima: SIDNEY, *Def. Poesie*, 529 (1622). **1589** whether ye suffer your syllable to receive his quantitie by his accent or his ortography: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii. p. 143 (1869).

3 *a*. marks used from about 200 B.C. to indicate the three varieties of Greek melodic accent, see 1. The acute accent (ˊ) is now used to mark a syllable which has a stress accent.

1609 certaine remaines of the old prickes or accentes over the letters: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 15, ch. iv. p. 37. **1878** Then there was his Greek composition. Barring the accents he managed that pretty well. The laws of Greek accents he found to be extremely arbitrary: AN ETON BOY, *About some Fellows*, ch. xii. p. 91.

3 *b*. marks used in Semitic writing as vowel points, stops, &c. *Metaph.* a minute point, tittle.

1584 the prickes ouer the letters, the lines, the points, and the accents doo all signifie verie profound things and great secrets: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. xi. p. 199. **1598** the which some also say doe much resemble the old Phoenician character, being likewise distinguished with pricke and accent, as theyrs aunciently: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 626/2 (1869). **1610** That we, who sift every pricke and accent of the law, may see the upright simplicity of that age: HOLLAND, *Camden's Brit.*, I. 443. [N. E. D.]

3 *c*. diacritical marks used in modern writing to distinguish the qualities of different vowel sounds indicated by one letter, as the French *è*, *é*, *ê*; or to distinguish meaning, when two words are spelt identically, as Fr. *a*, *à*.

1611 *Accento:* an accent or point ouer anie letter to giue it a due sound: FLORIO.

4. the stress on certain syllables in verse, the systematic recurrence of which produces modern rhythm, often called *metrical accent*.

1577 sillables of lighter accentes: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, &c., p. 34 (1868).

5. *Metaph.* distinctive force, special force, distinguishing mark.

1639 Now these are the several accents of honour in the German Service: FULLER, *Holy War*, v. xxi. 278 (1840). [N. E. D.]

6. pronunciation, utterance, mode of utterance, sound, expressive modulation of voice.

1590 Make periods in the midst of sentences, | Throttle their practised accent in their fears | And in conclusion dumbly have broke off: SHAKS., *Mids. N't's. Dr.*, v. 1, 97. **1594** midst the sentence so her accent breaks, | That twice she doth begin ere once she speaks:—*Lucrece*, 566. **1596** And with her dolefull accent beare with him a part: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 3. **1599** caues and womby vaultages of France | Shall chide your trespass and return your mock | In second accent of his ordnance: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 4, 126.

6 *a*. *Poet.* a tone, a word.

1593 The heavy accent of thy moving tongue: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, v. 1, 47. **1594** these accents, weepingly exprest in humble lynes of reverentest zeale: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Decad., No. 7 (1818). **1601** Read thyselfe dear Virgil; let not me Profane one accent with an untuned tongue: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 127 (1865). **1642** *long breathed Accents*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 33 (1869).

7. individual or dialectical peculiarity of utterance.

1591 these new tuners of accents: SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 4, 30. **1595** He hath a trick of Cœur-de-lion's face; | The accent of his tongue affecteth him:—*K. John*, i. 86. **1600** Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling:—*As Y. L. It*, iii. 2, 359. **1601** states unborn and accents yet unknown:—*Jul. Caes.*, iii. 1, 113. **1642** the prime *Italian* dialect, take *Accent* and *Elegance* together: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 53 (1869). **1665** The parts affected with it [*i.e.* corruption] we find to be the accent ..tropes: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 159 (1872). **1855** His accent was foreign: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 51 (1861).

8. *Mus.* stress on a note which generally recurs at regular intervals, the first note to the right of a bar carrying the accent or the primary accent.

In ancient Music accents were marks placed over words answering the same purpose as modern notes in the vocal part of a piece of music.

1609 Accent (as it belonged to Church-men) is a melody, pronouncing regularly the syllables of any words, according as the naturall accent of them requires: J. DOULAND, Tr. *Ornithop. Microl.*, 69. [N. E. D.] **1744** ACCENT *in Music*... Every Bar or Measure is divided into accented and unaccented Parts; the accented are the Principal: HARRIS, *Dict. Art*, Suppl.

[From Fr. *accent*, fr. Old Fr. *acent*.]

acceptance (ˏ ˊˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *acceptance*.

I. 1. taking what is offered.

1599 *Ely.* How did this offer seem received, my lord? | *Cant.* With good acceptance of his majesty: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 1, 83. **1659** if yet there remain any thing worthy your acceptance amongst my unpolished collections: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 116 (1872). **1716** she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with...the enjoyment of her religion: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 475 (1856).

I. 1 *a*. accepting or approving anything presented to the mind.

1598 Then by that acceptaunce of his sovereynty they also accepted of his lawes: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 611/1 (1883). **1666** if this paper find acceptance, I would be bold to add some farther hints: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 191 (1872).

I. 2. favorable reception, receiving into favor.

1596 *Duke.* This letter from Bellario doth commend | A young and learned doctor to our court...*Clerk.* [*Reads*]...I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose trial shall better publish his commendation: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iv. 1, 165. **1667** Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used Permissive, and acceptance found: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 435. bef. **1782** No works shall find acceptance in that day: COWPER, *Charity*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 151 (1808).

I. 2 *a*. used with the words "of persons" for *acception*, as a verbal sb. to 'accept the persons of' (*Ps.*, lxxxii. 2, *Prov.*, xviii. 5).

1855 A Sovereign who had sworn ..that he...would do justice, without acceptance of persons: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 582.

I. 3. *Leg.* the undertaking of obligation or responsibility in respect of the act or contract of another.

1574 A man shal have none advantage by suche release that shalbe againste his owne propre acceptance: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, 99. [N. E. D.] **1607** *Acceptance*, is a receiuing of a rent, whereby the receiuer bindeth himselfe for euer to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in it selfe good or not: COWELL, *Interpr.*

I. 3 *a*. esp. *commerc.* the agreement (by endorsement) to pay a bill of exchange when due, thus incurring an obligation in respect to the act of the drawer of the bill: also the bill itself when accepted by the drawee is the drawee's *acceptance*.

1698 after Presentation and Acceptance of the said Bill or Bills of Exchange (which Acceptance shall be by the underwriting the same under the Party's Hand so accepting): *Stat.* 9 & 10 *Will. III.*, ch. 17, § 1 (Ruffhead). **1774** POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*. **1882** An acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance, unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere: *Stat.* 45 & 46 *Vic.*, ch. 61, § 19/2.

II. 1. the state or condition of being accepted.

1594 The warrant I have of your honourable disposition, not the worth of my untutored lines, makes it [this pamphlet] assured of acceptance: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, Ded. 3.

II. 1 *a*. the accepted sense of a word.

bef. **1716** an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common acceptance of it, not only false but odious: SOUTH.

II. 2. qualification for being accepted.

1609 Shall will in others seem right gracious, | And in my will no fair acceptance shine? SHAKS., *Son.*, 135, 8.

acceptor (ˉ ˏ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. or Lat.

1. one who accepts, in Mod. Eng. usually *accepter*.

1382 For god is not acceptour of persones: WYCLIF, *Acts*, x. 34.

2. of a bill of exchange, the person who undertakes to pay it when due.

1704 any Remedy, that any Person may have against the Drawer, Acceptor or Indorser of such Bill: *Stat.* 3 & 4 *Ann.*, ch. 9, § 8 (Ruffhead). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1774** ACCEPTER: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*. **1789** The bill, as well as the signature of the drawers and acceptor, was the hand-writing of the defendant: *Term Reports*, III. 174 (1797). **1877** So long as I'm the holder, not the drawer nor the acceptor: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. v. p. 51 (1883). **1882** No person is liable as drawer, indorser, or acceptor of a bill who has not signed it as such: *Stat.* 45 & 46 *Vic.*, ch. 61, § 23.

[From Anglo-Fr. *acceptour*, fr. Lat. *acceptōr-em*, acc. noun of agent to *accipere*, = 'to accept'.]

accessible (ˋ ˊˊ ˉ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *accessible*.

1. affording access or passage.

1610 Accessible is none but Milford way: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iii. 2, 84.

2. easy of access, capable of being approached, reached or entered; attainable.

1645 all places being there accessible and free to enter: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1872). **1646** to reduce that indigestible substance into such a form as may...enter the cavities, and less accessible parts of the body, without corrosion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 130 (1686).

2 *a.* ready to listen, affable.

1619 He is very accessible to any that hath busines with him: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. ix. p. 19 (1645). bef. **1782** May she! and, if offended Heav'n be still | Accessible, and pray'r prevail, she will: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 15 (1808).

2 *b.* accessible to, = open to the influence of.

1818 He had shown himself in a certain degree accessible to touches of humanity: SCOTT, *Hrt. of Midl.*, 185. [N. E. D.]

accession (˙ ˘ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *accession.*

I. 1. a coming to, approach, admission: technical in *Astron.* arrival, advance.

1646 not varying at all by the accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from its surface: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686). **1648** All our talk now is of my Lord of Norwich, his march and accession in Essex: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 14 (1872). **1762** A safe accession to that barren shore: FALCONER, *Shipwreck.*

I. 1 *a.* arrival at a position of dignity, *esp.* the throne.

1716 King William's accession to the throne: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 479 (1856). **1855** by the death of a careless and goodnatured prince, and by the accession of a prince obstinate in all things: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 534 (1861).

I. 2. a coming to as an addition, adjunct, adherent, accessary; assent.

1603–5 The King repented himself of his Accession to that affair: SIR J. MELVIL, *Mem.*, 130 (1735). [N. E. D.] **1625** The great *Accessions* and *Vnions* of *Kingdomes*, doe likewise stirre vp *Warres*: BACON, *Ess.*, lviii. p. 574 (1871). **1679** with the accession of his partner...he grew excessively rich: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1872). **1693** Yet a man need not say his Life is under great Adversity for want of such Accessions; which are but Notes of good direction in the Margent of the Book: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 193, p. 207. **1707** since the accession of the Spanish monarchy: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 344 (1856). **1776** Many prisoners of consequence became a valuable accession to the spoil: GIBBON, *Decl. and Fall*, Vol. I. p. 399 (1813).

I. 2 *a.* *Leg.* an addition to property by natural growth or transfer, or by artificial improvements, *e.g.* planting or building.

1768 The doctrine of property arising from *accession* is also grounded on the right of occupancy: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, II. 404. [N. E. D.] **1876** By occupation, what belongs to nobody is acquired; by accession what belongs to somebody is given to a new owner: W. A. HUNTER, *Roman Law*, Bk. I. iii. (*i*), A. II. (A. 1), p. 128.

I. 2 *b.* *Med.* a coming on of disease, an attack, paroxysm; also *metaph.* of mental visitations.

1655 Pills that change Thy sick Accessions into setled health: H. VAUGHAN, *Silex Scint.*, I. 105. [N. E. D.]

II. that which comes as an addition, increment, aid.

1588 The forme of this Commission hath varied with the time, and received sundrie accessions: LAMBARDE, *Eirenarcha*, I. ix. 47. [N. E. D.] **1673** I am much better pleased to send him so just a tribute, than I can be to receive any additional accessions to my gardens: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 243 (1872). **1689** Your library being by this accession made suitable to your generous mind: *ib.*, p. 304. **1715** A large accession of dominion fell to him, by his succeeding to the dukedom of Zell: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 402 (1856).

accessor (˘ ˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: "a comer to": BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* (1681).

[Noun of agent to Lat. *accēdere*, = 'to come to'.]

accessory (˙˙ ˙ ˘ ˘), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

I. *sb.*: 1. one who, without actually taking part in the committal of an offence, either has a guilty knowledge of the matter before the fact, or aids the offender or offenders to escape punishment after the fact (1607 Cowell).

1487 the same slayers and murderers and all other accessories of the same: CAXTON, *Statutes 3 Henry VII.*, ch. i. sig. b iii *v°*. — may take and haue theyr appele...ayenste the sayd persones so arrayned and acquyte, and all other their accessories: *ib.*, sig. b iii *v°* (1869). **1598** the tryall of accessoryes to fellony: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 619/2 (1883). **1628–9** in the lowest and highest offences there are no accessaries, but all are principalls: COKE, *Littleton*, 57. **1867** The appellants, as accessories to what was done on their premises, would have been guilty of the misdemeanour: SIR A. J. E. COCKBURN, *Law Reports, 2 Queen's Bench*, 133.

I. 2. a secondary adjunct, anything which comes as an aid or addition.

1603 All plesures else, I Accessories call: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, 70. [N. E. D.] **1664** Other *Accessories* and *Ornaments* are also used in Buildings: J. EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 141. **1876** That for whose sake another exists, is the principal to which the other is the accessory: W. A. HUNTER, *Roman Law*, 128.

II. *adj.*: answering to the *sb.* The earliest spelling is *accessary*, fr. the Lat., and therefore the adj. does not come within the scope of this work.

Variants, 15 c. *accessorie, accersorie*, 16 c.—19 c. *accessary.*

[Apparently adopted from *Legal* Anglo-Fr. *accessorie*, sb., *accessori*, adj. (found by Skeat in Year-books of Ed. I.'s reign, yrs. xx. xxi. Horwood, Record Ser., 1866, p. 161; yrs. xxxii. xxxiii. *ib.*, 1864, p. 385). The form *accessary*, as if fr. Lat. with the more usual termination of words of this class (namely *-ārius*), seems to be rarer bef. 1600. The Anglo-Fr. *accessorie*, Fr. *accessoire*, may be due to confusion between quasi-Lat. *accessārius* and Late Lat. *accessōrius* as if fr. *accessor* noun of agent to *accēdere*, = 'to come to'. The word was very likely in use in English before Caxton used it and *accessarye* {1480 *Chron. Eng.*, vii. 157 b/1 (1520). N. E. D.}. In sense 2 probably direct fr. Lat., cf. **1614** T. FITZHERBERT, *Rep. to Widdrington*, ch. 2, p. 33; that *axiome* of the law *accessorium sequitur principale*, = 'the accessory follows the principal'.]

acciaccatura, *sb.*: It.: the striking an auxiliary note (or two at an interval not greater than a minor third), only just before a main note in music, the grace note or the first of the two being a semitone below the main note; also the note (or the two notes) so struck. The second quot. makes the two notes the proper *acciaccatura*, and goes beyond the above definition in calling the '*twitch*' a short acciaccatura.

1819 REES, *Cycl.* **1873** AUXILIARY NOTES are notes one degree above or below *essential* or *unessential notes*, preceding such notes, either with or before the accompanying harmony...The *Appoggiatura, Acciaccatura*, &c., are examples of such notes: BANISTER, *Music*, § 225–6 (1882). **1876** The *beat* is a short acciaccatura, consisting of its first note only, a semitone below any note to which it gives special force. The *twitch* is a short acciaccatura consisting of its latter note only: TROUTB. & DALE, *Music Primer*, 47. [N. E. D.]

[From *acciaccare*, = 'to crush', 'batter'.]

accidens, per: Lat. See **per accidens.**

accidia: Late Lat. See **acedia.**

accismus, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Rhet.*: affectation of unwillingness to accept a tempting offer.

1753 Cromwell's refusal of the crown...may be brought as an instance of an Accismus: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s. v.

[From Gk. ἀκκισμός, = 'affectation', 'pretended indifference'.]

acclamator (˙ ˘ ˙˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. quasi-Lat.: one who acclaims, applauds.

1651 saluting the ladies and acclamators: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1850).

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *acclāmāre*, = 'to shout at'.]

accoglienza, *sb.*: It.: a welcome, a kind reception.

1612 with much courtesie gaue him an *Accoglienza* speaking only in the *Latine* Tongue: CORYAT, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1827 (1625). **1612–3** every one having a particular *accoglienza* from him [the king]: J. CHAMBERLAIN, *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1848).

accolade (Fr. *-ade* ˙ ˘ ˙˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *accolade* (partly naturalised).

1. an embrace; hence the ceremonial act (embrace, kiss, light blow), on making a knight, now dubbing, *i.e.* giving a light blow with the flat of a sword on either shoulder.

1623 Giuing him also the Accollade, that is to say, Kissing him: FAVINE, *Theat. Honour*, I. vi. 51. [N. E. D.] **1681** ACCOLLADE (Fr.) a ceremony of embracing, or clipping about the neck, used in antient time at the dubbing Knights: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1814** the hardness of his gripe, and the quantity of Scotch snuff which his *accolade* communicated, called corresponding drops of moisture to the eyes of the guest: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 103 (1886). **1839** my sword's forgot. However, take my verbal accolade: P. J. BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 242 (1866). **1884** An esquire praying before his armour, asking that he might do nothing in his life to sully his knightly spurs, with prayerful fear awaiting his accolade: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804/2.

2. *Mus.* a thick line joining the staves of a score. GROVE, *Mus. Dict.*

1829 *Lond. Encycl.*

[The rare Mid. Eng. doublet *acolee* is fr. Old Fr. *acolée*, = 'embrace', 'hug'.]

accommodation (˘ ˙ ˘ ˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. adaptation, adjustment.

1629 he alone gave Form to that whole part which treated of Judgements in accommodation to the Claustral state: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xvi. (1676).

2. conciliation, complaisance, act tending to conciliation, settlement (of differences).

1642—3 sendinge an Ambassr. into England to treat of an accommodation: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 338 (1872). **1663** mediation Of Treaty and accommodation: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 55.

3. the supplying of requisites; any requisite or comfort supplied; entertainment, lodgings; a loan.

1603 For all the accommodations that thou [life] bear'st | Are nursed by baseness: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 1, 14 (1864). **1604** such accommodation and besort | As levels with her breeding:—*Oth.*, i. 3, 239. **1641** an Hospital ...where the accommodations are very great: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1872). **1644** there is a noble cascade and pretty baths, with all accommodations: *ib.*, p. 63. **1648** finding little accommodation in the house: *ib.*, p. 245.

3 *a.* often attributive in technical uses, as *accommodation-bill, -ladder, -land, -note, -road, -works.*

accommodator (ə ɒ ɔ ʊ ə), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat.: one who adapts, conciliates, supplies needs.

abt. **1630** At the most he is but the accommodator, (an easy trifle,) not the inventor: W. ROBINSON, in *Lett. to Sci. Men*, I. 11 (1841). [N. E. D.] **1762** Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern accommodators: WARBURTON, *Doctrine of Grace*, II. 331. [T.]

[Late Lat. *accommodātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *accommodāre*,='to accommodate'.]

accompagnamento, *sb.*: It.: a (musical) accompaniment.

1739 a little sort of musical accompagnamento for your entertainment: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1857). **1879** *Cassell's Encyc. Dict.*

accomplice: Eng. fr. Fr. See **complice.**

accomplissement, *sb.*: Fr.: completion, finishing touch.

1828 a straw hat, somewhat similar to the umbrellas worn by the monks at Jerusalem, encircled by a green ribbon: and as the *accomplissement*, a bat of L— manufacture, reclining on the right shoulder: *Harrovian*, p. 128.

accorage, *vb.*: Old Fr.: encourage.

1545 Aftir two yeres Philometer obtayned helpe of the Romans to recouer his lost cities, and thus accouraged of the Romans, he expelled his auuncles syriake hoste and armye: GEO. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, 198 *v°*. **1590** But that same froward twaine would accorage: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 38.

[From Old Fr. *acorager*,='to encourage'. Spenser subsequently, *F. Q.* III. viii. 34, uses the Anglicised form *accourage* (ə ʌ ə). Both forms are poetic for **encourage**, *q. v.*]

***accordion** (ə ɔ ə ɒ), *sb.*: a portable musical instrument with keys admitting wind to metal reeds, the middle of the instrument being a bellows worked by drawing apart and bringing together the ends. Invented in Vienna 1829 (Grove).

1842 I have bought another accordion: DICKENS, in Forster's *Life*, III. iv. 105. [N. E. D.] **1857** A young lady, very tempestuous on the piano...does me no ill almost; nor does your friend with the accordion: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 195 (1884).

[Coined fr. It. *accordare*,='to attune'.]

accort, *adj.*: Fr. See quotation.

1681 ACCORT (Fr.) discreet, advised, circumspect, foreseeing: also subtile and cunning: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

[Fr. *accort*,='pliant', 'supple', 'cunning'.]

accost (ə ɒ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to coast, border, adjoin; with direct obj. or 'to'.

1596 all the shores, which to the sea accoste: SPENS., *F. Q.*, V. xi. 42.

2. to keep by the side of, sail along.

1598 *did not the famous Pilots* Stephen Burrough, Arthur Pet *and* Charles Iackman *accoast* Noua Zembla? R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. ⁎4 *v°*.

2 *a. reflex.* Obs.

bef. **1631** Those that custome and acost themselves with men wise and prudent ...change from good to better: DONNE, Tr. *Aristeas*, 92 (1633). [N. E. D.]

3. to go to the side of, approach, with direct obj. and 'to'.

1578 the countrey, for the quantitie of ditches and impediment of waters, so vnapt to the seruice of horsmen; that to go seeke them directly, and not to accoast them step by step...and (as the saying is) to winne vpon them by litle and litle, is no other thing then to tempt fortune: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. 2, p. 94 (1618). **1704** Accost the hole of another kennel: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, Wks., p. 86/2 (1869).

3 *a.* to approach with hostile intent, to assail, to face boldly.

1578 there issued out of the port of *Senes* a nauy...who...tooke the borough of *Rapalle*, and then accoasting the French nauy after a long fight, they remained victors: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. 2, p. 83 (1618). **1601** 'accost' is front her, board her, woo her, assail her: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 3. 59.

3 *b.* to go up to and speak to, to address, salute.

1601 You should then have accosted her: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 23.

Variants, 16 c. 17 c. *accoast* (*acoast*).

[From *accoster*,='to come to the side of', fr. Old Fr. *acoster*.]

accouche, *vb.*: Fr.: to act as midwife.

1867 A Gentleman, aged 26, long accustomed to Visit, Accouche, Dispense, and having good references: *Lancet*, March 23 (Advt.). [N. E. D.]

[Fr. *accoucher*,='to lie down', 'to lie in' (for child-birth), 'to deliver'.]

***accouchement**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'bringing to bed' for child-birth, delivery of a woman with child.

1815 my Accouchement: LADY BYRON *to Mrs. Leigh*, Aug., 1815 (*Athenæum*, Aug. 18, 1883, p. 207/1). **1829** the sage and serious business of some nineteen or twenty *accouchemens*: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 467 (1844). **1841** They are *en route* from Germany—where they have been sojourning since their marriage—for England, where her *accouchement* is to take place: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 182.

***accoucheur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a man-midwife, a practitioner who assists women in child-birth; also *catachrest.* used for the recently introduced *accoucheuse*,='midwife'.

1759 nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife...*Accoucheur*,—if you please, quoth Dr. Slop: STERNE, *Trist. Shandy*, ii. p. 80 (1839). **1781** Dr. Hunter was sent to Versailles to make a new treaty of Paris with the Queen's accoucheur (who you say, Madam, is made free of the theatre): HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 131 (1858). **1787** This paper is peculiarly interesting to accoucheurs: *Gent. Mag.*, ii. p. 612/2. **1826** that is the political philosopher's stone, which is yet in the womb of time, to be brought forth by some modern *Accoucheur*-reformer: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 393.

[Fr. noun of agent to *accoucher*,= 'to **accouche**' (*q. v.*).]

accoucheuse, *sb.*: Fr.: a midwife.

1819 REES. **1887** The same *accoucheuse*, Madame Siebold, assisted at the birth of Prince Albert: R. F. GARDINER, in *N. & Q.*, 7th S. III. p. 337/2.

[Fem. of **accoucheur**, *q. v.*]

accouple (ə ʌ ə), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to join, couple.

1486 Ye be acopled as brether and sisters: *Plumpton Corr.*, 50. [N. E. D.] **1605** That application which he accoupleth it withal: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, II. 14. [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. *acople.*

[From Old Fr. *acopler*, *acoupler*, Fr. *accoupler*,='to join in a couple'.]

1562 all the English men accoupled themselues with the French men louingly togather: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, II. 296 (1809).

accouplement (ə ʌ ə ɒ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the action of coupling or process of being coupled, union, marriage. *Obs.* Also in *carpentry* a tie or brace, or a piece of work tied or braced.

1483 thaccouplement of mariage: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 347/4. [N. E. D.] **1576** The lawe of God maketh the accouplement honorable amongst all men: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, 339 (1826). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *accouplement*; see **accouple.**]

accourage: Eng. fr. Fr. See **accorage.**

accoutre, accoustre (Fr. *ou* ʊ ə), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to dress, equip, attire, generally with the idea of some special dress.

1596 we are both accoutred like young men: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 4, 63. **1600** although hee were acowtred in his gilt leather buskins, and his Toledo rapier: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 595. **1619** Noses, which they adorne with Rings of Iet and Amber, that cause them to ouer-hang their Mouth...and esteeme themselues Gallants, thus accoultred: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXV. p. 256. **1632** they were both of them meanely accoutred in apparell: *Forraine Auisoes*, No. 19, Apr. 24, p. 3. **1663** Thus was he gifted and accouter'd | We mean on th' inside, not the outward: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 18. **1693** he converted a wast Room...into a goodly Librarary [*sic*] ...accoutred it with all Utensils, and stored it with a vast Number of Learned Volumes: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 56, p. 47.

Variants, 17 c. *accoustre*, *accouter*, *accoultre.*

[Etymology doubtful. The Prov. *acotrar* makes it possible that the Mid. Fr. *accoustrer* got its *s* from a supposed connection with *costume* or *cousturier* or the Lat. *constrātum* (cf. Palsgr., Beddyng—*accoustrement delict*) and throws doubt on the derivation fr. Old Fr. *coustre* (*cousteur*),='a sacristan' (fr. **custor* Late Lat. fr. *custos*,='a guardian'). *Acotrar* suggests Late Lat. **acquadrāre*,='to fit on to'. The true past part. is found about as early as the vb.; **1595** Right richly mounted and appointed all, In shining arms accoutred for the war: PEELE, *Anglorum Feriæ*, Wks., p. 596/2 (1861).]

accoutrement (Fr. *ou* ⏑ ˊ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Fr. (partly naturalised).

1. outfit, equipment, *esp.* in plur. trappings, equipments, fittings, apparel.

1591 he was clad in strange accoustrements: SPENS., *Prosop.*, 672. **1593** For, lo, I saw in strange accoutrements, Like to King Edward's: PEELE, *Ord. of Garter*, p. 587/1, l. 12 (1861). **1595** not alone in habit and device, Exterior form, outward accoutrement: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 211. **1615** this within doores is their summer accoutrement: G. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). **1616** these were their *accoutrements*: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 926. **1621** *cloaks, gowns, costly stomachers, guarded and loose garments, and all those other coutrements*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 242 (1827). **1628** He is trickt out in all the accoutrements of Learning: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 52 (1868). **1632** Lay by These accoutrements for the chase: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 257/2 (1839). **1696** *Accouterments, (new word)* raiment, habiliments, attire: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1714** fifty Chaplins, all in their proper Accoutrements: *Spectator*, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856/1 (Morley). **1762** putting on his squire-like attire and accoutrements: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 228 (1817). **1820** he was obliged to make use of those poor accoutrements which the country afforded: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 327.

1 *a.* specially, of military dress and personal furniture, more often the latter, a soldier's equipment being classified as dress, arms, and accoutrements.

1748 ordered me to be accommodated with clothes, arms. and accoutrements: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xliii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 280 (1817). **1797** ACCOUTREMENT, an old term, applied to the furniture of a soldier, knight, or gentleman: *Encyc. Brit.* **1826** we had laid down in our clothes with all our accoutrements on: *Subaltern*, ch. 9, p. 139 (1828).

2. the provision of accoutrements as above defined.

1598 not only,...in the simple office of love, but in all the accoutrement [*v. l.* accustrement], complement and ceremony of it: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iv. 2, 5. bef. **1617** *Accoutrement* (a word vsed among Poets)...a dressing, attiring. Also habiliment, garments: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*.

Variants, *accoustrament*, *accoustrement*, *accustrement*, *coutrement*, *accouterment*.

[From Fr. *accoustrement* (later *accoutrement*) noun of action to *accoutre*, = 'to **accoutre**' (*q. v.*).]

accrescimento, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: augmentation, lengthening a note by one half, the sign being a dot placed after the note, It. *punto d' accrescimento*.

1740 ACCRESSIMENTO, signifies augmentation, as *punto d' accresimento* point of augmentation: J. GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.*

[Vbl. noun to *accrescere*, = 'to augment', 'increase', fr. Lat. *accrescere*, = 'to grow', 'increase'.]

accrue, accrewe (ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. an addition, accession, reinforcement.

1568 The forts thereabouts were not supplied by any new accrues of soldiers: G. FERRERS, *Winning of Calais*, in Arber's *English Garner*, Vol. IV. p. 174 (1882).

2. an additional advantage or growth.

1625 Witnesse the very phrase, the termes of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions: SIR H. FINCH, *Law*, To Reader (1636). [N. E. D.]

3. a stitch added to a range in net-work.

1725 As you work, cast some Accrues from six Meshes to six Meshes, even to the second Range from the Lever, and make the third without Accrues; then cast the Accrues again to the fourth Range, and work the fifth without Accrues, and do so by all the rest, until the Net is eight or nine foot Heighth: BRADLEY, *Fam. Dict.*, s.v. *Casting-net*. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *accrue*, Old Fr. *acrue*, *acrewe*, = 'growth', 'increase'. The Fr. sb. was first used in English as a verb.]

accueil, *sb.*: Fr.: reception, welcome.

1854 Nothing could be more gracious than the *accueil* of this lady: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxv. p. 377 (1879).

accumulator (ˊ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. one who heaps up, collects.

1667 the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries: *Decay of Piety*. [J.] **1748** To go on heaping up, till Death, as greedy an accumulator as themselves, gathers them into his garner: RICHARDSON, *Clarissa*, I. 62 (1811). [N. E. D.] bef. **1824** A *bibliomane* is an indiscriminate accumulator: D'ISRAELI, *Cur. Lit.*, p. 503/1 (1866).

2. one who takes University degrees by accumulation.

1691 *Batchelors of Divinity*...1608, July 13...Nich. Simpson of C. C. coll. was one, and Rich. Colfe of Ch Ch. another; both accumulators: WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.*, Vol. II. p. 179 (1721), Wks., Vol. v. p. 326/2 (Bliss, 1815). **1753** ACCUMULATORS, persons who...took degrees by *Accumulation* at Oxford: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

3. an apparatus for collecting, *esp.* for collecting and storing electricity first described by Planté, 1859.

1873 A system consisting of two conductors, whose opposed surfaces are separated from each other by a thin stratum of an insulating medium, is called an electric accumulator: MAXWELL, *Electr. & Mag.*, Vol. I. § 50. **1881** The Faure, Planté, and Meriten's accumulators...are assuredly among the great factors of the future: *Standard*, Dec. 30, p. 5/3. [N. E. D.] **1886** Within the last few years a method of storage of electricity in accumulators has been brought before the public: *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.*, s.v. *Electricity*, p. 155/1.

[Lat. *accumulātor*, noun of agent to *accumulāre*, = 'to heap up'.]

accusant (ˊ ⏑ ⏑): Eng. fr. Fr. *accusant*: accusing; an accuser. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

1611 *Accusant* (partic.) accusant, accusing... *Accusant*, An accusant, or accuser: COTGR.

accusator: Lat. See **accusatrix.**

accūsātrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a female accuser.

1655 Isabel, the accusatrix, is in full liberty: J. JENNINGS, *Elise*, 149. [N. E. D.]

[Fem. of *accūsātor*, = 'accuser' (Mid. Eng. *accusatour*, fr. Anglo-Fr., = Fr. *accusateur*).]

acēdia, *sb.*: Low Lat.: listlessness, sloth, indifference.

1623 a dangerous spiritual acedy: BP. HALL, *Serm.*, v. 140. [Davies] **1696** Aversation to . . . spiritual and divine things is another capital crime . .. which is called *acedia*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III p. 188 (1860). **1862** a peculiar form of vice which the writers of this time call *Acidia* or *Acedia*, and which we may render apathy or melancholy, languor indifference: W. WHEWELL, *Addit. Lect. Mor. Phil.*, XII. p. 99.

Variant, 17 c. *acedy* (Anglicised).

[From Gk. *ἀκηδία*, = 'torpor'. A pedantic correction of the Late Lat. corrupt form *accidia*, which with the Anglicised *accidie* was a common Theol. techn. term 13 c.—16 c. denoting one of the mortal sins; see Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, § *De Accidia*.]

acegue: Eth. See **Negus.**

Aceldama (ˊ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Gk. fr. Aram.: 'the field of blood'; orig. the name given to the potter's field bought by Judas Iscariot with the blood-money he received for his betrayal of Jesus, *Acts*, i. 19.

1382 Thilke feeld was clepid Achildemak [**1388** Acheldemak] in the langage of hem, that is the feeld of blood: WYCLIF, *Acts*, i. 19. abt. **1400** on that other syde of Mount Syon, toward the Southe, bezonde the Vale...is Acheldamache: that is to seye, the Feld of Blood: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. viii. p. 93 (1839). abt. **1506** From thens we came to Acheldemak, otherwyse called Terra Sancta, that was bought with ye xxx peces of sylver: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 34 (1851). **1649** *Anglia* hath been made an *Akeldama*: *Appeal to Rational Men*, p. 5. bef. **1658** I trace thee [content] not in this dark way Of Death, this Scarlet-streak'd *Aceldama*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 248 (1687). **1742** lifts us on the Seraph's flaming Wing, | From Earth's *Aceldama*, this field of blood: YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vi. p. 114 (1773). **1844** the expulsion of the Girondins left Cambacérès and his party masters of the Aceldama —the field of blood: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VII. p. 446 (1857). **1886** Then the procession hurried on to the Aceldama of Paris. There the offender expiated his crimes: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 267.

[From Gk. Ἀκελδαμά, = Aram. *ḥăqal-d'mā*, = 'field of blood'.]

acētābulum, *sb.*: Lat.: a vase for holding vinegar (*acētum*) at table; a measure containing about ¼ pint; also used technically in physiology.

1398 The vessel in the whyche was soure wyne and corrupte was called Acetabulum: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. CXXIII. 933 (1495). [N. E. D.] **1551** An acetable holdeth two vnces and an half: TURNER, *Herbal*, II. 78. **1601** the measure of one Acetable [of a decoction]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 64. — *Acetabulum*, or *Acetable*, a measure among the Romans of liquor especially, but yet of drie things also: the same that Oxybaphon in Greeke: *ib.*, Catal., sig. A iij *v°*.

acētum, *sb.*: Lat.: vinegar, acid.

1656 There is an acetum made of antimony, of an acidity as other acetums are: B. VALENTINE, *Rep. Former Writ.*, p. 11.

achaque, *sb.*: Port. and Sp.: ailment, habitual disorder.

1646 I am sorry to hear of your *achaques*, and so often indisposition there: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1678).

achar (ˊ ˊˊ), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: pickles, any acid or salt sauce or condiment: **achiar**, an Oriental condiment made of the young shoots of the *Bambusa arundinacea*, the bamboo-cane (which are pickled also in the W. Indies), seems to be a modern use of the general term in a special sense.

1598 When they [the fruit '*Anacardi*'] are greene, they make *Achar* thereof, that is to say, they salt them and lay them in Vineger: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. 83, p. 129/1. **1622** a small jarr of *achar* for a present: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1883). **1634** they vse Sallads Acharrs and rosted Egges: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149. **1669** the *Atschia*, which is a certain Composition made of Ginger, *Mangas*, Citrons: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 56. abt. **1705** a little bit of salt Fish or *Atchaar*, which is pickled Fruits or Roots: A. HAMILTON, *New Account, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 252 (1744). **1774** ACHIA, ACHIAR, a kind of cane pickled: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*.

[From Pers. *āchār*, = 'pickles', adopted in many Indian languages.]

acharnement, *sb.*: Fr.: 'blood-thirsty fury'.

1756 eight Prussian squadrons sustained the *acharnement*, which is said to have been extreme, of thirty-two squadrons of Austrians: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 37 (1857). **1779** *Acharnement* is left only to us: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 231 (1858). **1841** the Wilkes war was recommenced with more *acharnement* than ever: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 66/1. **1851** we think that it shows even more conclusively that the *acharnement* against the Queen with which the Jacobins originally infected Lord Holland had fermented in his head to a virulence which surpassed that of the Jacobins themselves: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 100 (1857). **1855** On my return home I observed my *concierge* and party playing at cards with the same *acharnement* as on week days: *Glance behind the Grilles*, ch. vi. p. 214.

***Achātēs**: Lat.: the faithful (*fīdus*) friend of Aeneas the Trojan hero of Virgil's epic, the *Aeneid*. See also **fidus Achates**.

1582 he was a subtil *Vlisses*. | In learning *Socrates*, in faythful freendship *Achates*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). **1601** this gent'man, and his *Achates*: B. JONSON, *Poetaster*, v. 3, Wks., p. 336 (1616). **1667** *Holmes*, the *Achates* of the Gen'rals fight: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 173, p. 44. **1844** It is said that this Irish Achates intended to hurl the poor peace-officer into the area below: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 431/2. **1877** "I have no fears now", said she, to her Achates, firmly: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. iii. p. 33 (1883).

Acherōn (*⏑ – ⏑*), *sb.*: Gk.: a mythical river of the Infernal regions; hence death, hell. Hence *Acherontic*, adj., = 'deadly', 'moribund'.

1508 Phylyppes soule to kepe | From the marces deepe | Of Acherontes well, | That is a flode of hell: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 70, Wks., Vol. I. p. 53 (1843). **1588** I'll dive into the burning lake below, | And pull her out of Acheron by the heels: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 3, 44 (1864). **1590** fog as black as Acheron:—*Mid. Nt's. Dr.*, iii. 2, 357. **1592** Rowe backe the streame of Accheron and come | Againe, and see how furious rage impels | Our brainsick Cities frantikely to pull | Thy most victorious flowers from their Towers: E. A., Tr. *Present Estate of France*, p. 35 *v°*. **1616** But he displeasde with such ambition, | Struck them with lightning downe to Acheron: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, III. 890, p. 31 (1871). **1621** an old Acherontickе dizard, that hath one foote in his grave: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 470 (1827). **1625** Some of them dreame of *Elysian* fields, to which their soules must passe ouer a *Styx* or *Acheron*, and there take new bodies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1478. **1649** You shortly unto Acharon (drunk with your crimes) shall reel: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1860). **1812** Peace waits us on the shores of Acheron: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. vii. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 69 (1832).

[From Ἀχέρων, through Lat. *Acherōn*, perhaps akin to ἀχλύς, = 'mist', Lat. *aquilus*, = 'dark', akin to *aqua*, = 'water'.]

Acheronta movēb(o), *phr.*: Lat.: (I) will stir up Hell; see **Acheron**. From Virg., *Aen.*, VII. 312 (speech of Juno), *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta mouebo* (q. v.).

1665 what the Witches (*acheronta movebunt*) urge them to do: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677).

achiar: Anglo-Ind. See **achar**.

Achilles (*– ⏑ ⏑*): Gk.: name of the principal Greek hero of the poems on the Trojan war, representative of valor and speed and also of resentful retirement; he was invulnerable except in the heel. Hence *Achillean*, *adj.*; *Achillize*, *vb.*, = 'to chase', 'rout'; *Achillis tendo(n)*, the great tendon connecting the bone of the heel with muscles of the calf, commonly called in 17 c. 'the great chord'.

1577 But what auailes Achilles hart to haue, King Cressus welth, the sway of all the world: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 23 (1868). **1594** hadst thou...Achilles' heart...I tell thee, sir, thou liest: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 109/1, l. 17 (1861). **1596** See...valure in Achilles: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poes.*, p. 34 (1868). **1612** they would haue drowned all the *Hectors*, *Achilleses* and *Rollands* in obliuion: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. v. p. 339. **1649** our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' *Achilleses*, *Ulysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Herculeses* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1995. **1670** I found him, like Achilles on the Shore: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 435 (1701). **1703** the Tendon of *Achilles*: Tr. *Dionis' Anat.*, p. 422. **1707** the great *Tendon* of the *Gastrocnemii*, or *Chorda Achillis*: J. DRAKE, *Anatomy*, Bk IV. ch. viii. p. 738. **1738** *Tendon of* ACHILLES, *Chorda Achillis*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1820** his Achillean swiftness of foot: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 145. — In the eagerness of pursuit this young Achilles far outstripped his companions: *ib.*, ch. VII. p. 154. **1829** ACHILLIS TENDO: *Lond. Encycl.* **1835–6** rupture of the tendo Achillis has occurred even below the upper edge of the os calcis: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 150/1.

Achingi: Turk. See **Acangi**.

achiote, *sb.*: Sp.: a drug used for dyeing a bright red color, also called **annatto** or roucou, made from the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana*, a South American tree.

1673 *Achiote*, which they mingle with the other ingredients [of chocolate] to give a colour is made of a kind of red earth brought from *New Spain*, wrought up into cakes it is sold for a *Real di plato* the ounce: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 485. **1753** ACHIOTL, in botany...*Uraca*, or *Arnetto*, called... *Orellana*... ACHIOTTE, a red drug from America, used in dying, and in the preparation of chocolate. The word is Brasilian [=the tree]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Supp. **1774** ACHIOTL, a name given by the Brazilians to a drug used in dying, more commonly called Rocou: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*. **1797** ACHIOTTE, or ACHIOTL, a foreign drug, used in dying, and in the preparation of chocolate: *Encyc. Brit.*

Achitophel (*– ⏑ – –*): Heb.: of Giloh, David's chief counsellor, the infamous abettor of Absalom's rebellion; his advice being neglected, he hanged himself, and the rebellion failed: type of a sagacious but unprincipled counsellor: in Dryden's Satire *Achitophel* represents Lord Shaftesbury.

1597 A whoreson Achitophel: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 2, 41. **1652** this consideration would sweep down many cobweb-lawes, that argue only the venome and subtilty of them that spin them; this would sweep down many an *Achitophels* web and many an *Hamans* web, many an *Herods* web: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. iv. p. 26. **1679** More *Jew* then *Rabbi Achitophel*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 106.

Achīvi, *pl.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'Achaeans', meaning 'the commonalty'—in allusion to the verse *quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achiui*, = 'whatever madness possesses the chiefs it is (the common soldiers or people of) the Achaeans who suffer': HORACE, *Epp.*, I. 2, 14.

1778 We, the Achivi, are to be the sufferers, and particularly we the Achivi of these islands: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 84 (1858).

acies (*⏑ – ⏑*), *sb.*: Lat.: Roman line of battle; also keen vision, range of vision, attentive look; *transf.* attentive listening.

1621 Our Christian tactics are all out as necessary as the Roman acies or Grecian phalanx: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 30 (1867). **1646** a Frog...seems to behold a large part of the Heavens, and the *acies* of his Eye to ascend as high as the Tropick: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. i. p. 151 (1686). **1658** blue and green, above and below the Sight, moderately terminating the *Acies* of the Eye:—*Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iv. p. 46. **1682** fixing the acies of his eye on such a man: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 410 (1864).

[Lat. *acies*, = 'edge', 'keen sight', 'line of battle'.]

ackabah, *pl.* **ackab**, *sb.*: Arab. See quotations.

1686 all the *Acabas* ranked in order. *Acaba*, they call great Barges or Barks, in the stern whereof they make a Hall or Divan of Timber: Tr. *Thevenot's Voy. de Levant*, Pt. I. ch. lxvi. p. 233. **1836** Among these is a very large boat, called the *'Ack'abah*; one of the largest of those which navigate the Nile, and which are called *'ack'abs*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 262.

[Arab. *'aqaba*, pl. *'aqab*.]

***acmē**, ἀκμή, *sb.*: Gk.: edge, highest point.

1. the extreme point of development, the maximum; less frequently, the crisis of a disorder (*Techn.*), the extreme of a detrimental state or characteristic.

bef. **1568** the vnspotted proprietie of the Latin tong, euen whan it was, as the *Grecians* say, in ἀκμῇ, that is, at the hiest pitch of all perfitenesse: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, Bk. II. p. 144 (1884). **1620** They haue not attained vnto the Acme, or full height of their growing: VENNER, *Via Recta*, viii. 174. bef. **1637** hee [Sir Francis Bacon] may...stand as the *marke* and ἀκμὴ of our language: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 102 (1640). **1652** yet he does not reach the top & ἀκμὴ of it neither: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. iv. p. 22. **1672** the power and strength of sin in their ἀκμη: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 118/2 (1868). **1699** our ἀκμη, *our highest pitch*, cannot be here [*i.e.* in this life]: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 308 (1834). **1762** the inflammation was very great, and going on with violence to its *acme*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 160 (1817). **1779** Success in such hands as we are in, would blow them up to the *acmè* of insolence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 216 (1858). **1790** the growth of population in France was by no means at its *acmé* in that year [1780]: BURKE, *Refl. on Rev. in France*, p. 191 (3rd Ed.). **1821** my opium pains might be said to be at their *acmé*: *Confess. of Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 148 (1823). **1871** generous and forbearing to the very acme of indiscretion: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. 9, p. 333. **1886** One would have thought the Hôtel Dieu the acme of human misery: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 51/2.

2. the time of full development, the prime.

1625 He must be one that can instruct your youth, | And keepe your *Acme* in the state of truth: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, Prol., 25 (1631).

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. ἀκμή, 17 c. *achme*, *achma*, 18 c. *acmé*.

[Not fully naturalised before the 19 c. The forms with *ach-* are Low Lat., *acmé* is the Fr. form.]

aconite (*– ⏑ –*), **aconitum**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat.

1. name of a genus of plants yielding a powerful alkaloid poison; *esp.* the common Wolf's-bane or Blue Monk's-hood (*Aconitum Napellus*), the root of which is very poisonous.

1551 The other kynde of Aconitum: TURNER, *Herbal*, sig. B i *v°*. **1578** Aconit that killeth Woolfs: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 426. **1579** Aconitum, Libardbaine or Wolfebaine: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 892 (1612). **1591** The weeping Aconitum, and | The Ixia binding sore: JAS. I., *Furies*, 300, *Poet. Exerc.* (Edinb., 1818). **1601** the venomous hearb Aconitum, *i.* Libard bane: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 43. — the juice of Aconit, [*i.* Libard-bane]: *ib.*, Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170. **1603** the banefull Aconite: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 81 (1608). — these Brooks, thus branching round about, Make heer the Pink, there th' Aconite to sprout: *ib.*, p. 171.

2. the poison, also used as a drug, got from this plant, or any deadly poison.

1555 The juice of this root [Jucca] is a poison as strong as *Aconitum*: R. Eden, *Voyages*, p. 32*b*. **1580** eyther as a Cullise to preserue, or as a sworde to destroy, eyther as *Antidotum*, or as *Auconitum*: J. Lyly, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 356 (1868). **1608** *Aconite* | To hurle vpon this glaring light: B. Jonson, *Masques*, Wks., p. 955 (1616). **1646** Aconites and other poysons: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. xvii. p. 309 (1686). bef. **1667** All the *World*'s *Mortal* to 'em then, | And *Wine* is *Aconite* to Men: A. Cowley, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 62 (1707).

3. popular name of the *Eranthis hyemalis* or winter-aconite.

[**1578** The little yellowe seemeth well to be that *Aconitum*, the whiche...is nowe called of some *Aconitum hyemale*: bycause it is preserued in the gardens of this Countrie, and in the winter it flowreth: H. Lyte, Tr. *Dodoens's Herb.*, Bk. iii. p. 429.] **1664** Winter *Aconite*, some *Anemonies*, Winter *Cyclamen*: Evelyn, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 192 (1729).

[Lat. *aconītum*, whence Fr. *aconit*, fr. Gk. *ἀκόνιτον*.]

aconitia, aconītina, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Chem.*: a powerful alkaloid poison, the essential principle of *Aconitum Napellus*; see **aconite.**

1845 *Aconitina*: Christison, *Poisons*, p. 870. **1882** The stomach and viscera also contained aconitia...Dr. Lamson purchased two grains of aconitia: *Times*, Jan. 14, p. 11/1.

acotylēdon, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: a plant which has no distinct **cotyledon,** or seed-lobe, or germinal leaf, as fern, moss, fungus, seaweed.

1797 *Acotyledones*, plants whose seeds have no lateral bodies or lobes; as the *Musci*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. iii. p. 448. **1813** *Pantologia.*

[The pl. *acotylēdones* is earlier than the sing., coined fr. Gk. *ἀ-*, ='without'; and *κοτυληδών*, ='cup-shaped hollow'.]

acousmata, *sb. pl.*: Gk.: *Philos.*: things heard, heads of Pythagorean doctrine; hence *acousmatics*, *acousmatici* (with Lat. termination), hearers, students of such dogmas, probationers. *Rare.*

1655–60 There were many Auditors, called *Acousmaticks*, whereof he gained...two thousand by one Oration: T. Stanley, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. ix. p. 503/1. — of those who came to him, some were called *Mathematici*, others *Acousmatici*... The *Acousmatici* [were] they, who heard only the chief heads of learning, without more exact explication: *ib.*, p. 518/2. — The Philosophy of the *Acousmatici* consists of Doctrines without demonstrations and reasons, but that, So it must be done, and the like, which they were to observe as so many Divine Doctrines, and they did esteem those amongst them the wisest, who had most of these *Acousmata*. Now all these *Acousmata* were divided into three kinds; some tell, *what something is*; others tell, *what is most such a thing*: the third sort tell, *what is to be done*, and *what not*: *ib.*, p. 519/1. — a *Pythagorean* of the Acousmatick rank: *ib.*

[Gk. *ἀκούσματα*, pl. of *ἄκουσμα*, ='a thing heard'.]

acousticon, properly *sb.*: Gk.: (something) having to do with hearing.

1660 Ther's no creture hears more perfectly then a goat, for he hath not onely ears, but an *acousticon* organ also in the throat: Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 123. [Davies]

[Gk. *ἀκουστικόν*, neut. of *ἀκουστικός*, adj., ='having to do with hearing', whence *acoustic* comes without passing through Latin, which turns *ου* into *ū* as in *anacrūsis*, *mūsaeum*, *plūtocracy*. Perhaps Howell was thinking of **otacousticon**.]

acqua Tofana, a. Tofana, *sb.*: It.: 'water of Tofana'; named from a noted poisoner who invented it abt. 1690. Its main poison was arsenic.

1711 Last week...three Neapolitan women...[were] hanged for making and selling a poisonous water called *Aqua Tofania*: Fleetwood, *Letter*, in Addison's *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 472 (1856). **1717** The poison is called *Acquetta di Tufania* from a Greek woman whose name was Tufania. About thirty years ago she came to Sicily and there distributed this poison...This secret is since got to Naples: Davenant, *Letter*, in Addison's *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 472. **1757** the politer and genteeler poisons of *Acqua Tufana*, sugar-plumbs, *&c.*: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. i. No. 100, p. 398 (1774).

acquisitor (*⏑ ⏑ – –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: one who acquires.

[Late Lat. *acquīsītor*, in *Orderic. Viterb.*, Vol. ii. p. 166 (Prévost), noun of agent to *acquīrere*, ='to gain', 'acquire'.]

acquist, *vb.*: It. or Sp.: acquire.

1598 He shall acquist and gaine the name...of a...vertuous and discret Captaine: Barret, *Theor. Warres*, ii. i. 28. [N. E. D.]

âcre, *adj.*: Fr.: sharp, tart, bitter.

1886 The hawthorn comes in *âcre* whiffs to him: R. Broughton, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. iii. ch. i. p. 6.

acrisia, acrisis (*wrong form*), **acrisy** (*⏑ – –*), *sb.*: Late Lat., or Gk. *ἀκρισία*: lack of judgment, confusion; also *Med.* undecided character (of a disease).

1662 being smitten with such a *scotoma* or *acrisis*, a giddiness of brain or blindness of judgment, that they knew not their friends from their foes: John Trapp, *Com. 1 Sam.*, xiv. 16, Wks., Vol. i. p. 439/2 (1867).

acroāma, acroāsis, *sb.*: Gk.: **acroame** (*⏑ – ⏑*), Eng. fr. Gk.: *Anc. Philos.*: oral teaching, a lecture on exoteric doctrine; hence loosely, a rhetorical declaration, anything pleasant to listen to.

1579 also he heard of him, other more secret, hard, and graue doctrine, which *Aristotles* scholers do properly cal Acroamata, or Epoptica, meaning things speculative, which requireth the masters teaching to vnderstand them: North, Tr. *Plut.*, p. 676 (1631). **1606** he would prouoke them, if they either sat silent or spake softly to the fellowshippe of discourse and talke: yea and interpose either *Acroames* and players or else *Triviall* fellowes out of the Cirque: Holland, *Suet.*, p. 72. — he had brought into request and vse againe even the olde Acroames [(*note*) *Eare delights*] as Players, Musicians, &c.: *ib.*, p. 249. **1655–60** *his nocturnal Acroasis*, perhaps meaning the Lectures through a Skreen during their Probation: T. Stanley, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. ix. p. 503/1 (1687). **1842** [He] gave his admiring poems the appropriate and suggestive name of *acroases*—auscultations, things intended to be heard: Mrs. Browning, *Gk. Chr. Poets*, 64. [N. E. D.]

[Gk. *ἀκρόāμα*, ='a recitation', 'lecture', *ἀκρόāσις*, ='the hearing', 'a recitation', fr. *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, ='to hear'.]

acrochordon, *sb.*: Gk.: a long hard hanging wart.

1720 O, sir, I should have fought better, but for...some Acrochordones upon my right shoulder: Shadwell, *Humourists*, ii. i. 153. [N. E. D.]

[Gk. *ἀκροχορδών*, =(*lit.*) 'the end of a string'.]

***acropolis** (*⏑ ⏑ – –*), *sb.*: Gk. *ἀκρόπολις*, *pl. ἀκροπόλεις*: a citadel, an elevated portion of an ancient city, *esp.* the temple-crowned rock of Athens.

1662 As if Nature kept garrison in this *Acropolis* of Man's body, the Head: More, *Antid. agst. Ath.*, ii. xii. 79 (1712). [N. E. D.] **1682** The Cittadel... in times of its greatest Prosperity, it was no more then the Castle, or *Acropolis*, standing in the middle of the City: G. Wheeler, *Journ. Greece*, p. 346. **1778** strangers visit the vestiges of the Acropolis, or may come to dig for capitals among the ruins of St. Pauls: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 64 (1858). **1816** yon tower-capp'd Acropolis, | Which seems the very clouds to kiss: Byron, *Siege of Cor.*, i. Wks., Vol. x. p. 109 (1832). **1820** the hero Zacynthus...gave the name of his native city to the height upon which he built his Acropolis: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 150. **1886** It is doubtful if these historians themselves in any way realized...the position of the nest of palaces which crowned the acropolis of Constantinople: *Athenæum*, Sept. 25, p. 407/1.

***acrostic** (*– ⏑ –*), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat.

I. *sb.*: 1. a composition of which the initial letters of the lines or verses taken in order (*single acr.*) or the initial and end letters (*double acr.*) or the initial, middle, and end letters (*triple acr.*) can be read as a word or words, or as an alphabet. "Besides these there are compound Acrosticks, where the principal Letters stand two or three deep": Addison, *Spectator*, No. 60, 1711, May 9.

[**1530** Palsgrave has an acrostic in French at the end of his Introduction.] **1587** Sybil's Acrosticke,...that is to say...verses of hers whose first letters made the name of the king: Golding, *De Mornay*, xxxii. 508. [N. E. D.] **1646** Poems, Epigrams, Acrostiques, Anagrams, Sonnets: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 168. bef. **1667** In which who finds out *Wit*, the same may see | In *An'grams* and *Acrostiques Poetry*: A. Cowley, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 4 (1707). **1712** in Poetry there are laborious Fools who write Anagrams and Acrosticks: *Spectator*, No. 466, Aug. 25, p. 666/2 (Morley). **1712** *St.* Austin, De Civitate Dei, has the famous Acrostick at large said to be one of the Oracles of the Sybilla Erythreæa, the first Letters of the Verses making Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ υἱὸς Σωτὴρ: M. Henry, *Expos. Old Test.*, Vol. iv. p. iii. (1725). **1753** Some pretend to find *Acrostics* in the psalms, particularly those called Abcdarian psalms: Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1815** I had an acrostic sent to me on my own name: J. Austen, *Emma*, Vol. iii. ch. vii. p. 332 (1833). **1818** The acrostics of the Hebrews present a singular phenomenon in the literature of that people: E. Henderson, *Iceland*, Vol. ii. p. 376.

I. 2. the beginning or end of a verse. *Obs.*

1614 That Acrostick...Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται: Selden, *Tit. of Hon.*, 12. [N. E. D.] **1753** an *Acrostic* properly signifies the beginning of a verse, yet is sometimes used for the end or close of it: Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

I. 3. in recent times wrongly applied to a kind of compound charade, in which the first letters, or the first and last letters (double acrostic), or the first, middle, and last letters (triple acrostic), of the words to be guessed themselves form a word or words. There was quite a craze for this amusement in 1862.

II. *adj.*: the *sb.* in senses 1, 2 used attributively.

1603 An Acrostick Sonnett: R. N., in J. Sylvester's Tr. *Du Bartas*, sig. B 8 *vº*. **1682** Chuse for thy Command | Some peaceful Province in Acrostick Land: Dryden, *Max Fleckno*, 206, in *Spectator*, 1711, No. 58, May 7, p. 93/2 (Morley).

Variants, 17 c. *acrostiche*, *acrostichis.*

[From Fr. *acrostiche* or directly fr. Late Lat. *acrostichia*, fr. Gk. *ἀκροστιχίς*, fr. *ἀκρο-*, ='extremity', *στίχος*, ='row', 'verse'. The invention is attributed to Epicharmus.]

acrōtērion, -um, *pl.* **acrōtēria,** *sb.*: Gk.: *lit.* a prominent part, also Anglicised as *acroter*, *acrotere* (*– ⏑ ⏑*).

1. *Classical Antiq.* the ornament over the middle or on either corner of a pediment (Plato, *Critias*, p. 116 D).

1738 ACROTERIA, or ACROTERS...sometimes also signifies figures, whether of stone or metal, placed as ornaments, or crownings, on the tops of temples, or other buildings: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1882 Akroterion...composed of akanthos and helix. Lower border cut away to fit the ridge of a pediment: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 394.

2. *Arch.* the pedestals or level places for statues on the angles of a pediment, also the statues themselves.

1696 *Acroteres*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1753 *Acroteria* or *Acroters*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2 *a.* pl. *acroteria*, statues or pinnacles in ranges on a roof. Found as a collective singular.

1664 *Acroteria*...we may properly name them *Pinacles*, for so *Pinnæ* and *Battements* were made sometimes more sharp. Towring or Spiry: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 140. 1678 *Acroteria*, in Architecture are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinnacles, that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balasters upon flat Buildings: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

Variants, Lat. *acrōtērium*, *acroter*, fr. Fr. *acrotère*.

[Gk. ἀκρωτήριον; fr. ἄκρος,='extreme', 'highest'.]

acta, *sb.* (pl. of *actum*): Lat.: transactions.

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: *acta publica*, the register of public acts.

2. public acts; register of transactions of a public body or meeting when those transactions are completed, in opposition to *agenda*, a register of business announced for consideration.

Actaeon: Gk. Ἀκταίων: a mythical hunter who, having surprised Artemis (Diana) bathing, was transformed by her into a stag and so was killed by his own hounds. As having been made to wear horns he became a representative of cuckolds and his name was even used as a verb meaning 'to cuckold'.

abt. 1386 There saw I Atteon an hart ymaked, | For vengeance that he saw Diane all naked: CHAUCER, *Cant. Tales*, 2067 (1856). 1588 Thy temples should be planted presently | With horns, as was Actæon's: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 63. 1598 I will...pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page, divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Actæon:—*Merry Wives*, iii. 2, 44. 1621 the emperours themselves did wear Actæons badge: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 457 (1827). 1647 but doe ye heare my little *Acteonites*; what, suffer your skins to be pull'd over your embroydered eares to make Winter Jerkins for the Army? *Mercurius Melancholicus*, No. 11, p. 67. 1748 This young Actæon [*i.e.* hunter], who inherited his grandfather's antipathy to every thing in distress: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 9 (1817).

***acte d'accusation**, *phr.*: Fr.: bill of indictment, or impeachment.

1843 The impeachment, or *acte d'accusation*...was at last drawn up: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 352/2.

activity (= ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *activité*.

1. the act or state of exerting natural power or energy.

1549 the power and actiuitie of al thinges: COVERDALE, *Erasm. Paraphr.*, 1 Cor., 33. [N. E. D.] 1599 Doing is activity; and he will still be doing: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7, 107. 1607 That your activity may defeat and quell The source of all erection:—*Timon*, iv. 3, 163.

2. quickness of action or movement, ready display of energy.

abt. 1523 So noble a prince as he | In all actyuite | Of hardy merciall actes: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1843). 1530 Actiuyte quicknesse *actiuite*: PALSGR. 1665 This nation is ruined for want of actiuity on our parts: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 166 (1872). 1787 His horse was drowned, and he saved by the activity of his servants: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1118/2.

2 *a.* physical strength and agility, the exercise of the same, gymnastics, athletics, display of skill in action.

1552 Master whyche teacheth actiuitie, *Gymnastes*: HULOET, *Abecedarium*. 1612–3 to see no other activity but shooting and putting of guns: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of James I.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1848). 1625 So we see, in Languages the Tongue is more Pliant to all Expressions and sounds, the Ioints are more Supple to all Feats of Actiuitie, and Motions, in Youth then afterwards: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxi. p. 371 (1871). 1638 of which late activity [*i.e.* vaulting] one Stokes, the master, did afterwards set forth a pretty book: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1872). 1657 he stood on his head...and finally flew down the perpendicular...with divers other actiuities: *ib.*, p. 339. 1660 I saw...monkeys and apes dance, and other feats of activity: *ib.*, p. 359.

3. active force, operation of the same.

1596 his ymage dead, | That living him in all activity | To thee shall represent: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 29. 1646 Some...have recurred unto the influence of the starres, making their activities Nationall: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, 307. [N. E. D.] bef 1782 Supplies with warm activity and force | A mind well-lodg'd, and masculine of course: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 9 (1808).

***actor** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. a manager, steward, overseer (of an estate or a household). *Obs.*

1382 He is vndir tutouris and actouris: WYCLIF, *Gal.*, lv. 2. [N. E. D.]

2. one who initiates an action at law, a plaintiff. In *Ancient* Roman Law also 'an advocate', 'prosecutor'. Not *Obs.* among men of Law.

1413 That the actour be admytted to maken his compleynt: LYDGATE, *Pylgr.*, I. vi. 6 (1859). [N.E.D.] 1649 The king may not...determine Causes wherein himself is actor: SELDEN, *Laws of Eng.*, I. xx. (1739). [N. E. D.] 1696 in the Civil Law an Actor signifies an Advocate or Proctor: PHILLIPS, *World of Words* (5th Ed.).

3. a doer, one who acts or takes part in any action. Now gen. with allusion to 4, unless in reference to the expressed idea of *act* or *action*.

1583 all these be honorable purposes, imitating the nature of the munificent God, wherwith he is well pleased, who will assist such an actour beyond expectation of man: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1600). 1594 no outrageous thing | From vassal actors can be wiped away: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 608. 1596 And th' actours won the meede meet for their crymes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. ix. 42. 1629 as by every bad action such a disposition is bred in the mind of the actor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 165 (1676). 1646 Surely many things fall out by the design of the general Motor, and undreamt of contrivance of Nature, which are not imputable unto the intention or knowledge of the particular Actor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 102 (1686). 1669 for the honour of those very many brave men who were actors in it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 214 (1872). 1754 you yourself have been a principal actor in this robbery: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxviii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 212 (1817).

3 *b.* a female doer, which is what *actress* meant at first (16, 17 cc.).

4. a stage-player, one who acts a part (on or off the stage).

1590 The actors are at hand and by their show | You shall know all that you are like to know: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt's. Dr.*, v. 1, 116. 1593 as if the tragedy | Were play'd in jest by counterfeiting actors:—*III Hen. VI.*, ii. 3, 28. 1600 in the very midst of their solemne Games and sports, he tooke from them the very plaiers and actors: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. v. p. 180. 1600 an Actor in a Comedie or Tragedy: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 380. 1603 vain Actors in this Worlds great Play: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 17 (1608). 1640 that stage | Of wicked Actours: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, Oracle, p. 297 (1647). *1876 that talented and popular actor: *Evening Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

4 *a.* a female stage-player, now gen. replaced by *actress*.

1666 Knipp [doing] the widow very well and will be an excellent actor: PEPYS, *Diary*, Dec. 27.

[From early Eng. *actour* (as if from Anglo-Fr. *actour*, but the Fr. *acteur* is later in Littré), fr. Lat. *actor* (noun of agent to *agere*,='to drive', 'to manage', 'to do', 'to act') to which the spelling is accommodated. In Lat. sense 3 is earliest, sense 1 latest.]

actrice, *sb.*: Fr.: a female stage-player, actress. Perhaps regarded as Eng. in 18 c.

actu, actum, actus, *abl.*, *acc.*, and *nom.* of **actus**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'act', 'deed', 'actuality'; used in various techn. phrases. Thus *actus primus* or *actus signatus* in Scholastic Logic is the mere designation of an act (sometimes almost =δύναμις, 'potential operation'), opposed to *actus secundus* or *actus exercitus*, the actual practice (sometimes almost =ἐνέργεια, 'actual operation').

1616 But these last are rather *potentiâ* than *actu*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 412 (1848). 1674 Gods *bare Essence* must be forthwith or *actu* [in actuality] but his *everlasting Essence*...must be forth-coming or in *potentiâ*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 17. 1671 If we consider it in *actu signato*, or in its *abstract idea*, this is its temperament: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 263/2 (1834). 1696 Acts are good in themselves in *actu signato*, from the matter: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 114 (1865). 1684 we are active *in actu exercito*, but not *in actu signato*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 205 (1865). 1702 we look upon it [*i.e.* the covenant] as *in actu exercito*, viz. as it is now *transacted* and entered into by the beloved God: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 107/2 (1834). 1696 but in *actu exercito*, and as acted by us, they [*i.e.* acts] cannot be good, without a good principle, a due form, a right end: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 114 (1865). 1681–1703 foundations firmly laid in the soul do implicitly work when they are not *in actu exercito*, or explicitly thought upon: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 187 (1864). 1674 There is the *actus primus*, or the quickening act of this principle: JOHN OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 329 (1826). 1681 This power in 'actu primo', or fundamentally, is in the church itself: *ib.*, Vol. XX. p. 378. — This power...in 'actu secundo', or its exercise, [is] in them that are especially called thereunto: *ib.* 1681–1703 and so to create a workmanship to good works, is to endow the heart with such abilities, and *actus primi*, as they are called, as should enliven the heart to good works, as *actus secundi*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 436 (1863). 1684 The sacrament is a seal *in actu primo*, in its own nature, but not *in actu secundo*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 434 (1865). 1749 but for the *rationale*, I can only allow it him *in actu primo* (to talk Logic) and seldom *in actu secundo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 173, p. 514 (1774). 1681 There are two acts of faith; the one is upward to God, and the other is downward, *Actus elicitus*, as we call it, and *actus imperatus*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 335 (1861). 1681–1703 And so justification in God is one uniform act, *actus individuus* as divines speak: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 105 (1863). 1642 passive possibility to any thing, which is the fountain of all change, can have no place in him who is

actus simplex, and purely free from all composition: JOHN OWEN, *Displ. of Armin.*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 63 (Russell, 1826). **1573—80** a certayne solemne venerable grace to my most reverend Regenteshipp when it cumes in actum.: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 74 (1884). **1652** But in respect of him that is subject to the Law it does consist *in actu rationis*, 'tis required only that he should know it, not *in actu voluntatis*, it does not depend upon his obedience: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. iv. p. 25. **1699** Though every law proceeds from the will of the lawgiver, and doth formally consist *in actu voluntatis*, yet it presupposes *actum intellectus*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 465 (1866).

***actualité**, *sb.*: Fr.: real existence, reality, opposed to potential or to imaginary existence.

1839 we are not going to praise it: it wants vigour, to our taste, and what you call *actualité*: W. M. THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 142 (1885). **1884** French dramatists lose little time in the production of *actualités*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 5, p. 30/1.

actualiter, *adv.*: Lat.: actually, *κατ' ἐντελέχειαν*.

1674 God's being *as such* is altogether in a readiness or *actualiter*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 175.

actum agere, *phr.*: Lat.: to do what is done, to waste time and labour in vain repetition.

1621 you will infer that this is *actum agere*, an unnecessary work: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, Vol. i. p. 8 (1827). **1648** these things...here I must not prove, lest I should *actum agere*: JOHN OWEN, *Wks.*, App., Vol. v. p. 561 (Russell, 1826). **1654** to have tied myself unto a contest with him, had been merely *actum agere*, without promoting the cause I had undertaken in the least: *ib.*, Vol. vi. p. xxi. **1662** lest you otherwise seem *actum agere*, as the word is: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 138 (1872).

actum est (de), *phr.*: Lat.: 'it is all over (with)'.

1614 *Actum est*, of him for a common-wealths-man: if hee goe to't in *Rime*, once: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 41 (1631—40). bef. **1733** if he can prove his point upon an Authority, so well accepted as this is, *actum est*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. i. 8, p. 19 (1740).

[The 3rd pers. neut. sing. perf. ind. pass. of *agere*,='to do', 'act', in phr. with *de*, prep.,='of', 'concerning', and abl.]

***acūmen**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'keenness', 'sharpness' (*Met.* of the mind, as often in Lat.), 'shrewdness'.

1573—80 y^e^ suttle and intricate acumen of Aristotle: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 71 (1884). **1599** nothing...doth sooner abate that which we call, *acumen ingenij*, then your grosse fare: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 106 (1616). **1689** one Scholar may be taught otherwise upon the Stock of his Acumen, but not a whole School: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 68 (1868). **1818** Milton's divine poem of the Paradise Lost may have come under your observation, and stood the test of your critical acumen: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 100 (1819). **1842** I...shall still think them two men | Till some Sage proves the fact 'with his usual *acumen*': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 249 (1865).

acupictor, *sb.*: Late Lat.: embroiderer.

1696 *Acupictor*, (*lat.*) an Embroiderer in needlework, as it were a Painter with a Needle: PHILLIPS, *World of Words* (5th Ed.).

acushla, *sb.*: Ir.: darling; for *a cuisle*,='O pulse' (of my heart).

1883 Come, *acushla!* henceforth let us be brothers: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 138.

acȳron, *sb.*: Gk.: use of a word or phrase in an improper sense.

1584 Curssed or detestable, by the figure *Acyron*, when a word of an vnproper signification is cast in a clause as it were a cloud: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, xiv. ch. vii. p. 371. **1589** Ye haue another vicious speech which the Greekes call *Acyron*, we call him the vncouthe, and is when we vse an obscure and darke word, and vtterly repugnant to that we would expresse: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 262 (1869).

[Gk. *ἄκυρον*, neut. sing. adj.]

ad, *prep.*: Lat.: 'to, for, until, near, according to'. See phrases with **ad**.

ad absurdum. See **reductio** ad abs.

ad amussim, *phr.*: Lat.: 'according to the (mason's or carpenter's) level', accurately, exactly.

1640 this agrees *ad amussim* with *Uranore* or *Psyche*...the celestiall *Venus*: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. c 1 (1647). **1663** For though the *Thesis* which thou lay'st | Be true *ad amussim* as thou say'st: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. i. Cant. i. p. 62. **1693** Is there but one Tree of Knowledge in all the *Paradice* of the Church of God? Or must all be despised that are not reformed *ad amussim*? J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 36, p. 34.

ad arbitrium, *phr.*: Lat.: 'at will', arbitrarily.

1774 leave it with the legislature to disfranchise, *ad arbitrium*, every borough and county in the kingdom: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 91 (1887).

ad articulum mortis: Lat. See **in articulo** mortis.

ad avisandum: Lat. See **avizandum.**

ad bene esse: Late Lat. See **esse.**

ad calendas Graecas: Lat. See **ad kal.** Graec.

***ad captandum** [*vulgus*], *phr.*: Lat.: 'to catch (the vulgar)', of an argument or statement; also *ad captum vulgi*.

1621 As for those places of scripture which oppugn it [the study of mathematics, &c.] they will have spoken *ad captum vulgi*, and if rightly understood & favourably interpreted not at all against it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, p. 327 (1867). **1762** These paltry tricks *ad captandum vulgus* can have no effect but on ideots: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 91 (1817). **1780** I said this was a figure of rhetoric, employed by his Lordship *ad captandum vulgus*. I believe so still, but I believe he meant it also *ad captandum regem*: J. ADAMS, *Lett.*, Diplom. Corresp., Vol. iv. p. 408 (Boston, 1829). **1811** only to write '*ad captandum vulgus*': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. ii. p. 62 (1832). **1837** such an *ad captandum* argument, as the offer of half a guinea: C. DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. x. p. 95. **1883** showy and *ad captandum* arguments: *Standard*, Oct. 12, p. 5/3. **1886** The tale...has a sort of *ad captandum* interest: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 198/3.

ad clērum, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'to the clergy'; a discourse to the clergy was called shortly a *clerum*.

1573—80 there was a sermon ad clerum first: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 3 (1884). **1642** by sermons *ad clerum*...he caused such a "spring" among divines as was not seen in many years before: TH. FULLER, *Abel Red.*, Vol. ii. p. 290 (1867).

ad crumēnam, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the purse', of an argument or appeal.

1759 Then, added my father, making use of the argument *ad crumenam*,—I will lay twenty guineas to a single crown-piece: STERNE, *Trist. Shandy*, Vol. ii. ch. xii. Wks., p. 79 (1839).

ad esse: Late Lat. See **esse.**

ad eundem [*gradum*], *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'to the same (degree)', of the admission of a graduate of one University to the same degree at another without examination; *metaph.* of admission of a member of any one society into another.

1711 you are invited to be admitted *ad eundem* at *CAMBRIDGE*: *Spectator*, No. 78, May 30, p. 126/2 (Morley). **1730** Dr. Middleton was presented *ad eundem* by the Margaret professor, Dr. Jenner: THOS. HEARNE, *Remains*, in Lib. of Old Authors, Vol. iii. p. 58 (1869). **1772** I would instantly scratch my name out of the buttery-book of Almack's; be admitted, *ad eundem*, among the Muses: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 404 (1857). **1783** he shall be admitted *ad Eundem*...into the Church of Rome: *ib.*, Vol. viii. p. 440 (1858). **1869** they are admitted ad eundem among the chosen ones of the city of Exeter: A. TROLLOPE, *He knew He was Right*, Vol. i. ch. vii. p. 49. **1885** Graduates came... and supplicated for incorporation *ad eundem*, as a matter of usage so unvarying as to be almost a right: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 267/1.

ad extra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in an outward direction'; of what has effect beyond the subject of a verb or verbal noun, opposed to *ad intra*,='within' (the said subject) and to **ab extra**,='from without', *q. v.*

1. *adv.*:

1660 God does then most *glorifie* and exalt himself in the most triumphant way that may be *ad extra* or out of himself: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, p. 137 (1673). **1681** what works all three Persons do towards us *ad extra*...are attributed more especially to one Person than to another: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. i. p. 503 (1861). **1696** We have all the confirmations and assurances, *ad extra*, that the most suspicious heart can desire: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. i. p. 195 (1864).

2. *adj.*:

1657 all the works of the Trinity *ad extra*, are indivisible: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 330 (Russell, 1826). **1671** all God's acts *ad extra* are free: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 222/1 (1834). **1681—1703** By God's ways sometimes all his works *ad extra* are meant: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. vi. p. 519 (1863). **1684** the acts of those [perfections] *ad extra* are not necessary but upon a condition.. the acts of those [perfections] *ad intra*, or within himself are necessary: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. ii. p. 195 (1864).

ad extrēmum vīrium, *phr.*: Lat.: to the utmost of the powers.

1652 how do they act *ad extremum virium* in all expressions of malice and wickednesse? N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 147. **1684** the sun shines...*ad extremum virium*, unless a cloud interpose: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. ii. p. 437 (1864). **1691** For he being Infinite in all Perfections, cannot act *ad extremum virium*, unless he could produce an Infinite Creature, that is, another God, which is a Contradiction: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 378 (1701). **1696** He [Christ] did not act as natural agents *ad extremum virium*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iii. p. 28 (1865).

ad fīnem, ad fin., *phr.*: Lat.: 'at the end', 'near the end'; used in references.

1641 So do the Geneva divines in their answer to the eight questions proposed to them, which are inserted among Zanchy's epistles *lib.* i, *ad finem* Epistolae 58: S. TORSHELL, *Comm. Mal.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 281/2 (1865). **1700** Psalm xxii. 27, *ad finem*...was sweet and seasonable to my soul; T. BOSTON, *Mem.*, Wks., Vol. xii. p. 110 (1854).

***ad hoc**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'for this' (special function or object).

1659 So that *ad hoc* the Magistrate is the only Judge what is sound doctrine: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. ii. ch. iv. p. 451. **1809** The conscripts are...examined...by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect: *Edin.*

Rev., Vol. 13, p. 433. **1835** Robespierre was for the second time chosen President of the Convention *ad hoc*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 391 (1857). **1882** A sum not far off two millions per annum will have to be provided ad hoc by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vi. p. 147.

ad hoc, argumentum: Lat. See **arg.** ad hoc.

ad hominem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the person'; of an argument (often **argŭmentum** ad hom., *q. v.*) or appeal merely based on the habits, prejudices, or professions of the person addressed, almost equal to the adj. 'personal'. In reference to more persons than one, needlessly if not wrongly, *ad homines*.

1598 And this is an argument which logicians call *ad hominem*: R. PARSONS, *Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word*, Pt. VI. p. 79. **1630** we prove to divers persons who suppose & believe the one, & so (*ad hominem*) by that we prove the other: J. S., *Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit*, II. ch. viii. p. 204. **1680** What I can find in his sermon hath any aspect or design that way, is either *ad rem*, or *ad hominem*: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 173/1 (1834). **1765** There was great wit *ad hominem* in the latter reply: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 339 (1857). **1883** The foregoing remarks...are in no sense directed *ad homines*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 255.

ad hunc locum, *phr.*: Lat.: on this passage.

1641 yet of the enigmatical use of it, see him, *ad hunc locum*, and in his Proem to the Minor Prophets: S. TORSHELL, *Comm. Mal.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 300/2 (1865).

ad idem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the same', on the same (point), in agreement.

1572 Hitherto you have proved nothing in question, neither have you reasoned *ad idem*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 404 (Parker Soc., 1851). **1674** The opposition is not *ad idem*: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 372 (Russell, 1826). **1885** The letters show that the parties were never *ad idem*: *Law Times*, May 30, Vol. LXXIX. p. 80/2.

ad infinitum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to infinity', without limit.

1. *adv.* (often with ellipse):

1610 Nay, to a thousand, so *ad infinitum*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 619 (1616). **1625** successiuely from one to another of the same kinde, *ad infinitum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1479. bef. **1628** [fear] having no object to bound it, it runs on *ad infinitum*, and cannot be checked by any condition of life: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 135 (1806). **1665** some have turmerack and saffron, other-some none; some onions and garlick, some none; some having almonds and raisins, some none: and so *ad infinitum*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 310 (1677). **1733** And these have smaller still to bite 'em, | And so proceed *ad infinitum*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/2 (1869). **1749** and so *ad infinitum*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 159, p. 412 (1774). **1804** Lord Lauderdale ridicules the idea of money increasing *ad infinitum* by compound interest: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 374. **1818** their less durable portraits by Lilly and Kneller have been copied ad infinitum in Ireland: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 215 (1819). **1839** apparently endless avenues of arches, multiplied *ad infinitum*, on the right and left: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 105. **1856** the rule of art is that a colonnade is more beautiful the longer it is, and that *ad infinitum*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (Bohn, 1866).

2. *adj.*:

1678 Nay then, thought I, if that you breed so fast, | I'll put you by yourselves, lest you at last | Should prove *ad infinitum*, and eat out | The book that I already am about: BUNYAN, *Pilgrim's Progress*, Author's Apology, p. 10. **1878** maps and guides *ad infinitum*: GERARDINE MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 49.

ad inquirendum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'for making inquiry'; name of a writ.

1607 *Ad inquirendum*, is a writ iudiciall, commanding inquirie to be made of any thing touching a cause depending in the Kings court, for the better execution of iustice: COWELL, *Interpr.* **1762** A judicial writ *ad inquirendum* being executed, the prisons of his inquisition were laid open: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. XXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 234 (1817).

***ad interim**, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'for the mean-time'; see **interim**.

1. *adv.*: provisionally, temporarily.

1787 He will be succeeded in the place of Governor General of the Low Countries *ad interim* by Count Trautmansdorff: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1013/1. **1812** The Earl of Liverpool, while he held the office of his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, was commanded to make known the case of William Bowman...forcibly detained on board the United States' Ship the Hornet: A. J. FOSTER, *Lett. to Sec. of State*, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. III. p. 459 (1832). **1871** taking the precaution *ad interim* of returning his purse to his pocket: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. of C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 13.

2. *adj.*: provisional, temporary.

1818 a fruitless attempt at reconciliation, made by the director *ad interim* Colonel Alvares: C. A. RODNEY, *Lett.*, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. IV. p. 221 (1832). **1835** makes it highly probable that they look upon the present settlement of Europe as one only *ad interim*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. XXVII. p. 212 (1874). **1839** Our minister, who was only *ad interim*...assisting in promoting a settlement: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 158.

ad intra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in an inward direction', 'within'. See **ad extra**.

1642 Providence, is a word which may seem to comprehend...all his works that are not *ad intra* essentially belonging unto the Deity: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 77 (Russell, 1826). **1674** these actings [of the persons] are of two sorts: 1. *Ad intra*, which are those internal acts in one person whereof another person is the object: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 64.

ad invidiam, *phr.*: Lat.: to (excite) odium.

1845 the confidence which the King, and particularly—as it was said *ad invidiam—the Queen* placed in him: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 60 (1857).

ad Kalendas Graecas, *phr.*: Lat.: 'at, to the Greek Kalends'; *i.e.* at, to a time which will never arrive; as the Roman term *Kalendae*,='the first day of the month', was not in the Greek Calendar. The Emperor Augustus used the phrase, Sueton., *Aug.*, 87. See **Kalends**.

1606 ever and anon, when hee meant some that would never pay their debts, He said, *They would pay ad Calendas Græcas*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 77. **1622** the keys, which are promised to be deliverd him again, but I think *ad Græcas Calendas*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. v. p. 55 (1645). **1628** stay the seisure for the 60th, till there come a charge demonstratinge the particulars, which they thinke will be *ad Græcas calendas*: *Hutton Corresp.*, p. 317 (1843). **1641** (*Speaker*) a Flie | Who... | Makes bold to borrow, and paies too. (*Pro.*) But when? (*Speaker*) Why *ad Kalendas Græcas*; never then: JOHN DAY, *Parliament of Bees*, I. p. 14 (Bullen). **1888** Their publication has been deferred "from political reasons," possibly *ad calendas Græcas*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 11, p. 182/2.

ad libitum, ad lib., *phr.*: Low Lat.: to choice, at pleasure, as much (many) as may be desired; in *Music* (1724 *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*) at the performer's pleasure, generally of notes or passages which are not essential to the theme.

1. *adv.*:

1621 a great man in office may securely rob whole provinces...pill and poll, oppress *ad libitum*, flea, grind, tyrranise: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 31 (1867). **1621** The Howse to be adjourned *ad libitum*: *Notes of Debates in House of Lords*, p. 62 (Camd. Soc., 1870). **1684** Yet it [the Lord's Supper] was not left *ad libitum*: you *may* do this, but *do it*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 412 (1865). **1818** distributed the money ad libitum: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. p 37 (1819). **1821** you shall send me soda powders, tooth powder, tooth brushes...'ad libitum': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 249 (1832). **1848** AD LIBITUM. At the performer's pleasure; abbreviated *ad lib.*: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90. **1848** to marry wives *ad libitum*: LD. LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 12/1 (3rd Ed.).

2. *adj.*:

1769 many neat buildings of white stone, but a little disorderly, and, "ad libitum": GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxliv. Vol. II. p. 157 (1819). **1805** In fevers from bile, cold drinks *ad libitum*: *Ediu. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 47. **1821** armed with an *ad libitum* reserve of fool-hardiness: *ib.*, Vol. 35, p. 343.

***ad litem**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: for a suit, action.

1765 The court of exchequer can only appoint a guardian *ad litem*, to manage the defence of the infant if a suit be commenced against him: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. Vol. III. p. 427 (1809). **1877** It shall be lawful for the chairman...to appoint a next friend or guardian ad litem to act for or on behalf of such infant: *Stat.* 40 & 41 *Vic.*, ch. 56, § 66. **1883** Guardians ad litem are relieved from the duty of answering interrogatives: LORD COLERIDGE, *Law Reports*, XI. *Q. B. D.*, 253.

ad luctam, *phr.*: Lat.: as far as a struggle.

1660 but yet *ad luctam* he may be resisted, though he cannot *ad victoriam*: NEWTON, on *John* 17, in Nichol's *Coms.*, p. 191/1 (1867).

ad majōrem Dei glōriam, *phr.*: Late Lat.: to the greater glory of God. Motto of the Society of Jesus.

1659 it hath pleased God to restore my health, I hope *ad majorem Dei gloriam*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 127 (1872).

ad manum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'at hand', ready.

1547—50 the light rash eloquence, which is ever *ad manum*, to mock and improve that which is established: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 504 (Parker Soc., 1841). **1681—1703** for that is not *ad manum* at every turn when a man is to act, but a practical skill is needful: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 141 (1863).

ad melius esse, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'for better-being', for greater well-being; see **melius esse**.

1598 two instruments, the one which will barely serue their turne, and the other, that besides the meere sufficiency, hath moreouer the perfection *ad melius esse* ioyned thereunto: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. V. p. 180. **1659** R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 405.

***ad misericordiam**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to pity', qualifying appeal, plea, argument, &c.; sometimes used as if an adj.

1824 the fallacy of those arguments *ad misericordiam* on which the agriculturists now principally rest their claims to protection: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 55. bef. **1863** No day passes but that argument *ad misericordiam* is used: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 43 (1879). **1885** Not that any plea "ad misericordiam" is necessary in his case: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 235/2. **1885** He now made an *ad misericordiam* appeal for an extension of that time on the ground of his ignorance of the practice: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 27, p. 5/2.

***ad nauseam**, usque ad n., *phr.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'to seasickness', to a sickening extent, so much as to cause disgust; *usque ad*, = 'quite up to'.

1647 Do not iterate or inculcate the same things odiously *et ad nauseam*: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 90/1 (1868). bef. **1683** They are not filled...with novel and uncouth terms foreign to the things of God, as the manner of some writers is *ad nauseam usque*: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 157 (Russell, 1826). **1814** he had already spoken *ad nauseam* on this very subject: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 73. **1819** That person has already been exhibited, perhaps

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"usque *ad nauseam*", before the Public: *Tom Crib's Memorial*, Pref., p. xxxi. (3rd Ed.). **1879** [Doncaster church] has been brought almost *ad nauseam* before the public: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recoll.*, ch. iii. p. 172.

ad nūtum, *phr.*: Lat.: at the nod, beck.

1777 by paying a ground-rent that the Portuguese acquired the temporary use and profit of Macao *ad nutum* of the Emperor: in J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 27 (1836).

ad placitum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'at pleasure', quite voluntarily.

1626 These were things *ad placitum*, and noe claimes allowed for this time: SIMON A EWES, *Lett.*, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 1st Ser., Vol. III. p. 216 (1824).

ad pompam, *phr.*: Lat.: for public show.

1624 everything must be theatricall *ad pompam*, else the gazing vulgar would not be so easily caught: J. GEE, *Foot out Snare*, p. 83. **1652** it must not be worn in our colours *ad pompam*, but in our armour *ad pugnam*, to the fight: MARBURY, *Com. Habakkuk*, Nichol's Ed., p. 93/2 (1865).

***ad populum,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the people', opposed to **ad clērum.**

1647 The divine authority of gospel doctrine is here, in the close of this last sermon *ad populum*, most gravely asserted by our Saviour: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 390/2 (1868).

ad post, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the direction of the after, consequential, consequentially.

1831 from a present cause may arise an infinitude of effects *ad post*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 149.

***ad quod damnum,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'at what hurt'; see quotation from Cowell.

1607 *Ad quod damnum*, is a writ that lyeth to the escheater to inquire what hurt it will be to the King, or other person, to graunt a Faire or market, or a mortmaine for any lands: COWELL, *Interpr.* **1693** For if they be abused in any particular, Mr. Attorney-General can find an ordinary Remedy to repair the same by a Write of *Ad quod damnum*, without troubling the two Houses of Parliament: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 164, p. 174.

ad rāvim usque, *phr.*: Lat.: even to hoarseness.

1647 So the Papists cry up, ad ravim usque, their lady of Loretto: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 467/1 (1868). **1662** 'The Church, the Church', *ad ravim usque*: *ib.*, p. 420/2.

***ad referendum,** *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'for reference', a term of diplomacy qualifying the acceptance of proposals by representatives subject to the approval of their principals to whom they refer such proposals.

1781 They have not mentioned a treaty with America, the reason of which was, that this subject was already taken *ad referendum*, and under the consideration of the several branches of the sovereignty: JOHN ADAMS, *Lett.*, Diplom. Corresp., Vol. VI. p. 21 (Boston, 1830). **1787** Congress have taken this generous offer of his *ad referendum*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1015. **1815** the agreement was read to the whole and taken *ad referendum* by the Russian and Prussian Ministers: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. XII. p. 287 (1838). **1883** One party making a proposal, the other party accepting it *ad referendum*, and finally rejecting it: *Standard*, No. 18,464, p. 5/4.

ad rem, *phr.*: Lat.: to the purpose, applicable to the subject of discussion. See **nihil ad rem.**

1621 What more ridiculous, as Lactantius urges, than to hear how Xerxes whipped the Hellespont...To speak *ad rem*, who is free from passion? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 40 (1867). **1680** What I can find in his sermon hath any aspect or design that way, is either *ad rem*, or *ad hominem*: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 173/1 (1834).

ad solvendum, *phr.*: Lat.: to payment.

1625 come, *Ad solvendum*, boyes: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, i. 3, p. 12 (1631).

ad terrorem: Lat. See **in terrorem.**

ad ultimum, ad ultimum sui posse, ad ultimam potentiam, *phr.*: Lat.: to the utmost, to the utmost of one's power.

1674 That he doth not work as a natural agent, *ad ultimum virium*, to the utmost of his power: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (Russell, 1826). **1677** that this power be put forth, not like that of a natural agent, *ad ultimum*, but gradually: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 126/1 (1834). **1681** Now nature, if it work as a natural agent, it doth always work *ad ultimam potentiam*, to the uttermost of his power...natural causes work *ad ultimam potentiam*, as the sun shines to the uttermost: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 139 (1861). **1696** If he [Christ] should act infinitely, he should act *ad ultimum sui posse*, as natural agents do: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 40 (1865). **1705** and which [power] therefore is not exerted *ad ultimum*, so as to do all that almighty power can do: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 297/2 (1834).

ad unguem, *phr.*: Lat.: to a nail's breadth, perfectly, to a nicety.

1598 Tut, no more of this surquedry; I am thine own *ad unguem*, upsie freeze, pell mell: B. JONSON, *Case is Alt.*, IV. iii. p. 518 (1865). **1662** his diversion had been to learn by heart the four first books of *Vergil's* Æneids, which he had, as they say, *ad unguem*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, i. p. 21 (1669). **1668** I have it all *ad unguem*: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 220 1701). abt. **1738** You are to be perfectly versed (*ad unguem*) in Weights and Measures, viz. twenty hundred weight make a tun...sixteen ounces is one pound; lower than which you need not go: G. SMITH, *Compl. Body of Distil.*, Bk. I. p. 88 (3rd Ed.). **1767** Everything they write, in short, is polished *ad unguem*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 124 (1887).

[The phrase is borrowed from sculpture. See HOR., *Sat.*, I. v. 22, *ad u.* | *factus homo.*]

***ad valōrem,** *phr.*: Low Lat.: *Finance*: 'according to value', of an impost which varies directly as the market value of the commodity taxed, opposed to specific; also an impost of this kind.

1698 That five pounds *per annum*, *ad valorem*, upon all returns from the *East Indies*, be paid by the importer: TINDAL, *Contin. of Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 369/2 (1751). **1722** the said duties payable *ad valorem* on all books bound: *Stat.* 9 *Geo. I.*, ch. 19, § 6. bef. **1754** [the charge] was *quid pro quo* if no *ad valorem*: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 375 (1806). **1820** an *ad valorem* duty upon all the furniture in any man's possession: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 73. **1883** an 8 per cent *ad valorem* duty on exports: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, I. 18, p. 351. **1884** even the very pins in their garments have not escaped your specifics and *ad valorems*: HON. S. S. COX, *U. S. Congress. Record*, Mar. 21, p. 2263/2. — have you not taxed them specifically and *advaloremly* from 50 to 100 and more per cent? *ib.*

ad verbum, *phr.*: Lat.: to a word, word for word, **verbatim,** *q. v.*

1573—80 translated in a manner ad verbum, thus: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 100 (1884). **1621** My translations are sometimes rather paraphrases than interpretations, *non* [not] *ad verbum*, but as an author I use more liberty, and that's only taken which was to my purpose: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 12 (1867).

ad vītam aut (ad) culpam, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'to lifetime or fault', of a tenure held for life subject to good conduct.

1818 The lowest clansman felt his own individual importance as well as his chief whom he considered as such only "ad vitam aut ad culpam": E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. lvii.

ad vīvum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the life', like life, *adv.*, also as *adj.*

1634 Mirrour of New Reformation, wherein Reformers by their own acknowledgment are represented ad Vivum: [Title] printed by J. Cousturier. **1811** will be content with our drawing *ad vivum*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. xxxix. (2nd Ed.). **1845** Such is the real picture of the Revolution!—the portrait *ad vivum*—not as outlined by Mignet or coloured by Thiers, but the living image: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 69 (1857). **1886** Vertue's rendering of Faithorne's ineffably pathetic *ad vivum* portrait of Milton was "edited" till the heart and fibre...were half destroyed: *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 539/3.

***adage** (ˌ-ˈ-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adage*: a saw, an old pithy saying, a proverb.

1548 He forgat the olde adage, saeyng in time of peace, prouide for warre: HALL, *Chron. Edw. IV.*, an. 9. [R.] **1584** but euerie Countrey hath his fashion according to the olde Adage: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 159. **1589** one while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*; another while by common prouerbe or Adage called *Paremia*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 166 (1869). **1605** Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would', | Like the poor cat i' the adage: SHAKS., *Macb.*, i. 7, 45. **1768** *It is an ill wind*, said he, catching off the notary's castor, and legitimating the capture with the boatman's adage: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, p. 124 (1779). **1885** "Populus vult decipi; decipiatur". This adage of Thuanus has never been more strikingly illustrated: SIR J. A. PICTON, in *N. & Q.*, 6th S. XII. p. 253/1.

[The forms *adag-ie, -y* —bef. 1568 ASCHAM, *Scholem.*, p. 128 (1884); 1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 165 (1827); 1693 J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 17—are directly fr. Lat. *adāgium.*]

***adagio,** *adv.* used as *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: slowly, in slow time. Originally a direction used in music; said to have been first used by Orlando di Lasso; in 1683 used by Purcell.

1724 ADAGIO, or by Way of Abbreviation ADAGO, or ADO, by which is signified the slowest Movement in Musick, especially if the Word be repeated twice over as ADAGIO, ADAGIO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. *adj.*: slow, performed in slow time.

1773 A musical bar of four crotchets in an adagio movement: BARRINGTON, in *Phil. Trans.*, LXIII. 252. [N. E. D.]

3. *sb.*: a slow movement in Music, a musical composition in adagio time. Also *metaph.*

1754 [See **allegro** 2]. **1784** sells accent, tone, | And emphasis in score, and gives to pray'r | Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands: COWPER, *Task*, Bk. II. p. 44 (1817). **1820** She then played an *adagio* and a slow waltz: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. I. p. 306. **1855** an event...promised to play an adagio upon Lord Ipsden's mind: C. READE, *Chr. Johnstone*, ch. i. p. 7 (1868). **1885** Mr. Clinton played the *adagio* from the Clarinet Concerto: *Athenæum*, Dec. 12, p. 777/3. **1886** A charming adagio religioso for violin and organ, by Bolt: *Leeds Mercury*, Dec. 12, p. 8/4.

***Adam:** Heb.: the name given in the Bible to the common father of all mankind. Hence, *esp.* in the phr. *the old Adam*, =man's corrupt nature.

Adam, metonym. for water, also *Adam's ale, wine, beverage.*

Adam's Apple, the name of varieties of lime, orange, and shaddock; also, from a popular idea that the fatal apple stuck in Adam's throat, the projection in the throat produced by the shape of the thyroid cartilage.

Adamical, Adamitical, suggesting (Adam's) scanty clothing, nudity, or unregenerate state.

Adamist, an imitator of Adam as a gardener.

Adamite, an affecter of Adam's nudity, a name of sundry sects of fanatics; also a descendant of Adam; hence *Adamitic, Adamitical.*

1527 for there abideth and remaineth in us yet of the old Adam, as it were of the stock of the crab-tree: TYNDAL, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 113 (Parker Soc., 1848). **1599** Consideration, like an angel, came | And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 1, 29. bef. **1704** Your claret's too hot. Sirrah, drawer, go bring | A cup of cold Adam from the next purling spring: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, IV. 11 [Davies] bef. **1721** A Rechabite poor Will must live, | And drink of Adam's ale: M. PRIOR, *Wandering Pilgrim.* [Davies] **1599** There came two of their Barkes neere vnto our ship laden with fruite...which wee call Adams apples: HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 227. [N. E. D.] **1738** ADAMI *Pomum*, ADAM'S *Apple*, in anatomy, a little prominence in the cartilago scutiformis: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1704** Your behaviour *del Cabo* will not relish in Europe, nor your Adamitical garments fence virtue in London: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 169. [Davies] **1630** Fruit trees, so pleasing and rauishing to the sense, that he calls it *Paradise*, in which he playes the part of a true *Adamist*, continually toyling and tilling: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Cc5*v*^{b}/1. **1621** one Picardus a Frenchman, that invented a new sect of Adamites, to go naked as Adam did: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 465 (1827). **1635** Error therefore entring into the world with sin among us poor Adamites: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. 9 (1650). [N. E. D.] bef. **1658** What though our Fields present a naked Sight, | A Paradise should be an Adamite: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 290 (1687). **1662** I saw him come presently afterward naked as an *Adamite*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, Bk. III. p. 62 (1669). **1565** So many Adamites, so many Zwenckfeldians, so many hundreds of Anabaptists and libertines: T. HARDING, *Confut. Jewell's Apol.*, Pt. I. ch. iv. p. 14*r*^{b}. **1693** *Anabaptists, Familists, Brownists, Antinomians, Socinians, Adamites*, any thing but *Orthodox Christians*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 157, p. 166. **1713** You know, sir, that in the beginning of the last century, there was a sect of men among us who called themselves Adamites, and appeared in public without clothes: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 134, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 253 (1856).

[Heb. *ādām*, = 'man'.]

adamas, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀδάμας*: adamant. *Rare.*

1398 This stone Adamas is dyuers and other than an Magnas, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the magnas, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence fro the magnas: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XVI. viii. 557 (1495). [N. E. D.] **1684** There is a certaine stone called pantarbe, which draws gold unto it; so does the adamas hairs and twigs: I. MATHEN, *Remark. Prov.*, p. 73. [N. E. D.] **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v. ADAMANT.

adân, *sb.*: Egypt. fr. Arab. *adhān.* See quotation.

1836 Having ascended to the gallery of the *ma'd'nek*, or *meu'a'ret'*, he chants the *ada'n*, or call to prayer: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 83.

Adâr: Heb. *ădār*: name of the twelfth month of the ecclesiastical year, the sixth of the civil year, our March.

1382 The twelfthe moneth went out, that is clepid Adar: WYCLIF, *Esther*, iii. 7. **1611** the moneth Adar: *Bible*, ib.

adati, addati, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal, muslin or fine cotton cloth.

1687 The Cargo of the last three Ships arriv'd, is as follows, viz. Atlasses 549 pieces. Addaties 1406, Bettelees 9680: *London Gaz.*, mmcclxxiii. 7. **1774** ADATAIS, or ADATYS, a muslin or cotton-cloth, very fine and clear...This muslin comes from the East Indies: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade.* **1797** ADATAIS, ADATSI, or ADATYS, in commerce, a muslin or cotton-cloth, very fine and clear, of which the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters broad. It comes from the East-Indies; and the finest is made at Bengal: *Encyc. Brit.* **1813** [Among Bengal piece-goods] Addaties, Pieces 700 [to the ton]: MILBURN, *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II. p. 221. [Yule]

adaulet, adawlut, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Arab.: a court of justice. See **sudder.**

1776 Give me back the falsities which I have been obliged to write...otherwise I will go and lodge a complaint before the Audaulet: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, p. 3/1. **1787** We are poor Zemindars, and cannot contend with the people of the Great Adaulet: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1182/1. **1789** most of the *Adaulets* are now held by Europeans: *Cornwall. Corresp.*, II. 99. **1826** The adawlut, or court-house was close by: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XXV. p. 271 (1884).

[Hind. *adālat.*]

***addendum,** *pl.* **addenda,** *sb.*: Lat.: somewhat to be added, an addition to be made.

1684 other *Addenda*: R. BOYLE, *Hist. Blood*, App., p. 225. **1885** a few addenda we should gladly have found in this catalogue: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 182/1. **1887** The question...contained an addendum which I stigmatised in terms not too strong: SIR A. PEEL, in *Manchester Examiner*, Apr. 2, p. 6/3.

[From Lat. *addendus*, gerund. of *addere*, = 'to add'.]

addio, *phr.*: It.: 'farewell', 'adieu'; see **a Dio** 2.

bef. **1852** tho' I confess myself somewhat a villain | To've left *idol mio* without an *addio*: T. MOORE, in Locker's *Lyra Eleg.*, p. 281.

adductor (⌣ ˊ ⌣), *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Anat.*: an adducent muscle, a muscle which draws a part of the body to its normal position, or to a line regarded as an axis, opposed to **abductor,** also *attrib.*, = *adducent.*

1615 [See **abductor**]. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1870** The ligament divaricates, when not antagonized by the adductor muscles: ROLLESTON, *Anim. Life*, 56.

[Noun of agent to Lat. *addūcere*, = 'to lead to'.]

adelantado, *sb.*: Sp.: a grandee of high rank, a governor of a province.

1597 these and other intelligences...may appear unto your Lordships under the Adelantadoe's hand: RALEGH, *Lett.*, No. 80, in E. Edward's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1868). **1598** Adelantado of this conquest: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 109 (1885). **1599** if the ADALANTADO of *Spaine* were here, he should not enter: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616). **1600** the Galiot of the *Adelantado* came upon mee: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 439. **1622** invincible adelantado over the armado of pimpled...faces: MASSINGER, *V. M.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 6/1 (1839). **1630** was Admirall or high *Adellantado* of the whole fleete: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H4*r*^{b}/2. **1654** *Adelantado* or Governour of *Florida*: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 10. **1783** The title of adelantado, or governor...with jurisdiction over two hundred leagues of country: W. ROBERTSON, *America*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 275 (1824). **1829** He immediately issued orders to all the adelantados and alcaydes of the frontiers to maintain the utmost vigilance: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. V. p. 38 (1850).

adelphi, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk.: the brothers; the title of a comedy of Terence. The district in London called 'the Adelphi' was laid out by two *brothers* named Adam.

1885 We cannot, with the adelphi of criticism [Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle], say that the Van Eycks are as landscapists "beyond all praise": *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 377/2.

[From Gk. *ἀδελφοί*, = 'brothers'.]

adeps, *sb.*: Lat.: soft fat, animal grease.

1541 The one [maner of greas] is withoutforth nere to the skynne, and that proprely is called adeps or fatness: R. COPLAND, *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* **1548** The second [kinde of Fatnesse] is *Adeppes*, and is of the same kinde as is *Pinguedo*, but it is departed from the flesh besides the skinne, and it is an Oyle heating and moysting the skinne: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 9 (1626). **1683** If you desire the *Adeps* rather than the Spirit: SALMON, *Doron Med.*, I. 271. [N. E. D.]

[Not connected with Gk. *ἄλειφα*, but probably with Lat. *epulum*, = 'choice food', *ad* being the preposition.]

adept (⌣ ˊ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. First used in the Lat. form *adeptus*, pl. *adepti.*

I. *sb.* (adj. used as masc. sb.): 'one who has attained' (the great secret of *Alchemy*); hence, one thoroughly versed in any pursuit, a proficient.

1663 In *Rosy-Crucian* Lore as learned, | As he that Verè adeptus earned: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. **1703** Claudius...was his son-in-law, a professed adeptus: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 391 (1872). **1704** This is what the *adepti* understand by their *anima mundi*: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, VIII. Wks., p. 79/2 (1869). **1709** These adepts are known among one another by the name of wine-brewers: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 92 (1854). **1712** he revealed the most important of his Secrets with the Solemnity and Language of an Adept: *Spectator*, No. 426, July 9, p. 613/2 (Morley). **1714** it was very amusing to hear this religious Adept descanting on his pretended Discovery: *ib.*, No. 574, July 30, p. 815/2. **1784** just th' adept that you design'd your son: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 226 (1808). **1872** He...was an adept in the tilt-yard: J. L. SANFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 254.

II. *adj.*: thoroughly versed in, proficient.

bef. **1691** If there be really such *adept* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums: BOYLE. [J.] bef. **1782** And beaus, adept in ev'ry thing profound, | Die of disdain: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 114 (1808).

[From Low Lat. use as sb. of Lat. *adeptus*, past part. of *adipisci*, = 'to attain'.]

adeste daemones, *phr.*: Lat.: Be present, fiends!

1595 PEELE, *Old Wives' Tales*, p. 450/2, l. 33 (1861).

adhere (⌣ ˊˊ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to stick fast, of material attachment.

1651 The stalks do not adhere or cleave to the boughes by any *fibræ*: *Rawleigh's Ghost*, 96. [N. E. D.] **1725** for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy: WATTS. [J.]

1 *a. Metaph.*

1611 A shepherd's daughter, | And what to her adheres, which follows after, | Is the argument of Time: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, IV. 1, 28.

2. to become or be attached (to a person or party) as a friend or follower.

1597—8 Meane men must adheare [1612 adhere], but great men that haue strength in themselues were better to maintaine themselues indifferent and neutrall: BACON, *Ess.*, IX. p. 76 (1871). **1604** And sure I am two men there are not living | To whom he more adheres: SHAKS., *Haml.*, ii. 2, 21. **1646** and all others who doe adheare to me shall be saved from ruine: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 175 (1872). **1686** all the White Staff Officers...should be dismissed for adhering to their religion: — *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 272.

3. to hold to (a doctrine, opinion, habit, method).

1652 according to the form and usage of the Church of England, to which I always adhered: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1872). **1687** He exhorted his audience to adhere to the written Word: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 274. **1787** Lord Rodney, in bearing honourable testimony to his services, had not adhered to veracity, and imposed upon the publick: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1136/1. **1887** However pronounced the success, Mr. Gilbert adheres to his determination: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 10/2.

4. to be coherent, consistent. *Obs.*

1598 they do no more adhere and keep place together than the Hundredth Psalm to the tune of 'Green Sleeves': SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 1, 62. **1601** Why, every thing adheres together: — *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 4, 86.

[From Fr. *adhérer*, fr. Lat. *adhaerēre*, = 'to stick to'; if not formed from the Mid. Eng. *adherand*, *adherent* (from Fr.), ppl. and noun to sense 2, which seems as early as the less literal senses. It is still more likely that *adherence* comes from *adherent*.]

***adhuc** sub jūdice lis est*, *phr.*: Lat.: the matter is still under (the cognisance of) the judge, not yet decided. HORACE, *A. P.*, 78.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.* **1888** Some may feel that it would be better to reserve our judgment on the matter, considering that "adhuc sub judice lis est": *Athenæum*, Mar. 3, p. 278/3.

***adiantum**, sb.*: Lat.

1. name of a genus of ferns of the order *Polypodiaceae*, Maidenhair.

1551 Adianthum...Adiantum...it may be named in English Venus heyre or ladyes heyre: TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B iii *v*°. **1578** y° right *Adiantum*. True Maydenheare: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 408. **1580** the hearbe *Adyaton* [*sic*] though it be wet, looketh alwayes drye: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 425 (1868). **1601** The Maidenhaire called in Greeke Trichomanes is like unto Adiantum, only it is more slender and blacker: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 290. **1664** [Plants] not *perishing* but in excessive *Colds*, Abrotonum mas. fœm. Winter *Aconite*, *Adianthum Verum*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). **1767** *Perennial and Biennial Flower Plants Adianthum pedatum* or foot-leaved, Canada maiden-hair: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 69*2/1 (1803).

2. *Black adiantum*, a variety of spleenwort, *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*.

[From Gk. *ἀδίαντον*, *lit.*, = 'unwetted', so called because the surface of the frond throws off water.]

adiaphoron, *pl.* **adiaphora**, *sb.*: Gk.: a thing indifferent, a matter on which the Church has given no authoritative decision. In the Stoic philosophy, something neither sought after nor shunned.

1553—67 The celebration of Easterdaie remained adiaphoron, as a thing indifferent in the church: FOXE, *A. & M.*, 51/1 (1596). [N. E. D.] **1837** refusing to acknowledge that health, safety, plenty, were good things, and dubbing them by the name of *ἀδιάφορα*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 404 (1877). **1871** minor questions, the mere *ἀδιάφορα* of Theology: F. W. FARRAR, *Huls. Lect., Witness of Hist. to Christ*, p. 6. **1882** The idea of adiaphora, things indifferent to moral laws, originated with the Stoics: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Know.*, Vol. I. p. 26/2.

[Neut. of adj. *ἀδιάφορος*, = 'indifferent'.]

***adieu** (Fr. pronunc. or): Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.

I. 1. originally an elliptical phrase, *à Dieu* (*soyez*), = 'be in God's keeping'; commending a person to God at parting; Good-bye!, Farewell!; also quasi-*adv.* with verb *say*, *bid*, &c.

1393 He saide: Adewe my swete may: GOWER, *Conf.*, II. 250. [N. E. D.] **1440** Adewe, or farewelle. Vale: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). **1499** Adwe or far wel. Vale: *ib.* (Pynson). **1516** Adeu or fare well. Vale: *ib.* **1528** Well I will departe / adue: W. ROY & J. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 123 (1871). bef. **1529** More coude I saye, but what this is ynowe: | Adewe tyll soone, we shall speke more of this: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Court*, 492, Wks., Vol. I. p. 48 (1843). **1588** I'll bid adieu: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 241. **1590** Once more adieu! — *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1, 53. **1599** Adiew, sweet lady: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 118 (1616). **1600** had bid adieu to their friends: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 164. **1630** And thou shalt liue when many of the Crue | Shall in a Halter bid the world Adue: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Kk 6 *v*°/1. **1647** Had I thy fresh and blooming cheek, Adieu I'ld say to beasts, and nobler game pursue: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, I. i. p. 8. **1736** but I hear you cry check; adieu! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 3 (1857). **1787** But it is late and I must go from hence,—Adieu! *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1093/2. **1803** *Adieu*, lady Delacour: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. XV. p. 296 (1832).

I. 2. an expression of regret or resignation at some separation or loss; also quasi-*adv.* with verb *say*, *bid*, &c.

14— Adue my mirth, adue all my solace: CHAUCER, *L. Marie Mag.* [R.] **1440** Adewe and adewe blis: *Test. Love*, II. 292/1 (1560). [N. E. D.] **1584** Adue vnto the Colledges, and vnto *Gunuil* Hall: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Delights*, p. 10 (1880). **1777** Adieu to all ideas of nobility, gentry, and family: HUME, *Ess. & Treat.*, I. 377. [N. E. D.]

II. used as *sb.*: *pl. adieus*, *adieux*, a farewell; also *sb.* to I. 2.

abt. **1374** And said, he wold in trouthe alwey hym holde, And his adew made: CHAUCER, *Troyl.*, II. 1084. [N. E. D.] **1573—80** Nowe, gentle fayer mistrisse, for a thousand A Dieus: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 136 (1884). **1588** Twenty adieus: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 265. **1606** He fumbles up [countless farewells] into a loose adieu: — *Troil.*, iv. 4, 48. **1642** And therefore at my death I mean to take a total adieu of the World: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § 41, p. 22 (1686). **1658** took a lasting adieu of their interred Friends: — *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded., sig. Lll 2. **1784** Where thou art gone | Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown: COWPER, *Rec. of Mother's Picture*, 33 (1808). bef. **1863** The other gentlemen...look on and exchange mute adieux with the departing friends: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 111 (1879). **1864** Griffin Blunt...wound his way to the door of egress, through a silken labyrinth of polite conversations and bowing adieux: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 41.

Variants, 15 c.—17 c. *adew(e)*, 15 c. *adue*, 16 c. *adeu*, 16 c. 17 c. *adiew(e)*.

adigar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. for Cingalese *adikār* or *adikārama*: a chief minister of the Candyan kings in Ceylon.

1681 There are two who are the greatest and highest officers in the land. They are called Adigars, I may term them Chief Judges: R. KNOX, *Hist. Rel. Ceylon*, 48. [Yule] **1803** The highest officers of State are the Adigars or Prime Ministers. They are two in number: R. PERCIVAL, *Ceylon*, 256. [Yule]

[From Skt. *adhikārin*, = 'having authority'.]

***adjoint**, sb.*: Mod. Fr.: title of a civil officer who assists a mayor in France; also an assistant professor in a French college.

1844 his *adjoint*, with a numerous deputation, presented an address to his lordship: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 608/1. **1860** I have had the proud satisfaction of drinking Lyons beer with the mayor's *adjoint*: *Once a Week*, May 26, p. 507/2.

adjournment ( ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the act of putting off to another day or **sine die**, *q. v.*

1579 he was compelled to revoke againe the adiornment of iustice: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 438 (1612).

2. the interval between the sittings of an adjourned court or assembly.

1670 During one Day's Adjournment made by the House: in Somers' *Tracts*, I. 28. [N. E. D.] **1709** During the adjournments of that awful court: *Tatler*, No. 142. [R.] **1768** An adjournment is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, as the word itself signifies: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. [R.]

3. a sitting (of a court) consequent upon a prior sitting having been adjourned.

1883 At the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims of creditors, or at any adjournment thereof, the judge may...allow any of the claims: *Rules of Supreme Court*, LV. 55.

Variant, 16 c. *adiornment*.

[From Fr. *adjornement*, *adjournement*, Old Fr. *ajornement*.]

adjudicator, *sb.*: Eng.: one who adjudges or awards, a person appointed to decide the result of a competition.

1860 [N. E. D.] **1874** The Adjudicators [of the Chancellor's English Medal] are the Vice-Chancellor, &c.: *Camb. Univ. Cal.*, p. 303. **1884** The adjudicators awarded both prizes to our poet: J. H. INGRAM, E. A. Poe's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. xxi.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *adjūdicāre*, = 'to adjudge'.]

adjust ( ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *trans.* to arrange, settle, compose, dispose suitably, bring into proper or harmonious relations, regulate.

1611 *Adjuster*, To adjust, place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyne handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, severall things together: COTGR. **1649** and now think not to stir from this city till I have adjusted mine affairs: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 43 (1872). **1784** T'adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube, | That fumes beneath his nose: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 135 (1808). **1883** the Court has jurisdiction to adjust the rights *inter se* of contributories *quâ* contributories: *Law Reports*, XXIII. *Chanc. Div.*, 297.

2. *intr.* by ellipse: to come to an agreement, to come to terms.

1647 he had a conference with God persuading him to adjust with the holy agitators: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1872).

adjutator (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *quasi*-Lat.: corruption of **agitator** 1, by the influence of **adjutor** and *adjutant* (corrupted to *agitant*); a delegate or agent of the common soldiers of the Eng. Parliamentary army, 1647—9.

1647 the *Adjutaters*: *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, No. 4, sig. D 2 *v°*. — the *Adjutators* of these *five Regiments*...disputed the matter plainly in the last *generall-Councell*: *ib.*, No. 7, p. 54. — If the Captaines *Case* were mine, I would goe and procure an Order from their *Masters* the *Adjutators*: *ib.*, p. 55. **1660** the Army...set the Adjutators on Work again to make a Remonstrance to the House of Commons [1648]: HOBBES, *Behemoth*, in *Select Tracts rel. to the Civ. Wars of Eng.*, Pt. II. p. 601 (1815). **1699** they chose to themselves Adjutators in every regiment, and in every troop of horse, by whom they engaged themselves to be absolutely included: *Mem. of Sir J. Berkley*, *ib.*, p. 359.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *adjūtāre*,='to aid'.]

adjutor (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a helper; also *Mil.* an adjutant. *Rare.*

1597 And the said Spanyards and such others as shall be open adherents, adjutors and abbettors...with force of armes...to overcome, subdue, slaye and kyll: *Egerton Papers*, p. 242 (Camd. Soc., 1840).

[From Lat. *adjūtor*, noun of agent to *adjuvāre*,='to help'.]

adjutrice (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adjutrice*: a female helper. *Rare.*

1609 *Fortune* (*the adiutrice of good purposes*): HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 26, ch. iii. p. 286.

adjūtrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a female helper.

1641 she that then gave me to be *adjutrix*, she is *insidiatrix*: R. STOCK, *Com. Malachi*, in *Puritan Comm.*, p. 175/2 (1865).

[Fem. of Lat. **adjūtor**.]

adminiculum, *pl.* **adminicula**, *sb.*: Lat.: support, aid, adminicle; *lit.* 'to-hand', *i.e.* hand-rest.

1702 The less sensible *adminicula*, the gentler *aids* and insinuations of grace, lead to what shall overcome: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 101/1 (1834).

administer, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who ministers to others. *Obs.*

1502 To make admynysters unto the poore: *Ordin. Crysten Men*, IV. xxi. 248 (W. de Worde). [N. E. D.] **1607** *Administer* (*administrator*) in our common law is properly taken for him, that hath the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, & is accountable for the same, whensoeuer it shall please the ordinarie to call him thereunto: COWELL, *Interpr.* **1645** *They* [letters] *serve the dead and living, they becom* | Attorneys *and* Administers: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 3 *v°*.

[Lat. *administer*,='an attendant'. Its use was probably suggested by the earlier vb. *administer*, for *aministre*, from Fr.]

administrant (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *adj.*: administering, managing.

1602 The officers Administrant are to precede; next to them the Vacants: SIR W. SEGAR, *Honor, Mil. & Civ.*, IV. xxi. 236. [N. E. D.]

2. *sb.*: one who administers, an administrator, a manager.

1602 To begin with Administrants and their order among themselues: SIR W. SEGAR, *Honor, Mil. & Civ.*, IV. xxi. 236. [N. E. D.]

[Fr. *administrant*, pres. part. of *administrer*,='to administer'.]

***administrator** (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who administers.

1. one who manages or governs an establishment, state, or system.

1629 That the Bishops shall take care of the Hospitals, that they be well governed by the administrators, though exempted, observing a certain form: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 248 (1676). **1632** he receiued from the Administrator 9000. land soldiers: *Contin. of Weekly Newes*, May 11, p. 13.

1 *a. absol.* one who has the faculty of governing or managing affairs.

2. one who manages or administers the estate of a deceased person; *esp.* of an intestate or of a living owner incapable of acting for him or her self.

1529 The Ordinary...shall cause [the Inventory] to be indented, whereof the One Part shall be by the said Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators, upon...Oath [declared] to be good and true: *Stat.* 21 *Hen. VIII.*, ch. 5, § 4 (Ruffhead). **1566** their heires, executors, administrators and assignes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 371 (1598). **1649** their Executors and Administrators [of the Militia Commission]: *The Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 2 *v°*. **1742** And therein Mr. Keeble's table to his statute-book is faulty; for if one would look for the title Executors, he must go to title Administrators, because the author thought fit to make that the general title for all, or most testamentary matters: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1826).

3. one who dispenses, applies or gives anything, *esp.* religious privileges, charity, justice.

1563 We bee not makers of sacramentes, but administrators of them: MAN, *Musculus' Com. Places*, 272. [N. E. D.] **1886** The criminal proceeding against *Punch*...is not a piece of business of which the administrators of the law should be proud: *Law Times*, lxxxi. p. 93/2.

[Lat. *administrātor*, noun of agent to *administrare*,='to administer'.]

administratrice (Fr. pronunc. and ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. *administratrice*: a female **administrator** (*q. v.*) in sense 3. *Obs.* as Eng.

abt. **1520** As a busy administratrice mercyful & pytuous she visited the nedy syke men: *Myrroure of Our Ladye*, 53. [N. E. D.]

***administrātrix** (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a female administrator.

1. a female manager, acting governor.

1790 The princess Sophia was named...as a temporary administratrix: BURKE, *Fr. Revol.*, Wks., v. 63. [N. E. D.]

2. a woman who administers the estate of an intestate or of a living person incapable of acting for him or her self.

1642 Eustochium her daughter had little comfort to be executrix or administratrix unto her, leaving her not a penny of money, great debts, and many brothers and sisters to provide for: TH. FULLER, *Holy and Prof. State*, p. 30 (1841). abt. **1750** This estate...must go to the occupant, which the statute of frauds appoints to be the executor or administrator; and, in the present case the mother is administratrix (Rep. of case A.D. 1701): PEERE WILLIAMS, *Reports*, I. 40. ***1877** the President of the Paraguayan Republic, whose administratrix the defendant is: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.] **1888** The vendor having died...the suit was revived against his administratrix: *Law Times*, Mar. 24, p. 370/2.

3. a female who dispenses, applies, or bestows anything, *esp.* religious privileges, charity, justice.

1859 Medicine as an administratrix of substances, which in one sense are food, &c.: G. WILSON, *Life of Forbes*, IV. p. 126. [N. E. D.]

[Fem. of Lat. **administrātor**, *q. v.*]

administress (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a female **administrator** (*q. v.*), in sense 3. *Obs.*

1483 Marye moder of Jhesu crist admynystresse and seruaunt: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 255/4. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *administresse*, fr. *aministeresse*, fem. of *aministrere*, fr. Lat. *administrātor*.]

admirable (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admirable*: worthy to be admired.

1590 For he that made the same was knowne right well | To have done much more admirable deedes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. vii. 36. **1598** these *slender* ones, which he represented with an admirable dexteritie: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 41. **1598** you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 2, 234. **1603** what may be more admirable found, | Then *Faith's Effects*? J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, 68 (1608). **1691** Admirable it is, that the Waters should be gathered together into such great *Conceptacula*, and the dry Land appear: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 211 (1701).

admirance (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admirance*: admiration. *Obs.*

1596 [she] With great admirance inwardly was moved, | And honourd him: SPENS., *F. Q.*, V. x. 39.

admiration (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admiration*.

1. wonder, wondering, astonishment.

1502 Then these accursyd shall saye by admyracyon: *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, sig. P 1 *r°*. **1540** I wyll by remembringe your maiesty of &c. resolve the importance of your admiration and study: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 92 *v°*. **1584** What wondering and admiration was there at *Brandon* the iuggler: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xiii. p. 308. **1599** Working so grossly in a natural cause, | That admiration did not whoop at them: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2, 108. **1611** When I saw her, I wondred with great admiration: *Bible*, Rev., xvii. 6.

2. wonder mingled with pleasure, lively esteem, emotion excited by the perception or contemplation of excellence or preeminence.

1540 had them in great admiration and reuerence: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, sig. N iii *v°*. **1546** King Lewys had already the earle of Warwyke in so great admyration for the fame of his noble actes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1846). — in the admiration of the common people theye seme to be in heaven: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 33. **1579** a state most blessed, and worthy of admiration: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1029 (1612). **1644** I ascended to the very top of it [the chapel] with wonderful admiration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1872). **1782** Admiration, feeding at the eye, | And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 7 (1808). **1854** Clive felt a tender admiration for his father's goodness: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 164 (1879). **1874** His admiration is enhanced by contemplating the myriads of organisms in active life: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, ix. 163.

2 *a.* the expression of such feelings.

1596 breake out into admiration thereat: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 3. **1611** Let us bury him, | And not protract with admiration what | Is now due debt: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iv. 2, 232. **1855** then came a burst of confused, but honest admiration: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 8.

3. the fact or capability of causing persons to admire.

1540 long continuance in any thing that is good addeth an admiration, but no prayse to the thyng: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 76 *v°*. **1577** it is a thyng of admiration: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 1 *v°*. **1610** Admired Miranda! | Indeed the top of admiration: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iii. 1, 38. **1662** the mimic Lucy, acted the Irish footman to admiration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 393 (1872).

4. *concrete.* an object of admiration or wonder.

1490 the harde & sorowfull admyracions that thenne made palmyerus that was maistre of eneas shippe ben declared: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xxvii. 97. [N.E.D.] **1601** Bring in the admiration; that we with thee | May spend our wonder too: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 91. **1645** and indeed the admiration of the whole world, is the Pantheon: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p 175 (1872). **1782** Stand there, | And be our admiration and our praise: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 142 (1808).

5. note of *admiration*, now called note of exclamation, marked thus ! in punctuation.

1611 the changes I perceived in the king and Camillo were very notes of admiration: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v. 2, 12. **1611** [See **admirative**].

admirative (– ⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: expressing admiration, prone to wonder.

1611 *Admiratif*, Th' Admirative point, or point of admiration (and of detestation) marked, or made thus !: COTGR.

[From Fr. *admiratif*, fem. *-ive*.]

admīrātor, *sb.*: Lat.: an admirer. *Rare.*

1603 When we have instructed their Admirator in the secret causes...we shal ease him of his labour and cause his wonderment to cease: HARSNET, *Declar. Pop. Impost.*, 110. [N.E.D.]

[Noun of agent to Lat. *admīrāri*, ='to admire'.]

admire (– ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. to wonder, marvel, be astonished, be surprised.

1. *intr.* simply, or with *at*, *of*, *to* (with verb), or subordinate clause.

1590 He may it [faery lond] fynd; ne let him then admyre: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. Prol. 4. **1590** admiring of his qualities: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt's. Dr.*, i. 1, 231. **1610** these lords | At this encounter do so much admire: — *Temp.*, v. 154. **1630** we did admire how it was possible such wise men could so torment themselves: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 928 (1884). **1666** I admire that there is not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 21 (1872). **1827** You make me admire indeed! How can a spirit like yours be under obligation to a body of flesh and blood? *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXII. p. 686. **1839** Admiring what could have wound his friend up to such a pitch of mystery: DICKENS, *Nich. Nick.*, ch. li. p. 511.

2. *trans.* to wonder at, marvel at.

abt. **1590** England and Europe shall admire thy fame: GREENE, *Fr. Bacon*, II. 40. [N.E.D.] **1693** to admire and celebrate the Wisdom of their Creator: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. p. 36 (1713). **1874** Man looks upon the earth... and admires its meres, its meadows, and its mountains: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, ix. 163.

3. *causal.* to make to wonder.

1650 A Tent...with so many gallant Devices, that it admired every beholder: *Don Bellianis*, 204. [N.E.D.]

II. to approve highly, to feel delight (*properly* mixed with wonder) at the perception or contemplation of a person or thing. Only to be distinguished from I. when it is obvious that the idea of pleasure or agreeable emotion is involved.

1590 That mortall men her glory should admyre: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. v. 52. **1596** all men much admyrde her change: *ib.*, IV. ix. 16. **1603** All would admire your Rimes, and doo you honour: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, xlvii. p. 158 (1608). **1641** But none did I so much admire, as an Hospital for their...decrepit soldiers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1872). bef. **1782** The deeds, that men admire as half divine: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 1 (1808).

[From Fr. *admirer*, ='to be full of pleasurable wonder', 'to gaze passionately at'.]

admissible (– ⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admissible*: capable of being admitted.

1611 *Admissible*, admittable, admissible, fit to be admitted, received, allowed of: COTGR. **1755** JOHNSON. **1777** in a small place like Turin, where there is a very polite court...he will insensibly wear off his rust...and afterwards, when he is more admissible [présentable], Paris...will put the finishing hand: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. XXVI. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 84. **1842** all persons admitted or admissible to practise as attornies: *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Vic.*, ch. 86, § 7.

admonitor (– ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: an admonisher, one who gives advice, a **monitor** (*q. v.*).

1547 He [Judas] departed out of Christ's company, and with all diligence sought how to have his admonitor slain: HOOPER, *Answ. to Bp. of Winch.*, Wks., 177 (1852). [N.E.D.]

[Lat. *admonitor*, noun of agent to *admonēre*, ='to admonish'.]

admonitrix, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a female admonitor. *Rare.*

1860 Our admonitrix, who spoke in no measured terms, was her Serene Highness herself: L. HUNT, *Autobiogr.*, IV. 105. [N.E.D.]

[Fem. of Lat. **admonitor** (*q. v.*).]

admonitus locōrum, *phr.*: Lat.: suggestions of places, local associations.

1813 and the *admonitus locorum* can impart no gladness to the soul, while the traveller treads upon classic ground: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 131.

[Cf. CIC., *de Fin.*, v. 2, 4, assentior usu hoc euenire, ut acrius aliquanto et attentius de claris uiris locorum admonitu cogitemus.]

adobe, adobi, *sb.*: Sp. *adobe*: sun-dried bricks. In America called *dobies*.

1844 we gave a shout at the appearance on a little bluff of a neatly built *adobe* house with glass windows: FREMONT, *Exp. to Oregon*, p. 245 (1845). **1847** The slopes are revetted with adobes: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 454 (1848). **1884** Towns...built of adobe: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, p. 583. **1886** The ranche itself is built of 'adobe', after the manner of the Mexicans, the 'adobe' consisting of layers of prairie sod: *Cornhill Mag.*, N. S., No. 39, p. 300.

[From Arab. *al-ṭub*, ='the brick'.]

adolescent (– – ⏑ –), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adolescent*.

1. *sb.*: a youth passing from childhood to manhood or womanhood.

1482 A certen adolescente a yonge man: *Monk of Evesham*, 103 (1869). [N.E.D.] **1877** Not in children alone, but adolescents and elderly persons: TILBURY FOX, *Atlas of Skin Disease*, p. 9.

2. *adj.*: growing towards maturity, becoming adult.

1784 Schools...Detain their adolescent charge too long; | The management of tiroes of eighteen | Is difficult: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 225 (1808).

2 *a.* pertaining to adolescence.

1834 Even in their adolescent years...they have still only the sad prospect of wretchedness before them: H. CAUNTER, *Scenes in India*, 197.

Adon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **Adonis.**

***Adōnāi, Adōnay**: Heb.: The Lord: *lit.* 'my lords'; name given in Old Test. to God, pronounced by the Jews in place of the ineffable name *Jahveh* or *Jehovah*.

abt. **1450** Adonay, thou God veray, | Thou here us when we to the calle: *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 35 (Surtees Soc., 1836). bef. **1530** the High Judge Adonai: *Everyman*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1874). **1550** The Jewes read for that worde [Jehovah], *Adonai*, not that it cannot be expressed in their tongue, but for a reuerence to God's name: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, p. 7 *v°* (1560). **1584** these holie names of God, *Tetragrammaton* + *Adonay* + *Algramay* + *Saday* + *Sabaoth* + *Planaboth*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV. ch. viii. p. 402. **1594** The wresting of the holy name of God, | As...Adonai: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 176/1, l. 3 (1861). **1599** The waters shrunk at great Adonai's voice, | And sandy bottom of the sea appear'd: PEELE, *David and Bethsabe*, p. 474/1, l. 18 (1861). **1609** And my name Adonai I did not shew them: *Douay Bible*, Exodus, vi. 3. **1625** they cannot passe it, vntill the time appointed by *Adonai* (God Almightie.): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1636. **1633** they sing many Tunes, and *Adonai*, they make the ordinary name of God: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xiv. p. 27 (1645). **1884** Hence when they [the Jews] meet with it [Jehovah] in the text they read *Adonai*, or *My Lord*: LORD BRAYE, *Pres. St. of Church*, VI. p. 20. **1886** the Samaritans used the words *Hash-Shem* ('the name') in reading (just as the Jews...use the name *Adonai*, or 'lord') wherever the sacred name of Jehovah occurs in their Pentateuch: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, IV. p. 161.

[*Adōnāi*, pl. with suff. of *ādōn*, ='lord', cf. **Adōnis**. In allusion to the mourning for Adonis, Shelley called Keats 'Adonais' (⏑ – – –) by an apparent confusion.]

adonic (– ⏑ –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. or Fr.

I. *adj.*: relating to Adonis, of the metre called *versus Adōnius*, a choreic dipody made up of a cyclic dactyl – ⏑ ⏑ and a trochee – ⏑, *e.g.* the verse which ends a sapphic stanza.

1678 *Adonick Verse*...so called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whose death it was first composed: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

II. *sb.*: the metre described above, I., = Low Lat. *adōnium*, *adōnidium*.

1573—80 hexameters, adonickes, and iambicks: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 100 (1884).

[From Low Lat. *adōnicus*, adj. fr. **Adonis** (*q. v.*).]

***Adōnis**: Gk.; **Adon** (˘ ˊ, in Chaucer ˗ ˘): Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *Gk. Mythol.* a beautiful youth loved in vain by Aphroditē (Lat. *Venus*).

1386 Thou glader of the mount of Citheron, | For thilke love thou haddest to Adon | Have pitee on my bitter teres smert: CHAUCER, *Cant. T.*, 2226 (1856). abt. **1509** Adonis of freshe colour, | Of yowthe the godely flour, | Our prince of high honour: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. *x.* (1843). **1591** Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens | That one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, I. 6, 6 (1864). **1599** the fair queen of love, | Paler for sorrow than her milk-white dove, | For Adon's sake: — *Pass. Pil.*, IX. 120. **1603** Both graç't a-like; so like, that whoso haue | Not neer obseru'd their heads vn-likenesses, | Think them two *Adons* or two *Venusses*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 64 (1608). — As a rare Painter draws (for pleasure) heer | A sweet *Adonis*, a foul *Satyre* there: *ib.*, p. 121. **1655** suppose he were | Coy as Adonis, or Hippolytus: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 346/2 (1839). **1667** Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd | Or of reviv'd Adonis: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 440 (1770).

2. hence, a beautiful youth, a beau, a dandy; pl. *Adonises*.

1623 an Adonis: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, II. p. 21 (1630). [Oliphant] **1624** A leper, with a clap-dish (to give notice | He is infectious,) in respect of thee, | Appears a young Adonis: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 127/1 (1839). **1749** he was as little like an Adonis as could be: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 281 (1857). **1864** His eyes, too, were very colourless and sunken, and there were brownish rings beneath them. But for these the dandy would have been an Adonis: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 30. **1878** that old Adonis in the George the Fourth wig: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6.

3. a kind of fashionable wig of 18 c.

1760 He had a dark brown adonis, and a cloak of black cloth: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 362 (1857). **1774** he has given you an Adonis-wig, which we should not think adapted to your age: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 102.

4. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*, esp. the bright scarlet-flowered Pheasant's-eye.

?1594 the cristall of hir morne more clerly spredes then doth the dew upon Adonis flower: *MS. Alleyn*, quoted in Greene's *Orlando Fur.*, p. 110/1, l. 17 *note* (1861). **1621** that fair flower Adonis, which we call an anemony: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 373 (1827). **1625** *Tulips, and* Adonis *flower*, | *Faire Oxe-eye*, &c.: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 119 (1640). **1767** Sow the seed of hardy annual flowers [such as]...lupines, sweet-sultan, and flos-Adonis: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 173 (1803).

[Lat. *Adōnis*, fr. Gk. Ἄδωνις, Ἄδων, fr. Phoen. *ădōni*, = 'my lord', fr. *ădōn*, = 'lord'; title of the Phoenician deity Tammuz. See **Adonai**.]

adonise (˘ ˗ ˊ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to make an Adonis of, to beautify. A playful word.

1611 *Adoniser*, to adonize it: to resemble Adonis; to imitate, or counterfeit the graces, or beautie of Adonis: COTGR. **1749** I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and adonizing myself: SMOLLETT, *Gil Blas*, vi. [R.] **1818** I must go and adonise a little myself: MISS FERRIER, *Marriage*, ch. ix. [Davies]

[From Fr. *s'adoniser*, = 'to make oneself an Adonis'.]

adopt (˗ ˊ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to choose (anything) for oneself, to make one's own, *esp.* to receive another's child as one's own child, to take into or onto one's self, to take up. As to foreign words, to 'adopt' means *technically* to take into use as English without avoidable change of form, opposed to 'adapt', = to borrow with change in conformity with English analogies.

1548 He did adopt to his heyre of all his realmes and dominions, Lewes the XI.: HALL, *Hen. VII.*, an. 7. [R.] **1593** Richard...Adopts thee heir: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1, 109. **1604** I had rather to adopt a child than get it: — *Oth.*, i. 3, 191. **1607** which, for your best ends, | You adopt your policy: — *Coriol.*, iii. 2, 48. **1664–5** my gratitude to him...is even adopted into my religion: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 153 (1872). **1695** she never introduces foreign or adopted words: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 6 (1872). bef. **1782** See the sage hermit, by mankind admir'd, | With all that bigotry adopts inspir'd: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 55 (1808). **1826** I have long been inclined to adopt the former notion, as most consistent with the phenomena: JOHN DALTON, in *Phil. Trans*, Pt. II. p. 174.

[From Fr. *adopter*, fr. Lat. *adoptāre*, = 'to choose for one's self' (*esp.* as a child or heir).]

ador, *sb.*: Lat.: a kind of grain, spelt.

abt. **1420** In mene lande of ador or of whete, An acre lande to strikes IIII is mete: *Palladius on Husbandry*, X. 41. [N. E. D.] **1708** KERSEY.

[Perhaps akin to Gk. ἀθήρ, = 'ear of corn', ἀθάρη, = 'porridge'.]

adorable (˘ ˊ ˘ ˗), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adorable*.

1. worthy to be adored, worshipped.

1611 *Adorable*, adorable, worthy, or fit to be adored: COTGR. bef. **1742** On these two, the love of God and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the adorable author of Christianity: CHEYNE. [R.] **1884** Faithful unto death to their divine and adorable Redeemer: A. R. PENNINGTON, *Wiclif*, IX. 296.

2. *hyperbol.* worthy of intense love or admiration.

1710 A way to make very adorable Places of these Silvan Habitations: SHAFTESBURY, *Charact.*, III. i. (1737) II. 349. [N. E. D.]

adoration (˗ ˘ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adoration*.

1. the act of worshipping, addressing prayer to; intense devotional reverence.

1528 these ydoles faulcely lauded | With sacrifice and adoracion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 106 (1871). **1545** And miche more execrable is it to serue or worship them [images] with any reuerent behauiour ether by adoracion prostracion knelyng or kissing: GEO. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, ch. iii. [R.] **1600** entred into the church with great adoration and reverence: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 195. **1600** spirituall adoration, or worshipping: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 167. bef. **1658** Should we love Darkness, and abhor the Sun, | 'Cause *Persians* gave it Adoration: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 319 (1687). **1671** whether there be anything in it [*i.e.* the doctrine of the Eucharist] signifying to adoration: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 231 (1872).

1 *a. special.* a mode of electing a pope, in which two-thirds of the Cardinals in Conclave make a low reverence to a Cardinal who is thereby created Pope.

1693 if *Mellino* might have been created Pope by Adoration (as formerly the Custom would have done it, but was crost by a new Bull): J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 110, p. 99.

2. a manifestation of intense devotion for anything which is not an object of religious worship or reverence.

1600 [to love is to be] All adoration, duty, and obseruance: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, v. 2, 102 (1864). **1634** noble grace that dash'd brute violence | With sudden adoration, and blank awe: MILTON, *Comus*, 452. **1709** makes his submission to him with an humility next to adoration: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 14, Wks., Vol. II. p. 97 (1854).

adornment (˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the act of adorning; the process or result of being adorned.

1480 He...made to her many fayre aornamentis: CAXTON, *Ovid's Metam.*, x. vi. [N. E. D.] **1611** such | The adornment of her bed: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, ii. 2, 26. **1659** such as cannot hope to contribute anything of value to the adornment of it: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. III. p. 111 (1872).

2. that which serves to adorn.

1485 adournements of precyous clothes: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 208 (1881). **1638** Wants the adornments of the workman's cunning | To set the richness of the piece at view: FORD, *Fancies Chaste & Noble*, i. 1. [R.] **1645** in a grove of trees...fountains...two Colosses...all of exquisite marble...and other suitable adornments: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1872).

[From Old Fr. *aornement*, *adournement*.]

Adrastia: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀδράστεια: *Gk. Mythol.*: a name of **Nemesis** (*q. v.*), the divine punisher of pride and wickedness.

1609 [of Eusebius] *Adrastia*, that beholdeth mens doings, plucking him first by the eare (as they say) and admonishing him to live more reformed, when he strived againe and made resistance, threw headlong down as it were from a certaine high and steepe rocke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 22, ch. ii. p. 191. **1611** But the Lady *Adrastia* (I meane the just vengeance of God) pursued these impious blood-suckers: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 249 (1776).

Adrastus: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἄδραστος: *Gk. Mythol.*: King of Argos, leader of the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

abt. **1509** In whome dothe wele acorde | Alexis yonge of age, | Adrastus wise and sage: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. *ix.* (1843).

***adroit** (˗ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adroit*: dexterous, ready, capable of quick and varied movement, clever, crafty, shifty.

1652 the best esteemed and most adroit cavalry in Europe: EVELYN, *France*. [R.] **1679** *He held his Talent most Adroit* | *For any Mystical Exploit*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 20. **1685** this quondam Duke...being extremely handsome and adroit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 238 (1872). **1751** you will do well...to be *adroit* at it [fencing]: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 38, p. 166 (1774). **1872** The adroit firmness of Charles rescued his brother from the impending blow of the Exclusion Bill: J. L. SANDFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 413.

adrop (˗ ˗), *sb.*: coined by alchemists: a name either of the philosopher's stone, or of the matter in which it was sought, as lead.

1610 Your *moone*, your *firmament*, your *adrop*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. iii. 627 (1616).

***adscriptus** (*pl.* -ti) **glēbae**, **ascripticius** (*pl.* -ti) **glebae**, **adstrictus** (*pl.* -ti) **glebae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: assigned, bound to the soil, a serf.

1824 The *astrictio glebæ* [bondage to the soil] still exists in Hungary: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 307. **1841** Such tenants of the king's demesnes have the privilege that they cannot be removed from the land while they do the service due: and these villein-socmen are properly called *glebæ ascriptitii*. They perform villein services, but such as are certain and determined: STEPHEN, Tr. *Bracton*, in *New Comm. on Laws of Engl.*, Bk. II. Pt I. ch. 2, p. 188 (1874). **1843** the labouring classes were...reduced to the condition of adscripti glebæ: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 772/2. **1850** These paupers were, in fact, or claimed to be, the original *adscripti glebæ*, and to have as much claim to parish support as the landed proprietor had to his land: *Household Words*, Aug. 10, p. 468/2. **1876** the *coloni inquilini*, and

adscriptitii or *censiti*...were serfs enjoying a certain amount of personal freedom, but fixed to the soil, compelled to cultivate it, and inseparable from it: W. A. HUNTER, *Roman Law*, p. 17.

adsum, *vb.*: Lat.: 'I am present', used at many schools as the answer when the names are called over.

1598 [After an invocation] *Spirit.* Adsum: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 26. **1854** At the usual evening hour the chapel bell began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat time. And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said, "Adsum!" and fell back. It was the word we used at school, when names were called over; and lo, he, whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of The Master: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xlii. p. 445 (1879). **1887** "The graves of the household"...have more than their counterpart in the graves of the school, and at Col. Fergusson's muster-roll the voices that should call "Adsum" are often still: *Athenæum*, Dec. 10, p. 781/2.

[First pers. sing. pres. indic. of Lat. *adesse*, = 'to be present'.]

***adulator** (˘ ´ ˘˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a flatterer, a fawner, one who cringes or offers grovelling reverence.

[bef. **1529** maister *Adulator*, | And doctour *Assentator*: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout*, 681, Wks., Vol. I. p. 337 (1843).] **1696** *Adulator*, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* bef. **1704** An adulator pleases and prepossesses them with his dawbing: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, IV. 305. [Davies] **1794** A Court adulator, when he found his credit on the decline, often displayed an inventive ingenuity to attract the variable dispositions of his idol: *Domest. Anecd. of French Nat.*, p. 157. **18**... a Grand Monarque walking encircled with scarlet women and adulators there: CARLYLE, *Misc.*, IV. 75. [Davies] **1887** The adulators who swarmed round Mr. Balfour at Evesham Station corroborated...the truth of this distinction: *Manchester Exam.*, Dec. 6, p. 5/3.

[Lat. *adūlātor*, noun of agent to *adūlārī*, = 'to flatter'.]

***Adullam**: Heb.: name of a place in the land of Judah noted for its cave; cf. I Sam., xxii. Hence **Adullamite** (see quotations fr. J. Bright's *Speeches* and Dixon's *Spirit. Wives*), **Adullamy.**

1814 he could not but have an excellent opinion of them, since they resembled precisely the followers who attached themselves to the good King David at the cave of Adullam: *videlicet*, every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. lvii. p. 376 (188–). **1866** The right hon. gentleman is the first of the new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented': J. BRIGHT, *Speeches*, p. 349 (1876). **1868** Prince...hired a place...which he called Adullam Chapel, and began to gather... a congregation who were quickly known in all the dowager tea-rooms as the Adullamites: W. H. DIXON, *Spirit Wives*, Vol. I. p. 293. **1872** Whigs may again commit Adullamy against Gladstone: J. A. PARTRIDGE, *From Feudal to Federal.*

adulter (˘ ´ ˘), *masc. sb.*: Lat.: an adulterer.

1587 When he first took shipping to Lacedæmon, That adulter I mean: *Lyrics, &c.*, in *Eng. Garner*, II. 84. [N. E. D.] **1645** It would be strange that he...should become an adulter by marrying one who is now no other man's wife: MILTON, *Tetrach.*, 244 (1851). [N. E. D.]

[A refashioning in Lat. form of the early *avoutre*, *avouter* (Fr. fr. Lat.) through the middle forms *advouter*, *advoulter*.]

adulterator (˘ ´ ˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. an adulterer.

1632 The adulterator of his Soueraignes bed: HEYWOOD, *Iron Age*, II. iv. i. 411. [N. E. D.]

2. one who adulterates or falsifies by mixing, adding, or substituting any inferior imitation.

1678 the grand *Depravers* and *Adulterators* of the *Pagan Theology*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 355. **1887** The recent Adulterators of Beer were real specimens of "Publicans and Sinners": *Punch*, Feb. 26, p. 108/2.

[Noun of agent to Lat. *adulterāre*, = 'to adulterate', 'counterfeit'.]

adustible (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adustible*: capable of being burnt or dried by fire, liable to be disintegrated or desiccated by dry heat.

1611 *Adustible*, adustible, burnable, wasteable, parchable: COTGR.

advena, *sb.*: Lat.: 'one who comes to', a foreigner, stranger, alien.

1655 The Aborigines and the Advenae, the old Stock of Students, and the new Store brought in by St. Grimball: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, II. 119.

advenement, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *advenement* for Fr. *avènement*: a coming, event.

1490 The aduenementes and aduersitees of warre ben doubtous and vnder the honde of fortune: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, I. 12. [N. E. D.]

adversāria, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: in Eng. form *adversaries* (used by Holland): jottings, miscellaneous notes, contents of a common-place book; commentaries.

1670 I set myself to search my father's Adversaria and papers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 224 (1850). bef. **1682** The rest may be seen at large in the *adversaria* of *Barthius*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VII. p. 42 (1686). **1797** ADVERSARIA,...particularly used for a kind of common-place-book: *Encyc. Brit.* **1885** His commentary...embodies many excellent *adversaria* which should properly pertain to a complete edition of Xenophon's works: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 175/1.

[Lat. *adversāria* (sc. *scripta*), = matters written on the side facing one (see **album**), 'day-book', 'journal', fr. *adversus*, prep., = 'towards'.]

adviron, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to environ, surround.

1475 Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle sydes by hys enemyes: CAXTON, *Jason*, 17. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *advironner* for Fr. *avironner*, = 'to **environ**'.]

adviso (˘ ´˘), *sb.*: Sp.

1. information, dispatch.

1591 false and slandrous Pamphlets, aduisoes and Letters: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 15 (1871). **1599** for all the rest they take of seraphins of silver, *per aduiso*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274.

2. advice, suggestion.

1642 the honest Advisoes of Faith: SIR TH. BROWN, *Rel. Med.*, I. 19, p. 11 (1686). **1646** Whereof at present we have endeavoured a long and serious *Adviso*: — *Pseud. Ep.*, sig. A a *v°*. **1691** *Philosophical Essays, with brief Advisos*: WOOD, *Athen. Oxon.*, IV. 560 (Bliss, 1820).

3. dispatch-boat, advice-boat.

1600 The Viceroy sent a caruel of aduiso into the Indies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 583. **1624** the aduenterers sent them an aduiso with thirtie Passengers and good prouisions: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 645 (1884).

[From Sp. **aviso** (*q. v.*) assimilated to *advice*.]

advocacier, *vb. pres. inf.*: Fr.: to practise as an advocate.

1502 Suche people the whiche misbere them for to aduocacyer synneth gretly...The Iuge may not aduocacyer in the cause that he ought to Iuge: *Ordin. Crysten Men*, IV. xxi. 262 (W. de Worde). [N. E. D.]

advocation (˘ ´ ˘˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *advocation* for Fr. *avocation*: a summoning to a council, a summoning to one's assistance. In other senses adapted fr. the Lat. *advocatio.*

1474 hyt apperteyneth not to hem to be of counceyllys ne at the aduocacions: CAXTON, *Chesse*, IV. i. p. 63. **1598** True Religion doth direct us & our prayers and advocations to one God: BARCKLEY, *Felicit. Man*, 685 (1631). [N. E. D.] **1753** ADVOCATION, in the civil law, the act of calling another to our aid, relief, or defence: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

advocator[1] (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. or Late Lat.: *Eccl.*: an intercessor, one who calls for (grace or help for another), a patron (saint),

1482 My moste meke and dere aduocatour seynt Nicholas to whome y called: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, 52 (1869).

[Late Lat. *advocātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *advocāre*, = 'to summon'.]

advocator[2] (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng.: one who argues for, speaks in favor of.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *advocāre*, = 'to summon'. A false formation for *advocater*, or *advocate* (= Lat. *advocatus*).]

advocātrix, *sb.*: quasi-Lat.: a female who pleads for, intercedes for.

1631 His successe in bringing me such an Advocatrix: *Celestina*, I. 11. [N. E. D.]

[Coined by analogy of Lat. form as fem. of **advocator**[1], *q. v.*]

***advocātus diaboli**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'devil's advocate'; a person appointed to contest before the papal court the claims of a candidate for canonisation; hence, *generally*, an adverse critic, a fault-finder.

1883 The mere *advocatus diaboli* who is content to damage an opponent: *Guardian*, Mar. 21, p. 412. **1887** Possibly the function of advocatus diaboli has carried the historian too far in depreciation of the admiral: A. R. ROPES, in *Lib. Mag.*, Apr., p. 538/1 (N. York).

advōtrix, *sb.*: quasi-Lat.: a mistake for **advocatrix**, *q. v. Rare.*

1611 Loue is my great Aduotrix, at thy shrine Loue pleads for me: CHESTER, *Cantoes*, L. ii. 145 (1878). [N. E. D.]

adytum, *pl.* **adyta**, *sb.*: Lat.: innermost shrine of a temple or oracle; hence, *generally*, a sanctuary, a **sanctum** (*q. v.*). Anglicised by Greene (1594), *Looking Glass*, as *adyt.*

1611 A little without their Adytum or secret chappell: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 293 (1776). **1657** The Holy of holies, the Oracle...the *Adytum*, or inaccessible place, whether none might come but the high priest only: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.* **1740** a dreadful voice had been heard out of the adytum: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxxix. Vol. I. p. 84 (1819). **1797** The *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the temple of Solomon was of the nature of the pagan adytum: *Encyc. Brit.*

1820 the adytum was adorned with a miracle of art: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, &c., Vol. I. ch. i. p. 17. **1883** [Odet de Coligny's tomb lies] in the innermost *adytum* of England's noblest Cathedral: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 599/1. **1883** They have...to remember these awe-inspiring oracles from the very *adytum* of Nature: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Dec., p. 92/2. **1885** As for the temple or sacred adytum itself, it may be described as a hall about 55 mètres square: J. HIRST, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 247/3.

[From Gk. ἄδυτον, sb., properly neut. of adj. ἄδυτος, = 'not to be entered'.]

***ædile** (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: public officers of ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings (*aedēs*), games, markets, police, etc.

1. *Rom. Hist.*

1540 He knew euery yere ones by the officers...whiche were called *Ediles*, howe many householdes there were of euery crafte: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 37 *r°*. **1579** The first office of honor he sued for was the office of *Ædilis*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 246 (1612). — chosen Ædilis...his office of Ædile: *ib.*, p. 307. **1600** The *Ædiles* of the Commons went the round, and had the charge to see all well & in good order: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. III. p. 92. **1601** *M. Pomponius* an Aedile of the Commons: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 181.

1 *a. attrib.*

1658 *sella curulis* or *Aedile chairs*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 29 (1686).

2. applied jocularly to modern officials, such as the President of the Board of Works.

1873 MR. AYRTON...It is clear that the Ædile had been thinking over these matters: *Punch*, Apr. 19, p. 158/1.

[Lat. *Aedīlis*, adj. fr. *aedis* (*aedēs*), = 'a shrine', 'dwelling'. N. E. D. gives *ædileship*, 1541; *ædility*, 1540. The *Encyc. Brit.*, 1797, gives *ædilate*.]

***aeger**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Lat.: 'sick, ailing', = **aegrōtat**, *q. v.*

1861 "I can't cut my two lectures." "Bother your lectures! Put on an æger, then." "No! that doesn't suit my book, you know": T. HUGHES, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 91.

Aegeria: Lat. See **Egeria.**

aegide (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ægide*: **aegis**, *q. v.*

1591 Then to her selfe she gives her Aegide shield, | And steelhed speare [of Pallas]: SPENS., *Muiopot.*, 321.

***aegis** (ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Lat.

1. *Gk. Mythol.* and *Art. Lit.* 'a goat-skin', used as a belt to support his shield by Zeus, with the Gorgon's head attached and a fringe of golden tassels or of snakes; hence, the shield of Zeus. This skin was used by Apollo and Athēnē (Minerva), the latter being represented with it worn as a garment over the breast and shoulders.

1611 protect them with your favourable and gracious Patronage, as it were with the seuen-fold shield of *Ajax* or the *ægis* of *Pallas* against enuious cauillations: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Verses on, sig. b 7 *r°* (1776). **1712** the Description of *Minerva's Ægis*: *Spectator*, No 339, Mar 29, p. 494/2 (Morley) bef. **1771** Oh say, successful dost thou [Ignorance] still oppose | Thy leaden Ægis 'gainst our ancient foes? GRAY, *Ignorance*, 13. **1812** Where was thine Ægis, Pallas! that appall'd | Stern Alaric and Havoc on their way? BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. xiv. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 72 (1832).

1 *a. attrib.* shield-like, and in compounds. See **aegide.**

1793 The broadening sun appears: A long blue bar its ægis orb divides: WORDSWORTH, *Even. Walk*, 69. [N. E. D.]

2. *metaph.* sure defence, sure protection.

1793 Feeling is the ægis of enthusiasts and fools: HOLCROFT, *Lavater's Physiog.*, xxix. 137. [N. E. D.] **1820** it was at this moment protected, together with the kingdom of which it forms a part, by the Ægis of Great Britain: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 85. **1883** experienced under the *ægis* of this artificial patronage: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 252.

[From Gk. *αἰγίς*, *lit.* = 'goat-skin', fr. *αἴξ*, acc. *αἶγα*, = 'goat'; perhaps confused with a word meaning 'flashing' akin to *καταιγίς*, = 'a sudden storm', *ἐπαιγίζω*, = 'to rush upon' (of wind).]

aegri somnia, *phr.*: Lat.: sick man's dreams. HOR., *A. P.*, 7.

1860 memory...would, when peremptorily called upon, yield up little but disjointed fragments, recurring again and again like the *ægri somnia*: *Once a Week*, Nov. 24, p. 589/2.

***aegrotat**, *vb.* used as *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'he is ill', a medical certificate of inability from illness to attend lectures, &c. at a University. Under such a certificate Candidates for Honour Examinations at Cambridge are allowed a degree upon satisfying the Examiners that they could have passed if well. See **aeger.**

1794 they [at Cambridge] *sported* an *ægrotat*, and they *sported* a new coat! *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1085. **1864** I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an *ægrotat*, which I understood...meant a certificate that I was indisposed: BABBAGE, *Life of Philosoph.*, 37. [Davies]

[Third sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *aegrōtāre*, = 'to be ill', fr. *aegro-*, stem of *aeger*, adj., = 'sick, ill, weak'.]

Aenēas, the hero of Virgil's epic, the **Æneid**, *q. v.*, representative of filial piety, virtue, and constancy.

1595 what Philosophers counsell can so redily direct...a vertuous man in all fortunes, as *Aeneas* in *Virgill*? SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 34 (1868). **1663** For as Æneas bore his Sire | Upon his shoulders through the fire: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 22.

Æneïd, the national epic of the Romans, by Virgil, which relates the wanderings and final settlement in Italy of the mythical Trojan ancestors of the Romans. So called from the name of the hero *Aenēas*.

1386 Pirrus with his streite swerd | Whan he had hent king Priam by the berd, | And slain him (as saith us *Eneidos*): CHAUCER, *Cant. T.*, 15363 (1856). **1490** CAXTON, *Eneydos*. **1548** PHAËR, *Eneidos*. **1601** I doubt not he [Virgil] hath finish'd all his Æneids: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 126/2 (1860). **1818** And for their Æneids, Iliads, and Odysseys, | Were forced to make an odd sort of apology: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xli.

[From the Lat. *Aenēis* (adj. to *Aenēas* used as fem. sb.), on the analogy of Fr. formation (*Énéide*). The form *Aeneidos* (*Eneidos*) is the genitive transliterated fr. Gk.]

aenigma: Lat. See **enigma.**

Æolian, Eolian (ˌ ˈ ˉ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng.

1. *adj.* to **Aeolus** (*q. v.*): borne by the wind.

1603 Th' *Æolian* Crowd obays his [God's] mighty call: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Arke, p. 323 (1608). **1646** Whether there be *Æolian* Nutmegs: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 58 (1686).

1 *a. Æolian harp*, a rude stringed instrument intended to produce musical sounds when wind blows on the strings; hence *Æolian* sometimes is used as adj. to *Æolian harp.*

1754 Some years ago, a twelve-stringed instrument was contrived by a very ingenious musician, by whom it was aptly entitled the harp of Æolus, because being properly applied to a stream of air, it produces a wild irregular variety of harmonious sounds: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 190 (1817). **1776** Kircher [d. 1680] mentions a contrivance of his own, an instrument, which a few years ago was obtruded on the public as a new invention, and called the harp of Aeolus: SIR J. HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. IV. Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 278. **1832** Like an Æolian harp that wakes | No certain air: TENNYSON, *Two Voices*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1886).

2. *adj.* to *Aeolis*, the North-west coast of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, in which region the early lyric poetry of the Greeks flourished; hence, lyric.

1671 Æolian charms and Dorian lyric odes: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 257. **1757** Awake, Æolian lyre, awake, | And give to rapture all thy trembling strings: GRAY, *Progr. of Poesy*, i. 1. **1776** [ancient modes] The graver Lydian, called also the Æolian: SIR J. HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 131.

[From Lat. adj. *Aeolius.*]

Æolic (ˌ ˈ ˉ), *adj.* to *Aeolis*. See **Æolian** 2.

1674 The Æolick Mood, was that which was of a more Airy and soft pleasing sound: PLAYFORD, *Skill of Mus.*, I. 59. [N. E. D.] **1738** The *Æolic* Dialect generally throws out the aspirate or sharp spirit: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1885** All the work in this cup's filled in with leaves of acanthus; | 'Tis an Æolic thing—and sooth, of a wonderful fancy: EDWIN ARNOLD, Tr. *Theocr.*, in *Secret of Death*, &c., p. 368 (3rd Ed.).

***Aeolus, Eolus**: Lat.: the god of the winds in Greek and Latin Mythology, in Gk. Αἴολος, whose home was *Aeolīē*, a floating island near Sicily (according to the Odyssey), which Latin writers identified with *Strongylē*, one of the Lipari Islands. Used as the name of a ventilator; see *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. (1801).

1589 Aeolus in poope gaue her wether at will: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxvii. **1590** That nether Phœbus beams could through them throng, | Nor Aeolus sharp blast could worke them any wrong: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vi. 44. **1590** Neptune leagu'd with Æol, marr'd the seaman's glee: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 300/1, l. 24 (1861). **1594** thou...like the mustering breath of Æolus | That ouerturns the pines of Lebanon, | Hast scatter'd Jewry: — *Looking Glass*, p. 118/1, l. 5. **1630** *Or bellowes helpe for* Eol's *breath to blow*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. A 5 *v°*/2. **1639** Do, do rage on! rend open, Æolus, | Thy brazen prison, and let loose at once | Thy stormy issue: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 47/1 (1839). **1648** Whosoever was the Author, the *Æolus* that blew it about was *Fam. Strada*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 58 (1686). **1648** They [trees] can abide the blasts of Æolus: W. LAWSON, *Orchard & Garden*, ch. ix. p. 24 (1688). **1784** but since Boreas and Æolus, and all the demons of the air, are let loose, I shall keep myself as warm as I can: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 532 (1858). **1819** And ELD-N beg a favouring gale | From Eolus, that *older* Bags, | To speed thee on thy destin'd way: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 67 (3rd Ed.). **1888** Instead of offering up propitiatory sacrifices to the Æolus and Neptune of these stormy waters they ship on each big junk a crew of over one hundred men: *Athenæum*, Mar. 24, p. 366/2.

Variants, 16 c. *Æol* (fr. Fr. *Aeole*, *Éole*), 17 c. *Eol(e)*, 17 c.—19 c. *Eolus.*

aeōn, aiōn, eon (˘ ¯), *sb.*: Gk.

1. an immense period of time, an age, eternity.

1765 He shall endure, not simply to the aion, that is, 'for ever', but to the aion of aions: TUCKER, *Lt. of Nat.*, I. 650. [N.E.D.] **1851** birth of a planet in the spring of the æons: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1884). **1855** Æons and æons ago, those marks were there: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 14. **1865** For long æons the world had been a theatre "of conflict and carnage": FARRAR, *Fall of Man*, II. p. 27 (1877). **1866** Justice, venerable with the undethronable majesty of countless æons: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. 5 (Halifax). **1877** The cleansed soul, | Renewed by the slow wear and waste of time, | Soared after æons of days: L. MORRIS, *Epic of Hades*, 5 (1880). **1882** This æon is but an imperfect realisation of the future æon: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 316.

2. a personification of a divine emanation among the Gnostics and Neo-Platonists.

1678 The next considerable appearance of a Multitude of *Self-existent Deities*, seems to be in the Valentinian *Thirty Gods* and *Æons*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 212. **1834—47** But I must describe the man,—calling him by that name at present, the power, *æon* or intelligence which had incorporated itself with that ligneous resemblance of humanity not having at that time been suspected: R. SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 688/1 (1853).

[Lat. *aeōn*, fr. Gk. *αἰών*,='life-time', 'age'. H. MORE (1647) uses *Aeon* as a personification of Eternity and a name of the Supreme Being.]

aequilibrium: Lat. See **equilibrium**.

aequitas sequitur lēgem, *phr.*: Lat.: equity follows law.

1821 in some things the maxim of *æquitas sequitur legem* prevails: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 209.

*aera: Lat. See **era**.

aerārium, *sb.*: Lat.: the public treasury of Rome in the temple of Saturn under the charge of officers called *aerārii*.

1600 the ancient writings and records of the old Ærarium & of the citie debts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. III. ch. xvi.), p. 1368. **1693** took up all Moneys by their own power, which the Questors had gathered for the *ærarium*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 191, p. 205. bef. **1860** The treasury of the senate retained the old republican name of *ærarium*: C. MERIVALE, *Hist. Romans*, Vol. III. ch. xxxii. p. 546 (1862).

aeration (˘ ¯ ˘˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aération*.

1. exposure to the open air. *Obs. Rare.*

1578 The weariness of a wandering life and irksomeness of continual aeration: TYMME, *Calvin on Genesis*, 313. [N. E. D.]

2. *Mod. science.* exposure to the action of air, oxygenation.

aerator: Mod. Eng. fr. Fr.: false form for *aerater*.

aerūgo, *sb.*: Lat.: verdigris, rust of metal; also mildew.

1563 Then put to your Erugo, and Squamma eris, let them a lytle boyle: T. GALE, *Antidot.*, Bk. II. fol. 61 *r°*. bef. **1626** Copper is turned into green, named *ærugo*, *æs viride*: BACON, *Physiol. Rem.* [C.E.D.] **1708** *Aerugo*, (*L.*) the Rust or Canker of Metal, Verdegreese: Also Mildew, or the Blasting of Corn, &c.: KERSEY. **1842** The offensive mould which gathers on cheese may easily be distinguished from "the blue",—the genuine *ærugo*, which stamps its value: *Meg Dods, Cook & Housew. Man.*, IV. iii. 422.

aes aliēnum, *phr.*: Lat.: debt; *lit.* copper-money belonging-to-another, regularly used in Lat. to express 'debt'.

1843 I see now in my mind's eye a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania in battle array, immense corps of insolvent light infantry, regiments of heavy horse debtors, battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts, with *Vivre sans payer, ou mourir*, on their banners, and *aere alieno* [abl.] on their trumpets: SYDNEY SMITH, *Let. on Amer. debts.* **1863** He burrows darkling into æs alienum: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 234.

aes grave, *phr.*: Lat.: *Numismat.*: copper coins of the weight of an *as*, *signatum*, 'stamped', opposed to *aes rude*, uncoined copper used as money.

1819 REES, *Cycl.* **1885** We may notice many pieces of *æs rude* and of *æs grave signatum*: RODOLFO LANCIANI, in *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/1. — The chronology of the temple...begins with the age of bronze and with the *æs rude*: *ib.*

Æsculapian (˘ ¯ ˘˘ ¯ ¯), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: pertaining to **Aesculapius** (*q. v.*), or to medicine.

Aesculāpius, Esculāpius: Lat.: the god of the healing art in Lat. and Gk. Mythology, representative of physicians.

1598 What says my Æsculapius? my Galen? SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 3, 29 (1864). **1616** When men a dangerous disease did scape, | Of old, they gaue a cock to AESCULAPE: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 12, Wks., p. 772. bef. **1628** He [Money] is the sick man's Æsculapius: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 175 (1806). **1634** and when I most hoped for recouery, *Morod* their famous *Æsculapius*, seeing no more money, limited my life to fiue dayes more existence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 169. **1819** Having early in life served an Esculapius of his own nation, with whom he learnt a few terms of medicine: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 99 (1820). **1605** *the* Aesculapian *arte*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616).

[From Gk. 'Ασκλήπιος, Doric and Æolic 'Ασκλάπιος.]

aesthēsis, *sb.*: Gk. *αἴσθησις*: sensual perception, feeling, sensibility, artistic taste.

1708 *Aisthesis*, (*G.*) Sense: Also the Act of Feeling: KERSEY.

aestuārium, *sb.*: Lat.: an estuary; also *Med.* a vapour-bath. Often Anglicised as *æstuary*, *estuary*, *-ie*.

1577 From hence we double the Boulnesse, and come to an estuarie: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, ch. xiv. [R.] **1665** we see also Thornback, Gudgeon, and other Sea-fish, which sometime are taken in the Æstuarium of the fresh water: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Travels*, p. 16 (1677). —eight degrees North towards the æstuarium of *Ganges*: *ib.*, p. 343.

[Lat. *aestuārium*,=a sea-marsh flooded at high tide, a channel running inland filled by the sea at high tide, an air-hole in a mine.]

***aestus**, *sb.*: Lat.: efflux, passionate glow, *lit.* 'wavy motion' (of fire and water).

1681—1703 when there is an *æstus*, a reciprocation of love from him to us, and so from us again to him: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 201 (1863). **1761** But the true frantic Æstus resides at present with Mr. Hogarth: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 399 (1857).

aetāt., aetātis, *sb.* used as *adj.*: Lat.: 'of age' (gen. of *aetās*,='age'), aged. Also with *suae*,='his' or 'her'.

1632 *Cleanthe, daughter to the king of Epire, Ætatis suæ the fourteenth*: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 248/1 (1839). **1885** [He was] entirely engrossed in the happiness of Lewis, his only son, then *ætat.* twenty-one: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 235/3.

aether: Lat. See **ether**.

Æthiop-. See **Ethiop-**.

ætītēs, *sb.*: Gk.: any hollow pebble or nodule with a loose nucleus. Such stones were believed to possess certain virtues and got their name,='eagle's stone', because eagles were said to carry them to their nests to make them able to hatch their young.

1579 the precious stone *Aetites* which is founde in the filthy neastes of the Eagle: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 124 (1868). **1584** Aitites, if it be shaken, soundeth as if there were a little stone in the bellie thereof: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. vi. p. 294. **1601** The Aegle stones called Aëtites...[four kinds, three with soft kernel] the male, Arabian, a hard kernel: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 21, Vol. II. p. 590. **1646** *Ætites*, or the Eagle-stone: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 51 (1686). **1654** the stone *Ætites*, by us called the stone *Aquilina*: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 48. bef. **1682** A small Viol of Water taken out of the Stones therefore called *Enhydri*, which naturally include a little Water in them, in like manner as the *Ætites* or *Aëgle* Stone doth another Stone: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, xiii. p. 102 (1686).

[Gk. masc. adj. *ἀετίτης* (*λίθος*),=(stone) 'of the eagle', in Lat. *ætītēs*, fem. sb. fr. *ἀετός*, *αἰετός*,='eagle'.]

Aetna: Lat. See **Etna**.

aevum, *sb.*: Lat.: **aeon** (*q. v.*).

1655—60 his soul ascends to the pure Æther, and lives in the happy Ævum of the blessed: T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. IX. p. 575/1 (1687).

Āfer: Lat.: the South-West wind, *lit.* 'the African'.

1667 With adverse blast upturns them from the south | Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds | From Serraliona: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 702.

affability (˘ ¯ ˘˘ ¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affabilité*: the quality of being **affable**, *q. v.*

1483 Drawe and enclyne hym to loue and affabylite: CAXTON, *Cato*, a iiij b. [N.E.D.] abt. **1523** His lyberalite, | His affabilite, [His humanyte: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 81 (1843). **1589** The father Costodio seeing his affabilitie, and as it seemed by outwarde showe that he did very much pitie them, he requested to helpe and fauour him with the viceroy: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1854). **1596** Her affability and bashful modesty: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, ii. 1, 49. **1598** a perfect iust man, ought not to make the least shewe of affabilitie and remisnesse: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 30. **1609** presuming confidently upon such Romane courteous affabilitie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 14, ch. v. p. 11. **1686** her outward affability much changed to stateliness: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1872). **1787** His Excellency...has conducted affairs with so much judgment and affability, as to gain the approbation of all ranks: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1013/1.

affable (˘ ¯ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affable*: easy and pleasant in manner, ready to listen or converse, courteous, gracious.

1545 He was prudent, comely, princely, affable, ientle, and amiable, he loued iustice and punisshed the malefactors: GEO. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, ch. xi. [R.] **1546** it beseemed all menn, the greater and mightier thei weare, to be so much the mor humble and affable: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1846). bef. **1579** ye shall find me a gracious Princesse and as affable, as *Albernis* was vnto you greuous and vneasie: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of France*, Bk. VIII. p. 168. **1598** knewe him to be most gentell, affable, loving, and temperate: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 655/2 (1883). bef. **1603** *Miltiades* was a very gentle person, wonderfull affable: NORTH (*Lives of Epamin., &c.* added to) *Plut.*, p. 1230 (1612). **1607** Entice the affable young wagge: HEYWOOD, *Fayre Mayde*, p. 66, l. 30. **1607** Most smiling, smooth, detested parasites, | Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears: SHAKS., *Timon*, iii. 6, 105.

bef. **1616** your affable Virtue will be mov'd to perswade her: BEAU. and FL., *Scornful Lady*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 240 (1711). **1696** for indeed he was affable and civil rather to excess: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. III. p. 350 (1872). **1703** He is a very handsome person, well-spoken and affable: — Vol. II. p. 382 (1872). **1784** With a smile | Gentle, and affable, and full of grace: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 187 (1808).

***affaire d'honneur,** *phr.*: Fr.: an affair of honor, a duel.

***affaire de cœur,** *phr.*: Fr.: an affair of the heart, a love affair.

1819 The only thing he could have liked—had he not been too busy learning the romeika—was an *affaire de cœur* with the favourite Sultana: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). **1850** the young gentleman, who was engaged in an *affaire de cœur* with a Scotch clergyman's daughter: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 87 (1879). — he had been engaged in what are called *affaires de cœur* all his life: *ib.*, ch. xvi. p. 180.

affect (= ˊ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to aim at, aspire to, *lit.* 'make for'; with object or inf.

1483 Roch affectyng no mortal glorye hyd his lignage: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 263/1. [N.E.D.] **1546** eche manne [did] moste vehementlie affect the kingdom: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 37 (1846). — it is naturallie grafted in the disposition of all men [to] affecte honors and lordeshipp: *ib.*, p. 110. **1656—7** you should affect to live a retired life hereafter: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 84 (1872).

2. to feel or show liking for; with object (person or thing) or inf. or absolute.

1588 He surely affected her for her wit: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 92.

2 *a.* to like to use, practise, frequent, or do.

1546 the moste parte of the inhabitantes...do not so greatlie affecte cities: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1846). — bie cause that to their power they affected the Romaine eloquence hee gave them lawes: *ib.*, p. 77. **1611** thou a sceptre's heir, | That thus affect'st a sheep-hook! SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 431. **1640** Affecting still wilde contrarieties: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, ii. 117, p. 44 (1647).

2 *b.* to have or show a natural tendency or bent towards.

1612 Their tongues did naturallie affect...the British Dialect: DRAYTON, *Poly-olbion*, v. Notes 80. [N. E. D.]

3. to take upon one for effect or in pretence, to assume, profess, pretend, to be affected.

1595 the accent of his tongue affecteth him: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 86. **1598** I never heard such a drawling affecting rogue: — *Merry Wives*, ii. 1, 145. **1601** I do affect a sorrow indeed, but I have it too: — *All's Well*, i. 1, 62. **1606** Thy soldier, servant; making peace or war | As thou affect'st: — *Ant. and Cleop.*, i. 3, 71. **1645** They greatly affect the Spanish gravity in their habit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). **1665** such as have lived long in Universities do greatly affect words and expressions no where in use besides: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

[From Fr. *affecter*, ='to strive after, aspire to, feign'. *To affect*, ='to attack', 'influence' is from the stem of the past part. of Lat. *afficere*.]

affectător, *sb.*: Lat.: an affecter, one who affects, or professes a liking for. *Obs. Rare.*

1610 Hee was an affectator of glory: HEALEY, Tr. *Vives on St. Aug. City of God*, 318. [N. E. D.]

[Perhaps noun of agent to Eng. *affectate*, assimilated to Lat. *affectātor*, noun of agent to *affectāre*, ='to affect'.]

affectual, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affectuel*: passionate, emotional, existing only in the mind or in the emotions. *Obs.*

1483 God hath beholden your affectuel deuocyon fro heuen: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 389/2. [N.E.D.] **1604** Reasonable persuasions resemble words, affectuall passions are compared to deeds: T. WRIGHT, *Passions of Mind*, v. § 3, 175. [N. E. D.] bef. **1655** Lust not only affectual, but actual is dispensed with: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 205 (1862). [Davies]

Affenthaler, a kind of hock, named from its native district in Germany.

1864 This little Affenthaler wine of this country has a little smack which is most agreeable: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

affettuoso, *adj.*: It.: *Mus.*: affectuous, emotional, affecting, with feeling. Also as *sb.* and *metaph.*

1724 AFFETTO, or CON AFFETTO, or AFFETTUOSO, by which Words is signified, that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, or affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow: *Short Explic. of For Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1796** The tender, soothing strains, in the affettuoso of humanity: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, i Wks., VIII 142. [N E D.] **1797** AFFETUOSO, or *Con* AFFETTO, in the Italian music, intimates that the part to which it is added ought to be played in a tender moving way, and consequently rather slow than fast: *Encyc. Brit.* **1848** AFFETTUOSO. In a tender and affecting style: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

***affiche,** *sb.*: Fr.: something fixed on; esp. notice, placard, bill posted up, advertisement. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc.

1774 POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*. **1818** Then we stare into shops—read the evening's *affiches*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 87. **1820** If this *affiche* succeeded, there was a *chance* of Juan's hearing something: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 306. **1836** the injurious *affiches* annually put up by the Government, accusing the foreigners of horrible crimes: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 58. **1844** the '*affiches*' which she was in the habit of issuing assumed a tone of moderation which, under this new reign of Liberty, could not be tolerated: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VII. p. 464 (1857). **1863** an affiche on the walls of Albion Villa announced that..., auctioneer would sell &c.: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 249. **1883** Scepticism was with him [Sainte-Beuve] an *affiche*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 452. **1884** Suspended over the club chimney-piece was the usual notice-board...covered with a trellis-work of crimson tape for the purpose of retaining the various *affiches*: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. i. p. 6. **1884** pasting affiches to post-cards: *Echo*, Mar. 25, p. 1/6.

***afficher,** *vb.*: Fr.: to post up, publish; **s'afficher,** ='to expose one's self'; **affiché,** ='posted up', 'published', 'advertised'.

1841 I doubt whether the general mass of the upper class would *afficher* their piety as much as they now do if their regular attendance at divine worship was less likely to be known at the Tuilleries: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 319. **1837** I have never, in any other part of the world, seen loose sentiments *affichés*, with more effrontery: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 210. **1845** it is certain that he had very early '*affiché*' his enmity to the Restoration: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 9 (1857).

***affidavit** (= ˊ = ˌ =), *vb.* used as *sb.*: Low Lat.: *Law*: lit. 'he (she) has affirmed on oath'; a written affirmation which the affirmer swears to be true before a judge, magistrate, or other person authorised to take such sworn affirmations; but popularly the affirmer is said to *take* instead of *make* or *swear* an affidavit.

1598 *S.* I protest— *W.* You are a foole: It needs no *affidauit*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 41 (1616). **1609** they haue made their *affidauit* against her: — *Sil. Wom.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 590. **1648** Consider likewise...how they are seconded by your Common-counsell in all their designes, particularly in their Refusing to take the *affidavits* that were offered to be made unto them: *Mercurius Elencticus*, No. 28, p. 219. **1652** his house had been burnt, yet not by the people, but by some malevolent and emulous spirits, as Seignior *Julio Genovino* could make *affidavit*: HOWELL, *Pt. II. Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 60. bef. **1658** I begin with his Head, which is ever in Clouts, as if the Night-cap should make *Affidavit*, that the Brain was pregnant: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687). **1688** payd to Mary Knight for going to Thorley to make affidavy for the souldier that dyed heere...12: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 83 (1882). **1693** But I will make Affidavit, that some Parishes among us have been interdicted from the Lord's Supper: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 104, p. 107. — upon Affidavit of Sickness: *ib.*, 143, p. 152. bef. **1733** it must be fixed by *Oates*'s Affidavit: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 65, p. 172 (1740). **1756** a most virulent pamphlet, but containing affidavits, and...strong assertions of facts: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 25 (1857). **1771** an affidavit of the gentleman who had been robbed, importing, that the said Clinker was not the person who stopped him on the highway: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 56/2 (1882). **1837** at another end of the room, was a clerk in spectacles, who was "taking the affidavits": C. DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxix. p. 432.

Attrib. or in combinations.

1679 Held up his *Affidavit hand*, | As if h' had been to be arraign'd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 26. — *Where Vouchers, Forgers, Common-bayl*, | *And Affidavit-men, ne'r fail*: *ib.*, Cant. iii. p. 214. — *Or letting out to hire, their Ears*, | *To Affidavit-Customers*: *ib.*, p. 212. — Some for the Gospel, and Massacres | Of *Spiritual Affidavit-makers*: *ib.*, Cant. ii. p. 99.

Variants, corrupted in vulgar speech to *davy*, *David*.

[3rd pers. sing. perf. act. of Low Lat. *affidāre*, = Lat. *fidem dare*, 'to give faith'.]

affine (= ˊ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to refine (metals). *Rare.*

1601 Very proper it [quicksilver] is therefore to affine gold: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, II. 473 (1634). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *affiner*, ='to refine'.]

affirmance (= ˊ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affirmance.*

1. a confirming.

1531 To the affirmaunce whereof they adde to others: ELYOT, *Governor*, II. xiv. 139 (1557). [N. E. D.]

1 *a.* ratification (of laws and judgments).

bef. **1626** This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in affirmance of the common law: BACON. [J.]

2. a solemn assertion.

1494 shewed vnto them w^t affirmaunce of great othes, that his entent was oonly for the wele of the childe: FABYAN, ch. 186. [R.] **1612** Of whom Bale dares offer affirmance, that...hee first taught the Britons to make Beere: DRAYTON, *Poly-olbion*, Notes, ii. 34. [N. E. D.] bef. **1782** They swear it, till affirmance breeds a doubt: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 155 (1808).

affirmation (= ˊ = ˌ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affirmation.*

1. the action of making firm or ratifying; the action of establishing, sanctioning.

bef. **1633** For a more vehement affyrmacyon he doubleth his owne wordes: J. FEITH, *Answ. Bp. Rochester*, k 2. [R.]

2. the action of solemnly asserting or of giving force to an assertion; *esp.* the action of making a positive assertion, or laying down a positive proposition as opposed to a negative.

1530 adding of syllabicall adiections in affirmation and negation: PALSGR., Bk. II. fol. xlvi. **1535** This shameless lye and sclaunderouse affirmacion: G. JOYE, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 24 (1883). **1602** the additions & subtractions, affirmations, & negations: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 168. **1611** this gentleman at that time vouching—upon warrant of bloody affirmation—his [lady] to be more fair: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, I. 4, 63.

2 *a. Leg.* a solemn declaration made instead of taking an oath by persons who decline to swear on conscientious grounds.

1696 The solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers, shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form: *Stat.* 7 *&* 8 *Wm. III.*, c. 34, Title. **1828** Every Quaker [shall] be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration: *Stat.* 9 *Geo. IV.*, c. 29, § 13.

2 *b. concrete.* the words used in affirming, a positive proposition.

bef. **1593** Paul's affirmation, who saith, 'Such as the root is, such are the branches': H. SMITH, *Wks.*, II. 63 (1867). [N. E. D.] bef. **1755** That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon his despair is founded: HAMMOND, *Fundamentals.* [J.]

***afflātus,** *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'a blowing upon'; divine or poetic inspiration, a sudden rush of prophetic or poetic inspiration.

1660 yet while they heard others *prophesie* there was sometime an *afflatus* upon them also: J. SMITH, *Select Discourses*, p. 245 (1673). **1674** For he [Saul] had also an extraordinary *afflatus* of the Spirit, expressing itself in a visible rapture: JOHN OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (Russell, 1826). **1820** The adytum contained that deep oracular chasm whence the mephitic afflatus issued: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 383. **1834–47** My Public would not have me stifle the *afflatus* when I am labouring with it: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 25/1 (1849). **1840** all betokened that the divine *afflatus* was come: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 11 (1879). **1849** 'Tis a pity...to sully or interrupt that easy and lovely cheerfulness of youth, (which may you long preserve) with an afflatus from darker and sourer minds: GAMBOLD, p. 229, in Southey's *Comm. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 10/2. **1850** spouting his own poems, and filled with quite a Byronic afflatus as he thought: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 28 (1879).

[From Lat. *afflāre*,='to blow', 'breathe upon'.

1659 The good Spirit doth *affiare*, breathe grace into us, but it is the evil spirit which doth *inflare*, puff men up with the wind of pride: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 374/1 (1865).]

afflictive (˘ ´ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: causing or involving affliction, painful, troublesome, distressing.

1611 *Afflictif*, Afflictiue, grieuing, molesting, tormenting: COTGR. **1648** though his dyet be not ascetick, and afflictive: JER. TAYLOR, *Gt. Exemp.*, Pt. II. § 11. [R.] **1659** I am sorry the evil circumstances of the times make it any way afflictive or inconvenient: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 127 (1872). bef. **1716** They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty: SOUTH. [J.] **1720** All this from Jove's afflictive hand we bear: POPE, Tr. *Iliad*, Bk. XIV. 75 (1806).

[From Fr. *afflictif*, fem. *-ive.*]

affluе, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affluer*: to flow towards, flock towards. *Obs. Rare.*

1483 So grete nombre of freres affluyng or coming to parys oute fro alle londes: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 431/2. [N. E. D.]

afform, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aformer*, *afformer*: to fashion, model according *to.*

abt. **1500** To hym that is most honourable, Afforme your maners and your entent: *Doctr. good Seruauntes*, 8 (1842). [N. E. D.]

affrap (˘ ´), *vb.*: Eng. fr. It.: to strike, strike against (with a sharp weapon).

1590 They bene ymett, both ready to affrap, | When suddeinly that warriour gan abace | His threatned speare: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 26.—To tossen speare and shield, and to affrap | The warlike ryder to his most mishap: *ib.*, III. ii. 6.

[From It. *affrappare*,='to cut', 'slice'.]

affresco: It. See **afresco.**

affreux, *fem.* **-se,** *adj.*: Fr. 'frightful', 'ghastly'.

1854 The affreux catastrophe of July arrived: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 355.

Afreet, Afrit(e): Arab. '*ifrīt*, vulgarly pronounced '*afrīt*: a demon or evil **jinnee** (*q.v.*) of Arabian superstition.

1786 have the relentless Afrits...fixed in this place their abode? Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 73 (1883). **1813** Then stalking to thy sullen grave, | Go—and with Gouls and Afrits rave: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 179 (1832). **1820** bringing the treasures of the abyss to the summit of the earth—giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Afrite: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 404/1 (1867). **1836** The evil gin'nees are commonly termed '*Efreets*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 285. **1839** Come down and fear not this 'Efreet: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. Intr., p. 8. **1849** You must have heard us raging like a thousand Afrites: LD. BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

afresco, afresca, affresca, *adv.*: It.: in fresco, 'on fresh' (plaster); see **al fresco.**

1644 We went through the long gallery...richly fretted, and painted *à fresco* [afresca. N. E. D.]: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1872). Cf. pp. 95, 133. — the suffering of St. Laurence painted *a fresco* on the wall: *ib.*, p. 120.

Africo, *sb.*: Sp.: a negro slave.

1682 Here we met with y^e^ Barbadoes Merchant...James Cock, Master, laden with Salt, Mules, and Africos: W. HEDGES, *Diary*, Feb. 27. [Yule]

***Afrikander, Africander:** Mod. Du.: a Dutch person or Boer born in South Africa.

1887 Here [at Stellenbosch] for some three years he lived the life of an Afrikander: *Athenæum*, Aug. 20, p. 240/1.

***agā, aghā** (´ ´), *sb.*: Turk. *āghā*: *lit.* 'master, lord', a title commonly borne by court dignitaries, *esp.* the commander of the Janissaries; also a courtesy title of civilians, formerly of any respectable person.

1524 *Acmek Bassha* was in the trenches of *Auuergne* and *Spaine* with the *Aga* of the *Ianizaires* and the *Beglarby* of *Romany* with him: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 81 (1599). **1599** there is another castle...kept by an *Aga* with fourtie men or thereabout: *ib.*, p. 200. **1600** neither can they be iudged by any but the Agaes: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386. **1615** the *Aga* and his *Ianizaries*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 37 (1632). **1617** It was now kept by a Turkish Agha and Garrison...this Agha sent a souldier to vs: FYNES MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 220. **1630** the aga of the janizaries: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, II. i. Wks., p. 104/1 (1839). **1632** hanged on the tree before the gate of the Palace of the *Vizeer* where the *Ianizary Aga* was hanged: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Mar. 28, p. 5. **1648** the Aga (which commands within Scutari...): *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 159, p. 1247. **1665** the Cawns, Begler-begs, Sultans...Agaes, Soldagars, and Coosel-bashes bear no Coat Armour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 301 (1677). **1684** the *Capi-Aga*, or Grand Master of the Seraglio: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Seraglio*, p. 2. **1704** There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their great aga: SWIFT, *Bat. of Bks.*, Wks., p. 104/1 (1869). **1768** Meeting with two Agas of the last city [Sparta]...he made an acquaintance with them: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 155/2. **1813** the Aga's house [in Athens]...the governor's house: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1832). **1820** a Turkish Agà: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily, &c.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 183. **1836** The Zábit, or Agha of the police: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 143.

agaçant, *fem.* **-ante,** *adj.*: Fr.: provoking, alluring, with a suggestion of coquetry or archness.

1818 the girl Adrienne is very pretty and very *agaçante*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. III. p. 95. **1843** One, a regular rustic beauty, whose face and figure would have made the fortune of a frontispiece, seemed particularly amused and *agaçante*: THACKERAY, *Irish Sk. Bk.*, p. 224 (1887).

agacer, *vb.*: Fr.: to provoke, incite, set one's cap at, allure. See **agaçant.**

1783 I only write this to thank you, not to *agacer* you again: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 419 (1858). **1818** Still, however, she coquetted with religion, as she had done with the bar, to *agacer* many a sturdy polemic, as she had done many a promising lawyer: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 67 (1819).

agacerie, *sb.*: Fr.: allurement, attractive air, bewitching grace. See **agaçant.**

1818 till her mother gave her...a very significant frown, her *agaceries* were addressed to me: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. III. p. 95.

agala [*wood*]: Malay. See **aguila-***wood.*

agalloch (˘ ´ ˘), **agallochum,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. and Lat.: agal-wood, agila-wood, eagle-wood, aloes-wood, lign(-um) aloes; the result of disease in a tree of the Natural order *Leguminosæ*, the *Aloexylon agallochum*, or the aromatic, resinous, heart of *Aquilaria ovata* and *Aqu. agallochum*, used as a medicine and as incense. The best used to come from Cochin-China.

1598 *Lignum Aloes, Agallochum, Xylo, alias Paradise-woode* by the Arabians called Agalugen and Haud, by the inhabitantes of *Gusurate* and *Decan*, *Ud* in *Malacca*, *Garro*, and the best *Calamba*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. 77, p. 122/1. **1625** *Galbanum, Laser, Agolochum, Gumme Arabike*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 43.

[From Gk. *ἀγάλλοχον*, adopted fr. an Eastern name. See **aguila-***wood.*]

Agamemnon: Gk. (*Ἀγαμέμνων*).

1. *Mythol.* in allusion to the Trojan war, the leader of the Greeks, king of Mycenae, who sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia before they started for Troy, and was murdered on his return by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Aegisthus.

1590 one sole daughter, whom I hold as dear | As Agamemnon did his Iphigen: (Ed. of 1633) MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, I. p. 147/1 (Dyce). **1606** the magnanimous and most illustrious six-or-seven-times honoured captain-general of the Grecian army, Agamemnon, et cetera: SHAKS., *Troil.*, III. 3, 280 (1864).

2. representative of kingship, kingliness.

1778 Agamemnon himself will be no great gainer, nor be gathered to the Atridæ with quite so many crowns on his head as they bequeathed to him, and he will wish he had not worn that of Caledonia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 84 (1858).

Aganippē: Gk.: a fountain on Mt. Helicon sacred to the Muses, supposed to give poetic inspiration; hence, used playfully for poetic genius, in imitation of Persius.

1604 I neuer dranke of *Aganippe* wel | nor euer did in shade of *Tempe* sit: D. DIGGES (quoting Sir Philip Sidney), *Foure Parad.*, III. p. 76. **1630** I that ne'r dranke of *Agganippes* Well: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I vi *v*/2. **1647** Such towring ebullitinos do not exuberate in my aganippe: *Life of Ant. à Wood*, p. xiv. (1813).

agapanthus, *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of Lily-worts of the Fam. *Hemerocallideae*, blue African Lily.

1807 T. MARTYN, Miller's *Bot. Dict.* **1886** the agapanthus which is so familiar to us in English greenhouses: H. R. HAGGARD, *Jess*, ch. i., in *Cornhill Mag.*, Vol. VI. No. 35, p. 449.

[Coined fr. Gk. *ἀγάπη*, = 'love', and *ἄνθος*, = 'bloom'.]

agapē, *pl.* **agapae**, *ἀγάπη*, *pl.* *ἀγάπαι*, *sb.*: Gk. thro. Lat.: a 'love feast' adopted by the early Christian Church, and frequently held in connection with the Holy Communion.

1566 In those feastes, which the fathers called *ἀγάπας* they shewed the fruites of unitie: T. HARDING, p. 80 *v°*. **1611** The ancient Christians had their feasts of charity which they called in Greeke *ἀγάπαι*...These Church ales which we use now in England, are very like to those *ἀγάπαι* of the ancient Christians: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. O 8 *v°*. **1630** And lastly they concluded all with an *Agape* or banquet of charity: J. S., *Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit*, II. ch. x. p. 382. **1711** *These wakes* says he [Dr. Kennet, *Parochial Antiquities*] *were in Imitation of the ancient ἀγάπαι or Love-Feasts*: *Spectator*, No. 161, Sept. 4, p. 236/2 (Morley). **1738** In the primitive days the *agapes* were held without scandal, or offence: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1882** Where St. Jude refers to the profanation of the Agapæ St. Peter's allusion is more distant and general: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, xi. p. 111 (1884).

[From Gk. *ἀγάπη*, = 'affectionate love'.]

***agapēmonē**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *ἀγάπη*, 'love'; *μονή*, 'stopping-place': abode of love; the name given to the settlement of professors of free-love founded by H. J. Prince in 1845, at Charlinch, near Taunton.

1868 on his [Prince's] old glebe, outside the Agapemone: W. H. DIXON, *Spirit. Wives*, Vol. I. p. 235. **1883** convents and agapemones: JAMES MARTINEAU, in *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 209.

agar-agar, *sb.*: Malay.: an edible sea-weed found in Ceylon and the Malay islands, used in the East for jelly and glue and for dressing silks.

1813 W. MILBURN, *Orient. Commerce*, *&c.*, II. 304. [Yule] **1886** *Agar-agar*; this is also called Japanese isinglass: E. M. CRUIKSHANK, *Bacteriology*, p. 23. — *Agar-agar* has the advantage of remaining solid up to a temperature of about 45°: *ib.*, p. 65. **1886** A description of nutrient gelatine, nutrient *agar-agar*, and other media, both liquid and solid: *Brit. Med. Journ.*, No. 1321, Apr. 24, p. 783.

agate (⊿ ⊐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agathe*, *agate*.

1. a precious stone, a name given to several variegated kinds of chalcedony. Used also *attrib.* and in combinations.

1588 His heart, like an agate, with your print impress'd: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, ii. 236. **1591** In shape no bigger than an agate-stone | On the fore-finger of an alderman: — *Rom.*, i. 4, 55. **1598** VVhite with the *rust of iron* makes the *Aggate colour*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 103. **1644** onyxes, agates, and cornelians...worth 80 or 90,000 crowns: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 115 (1872). **1658** Wherein...were found an ape of *Agath*,...an Elephant of Ambre: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 23. **1665** Agats, Garnats, Crystals, and the Like: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 88 (1677). **1686** curiosities in amber, crystal, agate, &c.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 271 (1872). **1691** the Diaphanous Fossils (as Ambers, Crystals, Agates, *&c.*) preserv'd in the Cabinets of the great Duke of *Tuscany*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 105 (1701).

2. a manikin, from the small figures cut on agate seals alluded to in above quot. fr. Shaks., *L. L. L.*

1597 I was neuer mann'd with an Agot till now: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.* i. 2, 19. **1599** if tall, a launce ill headed: | If low, an agot very vildly cut: — *Much Ado*, iii. 1, 65 (1600).

3. a burnisher fitted with an agate used to burnish gold wire.

1738 The gold wire drawers burnish their gold with an *Agat*; whence the instrument, made use of on that occasion, is also called an *Agat*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

4. used wrongly for *gagates*, = 'jet'.

1661 Of Sulphurs, Agath, Gagates. It's...of a black, stony earth, full of bitumen: LOVELL, *Hist Min.*, 53 [N. E. D.]

[Superseded the Mid. Eng. *achate*, fr. Old Fr. *acate*, *achate*, afterwards corrupted to *agathe*, *agate*.]

agathodaemōn, *sb.*: Gk.: a good divinity, a good genius to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of an Ancient Greek banquet; also a Gnostic divinity.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1836** It is believed that each quarter in Cairo has its peculiar guardian-genius, or Agathodæmon, which has the form of a serpent: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 289. **1864** The Agathodæmon, or good genius,...is depicted as a huge serpent having the head of a lion surrounded by *seven* or *twelve* rays: C. W. KING, *Gnostics*, p. 73.

[From Gk. *ἀγαθοδαίμων*, = 'good-deity'; see **demon.**]

***agāvē**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants of the Natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, of which the chief species is the American aloe; see **aloe** 3, **maguéy**. It does not produce its splendid bloom until maturity, which it reaches in from 10 to 70 years.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1842** The moonlight touching o'er a terrace | One tall Agavè above the lake: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, xxi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 71 (1886). **1845** A few hedges, made of cacti and agave, mark out where some wheat or Indian corn has been planted: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 40. **1846** We rode for miles through thickets of the centennial plant, agave Americana: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 104 (1848).

Agemoglans: Turk. See **Zamoglans.**

***agenda**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. (also naturalised as **agend**, *pl.* **agends**, *Obs.*).

1. things to be done, matters of practice (esp. *Eccl.* moral or ritual), opposed to *credenda*, matters of belief.

1629 It is the Agend of the Church, he should have held him to: BP. ANDREWES, *Answ. Cdl. Perron*, p. 1. [L.] **1642** For the matter of our worship, our credends, our agends, are all according to the rule: WILCOCKS, *Eng. Prot. Apol.*, p. 34. [T.] **1657** What business soever I may have, I place yours amongst the first of my *Agenda*: J. D., Tr. *Voiture's Lett.*, No. 111, Vol. I. p. 186. **1680** is there not the same authority for the *agenda*, as there is for the *credenda*, of a Christian? JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 638/2 (1834). **1693** Seek no other reason why they had so many Enemies, but because Christianity was mightily faln among us, both as to the *credenda* and the *agenda*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 158, p. 168. **1695** we speak not of practice...but as it takes in the *agenda* of religion: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 172/1 (1834). **1753** AGENDA is...used among ecclesiastical writers for the service, or office of the church...also applied to certain church-books, compiled by public authority, prescribing the manner to be observed by the ministers, and people, in the principal ceremonies, and devotions of the church: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. the items of business to be transacted at a meeting, a register of business announced for consideration.

1883 The damaging effect of this examination is not mended...by a study of the agenda: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 485/1. **1887** The next business stated on the agenda paper was to sign a petition for powers to take land for the Cockshott sewerage scheme: *Westmor. Gazette*, Dec. 10, p. 2/5.

3. a memorandum book.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[From Lat. *agendum*, neut. gerund. of *agere*, = 'to lead', 'drive', 'do', 'act'.]

agērasia, -sy, *sb.*: Late Gk. *ἀγηρασία*, 'eternal youth': absence of (the usual symptoms of) old age, a hale and hearty old age. The stress ought to be on the *e*, with the *g* as *gu* in '*guess*'.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1721** *Agerasy*: BAILEY. **1835–6** Vain then...are the hopes of men who look for an *agerasia!* TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 83/1. **1863** Agerasia belongs only to the soul: this alone lives in perpetuity of youth: GRINDON, *Life*, vi. 82 (1873). [N. E. D.]

agēratum, -ton, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀγήρατον*, 'not growing old'.

1. some plant not withering readily, mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny.

1567 Ageraton...is like Origan or Marigolde: MAPLET, *Greene Forest*, 31. [N. E. D.] **1601** Ageraton, it is an hearbe of the Ferula kind,...the flowers resemble buttons or brooches of gold: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 271. **1708** KERSEY.

2. *Ageratum Mexicanum*, an annual much used for borders, with bluish composite flowers.

1753 AGERATUM, in botany, the name of a genus of plants...the American *Ageratum*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

ages. See quotation.

1555 Theyr [the people of Hispaniola's] mete is a certain roote which they call Ages; much like a navew [turnip] roote: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, p. 3 *v°*.

***agger**, *sb.*: Lat.: a mound, *esp.* a rampart formed out of the earth dug out in making a ditch. Now used of any ancient mound or artificial bank.

1714 Before the west gate, there is at a considerable distance an Agger, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city: T. HEARNE, *Journ. to Reading*, in *Lives of Eminent Men*, *&c.*, Vol. II. p. 188 (1813). **1724** Before the Gate is an Agger, said to be the Burying-place of Hengist: DE FOE, &c.,

Tour Gt. Brit., III. 114 (1769). [N. E. D.] **1887** There is another ditch—the Agger—having on the south of it two mounds of earth, and on the north a higher and broader mound: *Trans. Cumb. & West. Archæol. Soc.*, IX. 131. **1888** the builders came upon the most interesting portion of the Agger of Servius Tullius: *St. James's Gaz.*, May 10, p. 6/2.

aggrate, *vb.*: It.: *Poet. Obs.*

1. to please, gratify.

1590 And every of them strove with most delights | Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. v. 33. — Pleasure, that doth both gods and men aggrate: *ib.*, III. vi. 50.

2. to show gratitude towards.

1633 The Island King...Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended: P. FLETCHER, *Purple Isl.*, II. ix. [N. E. D.]

[From It. *aggratare*,='to please', 'gratify'.]

aggravation (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aggravation*: an adding to weight.

1. an imposition of burden, oppression.

1481 Nature may not suffre...the sodeyn agrauacions ne griefs, of whiche by their folyes they trauaylle nature: CAXTON, *Myrrour*, III. x. 153. [N. E. D.]

2. *Eccl.* imposition of a heavy sentence of spiritual punishment, a formal curse.

bef. **1550** Aggravations, | Presentations, | Sequestrations: Quoted in J. SKELTON'S *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 427 (1843). **1611** COTGR. **1738** In the Romish canon law, *aggravation* is particularly used for an ecclesiastical censure, threatning an excommunication, after three admonitions used in vain: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

3. a making heavier, more serious.

1615 Thus the aggregation of circumstances is the aggravation of offences: T. ADAMS, *White Devill*, 4. [N.E.D.] **1680** the axe was turned edgeways... in aggravation of his crime: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1872). **1693** affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive *Hyperbola's* and Aggravations: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 317 (1713). **1834** The dragging through the pond...was only matter of aggravation; the gist of the action being the assault and battery: *Bingham's New Cases*, I. 72.

3 *a*. a making to seem heavy, grave (of a crime or charge), a grave accusation; a malevolent exaggeration. *Obs.*

1628 But, I from aggravations will forbeare: WITHER, *Brit. Rememb.*, II. 2173. [N. E. D.] **1671** [my offence] weigh'd | By itself, with aggravations not surcharg'd: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 769.

3 *b*. a being made heavier, more serious.

1801 None of these evils have been diminished...their daily increase and aggravation are notorious: WELLESLEY, *Desp.*, 203. [N. E. D.]

3 *c*. that which makes heavier, more serious; a cause of increased gravity or importance.

1653 Consider of the several aggravations of the mercy of the Spirit enabling thee thereto: BAXTER, *Saints' Rest*, IV. ix. 745 (1662). [N. E. D.] bef. **1677** the most powerful argument to all manner of good practice, and the mightiest aggravation of sin: BARROW, Vol. III. Ser. 36. [R.] **1712** The *Rechabites* Observance of their Father's charge to them, is made use of as an Aggravation of the Disobedience of the *Jews* to God: MATT. HENRY, *Expos. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 334/2 (1724).

4. *colloq.* an effort to annoy, irritate, provoke.

Variant, 15 c. *agravacion.*

aggravator (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng.: one who irritates, exasperates, aggravates. *Rare.*

1598 *Grauatore*, an aggrauator, a grieuer, a molester: FLORIO.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *aggravāre*,='to make heavier', 'make worse', 'oppress', 'annoy'.]

aggrave (?), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to aggrieve. Not in Camb. Univ. Libr. copy of Palsgrave (1530) fol. CXXXIX.

1530 I agrudge, I am agraved, *je suis greué*: PALSGR., 419/1. [N. E. D.] **1612** when the heart is so aggraved: T. TAYLOR, *Titus*, I. 12, p. 256 (1619). [N. E. D.]

[If not misprinted for *aggreve* or assimilated to *aggravate*, from Fr. *aggraver*,='to aggrieve', 'aggravate'.]

aggregator (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng.

1. one who joins in flocking to, an adherent.

1533 the more part of them which were their aggregatours and folowers: ELYOT, *Castel of Helth*, sig. A iiij *r°* (1541).

2. a collector, compiler.

1621 Jacobus de Dondis, the *Aggregator*, repeats ambergreese, nutmegs, and all spice amongst the rest: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *aggregāre*,='to add to a flock'.]

aggress (ˌ⌣), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Rare.*

1. to approach, move forward.

abt. **1575** Behold, I see him now aggress, And enter into place: *Cambyses*, in Hazl. *Dodsl.*, IV. 172. [N. E. D.]

2. to set upon, begin a quarrel. With object, *on*, or absol.

bef. **1714** tell aggressing France, | How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight: PRIOR, *Ode to Q. Anne.* [J.] **1775** *Aggress, v. t.* to set upon, to attack, to begin a quarrel: ASH.

[From Fr. *aggresser, agresser*,='to assault', 'set upon'.]

aggression (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aggression.*

1. an assault, attack, inroad.

1611 *Aggression*, An aggression, assault, incounter, or first setting on: COTGR. **1656** They are by your own confession but *Aggressions*; and you doe not yourselfe *believe them to be exact*: WALLIS, *Corr. of Hobbes*, § 12. [R.]

2. aggressiveness, the practice of, or disposition for unprovoked attack.

bef. **1704** There is no resisting of a common enemy without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression: L'ESTRANGE. [J.]

***aggressor** (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who first makes an offensive movement, an attacker, assailant.

1646 This caus'd him to make his King the first aggressor of the war against Spain: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 150. **1669** Declare your self the Aggressor then; and I'll take you into Mercy: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1701). **1713** They show that it stung them, though, at the same time, they had the address to make their aggressors suffer with them: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 135, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 254 (1856). **1754** he, therefore, far from being disposed to own himself in the wrong, would not even accept of a public acknowledgement from him, the aggressor, whom he looked upon as an infamous sharper, and was resolved to chastise accordingly: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXXIII. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 182 (1817). **1820** the terror and despair of the vanquished aggressors: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 56. **1887** Lady Lytton...was not the aggressor, but for many years the patient victim of undeserved oppression: *Truth*, Apr. 21, p. 638.

[Not in Cotgr., *s.v. Aggresseur;* fr. *aggressor*, Lat. of Pandects, noun of agent to Lat. *adgredi*,='to approach', 'assail'.]

aggry, aggri, aigris, name of colored beads found in the ground in Ashantee, and applied to glass beads found among Roman remains.

1705 blew Coral, which we call *Agrie*, and the *Negroes Accorri*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. IX. p. 119. **1819** The variegated strata of the aggry beads are so firmly united and so imperceptibly blended, that the perfection seems superior to art: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, 267. [N. E. D.] **1884** Aggry and Popo beads, jewels on the West Coast, would be despised by English children: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 214 (1884). **1885** Chevron and aggry beads found in Roman London: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 53/3.

aggur, agger: Malay. See **aguila-*wood*.**

agha: Turk. See **aga.**

***aghanee, aghani**, *sb.*: Hind.: the early rice crop in India.

Agiamoglans: Turk. See **Zamoglans.**

agila [*wood*]: Port. See **aguila-*wood*.**

agile (ˌ⌣ or ˌ⌣ˌ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agile*: nimble, active, quick in motion.

1591 His agile arm beats down their fatal points: SHAKS., *Rom.*, II. I, 171. **1598** his young men agile and slender: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 41. **1640** Your agill heels: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. iii. 20, p. 116. **1672** Stones...best fitted to exert their powers by the copious Effluxions of their more agile and subtle parts: HON. R. BOYLE, *Gems*, p. 122.

***agio**, *sb.*: It. *agio, aggio*: 'ease', 'convenience'.

1. the rate of charge made for changing a less valuable currency into a more valuable, the value being variably settled between the money-changer and his customer. Wotton illustrates the origin of the term.

1592 The old Corn...shall...be exchang'd for new of this year...quantity for quantity, but *ad agio*, because the fresh grain is fallen three *Julios* in our Market: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 675 (1685). **1738** AGIO, in commerce, is a term used, chiefly in Holland, and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and current money: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1753** AGIO is also used for the profit arising from discounting a note, bill, or the like: — *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1759** The Specie, Banco, Usances, Agio: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, 350, IV. 158. **1888** A commission has been sitting...to consider the means of preventing, or at least minimising as far as possible, the agio between gold and silver: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

2. the business of exchange, money-changing.

1817 The mysteries of agio, tariffs, tare and tret: SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, 11 (1855). [N. E. D.] **1837** Chabot, disfrocked Capuchin, skilful in agio: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. ii. [L.] **1861** What a chaos of cash debtor, contra creditor...brokerage, agio, tare and tret; dock warrants, and general commercial be-devilment: G. A. SALA, *Tw. round Clock*, 87.

3. See quotation.

1753 Agio *of assurance...policy of assurance*: Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

agiotage, *sb.*: Fr.: exchange business; hence, *loosely*, speculating in shares and stocks, stock-jobbing. Anglicised in 19 c.

1855 adventurers who were bent on making their own fortunes by every sort of infamous *agiotage* and speculation: Greville, *Memoirs*, 3rd S. I. x. 311.

agitable (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agitable*: liable to be easily stirred or excited.

1548 A rede wyth euery wind is agitable and flexible: Hall, *Edw. IV.*, an. 9 [R.]

agitato, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: in an agitated manner, with display of emotion.

1819 AGITATO, in *Music*, a term which implies not only a quick movement, but a character of expression arising from passion and perturbation: Rees, *Cycl.* 1848 Agitato. In an agitated manner: Rimbault, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

agitator (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng.

1. *Hist.* a delegate of the private soldiers in the Eng. Parliamentary army 1647—9, also called in error **adjutator**.

1647 the twelve Horse-Agitators of five Regiments: *Mercurius Melancholicus*, No. 9, p. 52. — The King brought forth a Parliament, the Parliament brought forth an Army, the Army brought forth Agitators, Agitators brought forth Propositions: *ib.*, p. 52. 1647 the agitators are for certain reconciled with the army: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1872). bef. 1658 That if it please thee to assist | Our Agitators and their List, | And *Hemp* them with a gentle twist: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, p. 204 (1687). 1660 My *Rump* of Agitatours: S. Willes, *King's Return*, p. 7. 1693 But his [Cromwell's] way was to govern three Kingdoms by his Armies, the Armies by the Agitators, and the Agitators by himself: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 207, p. 223.

2. one who stirs up feelings of discontent, *esp.* as to political affairs.

bef. 1733 the visible Agitators of all the Seditions and Troubles of King *Charles* the Second's Reign: R. North, *Examen*, I. iii. 106, p. 195 (1740). 1818 Evil...is the grand agitator of life, its food and occupation: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 146 (1819). 1887 He can exhort his supporters...to continue to fight against the agitators: *Leeds Mercury*, Feb. 3, p. 4/5.

3. a shaker in a physical sense.

[As if from Lat. *agitātor*,='a driver' (of animals), noun of agent to *agitāre*,='to stir', 'drive'.]

agitātrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a female who puts in motion or disturbs; questionably used as fem. of the *quasi*-Lat. **agitator** (*q. v.*). *Rare.*

1881 So the cat and the agitatrix exchanged courtesies and the agitatrix gave food to the hungry cat: *Sat. Rev.*, Mar. 19, p. 361. [N. E. D.]

agla [*wood*]: Malay. See **aguila-wood**.

***agnate** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agnat* or Lat. *agnātus*, pl. *agnāti*.

I. 1. *sb.*: *properly* (after the Roman use), a relation (by nature or adoption) the connection with whom is traced exclusively by descent through males.

1534 Thay cannot have ony agnat or kinnisman of the father's side: In Balfour's *Practicks*, 117 (1754). [N. E. D.] 1738 AGNATI, in the Roman law, the male descendants from the same father: Chambers, *Cycl.* 1797 AGNATE, in law, any male relation by the father's side: *Encyc. Brit.* 1861 the limitation of relationship to the Agnates was a necessary security against a conflict of laws in the domestic forum: Maine, *Ancient Law*, v. p. 150 (1876).

I. 2. *sb.*: any relation on the father's side.

1860 Agnates, in the law both of England and Scotland, are persons related through the father, as cognates are persons related through the mother...The intervention of females is immaterial, provided the connection be on the male or paternal side of the house: Chambers, *Encycl.*, Vol. I. p. 76.

II. 1. *adj.*: related on the father's side; also, having a common forefather.

II. 2. *adj.*: akin to, of similar kind or nature.

1782 By a fair reciprocal analysis of the agnate words: Pownall, *Study Antiq.* [T.]

***agnōmen**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a 'to-name', an additional, or fourth name, assumed as a distinction by individuals in Ancient Rome. It qualified the *cognōmen* or family name; as— Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.

praenomen,	*nomen*,	*cognomen*,	*agnomen.*
or original name of the individual.	or name denoting his clan.	or name denoting his family.	

1665 Amongst these [Persians] the *Mythra*, (which some make one with the *Cydaris*...) was not least in esteem with Kings, seeing it gave the *agnomen* to the Persian King *Chedor-Laomer*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677). 1753 Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

agnus, *sb.*: Lat.: for **agnus Dei**, *q. v.* Also *agnus-bell*, the bell rung in Rom. Cath. churches during the part of the Mass called *Agnus Dei*.

abt. 1375 he [tho preste] saies agnus thryse or he cese, | tho last worde he spekis of pese: *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* (Brit. Mus. *Royal MS.* 17 B. *XVII.*), 508, Simmons' Text B. p. 46 (1879). 1487 An Agnus with a baleys iij. saphires, iij. perlys with an image of Saint Antony apon it: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 464 (1874). 1563 Platina...affirmes, that Pope Sixtus appoynted the Sanctus to be songe...Sergius the Agnus: James Pilkington, *Confut.*, sig. C v*v*.

agnus castus: Lat.: name of a tree, Chaste-tree or Abraham's balm, a species of *vitex*, supposed to preserve chastity.

1398 Agnus castus is an herbe hote & drye, & hath vertue to kepe men & wymmen chaste: Trevisa, *Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xv. sig. N viij *v*/2. 14... A braunch of agnus castus eke bearing | In her hand: *Flower & Leaf*, 142, in Pickering's *Chaucer*, Vol. VI. p. 249 (1845). 1547 *Agnus castus* brayed, and made in a playster: Boorde, *Brev.*, ch. 282, p. 100 (1870). 1551 Tutsan... is y^e^ herbe, which is called...of oure Potecaries agnus castus: W. Turner, *Herb.*, sig. c v *r*. 1578 Agnus Castus groweth after the maner of a shrubby bush or tree: H. Lyte, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 690. 1601 Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 187. 1700 wreaths of *Agnus castus*: Dryden, *Flower & Leaf*, 172. 1701 The sense of His love takes up the whole soul, and He lodging in it is that true *Agnus castus* that makes it chaste: Abp. Leighton, *Ten Commandments*, Prec. vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 351 (1870). 1783 Agnus Castus Seeds: *Stat. 27 Geo. III.*, ch. 13, Sched. A, *s.v.* Drugs. 1784 ladies in white velvet and green satin with rubies and emeralds, and holding wands of *agnus castus*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 459 (1858). 1820 in a deep and shaded valley...whose banks are fringed with the agnus castus, oleaster and willow, we found the stream of the Ilissus: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 291.

[Composed of Lat. *agnus* (fr. Gk. ἄγνος which was confused with ἁγνός,=Lat. *castus*, 'chaste'), and *castus*.. This *agnus* was further confused with Lat. *agnus*='lamb'.]

***agnus Dei**: Lat.: 'the lamb of God'.

1. a part of the Mass beginning with the words *Agnus Dei*, during which a bell was rung (see **agnus**), also the music for this part of the Mass (which is the Latin original of the sentences beginning 'O Lamb of God' in the Litany).

bef. 1380 gret criynge & ioly chauntynge that stireth men & wommen to daunsynge & lettith men fro the sentence of holy writt, as Magnyficat, sanctus & agnus dei, that is so broken bi newe knackynge: Wyclif (?), *Ord. Priest.*, ch. vii., in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 169 (1880). abt. 1440 And as he was afore the Agnus Dei, the olde frere loked on hym how he brake the oste in the iij parties: *Knt. of La Tour-Landry*, ch. 32, p. 46 (1868). 1528 Fare wele O holy consecracion | With blyssed sanctus and agnus dei: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 36 (1871). 1530 Agnus dei *agnus dei*: Palsgr. 1884 the yearning anguish and clamorous impetration of the *Agnus Dei* of Haydn's No. 2: R. Buchanan, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 71.

2. a figure of a lamb with a cross or flag; also, a cake of wax stamped with a lamb bearing a cross and consecrated by the Pope.

1570 which said *Agnus Dei* is used to be specially hallowed and consecrated, as it is termed, by the said Bishop: *Stat. 13 Eliz.*, ch. 2, § 7 (Ruffhead). 1584 Popish periapts, amulets and charmes, agnus Dei, a wastcote of proofe: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. ix. p. 231. — Balme, virgine wax, and holie water, an Agnus Dei make: *ib.* 1615 the effigies of Saint *Paul* on the one side, and a viper on the other, *Agnus Dei*, & the like: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 230 (1632). 1683 such [angel-gold] he had once to the value of £100 stamped with the *agnus dei*: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 195 (1872).

agōn, *pl.* **agōnēs**, *sb.*: Gk.: a public celebration of games, including horse-races and athletic contests, in Ancient Greece; also *metaph.* a contest.

1600 a long and spatious Cirque, which they call at this day Agon: Holland, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. VI. ch. vii.), p. 1394. — such shewes and disports, called by the Greekes, Agones, were wont there to be exhibited: *ib.*, p. 1395. 1797 poets, musicians, painters, &c. had their agones, as well as the athletæ: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Gk. ἀγών,='an assembly', 'an assembly for public games', 'public games', 'a contest'.]

agōnothetēs, **agonothet** (⌣ ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Gk. ἀγωνοθέτης: one who instituted or managed public games (see **agon**) in Ancient Greece.

1657 they have God to stand by them; not only as a spectator, or Agonotheta, but as a Captain of the Lord's hosts: John Trapp, *Com. Old. Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 438/2 (1868). 1691 [God] the great 'Αγωνοθέτης, and Βραβευτὴς, the most just Judge and Rewarder: J. Ray, *Creation*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 4 *r*° (1701). 1738 AGONOTHETÆ, agonothetes, in antiquity, a magistrate chose among the Greeks, to preside, and have the superintendency of their sacred games, or combats; to defray the expences thereof, and adjudge the prizes to the conquerors: Chambers, *Cycl.* 1820 those large circular thrones or chairs of marble in which.. the agonothetæ or the archons used to recline: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 271.

***agora,** *ἀγορά, sb.*: Gk.: an assembly, a place of assembly, *esp.* a market-place in Ancient Greece; also any open space surrounded by buildings or habitations.

1598 the Emperor himselfe, who hath no other seat of Empire but an *Agora*, or towne of wood: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 489. **1797** The Grecian Αγορα exactly correspond with the Roman *fora*, being places where courts and markets were held: *Encyc. Brit., s.v.* FORUM. **1860** the moonbeams breaking themselves into mimic lightning on the basin of a fountain in the public square—the *agora* of other days: *Once a Week*, June 30, p. 27/2. **1885** He describes the agora and the statue of Elatus: S. P. LAMBROS, in *Athenæum*, July 4, p. 23/1.

agouti, *sb.*: S. Amer.: name of a genus of S. American and W. Indian rodents, the best known being the Long-nosed Cavy (*Dasyprocta Agouti*), an animal akin to the guinea-pig of the size of a large rabbit.

1625 the *Acutis* are like the Conies of Spaine, chiefely in their teeth: the colour is dunne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. IV. Bk. vii. p. 1301. **1731** Agouty: BAILEY. **1755** JOHNSON. **1790** The Agouti, or Long-nosed Cavy...If taken when young, the Agouti is easily tamed: *Bewick's History of Quadrupeds*, p. 331. **1822–33** the different *agoutis* and *coatis* species: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (Edinb., 1834). **1845** Occasionally a deer, or a Guanaco (wild Llama) may be seen: but the Agouti (Cavia Patagonica) is the commonest quadruped. This animal here represents our hares: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 69. — Bad as the country was, ostriches, deers, agoutis, and armadilloes, were abundant: *ib.*, p. 77. **18**... it has hair like silk, and four large incisor teeth in front. I believe it is an animal I've read about in my Natural History called an agouti: MRS. H. B. PAULL, Tr. *Swiss Fam. Rob.*, ch. ii. p. 22.

agoyat, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *ἀγωγιάτης*: a muleteer.

1882 And the maiden sat close-guarded, riding midmost of the band, | Listless on the stumbling mule that strained the agoyat's guiding hand: G. F. ARMSTRONG, *Garland from Greece*, p. 293, l. 1.

agrafe, agraffe, *sb.*: Fr.: a hook forming with a ring a clasp.

1643 Amongst the treasures is...the agraffe of his [Charlemagne's] royal mantle: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1872).

Agrāria, *fem. adj.*: Lat.: used with 'law' for *agrarian*, which it preceded and gave rise to. See quotations.

1579 the law Agraria passed for the diuision of lands: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 829 (1612). **1600** *The law Agraria, concerning diuision of lands among the poore commons, was now first put up and proposed:* HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 43.

agrémens, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: graceful courtesies, charms, refined pleasures, ornaments.

1711 I had guessed by the little *Agrémens* upon his sign that he was a Frenchman: *Spectator*, No. 28, Apr. 2, p. 48/2 (Morley). **1752** all acts of civility are...a conformity to custom, for the quiet and conveniency of society, the *agrémens* of which are not to be disturbed, by private dislikes and jealousies: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 70, p. 301 (1774). **1765** I intend to bring it [my cottage] a handful of *treillage* and *agrémens* from Paris: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 393 (1857). **1829** the graceful *agremens* of a saloon: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 514. **1840** being solely occupied with her *agremens*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865).

agricultor, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a tiller of land. *Rare*, more used about 1800.

1818 TODD.

[From Lat. *agri cultor*, ='tiller of the field'. In English *agricultor*, *agricole* (17 c.), and *agricolist* seem to have yielded to *agriculturist* (18 c.).]

agrodolce, *adj.* used as *sb.*: It.: sour (and) sweet, sharp (and) mild.

1845 In Spain...Love is...an alternation of the agro-dolce: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, I. i. 46. [N. E. D.]

***aguardiente,** *sb.*: Sp.: burning liquor, coarse spirit made from grain or potato, usually flavored with aniseed.

1826 he was dressed in a dirty poncho—was drinking aquadiente [*sic*] with the Gauchos: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 241. **1847** the town, known to contain great quantities of wine and aguardiente, was four miles distant: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 121 (1848). bef. **1881** the bottle did not contain *aguardiente*: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 1 (1881). **1883** vendors of cheap and vile "aguardiente": *Daily Tel.*, Jan. 22, p. 5.

aguila [*-wood*]: Port.: eagle-wood, lign-aloes, **agalloch** (*q. v.*).

1589 they do offer vnto their idolles frankensence, benjamin, wood of aguila, and cayolaque: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1853). — There is a great stoare of a wood called palo de Aguila: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). **1634** amongst other Woods both rare and precious, they affect that cald *Aquila* and the older *Calamba*, trees of admirable height and euennesse: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 182. **1699** Pepper, *Lignum Aloes*, and *Aguala* Wood: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 8. **1727** It [the Siam Coast] produces good store of Sapan and Agala-woods: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, Vol. II. p. 194. [Yule, s.v. *Sappan-wood*] **1854** the Eagle-wood, a tree yielding uggur oil, is also much sought for its fragrant wood: HOOKER, *Himal. Journ.*, Vol. II. p. 318 (1855). [Yule, s.v. *Eagle-wood*]

Variants, *agila, agal(a), agla, uggur.*

[From a Malay. corruption of Skt. *aguru*, whence also *gahru* in *kayū-gahru*, ='*garroo-wood, garrow-wood*'. The Portuguese used their *aguila*, ='eagle', to represent the native name, hence *Bot. Aquilaria* and *eagle*-wood.]

Ahitophel, Ahithophel. See **Achitophel.**

***Ahriman** (˙ ˘ ˘), Arimanes, Arimanius, the god or principle of evil and darkness in the Old Persian mythology, ever struggling against the opposite god or principle of good and light called **Ormuzd** (*q. v.*) or *Oromasdes.*

1646 the speculation of *Pythagoras*, *Empedocles*, and many ancient Philosophers, and was no more than *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius* of *Zoroaster*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 34 (1686). **1678** the ancient *Persians*...their *Two Gods*, the *Good* and the *Evil*, or *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 213. **1786** I listened to the counsels of Aherman and the daughter of Pharaoh, and adored fire and the hosts of heaven: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 144 (1883). **1787** Their evil principle, the dæmon Ahriman, might be represented as the rival or as the creature of the God of light: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. li. p. 492 (1813). **1825** he proceeded to chant verses, very ancient in the language and structure, which some have thought derive their source from the worshippers of Arimanes, the Evil Principle...'Dark Ahriman, whom Irak still | Holds origin of woe and ill!' SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. iii. pp. 18/2, 19/1 (1868). **1831** Dryden was the connecting link between the literature of the age of James the First, and the literature of the age of Anne. Oromasdes and Arimanes fought for him. Arimanes carried him off: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 155 (1877). **1870** the special distinction of the being known to us under the familiar name of Ahriman, was the title of Angrô-Mainyus, or spirit of darkness: G. W. COX, *Aryan Mythol.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 355. **1886** the name 'Stoned One' for Iblis recalls the stoning of Ahriman with Honover, the Word: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, ix. p. 339.

[The *Angrō-mainyus* (='spirit of darkness') of the Zend-Avesta, Pers. *Āhirman*, was rendered in Gk. *Arimanes* (*Ἀριμάνης*), in Lat. *Arimanes*, *Arimanius*, in Fr. *Ahriman*, whence Mod. Eng. *Ahriman.*]

aï, *sb.*: Braz.: *Zool.*: the three-toed sloth of tropical S. American forests, named from its cry; *Bradypus tridactylus*, order *Edentata.*

1693 The American Creature called Ai or Sloth: *Phil. Trans.*, XVII. 851. [N. E. D.] **1790** The one [a Sloth], called the Ai, is about the size of a Fox: *Bewick's Hist. of Quadrupeds*, p. 437. **1822—33** the idle aï: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (2nd Ed.).

ai-. Occasional transliteration of Gk. *αι-*. See **ae-.**

aid, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to help, assist, succor; *trans.*, rarely *absol.* (SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 4, 12), and with *infin.* (SHAKS., *Wint. T.*, v. 2, 77).

1483 To ayde helpe and Susteyne them in theyr necessytees: CAXTON, *Cato*, a iij b. [N. E. D.] **1546** The Romans...earnestlie requiering him that hee wolde aide them: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1846). — aydinge oftentimes his cousines and neighbours: *ib.*, p. 284. **1591** no more my fortune can, | But curse the cause I cannot aid the man: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 3, 44. **1594** How can we aid you with our kindred tears? — *Rich. III.*, ii. 2, 63.

[From Fr. *aider*, ='to help'.]

aidance (˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aidance*: help, assistance, means of help. *Obs.*

1593 Who, in the conflict that it holds with death, | Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 2, 165.

aidant (˙ ˘), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *adj.*: helping, helpful, assisting.

1483 Saynt Thomas whos merytes be unto us aydaunte and helpyng: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 420/1. [N. E. D.] **1605** be aidant and remediate | In the good man's distress: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 4, 17.

2. *sb.*: helper, assistant.

1475 The ayantes and helpers of the quene: CAXTON, *Jason*, II. [N.E.D.]

Variant, 15 c. *ayant.*

[From Fr. *aidant, aiant*, pres. part. of *aider, aier*, ='to **aid**' (*q. v.*).]

aide, *sb.*: Fr.: short for **aide de camp,** *q. v.*; used also *metaph.* for a confidential attendant.

1837 The prefects are no more than so many political *aides*, whose duty it is to carry into effect the orders that emanate from the great head: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 177. **1859** He [a zebra] had three ropes to his head-stall, and three sturdy aides to guide him: *Once a Week*, Vol. I. No. 22, Nov. 26, p. 455/2. **1881** The Bishop and his *aides* are making strenuous efforts for funds to build a permanent stone edifice: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, ch. xvii. p. 114. **1882** Angela, her two *aides* Rebekah and Nelly: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. ix. p. 76.

***aid(e) de camp**, *sb. phr.*: Fr.: helper in (of) the field; an officer in attendance on a general; hence *metaph.* a confidential attendant: correct pl. *aides de camp*.

1670 The Duke...writ to St. Torse Aide de Camp, who commanded them: COTTON, *Espernon*, III. xi. 578. [N. E. D.] **1708** KERSEY. **1743–7** He thereupon sent one of his Aid-de-Camps to Marshal de M.: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 659/1 (1751). **1745** Lord Bury and Mr. Conway are aid-de-camps to the Duke: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 408 (1857). **1746** two of his aides-de-camp: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 4. **1759** one of your Aids de Camp once or twice made me repeat the Orders: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Lord G. Sackville's Vindication*, p. 16. **1787** The remains of the late Duke of Rutland arrived at Belvoir castle from Ireland, attended by four of his aids-de-camp: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1123/1. **1808** Captain Campbell, my aide de camp: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. IV. p. 90 (1838). **1826** one of the aides-de-camps: *Subaltern*, ch. vii. p. 121 (1828). **1853** Flahault was aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier till the middle of the Russian campaign: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 31. **1864** ushered into the studio with his father and Mr. Smee as his aides-de-camp on his entry: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 196 (1879). ***1875** the Imperial suite, consisting of Aides-de-Camp and Generals: *Times*, May 29. [St.]

aide des cérémonies, *phr.*: Fr.: master or steward of the ceremonies; see **aide de camp**.

1651 Then came the *Aide des Ceremonies*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1872).

***aide-mémoire**, *sb. phr.*: Fr.: a 'help-memory', an assistance to the memory.

1885 *Catalogue Illustré du Salon*...is more than a very useful *aide mémoire* of the great collection: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 151/1.

αἰδώς, *sb.*: Gk.: shame, modesty, feeling of reverence.

1869 that undefinable feeling of αἰδως, which restrained a man from committing any action disapproved by the generality of mankind: A. S. WILKINS, *Light of World*, p. 25. **1883** A certain αἰδὼς seizes us for having found fault with Mr. Cotton: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 542/1.

aigre-doux, *fem.* **-douce**, *adj.*: Fr.: sour-sweet, with sweet and sour mixed together, sourish, rather bitter.

1875 the prevailing voice, was soft but strong, with the vigour in it of mature life, just roughened here and there by a touch of age, which gave it an *aigre-doux* of distinct character: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Story of Valentine*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. **1883** "*La Maréchale*" has one of M. Alphonse Daudet's curious *aigre-doux* recommendations prefixed to it: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 580. **1885** The *aigre-douce* Miss Bolsover does not play so important a part: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 837/3. **1886** The same *aigre-doux* mentions of B. C.: *ib.*, Aug. 21, p. 230/1.

Variant, 16 c. *agerdows*, thus Anglicised by Skelton, **1523**, *Gard. of Laur.*, 1250; also Anglicised as *eagredulce* by Udall, **1548**, *Erasm. Par. Luke*, 3 a. [N. E. D.]

[Composed of Fr. *aigre*, = 'sour', *doux* (fem. *douce*), = 'sweet'.]

aigrette (*I tt*), **aigret**, **egret**, **egrette**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. a tuft of feathers like that of the egret (see 2), a spray of gems, an ornamental tuft worn on the head.

1630 head 'tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of Ægrets among: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Vol. II. p. 156. **1766** Ear-rings, necklaces, aigrets | Fringes, blonds, and mignionets: ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 17 (1808). **1839** *aigrettes* for the caps of the nobles: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of Bosph.*, p. 31. **1887** In front a high aigrette of white tulle was perched aggressively: *Daily News*, Jan. 6, p. 3/1.

2. *Zool.* and *Science.* a refashioning of *ægret*, *egret* the older Anglicised form of Fr. *aigrette*, = 'the lesser white heron' or its characteristic tuft, applied to sundry tufts or tuft-like appearances.

Variants, 17 c. *aegret*, *ægrette*, 18 c. *aigret*.

[From Fr. *aigrette*, dimin. of *aigre*, = 'heron', from Old H. Germ. *hiegro* (*heigir*), = 'heron'.]

aigreur, *sb.*: Fr.: sourness, tartness.

1824 There is in both [tracts] but especially in the latter, a tone of *aigreur*, intimating deep dissatisfaction with late ecclesiastical preferments: SCOTT, Swift's *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 310 (2nd Ed.).

aigri, *ppl.*: Fr.: irritated, soured.

1846 with him [Palmerston] the question had become personal; how 'aigri' he had been by the refusal of the Northern Powers to take up the affair: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 173.

[Past part. of Fr. *aigrir*, = 'to sour', 'irritate'.]

aigue-marine, *sb.*: Fr.: beryl or aquamarine.

1738 AIGUE *Marine*, in natural history. See AQUA *Marina*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1765** The colour will be blueish, and bordering on the colour of the aigue marine: DELAVAL, in *Phil. Trans.*, LV. 22. [N. E. D.]

***aiguille**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tapering peak of a mountain: *lit.* 'a needle'.

1816 the lake calm and clear: Mont Blanc and the Aiguille of Argentières both very distinct: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 256 (1832). **1826** One peak...much resembled the *aiguilles* of Mont Blanc: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 190. **1877** One of the crags of the aiguille-edge, on the Southern slope, is struck sharply through, as by an awl, into a little eyelet hole: RUSKIN, *Ethics of the Dust*, I. p. 13.

***aiguillette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tagged braid or cord on a uniform hanging from shoulder to breast.

1854 Some bright ornament, clasp, or aiguillette, on Kate's dress: DE QUINCEY, *Sp. Mil. Nun*, Wks., III. 60. [N. E. D.] **1882** The aiguillette is always to be worn with full dress and on State occasions: *Adm. Uniform Reg.*, in *Navy List*, July, p. 495. [N. E. D.]

[Anglicised in 15 c. as *ag(g)let*, *ag(g)lot*, *agelette* (1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edward IV.*, pp. 124, 153 {Pickering, 1830}), borrowed again in 16 c. and Anglicised as *aiguelet* (1530 Palsgrave), *aguelette*, *agguelet* (1555 *Fardle of Facions*), *ayguelet* (1590 Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 26), in 19 c. *egellet*, *aguelette*, *aiglet*.]

ailanthus, **-tus**, **-to**, **-te**, *sb.*: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees native in India, China, and the Malay archipelago, of the order *Xanthoxylaceae*, with large pinnate leaves, grown as ornamental trees in Europe. The Chinese variety, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, is grown in Europe as food for a good kind of silkworm.

1807 T. MARTYN, Miller's *Bot. Dict.* **1809** AILANTHUS...There is one species, viz. A. glandulosa, or tall ailanthus, which is a tree with a straight trunk, 40 or 50 feet high, a native of China. It grows fast in our climate, and as it rises to a considerable height it is proper for ornamental plantations: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.* **1845** O'er me let a green Ailanthus grow...the Tree of Heaven: HIRST, *Poems*, 158. [N. E. D.]

[The Bot. Lat. *ailantus* (often corrupted to *ailanthus*, as if a compound of Gk. ἄνθος) is fr. Amboynese *ailanto*, said to = 'tree of gods'.]

ailes de pigeon, *phr.*: Fr.: pigeon's wings. See quot.

1854 his French master, livid with rage and quivering under his *ailes de pigeon*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 28 (1879). bef. **1863** He will recognize the novelist's same characters, though they appear in red-heeled pumps and *ailes-de-pigeon*, or the garb of the nineteenth century: — *Round-about Papers*, p. 5 (1879). **1884** his hair untortured...into the fashionable *ailes-de-pigeon*: Tr. *Galdos' Trafalgar*, p. 99.

***aimée**, *fem. ppl.*: Fr.: female friend, mistress.

[Fem. of Fr. *aimé*, past part of *aimer*, = 'to love'.]

***aîné**, *fem.* **aînée**, *adj.*: Fr.: elder, senior, eldest, opposed to *puîné* or *cadet*, = 'younger'.

1883 MM. Got, Delaunay, Maubant, Coquelin *aîné*, Febvre: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 43.

aiones: quasi-Lat. See **negones**.

air noble, *phr.*: Fr.: a noble air or mien, a natural air of refinement and distinction.

1882 You have the *air noble*; you are not a prig: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, Prol. ii. p. 13 (1883).

Ajax: Lat. fr. Gk. Αἴας: the hero next in fame after Achilles in the Trojan war, representative of physical strength and courage. In a frenzy caused by chagrin at Ulysses being deemed more worthy of the arms of Achilles, he flogged and killed cattle, and on recovering slew himself.

[Used, by a pun on *a jakes*, for a privy (**1596** SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 581; **1611** COTGRAVE, *Retraict*, an Aiax, Priuie; **1630** JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 1 *r°* such a one will put me off with a scornefull tush, a pish, or a mew, and commit my Booke to the protection of Ajax).]

1595 Let but *Sophocles* bring you *Aiax* on a stage, killing and whipping Sheepe and Oxen: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 34 (1868). **1646** He would not send an *Ajax*, where he should employ an *Ulysses*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 141. **1649** our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' *Achillesses*, *Ulysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Herculesses* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1995. **1769** He'll teaze you with his fooleries, and jabber | Stuff without head or tail.—He only wants | The habit, else he is a perfect *Ajax*: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 306.

ajonjoli, **jonjoli**, *sb.*: Sp.: sesame, oily Indian corn.

1588 Oyle of Zerzelnie, which they make of a Seede, and is very good to eate and to frye fishe withall: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voyage*, fol. 22 *v°*. **1589** much oyle of algongoli: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 265 (1854) — a botiia of oile made of algongoli for three rials: *ib.*, p. 266. **1727** The Men...are continually squirting gingerly Oyl at one another: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, Vol. I. p. 128. [Yule] **1807** The oil chiefly used here, both for food and unguent, is that of *Sesamum*, by the English called *Gingeli*, or sweet oil: F. BUCHANAN, *Mysore, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 8. [*ib.*] **1874** We know not the origin of the word Gingeli, which Roxburgh remarks was (as it is now) in common use among Europeans: HANBURY & FLÜCKIGER, *Pharm.*, p. 426. [*ib.*] **1878**

Oils, Jinjili or Til: *Table of Customs Duties, imposed on imports into B. India*, up to 1875. [*ib.*]

Variants, 16 c. *algongoli, zezeline*, 18 c. *gingerly*, 19 c. *gingeli, jinjili.*

[The four last variants are fr. Hind. *jinjali*, or Port. *girgelim, zirzelim.* All forms ultimately fr. Arab. (*al-*)*jaljulān.*]

ἀκαταλήψια. See **acatalepsia.**

***akhoond,** *sb.*: Pers.: theologian, doctor. See Langlès' note on Chardin's *Voyages*, Vol. IV. p. 193 (1811).

1738 AKOND, an officer of justice in Persia, who takes cognizance of the causes of orphans, and widows; of contracts, and other civil concerns.—He is the head of the school of law, and gives lectures to all the subaltern officers: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1880** The Akhoond of Swat, a Mohammedan saint...reigning supreme as the guide and director of the hearts of men all over high Asia...the Akhoond generally kept on friendly terms with the English: *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 192.

[Pers. *ākhūn*, ='a master', 'a theologian'.]

akkabaah, *sb.*: ? corrupt Arab.: a large caravan.

1809 accumulating there in larger bodies called Akkabaahs, they proceed across...the great desert: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 318.

akropolis: Gk. See **acropolis.**

al[1], *part of phr.*: It.: 'to the, after the, in the'; used bef. masc. sing. nouns which begin with a consonant (except *z*, and *s* followed by another consonant, before which **allo** is found); also 16, 17 cc. for *all'* (for **alla, allo** before a vowel). See It. phrases beginning with **al, all', alla, allo.**

1589 a straight buskin *al inglesse* [=*all' Inglese*, 'in English fashion']: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 305 (1868). **1591** His breeches were made after the new cut, | *Al Portugese*, loose like an emptie gut: SPENS., *Prosop.*, 212. bef. **1682** A fair English Lady drawn *Al Negro* [='in Negro style']: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 101 (1686).

al[2], *part of phr.*: Sp.: 'to the, after the, in the'. Composed of *a*, prep., and *el*, masc. art., ='the'.

al[3], *part of phr.*: Arab.: 'the'; Arabic definite article.

al conto, *phr.*: It.: **à la carte** (*q. v.*).

1617 There are in these Italian Inns two ordinarie courses of eating, one *al conto* that is upon reckoning, the other *al pasto* that is by the meale at a set rate: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. Bk. ii. ch. 5, p. 117.

al coraggio, *phr.*: It.: (with the) courage! See **al**[1].

1598 And how is't, man? What *allo coragio*! B. JONSON, *Case is Alt.*, I. 1, p. 506 (1865).

al dispetto di Dio, *phr.*: It.: 'in contempt (despite) of God'.

1662 Ahaziah sent a third captain to fetch the prophet *al despito di Dio*, as if he would despitefully spit in the face of Heaven: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.* 1 *Sam.*, iv. 9, Wks., Vol. I. p. 421/1 (1867).

***al fresco,** *phr.*: It.: *lit.* 'in (on) the fresh'.

1. *adv.* and *attrib.* in the open air.

1753 It was good for her ladyship's health to be thus alfresco: MRS. HEYWOOD, *J. & J. Jessamy*, I. v. 53. [N. E. D.] **1770** a small Vauxhall was acted for us at the grotto in the Elysian fields...I did not quite enjoy such an entertainment *al fresco* so much as I should have done: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 246 (1857). **1811** a little lad who had reported an *alfresco* orchestra as consisting of two horns and a hautboy: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 32 (2nd Ed.). **1815** Mr. Woodhouse was conveyed in his carriage...to partake of this *al fresco* party: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 319 (1833). **1825** eating his maccaroni or his water melon *al fresco*: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 33. **1845** It was very amusing to watch the town taking its evening meal, "*al fresco*": WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. II. p. 71 (1848). **1860** taking their rest *al fresco* in the Regent's Park: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 72/1. **1882** The hunting gave place, often and in a moment, to *al fresco* banquets: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6 (2nd Ed.).

2. *Art.* in **fresco** (see **afresco**), or as sb.,=**fresco**; *lit.* 'on the fresh' (plaster).

1764 It is superior to the alfresco, and the Mosaic work: HARMER, *Observ.*, VII. § 40, 304. [N. E. D.] **1806** Fine paintings *al fresco* are still visible: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 268. **1886** The prehistoric artist worked *al fresco*, executing patterns or figures: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 333/1.

al pasto: It. See **al conto.**

al segno, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'to the sign', a direction to the performer to go back to, and repeat from the place marked thus,—𝄋.

1779 AL SEGNO, or DA CAPO, These words written at the end of an air, denote, that the first part must be re-commenced, not entirely at the beginning, but at that place where the return is marked: W. WARING, Tr. *Rousseau's Dict. Mus.*

āla, *pl.* **ālae,** *sb.*: Lat.: a wing. Hence, *Physiol.* a wing-like process, *esp.* a lateral cartilage of the nose; *Bot.* a side petal of a papilionaceous corolla, also (*Obs.*) an *axil*, the upper angle of the divergence of branch from stem; *Rom. Antiq.* (*Rare*) a side apartment or recess branching off from a central chamber or hall.

1738 ALA is also used in anatomy, for several parts of the body, which bear some resemblance to the figure of a wing...The two cartilages of the nose which form the nostrils are also called *alæ*...ALA is also used in botany, for the angle which the leaves, or the stalks or pedicles of the leaves, form with the stem, or branches of a plant from which they arise...ALA is sometimes also applied to the angle formed by the branches themselves, with the stem: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1753** ALÆ is also used to signify those petals, or leaves of the papilionaceous flowers, placed between those others which are called the *vexillum* and the *carina*, which make the top and bottom of the flower: *ib.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

alabandine. See **almandine.**

***alabaster** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. or Lat.

I. 1. name of fine, semi-transparent varieties of sulphate of lime or gypsum, used for sculpture, the best known of which is a glistening white.

abt. **1386** Of alabaster whit and reed coralle [*v. r.* alabastre]: CHAUCER, *Kntes. T.*, 1052. **1398** Alabastre is a whyte stone with strakes of diuers colours: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XVI. iii. sig. K iii *r*°/1. **1440** Alabaster, a stone, *Alabastrum, Parium*: *Prompt. Parv.* **1604** that whiter skin of hers than snow, | And smooth as monumental alablaster: SHAKS., *Oth.*, v. 2, 5. **1625** the windowes of Alabaster, white Marble, and much other spotted Marble [of the *Seraglio* of *Hispaan*]: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. ch. 4, p. 1432. **1667** it was a rock | Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds, | Conspicuous far: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 544.

I. 2. *attrib.* made of *alabaster* (I. 1).

1593 A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow, | Or ivory in an alablaster band: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 363. **1703** part of an alabaster column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber: ADDISON, *Italy*. [J.] **1815** Sculptured on alabaster obelisk: SHELLEY, *Alastor*, Poems, p. 53 (1864).

I. 2 *a.* like alabaster (I. 1), smooth and white.

1594 those tender babes...girdling one another | Within their innocent alablaster arms: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iv. 3, 11. **1671** I intend to present him to her delicate Alablaster hands: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, ii. p. 16.

II. 1. Pliny's *alabastrites*, a glistening stone, stalagmitic carbonate of lime, used by the ancients for *alabastra*, boxes for unguents. It is almost transparent.

1382 boxe of alabastre: WYCLIF, *Mark*, xiv. 3. **1797** Variegated, yellow, and reddish alabaster. This species is the common alabaster of the ancients, and is so soft that it may be cut with a knife: *Encyc. Brit.*

II. 1 *a.* *attrib.*

1526 there cam a woman with an alablaster boxe of oyntement called narde: TYNDALE, *Mark*, xiv. 3 (1836). **1611** an alabaster box: *Bible*, *ib.*

II. 2. *Antiq.* Lat. *alabaster*, Mod. Lat. *alabastrum*, post-Classical Gk. *alabastron*; pl. *alabastra.*

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1887** a beautiful vase of red terra-cotta in the shape of an alabastron, about six inches high: *Athenæum*, July 9, p. 61/1.

II. 3. According to Epiphanius ἀλάβαστρον μύρου, ='an alabaster box of ointment', was a small glass jar holding a pound of oil, of the capacity of half the *sextārius*, called ἀλάβαστρον from its brittleness; see Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl. The quotation from Trevisa below is found in a chapter on measures of capacity.

1398 Alabastrum is a vessell for oyntment & hath that name of the kinde of the stoon y^t^ it is made of: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. cxxviii.

Variants, 14 c. *alabastre*, 16 c.—17 c. generally *alablaster.*

[Old Fr. *alabastre* is fr. Lat. *alabaster*, pl. *alabastra*, = a box for unguents made of alabaster (II. 1), fr. Gk. ἀλάβαστρος (pl. ἀλάβαστρα, whence *New Test.* sing. ἀλάβαστρον) late form of Gk. ἀλάβαστος (II. 1, II. 2).]

alabouche, *sb.*: coined fr. Fr. phr. *dire tout ce qui vient à la bouche*, ='to say all that comes to the mouth': a gossip, chatterbox. *Rare.*

1756 The Twickenham Alabouches say the Legge is to marry the eldest Pelhamine infanta: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 36 (1857).

alabraundyne. See **almandine.**

aladjak, *sb.*: Turcoman. See quotation.

1884 the erection of an *aladjak* or *ev*... [described below as a] dome-shaped wicker hut, with its covering of reed mats and felt: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvii. p. 181 (New York).

alagarto: Sp. See **alligator.**

alahal, misread for *al-la'l*, 'the ruby', Arab. fr. Pers. See quotations.

1615 The fifth [spheare], of pearles: The sixth, of *Alahal*: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, II. 86. **1665** The sixth [orb of heaven] was of Turquoise, The seventh of *Alahal*; some interpret it *Fire*; others *pure Light* or *Breath congealed*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 328 (1677).

alalagmos, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀλαλαγμός*: war-cry, cry of *alala* (1675 HOBBES, Tr. *Odyss.*, 299;—Tr. *Iliad*, 214).

1821 the *alalagmos* of the Roman legions: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 164 (1823).

alamande: Mod. Fr. See **allemande.**

alambiqué, *ppl.*: Fr.: over-refined, over-subtle; *lit.* 'distilled'. The Eng. *alembicated* is used, **1819**, by LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, I. i. 8, 'theories of alembicated refinement'.

1795 Lorenzo's [sonnets] are frequently more clear, less *alembiques*, and not inharmonious: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 549 (1820). **1885** in spite of a style that the French call *alambiqué*, in spite of tiresome double and treble distillations of phraseology, in spite of fatiguing moralities, gravities, and ponderosities, we have still been in communion with a high and commanding intellect: J. MORLEY, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, p. 243/2.

[Past part. of Fr. *alambiquer*, ='to distill as in an alembic'.]

alambre, *sb.*: Port.: 'amber'. Halliwell's *alabre*, which looks as if it might be for *alambre*, is a mistake for *calabre*.

1625 the *Alambic* [sic] in *Cambaia*...In *Cambaia* also is found plentie of the Stone Alambre: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 38. **1708** KERSEY.

[Port. *alambra*, fr. Arab. *al*, ='the', *'anbar*, ='ambergris'.]

***alameda**, *sb.*: Sp. See quotations.

1826 the row of poplars which shade this Almeida, or public walk: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 131. — As soon as the sun has set, the Almeida is crowded with people: *ib.*, p. 69. **1832** At the foot of the hill was an alameda, or public walk: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 117. **1883** The life was mainly divided between the balconies and the *alameda* or promenade: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 449.

[*Lit.* a place planted with the *alamo*, ='the poplar tree'.]

alamire: It.: *Mus.*: old name of two notes, namely, *A* next below, and *A* next above middle *C* in Guido Aretino's great scale.

bef. **1529** But *ire* and *venire*, | And solfa so alamyre: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 107, Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1843). **1597** The second tune is from *A la mi re* to *A re*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 251 (1771). **1609** In the first part set *A* Base; in the third *Dsolre*; in the fift *Alamire*: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 22. **1654** plaid her part so wel, that she run through all the keyes from *A-la-mi-re* to double Gammut: GAYTON, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 83. **1705** An Octave, from Are to Alamire: *Phil. Trans.*, XXV. 2080.

Variants, 16 c. *alamyre*, 17 c. *A lamire*.

[Composed of *A* used as the name of a note and *la*, *mi*, *re*, for which see **gamut.** The syllables indicated the position of the *A* in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th hexachords respectively (or in the 5th, 6th, and 7th) and also later their position in the scales of *C*, *F*, *G*, respectively; see the table of scales, DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 8.]

alamort: Eng. fr. Fr. See **à la mort.**

alapeen: Eng. fr. Syr. See **alepine.**

alaqueca, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-'aqīqa*, ='the cornelian'. See quotations.

1625 in *Zeilan* and in *Balagate*...they haue also the *Alaquera* [sic] or *Quequi*, which stayeth the issue of bloud presently: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 38. **1753** ALAQUECA, a medicinal stone brought from the Indies, in small glossy fragments: much praised by some for its efficacy in stopping hæmorrhages, when applied externally: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***alastor**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀλάστωρ*: an avenger. *Rare.*

1603 such Dæmons and curst fiends, whom we call *Alastoras* [Gk. acc. pl.]... The revengers of such enormities and crimes could not be forgotten: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1330.

ālaternus, alatern (⏑ ⏓ –), *sb.*: Low Lat.: name of a species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*).

1607 a tree called Alaternus, which never beareth fruit but only leaues: TOPSELL, *Four-footed Beasts*, 189 (1673). [N. E. D.] **1644** I was led to a pretty garden, planted with hedges of alaternus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1872). **1664** Sow *Alaternus* Seeds in *Cases*, or *open Beds*: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 193 (1729). **1673** hedges of Cypress, *Alaternus*, Laurel, Bay, *Phillyrea*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 364. **1767** you may transplant phillyreas, alaternus, yews, ever-green oaks: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 108 (1803).

alaventure: ? fr. Fr. *à l'aventure*: at adventure, *earlier* 'at aventure' (printed 'at a venture' *I Kings*, xxii. 34, SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, I. 1, 59), at random, at haphazard. *Obs., very Rare, Doubtful.*

1489 al dedes of bataylle ben doon at alaventure: CAXTON, *Fayt of Armes*, ch. xxiv. sig. E vi *r°*.

[Caxton's phrase may be for *at al aventure*, ='at all adventure', wrongly put for the simple *at aventure*.]

alba (comic for *albums*), used as pl. of **album** by the pedantic valet in C. Reade's *Christie Johnstone*.

albacore, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port.: name of a large species of tunny found in W. Indian seas, and of similar fish.

1579 the fish which is called *Albocore*, as big as a Salmon: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 100 (1599). **1600** *Albacoras* and *Bonitos*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 446. bef. **1613** The albacore that followeth night and day | The flying fish, and takes them for his prey: DENNYS, *Angling*, I. 166. [Davies] **1634** Tyrannicke Fishes, Dolphines, Bonetaes, and Albycores: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 26. **1665** Dolphins, Bonetaes, Albicores, Cavalloes, Porpice, &c.: *ib.* (3rd Ed.), p. 384 (1677). **1773** The heaviest and most vigorous fish, such as bonettas and albicores: COOK, *1st Voyage*, I. 98. abt. **1760** The Albacore is another fish of much the same kind as the Bonito: GROSE, *Voyage*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1772). **1845** the flying-fish,...with their devourers the bonitos and albicores: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 162 (and Ed.).

Variants, 16 c. *albocore*, 17 c.—19 c. *albecore*, *albicore*, 19 c. *albercore*.

[Sp. *albacora*, ='early fig' (fr. Arab. *al-bākūr*, ='early-ripe'), also 'a large tunny' (fr. Arab. *al-bakūra*), Port. *albacor*, Fr. *albicore*.]

albāta, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: German silver, white metal.

1848 The argentine and the albata did their best to look silvery: *Bachel. Albany*, 111. [N. E. D.]

[Fem. of *albātus*, past part. of Late Lat. *albāre*, ='to make white'. The Classical adj. *albātus* only='dressed in white' (*albus*).]

***albatross** (⏑ ⏓ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port., or Du. fr. Sp or Port. See **alcatras.**

1. a frigate-bird, *alcatras* (2).

1732 While the Albitrosse are setting and hatching their Young, their Heads change from Brown to Scarlet, and become Brown again afterwards: MORTIMER, in *Phil. Trans.*, XXXVII. 448. [N. E. D.] **1740** their bills are narrow like those of an Albitross: ANSON, *Voyage*, p. 68 (1756).

2. Eng. name of a family of petrels, the largest and best-known kind being the *Diomedea exulans*, the greatest of oceanic birds, of white color except the back of the wing, plentiful near the Cape of Good Hope. Grew, **1681**, calls it the *Man-of-War* bird. There is also a dark species *Diomedea fuliginosa*.

1672 We met with those feathered Harbingers of the Cape...Albetrosses...they haue great Bodies: FRYER, *E. Ind. & Persia*, 12 (1698). [Yule] **1697** They [sailors] have several other signes, whereby to know when they are near it, by the sea-fowl they meet at sea, especially the Algatrosses, a very large long-winged Bird: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, an. 1691, Vol. I. p. 531 (1699). **1726** We had not had the sight of one fish of any kind, since we were come Southward of the Streights of *Le Maire*, nor one sea-bird, except a disconsolate black Albitross, who accompanied us for several days: SHELVOCKE, *Voyage*, 72. [Yule] **1764** An albatrose, a sea-fowl, was shot off the *Cape of Good Hope*, which measured 17½ feet from wing to wing: IVES, *Voyage*, 5 (1773). [*ib.*] **1798** COLERIDGE, *Anc. Mar.*

albecore, albercore: Sp. or Port. See **albacore.**

albēdo, *sb.*: Lat.: *Astron.*: 'whiteness', the relative amount of solar light diffused from the surface of a luminous body belonging to the solar system.

1887 a paper on the appearance presented by the satellites of Jupiter during transit, with a photometric determination of their relative albedos: *Athenæum*, Nov. 26, p. 716/3.

***albergo, alberge**, *sb.*: It.: inn, **auberge**, *q.v.* Sometimes Anglicised as *alberg(e)*.

1615 We omit to speake of the great mens Serraglios...the Alberges of Janizaries, the several Seminaries of Spachies: SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33. [Davies] **1617** three houses like Colledges, called *Albergi*, for those that make long stay in the Citie: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 154. — I being lodged in the *Albergo* of the golden keyes...these *Albergi*: *ib.*, p. 155. **1639** They [the Hospitallers] were conveyed to their severall Alberges in Europe: FULLER, *Holy War*, Bk. v. ch. v. (1811). [Davies] **1673** The *Alberghi* or Halls of the eight several Nations...of the Order...These *Albergs* are most of them fair buildings like Colleges: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 303. **1826** I got a room at the *albergo*: *Rest. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 173. **1827** the Italian hotels...a few mongrel *alberghi* of intermediate rank: *English Fashionables Abroad*, Vol. I. p. 9. **1841** if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 375 (1885).

albicore: Fr. fr. Sp. or Port. See **albacore.**

albiness: Eng. See **albino.**

albino, *sb.* and *attrib.*: Port.

1. a human-being born with a deficiency or total lack of superficial coloring matter, having dead-white skin, whitish hair, and pink, weak eyes. Eng. *fem.* **albiness** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑).

[**1601** (Beton, *temp.* Alexander the Great,) affirmeth...That in Albanie there bee a sort of people borne with eies like owles whereof the sight is fire red; who from their childhood are grey headed, and can see better by night than day: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154.] **1777** Among the negroes of Africa, as well as the natives of the Indian islands, nature sometimes

produces a small number of individuals, with all the characteristic features and qualities of the white people of Darien. The former are called *Albinos* by the Portuguese, the latter *Kackerlakes* by the Dutch: W. ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 303 (1824). **1808** Her mother's first child, a girl, is also an albiness...the fifth, a boy, is an albino: T. S. TRAILL, *On Albinoes*, in *Phil. Trans.*, XIX. 85.

2. any abnormally white animal or plant.

1829 The elegant *albino* [antelope] now in the Tower was brought from Bombay by Capt. Dalrymple: *Tower Menagerie*, p. 196. **1884** the following albinos and white varieties of birds and animals...a black and white water rat, and two white and two steel colour moles...a perfectly white leveret: *Cambr. Chron.*

Albion, old name of Gt. Britain, perhaps derived from the white (Lat. *albus*) cliffs of Kent and Sussex.

abt. **1205** Albion hatte that lond: LAYAMON, *Brut*, l. 1243. **1387** Firste this ilond highte Albion, as it were the white lond, of white rokkes aboute the clyues of the see that were i-seie wide: TREVISA, Tr. *Higden's Polychr.*, Vol. II. p. 5. **1399** Albioun: CHAUCER, *To his Empty Purse*. Lenvoy. **1602** sole Monarch of all the *Albions* or great *Britaines* Isles: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 92. **1616** For now the Gospell, like the midday sunne, | Displaies his beames over all Albion: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 350, p. 14 (1871). bef. **1784** O Queen of Albion, queen of isles! COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 294 (1808).

[Lat. *Albion*, Gk. Ἀλονίων. Pliny, *N. H.*, Bk. IV. ch. xvi. 30, says Britain had this distinctive name when the British Isles were called collectively *Britanniae*.]

albitross, albetross. See **albatross.**

albo: Lat. See **album.**

albocore: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See **albacore.**

Alborak: Arab. *al-burāq*: name of the animal on which Mahomet rode up to heaven.

1615 BARAK, *Borak, Albarak*, or as the Greeks do write it Ελμπαράκ, *Elmparac*, was the beast which Mohammed rode vpon when he receiued his commission: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1819** the Prophet's ascent to the third heaven on the horse Borak, with a peacock's tail and a woman's face (I mean the horse): T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 197 (1820).

albricias, *sb. pl.*: Sp.: reward or largesse to the bringer of good news.

1667 Albricias, friend, for the good news I bring you: *Elvira*, ii. *init.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XV. p. 25 (1876). **1669** *Albricias*, Madam, for my good News: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 313 (1701). **1693** he presented it to the *Conde*, and expected, as the *Castilian* Phrase is, *Las Albricias*, a reward for bringing of good News: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 154, p. 147. **1696** *Albricias*, (*Spanish*) a word much used by *Spanish* Merchants, and signifying a reward of good news: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

[Port. *alviçaras* connects the word with Arab. *al-bishāra*, same sense.]

***albūgo,** *sb.*: Lat.: a disease of the eye in which a white speck forms on the **cornea**; also *obs.* for **albumen** meaning 'white of egg'.

1633 [Pride] is like the albugo, or white spot in the eye, which dimmeth our understanding: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, iii. 18 (1865). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***album,** **albo** (⌣ ⌣), *pl.* **albums,** *sb.*: Lat. (the form *albo* is abl. of *album*, neut. of *albus*, adj., = 'white').

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a white tablet on which the *prætor's* edicts and other public matters were published; hence, any official list.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. for *album amīcōrum* ('of friends'), a blank book for the collection of autographs, original compositions, &c.; see quotations.

1612 having at his coming out of Italy written in a German's book or *album amicorum*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 201 (1848). [**1642** Some [French people] do use to have a small leger booke fairely bound up...wherein when they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or pension with him any time they desire him to write his name, with some short sentence, which they call *The mot of remembrance*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869).] **1642** It is but a dull Dutch fashion, their *albus* [? *liber*, = 'book', suppressed] *amicorum*, to make "a dictionary of their friends names": T. FULLER, *Holy and Prof. State*, p. 151 (1841). **1647** *the best satisfaction I can give my self is to expunge him quite* ex albo amicorum, *to raze him out of the catalogue of* frends: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxvii. p. 389 (1678). **1651** it slept quietly among other sentences in this *Albo*: *Relig. Wotton.*, sig. c 11 *v°* (1685). — a merry definition of an Ambassadour... set down in his *Album of* Friends, after the *German* custom (*a white Paper-book used by the* Dutch *for such kind of Motto's*): *ib.*, sig. e 8 *v°*. **1707** a man of quality showed me, written in his *album*, that, &c.: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 547/2 (1869). **1748** you would do well to keep a blank paper book, which the Germans call an *Album*; and there, instead of desiring, as they do, every fool they meet with to scribble something, write down all these things: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 109, p. 237 (1774). **1832** stanzas...transcribed by Lord Byron...in an album: MOORE, *Life of Byron*, Vol. III. p. 245. **1840** his eldest daughter with her *album*...closed her album: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 7 (1865). **1850** painted pictures in her album: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 13 (1879). **1887** Mr. A. W. Franks...exhibited an *album amicorum* of Andrew Adam Hochstetter, 1688—91, containing autographs of Selden, Sir Isaac Newton...and other persons of note: *Athenæum*, Jan. 22, p. 132/2.

3. American for *visitors' book.*

4. a scrap book, a book for photographs, or any collections of card or paper.

5. an inscription of white letters.

1820 We observed this ridiculous album upon the ruins of the theatre [of a surname inscribed in white paint]: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 81.

[In *Daheim* a German suggests that the *album* of the Middle ages was the white side of the stout Spanish-Italian parchment used for **adversaria**; but any blank book is a 'white' book as contrasted with a printed book.]

album Graecum: Late Lat.: dried excrement of dogs, used as a drug for inflammation of the throat; *lit.* 'Greek white'.

1670 That *Album Græcum* was a Salve of my invention: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 16. **1709** that noble remedy which the apothecaries call *album Græcum*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Jan. 17, Wks., Vol. II. p. 82 (1854). **1738** ALBUM *Græcum*, dogs white dung, is a medicinal drug, in the present practice, used with honey, to cleanse and deterge, chiefly in inflammations of the throat: and that principally outwardly, as a plaister: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

albūmen, *sb.*: Lat.: white of egg; also a name of the nitrogenous *Chemical* substances *albūmins* (of which white of egg is the purest form known, and *serum* another form), constituents of animal and vegetable tissues and fluids; *Bot.* the nutritive substance about the embryo of many seeds.

1599 Take...the Albumen of 4 Egges: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic*, 52/1. [N. E. D.] **1667** the Leaves being formed out of the substance of the Root, as a Chick out of the *Albumen*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 25, p. 457. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1887** He held that...nitrogenous bodies, like albumen, were true flesh formers: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, p. 300/1.

alburnum, *sb.*: Lat.: sap-wood, the whiter, softer wood of exogenous trees, between the inner bark and the heart-wood.

[**1601** In most trees next to the skin lieth the fat: this is nought else but that white sap, which of the colour [*albus*] is called in Latin Alburnum: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. VI. ch. 38, Vol. I. p. 486.] **1791** Sap-wood or alburnum: E. DARWIN, *Bot. Gard.*, I. 96. [N. E. D.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* bef. **1852** To...strip off its dark bark in two half cylinders. These...bound firmly together with withes made of the alburnum, formed a rough sort of tubular coffin: COL. KANE, in *The Mormons*, 191 (3rd Ed.).

Alcaaba: Arab. See **Caaba.**

alcade: Sp. See **alcalde.**

alcaic (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Alcaïcus.*

1. *adj.*: pertaining to the Greek poet Alcaeus (Ἀλκαῖος) or to metres ascribed to or invented by him.

bef. **1637** take th' Alcaick lute: B. JONSON, *To Himself.* [J.] **1696** *Alcaic Verse*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1738** Nor must I forget thanking you for your little Alcaic fragment: WEST, in Gray's *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1819). **1797** *Alcaic Ode*: *Encyc. Brit.* **1886** On the alcaic metre Mr. Roby refers to his *School Gr.*: MAVOR, *Eng. Metre*, vii. p. 123.

2. *sb.* (generally *pl.*): a metre, verse, or strophe named from Alcaeus, an ode in such a metre.

1630 if a Poet should examine thee | Of Numbers, Figures, Trimeters, Alchaicks, | Hexameters...Allegories and Allusions: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Oo 5 *v°*/1. **1797** four verses, the two first of which are always Alcaics of the first kind;...the fourth verse is an Alcaic of the second kind: *Encyc. Brit.* **1854** Jolly verses! Haven't I translated them into Alcaics? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 194 (1879). **1886** This [metre] serves to render alike alcaics, sapphics, asclepiads of several kinds: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 487/1. **1886** I think I have now noticed all the metres which occur in Tennyson except his alcaics: MAVOR, *Eng. Metre*, vii. p. 122.

alcaiceria, *sb.*: Sp.: market-place for raw silk, bazaar.

1629 [See **alcazar**]. **1662** a great square arched Building, called *Kaiserie*, where are sold all the precious Commodities of the Country: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, v. p. 178 (1669). **1829** its alcayceria or bazar, crowded with silks and cloth of silver and gold, with jewels and precious stones: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. ii. p. 26 (1850).

Variants, *kaiserie*, *alcayceria*, *alcazar* (by confusion with that totally distinct word).

[From *al-qaiṣārīya*, = 'a bazaar', fr. Gk. καισαρεία, = 'hall of Caesar', *i. e.* 'privileged'.]

alcaide: Sp. See **alcayde.**

***alcalde, alcade** (⌣ ⏑), *sb.*: Sp.: chief magistrate of a town.

abt. **1565** the sixteenth [we had sight] of an Island, called Margarita, where we were entertayned by the Alcalde: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*,

p. 25 (1878). **1600** the kings *Alcalde mayór* or chiefe Justice: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 390. — the *Alcalde*: *ib.*, p. 507. **1612** There is a Regent, sixe Councellors and foure Alcaldes, or Provosts, they take knowledge of suites both civill and criminal: E. GRIMESTONE, Tr. *Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, p. 1339. **1620** The Alcalde or Chief Justice, would have had me along with him to the Town-Jayl: W. LITHGOW, *Racking at Malaga*, p. 196 (Repr. in *Harl. Misc.*, 1732). **1625** In them are the Kings Counsellers, to whom both Ciuill & Criminall Causes are committed; but with appellation in Ciuill Cases to the *Oydors*, (certaine Commissioners) and in Criminall to the *Alcalds*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 83. **1673** The chief Officer in each town to determine all civil and criminal causes is the *Alcalda*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 490. **1696** *Alcalde*, (*Span.*) the Sheriff or Officer of a town, whose Office is to weigh Bread and other Provisions: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1753** ALCAID, (*Cycl.*) in matters of policy, an officer of justice among the Moors, Spaniards and Portuguese. The word is also written *Alcade*, *Alcalde* and *Alcayd*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1846** Captain Turner was sent to the village to inform the alcalde that the colonel wished to see him and the head men of the town: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 26 (1848). ***1875** a squadron of Hussars...escorted the Alcalde and civil officers to the scene of action to open the Fair: *Times*, Murcian Fair, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.]

[From Arab. *al-qādī*, ='the judge' (**cadi**, *q. v.*). The form *alcade* is Fr. fr. Sp. *alcalde*. Chambers, in the above quotation, and 1738, *s. v. alcalde*, confuses *alcalde* with *alcayde*.]

alcali. See **alkali.**

***alcanna, alcana,** *sb.*: Arab. or It. fr. Arab.: an oriental shrub, the young shoots and leaves of which are used by Eastern nations to dye parts of the body (see **henna**), the Egyptian privet, *Lawsonia inermis*, Order *Lythraceae*.

1616 there is a certaine tree called *Alchan*, by the *Arabs*: the leaues thereof being dried and reduced into powder, do die reddish yellow...The women with it doe die their haire and nailes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 137. **1646** that Alcanna being green, will suddenly infect the nails and other parts with a durable red: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 314 (1686). **1665** They paint their nails and hands with *Alcanna* or *Chan-powder* into a red or tawny colour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 297 (1677).

[From Arab. *al-hinnā*, ='the henna shrub', or fr. It. *alcanna*, not fr. Sp. *alheña*.]

alcarraza, *sb.*: Sp.: a porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

1801 There is a kind of earthen vessels, called *Alcarrezes*, used in Spain for cooling the water intended to be drunk: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., *s.v. Pottery*. **1818** The Moors introduced into Spain a sort of unglazed earthen jugs named... *alcarrazas*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., III. 257.

[Arab. *al-karrāz*, ='the narrow-mouthed cruise'.]

alcatifa, *sb.*: Port. or Arab. See quotations. Anglicised as *alcatif*, perhaps through Du. *alcatief, alcatijven* (pl.) or Fr. *alcatif*.

1598 Out of the countrey named *Coracone* and *Dias*, and other places, [come] great store of rich Tapestrie & Couerlets which are called *Alcatiffas*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. 6, p. 15/1. — They make likewise many carpets called *Alcatiffas*: *ib.*, p. 19/1. **1662** cover'd with the richest Tapistry, or Alcatifs of *Persia*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 28 (1669).

[Arab. *al*, ='the', *qaṭīfa*, ='carpet', or 'coverlet with a long pile'.]

alcatras, -z, -sh, -ce, *sb.*: Sp. or Port.: a sea-bird.

1. a large web-footed bird of Order *Steganopodes*, as a pelican, or a cormorant (Fam. *Pelecanidae*), or a gannet (Fam. *Sulidae*), or even a gull or sea-mew (Fam. *Laridae*, Order *Gaviae*).

1555 In these regions there are likewise found certeyn foules or byrdes which the Indians caule *Alcatras*. These are much bygger than geese. The greatest parte of theyr fethers are of russet coloure, and in sume partes yelowe. Theyr bylles or beakes are of two spannes in length and verye large neare to the heade and growynge smaule towarde the poynte...lyke a foule called by Flemings *Haina*: R. EDEN, Tr. *Oviedo's Summarie*, p. 191 *v°*. abt. **1565** sea birds as we call them Ganets, but by the Portingals also called Alcatrarses: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 15 (1878). **1600** certaine ships...carrying on their prowes the pictures of certaine birds called *Alcatrarzi*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 16. — They sawe shippes on the sea coast, which bare Alcatrarzes or Pellicanes of golde and siluer in their prows: *ib.*, p. 381. **1625** a grey fowle, the Pinions whereof are blacke, which the *Portugals* call *Alcatrasses*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 276.

2. name given by English to the frigate-bird or man-of-war-bird of the same order as the pelican (Fam. *Frigatidae*).

1593–1622 The alcatrace is a sea-fowle different to all that I have seene, either on the land or in the see. His head like to the head of a gull, but his bill like unto a snytes bill, somewhat shorter and in all places alike. He is almost like a heronshaw...He is all blacke of the colour of a crow...He soareth the highest of any fowle I have seene: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § xix. p. 153 (1878). **1604** Most like to that sharpe-sighted Alcatras, That beates the aire above the liquid Glasse: DRAYTON, *Owle*, 549. [N. E. D.] **1625** The other foule called *Alcatrarsi* is a kind of Hawlke that liueth by fishing: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 132. **1665** Pellican, Ostrich, Pintados, Altatraces, Vultures, Eagles, Cranes, and Cormorants: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677).

3. the **albatross** (*q. v.*).

1598 some birds which they call Alcatraces: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 248 (1885).

[Orig. meaning *pelican*, applied by voyagers to sundry large sea-birds of at least three distinct orders. According to Devic Port. *alcatraz* is a variation of Port. *alcatruz*, ='a pelican', sometimes 'a gannet', orig. 'a bucket' of a *noria* or water-wheel for irrigation, Sp. *alcaduz* and *arcaduz*, fr. Arab. *al-qādūs*, which in turn is Gk. κάδος. The Arabs now call the pelican *saqqā*, ='water carrier', from the idea that it carries water in the pouch of its great beak. *Alcatras* was changed in Dutch or English to *albitros(se)* (in Eng. 17 c. *algatross*), *albetross*, **albatross**, and applied to *Diomedeae*, very large sea-birds allied to petrels (order *Tubinares*).]

alcavāla, *sb.*: Sp.: an *ad valorem* (*q. v.*) duty of ten per cent. or more formerly charged in Spain and its colonies on all transfers of property.

1594 And yet pay they [Naples, Sicily, Milan] no one penny of that ancient great imposition used in Spaine, called the *Alcavalla*, which is the tenth penny of al that is bought and sold: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. II. ch. ix. p. 108. **1598** there is in the foresayd kingdomes of Castile an old rent of the crowne, instituted by ancient kinges called *Alcavalla* conteyning a certayne tribute upon things that are solde and bought: — *Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word*, Pt. VIII. p. 115. **1598** Of all goods, marchandises...it is the custome in Spaine to pay the tenth pennie to the King...this tenth pennie is called Alcaval: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. IV. p. 452/1. **1612** His intent was to demand the subsidie called *Alcavala* throughout the whole realme: E. GRIMESTONE, Tr. *Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XIV. p. 526. **1846** The alcavalas of the grandmasterships of the military orders: PRESCOTT, *Ferd. & Isab.*, III. xvi. 167. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 16 c. *alcavalla, alcaval*.

[Sp. *alcabāla, alcavāla*. Low Lat. same forms (see Du Cange, who refers its institution to Alphonso XI., 1342) fr. Arab. *al-qabālah*, ='the impost'. Not connected with A. S. *gafol*, ='tribute', but probably, as Dozy argues, with Eng. *gabel, gavel*, ='toll, custom', Fr. *gabelle*, ='tax, salt-tax', Sp. *gabela*, ='excise'.]

alcayceria: Sp. See **alcaiceria.**

***alcayde, alcaid,** *sb.*: Sp.: governor of a fortress or prison, governor.

1599 The *alcaide* or gouernour: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 189. — an *Alcayde*: *ib.*, p. 65. **1600** a certaine Alchaide in Tigumedet: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 368. **1612** That within certaine dayes after the conclusion of the treaty, King *Mahomet* the little, or his Alcaydes, should deliver up the Fortresse of *Alhambra*: E. GRIMESTONE, Tr. *Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XXIII. p. 940. **1625** the *Alkaide*, or gouernour came aboord our ship: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 88. — an *Alkeid*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853. — the *Alcayda*: *ib.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 247. **1672** And faithful *Selin* for *Alcade* I chuse: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 409 (1701). **1673** In *Castile, Granada, &c.* the greater Cities have a *Corregidore*, and the lesser an *Alcayde*, who administers justice: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 683. **1716** several of his Alcaydes, or governors of provinces: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 436 (1856). **1818** a native Indian rises by low arts to petty power, and becomes the alcade, the magistrate, or loyal man of the colonial government: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 136 (1819). **1832** she was the daughter of the alcayde of a frontier fortress: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 273.

[Old Sp. *alcayde*, Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Arab. *al-qā'id*, ='the leader'.]

***alcazar,** *sb.*: Sp.: a palace, fortress; *also* (rarely) a bourse, exchange, bazaar, by confusion with **alcaiceria.**

1615 ALCASAR, *Alkasar*, The palace, the kings house: There are diuerse places of this name in Africa: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1629** Their *Alcasar* or *Burse* is walled about: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 873 (1884). **1830** A meeting is held at the Alcasar every Saturday: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 308 (2nd Ed.). **1832** nor is there a ruined alcazar in a city but has its golden tradition: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 163.

[Arab. *al-qaṣr*, fr. Lat. *castrum*, ='fortified camp'.]

alcazava, -aba, *sb.*: Arab. *al-qaṣaba*: fortress.

1594 I saw the same come into the *Alcasaua* with mine owne eies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1599). **1829** near the sea, on a high mound, stood the Alcazaba or citadel: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. liii. p. 303 (1850).

alcē, alcēs, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄλκη: an elk; also, as in Phillips, Pliny's *achlis* of Scandinavia said to have no joints in its legs (Holland's 'machlis'), which however may be, as in Phillips (1678), the elk, though Pliny makes it distinct.

1540 he hunted the hart, and the bestes named Alces: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 49 *v°*. **1601** a certaine beaste, called the Alce, very like to an horse, but that his eares are longer: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 200. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

alchan: Arab. See **alcanna, khan.**

***alchemist** (ˌ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a student of alchemy, one who experiments on metals, a professed adept at difficult transmutations of substances. See **chemist.**

1527 wayes out of nombre wherof the alkemystes aparte can testyfye: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. sig. a i *v°*/2. **1563** let it remayne in the warme water (the Alchimistes call it *Balneum Mariæ*) a whole daye: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 20 *v°*. **1577** it is not in vain that the Alquimistes doeth saie, that the matter of the Gold, is the Quickesiluer, and the Sulphur: that is to saie, the Quicksiluer the matter, and the Sulphur the former, and maker: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 30 *v°*. **1580** a greate Alcumiste: — *Joyfull Newes, &c.*, fol. 117 *v°*. **1595** To solemnize this day the glorious sun | Stays in his course and plays the alchemist, | Turning with splendour of his precious eye | The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold: SHAKS., *K. John*, iii. 1, 78. **1602** all...right Alchumists, that is, *sance peeres in all things are the fathers of the society*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 16. **1667** nor wonder, if by fire | Of sooty coal th' empyric alchemist | Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, | Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold, | As from the mine: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 440.

[From Old Fr. *alkemiste, alquemiste* (fr. Late Lat. *alchymista*), for *alchimister*, the earlier adaptation of the same Fr. word. For the etym. of *alchemy*, see **chemist** and **elixir.**]

Alchochoden, Alcohoden, *sb.*: Arab. fr. Pers.: *Astrol.*

1615 [See **almuten**]. **1652** *the true* Alchochodon, *or* Giver of Years: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. B 1 *v°*. **1819** ALCOHODEN, an Arabic name for the Hyleg: J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.*

[*Alcocoden* (Bonatti, *Liber Introduct.*, Basil., 1550: see Z D M G, XVIII. 194)=Pers. *kad-khodā*,='house-lord', 'lord of the mansion', with Arab. *al*,='the', prefixed and quasi-Latino-Gk. acc. termination.]

Alcīdes: Lat. fr. Gk.: patronymic of **Hercules**, *q. v.*, fr. the name of his mother's husband's father, Alcaeus ('Αλκαῖος).

1589 as if another *Alcides* (the arme-strong darling of the doubled night) by wrastling with snakes in his swadling cloutes, should prophecie to the world the approaching wonders of his prowesse: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 56 (1880). **1590** Hang up your weapons on Alcides' post(s) [Pillars of Hercules]: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, v. ii. p. 38/1 (1858). **1830** like another Alcides, one of the party throws it [a lion's skin] over his shoulders: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 133 (2nd Ed.).

Alcina, a fairy of Italian romance, in Bojardo's and Ariosto's poems.

1814 The scene, though pleasing, was not quite equal to the gardens of Alcina: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 97.

Alcinous: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αλκίνοος: king of the Phaeacians, whose gardens are celebrated in Homer's *Odyssey*.

1667 Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd | Or of reviv'd Adonis, or renown'd | Alcinous: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 441 (1770).

alcion. See **halcyon.**

Alcocoden, Alcohoden: Pers. See **Alchochoden.**

***alcohol** (ˌ ˘ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. a mineral powder, used in the East to stain the eyelids, consisting of antimony or trisulphide (sulphuret) of antimony or of galena. See **kohl.**

1543 brayed fynely, vnto the lykenes of alchoholl: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liii *v°*/1. **1615** they put betweene the eyelids and the eye a certaine blacke powder with a fine long pensil, made of a minerall brought from the kingdome of *Fez*, and called *Alcohole*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 67 (1632). **1665** Their Eye-lids are coloured cole-black with...that mineral Alcohole which ...the *Medes* used to paint their Faces with: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 300 (1677).

2. fine powder produced by trituration or sublimation.

1605 If this glasse be made most thinne in alchool: TIMME, *Quersit.*, I. xvi. 83. [N. E. D.] **1738** *Alcohol* is sometimes also used for a very fine impalpable powder: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

3. the result of distillation (as if the sublimation of a fluid); *esp.* of the distillation of wine, *i.e.* spirits of wine, hence the spirit or intoxicating principle contained in wine and other fermented liquors. In Organic Chemistry the name is extended to compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, similar to anhydrous spirits of wine, C_2H_6O, called ethyl-alcohol or (absolute) alcohol.

1672 Assisted by the *Alcool* of Wine: *Phil. Trans.*, VII. 5059. [N. E. D.] **1678** *Alcoholization*...in Liquids, is the depriving of *Alcohols* or Spirits of their flegm or waterish part: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** ALCOHOL, or ALKOOL, in chymistry, an Arabic term, chiefly understood of the purest spirit of wine, raised, or rectified by repeated distillations to its utmost subtility, and perfection; so that if fire be set thereto, it burns wholly away, without leaving the least phlegm or fæces behind: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1753** ALCOHOL is also used, by modern chemists, for any fine highly rectified spirit: *ib.*, Suppl. **1869** hydrocarbons, alcohols, acids, &c.: WATTS, *Dict. Chem.*, VI. 193. **1873** Alcohol can be built up artificially from its elements: WILLIAMSON, *Chem.*, § 227. **1883** Bibulants will even buy alcohol, dilute it and drink it: *Boston Herald.*

3 *a*. *Metaph.* quintessence, essence, essential spirit.

1830 Intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism: COLERIDGE, *Lect. Shaks.*, II. 117. [N. E. D.]

3 *b*. *loosely*, strong drink, spirituous liquor.

1818 He...bolted the alcohol, to use the learned phrase, and withdrew: SCOTT, *Hrt. Midl.*, xxviii.

[Late Lat. *alcohol*, fr. Arab. *al-kohl*,='the stibium'.]

alconde, *sb.*: Sp.: for *conde*, Sp.,='count', 'earl', with *al*, Arab.,='the', prefixed. *Obs.*, *Rare.*

abt. **1486** Prouves of Knighthode done before alcondis in honour of renowne: *Bk. St. Albans Heraldry* (Dallaway, App. 71). [N. E. D.]

***Alcoran**[1] (ˌ ˘ ˌ), *sb.*: Arab.: 'the reading', the sacred book of the Mohammedans, the **Koran**, *q. v.*; a copy of the said book; also *Metaph.* Hence, *alcoran(n)ish, alcoranist, alcoranic.*

abt. **1386** The mooder of the Sowdan...seyde...The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron | Yeuen by goddes message [*v.l.* messager] Makomete: CHAUCER, *Man of Lavv's Tale*, 332. abt. **1400** Now because that I have spoken of Sarazines and of here Contree, now 3if 3ee wil knowe a party of here Lawe and of here Beleve, I schalle telle 3ou, afftre that here Book, that is clept Alkaron, tellethe: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xii. p. 131 (1839). — the Alkaron seythe also of the day of Doom, how God schal come to deme alle maner of folk: *ib.*, p. 133. **1560** whatever assurance the papists have for their religion, the same has the Turk for the maintenance of the Alcarone: KIRK, in Burnet's *Hist. Ref.*, VI. 532 (Pocock). **1593** The Iewes *Thalmud*, the next neighbour to the Turkes *Alcoran*: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, Wks., II. 148 (Grosart). **1598** the great Turkes...by their law of *Alkaron*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 348. **1599** the captaine taking the *Alcaron* out of the chest: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 212. **1615** ALFVRKAN, *Alphorkan, Furkan, Forchan*, the booke of the Law of Mohammed, that is the same that Alkoran is: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1616** soule-profaning Turkish Alcheron: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 188, p. 9 (1871). **1625** the *Kuravvn*, that is, the *Alcoran*, (as wee call it): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1607. **1630** His *Alkaron*, his *Moskyes* are whim-whams, False bugbeare bables: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 6 *v°*/2. **1644** that policie wherewith the Turk upholds his *Alcoran* by the prohibition of Printing: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 66 (1868). **1646** *Mahomet*, who us'd to preach this Doctrine *That there was a Devill in every berry of the grape*, and therefore absolutely interdicted the use of wine in his *Alchoran*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 129. **1672** Swear on the *Alcoran* your Cause is right: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 460 (1701). **1679** *As* Mahomet (*your Chief*) *began* | *To mix them in the* Alchoran: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 141. **1684** the *Al-couran*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 235. **1712** the Grand Signior, who is obliged, by an express Command in the Alcoran, to learn and practise some Handycraft Trade: *Spectator*, No. 353, Apr. 16, p. 516/1 (Morley). **1742** The Alcoran hath few or no express cases, or rules, such as, being plain and direct, deserve to be termed laws: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 386 (1826). **1780** ancient Alcorans could not foresee modern contingencies: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858). **1788** the cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma*: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. 73/1. **1829** would you call him Christian, when you knew that he still made the Alcoran the guide of his conduct: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. V. p. 356/2. **1830** The sole guide of law and interpretation being the Alcoran: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 318 (2nd Ed.).

1550 The Alcaron of the Barefote Friers: E. ALBERUS, Title. bef. **1658** These Orders were generally enjoyned by our English *Mahomet*, through all the Provinces of his Conquest, and were framed according to the Law of his bloody *Alchoran*: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 457 (1687). —A *Text* on which we find no Gloss at all | But in the *Alcoran* of Gold-smiths Hall! *ib.*, p. 232.

1665 The Carcasses of some Alchoranish Doctors: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 129 (1677). **1753** The Persians are generally alkoranists, as admitting the alcoran only for their rule of faith: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

alcoran[2], *sb.*: Pers. fr. Arab. See quotations.

1625 *These frames doe the* Arabians *and* Persians *in their owne language, call* Chilminara: *which is as much as if you should say in* Spanish, Quarenta columnas, *or* Alcoranes: *for so they call those high narrow steeples, which the* Arabians *haue in their Mesquites*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1533. **1665** one [tower] is square above fifty foot high in the body,...and above, spiring in two slender but aspiring *Alcoranes* of wood, being round and coupled at the top, garnished with great art and cost, very near as high as *Pauls* in *London*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 129 (1677). — the *Alcoranes, i.e.* high slender Turrets which the *Mahometans* usually erect for use and ornament near their *Mesquits*, they term these *Minars, i.e. Towers*: *ib.*, p. 142. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[Quite distinct from **Alcoran**[1], perhaps *al-qorūn*, ='the horns', or *al-qirān*, ='the vertices'.]

alcornoco, alcornoque, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *alcornoque*: 'cork-oak', the young bark of which is used in tanning; also, in commerce, the name of various S. American trees having similar bark. Sometimes used for the bark itself, and once at least (perhaps owing to a false connection of *alcorn-* with *acorn*) for the acorn of the cork-oak (*Quercus suber*).

1625 certaine knops like vnto *Alcornoques* or Acornes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1695. **1866** *Alcornoco* or *Alcornoque* Bark, the bark of several species of *Byrsonima*; the Alcornoque of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree: *Treas. Bot.*, 35. [N. E. D.]

alcorza, *sb.*: Sp. (Arab. *al-qorça*): a kind of pastry or sweetmeat.

1616 All the deare secrets, to know how to make | *Pastillos* of the *Dutchesse* of *Braganza*, | *Coquettas, Almoianana's, Mantecada's*, | *Alcoreas, Mustaccioli*;

or say it were | The *Peladore* of *Isabella*, or *balls* | Against the itch, or *aqua nanfa*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631—40).

alcyon: Gk. See **halcyon.**

aldea, aldee, dea, *sb.*: Port. and Sp. fr. Arab. *al-ḍai'a*: village, hamlet.

1625 the Gouernour appointed them a more conuenient place at a small *Aldea* two Course off...Neare this Village...lieth a small *Aldea* on the Riuers banke very pleasant: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 423. — *Candere*, a roguish dirtie *Aldea*: *ib.*, p. 429. — lodged neere vnto a *Dea* called *Malgec*: *ib.*, p. 522. **1780** The Coast between these is filled with Aldees, or villages of the Indians: DUNN, *New Directory*, 110 (5th Ed.). [Yule] **1864** towards the aldeia or Indian part of the town: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. viii. p. 209. — the town and the aldeia or village: *ib.*, ch. vi. p. 148.

***Aldus** Manutius, a celebrated printer of Venice of the 16 c. (d. 1515) whose editions (*Aldine*) are highly prized. Hence, owing to Pickering's application of the term *Aldine* to his own imitations of Aldus' small handy volumes, other publishers have called neat handy volumes *Aldine*.

1819 at a loss for the verse and chapter whence my epigram is taken. I am sorry I have not my Aldus with me, that I might satisfy your curiosity: Tr. *West*, in Gray's *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 26. **1850** In this were displayed black-letter volumes and books in the clear pale types of Aldus and Elzevir: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879).

alea belli incerta, *phr.*: Lat.: the hazard (*lit.* 'die') of war (is) uncertain.

1659 N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 233/1 (1865).

Alectō, Allectō: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αληκτώ: 'the ceaseless'; one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erīnyes, the avenging powers of Greek Mythology. Cf. VIRG., *Aen.*, VII. 323 ff.

1584 Such false dissembling men, stoong with *Alectos* dart: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 50 (1880). abt. **1591** Fiery mind inflam'd with a look, enrag'd as Alecto: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 309/2, l. 18 (1861). **1597** Rouse up revenge from ebon den with fell Alecto's snake: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 5, 39.

Alectryōn: Gk. *ἀλεκτρυών*: a cock. *Gk. Mythol.*: a youth who was changed into a cock.

1873 The crowing cock, The Alectryon of the farmyard and the flock: LONGFELLOW, *Emma & Eginh.*, 110. [N. E. D.]

alegarto, alegator: Sp. See **alligator.**

Aleikoum: Arab. See **Salaam aleikoum.**

alemort: Eng. fr. Fr. See **à la mort.**

aleph, *sb.*: Heb. *ālēf*: the first letter of Semitic alphabets, whence Gk. *ἄλφα*, *alpha*; the word means 'ox'. In Arabic the corresponding letter is *alif*.

1665 *Rabbi Elias*...from the first verse of the first chapter of *Genesis* where the letter *Aleph* is six times found, cabalistically concludes that the World shall endure just six thousand years, *Aleph* in computation standing for a thousand: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 123 (1677). **1839** a young lady with...a figure like the letter Alif: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 138.

alepine, alapeen, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Syr.: a mixed stuff of wool and silk or of cotton and mohair, named from Aleppo, whence the adj. *Alepine*, HAKLUYT, *Voy.*, Vol. II. i. p. 272. For the sb. use cf. *Ormuzenes*, *ib.*, ix. p. 1432.

1753 To 18 yds. white Allapeen, 2*s.*: Mr. Honner's *Ledger*, in J. Forster's *Life of Goldsmith*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 38 (1876).

alerce, *sb.*: Sp.: larch, applied to an American species of pine akin to the European larch. Properly 'cedar', Arab. *al-arza*.

1845 On the higher parts, brushwood takes the place of larger trees, with here and there a red cedar or an alerce pine: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiii. p. 281 (2nd Ed.). — a troop of fine mules bringing alerce-planks and corn from the southern plains: *ib.*, ch. xiv. p. 298.

alert (= ⏑): Eng. fr. It. and Fr.

1. **adv.*: on the watch.

1598 *Alerta*, an Italian word, vsed vnto the souldiers, when there is any suspition of the enemy, and signifieth to be watchfull, carefull, and ready: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1618** The prince finding his rutters alert (as the Italians say): R. WILLIAMS, *Act. Low Countr.*, p. 27. [T.]

2. *adj.*: active, observant, brisk, ready for action.

1712 I saw an *alerte* young Fellow: *Spectator*, No. 403, June 12, p. 584/1 (Morley). bef. **1782** th' alert | And nimble motion of those restless joints: COWPER, *Task*, Bk. III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 95 (1808).

3. *sb.*: *Mil.* a call to look out for an attack, and in adverbial phr. 'on the alert' (=on the 'on the *erta*').

1796 The troops were...kept constantly on the Alerte: *Campaigns*, 1793—4, II. vi. 31. [N. E. D.] **1803** I am glad to find that you have given the Enemy an Alert: WELLINGTON, in Gurwood's *Desp.*, II. 286. [N. E. D.] **1819** with a race like the Mamiukes, whose chiefs, as well as meanest individuals, were always required to be on the alert, and ready alike for attack: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1820). **1874** A mind ever on the alert for novelty of study and treatment: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, IV. 71.

[From It. *all' erta*,='on the watch' (-tower), whence Fr. *alerte*.]

Alexander[1] (⏑ = ⏑ =): Eng. fr. Lat. (fr. Gk. 'Αλέξανδρος, ='defending-men'): Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, B.C. 336—323, who utterly overthrew the Persian Empire B.C. 333—330; representative of conquest and the highest sovereignty. He died aged 32.

abt. **1520** With grace endued in freedom as Alexander: *Calisto and Melibaea*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1876). abt. **1582** A great *Alexander*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 154 (1880). **1599** Fathers, that, like so many Alexanders, | Have.. fought: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 1, 19. **1621** another Hector, an Alexander, a goodly man, a demi-god: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 441 (1827). **1663** The whole world was not half so wide | To *Alexander*, when he cri'd [because no empires were left for him to conquer]: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 240. **1714** the poor Ambition of a *Cæsar* or an *Alexander*: *Spectator*, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856/2 (Morley).

Alexander[2], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: short for **bord d'Alexandre** (*q.v.*), striped silk from Alexandria.

Alexander(s), alysaunder, *sb.*: fr. Mediaeval Lat. *Petroselinum Alexandrinum* (or *Macedonicum*), name of horse-parsley, *Smyrnium olusatrum*, of the order *Apiaceae*, formerly used instead of celery. Evidently named after **Alexander**[1].

abt. **1300** With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys: In Wright's *Lyric P.*, v. 26. [N. E. D.] **1440** Alysaunder, herbe, or stanmarche, *Macedonia*: *Prompt. Parv.* ?**1540** Take Hilworte, Alysaunder, Persly, Louage, red Fenel: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. 1 *ro*. **1578** *Hipposelinum agreste*, that is wilde Alexander: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. v. ch. xlix. p. 613. **1664** Sow also... *Sellery*, *Smallage*, *Alisanders*, &c.: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 195 (1729). **1767** *Alexanders*, a sallad and culinary herb of biennial growth, with stalky trifoliate leaves, not now in much request: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 649/1 (1803).

Variants, *alexandre*, *alisaundre*, *alysaunder*, *allis-*, *alys-*, *ales-*, *alis-*, *ander(s)*.

Alexander's foot, old name of Pellitory of Spain.

1597 In French *Pied d Alexandre*, that is to saie, *Pes Alexandrinus*, or Alexanders foote: GERARD, *Herball*, 619. [N. E. D.] **1678** *Alexander's Foot*, a Plant, whose root resembles a foot: PHILLIPS.

Alexandrian: Alexandrine (*q.v.*); also Bot. *Alexandrian laurel*, unscientific popular name of *Ruscus racemosus*, a plant of the lily family.

1664 *Jacobæa Marina*, *Alexandrian Laurel*, *Oleanders*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). **1738** Chapman's translation of Homer consists wholly of *Alexandrians*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1753** He had been deceived in supposing the alexandrian verses to have corresponded to the ancient heroics: *ib.*, Suppl. **1797** ALEXANDRIAN, or *Alexandrine*, in poetry, a kind of verse consisting of twelve, or of twelve and thirteen syllables alternately: *Encyc. Brit.*

Alexandrine (⏑ = ⏑ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *adj.*: applied to verses of six iambics, such as French heroic verses and the last line of the Spenserian stanza.

1589 verses *Alexandrins*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xix. p. 57 (1868).

2. *sb.*: an Alexandrine line or verse.

1667 *they write in Alexandrins or Verses of six feet*: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 6 *ro*. **1709** A needless Alexandrine ends the song, | That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along: POPE, *Critic.*, 356, Wks., Vol. I. p. 129 (1757). **1738** ALEXANDRIN, or ALEXANDRIAN, in poetry, the name of a kind of verse, which consists of twelve, and thirteen syllables, alternately; the rest, or pause being always on the sixth syllable: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1825** I like these rattling rolling Alexandrines: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxvi. p. 104/2 (1868).

[Either from Alexander the Great on whom several early French poets wrote in this metre, or from one of these poets, Alexandre Paris.]

alexicacon, -kakon, *sb.*: Gk.: warding off evil, a preservative against evil, a panacea.

1657 those wise physicians, who giving *αλεξικακα*, do not only expel the poison, but strengthen the stomach: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 98 (1872).

[Gk. *ἀλεξίκακον*, neut. of adj. *-κακος*.]

alexipharmacon, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀλεξιφάρμακον*: 'keeping off poison'; an antidote, a counter-poison. Anglicised as *alexipharmac*, and the corrupted form *alexipharmic*.

1563 any medicine or alexipharmacon against venome: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 4 *vo*.— giue the pacient some antidotum or Alexipharmacum, agaynste venome bothe inwardly and outwardly:—*Enchirid.*, fol. 8 *vo*. **1639** let a good *Alexipharmacon* or *Preservative* against poyson bee given the sicke: J. WOODALL, *Surg. Mate*, p. 95. **1654** any medicine or *Alexipharmacon* against venom: R. T., *Descript. of Little-World*, p. 56. **1880** A quack doctor Buona fede Vitali, who, after wandering through Asia, had made his fortune in Italy by the *alexipharmacon* which he sold in the streets: VERNON LEE, *18th Cent. in Italy*, ch. vi. p. 251.

alexitērium, *pl.* **alexitēria**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀλεξητήριον*: a safeguard, protection (against contagion or poison).

1671 Alexipharmaks, called also Alexiteria, are such as resist poison: SALMON, *Syn. Med.*, III. xvi. 366. **1684** No Alexiterium for a pestilential poison: Tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.*, VI. 211. [N. E. D.]

***alfalfa**, *sb.*: Sp.: name of a kind of lucern; used almost exclusively in, or in reference to, the United States.

1845 all below is of as bright a green as verdigris, from the beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 339 (2nd Ed.). abt. **1850** Our mules pricked up their ears, and with visions of infinite alfalfa before them, broke into a lively trot: SQUIER, *Trav. in Peru*, p. 475.

[The Sp. variant *alfalfez* shows that *alfalfa* is a corruption of Arab. *al-faç faç*, = 'lucern'.]

alfandica, alfantica, *sb.*: Arab.: a custom house, and resort for foreign merchants in an oriental port.

1598 the Alsandega [*read* Alfandega], or Custome house: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 273 (1885). **1599** when we came out of prison we went to the Alfandica, where we continued eight weekes with the English marchants: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 203. **1625** Neare to the Castle is the *Alphandica*, where there is a paire of staires for lading and vnlading of goods: within are roomes for keeping goods till they be cleared: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 423. — an *Alpandeca* for *Barbarian* Merchants: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 872. **1629** The *Alfantica* [in Morocco] is also a place of note, because it is invironed with a great wall, wherein lye the goods of all the Merchants securely guarded: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 870 (1884). **1797** ALFANDIGA, the name of the customhouse at Lisbon: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Arab. *al-fondoq*, = 'the inn', fr. Gk. *πανδοχεῖον* or *πανδοκεῖον*, which is often found on inscriptions of Syria, meaning a hospice to receive pilgrims.]

alfaneque, *sb.*: Sp.: tent, pavilion.

1829 In the centre rose a stately alfaneque or pavilion, in oriental taste: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xcv. p. 505 (1850).

[A corruption of the Berber *al-farāg* or *afarāg*, = 'enclosure', the circuit of cloth surrounding the tent of the sovereign and forming a sort of court to it. Sp. *alfaneque* = 'falcon' is a distinct word.]

alfange, *sb.*: Sp. (Arab. *al-ḥanjar*; see **handjar**): hanger, cutlass.

1635 It is the *Alfange* that ushers in the faith of *Mahomet* evry wher, nor can it grow in any place, unless it be planted and sown with Gunpowder intermixt: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. p. 300 (1678).

alfaqui, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-faqīh*: a lawyer.

1615 ALFAKIH, *Alfaqui*, *Fakih*, *Faqui*, or *Faquinus*, as the learned Viues conceiueth it, is in the Mosquits or temples of the Mohametanes, one, that in the manner of a Priest, doth their diuine Seruice, readeth the Law, and doth interpret and expound the same: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1616** the Caliph assembled a generall Councell of their *Alphachi*, or learned men at Damasco: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 297 (1626). **1621** At Fez in Africk... both parties, plaintiff and defendant, come to their Alfakins or chief judge; *and at once, without any farther appeals...the cause is heard and ended*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 73 (1827). **1753** ALFAQUES, among the Spanish Moriscoes, were the clergy, or those who instructed them in the Mahometan faith: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1829** He summoned a council...and the alfaquis or doctors of the faith: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xcvi. p. 509 (1850). — these [cattle] he gave in charge to an alfaqui to deliver to Pedro de Varga [with a message of apology]: *ib.*, ch. xi. p. 82. **1830** The men of letters, who are called *Alfagui* and *Talbi*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 251 (2nd Ed.).

[From Arab. *al-faqīh*, = 'the learned-one'.]

***alferes, alferez**, *sb.*: Old Sp. and Port.: ensign, standard-bearer, cornet.

1591 The office of an Alfierus or ensigne bearer: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 62. **1598** *Alferez*, is a Spanish word, and signifieth the Ensigne bearer: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1600** a man meanly borne, who bare no other office then a sergeant or *alferes*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 636. **1630** Jug here, his alfarez: | An able officer: B. JONSON, *New Inn*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 419 (1860). **1650** Captaines, Alterezes [*sic*] and Sargeants: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 48. **1652** all the Officers of war, beginning with the *Alferez* or Lieutenants: — *Pt. II. Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 74. **1829** In this desperate struggle, the alferez or standard-bearer of the master, with his standard, was lost: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xii. p. 92 (1850).

Variants, 16 c. *alfierus*, 17 c. *alfeeres*, *alfara*, *alfarez*, *alfaro*, pl. *alferes*.

[Old Sp. and Port. *alféres* (Mod. Sp. *alférez*); fr. Arab. *al-fāris*, = 'the horseman'.]

alfiere, *sb.*: It.: ensign, cornet; see **alferes**.

1645 after them [followed]...the two alfieri, or cornets of the Pope's light horse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1872).

alforge, *sb.*: Port.: the same as Sp. **alforja** (*q. v.*).

alforja, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-horj*, 'the saddle bag'.

1. a leather bag, a saddle bag.

1624 we took down our *Alforjas*, and som Bottles of Wine: HOWELL, *Letters*, III. xxxviii. p. 120 (1645). **1832** his alforjas of coarse cloth hold his scanty stock of provisions: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 15.

1 *a.* *Metaph.* paunch.

bef. **1819** They humbly came their Majesties to greet, | Begging their Majesties to come and treat | On every sort of fruit their grand *all-forches*: WOLCOT, *P. Pindar*, p. 97 (1830). [Davies]

2. the cheek-pouch of a baboon.

1705 In this he hoards his Food, as the Monkies do in their Alfoaches: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XV. p. 267. **1748** a great bag of loose skin hanging down on each side in wrinkles like the alforjas of a baboon: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 111 (1817).

alfresco: It. See **al fresco.**

alfridaria, *sb.*: an obscure astrological term; see quotations.

1615 I'll find the cusp and alfridaria, | And know what planet is in cazini: *Albumazar*, ii. 5, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XI. p. 344 (1875). **1647** Lords of the Septenniall yeers, vulgarly called Lords of the Alfridary, are thus: If the Native be borne by day, the ☉ governes the first seven yeers after the Birth, ☿ the next seven, ♀ the next seven, and so in order: LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, clxxi. 733. **1708** *Alfridary*, a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Person: KERSEY.

Alfurcan, *sb.*: Arab. *al-furqan*: a title of the Koran as that by which the true and the false are distinguished.

1615 [See **Alcoran** 1]. **1634** to crowne all, his Booke, yet no *Alfurcan*, of deuotion is laid vpon him as too worthy the vse of sinners: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55. **1657** As Mahomet joined his Alfurta, his service book, a horrible heap of all blasphemies, to the three parts of holy Scripture: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 145/1 (1868). **1665** To crown all, a Book (no *Alfurcan* of Devotion) was laid upon his Coffin: *ib.* (3rd Ed.), p. 125 (1677).

***alga**, *pl.* **algae**, *sb.*: Lat.: sea-weed or kindred fresh-water weed, plants of the Cryptogamic division.

1551 Alga whiche is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes...is commonly called in englyshe see wrak: TURNER, *Herbal*, 110 (1568). **1606** [OCEANVS] was gyrlonded with *Alga*, or sea-grasse: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 894 (1616). **1660** With alga who the sacred alter strows: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 119. bef. **1682** Vegetables (as the several varieties of *Alga's*, *Sea-Lettuce*...) are found at the bottom of the Sea: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 11 (1686). **1753** The *Alga's* are some marine, or growing in the sea; others fluviatile, or produced in rivers; others fontal, growing in springs: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1771** they feed on the *alga marina*, and other plants that grow on the beach: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 91/1 (1882). **1843** Such a difference of degree may be traced between the class of Vascular Plants and that of Cellular, which includes lichens, algæ, and other substances whose organization is simpler and more rudimentary than that of the higher order of vegetables: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 282 (1856). **1855** below again, about the neap-tide mark, the region of the corallines and *Algæ* furnishes food for yet other species who graze on its watery meadows: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 109.

algal(l)ia, algaly, *sb.*: Sp. *algalia* (fr. Arab. *al-ghālia*): civet. Frampton seems to translate Sp. *gato de algalia*, = 'civet cat'.

1580 such spottes as the Cattes of *Algallia* haue: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 122 *v°*. **1598** From Bengala commeth much Algallia, or Civet: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 96 (1885). — Algalia or Civet is much found in India: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 95. **1662** the *Algalias*, which are the Creatures from which they get the Musks: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 134 (1669). **1625** they reape great profit, specially by their *Agaly* or Muske: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 955.

algarde, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: a Spanish wine named from the place where it was produced.

bef. **1400** Mount rose, & wyne of Greke, Both algrade, & respice eke: *Sqr. Low Deg.*, 756, in *Dom. Arch.*, II. 134. [N. E. D.] abt. **1440** Osay and algarde, and other ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never: *Morte Arth.*, 202. [N. E. D.]

***algarroba**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-ḥarrōba*, *al-ḥarrūba*, 'the carob tree': *Bot.*: the **carob** tree and bean; also a S. American **mimosa** with similar pods.

1577 they are alwaies greene, and in taste of muche sharpenesse, as the Berries called *Algarrouas* be when they are gréene...he carrieth the leaffe like to *Algarroua*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 106 *r°*. **1826** The trees are principally the Algarroba; they were about the size and shape of apple-trees: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 238. **1845** a little vegetation, and even a few algarroba trees: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 359.

algatross. See **albatross, alcatras.**

algebra (ـ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: It. or Sp. fr. Arab.

1. surgical treatment of fractures.

1541 The helpes of Algebra & of dislocations are of .vj. fourmes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. X iij *v°*.

2. the mathematical treatment of general symbols according to fixed conventional laws for the determination of the properties and relations of quantities. The science of redintegration and equation.

1551 Also the rule of false position, with dyuers examples not onely vulgar, but some appertayning to the rule of Algeber: RECORDE, *Pathw. Know.*, II. Pref. [N. E. D.] **1570** *The Science of worlyng Algiebar and Almachabel*, that is, *the Science of findyng an vnknowen number, by Addyng of a Number, & Diuision & equation*: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. *ii *v°*. **1610** all your *alchemy*, and your *algebra*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 607 (1616). **1629** wits that are apt for any particular Science...Many such and very famous

ones have been in former times. In this of ours *Vieta* in the *Algebra*, *Gilberto* in the Speculations of the Magnetick Vertues: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. x. (1676). **1637** A rare Mathematician, even in the most abstruse parts thereof, as in *Algebra* and the Theoriques: *Reliq. Wottom.*, sig. f 3 *vº* (1685). bef. **1658** And as the mystick Hebrew backward lies, | And Algebra's, guest by Absurdities, : So must we spell thee: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 208 (1687) **1663** And wisely tell what hour o' the day | The Clock does strike, by *Algebra*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. 1. p. 10. bef. **1782** if it weigh th' importance of a fly, | The scales are false, or algebra a lie: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 154 (1808). **1850** That excellent woman knew no more about Homer than she did about Algebra: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 186 (1879). **1875** After advancing so far with arithmetic and algebra, Latin authors engaged them: H. LONSDALE, *Worthies of Cumberland*, Vol. VI. p. 167.

[It. and Sp. *algebra*, shortened from Arab. *al-jabr w'al-moqābala*, the Arab. name of the art, *lit.* 'restoration and equation'. 'Restoration' is explained as meaning either getting rid of fractions, or the removal of negative quantities by adding the same quantity to both sides of the equation. The second part of the Arab. name becomes Late Lat. *almacabala*, Eng. *almachabel*.]

algodon, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-goṭon*: cotton.

1555 This cotton the Spaniards call *Algodon* and the Italians *Bombasino*: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, p. 5 *vº*.

algongoli: Sp. See **ajonjoli**.

algor, *sb.*: Lat.: cold, chilliness.

abt. **1420** For over colde doo douves dounge at eve Aboute her roote, algour away to dryve: *Pallad. on Husb.*, xi. 55. [N. E. D.] **1753** ALGOR is used, by some medicinal writers, to denote a preternatural coldness or chilness in a part. Muys speaks, in this sense, of an *Algor* of the arm, attended with an *atrophy*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***alguazil, alguacil**, *sb.*: Sp.: a serjeant of police, a constable.

bef. **1530** Againe your Grace must have Alguazeles and Aposintadors wiche must bee sent [from] this Contre, to meet with your servaunts that goo afor to make prouisions, and herbegears at their first entree into Spayne...Alguazeeles: EDW. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clix. p. 105 (1846). **1663** until the alguazil or sergeant of the said inquisition might come and apprehend...the said Nicholas Burton: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. xii. Vol. VIII. p. 513 (1853). **1600** in the towne of *Ihualapa* the chiefe *Alguazil* of the prouince is resident: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 496. **1612** the great Provost or Constable of Granado whom they called Alguazil Major...The Alguazil seeing their disloyalty, &c.: E. GRIMESTONE, Tr. *Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XIII. p. 471. **1620** nine *Alguaziles* (Sargeants) who inclosing me on both Sides laid violent Hands on me: W. LITHGOW, *Racking at Malaga*, p. 194 (Repr. in *Phan. Brit.*, 1732). **1623** *if an* Alguazil (*a Sargeant*) *shew him his* Vare, *that is a little white staffe...my* Don *will down presently off his horse, and yeeld himself his prisoner*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxi. p. 109 (1645). **1669** be gone my saucy companion, I'll clap an Alguazile upon thy heels: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 285 (1701). **1673** a *Bolser* for the treasury; a *Medino* for the prison, *Argosils* or Serjeants: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 490. **1797** The corregidor...has sent this alguazil to apprehend you: SMOLLETT (?), Tr. *Gil Blas*. [L.] **1832** he summoned to his presence his trustiest alguazil: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 255. **1883** The terrible *Alguazils* of the Rue de Jérusalem threatened action: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 558. **1885** called up at midnight by the "algucil" and three doctors, who came to... inform me that I was to repair at once to...the "lazareto": *Daily News*, Aug. 21, p. 5/7.

[From Arab. *al-wazīr*, ='the minister', see **vizier**, cf. Port. *alvasir*, *alvasil*. The meaning has been degraded in the Peninsula first to the governor and judge of a town, then to lower ministers of justice.]

algūm, almug, *pl.* **algummim**, *sb.*: Heb. (but probably of foreign origin): perhaps 'sandal wood'.

1578 Send mee also cedar trees, firre trees, and Algummim trees: *Bible* (Genev.), 2 Chron., ii. 8. **1611** Algume trees: *ib.* **1619** Golden Targets. Almug Trees, precious Stones: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxiv. p. 735. **1665** Ebony (which some take for the Algummim wood): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 349 (1677).

alhaga, *sb.*: Arab. *alḥāja* (*lit.* 'the thing'): a Moorish garment.

1682 over this [cassock] an *alhagn*, or white woollen mantle: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1850).

***Alhambra**: Sp.: the fortress and palace of the Moorish kings of Granada. Also (*Rare*), a place of entertainment like the Alhambra Theatre in Leicester Square, London.

1612 King *Mahomet* the little, or his Alcaydes, should deliver up the Fortresse of Alhambra: E. GRIMESTONE, Tr. *Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XIII. p. 946. — He went into the pallace Court of Alhambra: *ib.*, Bk. XIII. p. 472. **1673** Here we saw the Castle called *La Lhambra*, the seat of the Kings of *Granada*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 482. **1830** the Alhambra and Zehra: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 251 (2nd Ed.). **1854** The *azulejos* or coloured tiles, found in the Alhambra: SCOFFERN, in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem., 430. **1860** the imagery overwrought, and of a somewhat Eastern and voluptuous character. Indeed, there was one contrast between a supposed Alhambra and a foul pothouse: *Once a Week*, Feb. 25, p. 168/1. **1880** There were no Alhambras then...no casinos, no music-halls, no aquaria, no promenade concerts: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Endym.*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 178.

[From Arab. *al-ḥamrā*, ='the red' (fortress).]

alhenna: Arab. See **alcanna, henna**.

aliafar: Sp. See **aljofar**.

***alias** (*ā = ī*), *adv.* and *sb.* (pl. **aliases**): Eng. fr. Lat.: at another time, otherwise.

I. 1. *adv.*: otherwise (known as).

1553 thos shepe ye wiche wer in Robert Costerds handds alias Yngram of hautford: *Stanford Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1552—1602, in *Antiquary*, Mar., 1888, p. 117/2. **1581** Stuff called Logwood, *alias* Blockwood: *Act* 23 *Eliz.*, ix. § 1. **1586** *George Castriot, alias Scanderberg*: SPENS., *Sonn.*, iii. **1601** The black prince, sir; alias, the prince of darkness; alias, the devil: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 5, 44. **1593**—**1622** the sharke, alias *tiberune*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § 19, p. 148 (1878). **1617** the Lady *Pocahontas* alias *Rebecca*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 535. **1622** the Duke of *Brunswick, alias* Bishop of *Halverstadt*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. p. 34 (1645). **1646** A like conceit there passeth of *Melisigenes, alias Homer*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiii. p. 300 (1686). ***1875** Smith, *alias* Marshall: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 1. [St.]

I. 1 *a.* more loosely, 'that is to say', 'in other words'.

1629 a Dominican Cardinal of S. Sistus, alias of Capua: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 79 (1676). **1826** I can recommend my host's ale as second to none in Leith, *alias* in the world: 'Noct. Amb.', in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 122. **1863** smoking Paradise, alias opium: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 197.

I. 2. *sb.*: an assumed name, another name or title.

1605 An *Alias* or double name cannot preiudice the honest: CAMDEN, *Rem.*, 147 (1614). [N. E. D.] **1675** Fools, as well as Knaves, take other Names, and pass by an *Alias*: DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 1 (1701). **1831** he has been assuming various *aliases*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 362. **1885** Esther Langton also known under the alias of Esther Lewis: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 568/1.

II. the name given to a second writ issued on the first writ, **capias**, *q. v.*, proving ineffectual, from the phrase therein occurring *Sicut alias praecepimus*, ='as we on another occasion commanded'. If the person to be sued **non est inventus** (*q. v.*), a **pluries** (*q. v.*) writ followed.

1465 your councell thynketh it were well don that ye gete an *allias* and a *pluries* that it myght be sent don to the scheryf: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 518, p. 217 (1874). **1762** He practised a much more easy, certain, and effectual method of revenge, by instituting a process against them, which, after writs of *capias*, *alias*, *et pluries*, had been repeated, subjected them to outlawry: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. XXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 235 (1817).

***alibi** (*ā = ī*), *adv.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: 'elsewhere'.

1. *adv.*: also attrib. *Leg.* away from the scene of a crime or offence.

1727 The prisoner...endeavoured to prove himself Alibi: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*, 70. [N. E. D.]

2. *sb.*: *Leg.* the plea of having been away from the scene of a crime or offence at the time of its commission.

1743 He would secure him witnesses of an *alibi*: FIELDING, *Jonathan Wild*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 168. **1771** The constable observed, that he would have time enough to prepare for his trial, and might prove an *alibi*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 54/2. **1782** Must you be able to prove an alibi? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 163 (1858). **1787** By Sir Thomas's not attending the whole trial, and by strong alibi's...he was acquitted, without even a reference to the jury: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1031/2. **1818** I'll prove an alibi, my lord: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 20 (1819). **1828** Mr. R. would not go in pursuit of the *alibis* and *aliases* of the accused: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. p. 1332. **1837** arguments tending to show that the alibi was inadmissible: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxii. p. 345. **1880** It would not have been difficult ...for him to have established an *alibi*: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. II. p. 334.

alica, *sb.*: Lat.: spelt, spelt grits.

1563 They call thys with vs in england frumentie potage. And I suppose it to be that which diuers cal Alica: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 47 *vº*. **1584** Of wheate also is made *Alica* and *Amylum* mentioned of GALEN, things not vsuall among vs. Yet *Amylum* is taken to be starche, the vse whereof is best knowen to launders. And *Alica Saccharata* is taken for frumentie: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 26. — they boyle it [rice] as *Alica*, yet it is more hardly digested and nourisheth lesse: *ib.*, p. 31. **1753** ALICA, in the antient physic and diet, a kind of food...some representing it as a sort of grain, and others as an aliment made of grain: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

Alicant, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: wine from Alicante in Spain.

1530 Alegant wyne *rosette*: PALSGR. **1542** these hote wynes, as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke...alygaunt...be not good to drynke with meate: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). **1601** grosse wine like alegant: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 329. **1616** Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine, | With the true bloud of Bacchus, Allegant, | That addes new vigour which the backe doth want | Are precious wines: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1910, p. 62 (1871). **1634** the best commoditie is the Wine issuing from the tree, which is sweet, pleasant and nourishing as Muskadine or Alligant: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 210. **1634** those kinds [of wine] that our Merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the Sea-side, as *Malagas*, *Sherries*, *Tents*, and *Aligants*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 350 (1678). **1660** Hollocks, Bastards, Tents and Allicants, brought into the Port of London, the Butt, or Pype to pay...ij. l. v. s.: *Stat.* 12 *Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., *s. v.* Wines.

Variants, 16 c. 17 c. *Aliga(u)nt*, *Aligaune*, *ale-*, *alli-*, *allegant*.

alienator (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng.: one who alienates or transfers to the ownership of another.

1670 With these Immunities and Lands they have entail'd a curse upon the Alienators of them: WALTON, *Lives, Hooker*, III. 191. [N. E. D.] **1772** Many popish bishops were no less alienators of their episcopal endowments: T. WARTON, *Sir T. Pope*, 40. [T.]

[From Eng. *alienate*, as if Late Lat. *aliēnātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *aliēnāre*,='to transfer to the ownership of another'.]

aliment (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to nourish, feed, maintain; also *Metaph.* to support, sustain. *Obs.*

1490 She hathe alymented and noryshed her from the owre of hyr birthe: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xxix. 113. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *alimenter*,='to nourish'. The Eng. sb. *aliment* is adapted from Lat. *alimentum*.]

aliofar, alioffar, aliofre: Sp. See **aljofar.**

aliquando bonus dormītat Homērus, *phr.*: Lat.: 'sometimes worthy Homer is sleepy'; *i.e.* the brightest genius is sometimes dull. From Hor., *A. P.*, 359, *quandoque b. d. H.*

1602 the common speech being most true *aliquando dormitat Homerus*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 124. **1621** the very best may sometimes err; *aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*: it is impossible not in so much to overshoot: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, Vol. I. p. 114 (1827). **1835** [referred to]: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlix. p. 635. **1886** "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus". And no one expects infallibility in calendarers of State Papers: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 713/3.

aliquid, *neut. pronom. adj.*: Lat.: 'something', 'somewhat'.

1577 aliquid salis [of salt]: G. GASCOIGNE, p. 31 (1868). **1669** they... would hunt to destruction every one in whom there is *aliquid Christi*, anything of Christ: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 195 (1799). **1689** when the best knowledge hath gone as far as it can, yet there is still *aliquid ultra* [beyond]: SIR M. HALE, *Contemplations*, Pt. I. p. 47.

***aliquid haeret,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'something sticks'; *a. haerēbit*, 'something will stick'.

bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 91, p. 79 (1740).

aliquot (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ): Eng. fr. Fr. *aliquote*, or fr. Late Lat. *aliquota* (*pars*)='some part': in *phr. aliquot part*, an exact measure, a quantity contained in another quantity so many times without any remainder; also used for *aliquot part.*

1570 this kynde of part is called commonly *par metiens* or *mensurans*, that is, a measuryng part: some call it *pars multiplicatiua:* and of the barbarous it is called *pars aliquota*, that is an aliquote part: H. BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, Bk. v. fol. 126 *r°*. **1696** *Aliquot* parts, are the even numbers that may be had out of any great number, as 6, 4, 3, 2, out of 12: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1809** ALIQUOT *part*, is such part of a number as will divide and measure it exactly, without any remainder. For instance, 2 is an aliquot part of 4, 3 of 9, and 4 of 16: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.*

[Not fr. Lat. *aliquot*,='so many', but fr. Late Lat. *aliquota pars*, coined from *quota pars*,='what part?' on the analogy of *aliquanta pars*,='an inexact measure', 'an aliquant part'.]

alisa(u)nder, -dre. See **Alexander(s).**

alisma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄλισμα: *Bot.*: water-plantain; esp. *Alisma Plantago*, or great water-plantain, which is found in our ponds, ditches, and marshy places.

1578 the stalke of *Alisma* is single and slender, and the rootes shoulde be also slender: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 335. **1863** Upshoots, with graceful pyramid of white thick-clustered flowers, the delicate alisma: O. MEREDITH, *King of Amasis*, I. ii. 2, 112. [N. E. D.]

aliud—aliud, alius—alius: Lat. See quotations.

1647 Christ is *alius* from his Father, not *aliud*: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. on New Test.*, p. 372/1 (1868). — As in the person of Christ there is *aliud et aliud* (against Eutyches), not *alius et alius* (against Nestorius): *ib.* **1656** This, then, is the Catholic faith, the Father and the Son are *alius* and *alius*, another and another person, but not *aliud* and *aliud*, another and another thing: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 22/2 (1865). **1672** in Christ there is nature and nature, but not person and person; *aliud et aliud*, but not *alius et alius*, for it is but one Christ: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 247/1 (1868).

aliunde, *adv.*: Lat.: from another place, from another source.

1659 that it [*i.e.* Scripture] may reach us, that we may know, and understand, and submit to its authority, it must be testified unto *aliunde*, from some other person, or thing appointed thereunto: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 403 (Russell, 1826). **1674** they [*i.e.* moral duties] are in some measure known unto men *aliunde* from other principles: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 322. **1851** evidence which happens to be afforded *aliunde*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 92 (1857). **1860** it was proved on his side, *aliunde*, that he was fanatically convinced of the advantages of the Taliacotian operation: *Once a Week*, Mar. 10, p. 230/1. **1877** In the cases of Florida and Louisiana this Commission by a vote of 8 to 7 refused to receive any evidence *aliunde* the certificates of the officials of the state: *Proceed. of Electoral Commiss., Congress. Record*, Pt. IV. V. p. 218/2. **1884** The reference to the purchaser is not conclusive, for it might have been shewn *aliunde* that *J. Studds* was not the purchaser: SIR FORD NORTH, *Law Reports*, 28 *Chanc. Div.*, 308.

aljoba, *sb.*: Arab. See quotations.

1625 *they vsed garments of a middle size for length, like the* Punike *vest, vsed by the* Turkes *and* Persians *at this day, which they call* Aljuba, *and these* Cauaia: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1533. **1665** the *Aljoba* or garment most of them wear reaches scarce to the knee, and is somewhat strait near the waste where 'tis girt about: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 139 (1677). — The Asiaticks were no bands; their *Aljoba* or out-side Vest is usually of Callico sticht with silk, or quilted with Cotten: *ib.*, p. 297. **1819** swing his jubbee, like a pendulum, from side to side, and shuffle along in his papooshes: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 1 (1820). **1830** their robes, called *jubas*, are made like tunics: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 201 (2nd Ed.). **1836** The ordinary outer robe is a long cloth coat of any colour (called by the Turks *joob'beh* but by the Egyptians *gib'beh*), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 34. **1839** He was clad in a jubbeh:—Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 466. **1845** a crimson robe, (*joobey*) reaching also to her feet: *Mem. of Lady H. Stanhope*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 99.

[Arab. *aljubba*; see first quotation fr. Lane.]

aljofar, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-jauhar*, 'the precious stone': seed-pearl, a pearl of irregular form.

1582 Aliofre, or perles of the first sorte or siz: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 164 (1850). **1589** there is great fishing of pearles and aliafar, and those which are there founde do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). — there are many pearls and aliofar, al very good, round, and fine: *ib.*, p. 328. **1598** It hath many Pearles and Alioffar: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 128 (1885).

alkahest, *sb.*: coined by Paracelsus the alchemist, in a Latin treatise, as the name of his universal solvent.

1668 [Van Helmont] *His great Solvent called the Alkahest* [margin]: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 4. **1696** *Alcahest*, the Chymical Appellation of prepared Mercury: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1748** Paracelsus, a bold Empiric, and wild Cabalist, asserted, that he had discovered it [the Universal Medicine], and called it his *Alkahest*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 132, p. 317 (1774). **1762** Now this here elixir, sold for no more than sixpence a-phial, contains the essence of the alkahest; the archæus, the catholicon, the menstruum, the sun, the moon, and, to sum up all in one word, is the true, genuine, unadulterated, unchangeable, immaculate, and specific *chruseon pepuromenon ek puros*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 93 (1817).

***alkali, alcali** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *alcali* (fr. Arab.).

1. the saline substance obtained by passing water through the ashes of plants (saltworts) which grow in moist, saline soil, as *Salsola* and *Salicornia.*

1386 Sal tartre, alcaly, and salt preparat: CHAUCER, *Chan. Yem. Tale*, *C. T.*, 12678, p. 481 (Tyrwh., 1856). **1584** saltartre, alcalie, sal preparat: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. i. p. 354.

2. *Bot.* saltwort (*Salsola Kali* or *Salsola Soda*).

1578 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 115. **1696** *Alkali*, the Herb *Kali*, or Saltwort: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1738** KALI, a plant growing on the sea coasts... The name *Kali*, or *alkali*, was given it by the Arabians: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** ALKALI, or *Sal Kali*, in botany. See SALICORNIA: *Encyc. Brit.*

3. any substance having the characteristics of soda, *e.g.* forming a soapy emulsion with oil, and neutralising acids; also any alkaline products of commerce, as caustic potash. Alkalis are *mineral* as soda, *vegetable* as potash, *animal* as ammonia. In modern Chemistry the term includes all *bases* analogous to these three substances.

1696 *Alkali* is a Term in Chymistry and Physic, and is a hollow, and porous Salt readily dispos'd to joyn it self easily with all Acids: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1710** Frogs Spawn...abounds with an occult Volatile *Alcali*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 105. **1789** The medicinal waters [of Ballstown] contain *iron*, a *mineral alkali, common salt* and *lime*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 498 (1796). **1863** An Act for the more effectual condensation of Muriatic Acid Gas in Alkali Works: *Stat.* 26 & 27 *Vic.*, ch. 124 *title.*

alkanet (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.

1. red dye obtained from a European plant, *Anchusa* or *Alkanna tinctoria*, Nat. Order *Boraginaceae*, also called *orcanet, orchanet*, fr. Fr. *orcanète.*

abt. **1440** Take alkenet ii penyworth, and frie hit in faire grese: In *Househ. Ord.*, 256 (1790). [N. E. D.] **1660** Alkanet roots, the pound j. s.: *Stat.* 12 *Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., *s. v.* Drugs.

2. *Bot.* the aforesaid plant, or a kindred plant.

1499 Alkenet herbe, *Alcanea*: *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson).

[From Sp. *alcaneta, arcaneta*, dimin. of *alcana*, see **alcanna.**]

alkanna: Sp. See **alcanna.**

alkekengi (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. fr. Pers. through Arab.: red Nightshade, red Winter-cherry (*Physalis Alkekengi*, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*).

1440 Alkenkengy herbe morub, *Morella rubea*: *Prompt. Parv.* **1499** Alkynkynge: *ib.* (Pynson). **1578** *Vesicaria vulgaris.* Alcakengie or winter Cherie: H. Lyte, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 445. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

Variants, *alken-, alkyn-, alka-, alca-, alche-.*

[Low Lat. *alkekengi*, fr. Arab. *alkākeng*, fr. Pers. *kākunaj.* The forms ending in *-g, -ge*, may be fr. Fr. *alkékenge*, the forms in *alka-, alca-, alche-* fr. It. *alchakengi.*]

alkermes (ˌælˈkɜːmɪz), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the scarlet grain insect, formerly thought to be a berry, see **kermes**; also a cordial confection of which the kermes was an ingredient.

1547 the confection named *Alchermes* be good to comforte the soule or the spirites of man: Boorde, *Brev.*, ch. 22, p. 103 (1870). **1616** Alkermes, Currans, &c. [list of fruits of New England]: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 721 (1884). **1660** Alchernes; Syrrup, the pound vj. s. viij. d.; Confectio, the ounce iiij. s.: *Stat.* 12 *Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., *s.v.* Drugs. bef. **1682** make use of the fresh Pulp for the confection of *Alkermes*; which still retaineth the Arabick name, from the *Kermes-berry*: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, I. p. 19 (1686). **1699** The *Arabians* were wise, and knowing in the *Materia Medica*, to have put it in their *Alkermes*: M. Lister, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 244. **1783** Alkermes Confectio, the ounce 0.0.8; Alkermes Syrup, the pound 0.1.0: *Stat.* 27 *Geo. III.*, c. 13. Sched. A, *s.v.* Drugs.

[From Fr. *alkermès*, ultimately fr. Arab. *al-qirmis*,='the **kermes**'.]

Alkoran: Arab. See **Alcoran.**

all': It. See **al, alla.**

all amort: Eng. fr. Fr. See **à la mort.**

alla[1], *part of phr.*: It. See **a** and **la.** With adjectives (and also substantives with the preceding *di*,='of', suppressed) *alla* stands for *alla móda*,='in the style (of)', 'in the fashion (of)', like the French **à la** (*q. v.*). From the 16 c.—18 c. English writers often incorrectly put *a la* for *alla*: see **a la Greca, a la grottesca, a la moderna, a la Moresca, a la Mosaica, a la Turchesca, a la ventura, alla dozzina, alla Tedesca.**

alla[2], *part of phr.*: Sp.: for **a la.** See **a** and **la.** With adjectives (and also substantives with the preceding *de*,='of', suppressed) *alla* stands for *a la móda*,='in the style (of)', 'in the fashion (of)', like the French **à la** (*q. v.*). In the 17 c. Eng. writers incorrectly put *alla* for *a la.*

alla[3], *part of phr.*: Fr.: for **à la** (*q. v.*). *Rare.*

alla breve, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.* See quotation.

1740 ALLABREVE, the name of a movement, whose bars consist of two semi-breves, or four minims, *&c.*: Grassineau, *Mus. Dict.*

alla caparisonée: Fr. See **à la** 2.

alla dozzina, a la d., *phr.*: It.: for a (*lit.* 'the') dozen. See **alla**[1].

1617 Paduoa where a student may have his table at an Ordinary (vulgarly *a la dozena*) and his chamber for eight crownes the month: F. Moryson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. 5, p. 69.

alla Fiorentina, a la F., *phr.*: It.: in the Florentine style. See **alla**[1].

1592 The Pope...will pave Rome in all haste, *alla Fiorentina*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 680 (1685).

alla Franca, *phr.*: It.: in the French style, fashion. See **alla**[1]. Hence, as the Turks call any European foreigners **Feringhi**, *i.e.* 'Franks', *alla Franca*='European fashion'.

1876 a long table furnished *alla franca* (the Turkish expression for European customs): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 281.

alla moderna, *phr.*: It.: in modern style. See **alla**[1] and **a la moderna.**

1673 The City is indifferently strong, and they have lately been at great expences to fortifie it *alla moderna* with ramparts and bastions of earth: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 434.

alla Mosaica: It. See **a la Mosaica.**

alla mutesca, *phr.*: It.: in the style of a dumb (*muto*, fem. *muta*) person. See **alla**[1].

1625 the King and others can reason and discourse of any thing as well and as distinctly, *alla mutesca*, by nods and signes, as they can with words: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1595.

alla picoree, pecorea: Fr. or Sp. See **picoree, à la picorée.**

alla soldado, *phr.*: Sp.: in the style of a soldier. See **alla**[2].

1625 but in these parts *Alla Soldado* presented the Prince a white horse: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 556.

alla Spagnuola (Spaniola), a la S., *phr.*: It.: in the Spanish fashion. See **alla**[1].

1589 the cape *alla Spaniola*: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 305 (1868).

alla Tedesca, a la T., *phr.*: It.: in the Gothic (or German) style. Etymologically *Tedesco*='Dutch' (M. H. G. *diutisk*).

1670 This Church is built *a la Tedesca* as they call it: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 381. **1693** For, as the Apostle of the *Gentiles* says, *He was made all things to all Men*, so the Proctor manag'd his part before this Prince *alla Tudesca*: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 27, p. 20. — the filthy *Italians*, guilty of their own Filthiness, made Pasquins of the Pope, who meant well *alla Todesca*: *ib.*, Pt. II. 38, p. 36.

alla Tragique: Fr. See **à la** 2.

***Allāh**: Arab.: God, 'the true', or in pre-Mohammedan times, 'the supreme'.

1584 the *Arabians* call him [God] *Alla*, the Mahometists call him *Abdi*: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch., &c.*, p. 558. **1598** they will sweare by God, *Mahumet*, or *Mortus Ali*, and sometimes by all at ones: as thus in their owne language, saying, *Ollah, Mahumet, Ali*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 399. **1612** *The Christian died, and I know shee went not to the fire, but to* Ala: T. Shelton, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. xiii. p. 465. — Alà *preserue thee my deere friend*: *ib.*, p. 469. **1615** Af euery enforcing of themselues (as in all their labours) crying *Elough*: perswaded that God is neere them when they name him, the diuel far off, and all impediments lessened: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1632). **1634** still crying *Allough whoddow*, or grete God to helpe him: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 55. **1657** a people that sweares not by any thing but *Ala*: J. D., Tr. *Letters of Voiture*, No. 40, Vol. I. p. 76. **1670** O holy *Alha*, that I should live to see | The *Granadines* assist their Enemy: Dryden, *Conq. of Granada*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 387 (1701). **1813** By Alla! I would answer nay: Byron, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 167 (1832). **1825** "I sell not the wisdom with which Allah has endowed me," answered the Arabian physician: Scott, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 51/1 (1868). **1839** I commit my affair unto Allah: E. W. Lane, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 365.

Variants, 16 c. *Ollah*, 17 c. *Ala, Elough, Allough, Alha.*

[For *al-ilāh*,='the God', cf. Heb. *eloah.* Note Dryden's corrupt accentuation, now general.]

Allah il Allah: corrupted fr. Arab. *lā ilāh illā allāh*, or (with case inflexions) *lā ilāha illā 'llāh*, 'there is no God but the God': the Moslem war-cry; also the first clause of their confession of faith (see second quot.).

1814 Alla il Alla! Vengeance swells the cry: Byron, *Corsair*, II. vi. Wks., Vol. IX. p. 295 (1832). **1819** sufficiently reasonable not to stick at the difference between Kyrie eleison, and Allah, Illah, Allah: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 59 (1820).

allapeen: Eng. fr. Syr. See **alepine.**

***allée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a walk between trees or bushes, an avenue, a lane; also with *verte*,='green'.

1759 two French *allées* of old limes: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 238 (1857) **1826** the *allée verte*, by which you approach it [Brussels], is broad, green, and pleasant: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 18. **1837** The great avenue between the garden of the Tuileries and the Bois de Boulogne, with the *allées* of the latter, are the places to meet the fast-goers of the French capital: J. F. Cooper, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 159.

[From Fr. *aller*,='to go'.]

allegation (ˌælɪˈgeɪʃən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *allegation.*

1. *Leg.* the making of a charge on oath before a magistrate or judge; also the making of a plea in defence; the charge or plea made.

1546 the indignitie and false allegation...doloruslie pricked and tormented Emma: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 288 (1846). **1593** she had suborned some to swear | False allegations to o'erthrow his state: Shaks., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 181. **1623** On Monday, they were before the king, with their accusations and allegations: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 390 (1848). **1688** The Queen Dowager...on allegation of a great debt owing her by his Majesty...declares her resolution to stay: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 286 (1872).

2. the making of an assertion not yet proved; an assertion regarded as not formally proved.

1540 These allegations of the wyse emperour was than confyrmed: Elyot, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 45 *vº.* **1662** I cannot but desyre you to examine his allegations: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 245 (1872).

2 *a.* an assertion without proof, a mere assertion.

1540 How vntrue their allegations be, & on how feble a foundation they are buylded, it shall in this wise appere vnto wise men: Elyot, *Im. Governaunce*, Pref., sig. a iv *vº.* **1584** whie should anie of their interpretations or allegations be trusted: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XVI. ch. v. p. 479.

3. the making of a citation or quotation; a citation or quotation.

1602 all his allegations and examples out of Saint *Paules* Epistles, and other places falsly applied by him to the secular Priestes: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 75 **1629** a long series of Allegations of Doctors of the one and the other Law: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xlv. (1676)

allegator, *sb.*: (1) alligator (*q. v.*); (2) one who makes an allegation. *Rare.*

allegrement, *adv.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. *allègrement*: with alacrity, briskly. Bacon used the adj. *allègre*, Old Fr. *alègre*, as *aleger* which Sir Th. Herbert (1665) copied as *alegre.*

1604—9 Make therefore to yourself some Mark and go towards it Allegrement: DONNE, *Let.*, in *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 322 (1839). [N. E. D.]

allegretto, *adj.*: It.: *Mus.*: rather lively; not so quick and lively as **allegro** (*q. v.*), of which *allegretto* is the dimin.: used as *adv.*, and as *sb.* for an allegretto movement or composition.

1740 ALLEGRETTO, a diminutive of Allegro, which therefore means pretty quick, but not so quick as Allegro: GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.* **1886** The middle *allegretto* in F is one of Schumann's most charming inspirations: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 496/1.

allegro, *adj.*: It.: brisk, lively, quick; gay, merry, as in Milton's title *L'Allegro* (1632).

1. *Mus.* also used as *adv.*: of the quickest and liveliest grade of movement except **presto** (*q. v.*).

1683 [used by Purcell in music then publ.]. **1721** BAILEY. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Mus.* as *sb.*: an allegro movement or composition.

1754 his ADAGIOS, his ALLEGROS...and his JIGGS: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98. Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 162 (1777). **1809** Allegros move swifter in triple than in common time: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.*, s. v. aft. **1864** This is the reed the dead musician dropped, | With tuneful magic in its sheath still hidden; | The prompt allegro of its music stopped, | Its melodies unbidden: BRET HARTE, *On a Pen of Thomas Starr King.* **1883** the final spirited allegro forms an effective close to the work: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4. **1884** The allegro con brio [with spirit] which ends the act with the departure of the pilgrims, forms a spirited conclusion to the work: *ib.*, Apr. 30, p. 6/3.—The opera is preceded by an overture, opening with a...stately introduction in C minor, leading to an allegro molto [very] in the major: *ib.* **1887** The first *allegro* opens with a vigorous and bold theme: *Athenæum*, Mar. 26, p. 425/3.

alleja, *sb.*: Turk. *alāja*, *alāchah*: a striped cloth from Turkestan, of silk or cotton. See also **elatches.**

1614 *Cassedys nill, Alleias, broad Pintados...with such spotted, striped and chequered Stuffes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 407 (1625). **1622** 1 pec. alleias of 15 R. per *corg*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 69 (1883). **1625** ten fine Bastas, thirtie Topseeles, and thirtie Allizaes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 504. — Cannakens...Aleiaes...Quilts, Carpets: *ib.*, p. 530. **1662** Cotton-cloaths...commonly called *Dosternals*,...*Longis*, *Allegiens*, &c.: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 49 (1669). **1673** Silk, Alajah or Cuttanee breeches: FRYER, *East India*, 196 (1698). [Yule] **1690** It [Suratt] is renown'd...for rich Silks, such as Atlasses, Cuttanees...Allajars: OVINGTON, *Voyage*, 218 (1696). [*ib.*] **1712** An Allejah petticoat striped with green and gold and white: Advt. in *Spectator*, in Malcolm's *Anecdotes*, 429. [*ib.*] **1797** ALLEGEAS: *Encyc. Brit.* **1813** Allachas (pieces to the ton)...1200: MILBURN, *Orient. Commerce*, Vol. II. p. 221. [Yule] **1872** Alleja...a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on either side: BADEN POWELL, *Punjab Handbk.*, 66. [*ib.*]

Alleluia(h), Halleluia(h), *q. v.* Heb.

1. an exclamation, 'Praise ye God'.

1381—8 The title of the hundrid and fourthe salm. Alleluya: Wycliffite *Job*, &c. (1881). **1382** alleluya: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, xix. 6. **1535** The cv. Psalme. Halleluya...let all people saye: Amen, Amen. Halleluya: COVERDALE, *Ps.*, cv. **1609** Alleluia signifieth more then Laudate Dominum, Praise ye our Lord. For by these two hebrew wordes, Allelu a, the Prophet inuiteth al men to praise God, with gladnes, iubulation, with hart, voice, and gesture, with instruments, and howsoeuer we are able: *Douay Bible*, Ps., civ. — and in the streates therof *Alleluia* shal be song: — Tobias, xiii. 22. **1611** Alleluia: *Bible*, Rev., xix. 6 (R. V. Hallelujah). bef. **1617** Alaluiah...Alleluiah... Haleluiah: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues.*

2. a song in praise of God.

1591 methought I heard the angels sing | An alleluia for to welcome him: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, p. 282/2, l. 3 (1861). **1595** Sing, ye sweet Angels, Alleluya sing, | That all the woods may answere, and your eccho ring: SPENS., *Epithal.*, 240, Wks., p. 589/2 (1869). **1635** lauding their Creator with *Allelujahs* without defatigation: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 213.

allemande, *sb.*: Mod. Fr. fem. of adj. *allemand*, ='German'.

1. name of several German dances.

1728 But when you have made several [springs or hops], as in the *Allemande*, you make your Springs and Hops together without rising on one single Foot: J. ESSEX, Tr. *Rameau's Dancing-Master*, Pt. I. p. 104. **1809** ALLEMANDE...The dance known by this name is still used in Germany and Switzerland: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.* **1814** view with jealousy in the country dances, the occasional introduction of an *allemande*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 434.

2. a kind of musical composition in slow time; a movement in a **suite** (*q. v.*).

1724 ALLEMANDA, is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common time, and in Two Parts or Strains: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1740** ALLEMAND, a sort of grave and solemn music, whose measure is full and moving: GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.* — ALMANDA, a certain air or tune where the measure is in common time, and movement slow: *ib.* **1809** ALLEMANDE, in music, a slow air or melody in common time of four crotchets in a bar...It is found in Handel's harpsichord lessons: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.*

Variants, *allmand*, *alamande*, *al(le)manda.*

[Mod. Fr. *allemande*,='German' (*dance* being suppressed); succeeded Mid. Eng. *Almain* as a musical term.]

allevement, *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Old Fr. *alevement*: alleviation.

1599 Yet this is some allevement to my sorrow: *Soliman & Pers.*, II. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays.*

***alleviator** (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng.: lightener, mitigator.

1811 That kindest alleviator of human miseries: LAMB, *On being Hanged*, Wks., p. 560. [N. E. D.]

[As if Lat. noun of agent to Late Lat. *alleviāre*,='to lighten'.]

allice, allis: Eng. See **alose.**

***alligator** (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: a **Cayman**; any large Saurian of the Western Hemisphere; now also used loosely for crocodile.

1577 Pimple stones...whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of *Caimanes*, y^t^ are called *Lagartos*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73 *vº*. **1597** aligarta: SHAKS., *Rom.*, v. 1, 43 (1st 4to.). **1600** a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 489. **1614** *Alligarta*: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, ii. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 28 (1631—40). **1593—1622** In this river...are great abundance of *alagartoes*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § I. p. 263 (1878). **1625** *George Euans*...was shrewdly bitten with an *Alegarta*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 191. — suspecting it had beene an *Aligata*, diued vnder water: *ib.*, p. 244. — fastened with Allegators teeth: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. iv. p. 417. — Alagaters or Crocodiles: *ib.*, p. 436. **1629** *Gwanes* they have, whiche is a little harmlesse beast, like a *Crokadell*, or *Aligator*, very fat and good meat: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 904 (1884). **1634** the Riuers abounds [*sic*] with Crocodiles (whom Seamen improperly call *Alligators*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 199. **1655** The discommodities these Streames engender, are Allegators: I. S., *A brief & perfect Journ. of y^e^ late Proceed. of y^e^ Eng. Army in y^e^ W. Indies*, p. 19. **1679** *rescued all your Outward Traitors | From hanging up like Allegators*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 140. **1788** a man who was bitten by an alligator in swimming across a river: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 33/1.

Variants, *lagarto*, *alagarto*, *alligarta*, *allegator*, &c.

[From Sp. *al* or *el lagarto*,='the lizard', fr. Lat. *lacerta*, ='lizard'.]

alliterator (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng.: one who alliterates or practises alliteration; or one who frequently repeats some particular letter.

1755 The alliterator must be as busily employed to introduce his favourite vowel or consonant, as the Greek poet to shut out the letter he had proscribed: COLMAN & THORNTON, in *Connoiss.*, No. 83. [N. E. D.]

[Apparently formed in relation to *alliteration*, as if Lat., on the analogy of verbal nouns in *-ātor*, cf. Lat. *litterātor*, ='teacher of letters', 'grammarian'.]

***allium,** *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Liliaceae*), to which belong garlic, leek, onion, and ramsons.

1866 In the shade, grey periwinkles wind among the snowy drift of allium: *Cornhill Mag.*, Nov., p. 538. [N. E. D.]

allmand: Mod. Fr. See **allemande.**

allo: It.: 'to the', 'after the'; used bef. masc. sing. nouns which begin with *z* or *s* followed by another consonant. See **al**[1].

allobrogic, -ical, *adj.*: Calvinistic, Presbyterian; in allusion to Geneva having anciently been *Genāva*, a town of the *Allobroges*, a warlike tribe of Gauls, whence the Fr. *allobroge*, ='clown', 'lout'.

1602 to shew it as manifestly as the day light at noonetide, that who and whensoeuer any, be he Pope or Prince or other Monarch, doth not fauor their Iesuitical allobrogickes, although he do no way stirre against them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 99.—this Allobrogicall gouernment: *ib.*, p. 20.

allōdium, alōdium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. assumed Old Ger. *al(l)ôd*,='entire property': estate possessed in absolute ownership, as in the Orkneys and Shetland Islands (see **udaller**), opposed to *feudum* or fief, which is estate held of a superior.

1629 in the law of England we have not, properly, *allodium*, that is, any subjects land that is not as it is holden: COKE, *Littleton*, Vol. I. Bk. i. ch. 1, § 1 [1. b.] (1823). **1716** J. HARRIS, *Dict.* (3rd Ed.). **1768** The writers on this subject define *Allodium* to be every man's own land, which he possesseth merely in his own right, without owing any rent or service to any superior: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, Bk. II. ch. 7. [R.]

alloeostropha, *neut. pl. adj.*: Gk. ἀλλοιόστροφα: disposed in irregular **strophes**.

1671 The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts...being divided into stanzas or pauses, they may be called Alloeostropha: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, Pref.

allogiament, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *allogiamento*: lodging, soldiers' quarters, allodgement (formed on the model of the It. word).

1644 The allogiaments of the garrison are uniforme: EVELYN, *Diary*, Mar. 23. [Davies]

allonge, *sb.*: Fr.: a slip of paper fastened to a bill of exchange or promissory note to give space for further endorsements when the back of the bill or note is full.

1882 An indorsement written on an allonge, or on a "copy" of a bill: *Stat.* 45 & 46 *Vict.*, ch. 61, § 32.

[Fr. *allonge*, = 'something added to lengthen', 'a stretching out' (used in Eng. in 18 c. in the senses of 'thrust', 'lunge', and 'long rein').]

***allons**, *1st pers. pl. imper. vb.*: Fr.: 'let us go'.

1663 Allons *Isabelle!* Courage! DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1701). **1693** Come, Gentlemen, *allons*, here is Company coming: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, i. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 171 (1710). **1739** courage, allons! GRAY, *Letters*, No. XX. Vol. I. p. 38 (1819). **1757** *Allons, Monsieur!* 'Twere vain, you know, | To strive with a victorious foe: COWPER, *IXth Sat. of 1st Bk. of Horace.* **1841** so *allons* for a *spectacle militaire*, which, I am told, is to be very fine: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 73. **1841** *Allons donc* [therefore]! enough sermonising: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 380 (1885). bef. **1863** *Allons*, Mr. Nameless! Put up your notebook: — *Roundabout Papers*, p. 53 (1879). **1877** Poverty! the poverty of a company in the city of London! *Allons donc*: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. XV. p. 147 (1883).

[From *aller*, = 'to go'.]

allot (= ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to assign by lot, to apportion (also, *intr.* to be apportioned, *Obs.* and *Rare*), to assign, appoint; to destine (with *inf. Obs.*); to ascribe (*Obs.*).

1520 oder lodgynges...to be lotted to suche as may be warned to bring almaner of suche stuff with theym for fournysshing of the same: *Rutland Papers*, p. 52 (1842). **1546** To this laste [*i.e.* Constantine] was allotted Brittaine, France, Spaine: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1846). **1591** Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 3, 55. **1594** undeserved reproach to him allotted: — *Lucrece*, 824. **1596** favourable stars | Allot thee for his lovely bed-fellow: — *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 5, 41. **1605** Five days we do allot thee, for provision | To shield thee, &c.: — *Lear*, i. 1, 176. **1665** The rest of the parts...were allotted to the other Commissioners: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 411 (1872). **1701** a due proportion being allotted to each of them: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 383 (1872).

Variant, 16 c. *lotted*, *alotted*.

[From Old Fr. *aloter*, fr. *à*, prep., = 'to', and *lot*, = 'lot'.]

allowes: Eng. See **alose**.

alluijn, *sb. pl.*: Du.: bitter aloes. The Du. *alluijn* or a Japan. or Malayan form thereof was Anglicised by Cocks as *allowaies*.

1598 spices and fruites of India, Alluijn, Cane Sugar, and other merchandises: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 61 (1885). **1622** He beged a little allowaies of me, which I gave him: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 3 (1883).

allumette, *sb.*: Fr.: match (for lighting).

1848 Twisting an allumette out of one of you...and relighting my calumet: LOWELL, *Poet. Wks.*, 127/2 (1879). [N. E. D.]

allure, *sb.*: Fr.: gait, walk, air, mien.

1854 He hunted in black during the ensuing season; and, indeed, henceforth laid aside his splendid attire and his *allures* as a young man: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXXVIII. p. 403 (1879).

alluvion (= ⏑ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *alluvion*.

1. inundation, overflow, flood of water, esp. carrying matter in suspension, the wash or flow of water on a bank or shore.

1550 Of the whyche alluuyons and ouerflowynges the Earthquakes (as I thynke) were the cause: NICOLLS, *Thucidides*, fol. XCII *r°*. **1644** Or as slow Rivers by insensible alluvions take in and let out the Waters that feed them, yet are they said to have the same beds: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. XIX. p. 458 (1678). **1681** *Alluvion* (*Alluvio*) the still rising and swelling of a River, a deluge or inundation: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

2. matter deposited by flood or inundation.

1731 *Alluvion*, an accession or accretion along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers by tempests or inundations: BAILEY.

2 *a. Geol.* **alluvium** (*q. v.*).

1779 The matters, so carried off, will be thrown against the opposite bank of the river and produce a new ground, called an alluvion: MANN, in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. [illegible] [N. E. D.]

3. *Leg.* the formation of fresh land by the gradual washing up of sand, earth, &c.

1768 either by *alluvion*, by the washing up of sand and earth, so as in time to make *terra firma*: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. II. ch. XVI. p. 261. [C. E. D.]

***alluvium**, *sb.*: Lat.: earth, sand, &c. deposited by moving water above its present average level under existing local conditions, **alluvion**, alluvial deposit. Occasional pl. **alluvia**. Distinguished from **diluvium** (*q. v.*), from old river terraces, and from raised beaches.

1665–6 'Tis true, that if there be *Seas* in the *Moon*, it can hardly fall out otherwise, than it doth upon our *Earth*, where *Alluvium's* are made in some places, and the Sea gains upon the Land in others: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 121. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1835** a deposit of alluvium which is far from common on these northern shores: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. VIII. p. 114. **1836** The most celebrated place for its production is the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin, where the soil is a loose, sandy alluvium: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 332. **1845** cliffs composed of matter that may be called stratified alluvium: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. XI. p. 237 (and Ed.). **1885** He does not appreciate the difference of age between those older alluvial deposits of the Thames Valley...and the newer alluvium of Tilbury: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 244/1.

[Neut. of Lat. *alluvius*, adj., = 'alluvial'.]

alma, *sb.*: It. (poet.): soul, essence, spirit: personified by Prior in his poem entitled 'Alma or the Progress of the Mind', whence Scott takes it in the sense *animal spirits*.

1717 Alma in verse, in prose the mind: PRIOR, *Alma*, i. 318. **1814** and whom the irresistible influence of Alma would have engaged in field-sports from morning till night: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 64.

alma: Arab. See **almah**.

***alma mâter**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'fostering mother', a title given to educational institutions, *esp.* Universities.

1557 The earth is *alma mater*, a bountiful mother, to man and beast: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 130/1 (1868). **1710** Henceforth alma mater must submitt to the city, | Let her doctors grow dull and the aldermen witty: T. HEARNE, *Remains*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1869). **1736** I can never condescend to apply to the grosser studies of Alma Mater: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1857). **1742** a judicious eye instantly rejects any thing *outré*, any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that *alma mater*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, Pref., Wks., Vol. V. p. 12 (1806). **1764** port is in a manner mother's milk to me; for it is what my *Alma Mater* suckles all her numerous progeny with: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 91, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 154 (1777). **1771** some good offices, which you know he has done me since I left *alma mater* [= Oxford]: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 123/1 (1882). **1774** you see I am not a rebel, when *alma mater* antiquity stands godmother: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 104 (1857). **1778** You might divert yourself, too, with Alma Mater, the Church, employing a *goujat* to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 158 (1858). **1780** to whose care our *alma mater* (allow me to evince my affection to the University by this expression) can more safely trust her interests and prosperity: H. A. SCHULTENS, in Sir W. Jones' *Letters*, Vol. I. No. lxiii. p. 149 (1821). **1808** that veneration usually paid by an English scholar to his Alma Mater: SCOTT, *Dryden's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 30. **1808** the publication of which must have been a proud day for *alma mater*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 53. **1840** which had drawn Frederick so abruptly from his *Alma Mater*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 104 (1865). **1850** He never could be got to frequent the chapel of the college with that regularity of piety which Alma Mater demands from her children: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XVIII. p. 196 (1879). **1883** Edinburgh, Mr. Irving said, had been his professional *alma mater*: *Standard*, No. 18465, p. 3/3.

almacenista, *sb.*: Sp.: seller of goods in a warehouse.

1888 Large stocks of...wines are held by the principal shippers and almacenistas in Jerez: *Leeds Mercury*, June 11, p. 7/5.

[For derivation, see **magazine**.]

almachabel: Eng. fr. Med. Lat. *almacabala*, fr. Arab. *al-moqâbala*: see **algebra**.

almaciga, *sb.*: Sp. and Port. fr. Gk. μαστίχη, through Arab. *al-mastakâ*: mastich.

1577 the *Almaciga*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 1 *v°*. — the Incence, and *Almastga* are gathered: *ib.*, fol. 3 *r°*.

almadia, Port. and Sp.; **almadie**, Fr.: *sb.*: an Indian river-boat; an African canoe made out of a tree.

abt. **1565** In this island of Sambula, we found about 50. boates, called Almadyes, or Canoas, which are made of one peece of wood, digged out like a trough, but yet of good proportion, being about 8. yardes long: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 18 (1878). **1598** there came unto us [at Goa] divers boats called *Almadias*, which borded us, bringing with them all maner of fresh victuailes from the land: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, I. ch. IV. p. 12/2. — they row [up and downe] the Rivers in boates called Almadias, whereof some of them are hewen out of a peece of wood: *ib.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 262. **1599** The 6 day came an Almade & Negros aboord me: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. II p. 41. **1600** They go to sea in certaine small botes which they call Almadies: J. PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 55. **1684** hiring an *Almadier*, which is a Barque with Oars: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 71. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

Variant, 17 c. *almade*.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. *al-ma'diya*, = 'ferry-boat'.]

almagra, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-maghra*: a deep red kind of red ochre found in Spain, called *Sil Atticum* by the Ancients.

1598 It hath many hilles of a reddish colour, which shew like a certaine Earth in Spaine called Almagro: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 260 (1885). **1753** ALMAGRA: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

almah, alme (ـ ـ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. '*ālmah*, pl. '*awālim*: an Egyptian dancing girl; or, more correctly, a professional singer, not a common dancing girl (*ghāziyah*).

1797 ALME, or ALMA, singing and dancing girls in Egypt: *Encyc. Brit.* **1812** Can Egypt's Almas—tantalising group—...With Waltz compare: BYRON, *Waltz*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 134 (1832). **1819** Here a string of awalis strained their windpipes in tremulous quavers: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1820). **1830** the *alme* and dancing girls: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 224 (2nd Ed.). **1836** the inferior 'Awálim sometimes dance in the hhareém...the singing of a very accomplished 'Al'meh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 62. **1869** The graceful fantastic fancy that had once made her dance like an almah among the scarlet beans of the cottage garden: OUIDA, *Tricotrin*, ch. xlvi. p. 467 (1870).

***almanac** (ـ ـ ـ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Med. Lat. *almanac(h)*: a calendar or table of days and months with astronomical data in 14 c. 15 c.; afterwards combined with the civil and ecclesiastical calendar. The astronomical almanac was greatly improved both in matter and method by Regiomontanus, 1474. Sometimes, as in Zadkiel's and in old almanacs from 16 c., forecasts of the weather and of coming events are included. Modern almanacs provide all sorts of useful and interesting information.

1508 Almanacke for xii. yere: Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Title. **1530** Almynack and pronostication, &c.: GASPAR LAET (the yonger), Title. **1584** in his Almanacke *anno* 1580: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 219. **1594** she saued me every year a penny in almanacs: GREENE, *Looking-Glass*, p. 121/2, l. 49 (1861). **1642** I do not...revolve Ephemerides and Almanacks: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § ix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 441 (1852). **1664** [Title] Kalendarium Hortense: or the Gardener's Almanack directing what he is to do monthly throughout the year—by J. EVELYN. **1664** *Chaldeans*, Learn'd Genetliacks, | And some that have writ Almanacks: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 181. **1787** Not selling so many almanacks as formerly, because of the tax laid on them: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1076/2. **1874** John Dalton had at the age of thirteen constructed an almanac for himself: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, ii. 39.

almandine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: the Alabandine garnet of Pliny, cut at Alabanda a town of Caria in Asia Minor.

abt. **1325** Alabaunderrynes, & amaraun3: *E. E. Allit. Poems*, B. 1471. [N. E. D.] **1398** alabandina is a precious stone clere and somdeale red as Cardinis. The vertue thereof excyteth & encreacyth blood: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XVI. xiii. sig. Kv *vº*/2. abt. **1400** the red ben of Rubies, and of Grenaz and of Alabraundynes: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xx. p. 219 (1839). **1830** But I would throw to them back in mine | Turkis and agate and almondine: TENNYSON, *Merman*, iii.

Variant, 14 c.—17 c. *Alabandine.*

Almanzor, name of the hero of Dryden's play *The Conquest of Granada*, A.D. 1670, meaning 'the defended'.

1711 I could, *Almanzor*-like, drive the British General from the Field: *Spectator*, No. 167, Sept. 6, p. 244/1 (Morley). **1712** I am told that even *Almanzor* looked like a Mouse: *ib.*, No. 362, Apr. 25, p. 529/1. **1769** Whether he was sent for to guard St. James's gate, or whether he came alone, like Almanzor, to storm it, I cannot tell: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 175 (1857).

[The Sp. *Almanzōr* is fr. Arab. *al-mançūr*, = 'the (heaven-) defended', 'the august', 'the invincible'; name of the mayor of the palace of Caliph Hisham II. of Cordova (d. 1002 A.D.). The title *almaçur, aumansour*, of old Fr. romances, = 'a (Saracen) grandee', is of the same derivation. See *almaçour* in N. E. D.]

alme: Arab. See **almah.**

almeida. See **alameda.**

almendron, *sb.*: Sp.: Brazil-nut tree, augmentative of *almendra*, = 'almond-tree'.

1852 The *almendron*, or *juvia*, one of the most majestic trees of the forests of the New World: T. ROSS, Tr. *Humboldt's Trav.*, II. xxiv. 449. [N. E. D.]

almirah, almyra, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *almārī*: wardrobe, chest of drawers, armoire.

1878 Sahib, have you looked in Mr. Morrison's almirah? *Life in the Mofussil*, Vol. I. p. 34. [Yule]

[The Hind. *almārī* is fr. Port. *almario* fr. Lat. *armārium* whence Fr. and Eng. *armoire*, Eng. *ambry*.]

almojabana, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-mojabbana*: cheese-and-flour cake. Xeres was famed for this dainty, which is named from Arab. *jobn*, = 'cheese'.

1616 [See **alcorza**].

almug: Heb. See **algum.**

almuten, *sb.*: Arab.: the prevailing planet in the horoscope.

1598 F. WITHER, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. P 3 *vº*. **1615** Almuten Alchochoden of the stars attend you: *Albumazar*, ii. 5, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XI. p. 345. **1621** the Almutens, lords and planets there: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 407 (1827). **1625** your *Almutens, Alma cantaras*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, ii. 4, p. 28 (1631). **1659** Venus, in the west angle, the house of marriage the seventh house, in trine of Mars, in conjunction of Luna; and Mars Almuthen, or lord of the horoscope: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 322/2 (1839). **1665** a Witch that understood the Almuten of his nativity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 178 (1677).

[Corruption of *almutez*. Loth, *Morgenländ. Forsch.*, p. 290f., also gives the form *almobtez* which proves the word to be for Arab. *al-mubtazz*, = 'the robber', *i.e.* the planet strong enough to take away the influence of the others in the horoscope. The termination is accounted for by the forms *Almutes, Almutem, Almutam, Almubtem*, given by Bonatti (see **Alchochoden**); a quasi-Lat. acc. in *-em, -en* being formed from *-es* treated as an inflexional ending.]

***Alnaschar**: Arab. *Al-nashshār*, 'the lawyer': a character in one of the Arabian Nights Tales in Galland's version, a poor man who, having nothing but a basket of glass-ware for sale, dreams that by successful trade he rears on this small basis so large a fortune that he marries a princess. In his insolence he kicks the princess of his dream, and wakes to find that he has kicked over and destroyed his glass. He represents any victim of baneful illusions anticipative of unmerited high fortune.

1712 *Alnaschar* was entirely swallowed up in this Chimerical Vision, and could not forbear acting with his Foot what he had in his Thoughts: *Spectator*, No. 535, Nov. 13, p. 762/1 (Morley). **1812** Already with maternal Alnascharism she had in her reveries thrown back her head in disdain: M. EDGEWORTH, *Vivian*, ch. i. p. 12 (1832). **1845** In Alnaschar-like moods a man fancies himself a noble patron, and munificent rewarder of artists: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 272 (1885). **1850** you won't scorn me as the worthless idler and spendthrift, when you see that I—when I have achieved a—psha! what an Alnaschar I am because I have made five pounds by my poems: — *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 365 (1879). **1866** Already had my Alnaschar-fancy...expended...the funds: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. viii. (Halifax).

alo: It. See **allo.**

***aloe** (ـ ـ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aloē*.

1. lign-aloes, lignum (Lat. = 'wood') aloes, aloes-wood; see **agalloch(um)**. This use is due to a wrong translation into Gk. of the Bible Heb. *akhālīm* (pl.), = *agalloch.*

[abt. **950** alwan; abt. **1000** alewan; abt. **1160** aloen; fr. N. E. D.] **1382** A medlynge of myrre and aloes: WYCLIF, *John*, xix. 39. abt. **1400** In that Ryvere Men fynden many precyouse Stones, and meche also of Lignum Aloes: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 56 (1839). bef. **1450** That all was brettfull of bowis & blossoms so swete, | That bawme ne braunche o aloes bettir was neuire: *Wars of Alexander*, 4869 (1886). **1577** a Pomander of it, mingled with Muske, Lignaloe, it doeth comfort the braines: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 84 *vº*. **1584** frankincense, mastike, *lignum aloes*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. xiv. p. 416. **1599** wood of *aloes*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 56. — The good *Lignum Aloes* comme from *Cauchinchina*: *ib.*, p. 242. **1603** *Tipur* they take (rich in Rhinocerots) *Caichin* in Aloes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Colonies, p. 361 (1608). **1622** a present of halfe a lb. of lignum allowas (or *calemback*): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1883). **1786** holding in their hands censers, which dispensed as they passed the grateful perfume of the wood of aloes: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 98 (1883). **1817** Sweet wood of aloe or of sandal burns: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). **1839** the aloes-wood, where it groweth, is a kind of fire-wood: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 261.

2. [Gk. ἀλόη] name of a genus of plants (*Aloinae*) with erect spikes of bloom and bitter juice, Nat. Order *Liliaceae.*

1398 the odour is somdeale stynkynge: as it faryth of Aloes: Wormwood & Brymstoon: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. xxxviii. sig. JJ vi *rº*. **1551** the nature of the herb Aloe is to hele woundes: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B vi *rº*. **1578** we may call it in English *Aloë*, herbe *Aloë*, or Sea Aygreene: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 353. **1664** Now you may set your *Oranges, Limons, Myrtles...Dates, Aloes*...and like tender Trees and Plants in the *Portico*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 198 (1729). **1673** we saw many rare Plants, among the rest we especially took notice of the *Aloe-trees* (for so I may well call them for the Greatness and Highth of their Stalks which shoot up in one year: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 108. **1691** From the Root...arise Leaves on every side, after the manner of Leeks or Ananas, whence the name of Wild Pine or *Aloes*, being folded or enclosed one within another: — *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 215 (1701). **1830** the cliffs are embellished by the cactus, aloe, and Atlas pistacchio: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 150 (2nd Ed.).

2 *a.* the inspissated bitter juice of plants of the genus Aloe (2), a purgative drug made therefrom. Generally pl. *alowes, aloes, alloes.* Also used *metaph.* for trials and troubles.

abt. **1515** And payned you with a purgacyon of odyous pouerte, | Myxed with bytter alowes of herde aduersyte: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 2382, Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1843). **1526** Aloe is made of the iuce of an herbe called Aloen...there ben iii maners of Aloen/Cycotryn/Epatyc/and Cabalyn: *Grete Herball*, ch. i. **1551** the iuice which compacted together and dryed into great peces is comonlye called aloe: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B vi *rº*. **1589**

[Set] alloes w^th almounde milke: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxxiv. **1595** if one should beginne to tell them [children], the nature of *Aloes*, or *Rubarb* they shoulde receiue, [they] woulde sooner take their Phisicke at their eares, then at their mouth: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 40 (1868). **1600** It is frequented by merchants for Cinabre, Sanguis Draconis, and the most excellent Aloës of the world: J. PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 47. **1600** a Nurse that weaneth her child...doth anoynt her Teate with Alloes, mustard, or some other such bitter thing: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 429. **1601** one ounce of Aloe brought into the forme of an ointment: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 58. **1602** one drachme of Aloes Epatick: VAUGHAN, in *Babees Book*, I. p. 251 (Furnivall, 1868). **1625** they make the most Aloes vpon the Ile, and is onely the iuyce of *Semper viuens*, put into Goates skins, and so dryed: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 193. **1634** an Ile rich in Alloes, Gummes and Spices: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 25. **1646** But Juices concrete, or Gums easily dissolving in Water, draw not at all: as *Aloe*, *Opium*, *Sanguis Draconis*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). **1657** the tender father medicines his child for the worms, gives him aloes, or the like: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Append., Vol. II. p. 708/1 (1868). **1668** *Aloes* is a bitter Gum, to be bought at the Apothecaries: G. M[ARKHAM], *Way to get Wealth*, Table of Hard Words. **1787** The Hepatic or Barbadoes Aloes is said, by the Author, to be common in all the West-India islands: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 996/1.

2 *b.* a mineral product like the dry aloes (3).

1601 In Iurie [N. of Jerus.] there is a certaine minerall Aloe to be found, growing in manner of a mettall within the ground: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 271.

3. the American aloe, or **agave** (*q. v.*).

1667 Aloe Americana Serrati-folia...this *Aloes* weighed 21 *Ounces*, 6 *Drams*, 2 *Grains*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 25, p. 455. **1765** Sir W..., whose fame, like an aloe, did not blow till near an hundred: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 313 (1857). **1880** No aloes in tubs insult the scanty shrubs that adorn these Paradises: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. i. p. 2.

[The Heb. *akhālīm*, the Gk. ἀγάλλοχον, both come fr. Skt. *agaru.*]

alōpecia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀλωπεκία*: fox mange; in human-beings, a skin-disease which causes hair to fall away.

1398 The thyrde manere lepra cometh of Melancolye Infectynge of blood.and hyghte Allopicia & Vulpina. foxisshe: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, Bk. VII. ch. lxiv.—In theym that haue that Lepra that hyghte Allopicia al the heere of thye liddes & of the browes fall and the eyen swel gretely and ben full redde: *ib.* **1527** it helpeth sore in Alopicia/that is a skaldnes of the hede that the heres fall out: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. ccxcvi. sig. U iv *v°*/2.

alose, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *alose*: corrupted to *allowes*, *allice*, *allis*: a kind of shad found in the Severn, and elsewhere.

1600 great store of Aloses, which is a fish somewhat redde like a Salmon: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 241. **1604** shaddes and aloses, which come from the sea into the rivers: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 146 (1880). **1620** The Allowes is taken in the same places that Sammon is: VENNER, *Via Recta*, iv. 75. [N. E. D.]

Alp[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Alpes*: usually *pl.* Alps.

1. *pl.* the name (Lat. *Alpēs*) of the mountains which divide Italy from France and Germany and Austria.

1398 Gallia is a prouynce of Europe bytwene the mountayne Alpes pennine and the bryttissche Occean: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, Bk. XV. ch. lxvi. **1538** Alpinus, a, um, of the mountayns Alpes: T. ELIOT, *Dictionarium* (1559). **1584** *Gregorie Neocæsariensis* in his iornie and waie to passe ouer the *Alpes*, came to the temple of *Apollo*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 136. **1601** great mountaines such as the alps be: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 221. — upon the Alpes: *ib.*, ch. 6, p. 220.

2. any mountain or peak, esp. those which always have snow and ice on them; also *metaph.*

abt. **1400** thare men goon by the Alpes of Aryoprynant, and by the Valez of Mallebrynez: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xi. p. 127 (1839). **1573—80** deeper...then the height and altitude of the middle region of the verye English Alpes amountes unto in your shier: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 63 (1884). **1578** the nature of the place is such, that it is subiect diuersly to diuers windes, according to the sundry situation of the great *Alps* and mountaines there, euery mountaine causing a seuerall blast, and pirrie, after the maner of a *Leuant*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 83 (1600). — sundry mountaines and Alpes of yce: *ib.*, p. 84. **1634** our frayle vessels...Past ore the rugged Alpes of th' angry Sea: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 106 (1870). **1645** If the body bring but in a complaint of frigidity, by that cold application only, this adamantine alp of wedlock has leave to dissolve: MILTON, *Tetrachordon*. [T.] **1662** but true faith, when it is in heart, will eat its way over all alps of opposition: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. I. p. 576/1 (1867). **1667** O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 620. **1818** I would follow her from pole to pole, over alps and oceans: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 92 (1819).

alp[2], *sb.*: Ger.: a pasturage in the Alps.

1857 is this Peissenberg what you call an alp or alm...is it one of those pasture-grounds on the mountains, where you told me the people send their cattle in summer? BARONESS TAUTPHŒUS, *Quits*, Vol. I. p. 253.

alp[3], *sb.*: Ger.: night-mare, demon.

1836 Those alps and goblins, those nixies and wood-nymphs: *Blackwood's Mag.*, XL. 146. [N. E. D.]

***alpaca**, *sb.*: Sp.: a kind of **llama** (*q. v.*), a native of Peru, with long hair like wool; the wool thereof; a fabric made from the said wool. The *llama* proper and *alpaca* are the domestic, the *vicuña* and *guanaco* the wild species of the genus *Llama*.

1604 the sheep of Peru, and those which they call Pacos and Huanacus: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 277 (1880).] **1811** a beautiful Alpaca or Paco, having been in England for more than two years [and called *Camelo guanaco*]: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, Pref. — It is made of woven stripes of worsted, the main stripe being of black Alpaca wool: *ib.*, p. 52. **1838** the Alpaca figure has become a decided trade: *Report*, quoted in J. James' *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 478 (1857). **1844** this immense and valuable branch of national industry, alpaca manufactures: J. JAMES, *Alpaca*, p. 196. **1854** Another article was a plain black alpaca lustre dress, the warp of fine cotton twist, and weft of alpaca: *Eng. Cycl.* (Arts & Sci.), Vol. I. p. 229. **1857** The pieces chiefly fabricated from Alpaca in the neighbourhood of Bradford were figures: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 456. — figured Alpacas and Alpaca linings: *ib.*, p. 457. **1864** the alpaca umbrella: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3. **1877** bathing in blue alpaca: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. vii. p. 68 (1883).

[Sp. *alpaca*, *alpaco*, fr. *al-*, prefix, and **paco** (*q. v.*).]

***alparca**, **alpargate**, *sb.*: Port.: a kind of hempen shoe or sandal. For the probable Basque origin see Dozy-Engelmann, p. 373.

1598 The Moores...leave their Alparcos [which are their] shoes standing at the Church dore before they goe in: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 287 (1885). — their shooes, which they wear like Antiques with cut toes, and fastned above, upon their naked féete, which they call Alparcas [of the Canaras and Decaniins]: *ib.*, p. 257. **1662** their Shooes, which they call *Alparcas*, are of wood, ty'd up over the Instep with straps of Leather [of the inhabitants of Cuncam or Decam]: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 74.

alpeen, *sb.*: Ir. See quotation.

bef. **1863** Here are two choice slips from that noble Irish oak, which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 44 (1879).

***alpenstock**, *sb.*: Ger.: 'stick for the Alps', a long stick fitted with an iron point, used in climbing mountains and going over glaciers. Tr. *L. Simond's Switzerland* (1822), Vol. I. p. 296, describes it as a stick shod with a point of iron, but calls it a 'stick' or *bâton ferré* (p. 310), as if Simond did not know the name *alpenstock*.

1829 Here I made my first experience of the various and important uses of the *Alpenstock*, the long iron-shod pole, for which I had exchanged my ordinary lowland companion at the town of Thun: C. J. LATROBE, *Alpenstock*, p. 17. **1833** [Latrobe has] thrown more light upon Alpine history...by the feats of his alpenstock: *Eclectic Rev.*, Aug., p. 149. **1883** It is unstained by moraine, and the alpenstock strikes blue ice, on which there is neither sign or sight of living thing: *Standard*, Feb. 27, p. 5.

***alpha**, *sb.*: name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet, A, *α*. For etym. see next article.

bef. **1400** He bad him alpha for to say, | Iesus ansuerd and said, "parfay, | Bot sai thu me first of betha, | And siden i sal the of alpha": *Cursor Mundi*, 12423. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1782** The Alpha, or unit...and the Beta, or binary: BURNEY, *Hist. Mus.*, I. 65.

***Alpha and Omega**, *phr.*: fr. Gk.: the beginning and the end.

1382 I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and endyng, seith the Lord God: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, i. 8. **1398** the nombre of ten...is worthy to presence our lorde Cryste god. that is Alpha &. O. endyng and beginnyng: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. xxiii. **1584** the excellent name of Jesus Christ, A and Ω, the first and the last: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV. ch. xviii. p. 426. **1594** The wresting of the holy name of God...Alpha: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 176/1, l. 4 (1861). **1599** But this is most warrantable, the Alpha of all the Yarmouths it was, and not the Omega correspondently: T. NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, p. 13 (1871). **1611** Alpha and Omega: *Bible*, Rev., i. 8. **1619** God hath no part in their honour, nor they in his; he is neither the Alpha nor Omega of their vertue: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliii. p. 412. — and therefore the Lists of his race, from the Alpha to the Omega, are Vanitie: *ib.*, p. 627. **1625** *Anselme* esteemed the *Alpha* of his times for learning and sanctitie: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1252. **1629** it was necessary it should be performed, even from *Alpha* to *Omega*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 646 (1676). **1635** Hee that should be both *Alpha* and *Omega*, it's well if hee be the Omega of their thoughts and cares: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 11. **1659** Being thus the Alpha... he was before any time assignable: PEARSON, *Creed*, 178 (1839). **1814** that Alpha and Omega of beauty: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 86 (1832). **1818** the Lady Lieutenant was the alpha and omega of special reference: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 71 (1819). **1821** of which church I acknowledge myself to be the only member—the alpha and the omega: *Confess. of Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 98 (1823). **1834** the *Alpha* and *Omega* of our social relations is personal...how they will affect the question of our individual account with God: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. II. p. 476. **1885** Our Saviour Himself—the embodiment, the Alpha and Omega of all religion—was a carpenter: H. MACMILLAN, *Sabbath of Fields*, p. 337 (5th Ed.).

[*Alpha* is fr. ἄλφα, the first letter of the Gk. alphabet, fr. Phœn. **aleph** (*q. v.*). *Omega* is fr. ὦ μέγα, = 'long O', the last letter of the Gk. alphabet.]

alpieu, *sb.*: Fr.: at basset, a mark made on a card by a winner to show that he doubles his stake.

1704 What Pity 'tis, those Conq'ring Eyes, | Which all the World subdue, | Shou'd, while the Lover gazing dies | Be only on *Alpue*: SIR GEO. ETHEREGE, *Wks.*, p. 288. **1709** The *Alpiew* is much the same thing as the *Paroli*, and like that Term us'd when a *Couch* is won by turning up, or crooking the corner of the winning Card: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 180. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

alpine (⊥ ⊥), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: adj. to **Alps**; also adj. to **Alp**[1] (2), any mountain or peak characterised by cold.

1845 During the day we saw several guanacos, and the track of the closely-allied species, the Vicuña: this latter animal is pre-eminently alpine in its habits: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 359.

***Alsatia**: Lat. form of Ger. *Elsass* (='foreign-settlement'), Fr. *Alsace*, formerly debateable territory on the West bank of the Middle Rhine; hence, a name for a sanctuary for outlaws, or an asylum for debtors and criminals, esp. Whitefriars in the 17th and 18th centuries. Hence, *Alsatian*, sb. and adj.

1680 Let us go, we'll go to the *Temple* or *Alsacia* for refuge till the Business be over: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, v. p. 62. **1688** Some Inhabitants of *White-Fryars*; some *Bullies* of *Alsatia*:—*Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 8 (1699). — Have a care of a Quarrel, and bringing the *Alsatians* about your Ears: *ib.*, iii. p. 28. — But what shall we do for our *White-Fryars Chaplain*, our *Alsatian* divine: *ib.*, v. p. 52. **1704** He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 491. [Davies] **1704** Peter's banter (as he [L'Estrange] calls it in his Alsatia phrase) upon transubstantiation: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Apol., Wks., p. 45/2 (1869). **1822** What! your lordship is for a frolic into Alsatia? SCOTT, *Fort. Nig.*, ch. xvi. p. 82/1 (1867). — I became a courtier...a gamester...an Alsatian: *ib.*, ch. xxi. p. 108/2. **1886** degraded and unfortunate persons who resort there as to an Alsatia: *Athenæum*, May 1, p. 578/1.

Alsirat: Arab.: the bridge leading to the Mohammedan paradise over mid-hell, finer than a hair and sharper than a sword, whence all except the good must fall. See E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1871).

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1813** Though on Al-Sirat's arch I stood, Which totters o'er the fiery flood: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 167 (1832). **1819** a teacher...who...should put me in the way for passing over the bridge Seerath as speedily as possible: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1820). **1867** if as yet, to the vulgar eye, many a bridge of theirs may seem but as Al Sirat, they know better things and glide fearlessly on: SHIRLEY BROOKS, *Sooner or Later*, Vol. II. p. 383.

[Arab. *Al-ṣirāṭ*, ='the road', borrowed from Lat. *strāta*.]

alt[1], alta: Eng. fr. It., or It. See **alto**[1].

alt[2], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Prov. *alt*: *Mus.*: high tone; opposed to bass, above middle C; also, the octave above the treble stave. *Metaph. in alt*, in an exalted frame of mind.

1597 *Phi.* Be these all the wayes you may haue these notes in the whole *Gam*? *Ma.* These and their eights: as what is done in *Gam vt* may also be done in *G sol re vt*, and likewise in *g sol re vt* in alt. And what in *C fa vt*, may be also in *C sol fa vt*, and in *C sol fa*. And what in *F fa vt* in *Base*, may also be done in *f fa vt* in alt. But these be the three principall keyes containing the three natures or properties of singing: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 4. **1670** There's a delicate Note in B Fa Bemi in Alt: SHADWELL, *Sullen Lovers*, i. p. 9. **1731** For he could reach to B in alt: SWIFT, *Apollo*, Wks., IV. i. 161 (1755). **1748** The fair fugitive was all in alt: RICHARDSON, *Cl. Harlowe*, v. 145. [Davies] bef. **1794** your ladyship's absolutely in alt...Give me leave to tell your ladyship that you have raised your voice a third octave higher since you came into the room: COLMAN, *Music. Lady*, I. [*ib.*] **1796** Come, prithee be a little less in alt...and answer a man when he speaks to you: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Camilla*, Bk. II. ch. v. [*ib.*] **1797** The deepest female voice immediately follows the counter tenor, and may be called *bass in alt*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. Music. **1885** That wondrous 'B' was like part of a baritone scale; begun at G below, and carried up without a break to D in alt—two octaves and a half: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. iii. 34.

altel, *sb.*: Fr.: altar.

bef. **1555** If...he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take altel holy bread, he is sure enough, say the Papists: BRADFORD, *Wks.*, II. 314 (Parker Soc.). [Davies]

***alter ego**, *phr.*: Lat.: other I, other self, Gk. *ἕτερος αὐτὸς*. expressive of an intimate and thoroughly trusted friend.

1623 MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman de Alfarache* (1630). [Oliphant] **1652** We use to call a friend *Alter ego*; but here the ἄλλος ἐγὼ is the greatest enemy: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 10. **1662** one in whom he may see himself, and that may be to him as an *alter-ego*, a second self: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. I. p. 13/2 (1867). — As a pledge...that he [Jonathan] would have David looked upon as his *Alter Ego*: *ib.*, p. 450/2. **[1672** A friend is but ετερος αυτος...another self: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 40/2 (1868).] **1844** Bonaparte...sent away that marshal from the Grand Army with very extraordinary powers, with a sort of Alter Ego character: CRAIK & MACFARLANE. *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 574/2. **1860** Berlioz, on whose help he had relied, whom he had considered his *alter ego*, the Wagner of Paris: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 276/2. **1872** These people might not take that high view of you which I have always taken, as an *alter ego*, a right hand: G. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. v. ch. li. p. 377 (1874). **1882** I cannot think of any *alter ego* likely to do it: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. 114, p. 306. **1886** The contract...shall not be binding on the person whose *alter ego* or representative he is if he has made any misrepresentation: LORD ESHER, *Law Times Reports*, LIV. p. 856/1. **1886** The man of imagination has to be kept in check by his *alter ego*, the man of business: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 177/2.

alter īdem, *phr.*: Lat.: meant by Cicero (*De Amic.*, 21) to render the Gk. *ἕτερος αὐτὸς*, another self, the more Lat. phrase being **alter ego**. The Lat. *īdem*, =Gk. *αὐτὸς*, 'the same'.

1597 and if a friend be *alter idem*, a second self, it is as much as in reason he can look for: KING, on *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 84/2 (1864). **1782** that friend is indeed an *alter idem*: J. NEWTON, *Pref.* to Cowper's *Poems*, Vol. I. p. vi. (1808).

alteration (ˌ⌣¯ ˌ⌣¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *alteration*.

1. the action of producing a change in or of anything; the process of being changed.

bef. **1490** The riches in him thou shalt finde, | After alteration of kinde: G. RIPLEY, *Myst. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 386 (1652). **1506** Thus can I make, an alterasion | Of worthely honoure, whiche dothe depende | All onely in my dominacion: HAWES, *Past. Pleas.*, sig. O iv *vº*. **1540** if he be instructed in...the alteration of houres in day and nyght: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 80 *rº*. **1546** king Richard was thus occupied in so great trouble of mynde and alteration of devyses for feare of stirre to coome: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1844). **1563** or elles that throughe alteration in tyme of the shotte, it tourneth to venome: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 2 *rº*. **1579** their alterations, and renewing of the state: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 842 (1612). **1603** and mortall things ensuing | (As subiect to thee) thy selfs transmutation, | Feel th' vnfelt force of secret alteration: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 116 (1608). **1641** This day yᵉ Lo. Mayor was att the upper House to get an alteration of that their Loᴿˢ order: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 55 (1872). **1652** letters fro London importe no new notable effecte of ther alteracon: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 238. — my brother making this alteration: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 289.

2. the state or condition produced by change; the concrete result of a change.

1508 the same facyon | Without alteracyon: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Spar.*, 543, Wks., Vol. I. p. 67 (1843). **1546** alteration of my condition and state: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 165 (1844). — And so even at that instant chaunced great alteration of thenglish affaires: *ib.*, p. 58. **1578** lest by hurtfull alteration of mind, he were...the cause to bring himselfe & all *Italy* into perpetuall seruitude: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I. p. 31 (1618). **1579** to know the cause of your alteracion would boote me lyttle: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 95 (1868). **1591** doth this churlish superscription | Pretend some alteration in good will? SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, IV. I, 54. **1693** the *Andes* of *Peru*, have been, for some hundreds of Leagues in Length, violently shaken, and many Alterations made therein by an Earthquake: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 13 (1713). **1776** the establishment of this Court hath made no alteration in respect to the administration of Criminal Justice: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 31/1. abt. **1784** These creatures [hares] have a singular sagacity in discovering the minutest alteration, that is made in the place to which they are accustomed: COWPER, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 316 (1808). **1887** This enables the practitioner to see at a glance exactly what alteration has been made in the law: *Law Times*, Jan. 8, p. 173/1.

2·*a*. a morbid change, a distemper.

1541 reformacion of the membre in the same selfe substaunce, forme, qualyte, and quantite, and other such accidentes proprely as it was afore the corrupcion and alteracion: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &ᶜ., sig. B iv *vº*. **1582** For the hart, which of long time hath bene rooted in vice, incontinently is subiect to some great alteration: T. NORTH, Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, p. 96 *rº*.

3. an old term in Music for increasing the duration of a note. *Obs*.

1596 The pricke of alteration is that which doubleth the value of the second noate following the same prick: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. E i *vº*. **1597** *if you finde a prick so following a Minyme in this Moode, it doubleth the value therof*...and then is the pricke called *a pricke of alteration*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 22. **1609** The *Pricke* of *Alteration*, was observed more by the Ancients, than the later Musitians. [It] is the repeating of Notes, which doth accidentally befall them, not as they are perfect, but as their parts neighbouring the perfect: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 53.

[In *Revel. Monk of Evesham* (Arber, 1869), p. 58, 1482 (if not 1196), 'alteracyons of tymes' seems to be a corruption of 'alternacyons of tymes'.]

alternator (ˌ⌣¯ ˌ⌣¯), *sb.*: Eng.: one who causes alternation. *Rare*.

1836 O Alternator of the day and night: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 256.

[Coined from Eng. *alternate*, as if Lat. noun of agent to *alternāre*, ='to do or take by turns'.]

alternis vicibus, *phr.*: Lat.: "in alternative turns", HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. p. 400 (1601); reciprocally, alternately.

1589 the Chauncellor, Maysters, and Schollers, shall make fyrst proclamation this present yeare, and the Mayor, Bayliffe and Burgesses of Cambridge the next yeare, and so alternis vicibus: *Egerton Papers*, p. 128 (Camden Soc., 1840). **1593** J. NORDEN, *Spec. Brit.*, Pt. I. p. 48. **1611** everyone in order *alternis vicibus*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 311 (1776). **1625** So we continued, *alternis vicibus*, shooting at our Aduersary as at a Butte: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1465.

altesse, *sb.*: Fr.: highness, a title given to members of a royal house; see **alteza**. Rarely Anglicised as *altess* (1660 WATERHOUSE, *Arms*, p. 25; in N. E. D.).

1768 He only takes the title of *altesse*, an absurd mezzotermine, but acts King exceedingly: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 118 (1857). **1783** How many fools will think themselves sober enough to advise his *altesse* on whatever he consults them! *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 395 (1858).

alteza, Sp., **altezza**, It.: *sb.*: 'highness', used as a title.

1596 Shee and her husband both alreadie take vppon them in their manner, stile and vsage, a state and title farre beyond their dignitie, conuenient onely vnto Kings, Altezza is the meanest phrase that they will bee spoken in vnto, refusing anie Letters that are not so entituled: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 129. **1599** chaunt and carroll forth the *alteza* and excelsitude of this monarchall fludy induperator: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, Harl. Misc., VI. 157. [Davies] **1622** *Peter Phillips*, Organist to their *Altezza's* at *Bruxels*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent*, ch. xi. p. 102. **1670** the Prince of Piedmont who is also treated with the title of *Altezza Reale* [Royal]: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 72.

althaea, *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: mallow, name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Malvaceae*), of which Marsh Mallow and Hollyhock are species.

Althaea frutex is *Hibiscus Syriacus*, a gay flowering shrub.

1526 sethe the rote of altea with grece: *Grete Herball*, ch. xl. **1543** rootes of Altea called Holyhocke or marche mallowes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiv *v°*/1. **1563** the rootes of Althea, Waxe, Colophonie, Fengreke, Cinamome: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 3 *v°*. **1785** Althæa with the purple eye; the broom, | Yellow and bright: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 175 (1808). **1823** in entering the town, I saw a large Althea Frutex in bloom: W. COBBETT, *Rural Rides*, Vol. I. p. 329 (1885).

***Althing**, *sb.*: Norse: the general assembly and supreme court of Iceland, abolished 1800. See **thing**.

1780 may appeal to the *Al-thing*, or common court of justice, which is kept every year on the 8th of July at Thingvalla: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 72 (2nd Ed.). **1811** This magistrate chiefly officiated in the great assembly or Althing, which he convoked annually: W. J. HOOKER, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. xxii. (1813). **1818** the abolition of the *Althing*, or National Assembly, in the year 1800: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 167. **1856** there was only one supreme magistrate, who decided all disputes, and presided at the *allthing*, or great general assembly of the nation: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Iceland*, Vol. XII. p. 197/2.

althorn, *sb.*: Ger.: *Mus.* See quotation.

1879 ALTHORN, an instrument of the SAXHORN family, usually standing in E♭ or F...also...the saxhorn in B♭...or BARITONE: GROVE, *Mus. Dict.* **1880** WEBSTER, *Suppl.*

altine, *sb.*: Russ.: money of account, the value of three copecks (see **copeck**).

1598 wee sell 24. fishes for 4. altines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 295. — three pence a poods caryage; so that from the Citie of *Nougrod* vnto *S. Nicholas* road you may haue wares caried for two altines. The pood commeth vnto 23 altines the tunne: *ib.*, p. 369. **1617** in the Muscouites money, it is rated at thirtie three altines and two Diagoes. And sixe single or three double diagoes make one altine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 290. **1662** in trading, the *Muscovites* use the words, *Altin*, *Grif*, and *Rouble*, whereof the first is worth three...*Copece*, yet is there no Coins of that kind: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, Bk. III. p. 72 (1669).

altissimo, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: very high, applied to the range of ascending notes beginning with *G* on the fourth ledger-line above the treble stave.

1797 She has been heard to ascend to Bb in *altissimo*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 497/2.

alto[1], **alta**, **alt**, *sb.*: Sp. or It.: a halt. *Obs.*

1591 in marching or making *Alta*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 76. — where they make *alta* and stay: *ib.*, p. 125. **1598** but making a stand or *Alto*, he is bound by dutie to aduance the Ensigne: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 21. — then how to make their Alto or stand, and how to double their rankes: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 34.

[Sp. and It. *alto*, fr. Ger. *halt* whence Eng. **halt** (*Mil.*).]

alto[2], *adj.* used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'high'.

1. the high adult male voice, counter-tenor, of which the compass used to be supposed to extend equally above and below the middle *C*; also the female voice of similar compass, **contralto**.

1724 ALTO, or ALTUS, the Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Musick of several Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

1 *a.* music written for an alto voice, an alto part.

1597 But if your Cadence be in the *Alto*, then may you choose any of these waies following for your end: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 128.

1 *b.* *attrib.* pertaining to the alto.

1724 ALTO VIOLA, a small Tenor Viol. ALTO VIOLINO, a small Tenor Violin. ALTO CONCERTANTE, the Tenor of the Little Chorus, or the Tenor that sings or plays throughout. ALTO RIPIENO, the Tenor of the Great Chorus, or the Tenor that sings or plays now and then in some particular Places: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. one who has an alto voice.

1818 the *alto* Miss Crawley, who had never before played out of her musical stocks, went rambling with her emancipated hand over the instrument: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 224 (1819). **1885** Opposed to this forty basso power was an 'excelsior' species of male alto, with a voice of very fine and limited proportions: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. XXV. 285.

3. **alt** (*q. v.*).

4. short for *alto-viola*, Italian name for a small tenor viol.

***alto rilievo**, **a. relievo**, *phr.*: It.: 'high relief', a style of sculpture projecting from a (comparatively) level ground, more than half the true proportion of the figures or objects represented; also a piece of sculpture in this style.

1664 how parts are to be raised, or depress'd by *Alto, or Basso Relievo*: J. EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 152. **1704** it [a figure of Mars] hung off the helmet in *alto relievo*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 463 (Bohn, 1854) **1748** over it is an alto-relievo in wood...of the battle of Bosworth Field: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 119 (1857). **1754** It is a Back in Alto Relievo that bears all the Ridicule; though one would think a prominent Belly a more reasonable Object of it; since the last is generally the Effect of Intemperance: W. HAY, *Deformity*, p. 35 (2nd Ed.). **1763** Over the north gate appear two bulls, in *alto relievo*, extremely well executed: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 331 (1817). **1772** They are all *in altissimo*, nay, *in outissimo relievo*, and yet almost invisible but with a glass: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 377 (1857). **1819** They are lofty and regular, and the cornices of a very bold cane work in alto relievo: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 57. **1850** a very fat lady...in alto-relievo: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 148 (1879).

altobasso, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1599 the silks...altobassos, that is, counterfeit cloth of gold: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 198.

[Perhaps corruption of Arab. *al-dībāj*, ='the brocade'.]

altra volta, un' a. v., *phr.*: It.: another turn, again, **encore** (*q. v.*).

1712 at their crying out *Encore* or *Altro Volto*, the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again: *Spectator*, No. 314, Feb. 29, p. 453/2 (Morley).

altum silentium, *phr.*: Lat.: deep silence, an Ecclesiastical phr., see quot. fr. Biddulph. Also *metaph.*

1612 it is their custome to diuide their meales into three parts. The first is *Altum silentium*, that is, *Deepe silence*; which is not onely whiles they are saying grace, but whiles one of them readeth a Chapter out of their *Legend*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 111. **1617** there was *altum silentium* in that and other things that were expected: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 458 (1848). **1704** upon recourse to the will, nothing appeared there but *altum silentium*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 63/1 (1869). bef. **1733** *But, on the contrary*, altum silentium: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740).

alture, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *altura*: height, altitude.

bef. **1547** From that the sun descends, Till he his alture win: EARL SURREY, *Ps.*, lv. 29. [N. E. D.] **1598** Casamats were wont to be made in steede and place, where we now plant our Platformes, but so low that they arriued not vnto the alture of the ditch: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 16.

altus, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Lat.: *Mus.*: alto.

1597 now must your *Altus* or Tenor (because sometime the Tenor is aboue the *Altus*) ascend to the sixth or thirteenth: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 128. **1609** If the discantus be in a fourth aboue the *Tenor*, the *Base* requires a fift below, & the *Altus* a third or sixt aboue: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 87. bef. **1658** *Bassus* and *Altus*, a Deep Base that must reach as low as Hell to describe the Passion, and thence rebound to a joyful *Altus*, the high-strain of the Resurrection: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 125 (1687). **1887** The work is written for cantus, altus, and tenor—a rather unusual combination of voices: W. BARCLAY SQUIRE, in *Athenæum*, June 25, p. 842/1.

aludel (= ⏑ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aludel*: a pear-shaped utensil of earthenware or glass, open at both ends, so contrived that a set fitting one on another closely, formed a passage for vapor; used by chemists in sublimation.

1610 let your heat, still, lessen by degrees, To the *Aludels*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 625 (1616). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[Arab. *al-uthāl* (pronounced *al-uthēl*).]

alum de plume, *phr.*: Fr.: feather alum, plume alum, *alūmen plūmeum*, a native mineral substance (*Ferroso-aluminic sulphate*), not a true alum chemically.

bef. **1534** spake | To a prentice for a penny-worth of euphorbium, | And also for a halfpenny-worth of alum plumb: *Hickscorner*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 178 (1874). **1587** The same earth doth also yeeld White coprasse, *Nitrum*, and *Alumen plumeum*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 368 (1600). **1601** Alume de Plume [Note, '*Alumine schisto*']: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 385. **1671** Amianthus, Alumen plumosum, and various kinds of Threds, found by me in the fissures of Stones: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 33.

alumbrado, *sb.*: Sp.: one of the Spanish sect of **Illuminati**, which arose towards the end of the 16 c.; hence any one who affects spiritual perfection or illumination.

1671 Alumbradoes in religion: GLANVILLE, *Further Discovery of M. Stubbe*, 33. **1681** *Alumbrado* (Span.) an Enthusiast, or Phanatick, that pretends to new light in Religion: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

[Sp. *alumbrado*, past part. of *alumbrar*, ='to illuminate'.]

alūminium, *sb.*: coined fr. Lat. *alūmen*, ='alum': a white metal of which alums are salts. Discovered early in 19 c., and at first called *alumium*, *aluminum*. Its oxide *alumina* is the principal constituent of clays.

Aluminium-bronze is a compound of aluminium and copper, almost of the color of gold, not easily tarnished.

1888 Sir Morell Mackenzie...inserted a new tube. Like the last, this is of aluminium, the use of which has been found very advantageous: *Standard*, May 10, p. 5/5.

***alumnus**, *pl.* **alumni**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a foster-child', esp. a child of an **alma māter** (*q. v.*), a pupil of an educational institution.

1644 an Italian comedy acted by their alumni before the Cardinals: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1872). — thence to Eton College...and heard a Latin speech of one of the Alumni: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 150. **1693** Four Scholars he added to the 40 *Alumni* in the College of *Westminster*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 107, p. 96. **1856** At the present day, too, it [Cambridge] has the advantage of Oxford, counting in its *alumni* a greater number of distinguished scholars: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 88 (Bohn, 1866). **1874** He had no friends in court to secure him a place among the humblest *alumni* of our Universities: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, i. 20. **1886** The school was only opened in 1847, and hardly sufficient time has yet elapsed for many of its *alumni* to have become very famous in Church or State: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 174/2.

alvara, *sb.*: Port.: charter, prince's letters patent.

1555 And when it is so entered, let the clerke of the Matricola for the certentie therof, wryte on the backe syde of this Aluala or patente, the number of the leafe wherein this owre graunt is entered: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 378 (1885). **1813** the *Alvara* of 21st October, 1763, from which it appears that, according to the 9th clause, the Portuguese Court Martial is bound to receive as evidence the written testimony: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 192 (1838).

[Arab. *al-barā*,='receipt', 'contract', 'diploma'; the form *alvala* is Sp. *albalā*.]

alysson, -um, *sb.*: Gk. ἄλυσσον, a plant used to check hiccough. *Bot.*

1. name of a genus of *Cruciferae*. The best-known species is the garden-flower Gold-dust. The Eng. name used to be Madwort.

1548 Alysson Plinij. Alyscon Plinij...maye be named in englishe purple goosgrafe: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1551** Alysson hath the name in Greke, because it helpeth the bityng of a wod dogge: — *Herb.*, sig. B viii *v°*. — Dioscorides describeth alysson, thus alyssos is a lytle bushy herbe somthyng sharpe wyth rounde leues: *ib.*, sig. C i *r°*. **1578** The wilde [madder]...of some learned men is thought to be *Alysson*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, p. 538. — *Alysson* is of a drying nature as Galen writeth: *ib.*, p. 107. **1603** there is an herbe called Alysson, which whosoever hold in their hands, or doe but looke upon it, shall presently be ridde of the yexe or painfull hickot: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 684.

2. Sweet *Alyssum* (*Alison*), a white-flowered plant (Nat. Order *Cruciferae*), *Alyssum maritimum* or *Königa maritima*.

[Prob. Italian Gk. for **ἄλυζον*, fr. *ἀ-*, negative particle and λύγξ, gen. λυγγός,='hiccough'. Formerly derived fr. Gk. λύσσα,='madness', and supposed to cure madness.]

amābilis insānia, *phr.*: Lat.: pleasing delusion, delightful madness. Hor., *Od.*, iii. 4, 5.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 59 (1827). **1834** The *amabilis insania*...flatters to the verge of the abyss: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 439.

amadavat, avadavat, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name of an Indian singing bird, the Red Wax-Bill of Blyth and Jerdon (*Estrelda amandava*, one of the Fam. *Fringillidae*; Willughby-Ray's *Avicula Amadavadaea*).

[**1673** From Amidavad, small Birds, who, besides that they are spotted with white and Red no bigger than Measles, the principal Chorister beginning, the rest in Consort, Fifty in a Cage, make an admirable Chorus: FRYER, *East India, &c.*, 116. (Yule)] **1678** *The Anadavad Bird* [*sic*, 'Amadavad Bird' in Index], *brought from the East Indies, having a Finches Bill and Larks Claws*: J. RAY, Tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.*, Bk. II. ch. XV. p. 266. [**1753** ANADAVADÆA, in zoology, the name of a small bird of the East Indies: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.] **1777** A few presents now and then...avadavats, and Indian crackers: SHERIDAN, *Sch. for Scand.*, V. 1. **1813** amadavats, and other songsters are brought thither [Bombay] from Surat and different countries: J. FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 47. [Yule] **1863** [Estreldinae] Two forms are found in India, one the Munias with a thick, tumid bill, the other the Amadavads (estrelda), with a more slender, conic and waxy red bill: T. C. JERDON, *Birds of India*, Vol. II. p. 352. — The Munias or Amadavads closely resemble the Weaver-bird in many particulars: *ib.*, p. 351. — "Amaduvade Finch" Edwards: *ib.*, p. 359. — Blyth derives amaduvad: *ib.*, p. 361. **1871** The Bengali Baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat...fight together: C. DARWIN, *Desc. of Man*, II. xiii. 49. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 18 c. *avadavat*, 19 c. *amaduvad*, *amaduvade*, *amadavad*.

[European corruption of *Ahmadābād* (*Ahmedabad*), a city whence numbers of these birds were imported into Europe. This city is called *Amadavad* by SIR TH. HERBERT, 1634, *Trav.*, p. 42; and *Amadabat* by E. EVERARD, 1684, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 64.]

Amadis (of Gaul): the most famous of several heroes of the name Amadis which gives the title to a cycle of Anglo-Norman romance preserved in a Spanish prose version. See Southey's abridged translation, 1803.

14 c. [romance] of amadase (*Trin. Coll.* MS. amadas): *Cursor Mundi*, Prol., 20 (Morris, 1874). **1584** she standeth like a fiend or furie at the elbow of her Amadis to stirre him forward when occasion should serve: R. PARSONS (?), *Leicester's Commonwealth*, p. 110. **1610** you are...an Amadis *de* Gaule: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 663 (1616). bef. **1616** He was an Ass, but now is grown an *Amadis*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 462 (1711). **1657** it will be hard not to conclude you descended from the Race of the *Amad's*: J. D., Tr. *Letters of Voiture*, No. 4, Vol. I. p. 8. **1824** return, my dear Amadis: SCOTT, *Red Gauntlet*, Let. VIII. *sub fin.*, p. 90 (188–).

amadot, amadetto, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a kind of pear.

1664 PEARS...*Sugar-Pear, Lady-Pear, Amadot*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 223 (1729). **1706** *Amadetto*, a sort of Pear: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1755** *Amadetto, Amadot*: JOHNSON.

[Corruption of the name of the French person who first grew the variety.]

***amadou**, *sb.*: Fr.: German tinder, or pyrotechnic sponge, made by soaking species of large fungus in strong lye of saltpetre and drying it; used as a match, and to check hæmorrhage.

1797 AMADOW: *Encyc. Brit.* **1840** The substance sold in the shops as *Amadou*, or *German tinder*, is prepared from both species, by cutting the fungus in slices, beating, and soaking it in a solution of nitre: PEREIRA, *Elements of Mat. Med.*, Vol. II. p. 574.

amafrose, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amafrose*: **amaurosis** (*q. v.*).

amah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *ama*: 'wet nurse'; used esp. in Madras and Bombay.

1839 A sort of good-natured house-keeper-like bodies, who talk only of ayahs and amahs, and bad nights, and babies: *Letters from Madras*, p. 124. [Yule]

amalgam (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. and Low Lat.

1. a soft alloy formed by combining mercury with another metal; a mercurial alloy whether soft or hard; a native amalgam being a natural combination of mercury with another metal.

1471 Many Amalgame dyd I make, | Wenyng to fix these to grett avayle: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 156 (1652). **1477** every Minerall, | In Malgams, in Blanchers, and Citrinacions: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. *ib.*, p. 39. **1558** this is the dowe (of gold and quicksiluer) that the Goldsmiths call *Amalgama*, and the learned men *Malagma*, which is a Greek word, and being corrupted of the Arabians, was changed to *Amalgama*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 97 *r°*. **1610** We should have a new amalgama: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 247/1 (1860). **1664** an *Amalgama* of Gold and *Virgin-Mercury*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 23. **1788** the best inciter of electricity yet discovered, even superior to the amalgamas made of tin, or zinck, and quicksilver: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 116/2. **1874** His pupil...Saint Thomas Aquinas, lagged not far behind, and among many discoveries, saw the nature of an amalgam: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, i. 10.

2. a mixture in which different elements are in thorough combination.

1627 Either that the *Body* of the *Wood* will be turned into a kinde of *Amalgma*, (as the *Chymists* call it): BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 99.

2 *a. metaph.*

1761 eat and drank your intellectuals into a placidulish and a blandulish amalgama: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 745/2 (1839).

3. an element of a well-combined mixture, an *alloy*; also *metaph.*

1840 Few men were without quackery; they had got to consider it a necessary ingredient and amalgam for truth: CARLYLE, *Heroes*, 315 (1858). [N. E. D.]

Variants, 15 c. *malgam*, 17 c. *amalagma*.

[Low Lat. *amalgama*, whence Fr. *amalgame*, is probably (like *alembroth*) an alchemist's coinage or corruption; perhaps, as Bacon thought, suggested by Lat. *malagma*, fr. Gk. μάλαγμα,='an emollient', fr. μαλάσσειν,='to soften'. Perhaps fr. Arab. *malgham*,='emollient'. Otherwise Devic in Littré, *Suppl.*]

amalgamator (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng.: one who arranges an association; the apparatus used for separating silver from its ore by forming a chemical amalgam.

[As if noun of agent to Late Lat. *amalgamāre*,='to amalgamate', used for the more correct form *amalgamater*.]

Amalthaea's horn: *Gk. Mythol.*: the horn of plenty, or **cornucopiae** (*q. v.*), one of the horns of Amalthaea, the goat which suckled Zeus (Jupiter), given by him to the Nymphs to whom it yielded whatever they desired.

[**1603** But he who hath once gotten the goat *Amalthea* by the head, and that plentifull horne of abundance which the Stoicks talke of, he is rich incontinently: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1056.] **1626** *Amalthean horne*, Plenty of all things: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1671** fruits and flow'rs from Amalthea's horn: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 356. **1705** In short, here is the true *Amalthea* or *Cornucopia*, of which the Antients have said so many fine things: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XX. p. 416.

amant, *fem.* **amante**, *sb.*: Fr.: a lover.

1828 In Paris, no woman is too old to get an *amant*, either by love or money: LD. LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXI. p. 54 (1859).

amantium īrae amōris integrātio est: Lat.: a lover's quarrel is the renewal of love. Terence, *Andria*, iii. 3, 23.

1621 *A. i. a. redintegratio*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 4, Vol. II. p. 270 (1827). **1681—1703** TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 191 (1863). **1860** *Once a Week*, Apr. 7, p. 318/2.

***amanuensis**, *pl.* **amanuenses** (- ′ ⏑ ⏑ ′ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *amanuensis*: one who is employed to write from dictation or to copy.

1621 such benefactors, as that noble Ambrosius was to Origen, allowing him six or seven amanuenses to write out his dictates: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 17 (1827). **1656—7** your amanuensis has committed some sphalmatas: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 90 (1872). **1664** give his full mind in writing...even he himself would doe it without the help of an *Amanuensis*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. xxviii. **1665** the names of *Seria* or *Siria* (doubtless mistaken by the Amanuensis or in the transcript): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 354 (1677). **1693** But one month in the Autumn began it, and ended it, as not only the Author, but the Amanuensis testified: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 106, p. 109. **1712** he had recourse to the Invention above mentioned, having placed an *Amanuensis* in a private part of the Room: *Spectator*, No. 371, May 6, p. 545/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** He was his Lordship's Secretary or Amanuensis sure: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 12, p. 20 (1740). **1750** The writer, indeed, seems to think himself obliged to keep even pace with Time, whose amanuensis he is: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 65 (1806). **1787** Ladies...always slept in an adjoining apartment, to be in readiness as amanuenses, in case her Muse was taken in labour during the still season of the night: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 885/2. **1850** could write perfectly well, and had no need of an amanuensis: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 255 (1879). ***1877** Good reader and amanuensis: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] **1881** What was actually written on parchment or papyrus by the author of the book or his amanuensis: WESTCOTT & HORT, *Gk. Test.*, Intr., ¶ 3, p. 3.

[The Lat. *amanuensis* is found only in Suetonius, formed from *ā manū*, and meaning *servus ā manū*, = 'servant on-the-side-of the hand' (apparently on the analogy of *atriensis*, = 'hall (*atrium*) steward', and *castrensis*, *forensis*, adj.), with the suffix *-ensis* generally used to form local and national names from names of places and countries.]

amāracus, *sb.*: Lat.: marjoram (Anglicised in 15 c. as *amarac*); also *Mod. Bot.*, Dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamnus*).

1830 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, | Violet, amaracus, and asphodel, | Lotos and lilies: TENNYSON, *Œnone*, 95 (1886).

amaranthus, amarant(h), *sb.*: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat. The adj. *amarant(h)*, = 'of a purple color', named from a purple species of the flower, is fr. the Fr. *amarante*.

1. name of a genus of plants; see quotations. Love-lies-bleeding, and Purple Flower-Gentle or Prince's feather, are among the many species.

1548 There are two kindes of Amarantus, the one kinde is called in greeke of Dioscorides Helichryson, and this kynde is found in Italy. The other kynde is called here in Englande of some purple Veluet floure, of other flouramore: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1590** Sad Amaranthus, in whose purple gore | Me seemes I see Amintas wretched fate: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vi. 45. **1601** *Of Amarantus or Passe-velours*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 88. — a purple spike this is [purple floure-gentle]...serves all winter long to make chaplets & guirlands...Amaranthus, for so it is called in Greeke, because it never doth fade or wither: *ib.*, p. 89. **1627** The *Herb Amaranthus*, (indeed,) is *Red* all ouer: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 641. **1658** In strewing their Tombs the Romans affected the Rose, the Greeks *Amaranthus* and myrtle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 56. **1664** sow on the *Hot-bed*... some choice *Amaranthus, Dactyls, Geranium's*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729). **1706** Amaranths, and eglantines, | With intermingling sweets, have wove | The parti-coloured gay alcove: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 65 (Bohn, 1854). **1767** A hot-bed may now be made...in which to sow the seeds of tender annual flowers, such as cockscomb, amaranthus, egg-plant, &c.: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 171 (1803).

2. an imaginary fadeless flower, emblem of immortality.

1637 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, | And daffodillies fill their cups with tears: MILTON, *Lycidas*, 149. **1667** Immortal amarant, a flow'r which once | In Paradise, fast by the tree of life, | Began to bloom: — *P. L.*, III. 353 (1770).

[From Lat. *amarantus* (changed to *-anthus* by wrong analogy with *polyanthus*, &c.) fr. Gk. ἀμάραντος, = 'unfading'.]

amāre simul et sapere ipsi Jovi non datur: Lat.: to be in love and be wise at the same time is not granted to Jove.

1580 to be wise, and Loue, is a worke for a God, or a Goddes peere: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1815).] **1621** R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 104 (1827). — *Amare, &c.*, as Seneca holds: *ib.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 312. **1883** Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur [to be in love and be wise is hardly granted to a god]: E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 111.

amāri aliquid, *phr.*: Lat.: 'somewhat of bitter', a slight bitter taste, *lit.* or *metaph.* From Lucr., iv. 1133, *medio de fonte leporum | surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus angat*, = 'out of the very well-spring of delights rises up something of bitter, to pain amid the very flowers'.

bef. **1863** Novels having been previously compared to jellies—here are two (one perhaps not entirely saccharine, and flavoured with an *amari aliquid* very distasteful to some palates): THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 7 (1879). **1860** *surgit* [there rises up] *amari aliquid*: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 102. **1883** this is a novel which will be read with avidity and keen pleasure by all epicures in fiction, who know how to enjoy what is good, and to forget the *amari aliquid* which silly souls allow to poison a delicate repast: *Standard*, Sept. 22, p. 2/2.

amaritude (⏑ ′ ⏑ ′), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *amaritude*: bitterness.

1490 Thou haste absorbed me and reclosed in the grete see of amarytude: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, XXVI. 94. [N. E. D.] **1630** As sweet as galls amaritude, it is; | And seeming full of pulchritude, it is: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares] **1666** What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies: HARVEY, *Morbus Angl.* [J.]

amarodina, *sb.*: Russ. See quotation.

1598 The third meade is called *Amarodina* or *Smorodina*, short, of a small berry much like to the small rezin: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 323.

Amaryllis: representative name for a pretty country girl, found in Lat. form in Virgil's *Eclogues*, for Theocritus' Ἀμαρυλλίς; also *Bot.*: name of a large genus of bulbous plants of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceae*, with fine bell-shaped flowers.

1637 Were it not better done, as others use, | To sport with Amaryllis in the shade, | Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair? MILTON, *Lycidas*, 68. **1829** AMARYLLIS, lily-asphodel: a genus of the monogynia order, belonging to the hexandria class of plants: *Lond. Encycl.* **1855** on sandy beaches | A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 16 (1886).

amass[1] (⏑ ′), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *trans.* to collect together into a mass, pile up, *esp.* wealth, resources; also men, troops (*Obs.* or *Archaic* for *mass*); also generally.

1481 Peple that will suffer payne and trauaylle...for to amasse grete tresours: CAXTON, *Myrr.*, I. iv. 14. [N. E. D.] **1591** a clustered troupe doth stand | Amast together all: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 669 (1818). **1646** Such as amass all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.] **1784** For her [the soul] the Mem'ry...amasses an unbounded store: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 217 (1808). **1888** a Liverpool merchant... whose father had amassed a considerable fortune in Nova Scotia: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 304/1.

2. *intr.* of men, troops, to assemble. *Archaic.*

1572 The soldiers were amassing from all parts of Spain: O. KING, in Froude's *Hist. Eng.*, X. 276 (1881). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *amasser*, = 'to heap up', 'collect in a mass'.]

amass[2], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *amasse*: a gathering, collection; *esp.* a massing of troops.

1591 for the respect of gathering together and making the Amasse of the people: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 339.

amāta bene, *phr.*: Lat.: well-loved (*fem.*).

1877 What more can any woman ask for than to be *amata bene*: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. vii. p. 77 (1883).

***amateur**, *sb.*: Fr. Sometimes Anglicised as if *amature* (′ ⏑ ⏑).

1. a lover, an enthusiastic admirer.

1784 The President will be left with his train of feeble Amateurs: *Europ. Mag.*, 268. [N. E. D.] **1814** Never did music sound sweeter to an amateur, than the drowsy tautology, with which old Janet detailed every circumstance, thrilled upon the ears of Waverley: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. lxv. p. 428 (188–). **1822** another pen, [which] soon found another amateur, who would have it to himself: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 3.

2. one who follows any pursuit unprofessionally as a pastime; hence, a mere trifler with work or study.

abt. **1790** It must always be, to those who are the greatest amateurs or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place: BURKE. [T.] **1795** those frivolous geniuses usually styled *amateurs* or *connoisseurs*: *Gent. Mag.*, Jan., I. p. 24/2. **1805** many copies of it have been in circulation among the poetical *amateurs* of this literary metropolis: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 439. **1807** it was not likely that an *amateur*, however distinguished, should convict these astronomers of gross ignorance: *ib.*, Vol. 10, p. 461. **1813** she was sitting with her back to the door, surrounded by a crowd of amateurs: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1833). **1818** what with mountebanks, Counts and friseurs, | *Some* mummers by trade, and the rest amateurs: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 28. **1819** Amycus, a Royal Amateur of THE FANCY: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. x. (3rd Ed.). **1864** the admirable Captain Blackball examined her points with the skill of an amateur: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXXIII. p. 379 (1879). ***1877** the uninstructed amateurs of pretty books: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] **1885** We need only advise amateurs and artists to visit the gallery: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 476/3. **1887** Amongst no class are amateurs in photography so numerous as amongst cyclists: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/5.

2 *a.* in apposition to the designation derived from a pursuit.

1821 the number of *amateur* opium-eaters (as I may term them) was, at this time, immense: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 7 (1823). **1830** many amateur performers: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 266 (2nd Ed.). **1850** an amateur novelist: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879). **1854** The Colonel began his second verse: and here, as will often happen to amateur singers, his falsetto broke down: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 158. ***1875** they made him into a sort of amateur detective, and appointed him to watch the thieves: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 1. [St.]

2 *b.* *attrib.* pertaining to an unprofessional student or to unprofessional work.

1813 Sir Amyas talked a great deal of amateur-nonsense: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1833).

***Amati**, a Cremona, or violin, made at Cremona in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Amati family, famed for the tone of their violins which are now very costly.

1829 AMATI, a violin maker of Cremona, who lived about the year 1600, and by his own and his family's skill gave name to the Amati violins, which are still considered, with the exception perhaps of Stainer's, the first in the world: *Lond. Encycl.* **1885** There is an Amati, date 1679, formerly the property of the old glee writer, Stevens: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

***amaurōsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀμαύρωσις*: partial or total loss of sight usually without disfigurement of the eye, owing to a diseased state of the retina; Anglicised through Fr. *amafrose* by Sylvester; also called **gutta serena**, *q. v.*

1603 then she is backt | By th' *Amafrose* and clowdy *Cataract*: | That, gathering vp gross humors inwardly | In th' *Optike* sinnew, clean puts out the ey: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 276 (1608). **1696** *Amaurosis*, a disease in the Eyes, *viz.* when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1834** but never perhaps did these amaurosis suffusions so cloud and distort his otherwise most piercing vision, as in this of the Dandiacal body! CARLYLE, *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. III. ch. x. [C. E. D.] **1843** Amaurosis is a very *obscure* disease. It is capable of being caused by various changes, the exact seat and nature of which we often have no means of determining during life: T. WATSON, *Principles & Pract. of Physic*, Vol. I. p. 332.

***Amazon** (⏑ – –): Eng. fr. Lat.

1. one of a mythical race of female warriors, Gk. *Ἀμαζόνες*, supposed by Greek poets and early Greek historians to have lived in Scythia near the river Thermōdon, and to have destroyed the right breast (*Ἀμαζὼν* being supposed to be fr. *ἀ-*, = 'not', and *μαζός*, = 'breast'), for convenience in using the bow. Hence the *adj.* *Amazonian*, *Amazonical*. Spenser's 'land of Amazons' is rather romantically than classically mythological.

abt. **1386** And of the grete bataille for the nones | Bitwixen Atthenes and Amazones: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knts. Tale*, 880. **1579** *Antiopa* the AMAZONE: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 13 (1612). — there were certaine AMAZONES at this battell: *ib.*, p. 649. **1582** Theare wear Amazonical woommen with targat: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. 475. [Davies] **1593** To triumph, like an Amazonian trull, | Upon their woes: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 114. **1595** For your own ladies and pale-visaged maids | Like Amazons come tripping after drums: — *K. John*, v. 2, 155. **1596** many a noble Knight, | Whom that proud Amazon subdewed had: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. vii. 41. — the Amazone: *ib.*, 38. **1607** his Amazonian chin: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 2, 95. **1663** And laid about in fight more busily | Then th' *Amazonian* Dame, Penthesile: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 101. **1667** Those leaves | They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. IIII (1770). **1679** *Was Marriage ever out of Fashion? Unless among the* Amazons: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 43.

2. a female warrior.

1593 Belike she minds to play the Amazon: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 106. **1598** round about the wals are cut and formed, the shapes of Elephants, Lions, tigers,...also [some] Amazones and [many] other [deformed] thinges of diuers sorts: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 291 (1885). **1599** Select the army of Amazones; | When you have done, march with your female troop | To Naples town: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. p. 238/1 (1861). **1600** there are Amazones or women-warriers: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 19. **1609** This *Amazon*, the champion of the sexe: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 599 (1616). **1643** their Orleans Amazon with her sword: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1850). **1679** When both your *Sword, and Spurs*, were won | In combat, by an *Amazon*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 235. **1704** Then Pindar slew...Afra the Amazon: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 107/1 (1869). **1711** The *Amazon* immediately singled out this well-dressed Warrior: *Spectator*, No. 15, Mar. 17, p. 28/2 (Morley). **1713** His warlike Amazon her host invades, | Th' imperial consort of the crown of Spades: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 67, Wks., Vol. I. p. 188 (1757). **1716** I do not propose to our British ladies, that they should turn Amazons in the service of their sovereign, nor so much as let their nails grow for the defence of their country: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 427 (1856). **1812** Yet are Spain's maids no race of Amazons, | But form'd for all the witching arts of love: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. lvii. **1820** The most celebrated of these amazons was Mosco: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 125.

2 *a.* in combinations.

1598 His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head, | One lock, amazon-like, disheveled: BP. HALL, *Sat.* **1625** no sooner was the Captaine aboord, but the *Amazon*-band followed: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 357.

2 *b.* the Queen at chess. *Rare.*

1656 The Queen or Amazon is placed in the fourth house from the corner of the field by the side of her King, and alwayes in her owne colour: F. BEALE, *Biochimo's Chesse-play*, 2. [N. E. D.]

3. a masculine or pugnacious woman.

1664 A *Petticoat* displaid, and Rampant; | Near whom the *Amazon* triumphant: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 113. **1762** The amazon flew to his assistance, and Tapely shewing no inclination to get up, she smote him on the temple till he roared: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 193 (1817). **1777** At home they [Dutchwomen] are mere *Amazons*, and the husbands are the wretched captives, destined to perpetuate the *gynarchy*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxxxv. Vol. II. p. 242. **1827** The Amazons then crowded into the Assembly, mixed themselves with the members, occupied the seat of the president...abused some of the members, and loaded others with their loathsome caresses: SCOTT, *Napoleon*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 80. — Some of these Amazons rode upon the cannon, which made a formidable part of the procession: *ib.*, p. 83. **1864** One Amazon in a family is quite enough: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 198.

3 *a.* a woman wearing a short-skirted riding-habit, Fr. *vêtue en Amazone*, a phrase of the 18 c.; see **amazone.**

1842 Theresa...puts many a man to shame: I may say, she is a genuine Amazon; while others are but pretty counterfeits, that wander up and down the world, in that ambiguous dress: CARLYLE, Tr. *Goethe's Wilhelm Meister*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 186.

amazone, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Lat. *Amazon*: a riding-habit.

1843 the demoiselle Theroigne, in her *amazonne*, or short-skirted riding-habit, ran from rank to rank, crying "Vengeance"! CRAIK & MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 137/1.

ambāgēs, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: also Anglicised in 16 c. (⏑ – –) with sing. *ambage* (⏑ –) fr. Fr. *ambages.*

1. of language, roundabout, obscure or ambiguous speech; periphrasis.

abt. **1374** And but if Calcas lede us with ambages, | That is to saine, with double words slie | Such as men clepe a word with two visages | Ye shal wel knowen that I nat ne lie: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, Bk. V. [R.] bef. **1563** dark ambages and parables: BP. BALE, *Image*, Pref. [R.] **1563** when the question was to be discussed...they...fell into other by-matters and ambages little or nothing appertaining to that...proposed: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. vii. Vol. IV. p. 275 (1853). **1589** tedious ambage and long periods: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. iv. p. 24 (1869). — *Periphrasis*, or the Figure of ambage: *ib.*, III. xviii. p. 203. abt. **1594** let go these ambages, | And in plain terms acquaint her with your love: *Span. Trag.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *O. Plays*, Vol. v. p. 30 (1874). **1606** And woo my love with courting ambages: *Wily Beguiled*, *ib.*, Vol. IX. p. 265. **1632** Thus from her cell Cumæan Sibyll sings | Ambiguous ambages, the cloyster rings | With the shrill sound thereof, in most dark strains: VICARS, Tr. *Virgil.* [Nares] **1669** answer me without Ambages or Ambiguities: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 311 (1701). **1704** the other cost me so many strains and traps and *ambages* to introduce: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, Wks., p. 95/1 (1869). bef. **1733** explain himself by more enigmatic *Ambages*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 14, p. 22 (1740). — factious polemic Tricks, Ambages and treacherous Counsels: *ib.*, ii. 26, p. 43.

2. of paths or routes, circuits, windings.

1594 To cut off blinde ambages by the high way side, we made a long stride, & got to Venice in short time: NASHE, *Unfort. Traveller*, Wks., v. 80 (Grosart).

3. of practices or proceedings.

1605 shall, by ambages of diets, bathings, anointings, medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life: BACON, *Adv. of Learning*, Bk. II. p. 62. [C. E. D.]

ambara, *sb.*: Arab. *'anbar*: 'cachalot' or sperm whale, which yields both **spermaceti** and **ambergris.**

1600 The fish called Ambara, being of a monstruous shape and bignes, is neuer seen but when it is cast vp dead vpon the sea-shore: and some of these fishes there are which containe twentie fiue cubites in length. The head of this fish is as hard as a stone. The inhabitants of the Ocean sea coast affirme that this fish casteth forth Amber; but whether the said Amber be the sperma or the excrement thereof, they cannot well determine. Howsoeuer it be, the fish may in regard of the hugenes be called a whale: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 344.

ambaree, ambari, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *'amārī*: a canopied **howda** (*q. v.*), or elephant-litter, such as is still used in India by native princes.

1798 The Rajah...had twenty elephants, with richly embroidered ambarrehs, the whole of them mounted by his sirdars,—he himself riding upon the largest: SKINNER, *Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1851). [Yule] **1799** Many of the largest Ceylon...Elephants bore ambaris on which all the chiefs and nobles rode: *Life of Colebrooke*, p. 164. [*ib.*] **1805** *Amaury*, a canopied seat for an elephant: *Dict. of Wds. used in E. Indies*, 21 (and Ed.) [*ib.*].

***amber** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. and Fr.

I. 1. **ambergris**, *q. v.* (the original meaning).

1398 if the substaunce is pure & clere the odoure is full good & swete: as it fareth in Myrra: in Musca: & in Ambra: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. XXXVIII. **1477** Amber, Narde, and Mirrhe: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 70 (1652). **1577** *Ambar* is the seed of the whale: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 83 (1596). **1598** Silk, Muske, Amber, Calamba, or Lignum Aloes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 150 (1885). **1600** all kinde of perfumes, namely ciuet, muske, amber, and such like: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 307. **1676** I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa...and Marshal: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 48.

I. 1 *a.* *attrib.*

1671 An amber scent of odorous perfume: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 720.

I. 2. white amber, = **spermaceti**, *q. v.* (confused with the aromatic product of the cachalot).

?**1540** take Iette and whit Ambre, and make them in pouder very smal: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. liii *v°*. **1611** *Ambre blanc*, White Amber: COTGR.

II. 1. yellow fossil resin, Fr. *ambre jaune*, Lat. *sūcinum*, Gk. ἤλεκτρον. Introduced to Ancient Greeks before Homer's time by Phœnicians, said by Pliny to be found in India; often containing preserved insects. In this sense the forms of the word are almost always derived from the French.

abt. **1400** he hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xviii. p. 197 (1839). **1506** Item, a payre off bedys of ambre: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 954, p. 409 (1874). **1580** thinking women are to be drawen by their coyned and counterfait conceipts, as the straw is by the *Aumber*: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 372 (1868). **1600** Belles, Beades, Bracelets, Chaines, or collers of Bewgle, Chrystall, Amber, Jet, or Glasse: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 169. **1601** Amber...l'Ambre: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 605. **1603** *As th'* Adamant, *and as the* Amber *drawes: That, hardest steel; this, easie-yeelding strawes*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 213 (1608). **1621** it [a letter] became...of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxi. p. 61 (1645). **1644** Within it [the Cabinet] was our Saviour's Passion, and the twelve Apostles in amber: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1872). **1646** Nor by Electrick Bodies do I conceive such only as take up shavings, straws, and light bodies, in which number the Ancients only placed *Jet* and *Amber*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). **1658** Wherein...were found an ape of *Agath*...an Elephant of Ambre: — *Hydriotaph.*, p. 23 (1st Ed.). **1693** Prussia abounds with amber cast up by the sea: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 338 (1872). **1885** Among them is to be noticed the abundance of amber in Greek...jewellery...Beads of amber, riveted in gold...are mentioned in the Odyssey as offered by a Phœnician trader: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 309/3.

II. 1 *a.* an amulet of amber.

1604 Pearles and Ambers, Shall not draw me to their Chambers: DEKKER, *Honest Wh.*, 51. [N. E. D.]

II. 1 *b.* amber color, substance of the color of amber.

1637 [See II. 1 *c*, where *amber* means water of the river Severn.]

II. 1 *c.* *attrib.*, *adj.*, in combinations.

1588 *Dum.* Her amber hair for foul hath amber quoted. | *Biron.* An amber-colour'd raven was well noted: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 87. bef. **1626** All your clear amber-drink is flat: BACON. [J.] **1637** In twisted braids of lilies knitting | The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair: MILTON, *Comus*, 863. **1655** the first amber-colour: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 411/1 (1839). **1664** a sort of paper...of an amber yellow: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 402 (1872). **1664** GOOSEBERRIES. *Crystal, Amber Great, Early Red*: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 234 (1729). **1667** Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 359 (1770). **1675** applying...spirit of amber to his head: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 109 (1872). **1692** Duties charged...upon all Amber Beads: *Stat. 4 Will. & Mary*, ch. v. § 7 (Ruffhead). **1817** And lighting Kishma's amber vines: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 52 (1860).

II. 1 *d.* applied to other substances than *sucinum*.

1625 great Platters...which seemed to be of blacke Amber: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1090.

II. 2. liquid amber, a yellow gum, the balsamic juice of trees of the genus *Liquidambar*.

1577 a Rosine that we do call *Liquid Amber*, and one like Oyle y^t we do call Oyle of *Liquid Amber*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 6 *v°*. **1604** their eyes purging thick amber and plum-tree gum: SHAKS., *Haml.*, ii. 2, 201.

III. electrum, an alloy of gold with 20 per cent. of silver. Used in Bible to render Gk. ἤλεκτρον, tr. of Heb. *khashmal*.

1611 Out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber, out of the midst of the fire: *Bible*, Ezek., i. 4. **1667** Over their heads a crystal firmament, | Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure | Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 759. [Probably suggested by previous quot.]

***ambergris** (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a waxy substance of strong scent found floating on the sea in the tropics and in the intestines of the cachalot. The best variety is of marbled ash color. The word *amber*, Fr. *ambre*, originally and properly meant this substance, which was called *gray amber*, *ambre gris*, after *amber* had been applied also to yellow fossil resin, *ambre jaune*, *succin*.

1542 gloues made of goote-skynnes, perfumed with amber-degrece: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. viii. p. 249 (1870). **1577** gave him a piece of Ambar grise: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 82 (1593). **1598** their commodities are spices, muske, ambergreese, rubarbe, with other drugs: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 315. **1598** *Lignum aloes, Muske and Amber Grys*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 67 (1885). **1600** here vpon an east winde they gather plentie of Ambergrise: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 49. **1616** And set his beard, perfumde with greece of amber: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, III. 978, p. 34 (1871). **1625** Ambargrice is said to grow in the bottom of the Sea, and with the mouing of the Sea to bee broken and rise to the top. They haue three sorts of Ambar, one very white, called Ambargris, the second gray, called Mezneyra, the third blacke as pitch: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol II. Bk. IX. p. 1546. **1630** a pound of ambergris, and half a peck | Of fishes call'd canthurides: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839). **1641** a fat nightingale, well seasoned with pepper and amber grease: *Antiquary*, iv. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 490 (1875). **1646** many Simples...as *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, *Bezoar*, *Ambregris*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686). — In vain it was to rake for Ambergriese in the panch of this *Leviathan*: *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140. **1662** It is called Ambra-gresia, That is, Gray Amber, from the Colour thereof: FULLER, *Worthies*, I. 194. **1665** it abounds with the best of Merchandise, as Gold, Silver, Elephants-teeth and Ambergreece: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24 (1677). — many other rarities this noble Isle [Ceylon] affords, as...Rubies, balass Diamonds, Amber-griese: *ib.*, p. 342. **1671** Gris-amber-steam'd: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 344. bef. **1744** In heaps, like Ambergrise, a stink it lies: POPE, *Moral Essays*, III. 235, Wks., Vol. III. p. 267 (1757). **1839** half a mithḳál of ambergris: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 412.

Variants, 16 c. *amber-degrece*, *ambar grise*, *ambergreese*, *amber grys*, 17 c. *ambergrise*, *greece of amber*, *ambargrice*, *amber grease*, *ambregris*, *ambergriese*, *ambra-gresia*, *amber-greece*, *gris-amber*.

[From Fr. *ambre gris*. The forms *amber*, *ambar*, are Low Lat.; *ambragresia* is It. The spellings *grease*, *de greece*, *greece*, are due to obvious popular etymologies. See **amber**.]

***ambidexter** (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ˊ ⌣), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat.

I. *adj.*: 1. able to use the left hand and the right hand equally well; *lit.* 'right-handed on both sides'. Southey applies the word to pairs of hands, meaning 'right on both sides'.

1751 Being ambi-dexter, he raised...a clatter upon the turnkey's blind side: SMOLLETT, *Per. Pic.*, IV. xcix. 292 (1779). [N. E. D.] **1829** Yet farther mysteries: both hands of these marvellous statues are right hands and both are left hands, they are at once ambidexter and ambisinister: R. SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 690/1 (1853).

I. *adj.*: 2. double dealing (orig. of a juror who took bribes, or a lawyer who took fees, from both sides, see II. 2.)

1593 Hee...alluded to some Ambodexter Lawyer vnder the storie of *Battus*: NASHE, *4 Letters*, Wks., II. 219 (Grosart). bef. **1617** *Ambidexter* or *Ambodexter*, vsed in the Common law for a Iurour or Embraceour that taketh on both sides for giving his verdict: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. **1654** What is wanting then to our serenity, and calmnesse of minde, but an *ambodexter* acception of Occurrences: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 25.

I. *adj.*: 3. working on both sides, as it were on one's own right hand and on one's own left; in relation to two sides.

1806 Posted by double entry with the ambidexter formality of an Italian ledger: W. TAYLOR, *Ann. Rev.*, IV. 228. [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 1. one who uses left and right hand equally well.

1598 Lame as we are in Platoes censure, if we be not ambidexters, vsing both handes alike: FLORIO, *Worlde of Wordes*, Ded. [R.] **1600** as Ambidexters with *Ehud*, they play with both hands: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 745. **1646** Ambidexters and *Left-handed* Men...Ambidexters...use both *Hands* alike, when the heat of the Heart doth plentifully disperse into the left side, and that of the Liver into the right, and the spleen be also much dilated: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 156 (1686). **1652** an *ambidexter* is noted for ireful, crafty, injurious: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 187.

II. *sb.*: 2. *Leg.* one who takes fees from both sides; hence, a double-dealer.

1583 you maskyng Players, you painted Sepulchres, you double dealyng ambodexters, bee warned betymes: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 88 *v°*. **1589** An other sorte began to hyde their head, And many other did ambodexter play: *Golden Mirrour*. [Nares] **1599** Well, such shifting knaves as I am, the ambodexter must play: PEELE, *Sir Clyomon*, Wks., p. 503/1 (Dyce, 1861). **1602** he is sure to be hoysted ouer the barre for an ambidexter, by comparing his former speech to his present proceedings: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 106. **1621** hypocrites, ambodexters, out-sides: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 52 (1827). abt. **1650** A knavish ambodexter: BROME, *To C. S. Esq.* [R.]

[From Lat. *ambi-*, = 'on both sides', and *dexter*, = 'right', 'on the right hand'.]

***ambigu**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *sb.*: ambiguity, equivoque. *Obs.*

1599 What need these ambigues, this schollerisme, this foolery: GREENE, *Orpharion*, xii. 77, Wks. (Huth Libr.).

1 *a.* *adj.*: ambiguous.

bef. **1733** A clear Explication of '*running down*', an ambigue Term of the Author's: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 19, p. 327 (1740).

2. *sb.*: 17 c. 18 c. a mixed entertainment where meat, sweet dishes, and fruit are all served together.

1695 This ambigu or banquet cost the univers. 160 *l.*: WOOD, *Life* (1721), Wks., Vol. I. p. cxi. (Bliss, 1813). bef. **1712** When straiten'd in your time and servants few, | You'd richly then compose an ambigu: W. KING, *Art of Cookery*. [T.]

[Fr. *ambigu*, fr. Lat. *ambiguus*, = 'ambiguous', 'doubtful', fr. *ambigere*, see **ambages**.]

ambisinister, *adj.*: coined from Lat. **sinister** (*q. v.*): on analogy of **ambidexter**, *q. v.* for quotation: left on both sides. *Rare.*

ambitus, *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'going about'; of a melody, the compass and modulation.

1813 AMBITUS, in music, is sometimes, though seldom, used to signify the particular extent of each tone, as to gravity or acuteness: *Pantologia.* **1882** Tallis also avoided contrapuntal devices...and limited within strict bounds the ambitus of his melody and the number of his harmonic combinations: JOHN STAINER, in Grove's *Dict. Music*, Vol. III. p. 472/2.

amblygon (⏑ – –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amblygone*: also, Late Lat. **ambligōnium.** *Obs.*

1. *adj.*: obtuse-angled.

1570 *An Ambligonium triangle*: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4 *v°* marg. **1603** More-ouer, as the Buildings *Ambligon* | May more receiue then Mansions Oxigon: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 381 (1608). **1702** *Triangle Ambligone.* Which has an obtuse Angle: *Mil. Dict.*, s. v. *Triangle.*

2. *sb.*: a figure having an obtuse angle, *esp.* an obtuse-angled triangle.

1570 *An ambligonium or an obtuse angled triangle*...the triangle *E* is likewise an Ambligonion: BILLINGSLEY. *Euclid*, fol. 4 *v°*. **1679** *Amblygonium*... signifies a Triangle, that hath one of its Angles obtuse, that is, greater than a Right Angle. *Ambligon*, A Cone whose Axis is shorter than the Radius of its Base: J. MOXON, *Math. Dict.*

***ambo**, *pl.* **ambōnes, ambos**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἄμβων, 'a raised platform': the reading-place of an early Christian Church; sometimes an oblong enclosure with steps at both ends. Also found in the Gk. form *ambon.*

1641 The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambones: MILTON, *Hist. Ref.*, I. Wks., p. 10/1 (1847). [N. E. D.] **1689** The principal use of this *Ambo* was, to Read the Scriptures to the People...St. *Chrysostom* was the first, that Preached to the People from thence: SIR G. WHELER, *Primitive Churches*, p. 78. **1753** In some churches remains of the Ambos are still seen: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v. **1887** His present background of a gilded semi-dome and lofty *ambo*, with mosaics in blue and gold, is quite worthy of one of the best of the third-rate French painters: *Athenæum*, May 21, p. 678/3.

ambracan, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It.: gray amber, ambergris. *Rare.*

1555 Ambracan or amber greese that is good, is woorthe the metical...Fanan ii. to .iii.: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885). **1599** amber, corall, muske, ambracan, ciuet, and other fine wares: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. — *Ambrachan*: *ib.*, p. 277.

[From It. *ambracane*, fr. *ambra*,='**amber**', and *cano*, ='gray'.]

ambreada, *sb.*: Sp. or Port. See quotation.

1797 AMBREADA, thus they call the false or factitious amber, which the Europeans use in their trade with the negroes on the coast of Africa, and particularly on the river Senegal: *Encyc. Brit.*

***ambrosia** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

I. 1. the food (sometimes the drink, see **nectar**) of the gods of Gk. Mythology, also used as an unguent. Rarely changed to *ambrose*, *ambrosie.*

1555 fayned it to bee the sweete Ambrosia and Nectar wherwith the goddes are fedde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). **1573—80** Or else the ambrosia | Thats præserv'd for Minerva: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 109 (1884). bef. **1579** whom our Gods do intreate wyth *Ambrose* and *Nectar*: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VII. p. 146. **1580** There drincks she Nectar with Ambrosia mixt: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Nov., 195. **1615** wines, compared by *Atheneus* to Ambrosia: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 15 (1632). **1667** His dewy locks distill'd | Ambrosia: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 57. **1709** she bathed herself in ambrosia, which gave her person all its beauty: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1854).

I. 2. anything divinely sweet to taste or smell; also *metaph.*

1634 such is the life and pleasure of this *Ambrosia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 210 (1st Ed.). **1665** The Coco...yielding a quart of Ambrosie, coloured like new white Wine: *ib.*, p. 29 (1677).

I. 3. a mixed liquor for libation; also a perfumed beverage.

1630 And I entreate you take these words for no-lyes, | I had good *Aqua vita*, *Rosa* so-lies: | With sweet *Ambrosia*, (the gods owne drinke) | Most ex'lent geere for mortals, as I thinke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1 *v°*/2.

II. 1. name of various herbs, earlier Anglicised as *ambrose* through Fr. *ambroise.*

1567 *Houselike*...for his endurance is resembled to *Ambrosia*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 46 *v°*. **1601** Ambrosia is a name that keeps not to any one hearbe, but is common to many: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 273.

II. 2. *Ambrŏsia Artemisifolia* or oak of Cappadocia.

1601 the true Ambrosia...others giue it the name Artemisia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 273.

II. 3. name of a species of pear.

1664 PEARS...*Jargonel*, *St. Andrew*, *Ambrosia*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729).

Variants, 17 c. *ambrosie*, *ambrose* (I.); 15 c.—18 c. *ambrose* (II. 1).

[Lat. *ambrŏsia*, Gk. *ἀμβροσία* fr. *ἄμβροτος*,='immortal' (cf. Skt. **amrita(m)**, *q. v.*]

***ambulance** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a moving hospital organised to follow an army so as to attend to the wounded as soon as possible; also a covered cart for carrying wounded off the field, originally *attrib.*

1819 These observations soon suggested to the author his system of what he denominates *ambulances volantes* [flying]: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 310. — We are not aware that any arrangements similar to those of the ambulances we have just described have yet been adopted in the British Army: *ib.* **1855** the wretched Ambulance Corps: W. H. RUSSELL, *War*, ch. xlvii. p. 307. — comfortable in so far as the pace of a mule is easier than the jog of an ambulance... These mules can travel where ambulance carts cannot stir: *ib.*

[Coined fr. *hôpital ambulant*,='walking hospital'. The ambulance system was organised in France and was in general use during the Crimean War.]

ambulative (⏑ – – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: able to walk, constantly walking, constantly moving.

1543 Of vlceres also some be ambulatyue or walkynge, some corosiue or gnawing...this vlcere putrefactiue and ambulatiue, is not without a fieuer: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxviii *v°*/2. **1578** the true ambulatiue motion of the body: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 17 *v°*. **1611** *Ambulatif*: Ambulatiue; ever walking: COTGR.

[From Fr. *ambulatif*, fem. *-ive.*]

***ambulator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ambulātor*: one who walks about, a lounger. Also an instrument for measuring distance, see **perambulator.**

1652 such a *Peregrinator*, such an *ambulator*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astromancer*, p. 237.

ambulōnes, *sb. pl.*: quasi-Lat. See quotation.

1635 The Ignes Fatui that appeare To skip and dance before us ev'ry where Some call them *Ambulones* for they walke Sometimes before us, and then after stalke: HEYWOOD, *Hierarch.*, VIII. 505. [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Lat. *ambulo*, = 'I walk', suggested by Lat. **anteambulo-nes**, *q. v.*, or like **negones**, on analogy of Lat. sbs. such as *erro*, pl. *errōnes*, compared with *erro*,='I wander'.]

ambuscado (⏑ – ⏑ –), **ambuscade** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.

1. ambush, a hiding of troops to surprise an enemy; also *metaph.* treacherous hiding generally.

1591 I amongst the rest of his owne squadrons lay in Ambascade: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 125. **1591** Of breaches, ambuscadoes, Spanish blades: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 4, 84. **1592** The Noise discovered the Ambuscado: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 683 (1685). **1600** Emboscadoes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. 22, p. 450. **1601** lie...in ambuskado behind: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 250. **1665** the *Persian* with six thousand Horse...disposed part of that body into an ambuscade: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 283 (1677). **1675** implacable enemies lie in Ambuscado for you: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 100. **1820** accustomed to ambuscade and treachery: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 141. **1829** Such was one of the many ambuscadoes concerted by Muza: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxxxiv. p. 455 (1850).

1 *a.* a lurking-place.

1598 being with his Squadron alone in any skance, trench Ambuscado, or abroad at the watch: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 26. **1630** The wet Fishmongers all this while (like so many Executioners) vnkennell the salt Eeles from their brinie Ambuscadoes, and with marshall Law hang them vp: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 4 *v°*/2. **1788** Whilst they engaged a troop that was detached from the rest, another party rushed from an ambuscade on their left wing: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 71/2.

1 *b.* *attrib.*

1646 they are but *Parthian* flights, *Ambuscado* retreats, and elusory tergiversations: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). bef. **1733** an Ambuscade Witness: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 116, p. 291 (1740).

2. a force in ambush.

1591 in plucking aduertisementes from the enimie, in placing Imbascades, in giuing *Canuasados*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 77. **1591** there was an ambuscado of th' ennemye of horse and foote: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1847). **1600** they were plunged themselues headlong into an Amboscado laid for them: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. 2, p. 79. **1624** the Salvages did their best to draw him to their Ambuscadoes: In Capt. J. Smith's *Wks.*, p. 468 (1884). **1662** The place where I will lay an ambuscado, viz. to surprise the king of Israel: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. I. p. 603/2 (1867).

[From Sp. *emboscada*,='an ambush', after which old word the first two vowels were changed. In Scotch perhaps borrowed through Fr. *embuscade.*]

***âme damnée,** *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'damned soul'; with a genitive or possessive pronoun = (a person's) 'familiar'; sometimes almost = 'tool'. Littré's definition is 'one blindly devoted to the sentiments and wishes of another'.

1822–3 he is the *ame damnée* of every one about my court—the scape-goat, who is to carry away all their iniquities: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlviii. p. 534 (1886). **1830** He is the *âme damnée* of Lord Grey, and defends everything of course: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 96 (1875). **1845** he was the bloodthirsty ruffian who...assumed the title of *Procureur-Général de la Lanterne*, and was subsequently the *âme damnée* of Danton: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 56 (1857). **1875** The Medici in effect bought and sold the honour of the public officials, lent money, jobbed posts of profit, and winked at peculation, until they had created a sufficient body of *âmes damnées*, men who had everything to gain by a continuance of their corrupt authority: J. A. SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 165.

âme perdue, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'lost soul', desperate character.

1842 Couthon was, indeed, one of the *Ames perdues*...of the revolution: CRAIK & MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 700/2. **1844** this *âme perdue* of Jacobinism: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 528/1 *note*.

***Ameer, Amīr,** *sb.*: Arab. *amīr*, pl. *omarā*: ruler, commander.

1. an Eastern title, = **Emir**, *q. v.*

1590 Mahomet reigned nine yeeres, the first Amiras of the Saracens: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 300. **1600** the *Amir silek* had the armour of the *Soldan* committed to his charge: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 320. — the Amir el Cheggi...one of his [the Soldan's] most sufficient and wealthie Mamaluks: vnto whom was committed the conduct of the carouan, which went euery yeere from Cairo to Mecca: *ib.*, p. 322. — *the Soldans officer called Amir Cabir*: *ib.*, p. 319. — the sixt [magistrate] called the *Amiri Achor*, was master of the horse and camels: *ib.*, p. 320. — *Of the Amiraif*. The seuenth office was performed by certaine principal Mamalukes, being like vnto the Colonels of Europe: *ib.* — *Of the Amirnia*. The eight degree of honour was allotted vnto certaine centurions ouer the Mamalukes: *ib.* **1614** Hee stiles himself *Amir*: SELDEN, *Titles of Hon.*, 98. **1615** AMIR, *Amira*, *Amiras*, or *Admirans*, as some haue it, signifieth a commander, lieutenant or president: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1853**–**9** The ruling power at this period were the Ameers, a body of nobles who had acquired the sovereignty of the country by conquest: ALISON, *Hist. Europe*, ch. 49, § 2. **1883** the office of Amír al-Omará, or Emir of the Emirs, which nearly corresponds to that of Mayor of the Palace among the Franks...A new Amír al-Omará: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XVI. p. 587/2. — It was almost always the Caliph himself or one of his near relatives who assumed the function of Amír al-Hajj. The duties of this leader of the pilgrimage were, &c.: *ib.*, p. 592/1.

2. the title of the Mohammedan sovereign of Afghanistan, and of other Asiatic states as Sindh and Bokhara.

1803 Amīr Khān Anjām: COLEBROOKE, *Asiat. Res.*, VII. 220. [N. E. D.] **1840** Should any Ameer or chief...have evinced hostile designs...it is the present intention of the Governor-General to inflict upon the treachery of such ally or friend so signal a punishment as shall effectually deter others from similar conduct: *Annual Register*, p. 350. **1869**–**73** In the spring of 1864, Afzul Khan proclaimed himself Ameer of Afghanistan: *Engl. Encycl.*, Vol. X. Suppl., p. 13/1. **1884** we should say the Ameer was coming to durbar: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 102.

[*Amir sileh*, = *Amīr silāh*, 'the chief of the armour-bearers'; *Amir el Cheggi* (see **Emir**), = *Amīr el-Ḥājj*, 'chief of the (pilgrim) caravan'; *Amir Cabir*, = *Al-Amīr al-kabīr*, 'the great Amīr', *i.e.* the chief of the Amīrs; *Amiralf*, = *Amīr alf*, 'captain of a thousand'; *Amirmia*, = *Amīr mia*, 'captain of a hundred'; *Amiri Achor*, = Pers. *Amīri ākhōr*, 'captain of the stable'; *Amīr al-omarā* (see **Omrah**), = 'Amīr of Amīrs'.]

amelet, amlet: Eng. See **omelette.**

amellus, *sb.*: Lat.: purple Italian Starwort, also the name of the genus to which this species of plant belongs.

1693 Besides, there grows a flower in marshy ground, | Its name Amellus, easy to be found: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1854). **1753** AMELLUS, in botany, a name used, by some authors, to express the *caltha palustris*, or marsh marygold; and by Virgil, for the *aster atticus*...Many of the critics on Virgil have supposed, that the poet meant no other than the common herb baum by this name. He says, the flowers are gold colour, and the leaves purple: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1829** AMELLUS, STARWORT, a genus of the polygamia, superflua order, belonging to the syngenesia class of plants: *Lond. Encycl.*

***amen** (*ā ā*), *sb.* used as a formula: Eng. fr. Heb. through Christian Lat.

I. a formula expressing the earnestness of a prayer or wish or the truth of a solemn affirmation. Very often as a concluding sentence by itself; *lit.* 'certainty', 'truth'.

971 thæm Drihtne sy lof, & wuldor, & sibb, on ecnesse in ealra worlda world, & buton ende. Amen: *Blickling Homilies*, p. 53 (Morris, 1874). — Tha ondswaredon him ealle tha apostolas & cwædon, 'Amen': *ib.*, p. 141. bef. **1380** Amen, ihū for thin endeles charite: WYCLIF (?), F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 253 (1880). aft. **1383** god brynge this ende to his perfit amen: *Wyclif's Curates*, ch. IV. *ib.*, p. 145. abt. **1386** Now, goode God, if that it be thy wille...bring us to thy highe blisse. Amen: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, 15452 (1561). bef. **1520** Amen...ys a worde of affermynge, and ys as moche as to say, as Treuly, or Faythfully: *Myrrroure of Our Ladye*, 77. **1611** Else when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest? *Bible*, 1 Cor., xiv. 16. **1625** hee which sweareth, answereth *Amen*, to each of these sentences: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1117.

II. 1. the word Amen.

abt. **1230** And efter the amen, '*Per Dominum: benedicamus Domino*': *Ancr. R.*, 24. [N. E. D.] bef. **1658** he falls to prayer...But no *Amen* was said: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 60 (1687). **1712** a long *Amen* uttered with decent Gravity: *Spectator*, No. 284, Jan. 25, p. 408/1 (Morley).

II. 2. an expression of assent or belief.

1598—**1600** a generall *Amen* as it were giuen: R. HAKLUYT, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 53 (1625).

II. 3. *Lit.* a title of Christ meaning Truth.

1388 Thes thinges seith Amen the feithful witnesse: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, iii. 14.

II. 4. a conclusion, a last word, deed, or event.

1612 he is likewise condemned to the Gallies for six years, with an *Amen* of two hundred blowes: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. viii. p. 194.

[Lat. *āmēn*, fr. Gk. *ἀμήν*, fr. Heb. *āmēn*, = 'certainty', 'certainly', 'verity', 'verily'.]

amenage, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to domesticate. *Rare. Obs.*

1590 With her, whoso will raging Furor tame, | Must first begin, and well her amenage: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iv. 11.

[From Old Fr. *amenager*, earlier *amesnagier*, = 'to take into a household', fr. *à*, prep., = 'to', and *mesnage*, **ménage** (*q. v.*), = 'a household'.]

amenance, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: mien, bearing. *Obs.*

1590 Well kend him...Th' enchaunter by his armes and amenaunce, | When under him he saw his Lybian steed to praunce: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. viii. 17. **1633** And with grave speech and grateful amenance | Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended: P. FLETCHER, *Purp. Isl.*, xi. 9. [Nares]

[Fr. *amenance*, noun of action to *amener*, = 'to lead to', 'bring to', fr. *à*, prep., = 'to', and *mener*, = 'to drive', fr. Lat. *mināre*, = 'to threaten'.]

***amende,** *sb.*: Fr.: reparation.

1. a payment in satisfaction for an injury. *Rare.* Sing. of *amendes* whence Eng. 'amends'.

1724 I claimed the said bills, which came to not above twelve thousand livres for my *amende*: DE FOE, *Roxana*, p. 47 (1875).

2. short for **amende honorable.**

1808 I make my *amende*, said she: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 238 (1809). **1832** the Chancellor, in one of his most bungling ways, made what he meant to be a sort of *amende* to Sugden: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 316 (1875). **1868** he also made a kind of amende: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Brownlows*, Vol. III. p. 151. **1887** He has made his *amende*, not in a contrite spirit: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/1.

[The Anglicised *amend* is occasionally found in sense 1.]

***amende honorable,** *phr.*: Fr.: honorable reparation, *orig.* public acknowledgment of crime; now, a satisfactory apology for an insult or offence. Anglicised in 18 c. as 'amend(amand)-honourable'.

1613 was condemned by the Judge of the Chatelet to make an *amende honorable* before the court, and another before the Nuncio: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (1848). **1765** You see how just I am, and ready to make *amende honorable* to your ladyship: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 403 (1857). **1781** As you have made *amende honorable* for your indolence, it is but equitable on my side to absolve you: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 24 (1858). **1808** In the preface to the Fables, he makes the *amende honorable*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 426. **1829** he...makes the *amende honorable* to Popery and Popish divines: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 132. **1831** it is not only a duty, but a pleasure, to make the "amende honorable": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 623. **1877** he was not held to have duly made the *amende honorable* to the Church, and the clergy of Paris denied him sepulture: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi, p. 202.

America, the great continent of the Western Hemisphere, named from Amerigo Vespucci who sailed along part of the coast in 1499. The name is now applied more and more, like its derivatives, to the United States of North America.

?**1511** but that lande is not nowe knowen for there haue no masters wryten therof nor it knowethe and it is named Armenica: *Of the newe landes*, in Arber's *First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxvii. (1885). **1555** For it was not yet knowen, whether that great region of *America*, (whiche they call the fyrme or mayne lande) dyd seperate the Weste sea from the East: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 32 (Arber, 1885).

Hence *American*, adj., pertaining to the continent of America, to the original natives of America (also sb.), to the British Colonies in America, or to the United States (also sb.); *Americanism*, sb., sympathy with the United States, a characteristic (of the habits or speech) of the United States; *Americomania*, sb., craze (see **mania**) for the people, habits, and customs of the United States.

ameublement, *sb.*: Fr.: furniture.

1855 Beside the bed is a square deal box, which forms the whole *ameublement*: *Glance behind Grilles*, ch. i. p. 19.

Amharic, *adj.* and *sb.*: name of a group of popular Ethiopic dialects spoken in Abyssinia, south of the River Takkazé; a very corrupt member of the Semitic family of languages. See **Geez.**

[**1600** one kinde of language, called by them *Aquel Amarig*, that is, the noble toong: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 8.]

amiant(h)us, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a white fibrous variety of **asbestos,** the fibres of which can be woven. Anglicised in modern poetry as *amianth.*

1600 As the precious stone called *Amianthon*, being cast into the fire, is made more clearer and purer: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 7. **1601** The amiant stone is like unto Alume, and being put into the fire, looseth nothing of the substance: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 19, Vol. II. p. 589. **1607** This kinde of web rather cometh of a kinde of flax that Pliny writeth of, or rather of the Amiantus-stone, called the Asbest, which...being cast into a fire, seems to be forthwith all in a flame, but being taken out again, it shineth the more gloriously: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 749. **1646** he showed us...divers things of woven amianthus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 236 (1872). **1671** a great quantity of that Lanuginous Stone, called *Amianthus*, which he knows so to prepare, as to render it so tractable and soft, that it resembleth well enough a very fine Lamb-skin dressed white: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. VI. No. 72, p. 2167. **1677** The stone is called *Asbeston, i.e.* Unextinguishable; but the linnen or stuff *Amianthus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 309. **1691** The *Amianthus* [is remarkable] for its incombustibility: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 105 (1701). **1787** Examine the Amiantus, a mineral substance, of woolly texture, endued with the wonderful property of resisting fire; from which the ancients made a kind of cloth, to preserve the ashes of the bodies that they burnt: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 175 (1805).

2. a greenish, fibrous kind of chrysolite.

[From Gk. *ἀμίαντος*,='undefiled', 'amianth-stone' which is undefiled by fire. The termination is wrongly accommodated to *-anthus* fr. Gk. *ἄνθος*,='bloom'. The Fr. *amiante* was early Anglicised as *amiant(h)*, adj., see quot. fr. Holland.]

amicizia, *sb.*: It.: friendship, love-affair, intrigue. Akin to **amity** (*q. v.*).

1820 a relazione or an amicizia seems to be a regular affair of from five to fifteen years: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 277 (1832).

amicōrum omnia commūnia: Lat.: all things belonging to friends are common (to them). Terence, *Adelph.*, v. 3, 804, from a Gk. proverb, *κοινὰ τὰ φίλων*, 'friends' property is common', which is attributed to Pythagoras, and is quoted by Euripides, *Orestes*, 735, Plato, *Phaedr., ad fin.*, and elsewhere, Aristot., *Nicom. Eth.*, viii. 11.

1620 *Amicorum omnia communia*, which is in every mans mouth: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xc. (1676). — that rule of *A. o. c.*: *ib.*, p. xci.

amict, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amict*: a cloth tied round the head; also an *amice*, a folded square of white linen worn by celebrant priests of the Church of Rome.

1480 Hys hore heed...was envoluted in a whyte amicte: CAXTON, *Ovid Met.*, XIII. xii. [N. E. D.] **1611** *Amict:* An Amict, or Amice; part of a massing priests habit: COTGR. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[The Fr. *amict* is a refashioning after the Lat. of Old Fr. *amit* (fr. Lat. *amictus*), Anglicised in 14 c. as *amite, amise.*]

***amīcus certus** in re incerta cernitur, *phr.*: Lat.: a true friend is proved in doubtful fortune. Ennius cited by Cic., *De Amic.*, 17, 64.

1688 Never Man embrac'd a better Friend! *Amicus Certus in re incerta Cernitur*, as the saying is: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 6 (1699).

***amīcus curiae,** *phr.*: Lat.: friend of the Court; of a person not engaged in a trial or action who is invited or allowed to give information to the Court.

1612 those that ingage Courts in quarrels of Iurisdiction, and are not truly, *Amici* [pl.] *Curiæ*, but *Parasiti Curiæ*, in puffing a Court vp beyond her bounds for their owne scrappes and aduantage: BACON, *Ess.*, XXXVIII. p. 456 (1871). **1823** The pirate stands merely as *amicus curiæ*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 304. **1834** He supposes his hero called in on a certain occasion, as *amicus curiæ*, to assist the decision of a judge in a disputed right: GRESWELL, *On Parables*, Vol. II. p. 219. **1837** I shall be happy to receive any private suggestions of yours, as *amicus curiæ*: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. x. p. 95.

amīcus Plato, amīcus Socrates, sed magis amīca vēritas: Lat.: Plato is our friend, Socrates is our friend, but the truth is a greater friend.

1584 R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VI. ch. ii. p. 115.

[Based on *ἀμφοῖν γὰρ ὄντοιν φίλοιν, ὅσιον προτιμᾶν τὴν ἀλήθειαν*,='for both {Plato and Truth} being our friends it is our duty to prefer Truth', Aristot., *Nicom. Eth.*, I. vi. 1.]

***amie,** fem. of **ami,** *adj.*: Fr.: friend, mistress.

1778 Here also we were shown the marshal's *amie*: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 146 (1851). **1883** I never knew a woman go to the bad so fast as Lady Dolly has, since she has become the *amie intime* [intimate] of the Clymer: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. V. p. 67 (1884).

amil, amildar: Hind. See **aumil, aumildar.**

A-mi-la: It.: *Mus.*: the old name of the note *A* (*la*) or of the key of *A*.

Amir: Arab. See **Ameer.**

amity (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: friendship, friendliness; *esp.* friendly relations between states or exalted personages. The *pl.* is rarely found when the relations between two parties only are intended.

1474 Amytie is founded vpon honeste: CAXTON, *Chesse*, 80. **1477** the preservacion off the amyteys taken late, as weell with Fraunce as now with the Membrys off Flaundres: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 786, p. 173 (1874). abt. **1522** For all your amyte, | No better they agre: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 38 (1843). **1532** and there the iij kyngs departyed lyke lovynge bretherne in greate amytee: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 43 (1846). **1546** the Britains refusing the amitie of England had submitted themselves to the protection of King Charles: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 17 (1844). **1551** Arithmetike, Musike, and Astronomie, whiche are so nere knitte in amitee: R. RECORDE, *Pathw. to Knowl.*, sig. II 6 *vº*. · **1578** it was a thing vaine to feare that between them should be contracted anie amitie firm and well assured: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I. p. 2 (1618). bef. **1579** the propertie of a God is goodnesse, iustice, mansuetude, pitie, liberalitie, and amitie: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII. p. 187. **1579** he had made league and amity with them, against the tyrant *Dionysius*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 269 (1612). **1590** lovely peace, and gentle amity: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vi. 35. **1594** How highly I doe prize this amitie: MARLOWE & NASH, *Dido*, iii. 2. **1604** As peace should still her wheaten garland wear | And stand a comma 'tween their amities: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 42. **1605** How, in one house, | Should many people, under two commands, | Hold amity? — *K. Lear*, ii. 4, 245. **1620** he was then in amity with the Pope: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 34 (1676). **1651** desiring both to preserve the same amity for his master our king: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872). **1803** He earnestly solicited a *paun* from my hand, as a pledge of amity: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 69.

[From Fr. *amitié*, Old Fr. *amistié* (the 2nd *-i-* due to Lat. *amīcitia*), a variant of *amisté*, fr. *amistet* (11 c.) fr. Low Lat. *amīcitātem.*]

amman, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger., perhaps through Fr. *amman*, or Du. *amman*: a magistrate, justiciary in the Netherlands and Switzerland. See **amtman, Landamman.**

1873 GRIEB, *Dict. Ger. and Eng.*, s.v. *Amman*, Vol. I.; *Amtmann*, Vol. II. **1883** *amman, n. m.*, amman, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes, in Switzerland: *Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.*

***ammōnia,** *sb.*: coined Lat. fr. **sal ammoniac** (*q. v.*): the pungent alkaline gas obtained originally fr. *sal ammoniac*, compounded of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen (NH_3); also a solution of the same in water, or spirits of hartshorn; see also **sal volatile.**

1799 the *alexipharmic powers of pure ammonia*: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. II. p. 182. **1800** Instead of the ammonia, kali may, perhaps, be preferable: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 179. **1840** Dr. Black, in 1756, first pointed out the distinction between ammonia and its carbonate: and Dr. Prestley (*On Air*, vol. ii. p. 369, 1790) first procured ammonia in a gaseous form. He called it *alkaline air*: PEREIRA, *Elements of Mat. Med.*, Vol. I. p. 164. **1881** Works in which the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia or of muriate of ammonia is carried on: *Stat.* 44 & 45 *Vic.*, ch. 37, Sched. (5).

amnēsia, *sb.*: Gk. of LXX. *ἀμνησία*: forgetfulness, loss of memory; probably introduced as a Med. term by Gesner in 1772 (*N. & Q.*, 7th S. II. Sept. 18, 1886).

1674 there is a perfect *αμνησια*, forgetfulness, and insensibleness: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 611 (1799). **1829** AMNESIA, in medicine, loss of memory: sometimes the consequence of febrile diseases, when it generally recedes as the patient gains strength: *Lond. Encycl.* **1862** DETOUT, *On Cubebs in Vertigo & Amnesia* (N. Syd. Soc. *Yearbook*, p. 79).

amnesty (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *amnēstia* (fr. Gk. *ἀμνηστία*), or sometimes from Fr. *amnestie.* Found in the Gk. and Lat. forms in 16 c. 17 c.

1. forgetfulness, oblivion, overlooking.

1592 To treade all underfoote that hath gone heretofore, with a perpetuall *ἀμνηστία*, and to begyn a new lyfe: SIR T. SMITH, in T. Wright's *Q. Eliz. Orig. Lett.*, I. 456 (1838). [N. E. D.] **1647** *I did not think* Suffolk *waters had such a* lethæan *quality in them, as to cause such an* amnestia *in him of his friends*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. vi. p. 403 (1678).

2. an act of oblivion, an ignoring of past offences.

bef. **1603** he made a law that no man should be called in question nor troubled

for things that were past, and that was called Amnestia, or law of obliuion: NORTH (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1233 (1612). **1611** according to the imitation of that memorable ἀμνηστεία of the Athenians, that is, an oblivion of wrongs, which was established by their valiant Captaine *Thrasibulus*: CORYAT, *Crudities*, sig. E 4 *vº*. **1652** a general Indulgence or *Amnestia* should be publish'd through all the Kingdom: HOWELL, *Pt. II. Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 133. **1665** nevertheless he would submit, provided an Amnesty were forthwith given him and those that were in this conspiracy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 71 (1677). **1671** the Council concluded that...a letter of amnesty should be dispatched: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 65 (1872). **1689** an Act of Amnesty would be more seasonable, to pacify the minds of men: *ib.*, p. 305.

[All forms orig. fr. Gk. ἀμνηστία, sb. of ἄ-μνηστος, = 'not-mindful', akin to **Mnemosyne.**]

amok(e): Malay. See **amuck.**

amōmum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄμωμον: an aromatic plant. The name was applied by the ancients to sundry oriental spice plants, and so is used vaguely by early writers; now applied to a genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceae* under which are classed the species yielding Cardamums and Grains of Paradise. Also the spice yielded by the plant *Amomum*. Anglicised by Wyclif as *amome* (v. l. *amonie*).

1398 Amomum hath that name for it smellyth as Canell dooth: that hyghte Cynamun...all manere amomum hath vertue to hete and to drye: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. viii. **1526** Amomum...is the seed of an herbe that hyght amomum: *Grete Herball*, ch. xliv. **1551** Amomum is a small bushe: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig C iii *vº*. **1589** Balsamum, Amomum, with Myrrhe and Frankencense: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). **1601** the hearbe Amomum [*Note.* Rose of Iericho]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 258. **1611** *Amome*, A small, and thicke aromaticall shrub, whose blossomes resembled white violets, and leaues those of the wild Vine: This true *Amomum* of th' Ancients, is not found, or not discerned, at this day...some [call so]...hearbe Robert; but the most, *Vita longa*, or Ethyopian pepper, which (though it be not the right) is now the most currant, *Amomum*: COTGR. **1625** *Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniake*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43. **1646** A Plant [Rose of *Jericho*] so unlike a Rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *Simplist* for *Amomum*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 76 (1686). **1664** you may set your *Oranges, Limons...Aloes, Amomums*...in the Portico: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 198 (1729). bef. **1719** Who not by corn or herbs his life sustains, | But the sweet essence of Amomum drains: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 285 (Bohn, 1854). **1782** Th' amomum there with intermingling flow'rs | And cherries hangs her twigs: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88 (1808).

amontillado, *sb.*: Sp.: dry sherry, having the flavor of Montilla, or very dry sherry from the hill districts of Montilla.

1833 The wine called Amontillado is not always the product of design...Not a drop of brandy can be added to genuine Amontillado without spoiling it: C. REDDING, *Modern Wines*, p. 190. bef. **1849** I have received a pipe of what passes for Amontillado, and I have my doubts... I was silly enough to pay the full Amontillado price without consulting you in the matter: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1884). **1862** "By the housekeeper, do you mean Mrs. Baynes!" I ask, in my *amontillado* manner: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 318 (1887). **1886** A certain quantity of the drier Amontillado, from the hill districts of Montilla: RUSKIN, *Præterita*, II. ix. 325.

***amor,** *sb.*: Lat.: love. Divines used to distinguish *a. amicitiae*, love of the nature of friendship, *benevolentiae* or *beneficentiae* or *beneplaciti*, of goodwill towards another, *complacentiae*, of delight in another.

1681 there is *amor amicitiæ*, a seeking of one out of friendship: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 408 (1861). **1684** There is in God a love of good will and a love of delight, *amor benevolentiæ...amor complacentiæ*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 344 (1865). **1696** One out of Christ cannot love Christ, neither *amore* [abl.] *beneficentiæ* nor *complacentiæ*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 110. **1681** While men remain in their natural estate...he [God] may bear towards them *amor benevolentiæ*—a love of good will; but whilst they remain in their natural condition, he hath not *amor amicitiæ* to them—a love of friendship: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1861). **1659** we must distinguish a double love, to wit *amor benevolentiæ, et complacentiæ*, a love of benevolence whereby we wish well to, and a love of complacency whereby we take delight in, another: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 244/2 (1865). **1681** There is a two-fold love—*amor beneplaciti* and *amor complacentiæ*, an old distinction: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1861).

***amor patriae,** *phr.*: Lat.: love of the fatherland, love of one's country.

1775 The *Amor patriæ* burns in me no fiercer than love for my wife would, if I had one and she proved a shrew: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 271 (1857). **1812** but the man who feels the *amor patriæ*...should brave the danger: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 55. **1814** you...whom I noted to have so much of the *amor patriæ*...as even to vilipend other countries: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. lxxi. p. 465 (188-). **1815** You were saying something at the very moment of this burst of my *amor patriæ*: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 177 (1833).

amor scelerātus habendi, *phr.*: Lat.: accursed love of possessing. Ovid, *Met.*, I. 131. Also without *sceleratus*, = 'accursed'.

1701 That Πλεονεξία, that same *amor sceleratus habendi*, the fond desire of having much: ABP. LEIGHTON, *10 Commandments*, Wks., p. 638/1. **1828** LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 228 (1859). **1831** and in old age, the honest *amor habendi*, when all other loves are frozen in the heart, allures the dim eye, and the surd ear to listen to, the glittering beauties and golden melodies of avarice: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 577.

amor vincit omnia, *phr.*: Lat.: love conquers all things. From *omnia vincit Amor, et nos cedamus Amori*, Virg., *Ecl.*, X. 69.

1386 On which ther was first write a crowned .A. | And after *Amor vincit omnia*: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, Prol., 162. **1621** *omnia vincit amor, &c.*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 207 (1827).

amorado, *sb.*: for Sp. *inamorado*: lover, enamoured. *Rare.*

1608 What, hath he chang'd your shepheards hooks to swords? Of Amoradoes made you armed knights? DAY, *Hum. out of Breath*, 74 (1881). [N. E. D.] **1675** *Mark Antony* was both a courragious Souldier, and a passionate Amorado: J. SMITH, *Christ. Rel. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 55.

amoretto, *pl.* **amoretti, -ttoes, -tto's,** *sb.*: It.

1. a lover, a love-poem, an incitement to love. *Obs.*

1595 *Amoretti* [title]: SPENSER. **1616** The Amoretto, pearc'd with Cupides stroke: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, VII. 2027, p. 93 (1871). **1654** The amoretto was wont to take his stand at one place—where sate his mistress: GAYTON, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 47. [T.] **1665** I acquainted my *Amoretta* with my intention: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. E 3 *vº*.

2. an **amorino,** a Cupid. *Rare.*

1622 an Orenge tree, within the branches and bowes whereof, flye little Amorettos or Cupids: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xii. p. 131.

amorevolous, *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. *amorevole*: loving, kind.

bef. **1670** He would leave it to the princessa to shew her cordial and amorevolous affections: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. p. 161. [Trench]

***amorino,** *sb.*: It.: a little Love, a Cupid.

1885 'Love and Maidens' [represents] three damsels in a black boat which an amorino had steered to a marble quay before he landed, near two amorini who...playfully run away: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 408/2. **1888** an early amorino plate with a ruby lustre, from Pesaro or Gubbio: *ib.*, Apr. 21, p. 507/2.

amorosa, *pl.* **amorosi** (*q. v.*), *sb.*: It. *fem.* of **amoroso** (*q.v.*): an amorous girl or woman; a mistress.

1615 Another arrived which set a gallant a-shore with his two *Amorosaes*, attired like Nymphs: G. SANDYS, *Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 177 (1670). **1677** I took them for *Amorosa's* [not in Ed. 1634; *Amarosa's* in Ed. 1665] and violators of the bounds of Modesty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 191. — the Amorosa's [*Amarosa's* in Ed. 1665], or those of the order of *Lais*...be more sociable, have most freedome, and in this Region are not worst esteemed of: *ib.*, p. 300. **1817** the brother of my *amorosa*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 340 (1832).

amorosi, *pl.* **of amorosa** and **amoroso,** *sb.*: It.

1817 I have seen some ancient figures of eighty pointed out as amorosi of forty, fifty, and sixty years' standing. I can't say I have ever seen a husband and wife so coupled: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1832).

***amoroso,** *pl.* **amorosi** (*q. v.*), *sb.*: It.: an amorous man, a lover.

bef. **1670** an *Amoroso*, that wasts his whole time in Dalliance upon his Mistress: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 138, p. 125 (1693). **1817** There is no convincing a woman here that she is in the smallest degree deviating from the rule of right or the fitness of things in having an *amoroso*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 333 (1832).

amoroso, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: in a soft and amorous style.

1776 I was playing in a tone somewhat *amoroso*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 73 (4th Ed.). **1813** AMOROSO, in the Italian music, implies tenderly, with affection and supplication: *Pantologia*. **1848** RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

amort (= *a.*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: nearly dead. See **à la mort.**

1608 *A'mort* man? what can Polymetes daunt? J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. I 2 *rº*. **1619** She counts him but a Nazard, halfe a-mort: H. HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. B 6 *rº*. **1840** Untasked of any love, His sensitiveness idled, now amort, Alive now: BROWNING, *Sordello*, vi. Wks., Vol. III. p. 435 (1863). [N. E. D.]

[The Fr. *à mort* = 'to death', 'mortally', as does Fr, *à la mort*. The Eng. adj. *amort* and *a-la-mort* show the same change of meaning; so that *amort* may be fr. the corruption *all amort* or from Fr. *à mort* (with a reminiscence of *all amort*).]

***amortissement,** *sb.*: Fr.: amortisation, extinction of a debt or charge, esp. by means of a sinking-fund.

1882 The sum yearly set aside for the *amortissement* of the Debt has been already expended in buying up bonds: *Standard*, Dec. 19, p. 5.

amotine, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *amotinar*: to raise in mutiny.

1578 Who had comen to Vera Crux to amotine the Towne: T. N., Tr. *Conq. W. India*, 245. [N. E. D.]

amouco: Malay. See **amuck.**

***amour,** *sb.*: Fr.

1. love-making, courtship, tender passages.

1523 the adventures of amours and of war: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 202 (1812). **1590** But lovely peace, and gentle amity. | And in Amours the passing howres to spend, | The mightie martiall handes doe most

commend: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vi. 35. **1600** fortunate in the *amours* of three hundred fortie and fiue ladies: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 192 (1616). **1669** Jealousies and disquiets are the dregs of an Amour: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 290 (1701). **1679** 'Tis true, no Lover has that Pow'r | T' enforce a desperate Amour, | As he that has two *Strings* to 's *Bow*, | And burns for *Love* and *Money* too: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 1. **1714** all my Amours have hitherto been with Ladies: *Spectator*, No. 596, Sept. 20, p. 840/2 (Morley). **1748** I perceived Mr. Jackson...and, inquiring into the state of his amour, understood it was still undetermined: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 97 (1817).

2. *more commonly*, an unworthy passion, illicit union, intrigue.

1590 I will...discourse vnto you the ende of *Francescoes* amours, of his returne home to his wife, and his repentaunce: GREENE, *Never Too Late*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 109 (Grosart). **1665** the Nayro many times makes that his opportunity to visit and act his Amours: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677). **1667** court-amours, | Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 767. **1688** The Duke told us many particulars of Mary Queen of Scots, and her amours with the Italian favourite: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 294 (1872). **1712** engaged in many Criminal Gallantries and Amours: *Spectator*, No. 399, June 7, p. 579/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** There is Curiosity, Diversion, fine Sights, Music, and (beyond Sea) notable Amours that invite the gay Folks into the Churches: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 27, p. 28 (1740). **1742** Oh Love of Gold! thou meanest of Amours: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*. iv. p. 62 (1773). **1743—7** He was still wandering from one amour to another: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 491/1 (1751). **1788** he [the King] always made her [the Queen] the confidante of his amours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxxiv. (1857).

[Reintroduced in 17 c. when the old Anglicised *amour*, *amours* (introd. 14 c. or earlier) was obsolete or nearly so, after having changed its accent to that found in Eng. *enamour*, and sometimes appearing by accommodation to Lat. as *amor*. The Mid. Eng. *amour*, = 'lover', is distinct, being fr. Old Fr. *ameor*, *ameour*, fr. Lat. *amātōrem*.]

***amour propre**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'self love' in its social aspect, self-esteem which desires that the merits of which it is conscious should meet with full recognition from others.

1808 to be admired by her, gratified his *amour propre*: H. MORE, *Cœlebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 125 (1809). **1811** egotism...is rendered by '*amour propre*', rather than by '*egoïsme*': *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 124. **1817** I used to think that I was a good deal of an author in *amour propre*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 72 (1832). **1851** The King did not wish for M. d'Agoult's company, either from a pique of *amour propre* that made him jealous of appearing in leading-strings, or from some other such motive: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 119 (1857). **1858** a sin against our own *amour propre*: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 8. **1878** There was nothing... which was likely to affect his *amour propre*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 223.

***amourette**, *sb.*: Fr.: dimin. of **amour**: intrigue, love-affair; also a Cupid. Early Anglicised as *amoret(te)*.

1825 This comes of meddling with men's *amourettes*: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxxvi. p. 257. **1826** LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 17 (1881).

ampare, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *amparo*: defence, protection. *Rare. Obs.*

1598 I humbly beseech your good Lordship to entertaine this booke vnder your Hon. ampare: YONG, *Diana*, Ded. [N. E. D.]

***ampelopsis**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk.: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Ampelideae* or Vine-worts), *esp.* of the delicate and beautiful wall-creeper, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, a native of Japan.

1835 AMPELOPSIS (Michaux). A genus of North American climbing and shrubby plants, consisting of four species...The *A. quinquefolia* is a useful plant for hiding naked buildings, or forming shady bowers...It grows rapidly and needs no nailing up against walls, it being supported by its own tendrils: C. F. PARTINGTON, *Brit. Cycl.* (Nat. Hist.).

[Coined against analogy to mean 'having the appearance (ὄψις) of a vine' (ἄμπελος).]

ampère, *sb.*: Fr.: *Electr. Sci.*: the unit of current, *viz.* that which one **volt** can send through one **ohm.**

1882 The other unit I should suggest...is that of power. The power conveyed by a current of an ampère through the difference of potential of a volt is the unit consistent with the practical system: DR. C. W. SIEMENS, in *Nature*, Vol. XXVI. p. 391. **1883** it works with 400 volts and uses 30 to 40 ampères of current: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 7/1.

[Adopted 1881 at the Paris Electric Congress, being the name of a Fr. physicist who made important discoveries in electrical science.]

***amphibia, -ii** (*pl.*), **amphibium, -on** (*sing.*), *sb.*: Lat.

I. 1. a creature that lives partly on land and partly in water. Also *metaph.* of fishermen, or watermen.

1607 there are Beares which are called *Amphibia*, because they liue both on the land and in the sea: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 36. **1611** For which reason the Greekes call him [the crocodile] ἀμφίβιον: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1776). **1657** Whales or seals, which, being *amphibii*, have both a willingness and a place convenient to suckle their whelps: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 564/2 (1868). — They are ἀμφίβιοι, as crocodiles, chameleons: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 463/1. **1665** a strange *Diver*, by his continual converse in Water, so degenerated from himself, That he was grown more like an *Amphibium*, then a man: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 114. **1665** sixty years is usually the age of this detested Amphibium [crocodile]: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 364 (1677). — These also are *amphibij* [amphibious animals (Ed. 1677)], equally using land and water: *ib.*, p. 13 (1665). — these *Amphibii* [crocodiles] are observed to be one of the greatest wonders we meet with: *ib.*, p. 363 (1677). **1681** How *Tortoise like*, but not so slow, | These rational *Amphibii* go? A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 103. **1689** Upon the banks and shores, ye see several *Amphibia*, as crabs, seals, beavers: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 75.

I. 2. *metaph.* a being whose nature, state, or position, is doubtful.

1645 Ask these amphibia what names they would have. What, are you papists? JOHN WHALY, *Serm. at Paul's Cross*, June 18, p. 33. **1681** And languished with doubtful Breath, | Th' *Amphibium* of Life and Death: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 21.

I. 3. a being having a twofold existence. Anglicised as *amphibian.*

1642 Thus is man that great and true *Amphibium*, whose nature is disposed to live, not only like other Creatures in divers Elements, but in divided and distinguished Worlds: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § XXXIV. Wks., Vol. II. p. 373 (1852). **1657** Amphibians, that will conforn to the world, and yet seem to be for the Lord: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 84/2 (1868).

II. a technical term in zoology, now applied to the fourth great division of Vertebrata, which in their early stage breathe by gills, as frogs, newts. *Rare* in sing.

1797 AMPHIBIA, in zoology, the name of Linnæus's third class of animals; including all those which live partly in water and partly on land. This class he subdivides into four orders, *viz.* The amphibia reptiles; the amphibia serpentes; the amphibia nantes; and the amphibia meantes: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Late Lat. *amphibium*, fr. Gk. ἀμφίβιον, neut. of ἀμφίβιος, = 'double-lived'.]

amphibole, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amphibole* (*adj.*, = 'ambiguous'): an ambiguity, **amphiboly**, amphibology.

1606 There is not onely an *Homonyme* in the word [Gallos] signifying the French Nation, and the crowing cocks, but an Amphibole also in the sentence: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet., Annot. on Nero Claud. Cæsar.*

amphibologia, *sb.*: Late Lat.: Anglicised as 'amphibology'. Chaucer probably took 'amphibologie' from Fr.

1. *Gen.* ambiguous speech.

1552 It is an *amphibologia*, and therefore Erasmus turneth it into Latin with such words: LATIMER, *Serm. Lord's Prayer*, vii. II. 112. [N. E. D.] **1607** The first kind of Equivocation by mental reservation, cannot properly be called Equivocation but AMPHIBOLOGIA, ambiguity of speach: R. PARSONS, *Treat. Mitig.*, ch. viii. p. 317.

2. *Rhet.* and *Log.* the figure of ambiguity arising from the equivocal construction of a sentence consisting of unequivocal words.

1589 such ambiguous termes they call *Amphibologia*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxii. p. 267 (1869).

[Late Lat. *amphibologia*, for Lat. *amphibolia* (see **amphiboly**), false form for *amphibolologia*.]

amphiboly (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *Gen.* ambiguity, equivocation, amphibology.

1610 What a crafty Amphibolie or Æquivocation: HOLLAND, *Camden's Brit.*, I. 307. [N. E. D.] **1632** Come, leave your Schemes, And fine *Amphibolies*, *Parson*: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, ii. 5, p. 25 (1640). **1654** he will create an *Amphiboly*, a double meaning where there is none: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 254.

2. *Rhet.* and *Log.* the figure of ambiguity arising from the equivocal construction of a sentence consisting of unequivocal words: distinguished from equivocation, or the use of equivocal terms.

1588 Amphiboly, when the sentence may bee turned both the wayes, so that a man shall be uncertayne what waye to take: FRAUNCE, *Lawier's Log.*, I. iv. 27 *b.* [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *amphibolie*, fr. Lat. *amphibolia* (Cicero), fr. Gk. ἀμφιβολία, sb. to ἀμφίβολος.]

amphibrachys, -chus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀμφίβραχυς: *lit.* 'short on both sides', name of a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable with a short syllable before and after it. Anglicised as *amphibrach*, 18 c. 19 c.

1586 Amphibrachus, of a short, a long, and a short, as ⏑ – ⏑ reioyced: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1589** make...the last word (*Sēpúlchēr*) the foote (*amphibracus*): PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiiii [xv.]. p. 139 (1869). — the foote of (*Amphibrachus*): *ib.*, XV [xvi.]. p. 141. **1784** The arrangement of the words as they now stand has a very bad effect on the ear, 'endeavour preserving this temper among them:' from four successive amphibrachs, with the accent four times repeated on the middle syllable of three in each foot, which give the sentence the

air of a comic cantering verse: SHERIDAN, *Note* to Swift's *Examiner*, No. 24. [1.] **1886** Hence the apparent amphibrach must be divided as follows: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, ch. vi. p. 95. — Whether amphibrachys, *i.e.* iamb followed by an unaccented syllable, could be allowed in any place: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 74.

***Amphictyons**: Gk.: representatives of confederated states of Ancient Greece forming a council. The principal Amphictyony was an association of the twelve chief states for the protection of the Delphic oracle, the council of which met at Delphi and Thermopylae.

1579 the councell of the *Amphictions* (that is, the generall councell of all the states of GREECE): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 126 (1612). **1586** the sacred councell of the Amphictions: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 677. **1601** a decree from the Amphyctions (who are the lords of the publicke counsell of state in Greece): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 533. bef. **1603** the assembly of the Estates of GREECE, which they call the Councell of the *Amphictyons*: NORTH (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1129 (1612). **1734** of which games the Amphictyons were judges and agonothetæ: Tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, IV. x. p. 405. **1788** the Amphictyons, to reward so liberal an artist...decreed that he should be entertained at the public charge: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 119/1. **1820** the total destruction of this city by the Amphictyons: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 368. **1885** like the Amphictyonic Council, he has a voice only, without a force of any kind to carry his orders into effect: J. A. FROUDE, *Oceana*, ch. iv. p. 59 (1886). **1885** What has become of the "European Areopagus," or "Amphictyonic Council"? *Daily News*, Nov. 16, p. 5/1.

[Gk. *ἀμφικτίονες*, dialectic for *ἀμφικτίονες*, = 'dwellers-around', 'neighbours'.]

amphigouri, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: a nonsensical string of inconsequent words or sentences, a rigmarole.

1809 The work must ..be considered as a kind of overgrown *amphigouri*, a heterogeneous combination of events: *Q. Rev.*, I. 50. [N. E. D.]

amphisbaena, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk.: *Gk. Mythol.*: a serpent with a head at both ends; see quotations.

1572 There are seene also in Armes, the signes of Serpentes, as the Dragon, Coluber, Basiliske, of somme called the Cockatrice, Amphibene, Stellion: BOSSEWELL, *Armorie*, fol. 21 *vº*. **1580** you haue thrust into my hands the Serpent *Amphisbena*, which hauing at ech ende a sting, hurteth both wayes: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 287 (1868). **1601** The Amphisbaena hath two heads...one at the taile: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 23, Vol. I. p. 208. — one kind of serpent or venomous worme, which they call Amphisbæna [for that it seemeth to have an head at both ends]: *ib.*, Bk. 20, ch. 21, Vol. II. p. 70. **1603** Th' *Amphisbena* her double banefull sting: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 157 (1608). **1609** Ægypt breedeth also an infinit number of serpents, to wit... the Amphisbænæ, the Scytalæ, &c.: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. 22, ch. 15, p. 213. **1646** the Amphisbæna...is a small kind of Serpent which moveth forward and backward, hath two Heads, or one at either extream: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 111 (1686). **1651** *Plato's Amphisbæna*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 260 (1654). **1662** Snakes and Serpents, which are here very dangerous, and among the rest those, which from a Greek word are called *Amphisbenes*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 27 (1669). **1667** Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbæna dire: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 518. bef. **1691** It was now with us much like as it is said of the *amphisbena*, that hath an head at either end of which neither can nor will move without the consent of both: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 320 (1799).

[From Gk. *ἀμφίσβαινα*, fr. *ἀμφίς*, = 'both ways', and stem of *βαίνειν*, = 'to go'; but it is said to be foreign, the Gk. form being due to popular etymology.]

amphiscii, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk.: inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, where shadows incline towards the north at one time of the year, the south at another.

1665 The Inhabitants within this Zone (the torrid we are now in) are called *Amphiscii*, in respect they cast their shadows both ways: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[From Gk. *ἀμφίσκιοι*, fr. *ἀμφί*, prep., = 'on both sides', and *σκιά*, = 'shadow'.]

***amphitheatre**, **-trum**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., or Lat.: a double theatre, a circular or oval building with tiers of seats round a central arena; hence, an arena (*metaph.*), a surrounding scene, a natural scene formed by a level surrounded by rising slopes. The pronunciation is unsettled, but to lay stress on the second *a* is vulgar. Perhaps ⏑ – ⏑ – is the most correct accentuation, but the vowels of the third and fourth syllables often coalesce into the sound of *ear* with a primary stress.

1540 straunge and furyous beastes ..whiche were kepte onely to thintent that at certayne tymes in the Amphiteatre ..the people mought take plesure in beholdynge them: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 49 *vº*. **1549** Vespasianus... beganne the *Amphitheater* now called *Collisæo*: W. THOMAS, *Hist of Italye*, fol. 11 *vº*. — the *Amphitheatrum*, now called *Collisæo*: *ib.*, fol. 26 *vº*. **1590** the Amphitheator was set on fire: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 568. **1600** *Vespasian* his Amphitheatrum at Rome: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 68. **1600** A great part of *Statilius* his Amphitheatrum, is yet to bee seene neere the wals: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*summ Mar.*, IV. xx.), p. 1380. **1621** amphitheatrums of curious marble: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 82 (1827). bef. **1719** I saw at Verona the famous Amphitheater: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 18, (1730). **1861** Look at the amphitheatre yonder. You do not suppose those gladiators who fought and perished, of necessity hated each other: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 184 (1873).

[From Fr. *amphithéâtre*, fr. Lat. *amphitheatrum* (used in 16 c. 17 c.), fr. Gk. *ἀμφιθέατρον*, = 'on-both-sides a theatre', fr. stem of *θεᾶσθαι*, = 'to behold'.]

Amphitritē: *Gk. Mythol.*: the goddess of the Ocean, wife of Poseidōn (Neptune), daughter of Oceanus; by *metonymy*, the sea. Sometimes Anglicised so as to rhyme with 'white'.

1603 The King of Windes calls home his churlish train, | And *Amphitrité* smooths her front again: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Schism, p. 108 (1608). **1630** *Thine Amphitritean Muse growes more arrident*, | *And* Phœbus *tripos*, *stoopes to* Neptunes *trident*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. A 5 *v*/1. **1637** And I must haste ere morning hour | To wait in Amphitrite's bower: MILTON, *Comus*, 921. **1662** The British Amphitrite, smooth and clear, | In richer azure never did appear: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 246.

***Amphitryon**: *Gk. Mythol.*: husband of Alcmēna. Zeus (Jupiter), in Amphitryon's absence, assumed his form and visited Alcmena, so that Hēraklēs (Hercules) was the son of Alcmena by Zeus. Yet Herakles was called *Amphitryōnides* after his putative father, which patronymic appears as *Amphitryonide*, J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 25 (1608). The Amphitryon in Molière's comedy of that name gives a great feast, and in III. v. occurs "Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne"; hence the name stands for a host, the giver of a dinner.

1599 Nor do I come as Jupiter did erst | Unto the palace of Amphitryon | For any fond or foul concupiscence: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. 234/2, l. 24 (1861). **1836** According to the received usages of Chinese fashion, I ought to have followed this example. in testimony of a more than satisfied appetite, but my wish to gratify our excellent Amphitryon would not carry me quite so far: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 329. **1841** provided that the cook is a perfect artist, and that the Amphitryon, as was the case in this instance, objects not to expense: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 24. **1849** Vavasour liked to be the Amphitryon of a cluster of personal enemies: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 142 (1881). **1850** the reckless young Amphitryon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in *gourmandise*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

***amphora**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a two-handled vessel of Ancient Greece and Italy.

1601 an earthen amphor [of wine]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 553. **1748** This *quadrimum* was excellent ale of his own brewing, of which he told us he had always an amphora four years old for the use of himself and friends: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 51 (1817). **1836** earthen jars, not unlike the amphoræ of the ancients still remaining to us: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 330. **1878** The young woman's milk can, a great amphora of hammered brass: R. L. STEVENSON, *Inland Voyage*, p. 49. **1886** [The] space is known to have contained...a huge wine cellar filled with thousands of amphoræ: RODOLFO LANCIANI, in *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 365/2.

2. an ancient liquid (and dry) measure of abt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gals. capacity with the Greeks, $5\frac{5}{8}$ with the Romans; Anglicised as *amphore*.

bef. **1400** there were spendid in it by alle days twelue *mesuris* artabis...and fourty sheep, and of wijn sixe amphoris [*v. l.* clepid amfris]: Wycliffite *Bible*, Dan., xiv. 2. **1600** That no Senator, or father of a Senator, should have a ship at sea, bearing above 300 Amphores: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXI. p. 429. **1601** hee hath ordained to the roots of the greater trees an Amphore, but of the lesse an Vrna onely, of Oile dregs: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 28, Vol. I. p. 547. **1603** the measure, and also the things which be measured, are called by one and the same names: as it appeareth by *Cotyla*, *Chœnix*, *Amphora* and *Medimnus*: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328. **1696** *Amphora*, an ancient measure of liquid things, the *Italick* Amphora contained five Gallons, the *Attick* Amphora seven Gallons and a half: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1820** a very fine silver vase capable of containing 600 amphoræ: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 381.

[From Gk. *ἀμφορεύς*, for **ἀμφιφορευς*, = 'on-both-sides borne', fr. *ἀμφί*, prep., and stem of *φέρειν*, = 'to bear'. The forms *amfore*, *amphore* (*amfer*) used by Wyclif and Holland are perhaps from Fr. *amphore*.]

ample (– ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ample*: wide, capacious, copious.

1. extensive, of large area, spacious; also of wide range.

1530 the bounds of your right ample dominions: PALSGR., sig. A iii *vº*. **1540** two other hospitalles ample and necessary for fyue hundred sick persons: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, p. 44 *vº*. **1546** the Romaine province at that time was not verie ample: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1846). **1590** a larger space, | That stretcht itselfe into an ample playne: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vii. 21. **1641** The...Emperor's Graft...is an ample and long street: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1879). **1664** and you have an ample field to proceed on: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 345. **1787** Meanwhile, through Nature's ample range...We see each animated breast | In its appointed portion blest: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1005/1.

2. capacious, of large volume, of large bulk, copious.

1485 he was moche ample & boystrous of stature: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 29 (1881). **1546** Edmundus...prepared as ample a bande of menne as hee cowlde devise: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1846)

3. abundant, copious, full, boundless. Without direct reference to space.

1509 Ualerius wrytyth a story longe and ample: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1874). bef. **1526** that your Grace wolde give ordre to your officers that as large and ample favor shalbe shewed to my nephieu Archiediacon of Canterbery as to other archiediacones: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXXVII. p. 39 (1846). **1546** afterward in more ample wise it [the arm of the sea] runnethe beyonde Sainte Germaines: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1846). **1563** a more ample discours: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 51 *v°*. **1578** wherein touching this, what opportunitie more greater, what more ample occasions, what seate of countrey more proper or convenient to manage warre against the enemies of our religion: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I. p. 13 (1618). **1590** whom I beseech | To give me ample satisfaction | For these deep shames and great indignities: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, V. 252. **1601** The great dignity that his valour hath here acquired for him shall at home be encountered with a shame as ample: — *All's Well*, IV. 3, 82. **1601** the argument is such as deserueth a long and ample discourse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 371. **1644** those famed statues of Niobe and her family...of which we have ample mention in Pliny: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. IV. p. 114 (1872).

4. *quasi-adv.*

1601 for I think I know your hostess | As ample as myself: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iii. 5, 46.

ampliation (ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ampliation*.

1. the act of enlarging, the state of being enlarged, amplification.

1506 With ampliation more cunnyng to get | By the laboure, of inuentife busines: HAWES, *Past. Pleas.*, sig. D ii *v°*. **1543** And after thys ampliation or enlargynge, cauterize the place wyth oyle of elders: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xciv *v°*/2. **1620** many restrictions and ampliations were made: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 713 (1676).

2. a result of the process of enlarging, an enlargement.

1590 Which conclusion is accompanied with no smal traine of ampliations & limitations: SWINBURN, *Testaments*, 191 b. [N. E. D.]

3. *Leg.* an extension of time for the examination of a case before delivery of judgment.

1681 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

amplitude (ˌ ⏑ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amplitude*: width, breadth, wide range.

1. extension in space, width, breadth, extent, largeness of area, largeness of bulk or of volume; extent of motion in space, the distance along a horizontal line traversed by a moving body. For a more technical use see quot. fr. Thomson and Tait.

1555 the greate ryches and amplytude of the new landes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 96 (1885). **1578** a kingdome, which albeit can hold no comparison with the large realme of *France*, yet besides his riches, amplitude and fertilitie, it will merite account and reckning: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I. p. 12 (1618). **1645** All these crypta...show yet their former amplitude: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1872). **1665** their annual Revenue being answerable to the amplitude of their Empire: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 249 (1677). **1788** Satisfied as you appear to be with the amplitude of our structure, and the convenience of the apartments: J. LETTSOM, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/1. **1867** The Amplitude of a simple harmonic motion is the range on one side or the other of the middle point of the course: THOMSON and TAIT, *Nat. Philos.*, p. 36. **1886** The loudness of a sound is due to the amplitude of the vibration: A. MACALISTER, *Man Physiologically considered*, 38.

1 *a. Astron.* the (angular) distance of the point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises or sets from the true Eastern or Western point respectively. When E. and W. are found by the compass, the *Amplitude* is magnetic.

1627 To obserue the...Amplitude: SMITH, *Seaman's Gram.*, XV. 83. [N. E. D.]

2. fulness, copiousness, capacity, comprehensiveness, without direct reference to space.

1545 my bare and sclender commentaris be not able to satisfie the amplitude of y^e^ mater: GEO. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, p. 4 *v°*. **1688** the amplitude of his sermon: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 289 (1872).

2 *a.* exaltation, elevation, dignity.

1655 This was conceived to conduce to the state and amplitude of their Empire: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, I. 10. [N. E. D.]

***ampoule, ampoulle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a vessel for holding holy oil, or for other sacred uses.

1886 The oil in the ampoule may be rancid, it none the less sanctifies the Lord's anointed: MRS. E. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Carew*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 14.

[From Lat. **ampulla** (*q. v.*). It was used in both senses of *ampulla* in Anglicised forms, 13 c.—16 c.]

ampoulé, *fem.* **ampoulée**, *adj.*: Fr.: tumid, bombastic.

1853 his style of writing which is so *ampoulé* and rhetorical as sometimes to leave us in doubt whether he is speaking literally or metaphorically: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, V. p. 242 (1857).

ampulla, *sb.*: Lat.

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a small globular bottle or flask with two handles.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Eccles.* a vessel for holding holy oil, or for other sacred uses.

1598 The Ampulla or Eaglet of Gold, contained the holy oil: STOW, *Surv.*, I. i. 29, 121/1 (Strype, 1754). [N.E.D.] **1625** they put a blacke Earthen Dish in their hands, in stead of the *Ampulle*, because they haue no *Ampullas* to serue at the Masse: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1088. **1645** a small ampulla, or glass, with our Saviour's blood: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 207 (1872).

3. *Physiol.* a vessel or part of a vessel shaped like an *ampulla*, or globular flask.

[Perhaps a dimin. of **amphora** (*q. v.*), or of an old lost sb. meaning 'big', *i.e.* 'with a big body', akin to Lat. *amplus*, see **ample**.]

amputator (ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng.: one who amputates, lops, prunes.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *amputāre*,='to lop', 'to prune'.]

amra, *sb.*: Skt.: name of the **mango** tree.

1791 The *amra* is *mangifera*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. CLX. p. 157 (1821). — the most lovely *epidendrum* that ever was seen...grew on a lofty *amra*: *ib.*, p. 155.

amṛita(m), *sb.*: Skt.: immortality, nectar conferring immortality; ambrosia, the Soma-juice. Mispronounced and misspelt *amreeta* by Eng. authors and Anglicised as *amrit*. Each syllable should be short and the *a*'s pronounced as the *u* in *gamut*. The sb. is the neut. of the adj. *amṛita*,='immortal'.

1810 The Amreeta-cup of immortality: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, xxiv. [N.E.D.] **1815** The divine Amrita tree: MOORE, *Lt. Harem*, 333. [N. E. D.] **1872** the vessel containing the Amṛita: M. WILLIAMS, *Skt.-Eng. Dict.*, p. 76/3. **1881** Lo, Krishna! lo, the one that thirsts for thee! | Give him the drink of amrit from thy lips: EDW. ARNOLD, *Indian Song of Songs*, in *Indian Poetry*, p. 95.

amtman, amptman, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. or Du. or Scand.: *lit.* 'office-man', a district magistrate, a domain judge, a civil officer in charge of a district or *amt*, a steward, bailiff. See **amman**.

1587 Most gratious lord and prince, the markegraue, amptman, boroughmasters...were verie glad when they vnderstood of your highness happie arriuall: A. FLEMING, *Cont. Holinshed's Chron.*, Vol. III. p. 336/1. **1758** The Icelanders have a stiffts-amptmand or governor, and an amptmand or deputy-governor: Tr. *Horrebow*, ch. CXI. p. 140. **1811** The present Amtmen are Mr Stephenson of Huaneyrè...and Mr Thoranson: SIR G. MACKENZIE, *Iceland*, ch. VI. p. 289 (1812). **1818** two *Amtmen*, or deputy-governors: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. XXVI. — the residence of the Amptman, where I intended stopping all night: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 7.

[Ger. *amtmann*; Dan. *amtmand*, pl. *amtmænd*; Icel. *amtmaður*, pl. *amtmenn*; Du. *amptman* or *amman*.]

***amuck, amok**(e) (ˌ ⏑), **a muck, amouco, amuco**, *adj.* and *adv.*: in a homicidal frenzy (of a Malay), used orig. in Port. forms *amouco*, *amuco*; hence *adv.* in a homicidal frenzy, furiously, viciously; *metaph.* headlong. *Rare* as adv. except with 'run'. Sometimes used as if it were the indef. art. *a* with sb. *muck*.

1588 This king of *Cochine*...hath a great number of Gentlemen which he calleth *Amochy*, and some are called *Nayry*: these two sorts of men esteeme not their liues any thing...they will thrust themselues forward in euery danger, although they knowe they shall dye: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 13 *v°*. **1613** There are also certaine people called *Amouchi*, otherwise *Chiani*, which perceiuing the end of their life approach, lay hold on their weapons, which they call *Chisse* [*sic*], and going forth, kill euery man they meet with, till some body (by killing them) make an end of their killing: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*. v. ii. p. 557 (1626). **1625** There are some also which are called *Amocchi*, who are a kinde of people called *Chiaui*...who being weary of liuing, set themselues in the way with a weapon in their hands, which they call a *Crise*, and kill as many as they meete with, till somebody killeth them: — *Pilgrims*. Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1724. **1665** [in Bantam] a great crew of Indians and Chineses... fell upon them, killing whom they could, not directing their revenge on any particular person, (which they call a *Muck*): R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hhh 2 *v°*. **1684** which the *Java* Lords seeing, call'd the *English* Traytors, and drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd *a Mocca* upon the *English*, killing a great number of them: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 202. **1687** he scours the streets, | And runs an Indian muck at all he meets: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1188. **1754** the Malays never *run a muck*, but in consequence of misery and despair: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 291 (1817). **1821** brought other Malays with him...that ran "a-muck" at me: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 135 (1823). **1855** A Malay running a muck, a mad dog pursued by a crowd, were the models to be imitated by warriors fighting in just self-defence: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 555 (1861). **1866** the late *muck* which the country has been running: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. VIII. (Halifax). **'18..** a disease known

among the Malays and Siamese as gillah, or amocque. It takes the form of ringworm, and is attended in every case by madness of more or less severity: *Echo*. [St.]

[Malay *amoq*, ='fighting furiously', 'rushing in homicidal frenzy'.]

***amulet** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: anything worn as a charm against evil or as a curative influence. Perhaps Anglicised from Fr. *amulette* in 15 c. as *amalettys* (pl.).

1584 And so long as you haue it, it shall be vnto you (vpon aduenture of my life) a certeine amulet, periapt, circle, charm, &c.: SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, sig. B i *vº*. **1601** a countrecharme against all witchcraft...called properly Amuletum: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 229. **1646** Philters, Ligatures, Charms, ungrounded Amulets, Characters...in the cure of common diseases: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 33 (1686). **1663** many an Amulet and Charm, | That would do neither good nor harm: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. **1665** Amuletes which are little baggs, full either of Mercury, or Arsenick, Antimony, Toades powder, and such other poisonous things, to be worn about the heart: T. GARENCIERES, *Mite*, xxxvii. p. 12 (1666). **1678** that Amulet which *Isis* was fabled to have worn about her, the interpretation whereof, was *φώνη ἀληθὴς*, *True speech*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 316. **1790** If the treasury should refuse those paper amulets: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 354 (3rd Ed.). **1817** A golden amulet in the Arab tongue: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). **1886** These statuettes of deities were amulets to secure the favour of the gods for the deceased: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, ii. 93.

[From Lat. *amulētum* (Varro quoted by Charisius, 105, 9, Keil's Ed.), origin unknown; *not* fr. Arab. *ḥimāla* or *ḥamāil* (see ZDMG, xxviii. 140 ff.).]

amuse (⌣ ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *intr.* to muse, to gaze in wonder.

abt. **1532** I amused a long while Upon this wall of berile [early MSS. mused]: *Chaucer's H. of Fame*, v. 1287 (Thynne). [N. E. D.]

2. *trans.* to make to muse, to bewilder, to engage the attention of.

1603 Amuse not your head about making lawes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 607. **1611** *Amuser*. To amuse; to make to muse, or thinke of; wonder, or gaze at; to put into a dumpe: COTGR.

2 *a.* to divert the attention of, to beguile, to keep in expectation.

1480 I never amused my husbonde, ne can not doo it: CAXTON, *Ovid's Metam.*, XII. iii. [N. E. D.]

3. to entertain, occupy agreeably, cause to be merry.

bef. **1631** Amusing themselves with no other things but pleasures: DONNE, *Septuag.*, 96. [T.] **1787** The subjects which have amused their leisure hours: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1074/1. **1834** The Rajah was a good deal amused at the issue of his servant's obstinacy: H. CAUNTER, *Scenes in India*, 28.

[From Fr. *amuser*, vb.]

amusement (⌣ ˌ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amusement*: reverie, bewilderment, distraction, diversion.

1603 pleasures, delights, negligences, and amusements upon other matters: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 248. — I conclude therefore, that the fittest season for such amusement and occupying of the eares is, when the feast beginneth a little to grow turbulent: *ib.*, p. 761. **1611** *Amusement*: m. An amusing, or amusement: COTGR. **1872** a carelessness which expressed faithfully his estimate of the importance of human life and actions, but not his interest and amusement in them: J. L. SANFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 395. **1888** The central figure of the *dramatis personæ*, Mr. Samuel Potter, is alone a fund of amusement: *Bookseller*, Mar., p. 264/2.

amygdals (⌣ ˌ ⌣), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the tonsils; the almonds of the ears, *i.e.* the exterior glands at the sides of the throat.

1541 the amygdales / and faulses: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. F ii *rº*. **1543** the Amigdales...helpe the ayre to go into the weasand by the Epiglotte: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. v *vº/2*. **1601** It restraineth the mumps or inflamation of the Amygdales: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 59.

[Old Fr. *amygdales*, Low Lat. *amygdalae*, ='tonsils'; Lat. *amygdala*, ='an almond' (Anglicised 10 c.—13 c. in this sense).]

amyl(um), **amylon**, *sb.*: Lat., or Eng. fr. Lat.: fine flour, starch. Found earlier in the form *amydon*, from Fr.

1558 a litle Flower or Meale of *Amylum*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 30 *rº*. — pottage of *Amylum*: *ib.*, fol. 33 *vº*. **1601** Starch-flower called Amylum...called it is in Greeke Amylum, because it never came into the mill: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. I. p. 562. — Amyl or Starch pouder: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 166. — Amylfloure: *ib.*, p. 172. **1607** TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 256.

***ana**[1] (ˌ⌣), *sb. pl.*: coined fr. quasi-Lat.: a collection of sayings (used as collective sing.) of a person, which are designated by adding the Lat. neut. pl. adj. suffix *-ana* or *-iana* to his name (*e.g.* **1771** 'I suspect, however, that justice has not been done the author by the collectors of those *Quiniana* [from Quin]': SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 21/1 [1882]); anecdotes of any one; literary scraps and gossip relating to a person or place.

1708 those unequal collections of weeds and flowers, whose titles end in *ana*: *Rabelais Lond.*, I. xi. **1738** *Ana's*, or *books in ana*, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning, and wit: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1739** They were pleased to publish certain Tunbrigiana this season; but such ana! I believe there were never so many vile little verses put together before: WEST, in Gray's *Letters*, No. xxv. Vol. I. p. 51 (1819). **1752** A collection of *Anas* would admit of all subjects, and in a volume or two of Swiftiana, you might both give and take a sample of yourself, by flipping in some Faulkneriana: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 3 (1777). abt. **1766** Concerning those books, called *Ana*, or *Iana*: PEGGE, *Anonymiana*, p. 96 (1818). **1777** Excuse a little false wit, for I must tell you that the Menagianas, the Scaligerianas, and all those kind of Anas, are not to compare to my Ananas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 178. **1781** Naturally it [a *Walpoliana*] should mean a collection of sayings or anecdotes of my father, according to the French *Anas*, which began, I think, with those of Menage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 17 (1858). **1797** The technical term *Anas* signifies, collectively, the various memorabilia compiled and published by the friends of illustrious scholars on the Continent, in tribute to their memories: *Selections fr. Fr. Anas*, Pref.

[Formed on such titles as *Virgiliana* (*Dicta* suppressed), ='sayings of Virgil'. These titles were treated as masc. sing. sbs. in France in 16 c. 17 c., and so was *ana* in 17 c.]

***ana**[2] (ˌ ⌣), written **āā**, **ā**, *adv.*: Low Lat.: used in recipes to mean *throughout*, in equal quantity or proportion (of each ingredient); hence, occasionally as sb., 'an equal quantity' or 'number'.

14.. Tak 3arrow and waybrede ana, and stampe thame: *MS. Linc. Med.*, fol. 293. [H.] **1471** *And* Sperma Cete *ana with redd Wyne when ye wax old*: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 113, (1652). **1563** adde therto of lynesede and Fenegreke ana. two vnces: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 49 *rº*. — put thereto malmsie and whyte wyne ana. a pynte: *ib.* **1599** Annis seedes, Fennell, ana ʒ s: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 14/2. bef. **1658** Flea-bitten Synod, an Assembly brew'd | Of Clerks and Elders *ana*, like the rude | *Chaos* of Presbyt'ry: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 32 (1687). **1666** I take of *Aqua fortis* and *Aqua Regis*, two ounces *ana*; of *Sal Armoniack* one ounce: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 126. bef. **1667** In the same weight prudence and innocence take, | Ana of each does the just mixture make: COWLEY. [T.] bef. **1700** a chargeable long bill of anas: DRYDEN. [T.] **1696** *Ana*, a Greek Adverb, used by the Physicians in their Bills, to signifie the like quantity of each: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. bef. **1733** The Cabal itself was a pretty Mixture, Papist and Presbyterian *ana*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 41, p. 453 (1740).

[Low Lat. *ana*, fr. Gk. *ἀνά*, prep., ='through'.]

ana, *sb.*: an Indian money of account. See **anna**.

***anabasis**, *sb.*: Gk.: *lit.* 'a going up', a march into the interior of a country, adopted by Xenophon as the title of his account of the expedition of the Younger Cyrus against his brother the King of Persia; hence, applied to other advances into the heart of an enemy's country.

anabrōsis, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀνάβρωσις*, ='eating up': *Med.*: destruction of soft tissue by ulceration or corrosion.

1541 solutions of contynuyte happeneth of eroysion in greke called Anabrosis: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd A ii *vº*. **1707** *Anabrosis*, is a Consumption of the Body by sharp Humours: *Glossogr. Angl. Nov.*

anacaenōsis, **anacēnōsis**, *sb.*: Eccl. Gk. *ἀνακαίνωσις*: renewal, renovation.

1823 Yet from this general conflagration, by a better mundane *anacenosis* than that of the fabulizing Gentiles, shall spring a renovated and purer world: FABER, *Treat. on Patr., Levit., & Chr. Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 22.

anacampserōs, Lat.: **anacampserote**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a herb supposed by the ancients to revive dead love.

1603 As for those plants which be called Anacampserotes, after they be plucked foorth of the ground where they grow, and so hanged up, they doe not onely live as long as a man would have them, but...budde and put foorth greene leaves: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1178. **1626** *Anacramseros*, an herbe, the touch whereof, causeth love to grow betwixt man and man: COCKERAM, Pt. III.

[From Gk. *ἀνακαμψέρως*, *lit.* ='bending back love'.]

anacardium, **anacard(us)**, *sb.*: Low Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr.: the cashew nut; see **acajou**, **cashew**.

1526 y^e^ iuce of anacardes: *Grete Herball*, ch. xxiii. **1598** The fruit called Anacardi, is in manye places of India, as in Cananor: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 127 (1885). **1611** *Anacarde*, Th' East-Indian fruit called *Anacardium*, or Beane of *Malaca*: COTGR. bef. **1617** Anacardium or beane of Malaca: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. **1662** *Anacardium*...is very common here: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 122 (1669).

[Coined fr. Gk. *ἀνά*, prep., ='according to', and *καρδία*, ='heart', because of the shape of the fruit.]

anacephalaeōsis, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*: recapitulation, summary of principal heads of a subject.

1650 A through-description...being indeed an Anacepheliosis of the whole book: BULWER, *Anthropomet.*, Pref. [N. E. D.] **1666** As hath been said

and is resumed in the following Anacephalæosis: J. SMITH, *Old Age*, 248. [T.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

anacolūthia, anacolūthon, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνακολουθία, ἀνακόλουθον*: absence of (grammatical) sequence, mixed or incoherent construction of a sentence. Also *anacolūthon*, pl. *anacolūtha*, a sentence of which the construction is mixed or incoherent.

1706 *Anacolython*, a Rhetorical Figure, when a word that is to answer another is not express'd: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1753** ANACOLUTHON, *Ανακολουθον*, amongst antient grammarians, denotes an incoherence, or a construction which does not hang together: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1859** There are two kinds of Anacoluthon: (a) *grammatical*, (b) *rhetorical*. The grammatical Anacoluthon...for the most part, caused by attraction: EDWARDS & TAYLOR, Tr. *Kühner's Grammar*, § 347, 5.

anaconda (– – ⏑ –), *sb.*: a name of the large Python (snake) of Ceylon, subsequently assigned to a large boa of S. America, and now to any very large snake.

[**1693** Anacandaia: J. RAY, *Synops. Meth.*, p. 332.] **1768** The Ceylonese seemed to know the creature [a monstrous species of Serpent] well; they call it *Anaconda*: *Scots Mag.*, Append., 673. [Yule] **1797** ANACONDO, in natural history, is a name given in the isle of Ceylon to a very large and terrible rattlesnake, which often devours the unfortunate traveller alive: *Encyc. Brit.* **1836** The name of Anaconda, like that of Boa Constrictor, has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes: *Penny Cycl.*, Vol. v. p. 27/1. **1883** you cannot eat all those doughnuts, unless you have the appetite of an anaconda: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. x. p. 113.

Anacreontic, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: in the metre or style of the Gk. poet Anacreon (*Ἀνακρέων*), who sang of love and conviviality in short verses of easy rhythm. Also as *sb.* for an Anacreontic poem.

1611 Certaine Anacreonticke verses præambulatory to the most ambulatorie Odcombian Traueller: N. T., in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. a 4 *r°*. bef. **1656** Anacreontiques; or some copies of verses translated paraphrastically out of Anacreon: COWLEY, Title. **1706** *Anacreontick Verse*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

anacrūsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνάκρουσις*, = 'a striking up' (of a tune): one syllable, or more, at the beginning of a verse pronounced before the regular rhythm; the placing or uttering of one extra-rhythmic syllable or more at the beginning of a verse. An unaccented part of a foot preceding a metrical ictus has sometimes been called *anacrusis*.

1830 Now the time or times which precede the arsis are evidently parts of a series infinite from its beginning. Those times we call *anacrusis*; because they are, as it were, a kind of introduction or prelude to the numbers which the ictus afterwards begins: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 5. — iambic verses also for the most part proceed by dipodiæ, the anacrusis being every where doubtful: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 30. **1833** The Iambus, which in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 372. **1886** Dr. Abbott gives the historical explanation of anacrusis in *English Lessons*: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, vii. 105. **1887** That an anacrusis may begin only one of two corresponding strophic verses is not established by the instances collected: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

anaemia, *sb.*: Late Lat. coined fr. Gk. *ἄναιμος*, = 'bloodless': an unhealthy condition, characterised by pallor and weakness, arising from deficiency of blood or of the red corpuscles in the blood. Described by Lieutand, 1761.

1807 Concise Observations on Anœmia, a Disease which attacked all the Workmen of a Gallery in a Coal Mine: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XVII. p. 472. **1822** A disease, under the title of Anæmia, has been described by Becker: *Med. Chir. Soc. Edin.*, p. 202 (1824). **1829** Fall into a state of *anæmia*...The second is denominated *anæmia*, or deficiency of the same fluid: *Edin. Med. & Surg. Journ.*, Vol. XXXII. p. 196.

anaereta: Lat. See **anareta.**

***anaesthēsia,** *sb.*: Gk.: absence of sensation, insensibility.

1721 *Anæsthesia*, a Defect of Sensation, as in Paralytic and blasted Persons: BAILEY. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** ANÆSTHESIA, signifies a privation of the senses: *Encyc. Brit.* **1814** Dr. Yelloly has annexed a collection of similar instances of Anæthesia [*sic*] found in authors: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XXX. p. 167. **1847–9** the *anæsthesia* may be succeeded by the most acute sensibility: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 691/2.

[Gk. *ἀναισθησία*, = 'stupidity', 'stupor', 'lack of sensation', fr. *ἀν-*, = 'un-', and *αἴσθησις*, = 'feeling', 'sensation'.]

anaesthēsis, bad form for **anaesthēsia.**

1848 [N. E. D.] **1885** The anaesthesis continues perfectly regular and complete under the most severe operations: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 54/1.

anagnōrisis, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀναγνώρισις*, = 'recognition': in the drama, a dénouement brought about by the recognition of some person or persons whose true name and character have been previously concealed (from other persons of the drama).

bef. **1800** Webster cites BLAIR. **1887** The scene that follows between Creon, Œdipus, and Jocasta was, on the whole, well rendered. Indeed, this and the final examination of the herdsmen, when the *ἀναγνώρισις* becomes complete, were the most effective parts of the play: *Athenæum*, Nov. 26, p. 721/3.

anagram (⏑ – – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. a word, phrase, or name formed by transposing the letters of a name, word, or phrase; also such transposition of letters.

1589 *that other which the Greekes call Anagramma, and we the Poesie transposed*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xi. p. 115 (1869). — *Of the Anagrame, or poesie transposed*: *ib.*, p. 121. **1596** Vnder the inuersed denomination or anagram of this Word: NASHE, *Have with You*, Wks., III. 123 (Grosart). **1603** *honoring* Still the same *In-soul'd an* Imprese *with her* Anagramm: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 80 (1608). **1609** who will...Make *anagrammes* of our names? B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 572 (1616). **1619** Whereunto I will add this sirname *Anagram*. Yours *whole J. Howel*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xii. p. 24 (1645). **1630** For in an Anagram *Iskarriott* is, | By letters transposition *traytor kis*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 5 *v°*/1. **1659** Laban and Nabal are one the *anagram* of the other: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 263/1 (1865). **1684** Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame | In keen Iambics, but mild Anagram: DRYDEN, *Mac Flecknoe*, 204. **1712** Anagrams and Acrosticks: *Spectator*, No. 466, Aug. 25, p. 666/2 (Morley).

2. *metaph.* transposition, re-arrangement. *Obs.*

bef. **1658** Bandileers dangling about a fur'd Alderman, have an Anagram Resemblance: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687). — Heaven descends into the Bowels of the Earth, and, to make up the Anagram, the Graves open and the Dust ariseth: *ib.*, p. 128. **1711** The anagram of a man: *Spectator*, No. 60, May 9, Vol. I. p. 225 (1826).

[From Fr. *anagramme*, fr. Mod. Lat. *anagramma*, as if fr. Gk. *ἀναγράφειν*, = 'to rewrite'. In post-Classical Gk. *ἀναγραμματίζειν*, = 'to transpose the letters (of a word or name)', and the verbal sb. *ἀναγραμματισμὸς* occur.]

Anak (Sons of), **Anakim** (*pl.*): Heb.: a race distinguished for their great stature, whom the Israelites found in Hebron; see *Numb.*, xiii. 33; *Anakims*, *Deut.*, ii. 11, *Josh.*, xiv. 15; used representatively.

1620 they affray Gods people...with the greatness of those difficulties, as it were with so many Gyants and sonnes of *Anak*, which they haue spyed and seene herein: R. CRAKANTHORP, *Predestination*, p. 4. **1621** Ajax, Caligula, and the rest of those great Zanzummins, or gigantical Anakims, heavie, vast, barbarous lubbers: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 10 (1827). **1647** our *State-Anakims* baffl'd and beaten out of breath: *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 11, p. 63. bef. **1670** Now, as his Lordship conceived, his Strength lay among the Anakims: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 174, p. 168 (1693). — And all these Pillars, which held up our Subsistence, were battered by the Sons of *Anak*, and ready to fall: *ib.*, Pt. II. 193, p. 207. **1687** He seemed a son of Anak for his height: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1142. **1713** If you saw us all together, you would take us for the sons of Anak: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 108, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 203 (1856). **1748** bounced against me with such force, that I thought he was the supposed son of Anak: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1817). **1781** another of those comely sons of Anak, the breed of which your brother and Lady Hertford have piously restored for the comfort of the daughters of Sion: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 48 (1858). **1813** Murray, the *anax* of publishers, the Anac of stationers, has a design upon you in the paper line: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 312 (1875).

analecta, analects (⏑ – – ⏑), *sb. pl.*: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat.: collected extracts from literary works. The English *analects* = 'pickings from the table', 'scraps of food', is a little earlier (1623 Cockeram).

1652 those *Analecta* or learned notes found in scattered papers under the Authours own hand: J. MEDE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. sig. A 3 *v°*. **1797** ANALECTA, *Analects*, in a literary sense, is used to denote a collection of small pieces; as essays, remarks, &c.: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Lat. *analecta*, neut. pl., = Gk. *ἀνάλεκτα*, = 'choice' (things), fr. *ἀναλέγειν*, = 'to gather up' (*ἀνὰ*, prep., = 'up').]

analepsia, analencia, *sb.*: Late Lat. coined on analogy of Gk. *ἐπιληψία*, = 'epilepsy', with prep. *ἀνα-*, = 'up, back', for *ἐπι-*, = 'upon': epilepsy.

1389 That manere euyl that hyghte Analempsia...comyth of replycyon of the stomak and moost of indygestyon and of bolkynge: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. x. 229 (1495). **1542** immoderate slepe...is evyll for the palsy...for the fallynge syckenes called Epilencia, Analencia: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, p. 244 (1870).

[The form *analencia* seems due to a Fr. pronunciation of *analempsia*.]

analogicē, *adv.*: Late Lat.: analogically, according to proportion or likeness of relations.

1681–1703 take this new creature with this indwelling of the Holy Ghost in it...and it makes, *analogice*, a greater change in kind than if a beast were made a man: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 409 (1863).

analogon, *sb.*: Gk.: analogue, that which corresponds.

1810 It has neither coordinate nor analogon: COLERIDGE, *Friend*, VI. ii. 340 (1867). [N. E. D.] **1869** This was the nearest analogon to such a conception as the natives could find: FARRAR, *Fam. Speech*, iv. 116 (1873). [N. E. D.]

[Neut. of Gk. adj. *ἀνάλογος*, = 'proportionate', 'conformable', fr. *ἀνὰ*, = 'according to', *λόγος* = 'ratio'.]

***analysis** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ –), *ἀνάλυσις, sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. or Late Lat. (fr. Gk.): resolution into simple elements or into several contents; *lit.* 'unloosing'.

I. 1. the act or process of resolving or separating, opposed to synthesis. Applied to complex objects both of intellectual and of sensual observation.

1580 which definition...no whit answereth with the *ἀνάλυσις* and interpretation of the word: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Arg., Wks., p. 444/1 (1869). **1589** the beggerly straites of a hungry Analysis: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 12 (1880). **1627** you cannot make any true *Analysis* and Indication of the Proceedings of Nature: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 98. **1867** The analysis of every possible hypothesis proves, not simply that no hypothesis is sufficient, but that no hypothesis is even thinkable: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 46 (2nd Ed.). ***1877** the complete analysis of character is usually made subordinate to the great central passions of the play: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

I. 1 *a. Math.* resolution of a proposition into simpler propositions already known. *Modern Math.* the treatment of geometry and sciences dependent thereon by means of a calculus of general symbols of which algebra is the simplest.

1656 Analysis is continual reasoning from the definitions of the terms of a proposition we suppose true...and so on, till we come to some things known: HOBBES, *Elem. Philos.*, 309 (1839). [N. E. D.] **1753** *Simple* ANALYSIS is that employed in solving problems reducible to simple equations: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., *s. v.* — The Scholiast on Euclid defines *Analysis*, the sumption of a thing sought by the consequent, as if it were already known, in order to find out the truth: *ib.*

I. 2. *Log.* and *Philos.* the resolution of knowledge of particulars into general principles, the tracing of effects as far back as possible through the series of causation, the Inductive method.

1654 Logick must lend him Analysis to make usefull division of this divine Bread: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 165. **1671** That therefore I might comply with the Laws of an *Analysis*, as far as I could, I have so often woven over and over the Webb of this Inquiry, and searched through every part thereof: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 11. bef. **1680** We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an analysis of its true initial causes: GLANVILLE. [J.] **1753** ANALYSIS, in logic, is particularly used for the reduction of an imperfect syllogism to a perfect one: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

I. 2 *a. Chem.* the resolution of a chemical compound into its constituents or elements.

1765 the experiments necessary to exhibit a complete analysis: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 556 (1817).

I. 2 *b. Optics.* the resolution of light into the several prismatic colors.

I. 2 *c. Gram.* the classification of the several parts of a sentence, according to a grammatical scheme.

I. 2 *d. Lit.* the exhibition of the component parts of a literary work in a simple form.

II. the result of the discrimination of the elements, constituents, or heads of anything, a scheme, abridgment, synopsis, tabular statement of contents or results.

1668 A Scheme or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design: WILKINS, *Real Char.*, II. i. § 1, 22. [N. E. D.] **1820** Dr. Clarke, to whose kindness I am indebted for the following scientific analysis [of a piece of rock], which seems at variance with the opinions of the Sicilian philosophers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 110. **1863** my somewhat arbitrary analysis of the honest sailor's letter: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 15.

anamnēsis, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀνάμνησις*: remembrance, reminiscence; *Rhet.*, the figure of reminiscence; *Med.*, information imparted by a patient; *Platonic*, reminiscence of **ideas** (*q. v.*) as objects of cognition in a prior state of existence, which constitutes the intelligence of the human soul (Plato, *Phaedo*, 72 E—77 A).

1657 Anamnesis is a figure whereby the speaker calling to mind matters past, whether of sorrow, joy, &c. doth make recital of them: J. SMITH, *Myst. Rhet.*, 249. [N. E. D.] **1696** *Anamnesis*, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters past: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

anamorphōsis, *pl.* **anamorphōsēs**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, = 'a forming anew': a distorted projection of a figure which from a particular point of view appears to be properly proportioned.

1738 ANAMORPHOSIS, in perspective and painting, a monstrous projection, or a representation of some image, either on a plane or curve surface, deformed; which at a certain distance shall appear regular, and in proportion: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

ananas, anana, *sb.*: Port.: the pine-apple, *Ananassa sativa*; according to Evelyn's *Diary*, 1661, July 19, first seen in England 1657; first cultivated successfully in England at Richmond in Sir M. Decker's garden, 1712. Common in India in 16 c. whither Portuguese brought it from the W. Indies. Raleigh calls the fruit **pina** (*q. v.*).

1598 *Ananas* by the *Canarijns* called *Ananasa*, by the *Brasilians Nana* and by others in *Hispaniola Iaiama*: by the Spaniards in *Brasilia Pinas*, because of a certain resemblance which the fruite hath with the Pine apple [pinecone]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. 49, p. 90/2. — The fruits of this countrey are many whereof *Ananas* is the best, the leaves whereof are like the leaves of Iris or Aloes...the fruit is long like Cucunbers or distaves: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 251/2. — The common way to dresse the [common] Ananasses, is to cut them in [broad] round [cakes or] slyces: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 20 (1885). **1600** a fruite of great excellencie which they call *Ananas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 319. **1634** Pome-citrons, Ananas, Plantaines, Cowcumbers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24. — The *Ananas* for goodnesse and shape may craue attention, which though it be not inferiour to the *Giacke*, for bulke and roundnesse, yet is the plant she comes of, no way equall, this growes not from Tree nor sowing, but of a root agreeable to our Arthi-choake, they appeare aboue ground at maturity, and affect not aboue two foot height: *ib.*, p. 183. **1662** *Ananas, Bannanas, Cocos, Jacques, Mangas*, Oranges, Lemmons: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 92 (1669). **1691** From the Root...arise Leaves on every side, after the manner of Leeks or *Ananas*, whence the name of Wild Pine or *Aloes*, being folded or enclosed one within another: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 215 (1701). **1752** very ripe muscat grapes raised in my anana house, which is now stocked with African ananas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 383 (1777). **1883** A few pineapples are found at Bólóbó, between the station and the native town, but the fruit appears to be very rare elsewhere in the vicinity, and we are evidently here on the confines of the district over which "Ananassa sativa" has spread with such wonderful vigour and rapidity: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/8.

[From Braz. *nana* or *nanas*. The form *anána* is either Sp., or comes from taking the *-s* to be the pl. sign.]

Ananizapta, *sb.*: a mystic word found inscribed on gems and amulets, said to be a prophylactic for epilepsy and the plague. See quotations.

1584 Ananizapta smiteth death, whiles harme intendeth he, | This word Ananizapta say, and death shall captiue be, | Ananizapta ð of God, haue mercie now on me: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xlv. p. 243. **1753** ANANISABTA, or ANANISAPTA, a magical word frequently found inscribed on coins and other amulets, supposed to have a virtue of preserving the wearer from the plague: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1873** In the Devonshire Cabinet is a cameo converted into an amulet, by the addition of "Ananizapta": C. W. KING, *Early Christ. Numism.*, p. 213.

[From Heb. *Anani* (see 1 *Chron.*, iii. 24), a name of the Messiah (according to ancient Jewish tradition); and Heb. *Shophtah* or *Shaphtah*, 2nd sing. imper., = 'judge', 'vindicate', 'help'. The Aramaic *Zapta*, = 'matting', 'bed', *quasi* 'bed of alleviation', gives a less appropriate meaning. Another view derives the word from Arab. *ḥ'nān*, = 'a charm' (*e.g.* dust from a martyr's tomb), and *ṣepthā*, = 'the stone in a ring'.]

***anankē**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀνάγκη*: necessity. Also personified, the ultimate Fate to which even the gods of Greek Mythology were subject.

1885 The theme is the predestined fate, the *ananké* of human existence: *Spectator*, May 30, p. 705/2.

anapaestus, anapaest (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat.: a metrical foot; see first quotation. It is a 'reversed' dactyl.

1586 The mixt [foot of 3. sillables] is of 6. diuers sortes...2. Anapestus, of two shorte, and one long, as ⏑ ⏑ – tauelers: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1589** your *anapestus* of two short and a long...as *meanefold*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii. p. 133 (1869). **1609** advanced gently forward, as if they footed the measures of the metricall foot Anapæstus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 24, ch. x. p. 256. **1830** Dactyls, even following one another, are very frequently substituted for anapæsts: Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xxxi. p. 82. **1886** We give to certain accentual arrangements the names of dactyl, anapæst, iamb, &c.: *Athenæum*, Dec. 18, p. 821/1.

[Lat. *anapaestus*, fr. Gk. *ἀνάπαιστος*, = 'struck back', 'reversed', fr. *ἀνὰ*, prep., = 'back', and *παίειν*, = 'to strike'.]

anaphora, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rhet.*: repetition of a word or words in several consecutive clauses. Also *rarely*, a composition in which such repetition occurs. Also a technical term in the Liturgy of the Greek Church, *viz.* for that part of the Eucharistic ceremony at which the elements are consecrated, and for the book of the Eucharistic Liturgy.

1589 *Anaphora*, or the Figure of Report: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 208 (1869). **1622** What is a *Reuert* but her *Antistrophe*? her reports, but sweete *Anaphora's*? PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 103. **1753** ANAPHORA is also a title given to those little Syriac liturgies, wherein are contained the prayers after the *Osculum Pacis*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1883** An anaphora translated into Latin by Renaudot is ascribed to [Jacob Baradæus]: SCHAFF HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1135/2.

[From Gk. *ἀναφορά*, *lit.* = 'a carrying back'.]

anāreta, anaereta, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀναιρέτης*, 'destroyer': *Astrol.*: the planet which destroys life.

1603 the Sunne in that natiuitie cannot be *Aphæta vitæ*, or disposer of the life, neither on the other side could the occurse of *Mars* be *Anæreta*, sith

Ptolemie in this case maketh the degree setting to be the onely *Anæreta*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 498. **1647** the *Anareta* or Interficient Planet, is he who is placed in the eighth house: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. civ. p. 529. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1753** ANÆRETA, in astrology, a place in the heavens, at which the *Apheta* arriving, an infant born at that time, is in danger of death...opposed to *Apheta*...the same, with what the Arabs call *Ahazin*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1819** ANARETA, the planet that destroys life: J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.* — When there are two Anaretas, that will kill of which the position is strongest in the figure: *ib.*, s. v. *Anaretic Point*.

anastomōsis, *pl.* **anastomōsēs**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀναστόμωσις*, *lit.* ='opening of an orifice': cross communication of ducts or channels, *orig.* of veins, arteries, and other ducts of animal bodies; hence, of vessels of vegetables, channels of water, and even any kind of system of crossing or branching lines.

1541 Sometimes solution of continuity commeth by operation of the oryfices of the vesselles, in greke named Anostomosis: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, *&c.*, sig. 2nd A ii *v°*. **1668** Yet could I not...find the Anastomoses of Vena Cava and Vena Porta open, but all blind: CULPEPPER & COLE, *Barthol. Anat.*: i. 303. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1707** *Anastomosis*, (Gr.) an Effluxion of the Blood or Chyle, at the meeting of the Vessels that close not narrowly: *Glossogr. Angl. Nov.*

anastrophē, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀναστροφή*, ='a turning back': *Rhet.*: inversion or alteration of the natural order of words in a sentence.

1696 *Anastrophe, gr.* a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are preposterously placed: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1753** ANASTROPHE, in rhetoric, denotes a quaint inversion of the order of the words in a sentence: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***anathema**, *sb.*: Eccl. Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνάθεμα*: orig. 'something consecrated to a god', later 'something devoted to divine vengeance', 'something accursed' (*Rom.*, ix. 3).

1. anything devoted to perdition.

1526 [See **Anathema Maranatha**]. **1582** For I wished, my self to be an anáthema from Christ for my brethren, who are my kinsmen according to the flesh: *New Test.* (Rhemes), Rom., ix. 3. **1590** though thou arte anathema, yet proue not an atheist: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 13 (1861).

2. a solemn curse or denunciation; the curse of God, the great curse of the Church. *Later*, any imprecation or denunciation.

1619 saith the *Tridentine* Councell, with *Anathema* to the gaine-sayers: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 205. **1620** An *Anathema* was denounced against all Hereticks in general: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 758 (1676). **1634** notwithstanding their Prophets Anathema, thousands of them will venture to drink wine: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 348 (1678). **1646** So an anathema was pronounc'd, and publiquely fix'd up against him: — *Lewis XIII.*, p. 118. **1659** They do not take all the Anathema & Rejections in their own Councils, to be Canons or Articles of faith: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxxvi. p. 259. bef. **1670** yet they and theirs cannot escape the Curse of an hundred *Anathema's* darted against them: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 193, p. 206. **1781** I doubt that uncharitable anathema is more in the spirit of the Old Testament than of the New: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 484 (1858). **1820** he betakes himself to build up a curse against his adversary in the form of a round barrow or mound of stones...leaving room enough for his relatives or friends...who may take an interest in his cause, to add a pebble to his anathema: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 292. **1826** the fear of the world's anathema cannot affect me in a dungeon: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 390 (1884). **1828** It was a pleasure to trace the course of the brother poets, and no more than justice to repeat their anathema upon Narbonne: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 321. **1854** Should eighty-thousand college-councils | Thunder 'Anathema,' friend, at you: TENNYSON, *Poems*, Vol. v. p. 73 (1886). ***1877** making the season of joy and grateful triumph...a time of controversy, anathema, and even sanguinary violence: *Echo*, Mar. 31. [St.]

anathēma, anathema, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀνάθημα*, *ἀνάθεμα*: something dedicated or consecrated to a god, an offering.

1696 *Anathema*, in another sence it is a thing set apart and consecrated to God or pious uses: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1886** These tables are... representations of an *anathema* or sacred offering to the gods, as is set forth in the Greek inscription below: J. HIRST, in *Athenæum*, Dec. 25, p. 869/1.

***Anathema Maranathá**: an intensified formula of imprecation used in 1 *Cor.*, xvi. 22, and formed by adding *Μαράν ἀθά*, a transcription in Gk. of the Aramaic *Māranathā*, ='our Lord is come', to the Gk. *ἀνάθεμα*; see **anathema**.

[bef. **1400** If ony man loue not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord: Wycliffite *Bible*, 1 Cor., xvi. 22 (1850).] **1526** Yf eny man loue not the LORDE Iesus Christ, the same be Anathema Maharan Matha: TYNDALE, *ib.* **1611** If any man loue not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him bee Anathema Maranatha: *Bible*, ib. **1649** and whosoeuer shall break and violate such a trust and confidence, *Anathema Marántha* be unto them: *Appeal to all Rational Men*, p. 24.

anatomist (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *anatomiste*: one who investigates the structure of organisms, esp. of animals and human bodies by dissection; also *metaph.* an analyser. Used attributively by J. Sanford, 1569.

1543 Vuula (as the Anatomystes say) is a spongyous membre, whiche nature hath produced for .II. causes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lx *r°/2*. **1563** thrée ventricules, and that whych the anotomistes do cal artus, conteyning the armes and legges: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 12 *v°*. **1569** The Anotomist Arte: J. SANFORD, *Agrippa's Van. Artes*, 153. [N. E. D.] **1578** this History of Man, picked from the plenty of the most noble Anathomistes aboue named: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B i *v°*. **1601** right skilfull masters in Chirurgerie, and the best learned Anatomists: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 11, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 335. **1644** the Monastery...famous for...the renowned...anatomist Fabricius: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1872).

anatomy (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *anatomie*: dissection.

1. *abstract.* the process of dissecting an organism, esp. the body of an animal or man; also *metaph.* minute examination, analysis.

1525 Also ye shold knowe & vnderstonde parfytly your Anathomia / whiche is the gaderynge and also y^e^ dysmembrynge of the lymmes of y^e^ body: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A ij *v°/2*. **1541** Anathomy is called ryght dyuysyon of membres done for certayne knowleges: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. B iii *v°*. **1563** the subiecte and matter of Chirurgerye (beynge the bodye of man) cannot be fully knowen, wythout the exercise of the Anotomye: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 7 *r°*. **1579** The Surgion that maketh the Anatomie: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 203 (1868). **1589** Expect not here Anotamies of Lands, Seas, Hell, and Skyes: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxvii. p. 119. **1595** it shall not bee amisse first to waigh this latter sort of Poetrie by his works, and then by his partes; and if in neyther of these Anatomies hee be condemnable, I hope wee shall obtaine a more fauourable sentence: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 29 (1868). **1645** [I] went to Padua, to be present at the famous anatomy lecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1872). bef. **1658** for every Character is an Anatomy-lecture: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 82 (1687). **1662** Dr. Meret...showed me the...theatre for anatomy: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 391 (1872). **1753** ANATOMY, is also used, in an improper sense, for the analysis of mixt bodies: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1832** To appoint...three persons to be inspectors of places where anatomy is carried on: *Stat.* 2 *&* 3 *Wm. IV.*, ch. 75, § 2.

1 *a.* organic structure discovered by dissection; also *metaph.*

1579 The anotomy of man [is] set out by experience: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, 38 (Arb.). **1603** Heer lie I naked: lo th' *Anatomy* | Of my foul Heart: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 488 (1608). **1646** we visibly behold therein the Anatomy of every particle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii, p. 8 (1686).

1 *b.* the science of organic structure.

1525 The Anothomy in generall of y^e^ lymmes / skynne / flesshe / vaynes / synewes / and bonys: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A ij *v°/2*. **1541** a cyrurgyen...ought to knowe...chyefly the nathomy: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. B i *r°*. — Demaundes vpon the Anathomy of the skynne or the lether: *ib.*, sig. C ii *v°*. **1543** Anatomie is a ryghte science, by which the membres of mans body are knowen: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i *r°/2*. **1598** a painter...should also be indifferently seene in the Anatomie: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, p. 8. **1659** I here send you my trifling observations concerning the anatomy of trees: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 129 (1872). **1671** Being less versed in the *Anatomies* of *Plants*: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 27. **1697** the *more curious Anatomy*, *Dendranatome* and *Comparative Anatomy*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XIX. No. 228, p. 554. **1712** But to return to our Speculations on Anatomy. I shall here consider the Fabrick and Texture of the Bodies of Animals: *Spectator*, No. 543, Nov. 22, p. 772/1 (Morley). **1738** *Comparative* ANATOMY, is that which considers brutes, and other animals, and even vegetables; chiefly with a view to illustrate the human structure: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

1 *c.* a treatise on organic structure; also *metaph.* a treatise embodying an analysis.

1528 there is in man CCClxv. veynes / as appereth in the anothamie: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. a iv *r°*. **1548** A Treasure for English men, containing the Anatomie of mans bodie: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 1 (1626). **1583** GREENE, *Anatomie of Flatterie*. **1601** will we write more at large in the Anatomie of Man: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 16, Vol. I. p. 164. **1621** R. BURTON, *Anatomy of Melancholy*. **1753** Titian...designed the figures for Vesalius's *Anatomy*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., *s. v.*

2. *concrete.* a dissected body (or part of one), a body for dissection; also *metaph.*

1540 the cutting open of Anathomy of a dead woman: T. RAYNALD, *Birth of Mankind*, Prol., p. 3 (1613). **1596** Letters doo you terme them?...no lecture at Surgeons Hall vppon an anatomie may compare with them in longitude: NASHE, *Have with You*, quoted in Dyce's *Greene*, p. 72 (1861). **1598** they must ha' dissected and made an *Anatomie* o' me: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 6, Wks., p. 52 (1616). **1601** For Andrew, if he were opened, and you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 67. **1602** But of all the rest, they vsed a faithfull seruant of theirs...most vnthankfully: which because it is the very Anatomy of all the Iesuits base gained time, I will set it out word for word: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 148. **1605** I will make thee an anatomie | Dissect thee mine owne selfe, and read a lecture | Vpon thee: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 5, Wks., p. 475 (1616). **1620** he had formerly cut in pieces a number of living Creatures with his own hands to make Anatomies: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xvi. (1676). **1628** anotomies & other Spectacles of Mortalitie haue hardened him: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 4. **1728** I could not save him from those fleaing rascals, the surgeons; and now, poor man, he is among the Otamys at Surgeon's Hall: GAY, *Beggar's Op.*, II. i. [N. & Q.]

2 *a.* a drawing or model of a dissected body, or of part of one.

1543 some which paynte Anatomies, wherin we ought not to reste: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i *v°/1*. **1753** Who has not seen the wax-work *Anatomy*? CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., *s. v.*

2 *b.* a skeleton; also *metaph.*

1590 They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain, | A mere anatomy, a mountebank: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 238. **1599** a lank raw-boned anatomie: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out his Hum.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 143 (1616). **1603** Sups vp their vitall humour, and doth dry | Their whilom-beauties to *Anatomy*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 482 (1608). **1630** The rich, the poore, the old, the young, all dyes, | All starv'd, and fleshlesse bare Anatomies: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 1 *v*°/2. **1654** hath almost made himselfe a Sceleton, to preserve others from being an Anatomy: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 134.

2 *c.* a dried corpse, a mummy; also *metaph.* and applied sarcastically to persons and the bodies of living persons.

1586 carrying vp and downe the hall at feastes, a dryed anatomie of a dead mans bodie: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlvi. p. 225. **1591** In what vile part of this anatomy | Doth my name lodge: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 3, 106. **1597** You starved blood-hound!...Thou atomy, thou: — *II Hen. IV.*, v. 4, 33. **1598** they looked like anatomyes of death: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 654/2 (1869). **1603** a Scelet, that is to say, a drie and withered anatomie of a dead man: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 328.

Variants, 16 c. *anothamie* (*-y*), *anathomy* (*-ie*), *nathomy*, *anatomie* (*-y*), *anotomy*, *atomy*, 18 c. *otamy*.

ἄναξ, *sb.*: Gk.: 'king'; **ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν**, 'king of men', title of **Agamemnon** (*q. v.*).

1813 Murray the *αναξ* of publishers, the Anac of stationers: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 217 (1832). **1842** an *αναξ ανδρων*, like the great Agamemnon: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 302 (1865).

***anchithērium, anchithere** (⏑ – ⏑⏑), *sb.*: Mod. Lat., or Anglicised: *Geol.*: fossil animal of the Eocene and Miocene strata, regarded as a link between toe'd and hoofed quadrupeds.

1876 a probable hypothesis that the horse was but the last term of a series of which the Anchitherium was the first then known and the Hipparion the middle term: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

[Coined fr. Gk. **ἄγχι**, = 'near', and **θηρίον**, = 'wild beast'.]

***anchovy** (⏑ ⏑⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *anchova*: a small fish of the Herring family (*Clupeidae*), caught in great quantities in the Mediterranean, the best near Gorgona, an island near Leghorn. It is pickled and widely used as a relish. The Fr. *anchois* seems to have caused *anchoves* to be occasionally regarded as singular, see quott. dated 1626, 1689; and is represented by Holland's *enchoises*.

1596 Item, Anchovies and sack after supper...2s. 6d.: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 585. **1600** He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat *anchouies*, *maccaroni*, *bouoli*, *fugioli*, and *cauiare*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616). **1600** a fish like a Smelt...[*marg.*] Called by the Spaniards Anchouas, and by the Portugals Capelinas: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 133. **1603** superstitious folke are perswaded, that if any one do eate *Enchoises* or such little fish as *Aphyæ*, she will likewise gnaw their legs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 267. **1611** *Anchois; ou Anchoies*, The fish Anchoveyes: COTGR. **1616** Hartichoke, marrowbone, potato pies, | Anchoves: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, VI. 2769, p. 87 (1871). **1617** great abundance of red herrings and pickled herrings, *Sardelle*, *anchone* [sic], and like pickled fishes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 115. **1625** All this Channell is very full of fish, especially of *Sardinaes* and of *Anchioues*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 990. **1626** *Anchoue*: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). **1654** And eat Botargo, Caviar, Anchovees, Oysters, and like fare: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). **1655** *Anchovaes* are but the Sea-minoes of *Provence* and *Sardinia*: MUFFETT, *Health's Improv.*, p. 147. **1672** she looks as if she would dissolve like an Anchovee in Claret: SHADWELL, *Miser*, i. p. 2. **1674** the bigger [Leviathan] of Mr. Hobbes would never be big enough to make Anchovy-sauce for it [Dr. S. P.'s Leviathan, of an everlasting world]: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk & Selv.*, p. 180. **1689** *Anchoves*, from the Fr. *Anchois*...a Loach, or small fish: *Gazophylac. Angl.*

anc(h)ylōsis, ankylōsis, *sb.*: Gk. **ἀγκύλωσις**: stiffening of a joint by the growing together of the bones; the growing together of bones which do not form a joint. The *h* is intended to keep the *c* hard.

1713 When these cartilages are destroyed...[the bones] very readily unite; this distemper is called Ancylosis: CHESELDEN, *Anat.*, I. i. 8 (1726). [N. E. D.] **1744** a Stiffness in his Joints, which by Degrees increased till it came to an universal *Anchylosis*: That is, all his Joints were immoveable or ossified: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XLI. No. 461, p. 819. **1765** The Abbess...being in danger of an *anchylosis*, or stiff joint: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. XXI. 304 (1839). **1819** The true anchylosis may easily be known by the impossibility of moving the bones in their joints: REES, *Cycl.*, s.v.

ancien régime, *phr.*: Fr.: 'ancient order of things', primarily, the state of affairs in France before the Great Revolution, the old Bourbon monarchy.

1794 if once that terror were, by superior force, to receive a counter direction, the *Ancien Regime* or any other regime, would, I think, be submitted to without the slightest struggle: MORRIS, *Letter*, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p. 404 (1832). **1806** Unless the *ancienne regime* possessed the power of making the merchants richer: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 74. **1818** recall the good days of the *ancien regime*: T. MOORE, *Judge Kilwarden*, p. 4. **1828** the Duchesse de G— was a fine relic of the *ancien régime*: LORD LYTTON, *Reuben*, ch. XII. p. 58 (1859). **1842** He hands his Jacobin scoundrels across the stage with all the politesse of a master of the ceremonies of the *ancien regime*: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 601/2. **1885** The French Revolution of 1793, breaking down the *ancien régime*, set a fashion of experimenting in democracy: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 563/2.

ancienne noblesse, *phr.*: Fr.: 'ancient nobility', the nobility of the *ancien régime* (*q. v.*).

1816 the crouching repentance of the *ancienne noblesse*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 226.

Ancient, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It.: a rendering of It. *anziano*, = 'an elder', 'a magistrate'. See **Anziano**. The sb. *ancient* as a corruption of *ensign* is not admissible in this Dict.

1701 nine Ancients who bear the Title Exellentissimo's: *New Account of Italy*, p. 64.

ancīle, *pl.* **ancīlia**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rom. Antiq.*: one of twelve sacred shields borne in solemn processions by the *Salii*, or dancing priests of Mars in Ancient Rome. The original *ancīle*, whence eleven copies were made, was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, and on its safety that of Rome was supposed to depend.

1579 They call these targets [of the Salii] *Ancylia*: NORTH, Tr. *Plut.*, p. 70 (1612). **1600** your Ancilia and Scutcheans: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. v. p. 213. — *the sacred shields Ancilia*: *ib.*, Bk. LXVIII. (*Brev. Flor.*), p. 1246. **1674** The Trojans secured their palladium: the Romans their ancile: BREVINT, *Saul at Endor*, 385. [T.] **1738** ANCYLE: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

ancilla, *sb.*: Lat.: maidservant, handmaid.

1871 Mrs. Winchester was attended by the flighty *ancilla*: *London Soc.*, Vol. XX. p. 312/1.

ancona, *sb.*: It. See quotations.

1885 The Van Eyck's 'Adoration of the Lamb' at Ghent and Berlin [is] a true representative of the Italian *ancona* or group of pictures included in a single altarpiece: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 377/2. **1887** The lively figure of the Infant...is worthy of the fine master to whom we owe a noble ancona in the National Gallery: *ib.*, Jan. 22, p. 134/3.

ancora, *adv.*: It.: 'again'; also used as *sb.* meaning the call of *ancora* by an audience. Formerly used as the French **encore** (*q. v.*) is used now.

1712 the Noise of *Ancora*'s was as loud as before, and she was again obliged to speak it twice: *Spectator*, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 497/2 (Morley).

ancyle: Lat. See **ancile.**

andante, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: moderately slow and in exact time, each note being made distinct. Originally a direction written on music to this purport. Also used *metaph.*, and as a *sb.* meaning an andante movement; *andante* literally means 'going'.

1724 ANDANTE, this Word has Respect chiefly to the Thorough Bass, and signifies, that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal and distinct the one from the other: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1758** A man that astonishes at first, soon makes people impatient if he does not continue in the same andante key [of the K. of Prussia's comparative inaction]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 126 (1857). **1784** [He] sells accent, tone...and gives to pray'r | Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands: COWPER, *Task*, Bk. II. p. 44 (1817). **1885** With the exception of the third movement, *andante cantabile*, it is dry and uninteresting: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 645/2.

andantino, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: rather slower than *andante*, afterwards taken to mean 'rather quicker than *andante*'. Also used as *sb.* meaning an *andantino* movement.

1819 *Andantino*, the diminutive of *andante*, is applied to movements somewhat quicker and bordering on *allegretto*, or *grazioso*: REES.

***anderun**, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Pers.: interior, inner apartments.

1875 the Nuwab and the inmates of his *anderun*: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

andouille, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of large sausage made of pig's or calf's entrails.

1605 Table of necessarie provisions for the whole yeare...Andulees, potatoes, kidshead, colflorry, etc.: In *Archæol.*, XIII. 371. [N. E. D.] **1670** your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau... and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71.

andouillette, *sb.*: Fr.: forced-meat ball, **rissole** (*q. v.*).

1611 [The French] Whose *Papagaults*, *Andoüillets*, and that traine | Should be such matter for a Pope to curse: J. DONES, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. f 5 *v*°.

androdamas, *sb.*: Gk. **ἀνδροδάμας**: a precious stone. Also Anglicised as *androdamant*.

1601 Androdamas is a stone of a bright colour like silver, and in manner of a Diamant, square, and alwaies growing in a table lozenge wise. The Magicians suppose, That it tooke that name from repressing the anger and furiousnesse of men: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 624. bef. **1617** an Androdamant, *a precious stone*: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. **1625** *Myrrhite*, *Corall*, *Andromade* [sic], *Iris*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 38. **1626** *Androdomas*, hard and heauie, bright like siluer, and in forme of diuers little squares, it putteth away fury, and anger, and rage of lecherie: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.).

androgyne, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a man-woman, a **hermaphrodite** (*q. v.*); an effeminate man; *Bot.*: a plant having both male and female organs on the same root or in the same flower. Also in Lat. form *androgynus, -nos*, pl. *androgyni*.

1552 *Androgine*, whiche bene people of both kyndes, both man and woman: HULOET. **1587** These vile and stinking androgynes, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks: J. HARMAR, *Beza's Serm. Canticles*, 173. [L.] **1600** an infant borne of doubtfull sexe, betweene male and female, (which the common sort call *Androgynos*...): HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVII. p. 635. **1601** Hermaphrodites, called Androgyni: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154. bef. **1603** calling him *Androgyne* (as much as to say, as womanish man): NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1139 (1612). bef. **1617** Androgyne, *he which is both man and woman*: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

androïdēs, *sb.*: coined Lat. as if for *quasi*-Gk. ἀνδροειδής, ='man-like': an automaton in the form of a human being. Also Anglicised as *android* in 19 c.

1736 BAILEY, *Dict. Angl.* (2nd Ed.). **1738** Albertus Magnus is recorded as having a famous *androides*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. **1819** REES.

androsphinx, *sb.*: Gk. ἀνδρόσφιγξ, ='man-sphinx': a figure of a **sphinx** (*q. v.*) with a man's head. Egyptian sphinxes are male, Greek sphinxes female.

1607 *Amasis* the king of *Egypt*, built in the porch of *Pallas*, an admirable worke called *Sai*: where he placed such great *colosses* and *Andro-sphinges*, that it was afterward supposed he was buried therein, and was liuely to be seene imputrible: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 18.

anecdota, *adj. pl.* used as *sb.*: Gk. ἀνέκδοτα, ='matters (hitherto) unpublished': Anglicised as **anecdotes,** whence the *sing.* **anecdote.**

1. *anecdota, anecdotes*: secret history, revelations of matters hitherto unpublished. Derived fr. the Gk. title 'Ανέκδοτα of Procopius' memoirs of the private life of Justinian and Theodora.

1676 A man...might make a pleasant story of the *anecdota* of that meeting: MARVELL, *Mr. Smirke*, Wks., IV. 71 (1875). [N. E. D.] **1686** Anecdotes of Florence, or the secret History of the House of Medicis: F. SPENCE, Title. **1738** ANECDOTES, ANECDOTA, a term used by some authors, for the titles of Secret Histories; that is, of such as relate the secret affairs and transactions of princes: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1771** Anecdotes of a Convent: Title. **1820** some political and domestic anecdotes relating to its celebrated ruler: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 93.

2. *anecdote*: a short account of a biographical incident, or any single circumstance of interest. Also used collectively.

bef. **1721** Some modern anecdotes aver | He nodded in his elbow chair: PRIOR. [L.] **1761** Facts and anecdotes relating to persons who have rendered their names illustrious: T. WARTON, *Life of Bathurst*. [L.] **1781** We were told a curious anecdote of this rocky mount: JOHN HUTTON, *Tour to the Caves*, p. 48 (2nd Ed.). **1835** the bursts of laughter which followed these anecdotes: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxix. p. 427. **1887** These lives... abound in incident and anecdote suggestive of broad principles of life: H. MORLEY, Introd. to *Plutarch's Lives of Pericles, &c.* (Cassell's Nat. Lib., Vol. 58), p. 6.

3. unpublished literature. A modern use of the original Gk. sense.

1887 [He is] an industrious discoverer and publisher of *anecdota*, he shall not miss his due meed of praise for giving in convenient shape certain *Lettres Inédites*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 19, p. 253/3.

anemone, anemony (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *anemōnē*, fr. Gk. ἀνεμώνη, probably fr. Semitic *Na'amān*='Adonis,' according to Lagarde; changed to a Gk. form so as to mean 'daughter of the wind' (ἄνεμος).

1. name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Ranunculaceae*) with beautiful flowers, of which one species, the Wind-flower, grows wild in England.

1548 Anemone groweth much about Bon in Germany...it may be called in english rose perseley: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1551** there are ,ij. kindes of Anemone: — *Herb.*, sig. C v *v°*. **1578** Passeflower or the first Anemone, hath leaues like Coriander: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 422. **1601** Passe-flower or Anemone: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 92. **1627** *Prime-Roses, Violets, Anemonies, Water-Daffadillies, Crocus Vernus*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. VI. § 577. **1644** tulips and anemonies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1850). — anemones, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: *ib.*, p. 65. **1664** About the middle of this *Month*, plant...your *Anemony* Roots: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 191 (1729). **1693** Flowers, Tulips, Anemones: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 124 (1713). **1721** ANEMONY, Emony, or Wind-flower: BAILEY. **1764** carnations, ranunculas, anemonies, and daffodils: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 360 (1817). **1817** Anemones and Seas of Gold: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 75 (1860). **1819** Over fields enamelled with the crimson anemone fluttered millions of azure butterflies: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 199 (1820). **1854** But when the wreath of March has blossom'd, | Crocus, anemone, violet: TENNYSON, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 75 (1886). **1858** the leaping stream, which throws | Eternal showers of spray on...fragrant hanging bells | Of hyacinths, and on late anemonies: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, Merope, p. 133 (1885).

2. sea-anemone, popular name of several kinds of flower-like marine zoophytes of Actinoid genera, an *Actinia*.

1767 the Actinia anemone or Sea anemone: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LVII. p. 436.

angarep, angereb, *sb.*: in the Soudan: stretcher, bedstead.

1884 angareps (stretchers): SIR S. W. BAKER, *Heart of Africa*, ch. iii. p. 36. — my angarep (bedstead) was quickly inverted [for a raft]: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 55. **1885** Angerebs, to use the Soudanese term for bedsteads, constructed of wood and hide cut in strips: *Daily News*, July 3, p. 5/4. — camels...heavily laden with angerebs traversely placed and resting on the flank upon a huge box: *ib.*

***angekok,** *sb.*: Esquimaux. See quotations.

1819 an "*angekok*", or conjuror: SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 150 (2nd Ed.). **1835** as Otookiu was an Angekok, or conjuror, and physician in one, they proposed to apply their charms towards the cure of our fast-wasting patient: — *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xvii. p. 264. **1856** The angekok of the tribe—the prophet as he is called among our Indians of the West—is the general counsellor: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 118. — the angekoks, who are looked up to as the hierophants or dispensers of good: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 127.

***angelica,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: short for *herba angelica*, ='angelic herb'.

1. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*). Orig. applied to an aromatic cultivated species of an allied genus, *Archangelica officinalis*, the root of which was thought to be an antidote to poison and plague.

1527 Water of Angelica: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xii. sig. A iv *v°*/2. — powder of the rote of Angelica: *ib.* **1548** Smyrnium is neither Angelica nor yet Louage: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1551** the roote of angelyca: — *Herb.*, sig. B v *r°*. **1578** ANGELICA is of two sortes, that is the garden and wilde Angelica: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 296. **1597** The rootes of garden angelica: GERARD, *Herb.*, p. 147. [Nares] **1668** Garden herbs...Fennel, Angelica, Tansie: G. M[ARKHAM], *Way to get Wealth*, Tract VII. Bk. iii. ch. 7, p. 68. **1696** *Angelica*, an Herb so called, the distilled water whereof, but especially the Roots, resist Poyson and all infectious vapors: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1767** Angelica and lovage...delight in moist situations: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 85 (1803).

2. in combinations, *angelica-root*, a drug of carminative property; *angelica-water*, an aromatic distilled water, of which angelica root was the main ingredient.

1527 of Angelick water: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xii. sig. A iv *v°*/2. **1665** Take of Angelica-root two ounces: *Advice of the Physicians*, p. 22.

2 *a.* short for angelica-root.

1584 Take...halfe an ounce of *Angelica*, Nutmigges two drammes: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 234. **1593** By requiting good for bad, & conuerting the worme-wood of iust offence into the angelica of pure attonement: G. HARVEY, *New Letter*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 285 (Grosart). **1602** the Iesuits wil haue such a figge in store for his Holinesse that shall do so, as no Ruebarbe, Angelica, Mithridate, or other medicine or antidote shall expell the venime, poison, and infection from his hart: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 245. **1627** As if you should set *Tansey* by *Angelica*, it may be, the *Angelica* would be the weaker, and fitter for Mixture in Perfume: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. V. § 489.

2 *b.* short for angelica-water.

1653 orange-flower-water and Angelica: URQUHART, *Rabelais*, I. lv. [N. E. D.]

2 *c.* the candied shoots or leaf-ribs of *Archangelica officinalis*, used as a sweetmeat and in cookery.

angelina: Anglo-Ind. See **angely-***wood*.

angelot, *sb.*: Fr.: a French coin struck under Louis XI., an English coin worth half an angel, struck at Paris by the English under Henry VI. *More commonly*, a French cheese made in Normandy.

1611 *Angelot*: m. The cheese called, an Angelot: COTGR. **1617** [the French] haue only one good kinde of Cheeses called *Angelots*, pleasing more for a kind of sharpenesse in taste, then for the goodnesse: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 134. **1636** Your angelots of Brie; | Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi: DAVENANT, *Wits*, iv. 1, in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, Vol. VIII. p. 408 (1825). **1673** J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 51. **1676** To make angellets: *True Gentlewoman's Delights*, p. 21. **1696** *Angelot*, (*French*) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in *France*; also a sort of Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

***angelus,** *sb.*: Lat.: the triple recitation of the 'Hail Mary' (see Smith's *Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*) or angelical salutation, practised in Roman Catholic countries three times a day at the ringing of the *Angelus*-bell. Also short for *Angelus*-bell.

1658 Before dinner I make some prayers for the souls in Purgatory; after that I say the *Angelus*: E. S., Tr. *St. Jure's Life of De Rents*, p. 27. **1847** Anon from the belfry | Softly the Angelus sounded: LONGFELLOW, *Evangeline*, Pt. I. i. 31. **1865** Ah! there's the Angelus. Will you not enter? BRET HARTE, *East & West Poems*, In the Mission Garden, 41.

angely[*-wood*], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *anjilī-* (*maram* ='wood'): a durable timber of the Western coast of India, which also grows in Siam; *Artocarpus hirsuta.*

1598 there are trées by Cochiin, that are called Angelina, whereof certaine scutes or Skiffes called Tones are made: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 56 (1885). **1663** many great Groves of Pine, and *Angeline* trees: H. COGAN, Tr. *Pinto's Voyages*, ch. xviii. p. 64. — thick Forests of Angelin wood, whereof thousands of ships might be made: *ib.*, ch. lxx. p. 285.

angina, *sb.*: Lat.: quinsy. In English use often wrongly pronounced *angina.*

1578 that sharpe disease called *Angina*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 39 *v°*. **1645** I was so afflicted with an angina...that it had almost cost me my life: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 222 (1872).

***angina pectoris*, angina**: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *angina*, ='quinsy'; *lit.* 'strangling', *pectoris*='of the breast': a painful and dangerous development of heart-disease, characterised by acute pain near the heart with a feeling of suffocation. Not *angina.*

1860 the *angina pectoris*, a disease: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 485/2. **1884** died...from an attack of *angina pectoris*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 256.

***Anglais**, *fem.* **Anglaise**, *adj.*: Fr.: English. See **à l' Anglaise.**

Anglaise, *sb.*: Fr.: fem. of *Anglais*, ='English'. See quot.

1880 *Anglaise*...An English country-dance of lively character. It closely resembles the *Écossaise*: WEBSTER, *Suppl.*

***Anglicē**, *adv.*: Late Lat.: in English.

1665 I met with an old comrade that had lately *heav'd a Booth*, *Anglice* broken open a Shop: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, Pt. I. ch. xlv. p. 319 (1874). **1712** we may cry *Altro Volto*, *Anglicè*, *again*, *again*: *Spectator*, No. 314, Feb. 29, p. 454/1 (Morley). **1741** here we lay at the Sign of the Moon and seven Stars (*anglicè* in the open Air): J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 48. **1750** Aurora now first opened her casement, *Anglicè* the day began to break: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IX. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 520 (1806). **1814** sent in their ADHESION (*Anglicè* adherence) to the new Government: *Gent. Mag.*, I. p. 531/1.

***Anglomania**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: **Anglomanie**, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: craze for the English people, customs, &c. See **mania.**

1764 She was here last year, being extremely infected with the *Anglo-manie*, though I believe pretty well cured by her journey: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 304 (1857). **1825** an *Anglomania* raged throughout the peninsula, especially at Milan: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 257. **1830** we have no word in our vocabulary that corresponds with *Anglomanie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 225.

***Anglophobia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. as if fr. *quasi*-Gk. 'Αγγλοφοβία: dread of England's power, aggression, &c.

Angola. See **Angora.**

angor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *angor*, *angour*, accommodated to Lat. *angor*: pain, anguish, torment.

1603 For man is loaden with ten thousand languors: | All other creatures onely feele the angors | Of few diseases: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, 607. [Davies]

[Anglicised as *angure* in *Prompt. Parv.*, 1440.]

***Angora**, **Angola**, a town and province of Anatolia or Asia Minor, famous for goats with silky hair, and for a fine breed of cats; the name is given to the goats' hair, and to fabrics made from it.

1819 Of the things themselves whose appellations he had learnt, he seemed to have no more idea than the huge Angora cat which sat purring by his side: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5 (1820). **1839** Formerly there was a prohibition against the export from Turkey of Angora hair, except when wrought or in the form of homespun yarn: JOHN MILNER, in J. James' *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 46 (1857). **1852** the wool of the Angora goat...the weft Angora or Syrian white wool: SOUTHEY, *Colonial Sheep & Wool*, in Beck's *Draper's Dict.*

***Angostura**, **Angustura**, a port of Venezuela, whence a kind of bitters comes and is named. It is made from the bark of *Galipea* or *Cusparia febrifuga.*

1804 Angustura is a bark imported within these few years from the Spanish West Indies: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XI. p. 566.

anguis in herba: Lat. See **latet a. i. h.**

angūria, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀγγούριον, ='a water melon': name of genus of plants of the gourd family (Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceae*), and of their fruit.

1558 After this maner is made y^e^ water of *Anguria* of the blossomes of beanes, of mallowes: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 70 *v°*. **1611** replenished with diversity of delicate fruites as Oranges Citrons, Lemmons, Apricocks, muske melons, anguriaes and what not: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. [illegible]. **1617** diuers kinds of Pumpions, whereof one called Angouria, as bigge as our Pumpions, is exceeding soft of a very cold iuyce, being most pleasant for the coolenesse in any great heat: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 129

anicut, annicut, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *aṇai-kaṭṭu*, ='dam-building': a dam or weir across a river, the construction of which is the cardinal work of the great systems of irrigation. The use of the word has recently spread from the Madras Presidency all over India. [Yule]

1776 If the Rajah pleases to go to the Anacut, to see the repair of the bank: *Letter* fr. Council at Madras, in *E. I. Papers*, Vol. I. p. 836 (1777). [Yule] **1784** depend altogether on a supply of water by the Cauvery, which can only be secured by keeping the Anicut and banks in repair: *Desp. of Court of Directors*, Oct. 27, in Burke, Vol. IV. p. 104. [*ib.*] **1862** The Upper Coleroon Anicut or weir is constructed at the west end of the Island of Seringham: MARKHAM, *Peru & India*, p. 426. [*ib.*]

***anil** (⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. ultimately fr. Skt. *nīlā*, ='blue color'.

1. the Indigo plant of the East, *Indigofera tinctoria*; also the W. Indian Indigo plant, *Indigofera anil.*

1598 Annell or Indigo groweth onely in Cambaia: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 61 (1885).

2. the dark blue dye obtained from the Indigo plant, indigo dye.

1558 of Nill a dragme: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 8 *v°*. **1577** Graine to die colours with all, Hides, Sugars, Copper, Brasill, the woode *Ebano*, *Anill*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 1 *v°*. **1598** cotton, linnen, anil, Rice, and other wares: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 252 (1885). — Annil or Indigo by the Gusurates is called Gali, by others Nil: it is a costly colour, and much caryed and trafiqued into Portingall...the hearbe is very like Rosemary: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 91. **1599** to put on it [the skin] a kinde of anile or blacking, which doth continue alwayes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 262. **1600** a kinde of merchandise called *Annile* and *Cochinilla*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 458. **1604** the Añir, although it comes not from a tree, but from an hearb, for that it serveth for the dying of cloth, and is a marchandise: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 248 (1880). **1614** great store of Indico and Anneele: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 54. **1625** I was sent to buy Nill or Indico at *Byana*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 428. **1684** Indigo, which they call *Nill* in their Language: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. p. 93.

Variants, 16 c. *anill*, *anile*, *anele*, *nill*, *annell*, 17 c. *annile*, *anneele*, *anneill*, *nill.*

[From Arab. *annil* (for *al-nīl*), perhaps through Port., fr. E. Indian *nīl*, cf. Skt. *nīlā*, ='blue', *nīlī*, ='indigo', 'indigo plant'. The forms *nil*, *nill*, *neel* are directly from E. Indian *nīl.*]

anima[1], *sb.*: Old It.: a kind of defensive armour, quasi *difesa dell' anima*, ='life (preserver)', *i.e.* protection for the vital parts. Hence Fr. *anime* (Cotgr.).

1579 armed with an anima of steele, made with scallop shels: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 526 (1612). [**1611** *Anime*: f. A fashion of easie (because large-plated, and large-iointed) armour: COTGR.]

anima[2], *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'life', 'soul': *Mus.*: same as **animato** (*q. v.*).

1724 ANIMA, or ANIMATO, is with Life and Spirit, and is of much the same Signification as the Word VIVACE, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1816** *Encyc. Perth.*

anima mundi, *phr.*: Lat.: 'soul of the world', 'life of the world'; a Platonic conception.

1584 they [the old philosophers] gaue therevnto a due reuerence, in that they acknowledged and intituled it *Animam mundi*, The soule or life of the world: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, &c., p. 557. **1704** This is what the *adepti* understand by their *anima mundi*: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 79/2 (1869). **1834** The individual soul is an emanation from the *anima mundi*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 363. **1871** pray to Him not as to a mere *anima mundi* or cosmic life, not as to a mere transmutation of matter: F. W. FARRAR, *Huls. Lect.*, *Witness of Hist. to Christ*, p. 23.

animadversor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who criticises or finds fault, an animadverter.

1665 I must take the liberty to doubt, whether ever my *Animadversor* saw a long Glass, that was otherwise: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 4, p. 65.

[Lat. *animadversor*, noun of agent to *animadvertere*, ='to turn the attention to', 'to censure'.]

***animal** (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.* and *adj.*

I. *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: living thing, breathing organism; see quot. fr. Owen.

1. generally, including Man.

1606 man...the paragon of Animals: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 320. **1667** This Animal, call'd a Lover: DRYDEN, *Maiden Queen*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 161 (1701). **1678** a Fourth Atheistick Form...*which concluded the whole World, not to be an* Animal...*but onely One* Huge Plant *or* Vegetable: CUDWORTH, *Intell. System*, Pref., sig. [illegible]. **1704** all Animals, both Man and Beast: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, Pref., p. x (1714). **1712** Every kind of Animal is diversified by different Magnitudes, each of which gives rise to a different Species: *Spectator*, No. 543, Nov. 22, p. 772/1 (Morley). **1713** methinks 'tis a shame to be concern'd at the removal of such a trivial animal as I am: POPE, *Letters*, p. 102 (1737). **1759** the whole of that animal, called Woman: STERNE,

Trist. Shand., Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 74 (1839). **1777** Amongst writing animals, as you define authors, the animal that writes well is as scarce, as the animal that makes use of his reason is amongst rational animals, as we are called: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 34 (1777). **1826** How convenient does it prove, to be a *rational animal* that knows how to find or invent a plausible pretext for whatever it has an inclination to do! *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 19. **1860** When an organism receives nutritive matter through a mouth, inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and developes tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, it is called an animal: R. OWEN, *Palaeont.*, p. 4. [N. E. D.]

I. 2. specially, excluding Man, except when a human being is referred to as an irrational creature. (Applied in common use chiefly to quadrupeds, esp. the domestic kinds.)

1588 he is only an animal, only sensible in the duller parts: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 28. **1599** there'll be diuers attempts made against the life of the poore *animal* [a dog]: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 110 (1616). *ib.*, iii. 4, p. 123. **1603** Thus doo'st thou print (O Parent of this All) | In every brest of brutest Animall: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 142 (1608). **1644** the animals which dance after his [Orpheus'] harp: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1872). **1648** Yet forc't ere long for a small bait to light, | The hunger of his Animall to stay: R. FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.*, 231, p. 262. **1658** But by the attendance of Aviaries, Fish-Ponds, and all variety of Animals, they made their gardens the Epitome of the earth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. **1665** Some *Boobies* pearcht upon the Yard-Arm of our ship, and suffered our men to take them, an Animal so very simple as becomes a Proverb: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 11 (1677). **1675** Subjects are stiff-neck'd Animals: DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1701). bef. **1682** we have not the *Cicada* in *England*, and indeed no proper word for that Animal: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, IV. p. 35 (1686). **1713** animals whose circle of living is limited to three or four hours: POPE, *Letters*, p. 112 (1737). bef. **1733** may serve to prevent the like Animal [like Oates] biting harmless People again: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 82, p. 181 (1740).

I. 3. *attrib.* 'animal food', 'the animal kingdom, world'; and now generally confused with the *adj.*, as in 'animal passions'.

bef. **1461** Off whych I radde oonys among othir Stonys, | There was oon calyd *Anymal*: LYDGATE, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 399 (1652). **1658** Animal-musk seems to excel the Vegetable: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. p. 37 (1686). **1678** *Sensitive Plants* and *Plant-animals*, cannot well be supposed to have *Animal Sense and Fancy*, or *Express Consciousness* in them: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. **1690** the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms are so nearly join'd, that if you will take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any great difference between them: LOCKE, *Ess.*, Bk. III. ch. vi. § 12, quoted in *Spectator*, 1712, No. 519, Oct. 25, p. 740/1 (Morley). **1750** the several species of animal and vegetable food: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 18 (1806). **1771** observed exactly his diet, in eating no animal food: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 539 (1777). **1797** M. Buffon...appears to be desirous of confounding the animal and vegetable kingdoms: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. II. p. 22.

II. *adj.*: fr. Fr. or Lat.: relating to soul, life, intellect, sensation, or qualities common to man and beast.

1. *Obs.* applied to the functions, organs, or faculties of intelligence and sensation. (Opposed to *vital* and *natural* in the old triple division of the functions of Animals; whence is derived the phrase 'animal spirits', its meaning being changed in modern use from that of 'principle of sensation and volition' to 'healthy vivacity'.)

abt. **1386** The vertu expulsif or Animal | ffro thilke vertu cleped natural | Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle: CHAUCER, *Knight's Tale*, 2749. **1477** Of which three Spirits one is called Vitall, | The second is called the Spirit Naturall. | The third Spirit is Spirit Animall: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 81 (1652). — The Spirit Animall dwelleth in the Braine: *ib.*, p. 82. **1541** Where is the vital spirite made anymall & how: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. E ii *ro*. **1542** the naturall and anymall, and spyrytuall powers of man: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. viii. p. 245 (1870). **1543** the membres, animale, that is to say of the heade, and hys partes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i *vo*/1. — The parte conteynynge the brayne, and the interiour partes of the same, and the Animal spirites: *ib.*, fol. iii *ro*/2. **1547** the animall sences: BOORDE, *Brev.*, p. 93. **1562** obstruccion of the sinewes, of the places vitalle, animall, and nutrimentalle: BULLEIN, *Bulwarke*, fol. lxx. **1563** vertues, animal, vital, & natural: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16 *ro*. **1578** the brayne...doth beget the Animall spirite: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 98 *ro*. **1619** the first, of *Naturall*; the second of *Vitall*; the third, of *Animall*, SPIRITS: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. v. p. 35. **1667** flowers and their fruit, | Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed, | To vital spirits aspire, to animal, | To intellectual: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 484. **1712** the Rays that produce in us the Idea of Green, fall upon the Eye in such a due proportion, that they give the animal Spirits their proper Play: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 563/2 (Morley). ***1877** the animal spirits and the circulation of the blood: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

II. 1 *a.* used as sb. in pl. by ellipse.

1628 Diseases in all the regions of man's body; in the animalls, vitalls, and naturalls: D. DENT, *Serm. agst. Drunk.*, 16. [N. E. D.]

II. 2. pertaining to an animal (I. 1) as opposed to a vegetable or anything lifeless.

1615 that good thing which is proposed to a man, is something spirituall, not corporall, nor animall: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, I. 8. **1691** Animal Parents of the same *Species*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 308 (1701). **1797** All animals...are possessed of vegetable life...whether the animal life is perfect or imperfect: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. II. p. 22.

II. 2 *a.* used as sb. in pl.; scarcely to be distinguished from I. 1.

bef. **1490** In foure Elements is comprehended things Three, | Animalls, Vegetabills, Mineralls must be: G. RIPLEY, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 380 (1652). **1610** your *mineralls*, *vegetalls*, and *animalls*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 607 (1616). **1646** Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 25 (1686).

II. 3. pertaining to lower animals opposed to Man or at least to his spiritual and intellectual being (cf. I. 2).

1619 This *Animall Soule* is the Sensitiue Soule, *Daughter of Earth*, and *Mother of Euills*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*. ch. lviii. p. 568. **1646** Animal generation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xii. p. 106 (1686). **1678** We have all Experience, of our doing many *Animal* Actions *Non-attendingly*, which we reflect upon afterwards: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. ***1877** poor Caliban is furious, with all the fury of uneducated animal impulse: *Times*, Jan. 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

[From Lat. *animal*, sb. fr. *animāle*, neut. of *animālis*, adj. to *anima*, = 'breath, life, vital principle'. The early adj. is fr. *animālis*; in some cases its position after the sb. suggests the adoption of the Fr. *animal*.]

animal bīpēs, &c., *phr.*: Lat.: 'a two-footed animal'. See quot. fr. Chesterfield, who perhaps cites Martianus Capella, 4, § 398.

1625 confuting that definition of man to be *Animal bipes implume*, which is nearer to a description of this creature: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 536. **1748** every member at the board deigned to smile, except Mr Snarler, who seemed to have very little of the *animal risible* in his constitution: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1817). **1749** That man is *animal bipes, implume* [featherless], *risibile* [able to laugh], I agree, but for the *rationale*, I can only allow it here *in actu primo* (to talk Logic) and seldom *in actu secundo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 173, p. 514 (1774). **1883** *animal risibile*: *Daily News*, May 14, p. 4/8. **1888** Burns...will stand to all time as the best representative of all that is best in the species of the *animal bipes implume* called Scot: J. S. BLACKIE, in *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 1, p. 2/8.

[In Plato, *Politicus*, 266 B and E, man is implicitly defined as *animal bipes, implume*.]

animal ratiōnāle, *phr.*: Lat.: rational animal, living being endowed with reason.

1681—1703 The philosophers defined a man to be *animal rationale*, a rational animal: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 488 (1864). *ib.*, Vol. X. p. 44 (1865). **1684** some have rather defined man by *animal religiosum* than *animal rationale*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1864).

animal rīsibile: Lat. See **animal bipes**.

***animalcule** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*, often with Lat. *pl.* **animalcula** (incorrectly *animalculae*): Eng. fr. Lat.

1. a small animal, an insect.

1599 Boyle the Liver of any animalcle: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 131/1. **1705** We praise the pencil that well describes the external figure of such an *animalculum*, such a little creature: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 312 (1834). **1710** insects, reptiles, animalcules: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Aug. 26, Wks., Vol. II. p. 155 (1854). **1837** Those wretches who, as Coleridge expresses it, are "animalculæ, who live by feeding on the body of genius": J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 120. **1866** That animalcule there, in the pea-jacket, is Louis Philippe: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. vi. (Halifax).

2. an animal too small to be seen unmagnified, first discovered by the Dutch microscopist, A. Leeuwenhoeck, 1675.

1677 when I was come home and did view the said water, I perceived several *animalcula*, that were very small: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XII. p. 825. **1691** the Animalcules observ'd in the Seed of Males: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 305 (1701). — those Minute Machines endued with life and motion, I mean the Bodies of those *Animalcula*, not long since discovered in *Pepper-water* by Mr. Lewenhoek: *ib.*, Pt. I. p. 186. **1704** so far impregnated with, as to the naked Eye invisible, *animalcula*...as to produce these Marine Bodies: — *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 190 (1713). **1845** Some of the water placed in a glass was of a pale reddish tint; and, examined under a microscope, was seen to swarm with minute animalcula darting about: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 15. **1855** filling up the intervals by a perpetual dessert of microscopic animalcules: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 90. **1883** to degrade their organisation or to reduce Radicalism from its present place in the scale of organised beings to a great number of highly interesting polypi, extremely curious and original-minded animalculæ: J. MORLEY, in *Daily News*, Oct. 18, p. 5/8.

2 *a.* *attrib.*

1752 I have added some unknown species to the **animalcule kingdom**: JOHN HILL, *Hist. of Animals*, p. 2. [Jodrell]

[From Lat. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.]

animalillio, *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp., or *quasi*-It.: little animal.

1639 the same proportion which those animalillios bore with me in point of bignes, the same I held with those glorious spirits which are near the Throne of the Almighty: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. I. p. 341 (1678). **1696** *Animalillio*, (*Spanish*) a little Animal: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

[Coined from *animal*, with Sp. dim. ending *-illo* (*-ll-* = *-ly-* or with It. *-iglo* (*-gl-* = *-ly-*).]

animato, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: direction to a performer to sing or play with life and spirit.

1724 [See **anima**[1]]. **1816** *Encyc. Perth.* **1848** ANIMATO. Spirited, bold, animated: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

animator (ˌ⌣ ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a giver of life, energy, animation.

1611 being also the principall animator of my whole band of soldiers: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. O 6 *v°* (1776). **1646** and if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their Animator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 44 (1686). **1826** Fame trumpets this resurrection-man of science with as loud a blast of rapture as if, instead of being merely the accidental animator of the corpse, he were the cunning artist himself who had devised and executed the miraculous machinery which the other had only wound up: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 397 (1881).

[Lat. *animātor*, noun of agent to *animāre*,='to give life to'.]

animé, anime (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: name of a W. Indian resin and of some African and E. Indian resins.

1577 The *Anime* is a gumme or Rosine of a greate Tree, it is white: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 2 *v°*. **1604** New Spaine, which hath that advantage above other Provinces in goomes, liquors, and iuyce of trees, whereby they have such aboundance of matter, for perfume and phisicke, as is the Animé, whereof there comes great store, copall, or suchicopal: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 260 (1880). **1646** Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract most vigorously, and most thereof without frication; as *Anime, Benjamin*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686).

animi causā, a. grātiā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'for inclination's (*lit.* mind's) sake', or 'because of animosity'.

1681 I will not do it *animi causa*, for pleasure's sake, because I delight in the thing: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 179 (1861). **1803** an evident imposition by some of the pundits...*animi gratia*, on the General: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 121.

animula vagula, &c., *phr.*: Lat.: 'little soul hastening-away', the opening of a poem on the soul ascribed to the Emperor Hadrian.

1619 wel might *Adrian*...quauer himselfe on the trembling Treble, *Animula Vagula, Blandula, Pallidula, Rigida, Nudula*, &c.: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxii. p. 303. **1860** *Once a Week*, Jan. 7, p. 33/1.

***animus**, *sb.*: Lat.: mind, impulse; hence in mod. use, disposition of mind, intention, *esp.* malicious intention, animosity. Also used with the Lat. genitive gerund.

1816 those circumstances are allowed to be proved, as throwing light upon the *animus*, the malice, what is the main question for the Jury: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 114. **1827** With the animus and no doubt with the fiendish looks of a murderer: DE QUINCEY, *On Murder*, in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXI. p. 213. **1834** This may be collected both from the *animus* of St. Peter...and from the answer of our Lord himself: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 223. **1837** the leather had broken, and had not been cut, which materially altered the *animus* of the offence: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 166. **1853** his opinions are founded on what he hears Cobden has said, and on the *animus* of the peace party: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 71. **1882** The animus of the imputation implies baseness in him who makes it: J. G. HOLYOAKE, in *XIX Century*, July, p. 90.

1885 The sacred writers...use the form of personated authorship which obtains in classical compositions, where there is no *animus decipiendi* ['of deceiving']: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 632/1. **1823** if the *animus furandi* ['of stealing'] exists, the propensity will be gratified by poaching: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 50. **1816** but it throws light upon the *intention*, and tends to disprove that *animus injuriandi* ['of injuring']...without which the law holds no man guilty: *ib.*, Vol. 27, p. 115. abt. **1630** happily he had an *animam revertendi* ['of returning'], and to make a safe retreat: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 38 (1870). **1829** not always stationary on the premises, yet retain [*i.e.* the animals] the *animum revertendi*, or habit of returning home: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 77.

***anisette**, *sb.*: Fr.: short for *anisette de Bordeaux*, a liqueur made with aniseed.

1837 To drink with them a glass of anisette: *For. Q. Rev.*, XIX. 11. [N. E. D.]

anker, *sb.*: Du. and Ger.: a liquid measure equal to 8½ Imperial gallons, used for wine and spirits; a cask for wine or spirits of the above capacity.

1673 Rec[d] one halfe Ankor of Drinke: *Pennsylv. Arch.*, I. 32. [N. E. D.] **1705** An Anchor of five Gallons is commonly sold for about two Shillings and three Pence *English* Money: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 288. **1819** several were intoxicated with the rum from some ankers they had designedly broken: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

***anna, ana**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: East Indian name of a species of money of account, namely, the sum of four **pice** (*q. v.*), which is one sixteenth of a **rupee** (*q. v.*). Half annas, and quarter annas or pice, are coined. As applied to a share, or to an element of a mixture, *anna* denotes the fraction one sixteenth.

1708 a debt due...of 80,407 Rupees and Eight Annas Money of *Bengal*: EARL OF GODOLPHIN, in *Charters, &c.*, of E. I. Company, p. 358. [Yule] **1727** The current money in Surat: Bitter Almoads go 32 to a *Pice*. 1 Annoe is...4 Pice. 1 Rupee...16 Annoes: A. HAMILTON, *New Acc.*, Vol. II. App., p. 5. [*ib.*] **1776** The sum of rupees two lacks sixteen thousand six hundred and six, ten annas, and nine pice rupees: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, p. 9/2. **1803** Iron abounds in *Singrowla*, the value being from eight *annas* to a *rupee* the *maund*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 67. **1804** The price of this labour may be computed...at two anas per diem: COLEBROOKE, *Husb. & Comm. Bengal*; 98 (1806). [N. E. D.] **1854** I will make an inventory of them to-morrow when you are gone and give them up, every rupee's worth, sir, every anna, by Jove, to the creditors: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXXIII. p. 362 (1879).

[From Hind. *ānā*.]

annals (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *annāles*: records of events written year by year; legal Year-books. The sing. *annal*, meaning a record of a single year or an item of a chronicle, is a 17 c. adaptation.

1563 short notes in maner of Annales commonly called Abridgementes: GRAFTON, *Epist. to Cecil.* [R.] **1595** he likewise would relye vpon the annales of *Fabius* pictor: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. D 4 *v°*. **1601** we have found it recorded in yeerely Chronicles called Annales: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 158. **1603** considering that the state of *Rome* was then ruinate, and all their annales, records, registers and memorials either perished or confounded: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 639. **1607** If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there, | That, &c.: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 6, 114. **1609** you read over all the Annales: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 25, ch. 13, p. 280. **1621** Read all our histories...—Iliades, Æneides, Annales—and what is the subject? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 101 (1827). **1642** I reade it vpon record in the *Spanish Annales*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 36 (1869). bef. **1719** In British *Annals* can be found: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1730). **1787** The reign of Edward IV. is allowed to have been one of the politest and most cultivated periods in our annals: *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., p. 947/2. **1886** The general English reader...is easily satiated with the annals of the East: *Athenæum*, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

[First found in Lat. form *annāles*, properly pl. of adj. *annālis*,='yearly', with *lībri*,='books', understood.]

annates (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. or Fr.: first-fruits, or a year's or half year's revenue paid to the Pope by an ecclesiastic on appointment to a see or benefice. In England the *annates* were a year's revenue paid to the Pope by an archbishop or bishop on installation. They were annexed by Henry VIII. to the crown in 1534, but were given up by Queen Anne to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings called *Queen Anne's Bounty*.

1532 An Acte concernyng restraynt of payment of Annates to the See of Rome: *Stat.* 23 *Hen. VIII.*, c. 20, Title. **1549** This bishop [Boniface IX.] ordeyned the Annates, that all spirituall promocions shoulde paie to the churche of Rome, halfe a yeres value at euery chaunge: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 63 *v°*. **1620** For *Annates* he said, that it is *de jure divino* that Tythes and firstfruits should be paid to the Clergy: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 674 (1676). — the payment of *Annats*: *ib.*, p. 714.

[The Fr. *annate*, fem. sing. sb. fr. Late Lat. pl. *annāta*, ='year's produce', whence the Eng. plural form, if not the word itself. The sing. *annat(e)*, fr. Fr. *annate*, is found in Scotch, meaning half a year's stipend reckoned from his death due to the executors of a deceased minister.]

***an(n)atto, anatta, an(n)otto, arnotto**, *sb.*: ? S. Amer.

1. a red or orange colored dye, being the dried pulp of the seed-vessels of the *annatto-tree*, also called **roucou** and **achiote** (*qq. v.*).

1629 Anotto also groweth upon a shrub, with a cod like the other [cotton], and nine or ten on a bunch, full of Anotto, very good for Dyers, though wilde: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 905 (1884). **1660** Annotto, the pound j. s.: *Stat.* 12 *Car. II.*, c. 4, Sched. **1769** They paint immoderately with Arnotta, or Roucou: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 255. **1787** A little arnotto is added [to the chocolate] by way of giving it an agreeable flavour and taste as well as colour: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 998/2. **1789** The conditions...under which Annotto may be entered without payment of any duty whatever: *Stat.* 27 *Geo. III.*, c. 13, Sched. A. **1819** ANNOTTO, in *Commerce*, a kind of red dye...otherwise denominated *arnatto, anate, altole*, and *roucou*: REES.

2. the *Annatto*-tree, ?**bixwort** (*q. v.*), *Bixa Orellana*, Nat. Order *Flacourtiaceæ*, a native of tropical America.

anneele, annell: Eng. fr. Arab. See **anil**.

***annexe**, *sb.*: Fr.: an addition to a main building. The word was made familiar by the machinery annexes of the London Exhibition of 1862. Also Anglicised as *annex*.

1855 *A Walk through the Universal Exhibition of* 1855, p. 194 (Galignani). **1882** The National Assembly of 1789 sate in what was then a portion or annexe of the Tuileries: *Standard*, Dec. 6, p. 5. **1886** The University Galleries are to be enlarged by the addition of an annexe: *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 17/2.

annihilator (ˌ⌣ ˌ⌣ ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng.: one who, that which, brings to nothing or annihilates.

1698 Witwood, you are an annihilator of sense: CONGREVE, *Way of World*, iv. 9. [Jodrell] **1814** If the Scriptures present difficulties to the advocate of limited...Punishment, they present them tenfold to the annihilators: S. T. COLE-

RIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 109 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1850** The fire annihilator: *Household Words*, June 15, p. 277.

[From Eng. *annihilate*, for *annihilater*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *annihilāre*, ='to bring to nothing' (*nihil*).]

annil(e): Eng. fr. Arab. See **anil.**

anno, *part of phr.*: Lat.: 'in the year'; abl. of Lat. *annus*, short for **anno Domini** or **a. Christi** (*qq. v.*).

1538 ye maye see in a plee Anno .31. E .3.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. xiii. fol. 150 *vº*. **1584** in his Almanacke *anno* 1580: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 219. — which was so profitablie inuented by that woorthie Prince GAMBRIUIUS *anno* 1786 yeares before the incarnation of our Lorde Jesus Christ: *ib.*, p. 224. **1598** in Anno 1588: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, p. 1. **1598** The 10. of May *anno* 1563. we departed: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 353. **1621** At Bologne in Italy, *anno* 1504, there was such a fearful earthquake about eleven a clock in the night: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 221 (1827). **1630** Since Anno fifteene hundred fifty fiue: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Mm 1 *vº*/2. **1729** I received a letter for the burial of Mr. Robert Lithgow, minister of Ashkirk, in whose ordination, *anno.* 1711, I had been actor: T. BOSTON, *Memoirs*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 394 (1854).

anno Christi, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the year of Christ', another form of **anno Domini** (*q. v.*).

1642 *Anno Christi* 1559...the nobility of Scotland...sente for him [John Knox] home: TH. FULLER, *Abel Rediv.*, Vol. II. p. 2 (1867). **1657** so that pseudo-Moses...made many...Jews of Crete believe that he would do for them whom he cozened into the midst of the sea to their destruction, Anno Christi 434: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 434/2 (1868). **1662** as Bede noteth of the Britons, *anno Christi* 420: — *Com. 2 Sam.*, xxiv. 17, Wks., Vol. I. p. 537/1.

***anno Domini**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the year of (our) Lord', in the year of the Christian era, reckoned from the date assigned to the birth of Christ by Dionysius Exiguus, which is now thought to be six years too late (Ideler, *Chronol.*, II. pp. 399 ff.); usually abbreviated to A. D.

1538 At Whitbye, the viij day of Octobre anno Domini 1538: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1554** wherein the good man continued till his death, A. D. 1382: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 133 (1849). **1610** in the first year of William Rufus A. D. 1086: J. DENTON, *Acc. of Cumberland*, 106 (1887). **1642** Andronicus (anno Domini 1184) having now left him neither army to fight, nor legs to fly...betook himself to his tongue: TH. FULLER, *Holy & Prof. State*, p. 442 (1841). **1662** This [the destruction of the temple of Julian] was Anno Dom. 360: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. I. p. 140/1 (1867). **1665** whose coronation *Anno Domini* 1584 was celebrated with wonderful magnificence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 218 (1677). **1682** None of your ornaments are wanting: neither the landscape of the Tower, nor the rising Sun, nor the *Anno Domini* of your new soveraign's coronation: DRYDEN, *Medal*, Ep., Wks., p. 123 (1870). **1818** some old figure of fun, | With a coat you might date Anno Domini 1: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 26. **1830** the 4th day of March, Anno Domini 1829: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VI. Pt. I. p. 157. **1842** Signed...this 20th of May, | *Anno Domini*, blank (though I've mentioned the day,): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 381 (1865). **1854** But in this present Anno Domini, we hail Charles Honeyman as a precept and an example: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 157 (1879).

anno mundi, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the year of the world', reckoned from the supposed date of the creation, which Ussher gives as 4004 years before the beginning of the Christian era. Sometimes abbreviated to A. M.

1665 *Moses*...lived *Anno mundi* 2430: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677).

annotator (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who makes notes or comments on a text.

1646 as a good Annotator of ours delivereth, out of *Maimonides*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxi. p. 217 (1686). **18..** "Take at its just worth" (Subjoins an annotator) "What I give as hearsay": R. BROWNING, *Protus*, ad fin.

[Lat. *annotātor*, noun of agent to *annotāre*, ='to make notes on'.]

annulus, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a ring', applied technically to various ring-like surfaces or solids.

1660 I dined with that great...discoverer of the phenomenon of Saturn's annulus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1872). **1752** The body of the amphisbæna has a number of circular annuli surrounding it, from the head to the extremity of the tail: JOHN HILL, *Hist. of Animals*, p. 101. [Jodrell] **1834** certain descriptions of fruit are supplied exclusively from a narrow annulus of soil: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 100. **1878** thus making it a portion of an *annulus* instead of a *cylinder*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 57. **1879** the main surrounding vault, if uncut by others, would assume the form of a portion of an *annulus* or *ring*: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 166. **1883** The eye [is] adorned with a reddish outer *annulus*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 305.

annunciator (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who, or that which, announces; an officer in the Greek Church who announces coming festivals; an American name for the indicator connected with an electric bell showing from whence the summons comes.

1753 *Annuntiator*, in the Greek church, an officer whose business is to give notice of the feasts and holy days: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1846** appeal to Moses and the prophets as annunciators of the death of Jesus: Tr. *Strauss' Life of Jesus*, § 107. [C. E. D.] **1878** Relay with annunciator disk: PRESCOTT, *Speaking Telephone, &c.* (New York).

[Lat. *annuntiātor*, noun of agent to *annuntiāre*, ='to announce'.]

annus magnus, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a great year', the period of time in which ancient astronomers supposed the constellations to complete a great cycle and arrive at the same place as they occupied at the beginning of the cycle; according to some ancient writers, 15,000 ordinary years.

1690 That which they [astronomers] call *Annus Magnus*, or the *Great Year*: T. BURNET, *Theor. of Earth*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 27. **1693** all that Space of Time is called the Great Year, *Annus Magnus*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 330 (1713). bef. **1719** So that the compliment on this medal to the Emperor Adrian, is in all respects the same that Virgil makes to Pollio's son, at whose birth he supposes the *annus magnus* or Platonical year run out and renewed again with the opening of the golden age: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 288 (Bohn, 1854). **1808** the idea of an *annus magnus*, one of the great astronomical periods by which so many days and years are circumscribed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 272. **1834** the duration assigned to each of them [races] by the Divinity was...measured by the revolution of an *annus magnus* or great year: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 347. — It is implied in this tradition that, after eight of these *anni magni*, or great years, each generation of mankind would have had its appointed turn of existence: *ib.*

annus mīrābilis, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a marvellous year'.

1660 ANNUS MIRABILIS, 1659—60: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 334 (1850). **1667** DRYDEN, Title. **1689** J. PARTRIDGE, Annus Mirabilis; or Strange and Wonderful Predictions gathered out of his Almanack, 1688. **1767** This has been every where an *annis* [sic] *mirabilis* for bad weather: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 188, p. 522 (1774). **1885** the years of evil fame which followed the *annus mirabilis* of 1815: T. HUGHES, in *Good Words*, p. 63.

anomal(e), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *anomal*, fem. *anomale*: irregular, anomalous; an anomaly, an instance of irregularity.

1530 what verbes be with them anomales: PALSGR., sig. A vi *rº*. **1569** Whiche thinges because they haue neither measure, nor rule, are called Anomals: J. SANFORD, *Agrippa's Van. Artes*, 107. [N. E. D.] **1618** Fortune...hath likewise her *Anomola*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 171 (1654).

[From Late Lat. *anōmalus*, fr. Gk. *ἀνώμαλος*, ='uneven'.]

ἀνομία, *sb.*: Gk.: lawlessness.

1652 By all this you see that amongst all irrational beings there is no *ἀνομία*, and therefore no *ἁμαρτία*, and therefore no *τιμωρία*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. vi. p. 42. **1668** that [sin] is generally said to be *ανομια*, a transgression *of the law*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 194/2 (1834). **1834** since it were a contradiction in terms to suppose the Pharisees could be inwardly *full* of *ανομια*, as these asserted: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 306. **1884** In the household of faith the pestilential influence of that lawlessness—that *ἀνομία*,—which is a chief spiritual disease of this era of the world's history, is not altogether unfelt: *Tablet*, p. 722/1.

anona, *sb.*: Sp. *an(n)ona*: name of the custard apple of tropical America, and in *Bot.* of plants of the same genus.

1604 As for the Blanc-mange, it is that Anona or Guanavana which growes in Tierra Firme, which is fashioned like vnto a peare... It is no whit meate, though they call it Blanc-mange: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 251 (1880).

Anōnyma, a false feminine formation fr. Gk. *ἀνώνυμος*, masc. and fem. *adj.*, ='nameless', used to designate any well-dressed female of bad character who frequents fashionable resorts.

1864 Is that Anonyma driving twin ponies in a low phaeton, a parasol attached to her whip, and a groom with folded arms behind her? Bah! there are so many Anonymas now-a-days: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

anonyme, Fr., **anōnymus**, Lat.: *sb.*: a nameless person, one whose name is suppressed; a designation adopted to hide a person's own name, a pseudonym; an anonymous work. Anglicised recently as *anonym*, but no good authority is cited for the form in N. E. D.

1591 Remedies against Discontentment...by Anonymus: Title. **1652** This *Dialogue* is there placed among the *Anonymi*, in regard I then knew not the *Author*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 484. **1654** to read all Authors, as *Anonymo's*, looking on the *Sence*, not *Names of Books*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 208. **1814** I thought an *anonyme* within my *pact* with the public: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 67 (1832). — There was a mental reservation in my pact with the public, in behalf of *anonymes*: *ib.*, p. 65.

***anorexia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνορεξία*: want of appetite. The form *anorexie* may be through Fr.

[**1603** One while the Boulime, then the Anorexie, | Then the Dog-hunger or the Bradypepsie: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, 450.] **1626** *Anorexia*, A queasinesse of stomacke: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

ansa, *sb.*: Lat.: a handle; a hold. In *Astron. ansae* are the projections of Saturn's ring, which have a handle-like appearance; formerly Anglicised as *anses*.

1652 *Epictetus* confessing that he had not the right *ansa*, the true apprehension of things: N. Culverwel, *Light of Nature*, ch. xii. p. 129. **1660** any one who deals freely...with this price of God's truth may from thence find a far better *ansa* of answering: J. Smith, *Sel. Disc.*, p. 108 (1673). **1666** the *Ansa* (or Checks of the Ballance): *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 14, p. 235. **1696** That God is willing and able are two *ansas*, two handles, on which both the hands of faith may take hold: D. Clarkson, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 179 (1864).

anta. See **antae** or **dante.**

antae, Lat., **antes,** Eng. fr. Lat. perhaps through Fr. *antes*: *sb. pl.*: rarely **anta,** *sing.* (quasi-Lat.). The square pillars which form the front ends of the side walls of a Greek temple or similar building; *hence*, pilasters at the corners of buildings, or pilasters or pillars on opposite sides of a door.

1598 The first (according to *Vitru:*) they call *Anta*, as you would say the *fronte* in the *pilasters*. Where the small *pilasters* are made in the corners, which are also from their owne name called *Antæ*: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 106. **1707** *Antes*, in Architecture are square Pilasters which the Antients placed at the Corners of their Temples: *Glossogr. Angl. Nova.* **1721** Bailey. **1820** its only external ornament being a pediment supported by two Doric columns between the Antæ, or pilasters, at the angles: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25.

Antaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀνταῖος: *Gk. Mythol.*: a Libyan giant, son of Earth, who gained fresh strength whenever he touched his mother, but Hercules (Herakles) held him off the ground in a wrestling bout and squeezed him to death.

1600 much like a second *Antæus*, gathering greater strength and more forces: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Pref., sig. A vi *vº*. **1721** Antæus could, by magic charms, | Recover strength whene'er he fell; | Alcides held him in his arms, | And sent him up in air to Hell. | Directors, thrown into the sea, | Recover strength and vigour there; | But may be tam'd another way, | Suspended for a while in air: Swift, *South Sea Project*, Wks., p. 593/1 (1869).

antanaclasis, *sb.*: Gk. ἀνταν́κλασις, ='reflection', 'echo': *Rhet.*

1. a figure in which a word is repeated in a different or contrary sense from that which it bore before.

1589 *Antanaclasis*, or the Rebounde: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 216 (1869). **1646** Nor would his resolutions have ever run into that mortal *Antanaclasis*, and desperate piece of Rhetorick, to be compriz'd in that he could not comprehend: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiii. p. 298. **1657** Antanaclasis, A figure when the same word is repeated in a divers if not in a contrary signification...also a retreat to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis: J. Smith, *Myst. Rhet.*, 107. [N. E. D.] **1681** And, in common speech...such *antanaclases*...are frequent: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 337/1 (1834). **1696** *Antanaclasis*, (*Greek*, a beating back) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word in likeness is repeated in a various signification: Phillips, *World of Words*. **1711** he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punnster] generally talked in the *Paranomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the *Plocé*, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the *Antanaclasis*: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley).

2. the reiteration of words previously used, after a long parenthesis.

1657 [See 1].

Antar, the hero of a celebrated Arabian romance, based on the adventures of the warrior and poet more correctly named 'Antara ben Shaddād. Hence '*Anterī* (pl. '*Anātira*), ='a reciter of romances' (in Egypt), Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, p. 23.

1819 Thus I amused myself with acting the knight-errant; and, in my own mind, became another Antar: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 71 (1820). **1849** The brother of the Queen of the English is no less than an Antar: Lord Beaconsfield, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. ii. p. 244 (1881). bef. **1863** listening to the story-teller reciting his marvels out of "Antar" or the "Arabian Nights": Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 5 (1879).

antar: Eng. fr. Fr. See **antre.**

ante[1], *prep.*: Lat.: 'before', 'in front of'; generally used in composition as in *ante-chapel, antedate, ante-room.*

1584 I have added to my rules, ante rules, and post rules. Vale: W. Bathe, *Introd. to Skill of Song*, sig. A iii *vº*. **1888** A comparison of this with the other list [*ante*, p. 62] shows: *Westmoreland Note-Bk.*, p. 132.

ante[2]: Sp. See **dante.**

ante Agamemnona: Lat. See **vixere fortes** a. A.

ante bellum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'before the war': used in the United States as *adj.*, in reference to the Great Civil War.

1883 A return to the *ante bellum* state of Society was, of course, impossible: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/2. **1888** During the ante bellum period the slavery interest maintained this rule [two-thirds rule] as an easy device for preventing the choice of a candidate objectionable to the South: *New York Evening Post.*

ante meridiem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'before noon'; usually abbreviated to A. M.

1647 if your hour of the day be in the morning, or as we say *Ante Meridiem*, or before noon: W. Lilly, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. iv. p. 41.

anteambulo, *pl.* **-ōnes,** *sb.*: Lat.: one who walks before, an usher.

1609 [A serving-man] is the anteambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman: *Man in Moone*, 95 (1857). [N. E. D.] **1612—3** private gentlemen that were but *ante ambulores* [sic], and went only to accompany them: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1848). **1641** An anteambulo to usher in a thousand pains: Maisterton, *Serm.*, 18. [N. E. D.]

antecedents, *sb.*: Fr. *antécédens*: bygone incidents of a career or history (of persons or institutions), usually with reference to present character or future conduct. In other senses *antecedents* is the plural of the 14 c. *antecedent*, from Fr. *antécédent* borrowed again in the above special sense in the 19 c.

1841 They will...sift what the French call their antecedents, with the most scrupulous nicety: Gen. Thompson, *Exerc.*, VI. 237. [N. E. D.] **1845** but the *antécédens* of that house were not favourable to this speculation: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 13 (1857). **1852** To take office as a Protectionist, and then spontaneously abandon the principle of Protection, would involve a degree of baseness, from the imputation of which I should have hoped that my 'antecedents' (to borrow a French expression) might have relieved me: Lord Derby, in Lord Malmesbury's *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1884). **1854** she had been especially warned against Jack as a wicked young rogue, whose *antécédents* were wofully against him: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 321 (1879).

antecēnium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a slight repast before supper (cēna).

1820 Before dinner a dessert, or antecœnium, was placed upon the table: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 51. **1820** I will retain nothing of the Grecian entertainments but the form of their supper which consisted as you know of the πρόπομα or antecœnium: Hans Busk, *Banquet*, Pref., p. vii.

antecessor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who goes before.

1. a predecessor in office or work.

1494 He shulde folowe the stablenes of his antesessours...and ponysshe mysdoers: Fabyan, VI. clxi. 154.

2. an ancestor.

1474 Of his grauntsirs fader and of alle his antecessours: Caxton, *Chesse*, 53.

3. a predecessor in ownership of property.

1538 the deth of his antecessour at the common lawe: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. I. ch. ix. fol. 17 *rº*.

[From Lat. *antecessor* (whence *ancestor* through Fr. *ancestre*), noun of agent to *antecēdere*, ='to go before'. The word may have come fr. 14, 15 cc. Fr. *antecesseur*, a refashioning of *ancesseur* after Lat. *antecessor-em*, acc.]

***antennae,** *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *antenna*, ='sail-yard': a pair of sensory organs of insects and crustacea, also called *horns* or *feelers*; hence, *metaph.* organs of feeling; also, *Bot.* a pair of sensitive processes in the male flowers of certain orchids. The sing. *antenna* is sometimes used for one of the pair.

1646 Insects that have *antennæ*, or long horns to feel out their way, as Butterflyes and Locusts: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 121 (1686). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1811** nothing could overcome those instinctive feelings, the *antennæ* of our duty: L. M. Hawkins, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 376 (2nd Ed.). **1843** as for the drawing of the beetle, there were *no antennæ* visible: E. A. Poe, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 8 (1884). **1845** The wasp...making short semi-circular casts, and all the time rapidly vibrating its wings and antennæ: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 36.

[*Antennae* was used in 15 c. to translate Aristotle's κεραῖαι, ='horns of insects', Lat. *cornicula*, because κεραῖαι also ='ends of sail-yards', Lat. *cornua antennārum.*]

antep(a)enultima, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Prosody*: the syllable before the last but one of a word, the last syllable but two. Shortened to *antepenult, adj.* and *sb.* See **paenultima.**

1581 The French, in his whole language, hath not one word, that hath his accent in the last silable, sauing two, called *Antepenultima*: Sidney, *Def. Poesie*, p. 71 (1868). **1589** *antipenultimaes*: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, II. vi. p. 92 (1869). **1597** Your penult and antepenult notes: Th. Morley, *Mus.*, p. 76. **1830** It [metrical accent] makes the penultima long, if the last is long, in thesis,... the antepenult, if the following syllable is short, in arsis: J. Seager, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 20.

[Properly a fem. adj., ='antepenultimate', with *syllaba*, ='syllable', understood.]

antepast: Eng. fr. It. See **antipasto.**

anteport(a), *sb.*: It. *antiporta*.

1. a hanging before a door.

1625 The *Anteportaes* were of cloth of Gold of *Bursia*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1583.

2. an outer door or gate.

1644 Between the five large ante-ports are columns of enormous height: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872).

anterior (˙ ‖ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *anterior*, *comparative adj.* fr. *ante*, ='before', or fr. Fr. *antérieur*.

1. before, in front of, in reference to position or motion.

1541 From the anteryour parte commeth .vii. payre of sinewes sensytyfes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. E ii *v°*. **1578** the *Anterior* corner admitting y^e^ first *Processe* of the *Cubitte*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 3 *v°*. — the anteriour part of the inferiour iawe: *ib.*, Bk. IV. fol. 48 *v°*. **1627** So it is manifest; That where the Anteriour Body gineth way, as fast as the Posteriour commeth on, it maketh no *Noise*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 115.

2. before, of time; prior, earlier; sometimes with the prep. *to*.

1728 And thus it doth appear, that the first Dunciad was the first Epic poem, written by Homer himself, and anterior even to the Iliad or Odyssey: M. SCRIBLERUS, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. xl. (1757). **1882** Melchizedek, the kingly Priest of Peace, anterior and superior to Aaron: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 348.

Anteros: Gk. *Ἀντέρως*: a deity supposed by ancient Greeks to avenge slighted love, or a deity that resisted the power of love; see **Eros**. In Plato, *ἀντέρως*, ='returned love', 'love for love'.

1600 What! feather'd Cupid masqued, | And masked like Anteros? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Revs.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 103/2 (1860). **1817** He [Iamblicus] who from out their fountain dwellings raised | Eros and Anteros, at Gadara: BYRON, *Manfred*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 33 (1832).

antesignānus, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standard (*ante signum*) and defended it; hence in Eng. Lit. *metaph.* a champion, a **precursor** (*q. v.*). Anglicised as *antesignan(e)*.

1602 so as what to make of him for my part I know not, vnlesse an *Antesignane* or immediate forerunner of *Antichrist*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 325. — being like antesignanes of some horrible monster to be brought foorth very shortly after: *ib.*, p. 17. **1611** *Nicolaus Serrarius* the Antesignanus of all the Jesuiticall familie used me more kindly and familiarlie: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 438 (1776). **1657** the most wise *Hermes* and most pious Phylosopher of reverend antiquity the Antesignan of Naturali Phylosophers: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 214.

anthēlion, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *ἀνθήλιον*, fr. Gk. *ἀντήλιος*, *adj.*, ='opposite the sun': a halo surrounding the shadow of an observer cast by the sun on cloud or mist, generally seen in alpine or arctic regions.

1670 The Anthelion, observed by M. Hevelius Sept. 6, 1661, in which there were two coloured Arches of a circle: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. V. p. 1072. [N. E. D.] **1760** Soon after a very distinguishable *Mock-Sun*, opposite to the true one, which I take to have been an *Anthelion*, appeared: *ib.*, Vol. LII. p. 94. — Instances of *Anthelia* are extremely rare: *ib.*, p. 96. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1853** tangent circles, parhelia, anthelia, and paraselenæ, came to us in rapidly-varying succession: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. XXXV. p. 312.

anthēra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνθηρά*:—a compound medicine made from flowers, used for ulcers of the mouth.

1. the internal organs of sundry flowers, such as roses, crocuses, used as drugs.

1526 *Grete Herball.* **1543** Anthera is the yelowe in the myddest of a rose, and it is colde and drye in the fyrst degree wyth stipticitie: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvi *v°*/1.

2. (pl. *antheræ*) an apex of the stamen of a flower, one of the vessels containing pollen. Anglicised as *anther*.

1706 *Anthera*, the yellow seeds in the middle of a Rose...Among Herbalists *Antheræ* are taken for those little knobs that grow on the top of the *Stamina* of Flowers, and are oftner call'd *Apices*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** *Anthera* in pharmacy, a term used by some authors for the yellow, or ruddy globules in the middle of certain flowers, as of lilies, saffron, etc. Some confine the *Anthera* to the yellowish globules in the middle of roses...Others apply the name *Antheræ* to those little tufts or knobs which grow on the tops of the stamina of flowers; more usually called apices: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1819** I found the two anthera fastened to it, without filaments, and between them laid the style, the stigma having a small hook at the back to fasten it between the two anthera: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 444. **1830** The genuine antheræ, which he [Jacquin] calls antheriferous sacs: LINDLEY, *Nat. Syst. Bot.*, p. 212.

Anthony. See **Saint Anthony.**

anthos, *sb.*: Gk. *ἄνθος*, ='flower': old name of rosemary.

1543 of y^e^ iuce of anthos: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxvii *v°*/2. — wormewoode, anthos, mugwoorte, calamynt .ana. m̄ .i.: *ib.*, fol. cclxix *v°*/1. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

anthrax, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄνθραξ*, ='coal', 'carbuncle': carbuncle; also splenic fever in sheep and cattle and the carbuncular disease caught by mankind from animals so affected.

1398 enoynte therwyth the sore place/For yf the Tryacle be pressed. and it be a very Antrax. the Tryacle shall draw oute the matere that is drye and venemous: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. lix. sig. r vii *v°*/1. **1527** defendeth a body from Antrax/that be the great yll fauoured blaynes of the pestylence: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. ccxxvi. sig. P iv *r°*/1. **1543** whyche ye shall stampe together and incorporate them and laye them vpon the carbuncle or anthrax: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxii *r°*/1. **1563** What is *Anthrax?*...That same which we cal *Carbunculus* and is an vlcerous tumor: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 23 *v°*.

anthrōpomorphōsis, *sb.*: badly coined fr. Late Gk. *ἀνθρωπομορφόειν*, ='to represent in man's shape': description in terms applicable to mankind, personification in human shape or character. If such a word were wanted, it should be *anthropomorphosia*, *-sy*, but the earlier *anthropomorphism* suffices.

anthrōpopath(e)ia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια*, ='humanity': ascription (to deity) of the feelings (*πάθη*) of man (*ἄνθρωπος*). Anglicised in 17 c. as *anthropopathie*.

1578 He bringeth in God speaking after the manner of men, by a figure called *Anthropopathia*: TIMME, *Calvin on Gen.*, 176. [N. E. D.] **1680** But I rather think it is an *anthropopathea*, or usual figure in speech by which the Spirit of God stoops to the imbecility of our understandings: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 493 (1799). **1684** A smell is here attributed to God by an *Ανθρωποπαθεια*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 542 (1865).

***anthrōpophagi**, *sb. pl.* (*sing.* **anthrōpophagus**): Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνθρωπόφαγοι*: man-eaters, cannibals. Anglicised as *anthropophagy*, *anthropophague*.

1552 Histories make mention of a people called anthropophagi, men-eaters: B. GILPIN, *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* [T.] **1555** In this Iland also are people called *Anthropophagi*, which are wont to eate mens fleshe: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 23 (Arber, 1885). **1584** Then are they kin to the *Anthropophagi* and *Canibals*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 33. **1600** the inhabitants...being for the most part *Anthropophagi*, or men eaters: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 19. **1602** was a crueller death then to haue beene torne in peeces and eaten vp aliue amongst *Anthropophagies*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 339. — *The very Canibals and Anthropophagies*: *ib.*, p. 83. **1604** And of the Canibals that each others eate, | The *Antropophague* [? for *-gie*], and men whose heads | Grew beneath their shoulders: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3, 144 (1623). **1621** to devour houses and towns, or as those anthropophagi, to eat one another: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 53 (1827). **1625** B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, iii. 1, p. 42 (1631). **1642** Nay further, we are what we all abhor, *Anthropophagi* and Cannibals: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § XXXVII. Wks., Vol. II. p. 379 (1852). **1665** *Icthyophagi*...more properly [called] *Anthropophagi*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 17 (1677). **1665** an *Anthropophagus* or *Indian* Man-eater: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Ee 4 *v°*. **1673** *Giants* and *Anthropophagi*: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, Ded., Wks., Vol. I. p. 515 (1701). **1674** the danger of associating with these Anthropo-phagi or Man-Eaters [*Bully-Rooks*]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 9. **1829** Would he not suppose that the General Government was some foreign myriad, of the family of the Anthropophagi, with a Napoleon at their head: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. V. p. 289/1.

Antiano: It. See **Anziano.**

antibacchīus, *sb.*: Late Lat. for Gk. *ὑποβάκχειος* or *παλιμβάκχειος*: a reversed **bacchius** (*q. v.*), a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables followed or preceded by a short syllable, as *archdeacon*, *reform-league*.

1589 the *molossus* spends all three parts of his race slowly and egally. *Bacchius* his first swiftly, and two last parts slowly. The *tribrachus* all his three parts swiftly: the *antibacchius* his two first partes slowly, his last and third swiftly: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. iii. p. 83 (1869). **1855** The three Paeonic feet are, the Creticus ⏑ ‖ ⏑, the Bacchius ⏑ ⏑ ‖, and the Antibacchius ‖ ⏑ ⏑: L. SCHMITZ, Tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Grammar*, p. 552 (4th Ed.).

[The prefix *anti-* is for Gk. *ἀντι-*, ='against', 'counter', 'opposite to', 'opposed to'. In Eng. compounds, *anti-* means 'opposed to', with the idea of 'opposing personator of', as in **antichrist** (*q. v.*), or 'pretending rival of', as in *antipope*, *anti-Cæsar*; 'the opposite to' as in **anticlimax**, *anti-wit*; 'placed opposite to', as in *antichorus*; 'in contrast with', as in *antimasque*; more usually, 'opposed to', forming attributive compounds or compounds with various formative endings, as *anti-slavery*, *anti-Semitic*, *anti-tobacconist*, *anti-supernaturalism*. All compounds with *anti-* of English origin except *antipope* are later than 1600. The earlier *antibacchius*, *-Christ*, *-chthon(es)*, *-dote*, *-metabole*, *-nomy*, *-pape*, *-peristasis*, *-phon*, *-phony*, *-phrasis*, *-podes*, *-rrhinum*, *-spase*, *-strophe*, *-thesis*, *-theton*, are of Lat., Gk., or Fr. origin. In words borrowed fr. It., *anti-* may be fr. Lat. **ante** (*q. v.*).]

antic (ˌ ˉ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *antico*,='antique', used in the sense of It. *grottesca*,='grotesque work'.

I. *adj.*: 1. (of works of art and architecture), in fantastic style, grotesque.

1548 At the nether ende were two broade arches upon thre antike pillers all of gold: HALL, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 18. [Trench] **1579** the anticke and excellent workmanship of them [plate]: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 924 (1612). **1602** he could not then haue any colour to set out bookes, or anticke shewes...or to blaze it abroad in all nations: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 151. bef. **1658** As Temples use to have their Porches wrought | With *Sphynxes*, Creatures of an Antick draught: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 48 (1687). **1832** The antic and spiry pinnacles closed the strait: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXXII. p. 983.

I. *adj.*: 2. (*generally*), fantastic, absurd, grotesque, distorted.

1579 tumblers, anticke dancers, iuglers: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 920 (1612). **1591** Thou antic death, which laugh'st us here to scorn: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7, 18. **1610** They fell sodainely into an antique dance, full of gesture: B. JONSON, *Masque of Oberon*, Wks., p. 980 (1616). **1632** Pomp, and Feast, and Revelry, | With Mask and antique Pageantry: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 128. **1678** We make our selves fools to disport our selves, | And vary a thousand antick ugly shapes: SHADWELL, *Timon*, ii. p. 27. **1682** our antic sights and pageantry | Which English idiots run in crowds to see: DRYDEN, *Medal*, i.

II. *sb.*: 1. fantastic tracery or sculpture, a fantastic figure or face.

1537 An antick deaurate with letters argentine: W. HOLME, *Fall Reb.*, 40. **1567** Antiques or gargailles are deuised by Painters: T. WILSON, *Art of Log.*, fol. 74 *ro*. **1583** with birds, beastes, and Antiques purtraied all ouer in sumptuous sorte: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 29 *vo*. **1598** deuised to imbosse them outwardes with mens heades much greater then the life; and other strange *antickes*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 110. **1625** Satyres, Baboones, Wilde-Men, Antiques, Beasts, Sprites: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871).

II. *sb.*: 2. odd, ridiculous postures, gestures, tricks.

1529 In sothe it maketh me to laugh, to see y^e^ mery Antiques of M. More: FOXE, in *Supplic.*, Introd., 9 (1871). [N. E. D.] **1602** so readie a double diligent to send abroad his fribooters and flying out censures and inhibitions against other words and writings, in discouering these Antikes in their right colours: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 100.

II. *sb.*: 3. a grotesque pageant, theatrical display, or dance.

1545 As it were menne that shoulde daunce antiques: R. ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 147 (1868). **1589** this Anticke of Groomes: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 163. **1602** then imagine that you see so many puppets dancing the anticke, with sundry ptishes, face-makings: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 16. **1616–7** The queen's musicians...made her a kind of masque, or antic, at Somerset House: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 460 (1848).

II. *sb.*: 4. an actor of a grotesque part, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

1564 Thou wearest me...sometime lyke a Royster, sometime like a Souldiour, sometime lyke an Antique: *Cap*, in Thynne's *Animadv.*, App., 130. [N. E. D.] **1608** *Cup.* Well done *Antiques*: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 938 (1616). **1671** Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimics: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1325.

[*Antic* became confused with *antique*, but in the above senses is a distinct word. The grotesque style in art was ascribed to the remains of antique art in Italy.]

anti-Cæsar. See **Caesar**.

anticaglia, *sb.*: It.: an antique, an object of antique art.

anticamera, *sb.*: It.: ante-chamber. See **camera**.

1625 *Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera*, and *Recamera*, ioyning to it: BACON, *Ess.*, lv. p. 552 (1871). bef. **1670** the Great Seal, and the Keeper of it, waited two Hours in the Anti-Camera, and was sent Home without the Civility of Admission: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 211, p. 205 (1693).

Antichrist: Eng. fr. Eccl. Gk. 'Αντίχριστος: the title of the antagonist of Christ expected in the primitive times of the Church to appear as an incarnation of evil, and often alluded to in all subsequent ages, some having designated the Papacy as Antichrist. Also, an opponent of Christ.

bef. **1300** Nu sal yee her, i wil you rede, Hu þat anticrist [*v. l.* antecrist] sal bredc. *Cursor Mundi*, 24906. bef. **1400** My litle sones, the laste our is | and as ȝe han herd, that antecrist cometh, now many antecristis ben maad: Wycliffite *Bible*, 1 John, ii. 18. — This is antecrist, that denyeth the fadir, and the sone: *ib.*, 22. — For many disseyueris wenten out in to the world, which knoulechen not that Jhesu Crist hath come in fleisch: this is a disseyuere and antecrist: — 2 John 7. **1611** yee haue heard that Antichrist shall come, euen now are there many Antichrists: *Bible*, 1 John, ii. 18.

Antichthon, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀντίχθων* (*adj.*, sc. *γῆ*): a counter-Earth, supposed by the Pythagoreans to be situated on the opposite side of the sun.

1684 See **antichthones**. i]. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1843** they asserted that there was an *antichthon* or counter-earth, on the other side of the sun, invisible to us: J. S. MILL, *System of Log.*, Vol. ii p. 564 (1856).

antichthones, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *ἀντίχθονες*.

1. the supposed inhabitants of the Pythagorean **Antichthon**.

1684 this Opposite Earth being call'd by them *Antichthon*, and its Inhabitants *Antichthones*: T. BURNET, *Theor. Earth*, Bk. ii. p. 255.

2. inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere; more strictly **antipodes** (*q. v.*).

1554 They haue lyke tymes of the yere, but yet not at one time our *Antichthones* doth dwell in the one, and we in the other: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D iv *ro*. **1575** We are the lesse moued to wounder at the *Antipodes* or *Antichthones*: J. TURLERUS, *Traveiler*, p. 33. **1665** such as be to us *Periœci* be *Antœci* to our *Antichthones*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). **1684** fixt their...*Antichthones* beyond the Ocean: T. BURNET, *Theor. Earth*, Bk. ii. p. 257.

anticipator (ˉ ˌ ˉ ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who anticipates; also written *anticipater*.

1598 *Preuentore*, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator: FLORIO. **1837** His predecessors had been in his phrase, not interpreters, but anticipators of nature: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 411 (1877).

[From Eng. *anticipate*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *anticipāre*,='to anticipate'.]

***anticlimax** (ˌ ˉ ‖ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *ἀντι-* (see **anti-bacchius**), and **climax** (*q. v.*): *Rhet.*: the reverse of a climax, an instance of **bathos**, a descent from the fine or lofty in language to a mean or commonplace ending of a period, as in quot. fr. Pope; also *metaph.*, any descent contrasted with previous elevation.

1710 This is called by some an *anti-climax*, an instance of which we have in the tenth page: ADDISON, *Whig-Exam.*, No. 2, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 380 (1856). **1727** the ANTI-CLIMAX, where the second line drops quite short of the first... *And thou Dalhoussy the great God of War*, | *Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Mar*: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 197 (1757).

antico-moderno, *phr.*: It.: modern-antique: signifying modern imitation of antique art or architecture.

1670 It is indeed a cheerful piece of Gothic building, or rather *antico moderno*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 54 (1872). **1748** the works of his [Pope Leo X.] time, both in marble and bronze, are now called *Antico-Moderno*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. i. No. 122, p. 272 (1774).

Anticyra: Gk. 'Αντικύρα: name of two coast towns in Ancient Greece, one in Phocis, the other in Thessaly, both celebrated for hellebore, which was supposed to benefit the insane. Hence Horace's *Naviget Anticyram*, *Sat.*, II. 3, 166, 'let him take a voyage to Anticyra', *i.e.* 'he is mad'.

1621 Can all the hellebore in the Anticyræ cure these men? No, sure, *an acre of hellebore will not do it*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 56 (1827). **1626** This foole shoulde have been sent to *Anticyra* | (The Ile of Ellebore): B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. ii.), p. 138 (1640). **1646** if, like *Zeno*, he shall walk about, and yet deny there is any motion in Nature, surely that man was constituted for *Anticyra*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. i. ch. v. p. 13 (1686). **1657** for whose rage also and *Cyclopean* fury there is no other reason why it should be sent to the Isle *Anticyra*, but...their ignorance: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 14.

***antidote** (ˌ ˉ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *antidote*, or directly fr. Lat. **antidotum**, pl. **antidota**. The Lat. forms were frequent in 16, 17 cc. Often with *against*, *for*, *to*.

1. a counter-poison, a medicine given to counteract the effect of poison or disease.

1541 the summe of .xvij. Antydotes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. S i *ro*. **1563** the pryncipall of all Antidotes or counterpoysons is Mithridate and Triacle: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. ii. fol. 27 *ro*. **1563** giue the pacient some antidotum or Alexipharmacum, agaynste venome bothe inwardly and outwardly: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 8 *vo*. **1580** stronge poyson *Antidotum* being but chafed in the hand, pearceth at the last the hart, so love: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 271 (1868). **1580** It is the true Antidote against corsiue venome: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 131 *ro*. **1596** That where they bite it booteth not to weene | With salve, or antidote, or other mene: SPENS., *F. Q.*, vi. vi. 9. **1598** it [tobacco] makes an antidote: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1616). **1601** those Antidots which are given against poyson: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. ii. p. 56. **1619** the flesh of the biting Viper...can yeeld no Antidote: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxiv. p. 320. **1627** But then againe, they may haue some *Antidotes* to saue themselues: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 916. **1646** the Work is to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their antidotes: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 24 (1686). bef. **1670** confected an Antidote for every Poyson: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 205, p. 199 (1693).

2. *metaph.* a preservative against the influence of anything evil, a remedy for evil.

1515 Some say...that to find the antidotum for this disease is impossible: In Froude's *Hist. Eng.*, ii. viii. 241. [N. E. D.] **1580** Expecting my Letter... eyther as *Antidotum*, or as *Aconitum*: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 356 (1868). **1589** the eschewing of idlenesse an *Antidote* against fancie: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 34 (1880). **1606** And with some sweet oblivious antidote |

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff | Which weighs upon the heart: SHAKS., *Macb.*, v. 3, 43. **1623** requisite Antidotes against idleness to rouse vp industry: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 632 (1884). bef. **1658** I would not quote | The Name of *Scot* without an Antidote: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 37 (1687). **1675** There is no Antidote strong enough to repel the thought of future Judgment: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. i. § 2, p. 6. **1712** an Account of several Elixirs and Antidotes in your third Volume: *Spectator*, No. 548, Nov. 28, p. 779/1 (Morley). **1863** Antidote to the universal mania: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 229.

[French *antidote*, fr. Lat. *antidotum*, fr. Gk. *ἀντίδοτον*, ='remedy', neut. of adj. *ἀντίδοτος*, ='given against'.]

antigropelos (ˌæ ⌣ ˌæ ⌣ ⌣), *sb. pl.*: coined by or for a tradesman: water-proof leggings.

1848 The edge of a great fox-cover...some forty red coats and some four black...the surgeon of the Union in mackintosh and antigropelos: C. KINGSLEY, *Yeast*, ch. i. [Davies] **1876** Her brother had on his antigropelos, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, ch. vii. [*ib.*]

anti-Kesar. See **Caesar.**

***antimacassar**, *sb.*: coined: a covering laid on chair-backs, sofas, &c.; named from the protection afforded against (*anti-*) **Macassar** (*q. v.*), a representative kind of hair-oil.

1854 Ethel makes for her uncle purses, guard-chains, anti-macassars, and the like beautiful and useful articles: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 222 (1879). **1864** laid her gently down in the state arm-chair, with its elaborately worked anti-macassar: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 99. **1879** a young maid is all the better for learning some robuster virtues than maidenliness and not to move the antimacassars: J. H. EWING, *Jackanapes*, ch. iii. p. 19 (1884).

antimasque (ˌæ ⌣ ˌæ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *anti-* (see **antibacchius**), and **masque** (*q. v.*): a foil or false masque directly opposed to the principal masque, a grotesque interlude in a masque.

1612 They meete and contend: then Mercurie, for his part brings forth an *anti-masque* all of spirits or divine natures: *Masque of the Inner Temple.* [Nares] **1615** The Antimasque, and their dance, two drummes, trumpets, and a confusion of martiall musique: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 1011 (1616). **1622** *The first Antimasque for the* SCENE: *ib.*, p. 81, Wks., Vol. II. (1640). — may be admitted, if not for a Masque, for an *Antickmask*: *ib.*, p. 84. **1623** *They all daunce but* Fame, *and make the first Antimasque*: *ib.*, p. 96. **1625** Let *Antimasques* not be long: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871).

antimasquerade (ˌæ ⌣ ˌæ ⌣ ˌæ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *anti-* (see **antibacchius**), and **masquerade** (*q. v.*): antimasque.

1679 She order'd th' *Antimasquerade*, | (For his Reception) *aforesaid*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 178.

***antimōnium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. (? fr. Arab.): *Alch.* and *Med.*: gray antimony, trisulphide (sulphuret) of antimony, or black antimony (which is gray antimony calcined and powdered), the latter being sometimes called *burnt antimonium*, or **stibium** (*q. v.*), and is the same as **alcohol** I. The antimony of Mod. Chemistry, at first called regulus of antimony, is an elementary metallic substance classed with nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, &c. Anglicised in 15 c. as *antimony*.

1543 of Antymonium burned, of burned leade .ana.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CXXVI *r°*/2. — of antimonium brought to poudre: *ib.*, fol. CVII *v°*/1. **1558** gold foile...well fined with Antimonium: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 7 *r°*. **1569** of *Antimonie*: R. ANDROSE, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 24. **1598** Antimonie a Minerall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 442. **1601** Antimonie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 473. — antimonium: *ib.*, Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 366.

Antinous, a beautiful Bithynian youth of the Emperor Hadrian's court, the subject of many antique Roman portrait sculptures.

1816 this Antinous...has been likewise called Hercules imberbis: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 213. **1870** Am I an Antinous, to be loved as soon as seen? R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, i. 273.

antipape, *sb.*: Fr.: one called pope in opposition to the true pope, *esp.* a pope of Avignon during the great schism of the West. Anglicised as *antipope*, see last quot. fr. W. Watson, 1602.

1579 Interruption...by meanes of...Schismes and Antipapes: FULKE, *Conf. Sanders*, 570. [N. E. D.] **1602** sometimes with most infest warres, yea cruell deathes of the vanquished Antipapes, and perturbers of the Churches peace...set vp an Antipape, golden calfe, or Archpriest: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 200. — noted for an Antipope at least: *ib.*, p. 181.

antipasto, *sb.*: It.: a whet to the appetite before a meal, the **hors-d'œuvre** (*q. v.*) of modern menus; also *metaph.* a foretaste. Latinised and Anglicised as *antepast*, *antipast*.

1590 The first messe, or antepast as they call it...is some fine meate to urge them to have an appetite: *Eng. Rom. Life*, in *Harl. Misc.*, II. 182 (Malh.). [N. E. D.] **1621** An office is but an Antipast—it gets them an appetite to another office: DONNE, *Serm.*, lxx. 713. **1625** He vseth no salt at his Table, neither hath he any Antipasto: but immediately fals aboord the flesh: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1599.

antiperistasis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντιπερίστασις*, ='opposition *or* reaction of surrounding parts': the influence of circumstances in exciting opposition to or reaction against their effect, opposition to any surrounding force or influence, force of contrast. Sometimes in the phr. *per antiperistasin*, ='by an antiperistasis'.

1597 That which is in the middest being furthest distant in place from these two Regions of heate are most distant in nature, that is, coldest, whiche is that they tearme colde or hot, *per antiperistasin*, that is inuironing you by contraries: BACON, *Coulers of good & euill*, p. 148 (1871). **1598** the antiperistasis or repugnancie: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. IV. p. 160. **1600** CYNTHIAS presence...casteth such an *antiperistasis* about the place, that no heate of thine [Cupid's] will tarry with the patient: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 10, Wks., p. 261 (1616). **1601** which for being a persecuted Cleargie should be the more unite as *per antiperistesin*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 14. **1602** you shall see...sufficient matter in confutation of things in the Antiperistasis to the first part of *Parsons Doleman*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 30. **1603** 'Tis (doubt-less) this *Antiperistasis* | (Bear with the word: I hold it not amiss | T' adopt somtimes such strangers for our vse, | When Reason and necessity induce: | As namely, where our natiue Phrase doth want | A Word so force-full and significant) | Which makes the Fire seem to our sense and reason | Hotter in Winter than in Sommer season: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 38 (1608). **1603** EUDOXUS saith, that the priests of *Aegypt* assigne the cause hereof to the great raines and the *Antiperistasis* or contrarie occurse of seasons: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 833. **1619** like a little water sprinkled on a greater Fire, or a violent Winde on a vehement Flame (with I know not what *Antiperistasis*) rather vnite the forces, & make it burne more violently inward: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxi. p. 605. **1628** the naturall and genuine heate is by an Antiperistesis fortified: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § i. p. 3. **1640** In this chill plight...Yet by an Antiperistasis My inward heat more kindled is: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 315 (1647). **1642** per antiperistasin: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 17 (1869). **1657** Let your zeal (by a holy antiperistasis) then flame out and break out through all impediments: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, &c., Vol. IV. p. 553/1 (1868). **1673** the reason whereof they assigned to be an *Antiperistasis*, satisfying themselves with that, and seeking no further: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 367. **1684** water poured on lime sets it on fire by an *antiperistasis*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 195 (1864). **1709** perhaps inflam'd by his Coldness, the Antiperistasis had really warm'd her: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 116 (2nd Ed.). **1837** he tells us, that in physics the energy with which a principle acts is often increased by the antiperistasis of its opposite: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 414 (1877).

antiphonal (ˌæ ⌣ ˌæ ⌣), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *antiphonal*, adj.

I. *sb.*: an anthem-book, a book of antiphons.

1537 Item a wretyn masbooke and iiij antiphenals: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 127 (1882). **16..** to bring and deliver unto you all antiphonals, missals, grayles, processionals: BURNET, *Hist. Reformed Records*, Pt. II. Bk. i. 47. [C. E. D.]

2. *adj.*: like antiphons, characterised by the alternate performance of two bodies of singers, responsive in sound; also *metaph.*

1719 Antiphonal singing was first brought into the Church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the Eastern churches: BINGHAM, *Chr. Antiq.*, Vol. v. p. 13 (1855). [C. E. D.]

antiphrasis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντίφρασις*, ='the designation of evil things by words of good import', *lit.* 'expression by the contrary': *Rhet.*: the use of words in the opposite sense to that which they properly bear.

1533 The fygure of ironye or antiphrasis: MORE, *Debell. Salem*, v. Wks., 939/1 (1557). [N. E. D.] **1567** y^e^ figure *Antiphrasis*, which is when a word hath a contrary signification: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 91 *r°*. **1584** the figure *Antiphrasis*, when a word imporleth a contrarie meaning to that which it commonlie hath: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. vii. p. 371. **1596** For howsoeuer in their commonwealth, which they deliniate according to the guiltines of their owne feeling & gouernment, or their *Philopater*, which name they giue themselues by a figure called *Antiphrasis*: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 80. **1628** Those little Birds, which by an Antiphrasis, are called Oxen: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § iv. p. 62. **1662** And, as it proved now to the defeated Israelites, by *antiphrasis*, as Mare Pacificum, which is out of measure troublesome and dangerous: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. 1 Sam.*, iv. 1, Vol. I. p. 420/1 (1867). — And blessed God, for cursed, by an euphemismus or antiphrasis: — *Com. Job*, i. 5, Vol. II. p. 157/1. **1693** they are that in truth, which the world in Favour and Fashion (or rather by an *Antiphrasis*) is pleased to call them: SOUTH, *Sermons*, p. 47.

***antipodēs**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντίποδες*, pl. of *ἀντίπους*, *adj.*, ='with the feet opposite'. The *sing.* **antipod(e)** (ˌæ ⌣ ˌæ) is Eng. fr. Lat. *pl.*; **antipos** is fr. *ἀντίπους* and should be *antipus*.

I. those who are on opposite sides of the earth; also with suppression of the reciprocity, those who are on the opposite side of the earth to ourselves. The Classical usage.

1398 And fables telle y^t^ there be yonde ben the Antipodes. men y^t^ haue theyr fete ayenst our fete as Ysidre sayth: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XV. lii. **1555** Spayne hath deserued greate prayse in these owre daayes, in that it hath made knowen unto us soo many thowsandes of *Antipodes*, which leye hyd before 'and unknowen to owre forefathers: R. EDEN, Tr. *Anglerius' Decades*, I. 10, fol. 49 *r°*. — the Spanyardes are Antipodes to the Indians, and the Indians in lyke maner to the Spanyardes: — *Newe India*, p. 10 (Arber, 1885). **1594** Yet with

his [*i.e.* the Sun's] light th' *Antipodes* be blest: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 2nd Decad., No. 3 (1818). **1596** We should hold day with the Antipodes, | If you would walke in absence of the sunne: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 1, 127. **1600** when the Sunne setteth to them vnder the Equinoctiall, it goeth very deepe and lowe vnder their Horizon, almost euen to their *Antipodes*, whereby their twilights are very short: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 50. **1601** It hath beene... thought...that Taprobane was a second world, in such sort as many have taken it to be the place of the Antipodes, and called it, The Antichthones world: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 129. **1602** *amongst the* Indians, Antipodies, *and new found world*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 4 *r°*. **1603** affirme not they that there be antipodes dwelling opposit one unto another, and those sticking as it were to the sides of the earth with their heeles upward & their heads downward all arse verse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 164. **1621** extend his fame to our Antipodes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 14, Vol. I. p. 181 (1827). **1630** When *Phœbus* messenger the Cocke did crow, | Each morne when from his Antipods he rose: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ccc 3 *v°*/1. bef. **1658** The *Antipodes* wear their Shoes on their Heads: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, iii. p. 70 (1687). **1658** To keep our eyes open longer, were but to act our *Antipodes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 52 (1686). **1665** The *Antipodes* are such as be feet to feet, a precise straight line passing thorow the Center from one side to another: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

1 *a. metaph.* opposite in some particular which suggests the geographical sense, such as 'treading opposite', 'turning night into day'.

1605 He will neuer be one of the Antipodes, to tread opposite to the present world: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, I. 9. [N. E. D.] **1642** Christians were forced to be Antipodes to other men, so that when it was night with others, it was day with them: FULLER, *Holy & Prof. State*, I. ii. 32. [*ib.*]

2. parts of the earth diametrically opposite to each other, a part of the earth diametrically opposite to another part.

1611 strike it through the center, to the *Antipodes*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 762 (1616). **1640** That is th' *Antipodes* of England. | The people there are contrary to us: R. BROME, *Antip.*, i. 6, sig. C 4 *r°*. **1642** from the remotest parts of the Earth...yea from the very *Antipods*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 33 (1869). **1883** We are starting for the Antipodes: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 249.

3. [sundry extensions of meaning.]

bef. **1658** Or had I *Cacus* trick to make my Rhimes | Their own *Antipodes*, and track the times: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 50 (1687). — There court the *Bittern* and the *Pelican*, | Those *Airy Antipodes* to the Tents of Men: *ib.*, p. 247. **1676** as soon as it has spi'd its Prey, as suppose upon a Table, it will crawl underneath till it arrive to the Antipodes of the Fly, which it discovers by sometimes peeping up: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 43. **1681** the *Salmon-Fishers*...like *Antipodes* in Shoes, | Have shod their *Heads* in their *Canoos*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 103.

4. *metaph.* the exact opposite.

[**1593** Thou art as opposite to euery good, | As the *Antipodes* are vnto vs: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 135.] **1621** Antipodes to Christians, that scoffe at all religion: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 548 (1827). **1630** But from these Antipodes to goodnesse, by their Antithesis to nature, I appeale to my conscience, which is a witnesse to me that can neither accuse or condemne me: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 1 *r°*. **1631** A Zealous Brother...is an antipos to all church government: BRATHWAIT, *Whimzies*, 115. [N. E. D.] **1646** more differing in disposition, affections and interests, being herein right Antipodes one to the other: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 32. bef. **1658** How different be | The Pristine and the Modern Policy? | Have Ages their Antipodes? Yet still | Close in the Propagation of ill: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 247 (1687). bef. **1768** I am half afraid of trusting my Harriot in the hands of a man whose character I too well know to be the antipodes of Harriot's: STERNE, *Letters*, No. CXXIX. Wks., p. 788/1 (1839). **1817** as if it were myself coming out in a work of humour, which would, you know, be the antipodes of all my previous publications: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 350 (1832). **1819** I cannot better describe him than as the antipode to father Ambrogio: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 185 (1820). **1822** In tale or history your Beggar is ever the just antipode to your King: C. LAMB, *Elia*, 1st Ser., p. 149 (1873). **1880** though but few years younger than her husband, she was the antipodes of him in this respect, that she was youth personified, the very type of girlhood: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. I. p. 4.

Variants, *antipods*, *antipodies*.

antīquārium, *sb.*: Lat.: fr. *antīquārius*, adj.,='pertaining to antiquity'; a collection of antiquities, or a place where antiquities are kept.

1881 It is rather an antiquarium containing chiefly statuettes and coins: *Athenæum*, No. 2823, 747. [N. E. D.]

***antique** (*v. II*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *antique*.

I. *adj.*: 1. ancient, belonging to old times, esp. to the Classical ages of Greece and Rome; dating from old times, venerable from age.

1546 and yet noe antique or grave writer once make rehersall of theim: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 107 (1846). **1590** The Antique ruins of the Romanes fall: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. v. 49. — O! goodly usage of those antique tymes, | In which the sword was servaunt vnto right: *ib.*, III. i. 13. **1600** an Antick [*sic*] ... some old counterfeit: R. CAWDREY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 212. bef. **1609** I see their antique pen would have express'd | Even such a beauty as you master now: SHAKS., *Son.*, cvi. 7. **1665** the Antick *Romans*, who...hated Digamy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1677).

I. *adj.*: 2. old-fashioned, archaic, antiquated, out of date, stale.

1549 dooeth it shew such an antike maiestee: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 24 *r°*. **1600** O good old man, how well in thee appears | The constant service of the antique world: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, ii. 3, 57. bef. **1609** And your true rights be term'd a poet's rage | And stretched metre of an antique song: — *Son.*, xvii. 12.

I. *adj.*: 3. in the Classical style of Ancient Greece and Rome; hence, *the antique*='the Classical style'.

1644 The design is mixed, partly antique, partly modern: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 1. a person of ancient times. *Obs.*

II. *sb.*: 2. a work or relic of ancient art.

1530 If this antique were closed in golde, it were a goodly thynge: PALSGR., fol. CXC *v°*/2. **1650** He led us into a stately chamber furnished...with... antiques in brass: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1872). **1829** The common *antiques* represent the most perfect forms and proportions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 245.

antirrhīnum, -on, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντίρρῑνον*,='snap-dragon',-*lit.* 'with a counterfeit snout' (*ῥίς*, stem *ῥιν-*): name of a genus of plants including the Snap-dragons and Toad-flaxes, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*; the greater *a.* is popularly 'snap-dragon', the smaller *a.* (*A. Orontium*) is a wild, creeping or trailing plant, popularly called *antirrhinum.*

1548 Antirrhinon is of two sortes, the one is described of Plinie with leaues lyke flax and the other of Dioscorides with the leaues of pimpernel. Plinies antirrhinon maye be called in English calfe snoute. The other maye be called brode calfe snoute: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1551** Antirrhinum is an herbe like vnto pympernel: — *Herb.*, sig. C vi *v°*. **1578** The great Antirrhinon hath straight round stemmes...the great Antirrhinum...The small Antirrhinum: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 179. **1664** Sow *Antirrhinum*; or you may set it: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). **1767** double feverfew, antirrhinums, scarlet-lychnis: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 551 (1803). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

antiscii, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἀντίσκιοι*,='casting shadows opposite ways': folk whose respective shadows fall at the same time in opposite directions. Such folk must be on opposite sides of the ecliptic (Dicts. say 'equator'), and on a Great Circle passing through the point in which the line joining the centres of the earth and the sun cuts the earth's surface. At noon the meridian is such a Great Circle, and so the term *antiscii* has been confined to folk who are on the same meridian.

antiscion, *pl.* **antiscia**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *ἀντίσκιον*, *neut.* of *ἀντίσκιος*, *adj.*,='casting shadow the opposite way': *Astrol.*: title of signs of the Zodiac equidistant on opposite sides from Cancer and Capricorn.

1598 And whether they bee in signes beholding one another, or in signes commanding or obeying, or if one be in the *Antiscia* of the other, or in the *Nouena* or *Dodecatemoria* of the other: G. C., *Math. Phis.* (after F. Wither's Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*), sig. B 2 *r°*. **1647** the Antiscions of the Planets. The Antiscion Signes are those, which are of the same vertue and are equally distant from the first degree of the two Tropick Signes: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. xvi. p. 90.

antistrophē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντιστροφή*,='a counter-turning'.

1. [*orig.* the return movement of a Classical **chorus** (*q. v.*), from left to right, exactly answering in dance-rhythm to the previous turn (from the front across the orchestra) called **strophe** (*q. v.*).] A portion of a metrical composition exactly corresponding in rhythm to a former portion called the *strophē*.

1671 *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, or *Epode*...were a kind of Stanza's fram'd only for the Musick then usd with the Chorus that sung: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, Introd. **1757** [Gray, in his Pindarics] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 97 (1857). **1840** The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on the fine qualities of the departing Lady, like the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* of a Greek play: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 161 (1865). **1887** It is a pity to carry to such extremes a protest against the unsound presumption that strophe and antistrophe should correspond by syllables and quantities: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

2. a reversed position or relation.

1605 The latter branch...hath the same relation or antistrophe that the former hath: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, II. ix. § 3. [N. E. D.] **1611** *Antistrophe*, An Antistrophe; or alternall conversion of two things, which bee somewhat alike: COTGR.

3. *Rhet.* the figure of retort, **antistrophon.**

1625 The renewing of the Contract is a flat Antistrophe, and may truly be retorted upon the French: Tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.*, I. 99 (1688). [N. E. D.]

4. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* inversion of the relations of words.

1738 *Antistrophe* is a figure in grammar, whereby two terms or things, mutually dependent one on the other, are reciprocally converted. As if one should say, the master of the servant, and the servants of the master: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

5. *Rhet.* the ending of several consecutive clauses with the same word.

1589 *Antistrophe*, or the Counter turne...two little ditties which our selues in our yonger yeares played vpon the *Antistrophe*, for so is the figures name in Greeke: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 208 (1869). **1696** *Antistrophe*, *gr.* a Rhetorical Figure, namely, when several Members of a Sentence end all with the same word: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

antistrophon, *sb.*: Gk. neut. of *adj.* *ἀντίστροφος*, = 'turned the opposite way': *Rhet.*: a retort, an argument of an opponent turned against him.

1611 But for the point wherein you touch vs...it is Antistrophon, and turneth a great deale better vpon you: SPEED, *Hist. Gt. Brit.*, IX. xxiv. 55. [N. E. D.] **1642** I turne his Antistrophon upon his owne head: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., 267 (1851). [*ib.*]

***antithesis**, *pl.* **antithesēs**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀντίθεσις*.

1. *abstract.* the setting of one idea or expression against another so as to exhibit their opposition or dissimilarity.

1535 those antithesis and puttyng one contrary agenst another: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 17 (1883). **1603** the reversing of an objection by way of *Antithesis* may be placed, and carieth with it a good grace: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 305. **1668** When he Writes the serious way, the highest flight of his fancy is some miserable *Antithesis*, or seeming Contradiction: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1701). **1755** his speech was set, and full of antithesis: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 484 (1857).

1 *a.* *metaph.* an opposition or contrariety, a contradistinction.

1603 in pursuing and prosecuting this Antithesis [= a statement of difference]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 83. **1603** *Th'* Antithesis *of Blest and Cursed States*, | *Subiect to Good and Euill Magistrates*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 331 (1608). **1630** But from these Antipodes to goodnesse, by their Antithesis to nature, I appeale to my conscience, which is a witnesse to me that can neither accuse or condemne me: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 1 *r°*. **1654** the greatest *Antithesis* Nature, or Poetry ever found out: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 238. **1680** Here God is called the Father of Spirits, or of souls, and that in an emphatical *antithesis*, or contradistinction to our natural fathers who are called the fathers of our flesh, or bodies only: J. FLAVEL, *Soul of Man*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 515 (1799).

2. *concrete.* a clause or sentence set against another which precedes.

2 *a.* an instance of **antithesis** 1.

1635 Whence comes that elegant Antithesis in the Scripture, *Bee not drunke*, &c.: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 239. **1751** Tropes, figures, antitheses, epigrams: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 45, p. 193 (1774). **1755** but those antetheses [*sic*] were full of argument: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 484 (1857).

2 *b.* a counter-thesis (see **thesis**), a proposition stated in opposition to another proposition.

2 *c.* *metaph.* that which is opposite, contrary, contrasted; *catachrest.* a conjunction of contraries.

1678 *Moreover* Xenophanes *looking upon the Deity, as the Cause of All things and above All things, placed it above Motion and Rest, and all those Antitheses of Inferiour Beings*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 389. **1709** the *Antitheses* of lonely *dark* and *mournful* Nights! MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 241 (2nd Ed.). bef. **1739** Now high, now low, now master up, now miss, | And he himself one vile Antithesis: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 325, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 40 (1757). **1813** She is...a vile antithesis of a Methodist and a Tory: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 216 (1832). **1859** He was, as it were, the *antithesis* of my own nature: H. J. PRINCE, *Journal*, p. 273. **1886** The picture is...academical, accomplished, artificial, and ornate. It is the antithesis of real and spontaneous art: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 494/1.

antitheton, *pl.* **antitheta**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀντίθετον*, neut. of *adj.* *ἀντίθετος*, = 'opposed'. Anglicised as *antithet*.

1. **antithesis** 1.

1579 a figure of Rhetoricke called Antitheton: which is, opposition: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 848 (1612). **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 219 (1869).

2. an antithetic statement, an instance of **antithesis** 1; *less correctly*, an instance of **antithesis** 2 *b*.

1603 rhetoricall tropes and figures; to wit, his *antitheta*, consisting of contraries, his *parisa*, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables, his *homoioptata*, precisely observing the like termination: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 988. **1857** Equally true is the popular antithet, that misfortunes never come single: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi. p. 456 (1877).

antoeci, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *ἄντοικοι*, 'with opposed homes' (*οἶκοι*): folk who dwell at the same distance from the equator on opposite sides thereof; in Eng. use, limited to folk who dwell on the same meridian.

1646 the conditions of *Antœci*, *Parœci*, and *Antipodes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. ii. p. 235 (1686). — therefore the trial hereof at a considerable interval, is best performed at the distance of the *Antœci*: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 57. **1665** The *Antœci* are...opposite, but vary neither in Meridian nor æquidistance from the Horizon, respecting either Hemisphere: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

antonomasia, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀντονομασία*: the use of an epithet, appellative, patronymic or descriptive phrase instead of (*ἀντι-*) a proper name (*ὄνομα*); or *vice versa* the use of a representative proper name instead of a title or descriptive phrase; also, loosely, the substitution of another designation for one which is more common and obvious.

1589 *Antonomasia*, or the Surnamer,...as he that would say: not king Philip of Spaine, but the Westerne king: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 192 (1869). **1612** were so great friends, as they were named for excellency & by *Antonomasia*, by al those that knew them, the two friends: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. vi. p. 343. **1672** *Smiting hammers are prepared for the bodies of fools*, for so the Scripture by *Antonomasia* calls the damned: Tr. *J. E. Nieremberg's Temp. & Etern.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 432. **1780** I shall borrow a few lines of this poem, which are mentioned in the Edda among the *Hringaheiti*, and that prove how far these poets went in their Antonomasies: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 201 (2nd Ed.).

antre, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *antre*, fr. Lat. *antrum*: a cave.

1604 Wherein of Antars vast, and Desarts idle, | Rough Quarries, Rocks, Hills, whose heads touch heauen, | It was my hint to speake: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3, 140 (1623).

ānus, *sb.*: Lat.: the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal of animals.

1543 TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ix *v°*/1. **1603** a Fistula in *Ano* [abl.]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 138. **1676** SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 42. **1704** SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, Wks., p. 83/1 (1869). **1741** J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 229.

Anziano, *pl.* **Anziani**, *sb.*: It.: an elder, a magistrate. Anglicised as **Ancient** (*q. v.*).

1549 appointyng .xii. citesins...to gouerne the same [citie of Florence], namyng them *Antiani*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 142 *r°*. **1787** The Executive Power is composed of a Gonfaloniere, and nine Anziani, who together govern the Republic: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 428 (1805).

Aonian, belonging to Aonia (*āon-*) a district of **Boeotia** (*q. v.*) in which Mt. **Helicon** (*q. v.*) sacred to the Muses was situated. Hence *Aonian* = 'poetic', 'of poets', 'of poetry'.

1626 *Aonian band*, The Muses: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1667** That with no middle flight intends to soar | Above th' Aonian mount: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 15. **1742** above | Th' *Aonian* Mount: YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 61 (1773). **1748** And they are sure of bread who swink and moil; | But a fell tribe th' Aonian hive despoil: THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. ii.

***aorta**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀορτή*: since Aristotle's time *ἀορτή* (*aorta*) has been the name of the Great Artery, *i.e.* the undivided portion of the arterial duct which proceeds from the left ventricle of the human heart.

1578 the great *Arterie*, named Aorta: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 25 *r°*. **1621** that great *artery* called *aorta*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 5, Vol. I. p. 26 (1827). **1667** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 25, p. 463. **1691** a large arterial Channel passing from the pulmonary Artery immediately into the *Aorta*, or great Artery: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 307 (1701). **1699** it's Diameter well near equalled that of the *Aorta*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 65. **1787** A double set of *aortæ* and *venæ cavæ* would be as wonderful a deviation from the common course of nature: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1070/1.

aoull, *sb.*: E. Turk. *aul*: a village, a collection of tents or huts.

1884 We entered each *aoull* [village] in the same style, sending goats and sheep flying: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxi. p. 231 (New York). — a place... where there is a very considerable *aoull*: *ib.*, ch. xxv. p. 282. **1884** one or two of the mounted young men are sent from the aul, or collection of tents: H. LANSDELL, *Steppes of Tartary*, in *Leisure Hour*.

Ap, common prefix forming Welsh surnames, meaning 'of', 'son of'. It often loses its vowel as in *Price*, *Pritchard*, *Pugh*.

1654 never troubling themselves to know, whether it were a *younger Brothers*, or *Elders Building*, leaving out the many *Aps* of its *Pedigree*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 410. bef. **1658** It would tire a Welshman to reckon up how many *Aps* 'tis removed from an Annal: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 83 (1687). **1778** Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, and President of the Marches of Wales, in the reign of Henry VIII. sat at one of the Courts on a Welsh cause, and wearied with the quantity of *Aps* in the jury, directed that the panel should assume their last name, or that of their residence: and that Thomas ap Richard ap Howel ap Jevan Vychan should for the future be reduced to the poor dissyllable Mostyn, no doubt to the great mortification of many an antient line: PENNANT, *Tour in Wales*, Vol. I. p. 17 (8° Ed.).

apage, *interj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄπαγε*: away! begone! avaunt! Used in reference to the rebuke to Satan, *Matt.*, iv. 10, *ὕπαγε Σατανᾶ*, *Vulg.*, *vade Satana*.

1647 God's blessing be on that blessed heart that...can entertain all wicked attempts and assaults with this *Apage* of our Saviour: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 34/2 (1868). **1866** There is no *apage Sathanas!* so potent as ridicule: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. III. (Halifax).

[Gk. *ἄπαγε* is strictly 2nd sing. imperat. of *ἀπ-άγειν*, = 'to lead away', 'carry off'.]

apanage (ˊ˘ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apanage, appanage, appennage.*

1. provision for the maintenance of a younger son of a sovereign.

1605 Valoys was but the Apponage...of Charles yonger sonne to Philip the second: CAMDEN, *Rem.*, 91. [N. E. D.] bef. **1626** He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of appanage to Wales, and using to go to the king's son: BACON. [C. E. D.] **1818** The king's brother Charles...died suddenly in Guienne, which had finally been granted as his apanage: HALLAM, *Middle Ages*, Vol. I. p. 88 (1856). **1837** Molé has presented to the Chambers a *projet de loi* for an *apanage* for the Duc de Nemours, which is to consist of...certain forests in Normandy: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 112.

2. a dependency, a territory in a dependent relation to a state.

1807 Ireland...the most valuable appanage of our empire: SYD. SMITH, *Plymley's Lett.*, Wks., II. 166/2 (1859). [N. E. D.]

3. a specially appropriated possession, a natural or usual possession, advantage, accessory, attribute.

1663 One of the necessary Appanages of God's Omnipotency: SIR G. MACKENZIE, *Reitg. Stoics*, v. 36 (1665). [N. E. D.] **1691–2** Public Employment and an active Life prefer'd to Solitude with all its Appanage: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. IV. p. 466 (Bliss, 1820). **1731** Had he thought it fit | That wealth should be the appanage of wit: SWIFT. [C. E. D.] **1828** more pleasure and less comfort seem the appanage of the French: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 282. **1836** The principal use of these imperial descendants seems to be the formation of a courtly *apanage*, to swell the Emperor's state: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 274. **1848** the legitimate *appanage* of novelist or poet: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Ded., p. iv. (3rd Ed.). **1852** And the famous Count de Lemos, the viceroy of Naples...kept, as an *apanage* to his viceroyalty, a poetical court: PRESCOTT, *Critic. Misc.*, p. 666 (1880).

Variants, 17 c.—19 c. *appanage*, 17 c. *appannage, appennage*, 19 c. sometimes pronounced as Fr.

apathy (ˊ˘ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apathie*: insensibility to suffering, lack of emotion or passion, lack of interest in circumstances. With Stoics, absolute indifference to all vicissitudes of feeling or condition, perfect equanimity.

1603 the name of *Eupathies*, i. good affections and not of *Apathies*, that is to say, Impassibilities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 74. **1709** Whence can come such an *Apathy*, such an Insipidity: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 138 (and Ed.).

[Ultimately fr. Gk. ἀπάθεια, ='want of πάθος', see **pathos**.]

ἅπαξ εἰρημένον, *phr.*: Gk. Same sense as next phr.

ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, *pl.* **-μενα**, *phr.*: Gk.: *lit.* (anything) 'said once': a word or expression only found once in the extant records of a language.

1657 It is ἅπαξ λεγομενον, read only here; and hence this variety of interpretations: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 472/1 (1868). **1801** [the book of Job's] very great antiquity, and uncommon sublimity of elevation, occasioning a greater number of ἅπαξ λεγομενα, and expressions difficult to be understood: MAGEE, *Atonement & Sacrifice*, p. 154/1 (1845). **1845** In his lists he has omitted most of the ἅπαξ λεγομενα: *Bibl. Sacra*, Vol. II. p. 388. **1882** The number of the *hapax legomena* is remarkable, and some of them are full of picturesqueness: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 236. **1887** One curious ἅπαξ λεγόμενον is *suwaute* (v. r. *suate*), which cannot well be, as explained in the glossary, the Old French *salveteit*, safety: *Athenæum*, Dec. 3, p. 740/3.

Apelles, Ἀπελλῆς, a very celebrated Greek painter of the time of Alexander the Great; representative of consummate skill in pictorial art.

1590 In graving with Pygmalion to contend, | Or painting with Apelles, doubtless the end | Must be disgrace: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, Ep. to the Stage, 1633, p. 143 (Dyce). **1599** O rare and excellent picture, though not altogether matching the skill of Apelles: HAKLUYT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. 659 (1809). **1603** Whom heer to paint doth little me behoove, | After so many rare Apelleses, | As in this Age our Albion nourishes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 286 (1608). **1665** the roof imbossed with gold, and so exquisitely painted as if *Ersenge* the *Apelles* of *Persia* had pencill'd it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1677). **1820** a celebrated painter of saints for Greek churches, the Apelles of his day: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 325.

***aperçu**, *sb.*: Fr.: sketch, rapid survey; estimate or discernment at first sight or on slight acquaintance; discovery.

1866 It is one of the most memorable of the striking *aperçus* which abound in Plato: MILL, *Dissert.*, Vol. III. p. 355 (1867). **1883** Elated with this brilliant *aperçu*, he immediately proceeds to argue: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 614. **1884** Lady Violet Greville again gives us one of her apercus of present-day society, set as a novel: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Feb. 6, p. 6/1. **1887** It is simply commonplace whist strategy, such as no one having the least *aperçu* of the game could possibly avoid: R. A. PROCTOR, in *Longman's Mag.*, No. liv. Apr., p. 641

aperitive (˘ ˊ ˘ ˉ), **apertive** (˘ ˊ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aperitif*, Old Fr. *apertif*, fem. *-ive*: aperient, tending to open. Also as *sb.*: aperient medicine.

1540 the Oyle of Scorpions, *Petroleum*, or other appertiffe Oyle: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, p. 184 (1634). **1543** a bayne of thynges aperitiue or openynge aydeth them: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXXV *v°*/2. — Some [tentes] ben called apertiue, bycause they kepe open the mouthe of the woundes, & sores: *ib.*, fol. CXIII *v°*/1.

apersey, apersie. See **a per se.**

aperte, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *aperté*: military skill. *Obs.*

1470 Consyderyng well his knightly aperte: HARDING, *Chron.*, CXCVIII. [N. E. D.]

***apex**, *pl.* **apicēs**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a small rod at the top of a Roman **flamen**'s cap. The *orig.* Lat. sense.

1603 Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called *apex*: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 532/1 (1860).

2. the tip, top, point, peak, projection, sharp corner of anything; the vertex of a triangle, pyramid, or cone.

1601 They all have illumination from the holy ghost, as from a perpendicular Apex or Zenith over their heads: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 79/2. **1672** curiously figur'd Planes, that terminated in a solid Angle or Apex: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 74. **1673** On his head he wears a Ducal Cap, called *il Corno*, because it hath an *Apex* or horn arising above the top of it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 187. **1826** the apex of the pyramid of his ambition was at length visible: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881). **1885** The domical head...may be seen at the eastern apex of the eyot: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 310/2.

2 *a.* *metaph.* the **acme** (*q. v.*), culminating point.

1641 Now...I am neere the Apex of this question: R. BROOKE, *Nat. Eng. Epist.*, 21. [N. E. D.]

3. *Bot.* an **anthera** (*q. v.*); any pointed portion of a plant.

1673 It hath a fine leaf, a small root...reddish stalks, an umbel of white flowers, to which succeed small round seeds with purple *apices*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 136. **1691** the figure and number of the *stamina* and their *apices*, the figure of the *Stile* and Seed-vessel, and the number of Cells into which it is divided: — *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 113 (1701). **1693** Flowers serve to embrace and cherish the Fruit, while it is yet tender...for the Protection and Security of the *Apices*, which are no idle or useless Part: — *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 124 (1713). **1741** and from their Junctures or Bosoms (Arm-pits, the Author calls 'em) arise five Stamina...a Line high, with Apices: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, p. 208. **1881** The clusters of roundish spore-cases, when ripened, give, by their light-brown hue, to the apex of the frond the appearance of a flower: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vii. p. 83. — Opposite pairs of oblong blunt-pointed pinnules, and are terminated, at their apices, by single pinnules: *ib.*

4. *Philol.* a horn or projection on a Hebrew letter.

1652 Name but the time if you can, whenever right *Reason* did oppose one jot or *apex* of the word of God: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. i. p. 6. **1657** there is not an apex whereon hangs not a mountain of sense, as the Rabbins use to say: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 151/2 (1868).

4 *a.* *metaph.* a tittle, minute point of anything written or spoken.

1635 The words...answer punctually and identically to every apex or tittle of St. Matthew's quotation: JACKSON, *Creed*, VIII. XXVII. Wks., VIII. 113. [N. E. D.]

***aphaeresis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀφαίρεσις, ='a taking away': used by Lat. Grammarians for the removal of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word as in Eng. *fence* for *defence*, *biliment* for *habiliment*, *censer* for *incenser* or *encenser*, *state* for *estate* (see **aphesis**).

1611 *Aphairese*, the figure Aphæresis: COTGR. **1721** BAILEY.

aphasia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. coinage fr. Gk. φάσις, ='speech': used instead of *aphemia* or *alalia* to express 'loss of the faculty of speech' by M. Trousseau, 1864; properly, unintelligibility caused by unconscious omission or misuse of sounds or words, a state due to defective coordination of the nerves connected with the articulatory organs, distinguished from *aphemia*, physical inability to articulate, and **aphonia** (*q. v.*).

1868 I had at first adopted the name 'Aphemia' on M. Broca's authority, but I have now, on the authority of the *savants* I have named, substituted for it that of 'Aphasia': Tr. *Trousseau's Clin. Med.*, Vol. I. p. 218. [N. & Q.] **1886** This is the disease of aphasia, arising from a derangement in the organ of language: J. MCCOSH, *Psych.*, p. 104.

aphēlion, aphēlium, *sb.*: Late Lat. coinage by Kepler fr. Gk. ἀπο-, ='away from', ἥλιος, ='the sun': the point of a planet's orbit at which it is farthest from the sun, the opposite to **perihelion** (*q. v.*). Coined on the analogy of **apogee** (*q. v.*). Also used *metaph.*

1656 The apogæum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth ought to be about the 28th degree of Cancer: Tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.*, 443 (1839). [N. E. D.] **1659** The Aphelia, and Nodes ought not to stand still (in rigour) but to move continually some small quantity: S. FOSTER, *De Instrumentis Plan.*, p. 43. **1666** not at present in the *Perihelium* of its Orbe, but nearer its *Aphelium*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 12, p. 240. **1721** BAILEY. **1812** Apogee, if the Sun be supposed to revolve, Aphelion, if the Earth: WOODHOUSE, *Astron.*, xix. 206.

aphemia. See **aphasia.**

aphesis, *sb.*: Gk. ἄφεσις,='a letting go': recorded in N. E. D. as a term to express **aphaeresis** (*q. v.*), when an unaccented short vowel is lost at the beginning of a word.

1880 *Suggested by* DR. J. A. H. MURRAY in *Presid. Address Phil. Soc.*

apheta, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. post-Classical Gk. ἀφέτης, 'one who lets off' (an engine for throwing missiles), also applied to heavenly bodies: *Astrol.*: the giver of life in a nativity.

1603 .[See **anareta**]. **1647** You may alwayes import a danger of death, when you find the Apheta come to the hostill Beams of the killing Planet: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. clvi. p. 650. **1721** BAILEY. **1819** When...a number of planets are so situated that it seems doubtful which is the Apheta: J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.*

***aphis,** *pl.* **aphides,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the name given by Linnaeus to the various species of plant-lice. They are extremely prolific, multiplying in winged and wingless generations alternately by **metagenesis** and **parthenogenesis.** They produce honey-dew.

1771 On the peach and nectarine indeed the Aphides are the same, nor do I find on these trees more than one sort: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXI. p. 183. **1883** eyes whose eagle glance not so much as an aphis could escape: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 32.

***aphōnia,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀφωνία,='speechlessness': loss of voice, voicelessness; *i.e.* inability to emit vocal sound through the larynx, generally due to disease or obstruction of the vocal chords; not to be confused with *aphemia* or failure of the articulatory organs. Sometimes in 19 c. Anglicised as *aphony*.

1779 A violent convulsive disease, somewhat similar to the above, though, if I recollect right, not attended with the *aphonia*, was successfully treated in the same way by Dr. WATSON: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXIX. I. p. 5.

***aphorism** (ـ ـ ـ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aphorisme, afforisme.*

1. a concise statement of a scientific principle; *orig.* one of the medical *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates.

1528 as is sayde in the aforesayde *aphorisme*: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. T i *v°*. — as Hippocrates saith in y° aboue allegate aphorisme: *ib.*, sig. E i *r°*. **1541** as Ipocras sayth in his Aphorysmes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. A ii *v°*. — of this vtylyte Arnolde of vylle maketh an afforysme: *ib.*, sig. P i *r°*. **1543** Thys Aphorisme is trewe in holowe vlceres, and in vlcers caused of colde exitures: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CXXIII *r°/2*. **1548** Galen, in the amphorisme of Ipocres, saying: *Oportet seipsum non solum*: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 5 (1626). **1584** But in a sickenesse that will ende within thrée or foure dayes, we should vse a dyet which GALEN calleth in his commentarie vpon the foresaide Aphorisme, *Summe tenuis victus*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 173. **1620** On the Medicine of the Mind, wherein applying the Aphorisms which are written for the health and cure of the Body: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xl. (1676). **1621** their [astrologers'] aphorismes are to be read in Albubator, Pontanus, Skoner, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 429 (1827). **1628** his discourse is all Aphorismes, though his reading be onely Alexis of Piemont: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 25 (1868).

2. a pithy saying, a sententious utterance, a maxim.

1589 certaine Aphorismes that *Auarreon* had pend downe as principles of loues follies: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 24 (1880). **1601** that notable Aphorisme, worthie to bee kept and observed as a divine Oracle: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 583. **1609** this Aphorisme was set downe, *That if such a fire-light were seene in the skie, there ought no battaile be fought, nor any such matter attempted*: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. 25, p. 263. **1642** 'tis an olde Aphorisme, *Oderunt omnes, quem metuunt*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 37 (1869). **1646** though sometimes they are flattered with that *Aphorism*, will hardly believe, The voice of the People to be the voice of God: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 8 (1686). **1870** the law of the empire is concluded in the Roman aphorism, quod Principi placuit, legis habet vigorem: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xviii. p. 343.

[From Late Lat. *aphorismus, aforismus*, fr. Gk. ἀφορισμός, ='a definition'.]

***Aphroditē:** Gk. Ἀφροδίτη: the goddess of beauty of Gk. Mythol., the Lat. **Venus** (*q. v.*), mother of Love (**Eros,** Ἔρως, Lat. **Cupido**), said to have been born from the foam (ἀφρός) of the sea. Hence *aphrodisiac(al)*,='tending to cause venereal excitement'.

bef. **1658** A Medal where grim *Mars* turn right, | Proves a smiling Aphtodite [*sic*]: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687). **1819** He followed me to those temples where Aphrodite wears no veil, in order to preach to me decency: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 148 (1820). **1854** we would acknowledge the Sovereign Loveliness, and adjure the Divine Aphrodité: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 240 (1879).

[Probably corrupted from some form of the Semitic name *Ishtar* or *Ashtoreth*.]

apices jūris non est jus, *phr.*: Lat.: law is not minute points of law.

1641 It is well said in the law that *apices juris non est jus*: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test., &c.*, Vol. IV. p. 723/1 (1868).

apices rērum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'tops of things'; see **apex.**

1693 These are the *Apices Rerum* the tops and summs the very spirit and life of Things extracted and abridged: SOUTH, *Sermons*, p. 173.

Apicius, a celebrated Roman gourmand of the time of Augustus and Tiberius. Hence *Apician*, adj., expressing the idea of dainty and costly fare.

1621 what Fagos, Epicures, Apicios, Heliogabales our times afford: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 104 (1827). — those Apician tricks, and perfumed dishes: *ib.*, Subs. 1, p. 103.

***aplomb,** *sb.*: Fr.

1. perpendicularity, equilibrium, steadiness.

1776 assured me that *he equalled* Slingsby *in his* à plomp, *or neatness of keeping time*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 73 (4th Ed.). **1847** what an *entrechat!* Oh, what a bound! Then with what an *a-plomb* he comes down to the ground! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 476 (1865). **1864** His house of cards... stood...with an *aplomb* that promises fairly: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 50.

2. assurance, self-possession, undisturbed mien.

1837 he wanted the ease and *aplomb* of one accustomed to live with his equals: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 45. **1854** She carried her little head with an aplomb and gravity which amused some of us: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 300 (1879). **1856** He has that *aplomb*, which results from a good adjustment of the moral and physical nature, and the obedience of all the powers to the will; as if the axes of his eyes were united to his backbone: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1866). — Men of aplomb and reserves: *ib.*, viii. p. 60.

[From Fr. *à plomb*,='according to the plummet'.]

apocatastasis, *sb.*: Gk. ἀποκατάστασις,='return to the same positions', of heavenly bodies; hence, in Late Gk., 'complete restoration': restitution, renovation, return to a prior state. In Theology the 'restoration' of the creature through the work of redemption, generally used in connection with the Origenistic doctrine of the final salvation and restitution of all creatures (*apocatastasis pantōn*).

1678 *they supposing this Revolution or* Apocatastasis *of Souls, to be made in no less space than that of Three Thousand years*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 313. **1885** in the glorious apokatastasis, or restitution of all things: H. MACMILLAN, *Sabbath in the Fields*, p. 216 (5th Ed.).

apocopē, *sb.*: Gk. ἀποκοπή: *Gram.*: 'a cutting-off' of the last syllable or letter of a word; when it is dropped usually or before a consonant, not merely by elision; as in Eng. *eight* for Mid. Eng. *eighte* (Old Eng. *eahta*), *game* for *gamen*.

1591 Apocope...as for *vamos nos*, they say *vamonos*: PERCIVALL, *Sp. Dict.* sig. B ij *r°*. [N. E. D.] **1721** BAILEY.

***apocrypha,** *adj.* and *sb.* (properly *pl.* with sing. **apocryphon,** -um): Late Lat. neut. pl. of *apocryphus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόκρυφος,='hidden away', 'obscure', in Eccl. Gk. 'spurious', 'uncanonical'.

1. *adj.*: of unknown authorship, not genuine, unauthorised, uncanonical.

abt. **1425** the iij. and iiij^th. book of Esdre than ben apocrifa, that is, not of autorite of bileue: Wycliffite *Prol. to Old Test.*, p. 2 (1850). **1460** 'The Penauns of Adam' be cleped Apocriphum, whech is to sey, whanne the mater is in doute, or ellis whan men knowe not who mad the book: CAPGRAVE, *Chron.*, 7. [N. E. D.] **1589** many other thinges more, the which I do leaue out for that I do take it *apocripha*: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1854). **1625** Saint Augustine complaines of such *Apocrypha* Scriptures amongst the *Manichoes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 55. - **1662** Time was when truth eclipsed in darkness lay, | As if all Scripture were Apocrypha: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. I. p. xi. (1867).

2. *sb.*: a writing or book of unknown authorship or doubtful genuineness, with pl. *apocryphas, apocryphaes*, also as pl. in the same sense; rarely, in sing. form *apocryphon, -um*. As collective sing., the uncanonical books of the Eng. Version of the Old Testament.

bef. **1400** first among the Apographase, that is among tho thinges whos autor is not knowun of al holi chirch: Wycliffite *Bible*, Prol. 1 Kings (1850). **1584** he hath added the Apocrypha: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. xi. p. 200. **1588** That no Byble should be bounde without the Apocripha: *Marprel. Epist.*, 34 (Arber). **1589** that I be excluded from your curtesie, like *Apocrypha* from your Bibles: T. NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 18 (1880). **1645** This is no Apocrypha, though the book of *Maccabees* doe only sample this story: *Merc. Acad.*, p. 32. **1646** the *Apocrypha* of *Esdras*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. viii. p. 257 (1686). bef. **1658** a Nest | Of young *Apocryphas*, the fashion | Of a new mental Reservation: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 26 (1687). **1881** The presence of an apocryphon in a Christian MS.: W. R. SMITH, *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.*, v. 27. [N. E. D.]

2 *a. sb.* used *attrib.*

1641 The Apocrypha writers...are yet but cold, and even barbarous, in comparison: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 706/1 (1868).

2 *b.* secrets; in original sense of the Gk. adj.

1839 Every man's life has its apocrypha; Mine has, at least: BAILEY, *Festus*, viii. 80 (1848). [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. *apographa*.

apodiabolōsis, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk.: relegation to the rank of devil; the correlative of **apotheosis** (*q. v.*).

1827 The apotheosis of the Middle Ages, and the apodiabolosis of the Reformation and its effects: HARE, *Guesses*, 162 (1859). [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Gk. διάβολος, = 'devil'; on the analogy of *apotheosis*.]

apodixis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀπόδειξις: demonstration, clear proof.

bef. **1623** If he had not afterwards given an apodixis in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope: BUCK, *Rich. III.*, 60. [T.]

apodosis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk ἀπόδοσις, *lit.* 'a giving back': a consequent proposition answering to an antecedent proposition called **protasis** (*q. v.*); *esp.* the clause of a conditional sentence which conveys the result of the fulfilment of the condition proposed in the other clause, *viz.* the protasis. Also, used by divines for the application of a parable.

1657 Here beginneth the *apodosis* or application of the parable: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 597/1 (1868). **1671** and in his *apodosis* more openly intimating, man's sleep should be only till the heavens were no more: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 224 (1834). **1696** This is the sum of the parable; and the ἀποδοσις, the meaning of it, is this: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 385 (1865). **1721** BAILEY. **1888** In such cases the apodosis expresses a result of the fulfilment of the condition, which result is regarded not as certain, but as possible or probable: *Athenæum*, Jan. 21, p. 84/1.

apodytērium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀποδυτήριον: an undressing-room in a Greek or Roman bathing-house or place of exercise; a room for unrobing or robing.

1600 They had other roumes also called Apodyteria, wherein they that were to goe into the bath, put off their cloths and laid them by: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. IV. ch. XXV.), p. 1382. **1695** going out of the Convocation house into the Apoditerium: WOOD, *Life*, Vol. I. p. CXII. (Bliss, 1813). **1886** It represents the interior of a Roman *apodyterium* or dressing-room attached to a great bath: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 334/2.

apogee (˘ – ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apogée*, also Lat. **apogæum, apogæon**, *pl.* **apogæa**, fr. Gk. τὸ ἀπόγαιον (*sc.* διάστημα), in Ptolemy = 'the greatest distance of a planet from the earth'.

1. the point of orbit at which there is the greatest distance of the moon, a planet, or the sun (when the earth is in **aphelion**, *q. v.*) from the earth.

1594 His [the moon's] slow motion is when he is in the point called Auge or Apogeon: *Blundevil*, III. I, viii. 287. **1603** What *Epicicle* meaneth, and *Con-centrik*, | With *Apogé*, *Perigé*, and *Eccentrik*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 393 (1608). **1603** Doe not the planettes retaine their owne qualities still in *Apogæo*, which they haue in *Perigio*? C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 504. — apogæum: *ib.*, p. 380.

1 *a. metaph.* the uttermost point.

1640 When I was hid in my Apogeon: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 6, p. 81 (1647).

2. the greatest apparent altitude of the sun, reached at noon on the longest day of the year.

1646 the *Apogeum* or highest point (which happeneth in *Cancer*): SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. V. p. 242 (1686).

2 *a. metaph.* the highest point, summit, climax.

1640 she doth ascend | Unto her circles ancient *Apogie*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. ii. 12, p. 142 (1647). **1864** Gamridge's, in 1836, was at the apogee of its popularity and renown: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 204. **1865** Started for Paris to see the Great Exhibition. Paris is now at the apogee of its magnificence, and is the wonder of the world: LORD MALMESBURY, *Memoirs*, Vol. II. p. 338 (1884).

apokatastasis: Gk. See **apocatastasis.**

Apollinaris water: mineral water from the Apollinaris Brunnen near Remagen on the Rhine, advertised in England about 1879.

Apollo, the sun-god of Greek Mythology, hence, by *metonymy*, the sun; also the god of prophecy, music, and poetry. Representative of youthful manly beauty of the highest type.

1590 Apollo, Cynthia, and the ceaseless lamps | That gently look'd upon this loathsome earth: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, II. iv. p. 51/2 (1858). — Nor are Apollo's oracles more true | Than thou shalt find my vaunts substantial: *ib.*, I. i. p. 12/1. **1612** *the ruddy* Apollo *spread ouer the vast and spacious earth, the golden lustre of his beautifull beames*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 9. **1664** True as *Apollo* ever spoke, | Or *Oracle* from heart of Oak: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 40. **1679** That Friend should be another *Apollo*, if a Man, and a tenth Muse to me, if a Woman: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, v. p. 66. **1728** Where's now this favourite of Apollo? | Departed: and his works must follow: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 599/2 (1869). **1863** His countenance comely and manly, but no more; too square for Apollo: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 3.

Apollyon: Gk. Ἀπολλύων, a pres. part., = 'destroying', used as the Gk. equivalent of Heb. **Abaddon** (*q. v.*). Used also as a part. or attributively, 'destroying', 'destructive'. Hence *Apollyonists* applied to the locusts of *Rev.* ix.

1382 The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon, forsothe by Greke Appolion, and bi Latyn hauynge the name Destrier: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, ix. 11. **1485** the fayth that I owe to my god appollyn & to Termagaunt: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 57 (1881). **1627** The Locusts or Apollyonists: P. FLETCHER, *Poems*, II. 63—107 (Grosart). [C. E. D.] **1678** he went on, and *Apollyon* met him. Now the monster was hideous to behold; he was clothed with scales, like a fish: BUNYAN, *Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 59 (1887).

apologia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀπολογία, = 'defence', 'apology': a writing in defence of conduct or opinions; brought into modern use by the title of Cardinal Newman's autobiographic work *Apologia pro Vita Sua*, 1864.

1878 If we read the *Apologia* of Dr. Newman, we perceive the likeness: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. I. p. 16. **1883** The Duke [of Argyll] has put his own version of the story on record. This apologia is a pamphlet: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 613/1.

***apophthegm** (˘ ˘ ˘), **apothegm(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀπόφθεγμα (perhaps through Fr. *apophthegme*): a terse pithy saying, a brief and weighty maxim. Plutarch made a collection of apophthegms, ἀποφθέγματα. Perhaps Erasmus made the word familiar in England. Often spelt *apoth-* up to the latter half of 18 c.

1542 Apophthegmes, that is to saie, prompte, quicke, wittie, and sentencious saiynges...compiled in Latine by the right famous clerke Master Erasmus of Roterodame, translated into Englyshe by NICOLAS UDALL, 1542. [N. & Q.] **1553—87** Another Apothegma of D. Taylor: FOXE, *A. & M.*, III. 145 *marg.* [N. E. D.] **1584** To these may be added that worthie apothegme of *Dionysius*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 163. **1591** The learned *Plutarch* in his Laconicall Apophthegmes, tels of a Sophister that, &c.: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1815). **1600** this...was an apophthegme and common saying of his: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1223. bef. **1603** Prouerbes, Epigrams, Epitaphes, Apophthegms, & other ornaments of history: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1189 (1612). **1603** that notable Apophthegme of *Diogenes*, who being asked how a man might be reuenged best of his enemie, answered thus, If (quoth he) thou shew thy selfe a good and honest man: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 28. — the Apothegme of *Xenocrates*: *ib.*, p. 141. — those speeches and apophthegmes: *ib.*, p. 1269. **1609** this was an Apothegme of his: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. 25, ch. v. p. 268. **1628** when he is in coniunction with his Brethren he may bring foorth a Citie Apothegme: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 5. bef. **1658** 'tis a most acute Apothegm: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 105 (1687). bef. **1670** a Message, equal to the best of the ancient Apophthegms: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 153, p. 145 (1693).

apophygē (˘ – ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀποφυγή, *lit.* 'escape'. Also **apophygis**, *pl.* **apophyges** (Lat. fr. Gk.): the curving out of the top or bottom of a column with which it *escapes* or *bows off* into the capital or base.

1563 The second part [of the Capitall] deuide into 3 partes: 2 of those shalbe for Echinus...the rest is lefte for the 3 Ringes which be called Apophiges, or Anuli: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, C iij a. **1598** The *astragalus* M under the *hypotrachelion* with the *apophigis*, is halfe the *hypotrachelion* and the *apophigis* is halfe the *astragalus*: R. HAVDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 90. **1719** *Apophyge* in architecture is that part of a column where it seems to fly out of its base, like the process of a bone in a man's leg, and begins to shoot upwards: *Glossogr. Angl. Nova.*

apophysis, *pl.* **apophyses**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀπόφυσις, *lit.* 'a growing off'; also in Fr. form **apophyse**: Hippocrates' term for the process of a bone, that part of a bone which stands out from the axis or from the main portion of the bone.

1578 Ἀπόφυσις which the Latin interpretours call *Processus*, is thus when a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing maner: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 2 *vº*. **1611** *Procés*...the Processe, Apophyse, or out-standing part of a bone: COTGR. **1658** the *Apophyses* or processes of Animal bones: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. p. 42 (1686). **1701** This second Vertebra has an Apophysis call'd the Tooth: TAUVRY, *Anat.*, II. XVI. 268. **1721** BAILEY.

apoplēxia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀποπληξία, = 'disablement by a stroke', 'stupor', 'apoplexy': a stroke of cerebral apoplexy, a sudden attack of unconsciousness caused by effusion of blood into the substance of the brain. Anglicised in 14 c. (Chaucer) through Fr. *apoplexie*.

1542 immoderate slepe is cyvll for the fallynge sycknes called Epilencia, Anabrosis & Cattacrosis, Apoplexia, Sodia with all other infirmytyes in the heade: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, p. 244 (1870). **1543** Wh. he perceyving hath cuyl accidentes to ensuyng as apoplexia, vertigo, [illegible]: TURNER, Tr. *Hieron. Torrentinus*, fol. xxxvi *vº*. **1553—87** the aforenamed Marcus was stricken with a disease called apoplexia, and thereupon suddenly died: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. VII. Vol. IV. p. 446 (1853). **1562** BULLEIN, *Bulwarke*, fol. lxx

ἀποπροηγμένα, apoproēgmena, *neut. pl. perf. part. pass.*: Gk.: (things) 'rejected', *i.e.* not as absolutely bad, but as not preferred. This term and the correlative προηγμένα = (things) 'preferred' (fr. προάγειν, = 'to lead forward') were used by the Stoics (who denied the existence of physical evil and good) instead of 'bad', 'evil', 'painful', &c. and 'good', 'pleasant', &c.

1837 He did not understand what wisdom there could be in changing names where it was impossible to change things; in denying that blindness, hunger, the gout, the rack, were evils, and calling them ἀποπροηγμένα: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 404 (1877).

aporia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀπορία, = 'perplexity': *Rhet.*, the figure by which the speaker professes to doubt or be at a loss what to say or how to decide between alternative propositions; a doubt, a difficulty.

1589 *Aporia*, or the Doubtfull. [So] called...because oftentimes we will seeme to cast perils, and make doubt of things when by a plaine manner of speech wee might affirme or deny him: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 234 (1869). **1721** BAILEY. **1888** No quibble was too sophistical, no ἀπορία too transparent, for him [Aristotle] to think it worth examination: *Athenæum*, Aug. 18, p. 219/3.

ἀπόρρητα, aporrhēta, *neut. pl. adj.*: Gk.: (things) 'not to be spoken', secrets, esoteric doctrines.

1816 but I'm here wandering into the ἀπορρητα, and so must change the subject for a far pleasanter one: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 203 (1832). **1823** the hierophants of the pagan world studiously concealed their Aporrheta from the unhallowed gaze of the profane vulgar: FABER, *Treat. on Patr., Levit., & Chr. Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 33. **1834** an obvious allusion to the ἀπορρητα, or secret truths, taught and inculcated in the various mysteries of paganism: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 53.

aposentador, *sb.*: Sp.: a quarter-master.

bef. **1530** Againe your Grace must haue Alguazeles and Aposintadors wiche must bee sent [from] this Contre, to meet with your servaunts that goo afor to make prouisions, and herbegears at their first entree into Spayne: EDW. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clix. p. 105 (1846).

aposiōpēsis, *sb.*: Gk. ἀποσιώπησις, = 'a becoming silent': *Gram.* and *Rhet.*: a breaking-off in the middle of a sentence; facetiously used by Pope as if the term included the profession of inability to say more.

1578 A figure called Aposiopesis, after the which something not expressed is to be understood: TIMME, *Calvin on Gen.*, 146. [N. E. D.] **1654** we can stay no longer from crying out in that most Rhetoricall *Aposiopesis*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 405. **1662** There is here an angry *aposiopesis*; for these words, "I deliver you" are not in the original: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. I. p. 375/2 (1867). **1671** there is an elegant *aposiopesis* in the Hebrew text: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 239/1 (1834). **1709** I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *Et cætera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 14, Wks., Vol. II. p. 99 (1854). **1727** The APOSIOPESIS. An ignorant figure for the Ignorant, as, "What shall I say?" when one has nothing to say; or "I can no more," when one really can no more: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 192 (1757). **1759** one of the neatest examples of that ornamental figure in oratory which Rhetoricians style the Aposiopesis: STERNE, *Trist. Shandy*, ii. p. 73 (1839).

apostata, *sb.* and *adj.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀποστάτης, Class. = 'runaway-slave', 'deserter', 'rebel', Eccl. = 'apostate', 'renegade': apostate, one who forsakes his religion; also a member of a religious order who forsakes the profession thereof. Anglicised as *apostate*, bef. 1350.

abt. **1380** that thes newe religious blasphemen not god in holdynge a prest of here ordre apostata & cursed yif he lyue among cristene peple: *How Relig. Men Should*, &c., in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 225 (1880). **1477** This *Monke* had walked about in *Fraunce*, | Raunging Apostata in his plesaunce: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. ii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 24 (1652). **1479** but in this case the prest that troubleth my moder is but a simple felowe, and he is *appostata*: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 828, p. 243 (1874). bef. **1529** And to synge from place to place, | Lyke apostataas: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 388, Wks., Vol. I. p. 325 (1843). bef. **1547** I do aske my dewty off them, and they callythe me *apostata* and all to nowght, and sayth they wyll troble me: A. BOORDE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxxvii. p. 307 (1846). **1563** Cranmer, who forsoke his profession as Apostata: J. PILKINGTON, *Paules Church*, sig. A iv *vº*. **1582** he aboue al others may be called an *Apostata*, yᵗ hath his body in the sel, & his hart in the market place: T. NORTH, Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, Prol., sig. a vi *vº*. **1584** *Iulianus* was an *Apostata*, and a betraier of christian religion: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, &c., p. 536. **1586** So did that Apostata Emperour *Iulian*, *Diocletian*, and other: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxx. p. 141. **1593** An hypocrite, an impostour, an Apostata, an heretique: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, Wks., II. 184 (Grosart). **1600** the Apostata will rather burne with unquenchable fire then forsake his beloued sinne: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 45. **1600** This castle was built euen in our time by a certaine apostata or renouncer of the Mahumetan religion: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 55. **1622** I have deferr'd it, | In hopes to draw back this apostata: MASSINGER, *Virg. Mar.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 11/1 (1839). **1625** Fugitiues, Apostates, Theeues, Murtherers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. sig. ¶ 6 *rº*. **1632** that famous Apostata Colonell *Sparr*: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. 2. **1657** even those who now set up their crests, face the heavens, and say unto the king, Apostata, stouting it out with him: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 643/2 (1868).

apostatrice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *apostatrice*: a female apostate; used as adj.

1546 That chapel Apostatrice, as they than called it ful wisely: BALE, *Eng. Votaries*, II. 113 b (1550). [N. E. D.]

apostemation, apostumation, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *apostemation, apostumation*: *Med.*

1. the process of forming an abscess or tumor, gathering of matter in any part of the body.

1540 Of Apostumation and running of the eares: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, p. 171 (1613). **1543** yf ye fynde the Talpe...not vlcered, but bendynge to the waye of apostemation: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlviii *vº*/1. **1563** the first beginning of the wound vntil such time as there is no feare of apostimation: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 15 *rº*.

2. an aposteme, a deep-seated abscess.

1540 how to...clense such Apostumations: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, p. 128 (1613). **1580** Apostumations in the Lunges: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 157 *vº*.

apostolicon, -um, *adj.* and *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. ἀποστολικὸς, = 'pertaining to apostles': as adj., *apostles'*, with *salve, plaster*, &c.; as sb., apostles' ointment; a famous salve for purifying wounds.

?**1530** to make an Apostolicum salue: *Antidotharius*, sig. A iii *vº*. **1541** The .x. fourme is apostolicum, comune at the appotycaryes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. V iv *vº*. **1599** the Playster Apostolicon: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 249/2. ?abt. **1600** For to make a white treate called apostolicon, Take oyle olive, litarge of lead, &c.: *Pathway to Health*, i. [Nares]

***apostrophē**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀποστροφὴ, = 'a turning away' (see **strophe**): *Rhet.*: an exclamatory digression, properly addressed to one person, at whom the speaker looks, turning away from others.

1573—80 in effecte conteyninge the argumente of his curragious and warly[k]e apostrophe to my lorde of Oxenforde: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 99 (1884). **1580** Of my *Stemmata Dudleiana*, and especially of the sundry Apostrophes therein, addressed you knowe to whome, must more advisement be had: SPENS., *Let.*, Wks., App. II. p. 709/2 (1869). **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 244 (1869). **1602** ah here how can the sorrowfull sequels be remembred without Apostrophees of inconsolable griefes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 25. — to possesse their soules with lamenta in Apostrophees of compassion: *ib.*, p. 233. bef. **1658** Your *Apostrophe* to *Tressilian* is a true *Apostrophe*, for 'tis from the Cause; for will ye introduce a Parity in Offences to: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 106 (1687). bef. **1670** How curious were his Apostrophes! J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 24, p. 18 (1693). **1744** It is impossible to describe the confusion into which this apostrophe threw me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 332 (1857). **1748** He took no notice of this apostrophe, but went on: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 327 (1817). **1759** Mr. Pitt...overheard this cruel apostrophe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 242 (1857). **1842** Teucer's apostrophe—*Nil desperandum!* BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 223 (1865).

***apostrophe** (– ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apostrophe* or Late Lat. *apostrophus* (*-phos*), = 'a mark indicating elision', fr. Late Gk. ἡ ἀπόστροφος (προσῳδία), = 'the turning-away' (accent): the pronunciation with four syllables is due to confusion with *apostrophē*.

1. the omission of a sound in pronunciation or of a letter (or letters) in spelling, as of a vowel before the final *s* in the Mod. Eng. genitive singular, or of the *e* of the ending *-ed*, as in *skill'd*. In the quot. fr. Shakspeare (2) *apostrophe* occurs twice in "heaven's" which should be pronounced as a monosyllable.

1530 to auoyde the concurrence of seperat vowelles in distyncte wordes/they be more curious in the obseruyng of the figure called Apostrophe/than the Grekes be themselfe: PALSGR., sig. B i *vº*. **1611** *Apostropher*...to apostrophise; to cut off (by an Apostrophe) the last vowell of a word: COTGR. bef. **1637** *Apostrophus* is the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word: B. JONSON, *Eng. Gr.*, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., p. 783/1 (1860). **1642** *Apostrophes, which are the knots of a Language*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 39 (1869).

2. a mark (') indicating the omission of a letter of letters. Also the sign of Mod. Eng. genitive case even when the case is not distinguished in pronunciation.

[**1588** That sings heaven's praise with such an earthly tonge. *Hol.* You find not the apostraphas {? for *apostrophes*}, and so miss the accent: SHAKS., *L.L.L.*, iv. 2, 123.] **1721** APOSTROPHE, [in *Grammar*] is an Accent, or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off: BAILEY.

apotelesm(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀποτέλεσμα: complete effect, result; *Astrol.*: the figure or casting of a horoscope.

1570 Not onely (by *Apotelesmes*) τὸ ὁτι, but by Naturall and Mathematicall demonstration τὸ διότι: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b iij *vº*. **1636** In this succinct Recollection is contrived...the *Apotelesma* and effect of infinite Volumes: *Raleigh's Tubus Hist.*, Pref. B. [N. E. D.]

***apotheōsis**, *sb.*: Eccl. Gk. *ἀποθέωσις*, ='deification': a raising or being raised to the rank of a divine person, or (by extension) of an object of adoration (as a canonised saint, a deified ideal); also, *loosely*, an extravagant exaltation.

1573–80 whether any sutch creatures and apotheoses were ever in the world or noe: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 71 (1884). **1619** Adde also (the vanitie of Men hath added it) an Apotheosis; and that Men, when thou canst not longer be a Man, canonize thee for a Saint, adore thee for a God: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, ch. xlix. p. 465. **1623** *E.* these will deifie him to despite you. *F.* I envie not the '*Αποθέωσις*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 96 (1640). **1654** will obey the Powers over Him, but not admire them into an *Apotheosis*, Deifying of them: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 11. **1655** the apotheosis of that excellent person: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 68 (1872). **1699** every Man that goes to Bed, when asleep, lies like a dead *Roman* upon a Funeral Pile, dreading some unexpected *Apotheosis*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 137. **1758** this clumsy apotheosis of her concubinage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 133 (1837). **1821** *Your* apotheosis is now reduced to a level with his welcome: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 242 (1832). **1826** a rough admiral, or a rich merchant, are the only characters whose apotheosis you would look for in such a spot [the great square, or market-place]: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 9. ***1877** his incredible apotheosis of the Queen of France: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

appaltato, *pl.* **appaltati**, *past part. pass.* of It. *appaltare*, ='to farm', 'to let': a person who has a right to enter a place of entertainment, by virtue of a subscription, for a certain time at a cheaper rate, as if a part-*lessee*.

1787 Moderate as these expences are, those who are *appaltati* pay considerably less: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. from Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1805). — he had *appaltatied* himself at the theatre for the whole Carnival: *ib.*, p. 260.

appalto, *sb.*: It.: farm, monopoly.

1820 The revenue which arises from the duties upon commerce, the appalto of tobacco, and the direct taxes is estimated at 130,000 dollars: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 148. **1849** we might establish manufactures,... extend commerce, get an appalto of the silk, buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 272 (1881).

appan(n)age: Eng. fr. Fr. See **apanage**.

***apparātus**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. preparation, preliminary work.

1645 the famous anatomy lecture, celebrated here with extraordinary apparatus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1872). **1689** and after all this apparatus and grandeur, died an exile: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302.

2. substantial, material elements of preparation; a collection of necessaries, implements.

1712 the Apparatus or equipage of human life, that costs so much the furnishing: POPE, *Letters*, p. 260 (1737). **1754** seeing such a martial apparatus produced against him, recoiled two or three steps: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 117 (1817). **1787** Count —, just arrived at Florence, meeting with an accident at Fiesole, the Misericordia were sent for to carry him home; but when he saw the apparatus, and the dismal appearance it made, he fancied they thought him dead, and intended to bury him: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 195 (1805). **1792** There is something exceedingly solemn and affecting...in the circumstances and apparatus of our funerals: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 34.

2 *a.* *esp.* a collection of appliances for scientific experiments.

1666 M. *Boyle* soon gave order for an *Apparatus*, to put it to Experiment: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 129. — a fit *Apparatus* being made for the purpose: *ib.*, No. 17, p. 399. **1759** to provide a proper apparatus for the work they take in hand: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. iii. **1789** three professors, a philosophical apparatus, a library: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 549 (1796). ***1877** they together carried out a series of experiments and devised a set of apparatus: *Times*, Dec. 6. [St.]

2 *b.* the parts which make up an organ of an animal.

1691 there being required to the preparation of the Sperm of Animals a great *apparatus* of Vessels: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 316 (1701).

2 *c.* *apparatus* (*criticus*), aids toward the critical study of a text, *e.g.* records of the collation of various MSS.

1738 Glossaries, comments, &c. are also frequently called *Apparatus's*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

apparition (*ˌæ ˈpɛ ˈrɪ ʃən*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apparition*, ='appearance'.

I. 1. the process of appearing, the state of being visible.

bef. **1492** Wyth this our lorde cesyd of that aperycion: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. f i r°/1. **1591** he putteth on | What shape he list in apparition: SPENS., *Prosop.*, 1290.

I. 2. manifestation, Epiphany, demonstration.

1590 No vaineglorious shewes | Of royall apparition for the eye: GREENE, *Never too late*, II (1600) [N. E. D.] **1652** Epiphania the day of Apparition or manifestation of Christ from above: SPARKE, *Prim. Devot.*, 142 (1663). [*ib.*]

I. 3. *Astron.* the return to view of a heavenly body; the state of visibility.

1646 beside the usual or Calendary month, there are but four considerable: the month of Peragration, of Apparition, of Consecution, and the Medical or Decretorial month: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 175 (1686).

I. 4. appearance opposed to reality, appearance, aspect.

1613 [Great] distinction between the effects of the world, and the workings of God...permanency in the last, and no more but apparition in the other: SHERLEY, *Trav. Persia*, 27. [N. E. D.]

II. 1. that which appears to sight, a phenomenon, *esp.* a supernatural form, ghost, phantom shape or scene.

1593 Look, how the world's poor people are amazed | At apparitions, signs and prodigies: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 926. **1599** A thousand blushing apparitions | To start into her face: — *Much Ado*, IV. I, 161. **1601** many fantasticall apparitions: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 204. **1603** LO, suddainly a sacred Apparition, | Som Daughter (think I) of supernall *Ioue*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, viii. p. 153 (1608). **1645** A strange apparition happened in the West about a dying Gentleman: HOWELL, *Fam. Letters*, p. 5/1. **1665** that great army of *Persians*...by apparitions were put into that pannick of fear that they were shamefully put to flight: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 241 (1677).

II. 2. something illusive, a counterfeit, a deceptive presentment.

1667 But still there's something | That checks my joys, | Nor can I yet distinguish | Which is an apparition, this, or that: DENHAM, *Sophy*, p. 10. [J.]

***apparitor** (*ˌæ ˈpɛ ˈrɪ tɔ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *appāritor*, ='a public servant of a magistrate'.

1. an officer of a civil court or magistrate, a sergeant.

1529 There be limited and appointed so many judges, scribes, apparitors, summoners, appraysers: *Petition*, in Froude's *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 194. **1586** they haue continually a warning-peece ringing in their eare, an Apparitour rapping at their doore without ceasing: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, Vol. II. p. 575 (1605). bef. **1658** Unrip *Et cætera*, and you shall find | *Og* the great Commisary, and (which his worse) | Th' Apparitor upon his skew bald Horse: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 27 (1687). **1828** an apparitor or sumner, come to attach him and his daughter: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. XXV. p. 308 (1886).

1 *a.* a public servant of a Roman magistrate.

1588 Sole imperator and great generall | Of trotting 'paritors: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 188. **1600** neither the Dictator his voice, nor any of his apparitors & halbards about him, could be heard: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 305. — the Apparitor at the Generall of the horsemens commandement, began to force him to go: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 149. **1603** a notarie, a sergeant, or apparitor, a pencioner, or one of the guard: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 650.

2. an officer of an ecclesiastical court, a bishop's attendant.

bef. **1526** I have nowe latelie sett up writings bothe at Knoll, Otford, and Shorham againste suche as misintreted a certaine apparitor of your Grace in thies parties: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXXVII. p. 41 (1846). **1675** he hears the Apparitors voice, summoning him to appear before the divine Tribunal: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. i. § 2, p. 6.

3. an official of an University.

1620 they made the *Apparitors* demand, by Proclamations, at the Church door, whether any were there for the most Christian King: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 322 (1676). **1625** Apparitors and Harbengers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 64.

4. a herald, an usher.

5. in Scotland, a verger.

appartement, *sb.*: Fr.: a set of rooms in a house appropriated to an individual or family.

1837 *au seconde*, there was nothing but our own *appartement*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 28. **1860** I might take an *apartement*, which is a suite of rooms with a kitchen, furnished and let by the week or month, or unfurnished and let by the term: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 92/2. **1885** Persons fluent of speech, and generous of subversive ideas, began to haunt her little *appartement* in Florence: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 76 (New Ed.). **1886** I step out of my Liverpool hotel and into my "White Star" *appartement meublé* ['furnished']: H. R. HAWEIS, in *Gent. Mag.*, p. 360.

***appel au peuple**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'appeal to the people'; see **plébiscite**.

1843 The Girondists...now began to introduce their project of *appel au peuple*: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 236/1.

appel nominal, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'call of names'; muster-roll; in reference to French Parliament, 'call of the house'.

1795 As soon as the report is printed, the denounced will be heard before the Convention, who will decide, by what is called the *appel nominal* for their acquittal or trial: J. MONROE, *Let.*, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p. 697 (1832). **1842** Bailly ordered an *appel nominal*, or muster-roll, to be made: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 372/1. **1843** to-morrow at four o'clock, the *appel nominal* shall be commenced on the question of *sursis*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 245/2.

appendance (*ə ˈpɛn dəns*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *appendance*: a dependency; an addition, appendage. *Obs.*

1523 Townes, castels, landes...or theyr appurtenaunces and appendaunces, whatsoeuer they be: LORD BERNERS, *Froiss.*, I. CCXII. 258. [N. E. D.] **1561** The Masse taken in her most picked purenesse...without her appendances: T. N[ORTON], *Calvin's Inst.*, IV. XVIII. 712 (1634). [*ib.*] **1578** this word *Appendance*, which the Greekes call *επίφυσιν*, those bones that haue no *Appendances*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. I v°. bef. **1656** If, in this one point, wherein the distance is so narrow, we could condescend to each other; all other circumstances and appendances of varying practices or opinions might

without any difficulty, be accorded: HALL, *Peace-Maker*, ch. i. § 6. [R.] bef. **1667** although the gospel be built upon better promises than the law yet it hath the same too, not as its foundation, but as appendences and adjuncts of grace, and supplies of need: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 530 (1847).

***appendix** (ə ˈpɛ ndɪks), *pl.* **appendixes, appendices** (Lat.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *appendix*,='an addition', 'appendage', 'supplement'.

1. an addition to a document, book, or verbal statement, a supplement.

1549 The commentaries, contaynyng the solemnities of their religion wyth manye other appendixes: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.*, 46 (Arber). [N. E. D.] **1599** What'll you say if this be the *appendix* or labell to both yond' indentures: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 6, Wks., p. 128 (1616). **1619** Yea, Death hath sent me an Appendix to be added to this Historie of Mans Vanitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xvii. p. 191. **1620** The Ambassadors added the usual *Appendix*, not to call it a protestation: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 607 (1676). **1657** and by an appendix to relate the first essay: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 97 (1872). bef. **1691** God's intention and design in the promulgation of it [the law]...was to add it as an appendix to the promise: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 503 (1799). **1704** Both these I had thoughts to publish, by way of appendix to the following treatise: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 55/2 (1869). **1788** In an Appendix Mr. K. takes up some conclusions, "not so fully and positively supported from Scripture" as his former: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 144/2. **1820** they will be found in the appendix: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270. ***1876** Besides the appendices of which we have spoken, Mr. Markham prefaces the whole by memoirs: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

2. a subsidiary addition (to any person, or thing material or immaterial); a subordinate personage, a train of persons in attendance.

1596 My master hath appointed me to go to Saint Luke's, to bid the priest be ready to come against you come with your appendix: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 4, 104. **1619** These external things are but the *Appendices* and Appurtenances of Vanitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. I. p. 472. **1620** he remaining as an appendix in the Picture: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 170 (1676). **1630** the Players and their Appendixes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Pp 4 *r*°/1. bef. **1662** may also look for particular deliveries out of particular troubles, as appendices of the main benefit of salvation: D. DICKSON, quoted in Spurgeon's *Treas. of David*, Vol. IV. p. 10. **1678** he representing the Opinion of those as very ridiculous, who would make the Nature of Evil, to be but *ἐπεισόδιον* an *Accidental Appendix* to the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 214. **1766** I am pretty indifferent when that may be, but not so patient under the appendixes of illness: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 12 (1857).

2 *a.* a dependency.

1619 This Province of *Normandy*, once an *Appendix* of the Crown of *England*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xiv. p. 26. **1665** its [the isle Socotra] position seems nearer neighbouring to *Africa* than *Asia*, yet is challenged, and accordingly reputed an Appendix to *Ajaman*, or *Arabia* the happy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1677). — inrolls his Countrey as a member or appendix of the *Moguls* great Seigniory: *ib.*, p. 66.

2 *b.* a natural growth upon an organ; *Bot.* a sucker.

1615 These bones of the Afterwrest aboue and below, haue *Appendices* crusted ouer with gristles: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, Bk. XIII. p. 1010 (1631). **1658** the Appendices or Beards in the calicular leaves [of the rose]: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. p. 37 (1686). **1704** That some should form the polite Convex Side of a *Siliquastrum*, and others its Appendix: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 189 (1713).

appetitive (ə ˈpɛ tɪtɪv), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *appetitif*, fem. *-ive*: causing appetite, characterised by appetite or desire.

abt. **1533** appetityue: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1053 (Paris, 1852). **1603** there be in our soule three kindes of motions, Imaginative Appetitive and Assenting...The Appetitive being stirred up by the imaginative, moveth a man effectually to those things which are proper and convenient for him: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1124.

applaudit(e), applaudity, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *applaudite*, 'give applause', 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of *applaudere*='to applaud'; see **plaudit**: expression of applause.

1608 and in fine receiues a general applauditie of the whole assemblie: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 3.

application (ˌæ plɪˈkeɪʃən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *application*: noun of action to Eng. vb. *apply*; sometimes *concrete*, that which is applied.

1. the action of placing or holding (one thing) upon, against, in contact with (another), applying in a literal (material) sense; *Geom.* the process of making to coincide; *Med.* administration or putting on of anything used medicinally, anything applied medicinally.

1543 vndiscrete application of sharpe medicines: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi *r*°/2. — And he feared the application of the oyntment, bycause of the payne: *ib.*, fol. xxxviii *r*°/2. **1601** The rest haue worne me out | With seuerall applications: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 2, 74. **1645** We tried the same [experiment] on another dog without the application of water: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 162 (1872).

1 *a.* *Astrol.* a drawing near.

1594 The quantitie of the Moone's separation and application to and from the Sunne: J. DAVIS, *Seamans Secr.*, 6 (1607). [N. E. D.] **1647** Application of Planets is three severall wayes: First, when a Planet of more swift motion applies to one more slow and ponderous, they being both direct...Secondly, when both planets are retrograde...this is an ill Application: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. xix. p. 107.

2. adaptation (to any use or purpose), employment; *Theol.* a bringing into effective relation (with persons, of the merits of Christ's sacrifice); an exhibition of the bearing (of a general statement on a particular case or of a narrative on matters of practice); *concrete*, the practical lesson or 'moral' deduced from a general statement, parable, or fable.

1493 Make of this mater an applicacion: *Petronylla*, 129 (Pynson). [N. E. D.] **1657** the design...useful also to a good life, which is indeed the right application of it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). — Strange was his apt and ingenious application of fables and morals: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342.

3. the applying of one's faculties (*generally* intellectual) to anything, sedulous attention, attentive study.

1685 but those wicked creatures took him from off all application becoming so great a King: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 217 (1872). **1696** unworthy the study and application of the noblest persons: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 361.

4. the applying of one's self (to persons), an approaching as a dependant or solicitor of favors.

1605 Not that I can tax or condemn the...application of learned men to men in fortune: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, I. iii. § 10.

5. the applying one's self (to persons) as a petitioner, candidate for an office, or merely as one who makes a request (even as a matter of course or as a right); *concrete*, the appeal or request made.

1648 As touching applications to his Majesty, be confident none will be: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 27 (1872). **1660** Came the most happy tidings of his Majesty's...applications to the Parliament: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 354. **1687** he added that this was not the application of one party only: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 278.

applicator (ˈæ plɪˌkeɪtə(r)), *sb.*: Eng.: applier, one who applies; *Med.* anything used for applying a medicament.

1659 'Tis ridiculous...to content themselves either with no idoneous physitians and fit medicines, or with such quacking applications and applicators as are no way apt for the work: GAUDEN, *Tears of the Church*, p. 494. [Davies]

[Formed fr. Eng. vb. *applicate*, or fr. Eng. *application*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *applicāre*,='to apply'.]

appliqué, *sb.*: Fr.: work in embroidery laid on another material; also inlaid metal work.

1801 What knowledge they [ladies] have gotten, stands out, as it were, above the very surface of their minds, like the *appliquée* of the embroiderer, instead of having been interwoven with the growth of the piece, so as to have become a part of the stuff: H. MORE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 61.

[Past part. of Fr. *appliquer*,='to apply'.]

appoggiatura, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: *lit.* 'prop, stay, support', a comparatively short accented grace-note prefixed to a note of an air, written as if it were a note over and above the true rhythm of the bar, but rendered in a time deducted from the time allowed for the note to which it is prefixed.

1753 *Appoggiatura* is commonly marked by a smaller kind of note: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1776** For though I was at too great a distance to judge of your method of taking *Appoggiatura*s: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 70. **1830** A famous violin player having executed a concerto, during which, he produced some appoggiaturi and shakes, that astonished many of his hearers: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.). **1838** Thelwall discovered in Milton an *appogiatura* or syllable more than is wanted in the bar: GUEST, *Eng. Rhythms*, p. 175 (1882). **1848** The *Appoggiatura*...is a small note placed before a large one. There are two sorts of Appoggiatura, one called the *short*, and one called the *long*: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 59. **1886** I should say that one or more syllables have suffered elision or slurring, the appoggiatura of music: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, iv. p. 53.

appoggio, *sb.*: It.: prop, stay, support; see **appui.**

1612 because I am destitute of other *appaggio* [sic], I have resolved to take sanctuary in the church: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1848). **1616** I perceive he hath little *appogio* to the main pillar that now stands upright: J. CHAMBERLAIN, *ib.*, p. 410.

apprentissage (ə ˈprɛ ntɪsɪdʒ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apprentissage*: apprenticeship. The Eng. *apprenticeage* may have been suggested by *apprentissage*, but is fr. Eng. *apprentice*.

1592 to be utterly without apprentisage of war: BACON, *Observ. Libel.* [T.] **1603** in some inferiour arts there is required apprentisage: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 82. — and nothing at all esteeming that beggerly prudence which is gotten from other by way of apprentissage: *ib.*, p. 569.

approbative (ə ˈprəʊ bətɪv), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *approbatif*, fem. *-ive*: involving or comprising in itself approval, expressive of approval, approving.

1611 *Approbatif*, Approbatiue, approuing: COTGR.

approbator (ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *approbātor*, noun of agent to *approbāre*,='to approve': one who expresses approval.

1665 And so others may not think it dishonour to...accept them for judges and approbators: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 162 (1872).

appropriator (⏑ ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng.: one who takes to himself, makes his own; *esp.* a corporation which, having, or having had, a religious character, enjoys the main emoluments of a benefice; also for **impropriator** (*q. v.*).

1765 a vicar has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate, with a standing salary: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 388. **1848** He knew very well he was the proprietor or appropriator of the money: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 94 (1879).

[For *appropriater*, fr. Eng. vb. *appropriate*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *appropriāre*,='to make one's own'.]

approximator (⏑ ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng.: one who comes near to.

1858 Canonico Baini, the closest approximator, in modern times, to Palestrina: CDL. WISEMAN, *4 Last Popes*, 346. [N. E. D.]

[For *approximater*, fr. Eng. vb. *approximate*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *approximāre*,='to come into proximity', 'to come close'.]

appui, *sb.*: Fr.: prop, support.

1. stay, support, prop.

1601 there would bee staies and appuies set to it, whereupon it may take hold: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 23, Vol. I. p. 538. **1603** giving covertly thereby to understand that the Sunne hath need of an appuy or supporter to rest uppon and to strengthen him: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1308.

2. *Mil.* defensive support; see **point d'appui**.

1816 C. JAMES, *Mil. Dict.* **1852** this column was stopped at the village of Hohenlinden, which was the *appui* of *Ney's* left: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xvi. p. 212.

3. *Horsemanship.* the feeling of the tension of the reins between hand and bit, the stay of the horse upon the hand.

1738 *Appui*, in the manage...is the reciprocal effort between the horse's mouth and the bridle-hand; or the sense of the action of the bridle on the hand of the horseman: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1816** C. JAMES, *Mil. Dict.*

après, *adv.*: Fr.: afterwards, after; *apres?*,='what then?', 'what next?'.

1850 "Après?" asked Pen, in a great state of excitement: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 194 (1879). **1854** The accursed *après* has chased me like a remorse, and when black has come up I have wished myself converted to red: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 307 (1879).

après coup, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'after stroke', 'too late', 'as an afterthought'.

1887 Those who expect details...of the fashionable cure will be disappointed in 'The Massage Case.' The name has probably been affixed to the book *après coup*, so to speak, and to allure the unwary reader: *Athenæum*, June 18, p. 796/3.

après moi le déluge, *phr.*: Fr.: 'after me the deluge'. An expression attributed to Madame de Pompadour, meaning 'so long as my desires are satisfied, I care not if universal ruin befall when I am out of the way'. Prince Metternich used the phrase with the implication that when he ceased to influence affairs, confusion must ensue. The phrase has been compared to a fragment of Greek tragedy quoted by Suetonius, *ἐμοῦ θανόντος γαῖα μιχθήτω πυρί*, 'when I am dead, let earth be mingled with fire'.

1851 *N. & Q.*, 1st Ser., Vol. III. p. 299. **1887** Each man believes that the new house will last his time—*Après moi le deluge*, with a vengeance! J. BALL, *Notes of a Naturalist in S. Amer.*, ch. iii. p. 122.

***apricot** (ˌ ⏑ ˌ), Eng. fr. Fr.; **apricock**, **abrecok**, &c., Eng. fr. Port. or Sp.: *sb.*

1. a kind of plum of an orange color which ripens early, *Prunum Armeniacum.*

1551 Abrecockes ..are less than the other peches: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. H vi *vº*. **1558** Take Peche or Abricot stones with their kernels: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 99 *vº*. **1590** Feed him with apricocks, and dewberries: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, iii. 1, 169. **1600** Pomegranates, Apricocks, and Peaches: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 476. **1601** the Abricocks are ready to be eaten in Summer: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 436. **1603** The dainty Apricock (of Plums the Prince): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 77 (1608). **1605** apricotes: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 465 (1616). **1634** Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, Jacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. **1645** we had melons, cherries, apricots, and many other sorts of fruit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). **1659** Quince, peach, and preserv'd apricocks: *Lady Alim.*, iv. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875). **1665** my Master had reserved in his Garden some choice Aprecocks: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. C 1 *rº*. **1741** Peaches, Apricocks, *and* Plumbs: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 265. **1820** grapes, figs, peaches, apricots, plums: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 26.

2. the tree which bears the *Prunum Armeniacum*, namely the *Prunus Armeniaca.*

1548 Apple tree, Abrecok, Alexander, Alkakenge: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H v *vº*. **1644** I saw huge citrons hanging on the trees, applied like our apricots to the walls: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 91 (1872). **1664** *Abricots* and *Peaches* require rather a natural, rich, and mellow Soil, than much *Dung*: — *Kal. Hort.* (1729).

3. *attrib.*

1551 Of the Abrecok Tre: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. H vi *vº*. bef. **1617** An Abricot, *or Apricot* plum: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*, s.v. **1663** with the *Apricot* flavour: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 34 (1701).

Variants, 16 c.—17 c. *abreco(c)k*, *apreco(c)k*, 16 c.—18 c. *aprico(c)k(e)*, 17 c. *abrico(c)t(e)*, 16 c.—19 c. *apricot(e)*.

[Fr. *abricot*, fr. Port. *albricoque*, or Sp. *albarcoque*, fr. Arab. *alburqūq*, *albirqūq*, fr. Gk. *πρακόκιον*, later *πρεκόκκια*, pl. Derived by Minsheu fr. (*in*) *aprico coctus*='ripened in sunshine', whence perhaps the change from *b* to *p*.]

apropos: Fr. See **à propos**.

apsis, *pl.* **apsīdes**, **absis**, *pl.* **absīdes**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἁψίς*,='felloe', *hence*, 'arch', 'vault', 'orbit' (of a heavenly body).

1. circumference, curved part, orbit (of a planet).

1601 eccentrique circles or Epicycles in the stars, which the Greekes call *Absides*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 10. **1603** Now the said *Sistrum* being in the upper part round, the curvature and *Absis* thereof comprehendeth foure things that are stirred and mooved...the *Absis* or rundle of the *Sistrum*: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1312.

2. *Astron.* an extremity of the major axis of an elliptical orbit, as **aphelion** or **perihelion**, **apogee** or **perigee** (*qq. v.*).

1658 *Absis*, when the Planets moving to their highest or lowest places, are at a stay; the *high Absis*, being call'd the *Apogæum*, and the *low Absis*, the *Perigæum*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1681** When the Auges, (or Absides) of the Planets are changed from one Sign to another: WHARTON, *Mut. Empires*, Wks., p. 131 (1683). **1738** The *apogee* is a point in the heavens, at the extreme of the line of the apsides: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Apogee.* **1885** We must bring in the revolution of the apsides as well as of the nodes of the lunar orbit: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 212/2.

3. a vaulted or arched roof, an apse.

aptōton, *pl.* **aptōta**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἄπτωτον*: *Gram.*: *lit.* (a word) 'without cases' (*πτώσεις*), an indeclinable word. Anglicised 16 c.—19 c. as *aptot(e)*.

1721 BAILEY.

aqua caelestis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'heavenly water', a cordial, formerly supposed to be of sovereign virtue.

1543 This water is called, aqua celestis, but before ye stylll the water, ye must quenche in it an hoote plate of golde: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxxi *rº*/1. — Aqua celestis is of two kyndes: *ib.*, fol. ccxx *rº*/2. **1594** Thers great vertue belongs (I can tell you) in a cup of syder, and verie good men haue solde it, and at sea, it is *Aqua cælestis*: NASHE, *Unfort. Traveller*, Wks., v. 15 (Grosart). **1603** started out of their trance as though they had drunke of *Aqua Cælestis* or Unicornes horne: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 36. **1614** Malmesey, or *aqua cælestis*: B. JONSON, *Barth. Fair*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1631—40). **1619** Dyet drinks, hot and cold Waters (one of them stiled *Aqua vitæ*, another *Aqua Cælestis*): PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxv. p. 333. **1619** they were washed in *Aqua Cælestis*, meaning Skie-water: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vi. p. 14 (1645). **1641** Aqua Celestis is made thus: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 46 (1651).

aqua composita, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'compound water', one of the cordial distilled waters of the old pharmacopœia.

1538 Itm geven to one of my lady of Suff' seruante bringing aqua compos. and other thinges vij s vj d: *Princess Mary's Privy Purse Expenses*, p. 68 (Pickering, 1831). **1584** these sundrie others are as it were compounded or made for our necessities, but yet rather vsed as medicines than with meates: such is *Aqua vitæ*, *Aqua composita*, *Rosa Solis*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 226. **1604** Good Aqua composita, and vineger tart: TUSSER, *Husband.*, p. 136.

aqua fontāna, *phr.*: Late Lat.: spring water.

1759 'tis by this as 'tis by your *Aqua Fontana* in an apothecary's shop, scarce any thing can be done and finished well without it: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 5. **1853** He would never have washed with *aqua fontana* [but sponged in water, mixed with coffee and vinegar]: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxvi. p. 326.

***aqua fortis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'strong water', a powerful solvent; *esp.* and exclusively in modern use, nitric acid, which dissolves many metals; also *metaph.*

1543 ye must haue of aqua fortis, wherwith golde is seperate frome syluer: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvi *vº*/2. **1558** Siluer, calcined or burned with Aqua fortis: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 93 *vº*. **1600** shewing *Mahumet* his name imprinted in his brest (being done with Aqua Fortis, as I suppose, or some such thing): JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*,

p. 382. **1605** which I in capitall letters | Will eate into thy flesh, with *aqua-fortis*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, Wks., p. 489 (1616). **1627** Weigh *Iron*, and *Aqua Fortis*, seuerally; Then dissolue the *Iron* in the *Aqua Fortis*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 789. **1641** [the engravings] were but etched in aqua fortis: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1872). **1643** pay is the poore Souldiers *Aqua vitæ*, but want is such an *Aqua fortis*, as it eates through the Iron doores of discipline: *Spec. Passages & Certain Informations from Severall Places*, 2 May—9 May, No. 39, p. 315. **1665** a long narrow Vessel of Glass, such as formerly were used for Receivers in distilling of *Aqua Fortis*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 34. **1672** Pardon is that *Aqua fortis* that eats it [the chain of guilt] asunder and makes the prisoner a free man: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1799). **1682** he alone can write over every man's sins, not with ink, but with wrath, which, like *aqua fortis*, every letter of it shall eat into the soul: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 520 (1865). **1693** Ev'n as an *Aqua-Fortis*...corrodes what it seizes upon: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 52 (1862). **1699** I take this past to be nothing else, but what the *Etchers* in Copper use at this day to cover their Plates with, to defend from the *Aqua-fortis*; which is a Composition of Bitumen and Bees Wax: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 119. **1866** I have never thought it good husbandry to water the tender plants of reform with *aqua fortis*: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. III. (Halifax). **1882** if he has got it, we can rub it out with pumice-stone, and squeeze a little *aqua fortis* in: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. liii. p. 401.

aqua mīrābilis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'wonderful water', a distilled water of the old pharmacopœia, made from several stomachic drugs.

1608 Some *Rosasolis* or *Aqua mirabilis* ho: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. F 4 *vº*. **1641** JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 48 (1651). **1676** gave thee *Aqua Mirabilis*, to fetch up the Water off thy Stomach: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, ii. p. 26.

aqua rēgia, a. rēgis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'royal water', a definite mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, named from its power of dissolving gold and platinum.

1610 What's cohobation? 'Tis the pouring on Your *aqua regis*, and then drawing him off: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 5. **1641** *Aqua Regia*, or *Stygia*, or a strong Spirit that will dissolve Gold, is made thus...Another *Aqua regia* is made thus: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.* Bk. III. p. 69 (1651). **1646** Powder of Gold dissolved in *Aqua Regis*...the nitrous spirits of *Aqua Regis*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 68 (1686). **1672** Encourag'd by which, I hop'd, that, without their being previously burnt, they would in *Aqua Regis* afford a Tincture, and accordingly I obtain'd from crude Granats...a rich Solution: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 88. **1787** I made fine red ink, by dropping a solution of tin in *aqua regis* into an infusion of the *coccus*, which Dr. Anderson was so polite as to send me: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. CXXV. p. 99 (1821). **1843** Zaffre, digested in *aqua regia*, and diluted: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, p. 34 (1884).

aqua tinta: *quasi*-It. See **aquatinta.**

aqua tofana: Low Lat. See **acqua Tofania.**

***aqua vītae,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'water of life', cf. **eau de vie.**

1. ardent spirit, alcoholic spirit; spirituous liquor, *esp.* brandy.

1471 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, | Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe, | With Aquavite oft times, both wash and drie: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 115 (1652). **1477** *Rupiscissa* said that cheefe Liquor | Was *Aqua-vitæ Elixir* to succour: T. NORTON, ch. v., *ib.*, p. 77. **1527** fyrste steped in aqua vite a certayn whyle: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. xxi. sig. b vi *vº*/1. **? 1540** stylle them in Aquauitae: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A ii *rº*. **1542** To speake of a ptysan, or of oxymel, or of aqua vite, or of Ipocras, I do passe ouer at this tyme: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 258 (1870). **1558** Take *Aqua Vite*, not to fine, nor of the first stillyng, but stilled twise, or thrise at the most: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 2 *vº*. **1591** Let hym accustome to drye hys Pouder if hee can in the Sunne, first sprinkled ouer with *Aqua vitæ*, or strong Claret Wine: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 6. **1600** which wine was as strong as any *aquavitae*, and as cleare as any rock water: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 821. **1611** then stand, till he be three-quarters and a dram dead: then recovered again with aqua-vitæ, or some other hot infusion: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 816. **1619** Dyet drinks, hot and cold Waters (one of them stiled *Aqua vitæ*, another *Aqua Cælestis*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXXV. p. 333. bef. **1641** To make him strong and mighty, | He drank by the tale six pots of ale, | And a quart of aqua-vitæ: Percy's *Reliques*, p. 554 (1857). **1643** pay is the poore Souldiers *Aqua vitæ*, but want is such an *Aqua fortis*, as it eates through the Iron doores of discipline: *Spec. Passages & Certain Informations from Severall Places*, 2 May—9 May, No. 39, p. 315. **1665** *Arac* and *Aqua-vitæ* they also drink: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 311 (1677). **1679** Restor'd the fainting High and Mighty | With Brandy-Wine and Aqua-vitae: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 189. **1679** It [brandy] was in a proper sense, our *aqua vitae*: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 503 (1799).

1 *a. metaph.* with reference to the literal meaning.

abt. **1600** Couer this Aqua vitæ with your wings From touch of infidels and Jewes: J. DAVIES, in Farr's *S. P.*, I. 254. [N. E. D.] bef. **1628** Repentance... is indeed the only *aqua-vitae*, to fetch again to itself the fainting soul: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 270 (1806). **1657** The gospel is the true *aqua vitae*, the true *aurum potabile*, the true physic for the soul: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 657/2 (1868).

2. spirituous liquor other than brandy.

1547—8 I [an Iryshe man] can make aqua vite: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. iii. p. 131 (1870). **1617** Aqua vitæ (which they call *Harack*, and drinke as largely as Wine) for ten meidines: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 245. **1634** This Towne affords Dates, Orenges and Aquauita, or Arack: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 53. **1754** when they choose to qualify it [whiskey] for punch, they sometimes mix it with water and honey...at other times the mixture is only the *aqua vitæ*, sugar and butter: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (1818).

3. *attrib.*

1598 an Irishman with my aqua-vitæ bottle: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 2, 318. **1601** a crue of *Aquauita*-bellyed Fellowes: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1408 (1625). **1610** Sold the dole-beere to *aqua-vitæ*-men: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 607 (1616). **1622** a Gardiner, Ropemaker, or *Aquauitæ* seller: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. I. p. 15. **1633** put himself into the habit of a mountebank or travelling *aqua vitæ* man: T. ADAMS, *and Pet.*, p. 847/1 (1865). **1634** the Prime [drink] is *Vsquebagh* which cannot be made any wher in that perfection, and whereas we drink it here in *aqua-vitae* measures, it goes down there by beer-glassfulls: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 347 (1678). **1672** There is a Bauds Silver Aqua-Vitæ Bottle: SHADWELL, *Miser*, I. p. 16.

aquarelle, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *acquerello*, = 'water colors': painting in water colors; a water color drawing. In Eng. *aquarelle* means *esp.* painting in Chinese ink and thin water color; a picture in this style. Hence *aquarelliste*, Fr., a painter in aquarelle or water color.

1869 Aniline colours are utilised for the colouring of...aquarelles, photographs, etc.: *Eng. Mech.*, July 2, p. 340/3. [N. E. D.] **1885** Next year there will probably be an exhibition of foreign *aquarelles*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 152/3. **1887** The artists of the Continent have directed their attention to water colour... Already the French, Belgian, and Dutch *aquarellistes* have invaded our islands: *ib.*, May 14, p. 645/1. **1887** Many of the Dutch *aquarellistes* appear to like that softness...which perhaps originally came into landscape painting with Constable: *Daily News*, Oct. 22, p. 6/5.

***aquārium,** *sb.*: Lat. neut. of adj. *aquārius*, = 'pertaining to water': a vessel, or tank, or a collection of tanks, generally for the reception of live aquatic animals and plants, made entirely or partially of glass to facilitate observation of the contents; also a place of entertainment in which an aquarium is a prominent feature. The word replaced *marine vivarium*, *aquatic v.*, see **vivarium.**

1855 At home in the aquarium, he will make a very different figure: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 69. — One great object of interest in the book is the last chapter, which treats fully of the making and stocking of these salt-water "Aquaria": *ib.*, p. 142. **1856** Collections of objects that inhabit rivers and lakes are of course called Fresh-water aquaria; those that owe their origin to the sea are called Marine aquaria: S. HIBBERD, *Fresh-Water Aquarium*, ch. I. p. 6. bef. **1863** People...won't have their mouths stopped by cards, or ever so much microscopes and aquariums: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 118 (1879). ***1878** a live whale for the Westminster aquarium: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.] **1881** The fish confined within circumscribed limits of pond or aquarium, are never 'at home': HEATH, *Garden Wild*, Pref., p. 9.

Aquārius: Lat.: *lit.* 'water-carrier': the eleventh of the twelve zodiacal constellations, now the eleventh division of the ecliptic, which the Sun enters Jan. 21, and which does not now coincide with the constellation *Aquarius*. Anglicised 15 c.—17 c. as *Aquary*.

1398 The ayery [triplicyte] ben Libra Gemini Aquarius: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VIII. ix. — Aquarius that folowyth the sygne whyche hyghte Capricornus: *ib.* **1590** When with Aquarius Phœbe's brother stays, | The blithe and wanton winds are whist and still: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 304/1, l. 25 (1861). **1594** The eleventh Signe called Aquarius, that is to say, the Water-bearer, contayning two and forty starres, hath his head towards the North: BLUNDEVIL, *Exerc.*, Treat. 3, Pt. I. ch. xxiv. p. 330 (7th Ed.). bef. **1658** Thus fixt, they drink until their Noses shine, | A Constellation in this Watry Sign, | Which they *Aquarius* call: J. CLEVELAND, *Works*, p. 292 (1687). **1726** Now when... Aquarius stains the inverted year: THOMSON, *Seasons*, Winter, 43.

***aquatint(a),** *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *acqua tinta*: a kind of engraving or etching on copper which gives the appearance of drawing in Indian ink, sepia, or water colors. The design is worked on a resinous film, which is then carefully varnished, and the exposed metal is bitten by solutions of nitric acid. Also used *attrib.*

1782 I do not myself thoroughly understand the process of working in aquatinta; but the great inconvenience of it seems to arise from its not being sufficiently under the artist's command...the aqua-tinta method of multiplying drawings hath some inconveniences: W. GILPIN, *Observ. Wye*, p. viii. (1800). **1797** AQUATINTA, a method of etching on copper, lately invented, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colours or Indian ink: *Encyc. Brit.* **1807** Such as the prints are, we certainly do not admire them the more for their confused *aquatinta* execution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 111. **1862** Published in aqua-tinta, in imitation of bistre or India-ink drawings: THORNBURY, *Turner*, Vol. I. p. 79.

aquila non capit muscas, *phr.*: Lat.: an eagle does not catch flies.

1573—80 GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 50 (1884). **1589** R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 38 (1880).

aquila [*wood*]: Port. See **aguila-***wood.*

Aquilo, Lat., **Aquilon,** Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Lat.: the north or north-north-west wind; often personified.

abt. **1325** [See **Eurus**]. abt. **1374** þe wynde þat hy3t aquilon: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1868). **1606** Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek | Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 5, 9.

***Arab**, a native of Arabia, one of a Semitic tribe which once inhabited Arabia; also used *attrib.* Many Arabs are nomads, hence the word *Arab* has been applied to wandering, homeless children in any great city. Also used for a horse of Arabian breed.

Hence *Arabism*, an Arabic idiom: *Arabist*, a student of the language or learning of the Arabians: *Arabite*, Arabian.

1634 the vulgar Arabs: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 324. [T.] **1797** ARAB, or Arabian horse. See Equus: *Encyc. Brit.* **1817** Our Arab tents are rude for thee: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Lt. of the Haram. [C. E. D.] **1825** Arabs are excessively scarce and dear: and one which was sent for me to look at, at a price of 800 rupees, was a skittish, cat-legged thing: Heber, *Narrative*, Vol. I. p. 189 (1844). [Yule] **1860** a shoeless, shirtless, shrunk, ragged, wretched, keen-witted Arab of the streets and closes of the city: *Once a Week*, Mar. 17, p. 263/2. **1886** The street arab is just now a favourite character in fiction: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 632/3.

1526 the Arabytes call it [water] squigihill: *Grete Herball*, ch. liv.

***araba, aroba**, *sb.*: Arab. and Pers. *araba*: a wheeled carriage or cart.

1819 whipped into a close araba, and whirled no one knew whither: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820). — next came a heavy araba, loaded with as many trunks, portmanteaus, parcels, and packages, as it could well carry: *ib.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 151. **1839** driving amid the tall plane trees in *arabas*...drawn by cream-coloured oxen: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 6. **1845** Dragged about in little queer arobas, or painted carriages: Thackeray, *Cornh. to Cairo*, 620 (1872). [N. E. D.]

***Arabesque** (ˌ⏑⏑ˌ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *arabesque*: in Arabian style, Arabian. See **Rebesk.**

1. *adj.*: Arabian, Arabic; esp. of decorative designs, in Arabian or Moorish style; *metaph.* fantastic.

1656 *Arabesque*, Rebesk work; branched work in painting or in Tapestry: Blount, *Glossogr.* **1797** *Arabesque*, *Grotesque*, and *Moresque*, are terms applied to...paintings, ornaments of freezes, &c.: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1806** The Spaniard borrowed...from the Moors an excessive delicacy in minute decoration... whence the term *Arabesque* is derived: J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 10. **1817** it [Moore's *Silver Veil*] will be very Arabesque and beautiful: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 48 (1832).

2. *sb.*: a design in Arabian or Moorish style, intricate and fanciful tracery. Properly an Arabesque does not admit any representation of animal life. Also, a corrupt form of the Arabic language.

1797 ARABESQUE, or Arabesk, something done after the manner of the Arabians: *Encyc. Brit.* **1817** All rich with Arabesques of gold and flow'rs: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). **1826** intermingled with the Italian arabesques: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881). **1854** Roses and Cupids quivered on the ceilings, up to which golden arabesques crawled from the walls: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879). **1882** all the finest arabesques and foliations of the portals: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 906. **1887** [His] latest social and historical novel...bears the same relation to his principal work...that a charming arabesque does to a tragic historical painting: *ib.*, Jan. 1, p. 15/1. — On her petticoat an arabesque, straying 'mid the folds of the satin, follows the devious windings of a thread of Florentine gold: A. Gilchrist, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, p. 11.

Arabia, Araby, -ie: (*a*) the country called in Lat. *Arabia*, in Fr. *Arabie*; esp. Arabia the Blest, *A. Felix*, famed for spices, and hence by *metonymy*, 'spices', 'fragrance': (*b*) *Arabie*, *Araby*, *adj.* fr. Fr. adj. *Arabi*,='Arabian'; and (*c*) used as *sb.* for the Mod. Eng. 'Arab', 12 c.—16 c.

Hence, *Arabian*, *Arabien* (14 c.—16 c.), sometimes='fragrant'; *Arabian bird*, the Phœnix; *Arabian Nights*, a collection of wonderful tales from the Persian.

a. **1525** a lytel of the powder made of gumme of arabie: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. I iiij *v°*/1. **1676** Let me approach the honour of your lip, far sweeter than the Phœnix Nest, and all the spicy Treasures of *Arabia*: Shadwell, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 51. **1713** all Arabia breathes from yonder box: Pope, *Rape of Lock*, I. 134, Wks., Vol. I. p. 176 (1757).

b. **1502** Arabye language: Arnold, *Chron.*, 158. [N. E. D.] †**1511** Item ther bynde they ther oxe son with Arabie gold about ther hornes: *Of the newe landes*, in Arber's *First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxviii/2 (1885). **1547** some and mooste of all [the names] beynge Greeke wordes, some and fewe beynge Araby wordes: Boorde, *Brev.*, p. 20 (1870).

c. **1393** But thei that writen the Scripture; | Of Greke, Arabe [=Arabic], and Caldee, | Thei were of such Auctoritee: Gower, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 373 (1652). **1398** amonge the Arabyes there this birde Fenix is bredde: Trevisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XII. xv. **1477** The *third Chapter* for the love of One, | Shall trewly disclose the Matters of our Stone; | Which the *Arabies* doon *Elixir* call: T. Norton, *Ordinall*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 10 (1652). **1563** the most approued authers Gréekes, arabians [=Arabic scholars], and Latinestes: T. Gale, *Enchirid.*, fol. 31 *v°*. **1595** with *Arabian* spicerie: with english honnie: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. R 3 *v°*. **1654** told the *living Idoll* it breath'd *Arabian Spices*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 554. **1671** winds | Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd: Milton, *P. R.*, II. 364.

Arabic, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *arabique*: (*a*) of, from, or pertaining to Arabs or Arabia; also (*b*) *absol.* the Arabic language, gum Arabic, and perhaps *Arabia* in quott. fr. Caxton and *Rel. Ant.*

Hence *Arabical*, *Arabican*, *Arabicism*.

a. **1526** gomme Arabyke: *Grete Herball*, ch. xiv. **1558** Gomme Arabike: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 52 *v°*. **1563** it is neyther latyne, Greke, nor arabicke worde: T. Gale, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 23 *v°*. **1603** embalming (as it were) and burying a dead corps with Syriake spices and Arabicke sauces: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 574. **1625** all the Conferences passed in the *Arabicke* Tongue: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 155. **1738** The *Arabic* characters [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] stand contradistinguished to the Roman [I, V, X, L, C, D, M]: Chambers, *Cycl.*, s.v.

b. abt. **1391** To arabiens in arabik: Chaucer, *Astrol.*, 2. [N. E. D.] **1485** a cyte called Salancadys, in arabyque: Caxton, *Chas. Grete*, p. 206 (1881). bef. **1500** Put thereto iij ounces of gumme of Arabyke: In *Rel. Ant.*, I. 163. [N. E. D.] **1625** with whom I had good conuersation in *Arabicke*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 194. **1665** a man were as good to have discoursed with them in Arabick: R. Head, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. B 1 *v°*. **1668** take Verdigrease, Arabick, Turpentine...and mix them together: G. Markham, *Eng. Housewife*, ch. i. p. 39.

Arabo-Tedesco, *adj.*: It.: partaking of both Arabesque (or Moorish) and Gothic characteristics.

1806 a style called by Italian architects "*il arabo-tedesco*": J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 9.

Arachnē: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀράχνη (*ἀράχνη*='spider'): *Myth.*: a Mysian maiden who challenged the goddess Athēnē (Minerva) to a contest in spinning and for her presumption was changed into a spider; *hence*, the name stands for a spider, and *Arachnean*=spider-like, like a spider's web.

1590 And over them Arachne high did lifte | Her cunning web, and spred her subtile nett: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. vii. 28. **1665** the threds thereof [of my cloke] being spun out by time as fine as those of *Arachnes* working: R. Head, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Dd 7 *v°*. **1600** such cob-web stuffe, | As would enforce the common'st sense abhorre | Th' *Arachnean* workers: B. Jonson, *Cynth. Rev.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 213 (1616).

arack: Anglo-Ind. See **arrack.**

Aramæan, Aramaic, Aramite, *adj.* and *sb.*: name of the division of the Semitic family of languages which comprises Syriac and Chaldee, derived from Aram, the Hebrew name of Syria.

1560 Then spake the Caldeans to the King in the Aramites language: *Bible* (Genev.), Dan., ii. 5. **1839** The Hebrew language stands midway between the Aramaean and the Arabic: Conant, Tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Gr.* **1864** Max Müller, *Sci. of Lang.*, Table (4th Ed.). **1886** A bas-relief of Assyrian style with an Aramaic text...has been found at Teima: C. R. Conder, *Syrian Stone Lore*, ix. 325.

araucāria, *sb.*: *Bot.*: name of a genus of tall conifers of the Southern Hemisphere, derived from Arauco, a province of Chili; esp. *A. imbricata* or Monkey-puzzle, having regular branches thickly covered with stiff, pointed leaves, cultivated in England since about 1830.

1809 Nicholson, *Brit. Encycl.* **1833** *Penny Cycl.*, Vol. II. p. 249.

***arbiter** (ˌ⏑⏑ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *arbiter*: an **arbitrator** (*q. v.*), a judge, one who has authority to give decision in a suit or on any question; one who can exercise control according to his will (Lat. *arbitrium*).

1502 Abdalazys...most iust arbiter and juge of trouth: Arnold, *Chron.*, 160 (1811). [N. E. D.] **1530** arbitour: Palsgr., fol. xviii *v°*/1. **1546** Richerd duke of Glocestre, as thoughe he had bene apoynted abyter of all controversy... conferryd secretly with the duke: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 141 (1844). **1620** Arbiters of Faith: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 146 (1676). **1646** was Arbiter of most of the Debates twixt the Emperour and *Francis* the first: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 184. bef. **1733** so, whilst he is Arbiter, the Cause is clear on his Side: R. North, *Examen*, p. x. (1740). **1742** O Thou great Arbiter of Life and Death: E. Young, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 56 (1773). **1826** he was often chosen arbiter between contending parties: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 9. **1849** genius always found in him an indulgent arbiter: Lord Beaconsfield, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 35 (1881). **1870** as an arbiter is required between them to regulate and settle their differences, a judiciary is established: E. Mulford, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 174.

arbiter ēlegantiārum, *phr.*: Lat.: a judge of points of taste, an authority on etiquette, a master of the ceremonies. For *arbiter elegantiae* see Tacitus, *Ann.*, xvi. 18.

1818 he looked *up* to Lord Frederick Eversham, as the *arbiter elegantiarum* of that system: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 175 (1819). **1841** Men who...slept on bulkheads with Derrick before he succeeded Nash as *arbiter elegantiarum* at Bath: Craik and Macfarlane, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 651/1.

arbitrator (ˌ⏑⏑ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.: one chosen or appointed to decide a dispute, *esp.* one to whose fair judgment disputants refer matters for decision on equitable grounds, *hence*, one that can give effect to his decisions, an ordainer, a dispenser, a ruler.

1497–1503 we desier and also counsell you without delay upon the sight hereof now shortly to ride to the court to the said arbitrators: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 941, p. 392 (1874). **1551** as an arbitratoure with myne awarde to determine: Robinson, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 22 (1869). **1579** *Aristides*...was euer chosen Arbitrator to end all controuersies: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 330 (1612). **1600** he had beene taken to bee an arbitrator, or daiesman betweene the father and the sonne: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, p. 35. **1603** that you meane

to be an indifferent arbitratour or common umpire betweene these two yoong gentlemen: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 957. **1606** that old common arbitrator, Time: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 1, 225. **1632** I beseech you | To be an arbitrator, and compound | The quarrel long continuing between | The duke and dutchess: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 212/2 (1839). **1640** he ought to interpose himselfe for their agreement, either as *Iudge* or *Arbitratour*: H. H., *Treat. of Int. of Princes*, p. 10. **1646** he might be an happy arbitrator in many Christian controversies: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvii. p. 310 (1686). **1660** *Europ's* Great *Arbitratour*: T. FULLER, *Paneg.*, 10. **1667** Though Heav'n be shut, | And Heav'n's high Arbitrator sit secure | In his own strength: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 359. **1707** Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 348 (1856). bef. **1733** common Pannels...trusted by the Citizens, almost as arbitrators: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 118, p. 94 (1740). **1760** it appeared that the Arbitrators had an Authority before the Award made: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 12.

[From Anglo-Fr. *arbitratour*, assimilated to Lat. *arbitrātor*, noun of agent to *arbitrāri*, ='to perceive', 'to think', 'to give judgment'.]

arbitrātrix, *sb.*: Lat. fem. of *arbitrator*: an arbitress, a female who acts as arbitrator.

1577 Arbitratrix betweene hir naturall love to the one, and matrimoniall dutie to the other: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, xxii. 122. [N. E. D.] **1645** arbitratrix and compoundresse of any quarrel: HOWELL, *Dodona's Grove*, p. 4. [Davies] **1648** No this is her prerogative alone | Who *Arbitratrix* sits of Heav'n and Hell: J. BEAUMONT, *Psyche*, xix. 168 (Grosart). [*ib.*]

arbitrium, *sb.*: Lat.: will, power of decision, absolute authority; Anglicised in 14 c. through Fr. *arbitre*, in 17 c. as *arbitry*. See **ad arbitrium**.

[abt. **1374** but certys þe futures þat bytyden by fredom of arbitre god seep hem alle to-gidre present: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. v. p. 176 (1868).] **1770** the *arbitrium* of the court: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xli. p. 169 (1812). **1771** *I* say that his view is to change a court of common law into a court of equity, and to bring every thing within the *arbitrium* of a *prætorian* court: *ib.*, No. lxi. p. 379.

arbolare, *vb.*: Sp. *arbolar*, ='to raise', 'to set upright'. See quotation. *Obs.*

1598 how to arbolare or aduaunce his pike, that is; to reare his pike vpright against his right shoulder...to arbolare their pikes: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 34.

arbor[1], **arber**, **arbre**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *arbre*, ='tree', 'axle', 'main piece' (of a machine), fr. Lat. *arbor*, ='tree': *Mechanics*: an upright main support of a machine; an axle of a wheel (cf. *axle-tree*).

arbor[2], *sb.*: Lat.: *Chem.*: *lit.* 'tree', a tree-like appearance produced in certain precipitations, as *a. Dianae*, *a. Saturni*.

arbor Jūdae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Judas tree, *Cercis siliquastrum*, a low spreading tree with bluish leaves.

1578 but *Arbor Iuda* [flowreth] in Marche: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 742. **1646** No more than *Arbor vitæ*, so commonly called, to obtain its name from the Tree of Life in Paradise, or *Arbor Judæ* to be the same which supplied the Gibbet unto *Judas*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. i. p. 279 (1686). **1664** *Almonds* and *Peach Blossoms*, *Rubus Odoratus*, *Arbor Judæ*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 198 (1729). **1767** Guelder-rose, honey-suckles, arbor Judæ, jasmines: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 179 (1803).

***arbor vītae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'tree of life': trivial name of several species of *Thuya* or *Thuja* (Nat. Order *Coniferae*).

1646 *Arbor vitæ*, so commonly called: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. i. p. 279 (1686). **1684** the Arborvitæ, Pine and Yew have escaped [the frost]: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 273 (1872). **1699** My Lady Hatton shew'd me some walking sticks your Lopp[e] sent up to be fitted up and varnish'd, as they were before I saw them; but y[e] lightness of y[m] made me suppose them to be arbor vitæ: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1878). **1755** three Chinese arbor-vitæs: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1857).

arborātor, *sb.*: Lat. ='a pruner of trees': one who cultivates trees, an arborist.

1664 Our ingenious Arborator [would] frequently incorporate...the Arms and Branches of some young and flexible Trees which grow in consort: EVELYN, *Sylva*, 78. [N. E. D.]

***arborētum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a plantation of trees; Anglicised as *arboret*, 17 c., perhaps influenced by Spenser's *arboret*, Eng. dim. of Lat. *arbor*, ='a small tree'.

***arbute**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat., often in Lat. form **arbutus**: a plant of the genus *Arbutus* (Nat. Order *Ericaceae*), esp. *A. unedo*, or Strawberry-tree.

1548 Arbutus groweth in Italy it hath leaues like Quickentree, a fruit lyke a strawberry, wherfore it may be called in English strawberry tree, or an arbute tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1551** the arbut tree: — *Herb.*, sig. D v *ro*. **1578** the Arbute or Strawberie tree: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 728. **1603** The tender crops of Arbute tree | Which beares a frute like Strawberie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 702. **1664** *Oleanders* red and white, *Agnus Castus*, Olive: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 212 (1729). **1691** and, had any of y[e] layers of his arbutus taken root, I had sent you some: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (1878). **1741** Broom, and Arbute-trees: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 112. **1755** The arbutus are scarce a crown apiece: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1857). **1767** the arbutus or strawberry-tree: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 55 (1803). **1820** the arbutus or wild strawberry-tree: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 305.

***arc de triomphe**, *phr.*: Fr.: triumphal arch.

arcabucero, *sb.*: Sp.: a harquebusier.

1858 Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish arcabucero: LONGFELLOW, *Miles Stand.*, I. 28. [N. E. D.]

***arcade**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *arcada* and Fr. *arcade*: a vaulted space in a building, an arched cloister or piazza, an arched gallery or passage, a series of arches in a building, a walk overhung by foliage, a covered passage.

1644 In the arcado...stand 24 statues of great price: EVELYN, *Diary* (*in Italy*), Nov. 8. [N. E. D.] **1699** The Tree most in use here, was the small leaved *Horne-Beam*; which serves for *Arcades*, *Berceaus*; and also *Standards* with Globular Heads: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 209. **1787** A hundred musicians...formed themselves into four orchestras along the arcade of the Gallery: *Gent. Mag.*, 928/2. **1806** towers ornamented with *arcades* in tiers: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 18. — a Dorick *arcade*...more convenient as an ambulatory than beautiful: *ib.*, p. 201. **1815** The principal green-house alone, raised above a sunk parterre below, has a good aspect, from its arcades and a range of marble vases along the front which impart elegance: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.). **1886** Their numberless storeys built upon cyclopean arcades: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 50/1.

***Arcadēs ambo**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'both Arcadians', both poets or musicians; see Virg., *Ecl.*, VII. 4; extended to two persons having tastes or characteristics in common.

1821 each pull'd different ways with many an oath, | "Arcades ambo", *id est*—blackguards both: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. xciii. **1882** Denison and Neate were *Arcades ambo*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.* Vol. II. ch. 83, p. 92. **1886** I had the pleasure of passing a day here with these *Arcades ambo* [Serpa Pinto and Cardoso]: *Athenæum*, Aug. 14, p. 210/1. **1887** Nor is it surprising that Weber should praise Hoffmann. They were *Arcades ambo*: *Literary Wld.*, Jan. 7, p. 9/3.

***Arcadia**, Lat., **Arcady**, Eng. fr. Lat., whence adj. **Arcadian**: the central district of Peloponnesus (the Morea), according to Virgil the home of pastoral poetry, and therefore associated with the ideas of pastoral simplicity, felicity, and song, esp. after the publication of Sidney's *Arcadia*, 1590.

1591 And shepheards leave their lambs unto mischaunce, | To runne thy shrill Arcadian Pipe to heare: SPENS., *Compt.*, Ruines of Time, 328. **1647** O Arcadia, known | By me thy son: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, Prol., p. 2. **1667** Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the past'ral reed | Of Hermes, or his opiate rod: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 132 (1770). **1776** a young gentleman in a fantastic Arcadian habit, playing upon a guittar: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 38. — the young Arcadian followed: *ib.*, p. 39. **1814** the perpetual warbling that prevails | In Arcady, beneath unalter'd skies: WORDSWORTH, *Excursion*, Bk. III. p. 357 (Nimmo). **1850** To many a flute of Arcady: TENNYSON, *In Memoriam*, XXIII. **1866** An humble cottage...forms the Arcadian background of the stage: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. IX. (Halifax). **1874** I always thought I should like Arcadia...These ingenuous ways appeal to my better nature. I wish I had a shepherd's crook with a blue ribbon on it: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xiv. p. 205 (1883).

***arcānum**, *pl.* **arcāna**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. adj. *arcānus*, ='hidden', 'secret': a secret, a mystery; a supposed great secret of nature; a marvellous remedy. In the 17, 18 cc. the *s* of the Eng. plural was sometimes added to the Latin plural.

[**1495** Archa is a vessell and mesure oonly in the whyche thynges ben put & kepte out of syghte that they ben not seen of alle men / of that name comyth this worde *Archanum* pryuetee that is waarly kept unknown to multytude of men: GLANVIL, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. XIX. ch. CXXVIII. p. 933.] **1586** Nowe if you leaue him not there, but do purifie him more, then doth his tincture appeare: and if you can purge him throughly and perfectly then shall you haue his *Arcanum*, & so of others: I. W., *Letter*, sig. B viii *vº*. **1615** If Cornelius Agrippa were again to compile his book, *De Beneficiis*, I doubt not but he might have from her magicians such *arcana* to increase and recommend it, that the Bohemian ladies would more value him than to suffer him, as they did, to die like a poor beggarly knave: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 380 (1848). **1616** the *Arcana* | Of *Ladies* Cabinets: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631—40). **1620** the greatest Politicians...are not able to penetrate the profundity of the Arcana of the Papacy: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxxvi. (1676). **1650** this blood is the balsome of balsomes, and is called the *Arcanum* of blood, and it is so wonderful, and of such great vertue: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. III. p. 21. **1652** the *Arcana* of Religion, and the great mysteries of Godlinesse: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 190. **1652** He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who had the great *arcanum*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1872). **1668** the revealing of Arcanums or secrets in Medicines: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 2. **1678** this was one Grand *Arcanum* of the *Orphick Cabala*, and the ancient *Greekish Theology*, *That God is All things*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 306. **1689** The very *Arcanum* of pretending Religion in all Wars is, That something may be found out in which all men may have interest: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 105 (1868). **1702** Here is some gradual retection of the veiled *arcana* of the Divine Being: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 93/2 (1834). **1710** Viper Powder Compound...is held for a great Arcanum, against the Jaundise: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 398. **1748** I will...let you into certain *Arcanas*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I.

No. cxxix. p. 303 (1774). **1768**, There have you gone and told my *arcanum arcanorum* ['of secrets'] to that leaky mortal Palgrave [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 425 (1853). **1788** Let us...like Oedipus, attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J. LETTSOM, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/2. **1810** an habitual and excessive attention to those *arcana* of etymology: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 198. **1822—3** promising unbounded wealth to whomsoever might choose to furnish the small preliminary sum necessary to change egg-shells into the great *arcanum*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxviii. p. 324 (1886). **1840** Mrs. Simpkinson preferred a short *séjour* in the still-room with Mrs. Botherby, who had promised to initiate her in that grand *arcanum*, the transmutation of gooseberry jam into Guava jelly: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 7 (1865). **1856** translate and send to Bentley the arcanum bribed and bullied away from shuddering Brahmins: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

arcānum (*pl.* -na) **imperii**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a secret of empire.

abt. **1630** and I have been a little curious in the search thereof, though I have not to doe with the *Arcana Imperii*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 36 (1870). **1646** had imparted his desseins, and infus'd all his maximes into him, and open'd unto him all the *Arcana Imperii*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 135. **1649** The articles of confession and absolving sinners, being a greater *arcanum imperii* for governing the world than all the arts invented by statists formerly were: LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY, *Hen. VIII.*, p. 109 (1886). **1662** The kings of Israel had some one courtier...to whom they imparted *arcana imperii*, state-secrets: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. I. p. 68/2 (1867). **1675** our great Law-giver disdaining to vie the *Arcana* of his Empire, with any State-maximes, but the very best: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 1, p. 12. **1681** Those that search into mysteries of state, and would know *arcana imperii*, think they are wise men: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 139 (1861). **1701** these are *arcana imperii*—state secrets, indeed, which we are not to search into: ABP. LEIGHTON, *Exp. to Commandments*, Wks., p. 620/2 (1844). **1768** Force is the grand *arcanum imperii*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1887).

arc-boutant, *sb.*: Fr.: a flying buttress, an abutment arched (at least on the under side) springing from the vertical buttress of an aisle to an upper wall of the main portion of an edifice.

1731 BAILEY. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1816** ARCBOUTANT...in building, an arched buttress: *Encyc. Perth.*

archa: Port. See **areca.**

archaeus, archēus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρχαῖος, = 'original', 'ancient': a term applied by Paracelsus and others to the principle which was supposed to regulate and maintain animal and vegetable life; by a sort of personification, supposed to reside in individual organs; also see quot. from Bailey.

1641 Now in this center is the *Archæus*, the servant of nature, which mixing those spermes together sends them abroad, and by distillation sublimes them by the heat of a continuall motion unto the superficies of the earth: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. VI. p. 169 (1651). **1650** The first sort of them Man signs: the second, the Archeius: — Tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. IX. p. 101. **1657** the maine scope and principall intention being, first to rectifie the Archeus of the inner Man, that it may attract health from the heavenly Iliaster: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 3 *vº*. **1678** Lastly, as the Latter *Platonists* and *Peripateticks* have unanimously followed their Masters herein, whose *Vegetative Soul* also is no other than a *Plastick Nature*; so the *Chymists* and *Paracelsians* insist much upon the same thing, and seem rather to have carried the Notion on further, in the Bodies of Animals, where they call it by a new name of their own, the *Archeus*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 153. **1721** ARCHEUS, (among *Chymists*) the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies: BAILEY. **1762** [See **alkahest**]. **1818** their '*Archæus*', or universal spirit: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 85 (1819).

archididascalos, -us, *sb.*: Late Gk. ἀρχιδιδάσκαλος: a chief teacher.

1820 we observed this Archididascalos seated in a large arm-chair...surrounded by a very large audience both of priests and laymen: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 301. **1821** it was a constant matter of triumph to us, the learned triumvirate of the first form, to see our 'Archididascalos' (as he loved to be called) conning our lesson before we went up: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 18 (1823). **1865** Two masters styled respectively Archididascalus and Hypodidascalus: STAUNTON, *Gt. Sch. Eng.*, Westm., ii. 133. [N. E. D.]

[The prefix *archi-*, = 'chief', is generally Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρχι-, ἀρχε-, = 'chief', 'original', cf. ἀρχή, = 'beginning', 'rule', ἀρχός, = 'chief'. From Lat. *archi-*, *arche-*, *arch-* (bef. a vowel) comes through Old French the Eng. *arch.* In Classical Gk. the form ἀρχε- only means 'ruling', 'leading', so that ἀρχέτυπον ought to have been ἀρχίτυπον and *archetype* to have been *architype*.]

Archidoxa, *sb. pl.*: neut. of *quasi*-Gk. adj. ἀρχίδοξος, = 'of chief fame' (on analogy of εὔδοξος, = 'of good fame'): (secrets) of chief fame. Paracelsus wrote *Archidoxorum libri X*, = 'Ten Books of Archidoxa'. From the abl. in such phrases as 'in the Archidoxis' (1650, John French, Tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. V. p. 46; *ib.*, Bk. VIII. p. 80), and the Anglicised (or Gallicised) form *Archidoxes* (1642, Sir Th. Brown, *Relig. Med.*, 45, Ed. 1682), sprang a wrongly-formed *quasi*-Lat. nom. sing. *Archidoxis*, found, *e.g.*, on the running headings of the Geneva Ed. of Paracelsus' Wks., 1658, not in the 1570 Ed. of the *Archidoxa*.

Archimago, Archimagus, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Lat., perhaps a Lat. transliteration of Late Gk. ἀρχίμαγος, = 'chief of the Magi': a chief magician; see **Magi**. The name of Spenser's personification of hypocrisy, "the Enchanter", *F. Q.*, Bk. II. Canto i.

1553—87 The archimagus espieng his time, compleineth unto the king: FOXE, *A. & M.*, 88/2 (1596). [N. E. D.] bef. **1670** An Evill befall that Archimago, that Fiend of Mischief, that set variance between the Head and the Body: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 95, p. 81 (1693). **1678** and that this *Apollonius* was but an *Archimago* or *grand Magician*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 267.

***archimandrite** (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Gk. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, perhaps sometimes through Lat. *archimandrita*: the superior of a monastery (μάνδρα) pertaining to the Greek Church; also a superior over several monasteries, a superior abbot. In English the *ch* of *archi-* is pronounced as *k*.

1662 In their Monasteries they have *Archimandrites*, *Kilari's*, and *Igumeni's*, who are their Abbots, Priors, and Guardians: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 104 (1669).

Archimēdes, a celebrated Greek philosopher and mathematician of Syracuse; see **eureka.** Hence *adj. Archimedean. Archimedean Screw*, an invention for raising water by the revolution of a spiral tube about a slanting axis.

***archipelago**, *sb.*: It. *arcipelago*, **archipelagus** (*quasi*-Lat.): a chief sea (Lat. *pelagus*). For *archi-*, = 'chief', see **archididascalos.** The It. *arci-* was prob. for *Egeo-* in the name *Egeopelago*, and is wrongly sounded in Eng. as *arki-*.

1. name of the sea called after ancient style the Ægean Sea, It. *Egeopelago* (*Mare Aegaeum*, Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος), between Greece and Asia Minor, in which are many islands.

1502 Many other iles within the archpelago, that is the gulf be-twix Grese and Turkye: ARNOLD, *Chron.*, 143 (1811). [N. E. D.] abt. **1506** Upon the see of Archepelagus—in the Cytie of Asdrys: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 23 (1851). **1549** .iiii. Venetian galleis, laden with merchandise were loste in the *Arcipelago*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 105 *rº*. **1599** a little Iland called *Bellapola*, and did likewise see both the *Milos*, being Islands in the *Archipelago*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 168. **1612** Iles in the sea *Ægæum*, called also by some *Sporades*, but vulgarly, the *Arches* or *Archipelago*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 9. **1665** the Thessalonic gulph which neighbours the Archipelago: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 252 (1677). **1815** the interesting white squalls and short seas of Archipelago memory: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 146 (1832).

2. a sea containing many islands; a group of several islands.

1555 And from the *Archipelagus* in the which is the Iland of *Zamal* which our men named the Iland of theeues: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885). — Ginger groweth here and there in all the Ilandes of this *Archipelagus*, or mayne sea: — *Newe India*, p. 35 (Arber, 1885). **1589** they straightwaies doo enter into the Archipelago (which is an infinite number of ilands), almost all inhabited with their own naturall people: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 258 (1854). **1604** in the which [bay] there is an Archipelague of Ilands: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 138 (1880). **1625** They found also an Archipelagus of Ilands: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1696. **1845** the Low archipelago is elliptic-formed, 840 miles in its longer, and 420 in its shorter axis: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. XX. p. 467. **1882** that still unexplored archipelago of islands: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 5.

architect (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *architecte*: a master-builder.

1. a master of works of construction, a professor of the art of building, also *rarely*, a builder.

1563 John Shute painter and Architecte: SHUTE, *Archit.*, sig. A ij *vº*. **1591** Those parts which by the *Architectes* are named principall, be first the Flancks: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 328. **1603** a famous Architect, named *Stasicrates*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1275. — Sailers and Shipmasters, Architects, Husbandmen: *ib.*, p. 81. **1626** *Architect*, A chiefe workeman: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

2. a designer, deviser, constructor, creator (of anything involving skill).

1578 the which figure is rashely made no where of Nature the noble Architecte: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 98 *rº*. **1588** Chief Architect and plotter of these woes: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 3, 122.

architector (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *architecteur*: an architect; also, in 15 c., a superintendent.

1555 the diuine of Italien architecturs that are the masters of the kinges workes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 313 (1885). **1579** Homer...was an excellent Architector: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 686 (1612).

[Fr. *architecteur*, fr. Late Lat. *architector*, fr. Lat. *architectus*, *architecton*, fr. Gk. ἀρχιτέκτων, = 'a chief builder'.]

architecture (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *architecture*.

1. the science or art of building.

1555 a man of singular knowleadge and experience in architecture: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 313 (1885). **1570** No more will I consent, to Diminish any whit, of the perfection and dignitie, (by iust cause) allowed to absolute *Architecture*: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d iiij *vº*. **1579** The necessarie vse of them in my other Treatise of *Artilerie*, *Archytecture*, *Nautical*, and Militare: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 70. **1591** But before I passe any further, I think it necessary to set downe, which are the most defencible and principall parts of thys warlike *Architecture*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 328. **1598** the reader may finde them in diuerse authors writing of this part of *architecture*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 87. **1664** my book of architecture... will come with my apology: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 148 (1872). **1787** It is to be erected under the direction of Lieut. Col. Belguini, already celebrated for his talents in architecture: *Gent. Mag.*, 1016/2. **1806** considered as street architecture, the whole wants solidity: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 216.

2. the action or process of artistic, or scientific building.

3. artistic style (of a building).

1603 Her round-front Palace in a Place secure, | Whose Plot may serue in rarest Arch'tecture: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 138 (1608). **1646** a church of rare architecture, built by Bramanti: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1872). **1651** rich furniture...of a rare design and architecture: *ib.*, p. 278.

4. *concrete.* building, structure.

1641 The choir is a glorious piece of architecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 35 (1872).

5. *metaph.* any construction or structure involving skill or wisdom.

architrave (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *architrave*, perhaps before 1630 or thereabouts fr. Fr. *architrave*: *Archit.*

1. the lowest division of an entablature, the horizontal beam or slab that rests on the *abaci* of two or more columns or **antae**, an **epistyle.**

1598 these *Architraues*, *Freizes*, and *Cornishes* doe adde a grace and beauty to the columnes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 84. **1603** This formes a Plynth; that fits an Architraue: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 72 (1608). **1644** the work of the capitals (being Corinthian) and architrave is excellent: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1850). **1651** their upper Adjuncts, as *Architrave*, *Frize*, and *Cornice*, a fourth part of the said Pillar: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 208 (1654). **1665** the architrave, Freez, and most part of the Arches were studded with gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 137 (1677). **1673** Upon the Architrave of the Portico is inscribed in large letters: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346.

2. the whole entablature.

1667 Built like a temple, where pilasters round | Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid | With golden architrave: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 715. **1711** Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 77, Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (1757).

3. *metaph.*

1882 the gentle curve of the mouth, the grand smooth architrave of the brows: MARION CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. VI. p. 116.

***archives** (⏑ ⏑), *sb. pl.* (sing. **archive**, *Rare*): Eng. fr. Fr. *archives*, pl. (sing. *archif*).

1. a repository for official documents and records, a muniment room.

1644 near which [the Twelve Tables] are the archives full of ancient records: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1872). **1820** Many historical documents however are said to have once existed in the archives of Ioannina: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 1.

2. records, properly of a public character.

bef. **1687** The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman archiva: H. MORE, *On Godliness*, Bk. VII. ch. xii. § 2. [Trench]

3. *metaph.*

[Fr. *archives* fr. post-Classical Lat. *archīva*, fr. post-Classical Gk. *ἀρχεῖα*, = 'public records', fr. Gk. *ἀρχεῖον*, = 'magistrate's office' or 'residence'.]

archon[1], **arcon,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *archon*, *arçon*: a bow, arch. Anglicised in 14 c. as *arsoun*, = 'a saddle-bow', 'a saddle'.

1480 He [Phebus] held his archon in hys ryght hande And hys Lyre in hys lyfte honde: CAXTON, *Ovid's Met.*, X. iv. [N. E. D.] **1530** arcon of the sadell, *arcon*: PALSGR.

archon[2] (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *ἄρχων* (pl. *ἄρχοντες*): a ruler.

1. a chief magistrate of the republic of Athens. After 683 B.C. there were nine, of whom the chief was called *ἐπώνυμος* (see **eponymus**) or *the archon*, the second *king archon*, the third *polemarch* (='war-ruler'), the rest *thesmothetae* (='legislators').

1579 he was one yeare Mayor or Prouost of Athens, whom they called *Archon Eponymos*, because the yeare tooke the name of him that had it yearely: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 326 (1612). **1603** like as at *Athens* their officers Thesmothetes, and Archontes are created by lotterie:—Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1281. **1810** Six archons are said to have followed Charops by appointment for ten years. But, on the expiration of the archonship of Eryxias, a farther and greater change was made: W. MITFORD, *Greece*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 389 (1818).

2. a chief magistrate generally, a ruler, a superior.

1735—8 We might establish a doge, a lord Archon, a Regent: BOLINGBROKE, *Parties*, viii. [T.] **1855** all the ceremonial of the imaginary government was fully set forth, Polemarchs and Phylarchs, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord Archon and the Lord Strategus: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 407 (1861).

3. a denomination assumed by the principal Greeks of a town in modern times.

1819 how the Patriarch had quarrelled with the Archons, and how the Spatar had beaten his wife: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). — would sooner have seemed to take lesson or example from a Turkish beggar than from a Greek archon: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 144. **1820** quarrels between the vaivode and the archons: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. p. 307.

4. a power subordinate to the supreme being, a number of which, with a *Great Archon* at their head, were assumed by certain Gnostics.

1738 certain subordinate powers called *archontes*, or angels: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* s. v. *Archóntici*. **1868** there burst forth and was begotten from the cosmical seed and the conglomeration of all germs the great Archon and Head of the world: Tr. *Hippolytus' Refut. Heres.*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. [C. E. D.]

Arctophylax: Gk. 'Αρκτοφύλαξ, 'Bear-ward': name of one of the brightest northern stars, in the constellation **Bootes** (*q. v.*), behind the constellation of the Great Bear, more usually called **Arcturus.** Sometimes, like Arcturus, confused with the Great Bear; see first quotation.

1398 Arthurus is a signe made of vii sterres sette in the lyne that hyghte Axis...the same cercle highte Artophilax, for it folowyth a syne that hyghte Ursa: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VIII. xxiii. **1590** Arctophylax, the highest of the stars, | Was not so orient as her crystal eyes: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 296/1, l. 19 (1861). **1663** Arctophylax in Northern Sphere | Was his undoubted Ancestor: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 88.

Arctūrus, Arthurus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αρκτοῦρος, 'Bear-ward': see **Arctophylax.** The Arcturus of the Bible, however, is the constellation *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear. Formerly also (Anglicised in 14 c. as *Arctour*, *Arture*) the name of the constellation **Bootes** (*q. v.*).

abt. **1374** Who so pat ne knowe nat þe sterres of arctour ytourned neye to þe souereyne contre or point: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. IV. p. 132 (1868). abt. **1400** makynge Arture and Orion, and turnynge in to morewnyng dercknessis, and chaungynge day in to nizt: Wycliffite *Bible*, Amos, v. 8.—thou schalt mowe distrie the cumpas of Arturis: *ib.*, Job, xxxviii. 31. **1611** canst thou guide Arcturus with his sonnes? *Bible*, Job, xxxviii. 32. **1646** Tunny is fat about the rising of the *Pleiades*, and departs upon *Arcturus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1686). **1664** Gard'ners had need each Star as well to know | The Kid, the Dragon, and Arcturus too, | As sea-men: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 187 (1729). **1858** Stars now they sparkle | In the northern Heaven— | The guard Arcturus, | The guard-watch'd Bear: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, Merope, p. 100 (1885).

***ardeb**, *sb.*: Arab. *irdebb*: a modern Egyptian dry measure of about 5 bushels English. See **artabe.**

1836 he had brought 130 ardeb'bs of corn from a village of the district: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 152. **1885** steamers brought in thirty boat loads of grain from the Blue Nile, the price falling at once to 30*s.* per ardeb: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Feb. 6, p. 5/2.

ardelio, *sb.*: Lat.: a busy-body, meddler. Sometimes *ardelion(e)* fr. Fr. form *ardelion.*

1621 Ardelion's busie bodies as wee are, it were much fitter for us to be quiet, sit still, and take our ease: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 7, p. 167 (1632). **1658** J. BRAMHALL, *Schism Guarded*, p. 253.

ardor (⏑ ⏓), **ardour, ardure,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *ardour*, often written as Lat. *ardor*, = 'heat'.

1. intense heat, fire, effulgence; Milton's use for 'angelic beings' is from 'he maketh...his ministers a flaming fire': *Heb.*, i. 7.

abt. **1645** That grand Universal-fire... may by its violent ardor vitrifie and turn to one lump of Crystal, the whole Body of the Earth: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxix. 41. [N. E. D.] **1667** from among | Thousand celestial Ardors, where he stood [the winged Saint flew]: MILTON, *P. L.*, V. 249.

2. *metaph.* strong emotion, violent passion; now usually in a good sense, enthusiasm.

abt. **1386** The wicked enchaufing or ardure [*v. r.* ordure, ordour] of this sinne: CHAUCER, *Pers. T.*, ¶ 84. **1485** the ardeur of concupyscence: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 219 (1881). **1602** proclaim no shame | When the compulsive ardour gives the charge: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 4, 86. **1616** So may their ardors last: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 925. **1620** The Domestick Turbulencies endured many years with an implacable ardour on both sides: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxxiii. (1676). bef. **1733** since the Ardor of Zeal...is spent: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 92, p. 187 (1740).

are. See **a** re.

***area** (ā = ē), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ārea* (pl. *āreae*), = 'a piece of vacant level ground'.

1. an open level space, a floor, a site, an arena, the pit of a theatre, an enclosed court.

1551 Let us conceive a *Floor* or *Area* of goodly length...with the *breadth* somewhat more than the half of the *Longitude*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 45 (1685). **1664** in the Inner Chappel of the College, about the middle of the *Area* on the South-side: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. lxii. **1666** the place and area to build on was supposed a level: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 180 (1872). **1675** *Jerusalem's* best days are past, now that her sacred Temples *Area* is become a corn-field: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 6, p. 236. **1694** a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 344 (1872). **1704** But in *none* of their Places of Publick Devotion have they any *Seats*, but only the *Area* is a plain beaten Floor, like the Floor of a *Malt-House*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 37. **1711** the Lady of the Manor filled the whole *Area* of the Church: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 195/1 (Morley). **1819** the King received all the caboceers and captains in the large area: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 274. **1820** This magnificent area, which is nearly square: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

1 a. the sunken court to the sunken basement of a town house.

1810 To go, like gentlemen, out of the hall door...and not out of the back door, or by the area: WELLINGTON, in Gurw. *Disp.*, VI. 9. [N. E. D.]

2. extent of superficies (and formerly of volume) contained within definite limits. *Area of Motion* about a point is the space contained between a portion of the orbit and the intercepting radii.

1570 the area of a triangle, is that space, which is contayned within the sydes of a triangle: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 13 *v°*. **1621** each star, with their diameters and circumference, apparent *area*, *superficies*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. I. p. 429 (1827). **1627** *Sounds*, though they *spread round*, (so that there is an *Orbe*, or *Sphericall Area* of the *Sound*:) yet they moue strongest, and goe furthest in the *Fore-lines*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 204. **1672** observed a great want of Uniformity in the *Area's* of the Superficial Planes: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 75. **1853** dividing...two fields of at least twenty acres area: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 89. ***1876** the area of this diminutive dependency of Great Britain: *Echo*, June 13. [St.]

3. a space, tract.

1742 these unbounded and Elysian walks, | An area fit for gods and godlike men: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 980. ***1876** the two Polar areas: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

4. *metaph.* extent, scope, range.

1627 The minds of men are after such strange waies besieged, that for to admit the true beams of things, a sincere and polisht Area is wanting: G. WATTS, Bacon's *Adv. Learn.*, Pref., 29 (1640). [N.E.D.] **1852** The whole area of life: D. MITCHELL, *Dream Life*, 163. [*ib.*]

5. a plot or border in a garden; this being a special Lat. use of the word.

1658 the *Area* or decussated plot: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. i. p. 26 (1686). **1881** I required a particular spot or area, for the introduction of some new wildings: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vi. p. 48.

areb, *sb.*: Hind. *arb*, fr. Skt. *arbudá*, = 'a serpent', '1000,000,000': a sum of ten **crore** (*q. v.*) or 100,000,000.

1662 Their ordinary way of accounting is by *Lacs*, each of which is worth a hundred thousand *Ropias*; and a hundred *Lacs* make a *Crou*, or *Carroa*, and ten *Carroas* make an *Areb*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). **1665** a hundred *Leck* make one *Crou*, ten *Crou* (or Carrors) one *Areb*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

areca, *sb.*: Port. fr. Malay. *adakka*: the dried seed of the palm *Areca catechu*, wrongly called betel-nut, chewed with **betel** (*q. v.*) by the natives of India and the Indo-Chinese countries; also the name of the tree itself, the type of the *Arecinae* section of *Palmaceae*.

1586 cocos, figges, arrecaes, and other fruits: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 262 (1599). **1588** good quantitie of *Arecha*, great store of *Cardage* of *Cayre*, made of the barke of the Tree of the great Nut: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 13 *v°*. — great store of Nuttes and *Arochoe*: *ib.*, fol. 15 *v°*. — Ships laden with greate Nuttes, greate quantity of *Archa* which is a fruict of the biggnes of Nutmegges: *ib.*, fol. 11 *v°*. **1598** These leaves [called Bettele] are not used to bee eaten alone, but because of their bitternesse they are eaten with a certaine kinde of fruit which the Malabares and Portugues call Areca. This fruite groweth on trees like the Palme trees that beare the Nut Cocos in India. Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 64 (1885). the whole day long they chaw nothing, but sit and chawe leaves [or leaches, called Bettele, with chalke and a certaine] fruit called Arreca... This Arreca, some of it is so strong that it maketh men almost drunke: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1625** a kernell of a Nut called *Areca*nt, like an Akorne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 647. — Racka Nutts: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 504. **1634** leaues of Betele doe make the lips, so hauing spent each piece of the dayes Betele, a little Areca, I chew it my selfe, many and seuerall times: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 194 (1st Ed.). **1665** Sneezing-powder...is not more frequent with the Irish than Arec (by Arabs and Indians called *Tamboul* and *Suparee*) is with these Savages: *ib.*, p. 27 (1677). — *Arec* and *Betel-leaves* are here much in use. The *Arecan* tree grows very high and resembles the *Palmeto*: *ib.*, p. 334. **1673** Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree *Areck* mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian *Betle* which is very stomachical and a great *Regale* at visits: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countries*, p. 37. **1684** The *Arager* grows upright and streight... The Fruit which it produces is like a Nutmeg: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, p. 7. **1885** It is a land of hill and valley, rich in teak woods and areca palms: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 470/3.

Variants, 16 c. *arreca*, *arecha*, *arochoe*, *archa*, 16, 17 cc. *arecca*, *arrequa*, 17 c. *arracca*, *racka*, *arec*, *arek*, *areque*, *arequies* (pl.), *arager*, 18 c. *areek*, 19 c. *arak*.

areitos, areytos, *sb. pl.*: Amer. Ind. See quotations.

1555 These rhymes or ballettes, they caule *Areitos*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 166 (1885). **1589** let vs make vnto them areytos, the which are sports and dances: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 221 (1854). **1595** Among the most barbarous and simple Indians where no writing is, yet haue they their Poets, who make and sing songs which they call *Areytos*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 22 (1868).

***arēna**, *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'sand', (*a*) the sanded floor or area of an amphitheatre on which various combats and contests were exhibited, the entire amphitheatre; hence (*b*) *metaph.* the scene or sphere of any more or less public contest, dispute, or display of skill and energy.

a. **[1549** therefore in the Latin tounge some aucthours have called it *Arena*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 32 *v°* (1561).] **1600** This Amphitheatrum they called also *Arena*, *i.* the Sand-floore, because the ground was spread over and laid with sand: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. v. ch. viii.), p. 1385. **1611** most remarkable of all is the Amphitheater commonly called the *arena*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1776). **1670** One of the bulls tossed a dog full into a lady's lap as she sat in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1872). **1693** the *Arena* of a Publick Theatre: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 426 (1713). **1883** he would have been torn in pieces by apes and foxes in the arena: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 309.

b. **1803** Into this *arena*, however, we by no means propose to venture ourselves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 168. **1826** The house...the arena of sundry desperate conflicts: *Subaltern*, ch. xiv. p. 210 (1828). ***1877** The Royal Society is certainly not an arena in which this procedure is likely to succeed: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.] **1883** We are thinking just now of his latest ...appearance in the arena: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 399/1.

arēna sine calce, *phr.*: Lat.: 'sand without lime', a congeries of elements without coherence.

1657 And all their policies...are but arena sine calce, sand without lime: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 370/1 (1868). **1662** all their endeavours are but *Arena sine calce*, sand without lime, they will not hold together: — *Com.*, Vol. I. p. 290/1 (1867). **1888** Even by commentators of first rate endowments, the style of St. John was long treated as a sort of *arena sine calce*: F. W. FARRAR, in *Expositor*, Jan., p. 16.

Areopagite, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Areopagītēs*, fr. Gk. 'Αρεοπαγίτης: a member of the Athenian court called **Areopagus** (*q. v.*). Early used to distinguish Dionysius of Athens, one of S. Paul's converts (*Acts*, xvii. 34).

1554 there was elected and chosen good men, to whom the correction of all causes was commytted who do lyttle dyffer from those of *Areopagites* of *Athenes* or to the senate of the *Lacedemonians*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G i *v°*. **1579** the Court or Senate of the AREOPAGITS: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 757 (1612). — the court of the Areopagites: *ib.*, p. 850. **1621** Like Solons Areopagites, or those Roman censors, some shall visit others, and be visited *invicem* themselves: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 93 (1827). **1644** A little before *Athens* was overcom, the Oracle told one of the Areopagitæ, that *Athens had seen her best dayes*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. I. p. 77. bef. **1658** What Dialect or Fashion | Shall I assume? To pass the *Approbation* | Of thy censorious *Synod*; which now sit | High *Areopagites* to destroy all Wit: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 241 (1687).

***Arēopagus**, (*a*) name of the highest and oldest judicial court of Athens, so called because it met on the Areopagus, Gk. 'Αρειόπαγος, or hill of Arēs (Lat. *Mars*), cf. *Acts*, xvii. 19: hence, (*b*) any solemn court or council.

a. **1586** *Sabellic* recyteth that in the graue Senate of *Areopage*, none was receiued, except he had made some notable proofs of his vertue, knowledge, & dexteritie: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlvi. p. 208. **1590** The place of iudgment among y^e *Athenians* is called Ariopagus: A. GOLDING, Tr. *Solinus Polyhistor*, sig. I iii *v°*. **1603** forbidding expresly, that no senatour of the counsell *Areopagus*, might make a comedy: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 985. **1678** I've been before the *Areopagus*, and they refuse | All mercy: SHADWELL, *Timon*, iv. p. 56.

b. **1573—80** And nowe they have proclaymid in their αρειω παγω: SPENSER, quoted by Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 101 (1884). bef. **1670** And therefore, my H. Lordships, here I have fixt my *Areopagus*, and dernier Resort, being not like to make any further Appeal: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 159, p. 169 (1693). **1831** In this great Areopagus, than which none is more distinguished: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 577. **1885** What has become of the "European Areopagus," or "Amphictyonic Council"? *Daily News*, Nov. 16, p. 5/1.

arête, *sb.*: Fr.: corner, edge, sharp ridge; *esp.* in French Switzerland, a narrow ascending ridge of a mountain.

1838 *Bill* [of the Bunting] short, strong, convex, straight, and completely conical: upper mandible swollen as it were, a little inclined towards the point, without any *arête*, and with the upper part depressed: *Penny Cycl.*, Vol. X. p. 482/2. **1858** I have heard an *arête* described as an infinitely narrow ridge of rock, with an everlasting vertical precipice on one side and one longer and steeper on the other: *Peaks and Passes*, 1st Ser., p. 298. **1883** A long and very difficult *arête* had to be traversed to attain the summit: *Sat. Rev.*, No. 1452, Vol. 56, p. 245/2.

argal: Eng. fr. Lat. See **ergo.**

argala, argali, argeela(h), argill, hargill, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Hind. *hargīlā, hargillā*: the adjutant-bird or gigantic crane of India, the scavenger of Bengal.

1754 an extraordinary species of birds, called by the natives *Argill* or *Hargill*, a native of Bengal: IVES, *Voyage*, 183–4 (1773). [Yule, s. v. *Adjutant*] **1798** the great Heron [cranes are classed under herons], the *Argali* or Adjutant, or Gigantic Crane of Latham... It is found also in Guinea: PENNANT, *View of Hindostan*, II. 156. [*ib.*] **1810** Every bird saving the vulture, the adjutant (or *argeelah*), and kite, retires to some shady spot: WILLIAMSON, *E. I. Vade Mecum*, II. 3. [*ib.*]

argali, *sb.*: Mongol.: *Zool.*: name of several species of wild sheep of Asia.

bef. **1774** *The Bee*, Vol. XVI. quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Ovis* (1797). **1876** The bighorn is closely allied to the argali, or Asiatic wild sheep: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. ix. p. 364.

argand, name of a lamp or burner adapted for the use of a cylindrical wick, air being admitted to the inside of the flame, invented by a Genevese, Aimé Argand, abt. 1782; also a ring-shaped gas-burner.

1794 The brilliancy of the ARGAND'S lamp is not only unrivalled, but the invention is in the highest degree ingenious: *Phil. Trans.*, Pt. I. p. 98. — a common ARGAND'S lamp: *ib.*, p. 100. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 517. **1834** The Argand lamp was adopted by all to whom a good and steady light was desirable: *Penny Mag.*, No. 127, p. 120/2.

argent (⏑ –), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *argent*, fr. Lat. *argentum*, = 'silver'.

I. *sb.*: 1. the metal silver.

abt. **1530** It seemed well to be of argent: that is to say, syluer: LORD BERNERS, *Arth. Lyt. Brit.*, 252 (1814). [N. E. D.]

I. *sb.*: 2. silver coin, money.

abt. **1500** Euery day had ther money and argent: *Partenay*, 1119. [N. E. D.] **1599** And made Yarmouth for argent to put downe the citty of *Argentine*: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, Wks., v. 231 (Grosart). **1633** some Bishops manumitted theirs [bondmen] partly for argent: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 262.

I. *sb.*: 3. *Her.* the silver or white color on armorial bearings.

1562 Called Siluer, and blased by the name of Argent: LEIGH, *Armorie*, 4 (1597). [N. E. D.]

I. *sb.*: 4. silvery whiteness, silvery clearness; also in combinations.

1842 half | The polish'd argent of her breast to sight | Laid bare: TENNYSON, *Dream F. Wom.*, 40. **1649** The Argent-horned moone: LOVELACE, *Luc.*, p. 151. [C. E. D.] **1830** Serene with argent-lidded eyes: TENNYSON, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, 13.

II. *adj.*: of silver, like silver, silvery white.

1593 swear, | By the argent crosses in your burgonets: MARLOWE, *Mass. at Paris*, p. 230/2 (1858). **1600** the azure skie, | With argent beames of siluer morning spred: FAIRFAX, *Tasso*, XIV. [R.] **1667** Not in the neighb'ring moon, as some have dream'd; | Those argent fields more likely habitants: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 460. **1687** Some sons of mine, who bear upon their shield | Three steeples argent in a sable field: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 194.

Argestes: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αργέστης: the north-west or west-north-west wind.

1667 Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud, | And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas upturn: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 699.

argilla, Lat., **argil(le),** ⏑ –, Eng. fr. Fr. *argille*: *sb.*: clay, potter's clay.

1530 Argile a kynde of erthe, *Argille*: PALSGR. **1543** Argilla or clay is cold in the fyrst, and drye in the seconde, and is repercussiue: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvi *v°*/1. **1599** Hard baked Argille or loame: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, 318/2. [N. E. D.] **1667** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 23, p. 422. **1673** the Spirits and Principles of *Copper* and *Iron*, a very little volatile Earth, *Argilla* and Sand: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countries*, p. 67. **1693** They dig in the Earth to the Depth of twenty or five and twenty Foot, till they come to an *Argilla* [clammy Earth] then they bore a Hole...well-wrought *Argilla*, or Clay: — *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 39 (1713). **1816** the first thoughts of many celebrated sculptors were executed in argilla or pipe-clay: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 56.

argin(e), *sb.*: Sp. *argine*: an embankment before a fort.

1590 It must have high argins and cover'd ways | To keep the bulwark-fronts from battery: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iii. 2 (1592), p. 55/1 (1858).

Argō: Gk. 'Αργώ: name of the ship in which Jason and his comrades sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece; see **Argonaut.** Also for *Argō nāvis*, = 'the ship Argo', a southern constellation. Hence, the adj. *Argoan.*

1590 The wondred Argo, which in venturous peece | First through the Euxine seas bore all the flowr of Greece: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 44. **1664** Did not we here, the *Argo* rigg | Make *Berenice's Periwig*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 192. **1792** such an Argo, when freighted with such a fleece, will unquestionably be held in chace by many a pirate: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 240. **1831** I marvel that the gentleman himself does not mount his Argo, affront the perils of the Florida Strait, and sail up the Mississippi, to pluck the golden fleece: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 800. **1591** The brave Argoan ships brave ornament: SPENS., *Virg. Gnat*, 210.

Argolio. See quotation.

1674 the *Argolio* [in the games of Trucks], which is in the nature of a Port at *Billiards*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 40.

[Perhaps It. *argoglio*, = 'pride'.]

Argonaut, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Argonauta*, fr. Gk. 'Αργοναύτης, = 'a sailor in the **Argo**': *Gk. Mythol.*: one of the band of heroes who sailed from Greece to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece, their leader being Jāson (Lat. *Iāson*, Gk. 'Ιάσων): they represent enterprising mariners. Also a name of the **nautilus** and its congeners.

1555 the vyage of Iason and the *Argonautæ* to the region of Colchos: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 51 (1885). **1596** And of the dreadfull discord, which did drive | The noble Argonauts to outrage fell: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. i. 23. **1603** not as the Argonautes did, who after they had left *Hercules*, were constrained to have recourse unto the charmes, sorceries and enchantments of women for to save themselves: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 374. **1634** the place where *Iason* and his *Argonautes* obtained their Golden Fleece: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 68. **1657** Wise they had need to be that sit at the stern of a state...let them be active *Argonauts*: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 622 (1868).

***argosy** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It.: a large carack or vessel of Ragusa, any large and richly freighted vessel; also *metaph.*

1577 Ragusyes, Hulks, Caruailes, and other forrein rich laden ships: DEE, *Mem. Perf. Art Navig.*, 9. [N. E. D.] **1591** strengthened with the greatest Argosies, *Portugall* Caractes, Florentines and huge Hulkes of other countries: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). **1595** it behoooueth Princes to crosse his *Argoses*, that goods lewdlie gotten, may not be worse spent: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. Ff 2 *v°*. **1595** Thus in one moment was our knight assaild | With one hugh *Argosie*, and eight great ships: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 67 (1871). **1596** my father hath no less | Than three great argosies; besides two galliases, | And twelve tight galleys: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, ii. 380. **1600** the greatest shippes of *France*, yea, the Arguzes of *Venice* may enter in there: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 309. **1629** Betwixt the two *Capes* [at the entrance of the Adriatic] they meet with an *Argosie* of *Venice*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 826 (1884). **1632** More worth than twenty argosies | Of the world's richest treasure: W. ROWLEY, *Woman never Vexed*, I. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XII. p. 100 (1875).

Variants, *ragusye, arguze, argosea, argozee.*

[From It. *ragusea*, adj. of *Ragusa*, a port near Venice, called in 16 c. English *Aragouse, Arragosa.*]

***argot,** *sb.*: Fr.: slang, cant of thieves, jargon peculiar to any set of people.

1860 Leaves an uninviting argot in the place of warm and glowing speech: FARRAR, *Orig. Lang.*, vi. 134. [N.E.D.] **1883** French of the less florid sort, perfectly pure of *argot*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 526.

argūmentātor, *sb.*: Lat.: arguer, disputer, reasoner.

1635 Thus it standeth then with these Argumentators: PERSON, *Varieties*, I. 38. [N. E. D.] **1678** Our Atheistick Argumentator yet further urges: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, 836. [*ib.*]

[Noun of agent to Lat. *argūmentāri*, = 'to argue'.]

argūmenti causā, a. grātiā, *phr.*: Lat.: for the sake of argument.

1846 It is here presumed, *argumenti causa*, that such a disposition of our troops would have been possible: *North Brit. Rev.*, May, p. 264 *note*. **1826** Give to our adversaries, *argumenti gratia*, the benefit of the suggestion: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 280. **1828** Admitting, *argumenti gratia*, the equal claim with these officers...is that an answer to the claim of the former? *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 211.

argumentum a minori ad majus: Lat. See **a minori.**

argūmentum ab inconvenienti, *phr.*: Lat.: 'argument from inconvenience', an argument from expediency which ignores higher considerations.

1826 What, Sir, is this *argumentum ab inconvenienti* which induces us not to look at the charter of our powers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 97. **1888** The Court...were strongly impressed with the argument *ab inconvenienti*: *Law Times*, Mar. 17, p. 347/1.

***argūmentum ad absurdum,** *phr.*: Lat.: argument (leading) to an absurd conclusion, used to demonstrate the truth of a proposition by assuming it to be untrue and showing that this assumption leads to an absurdity. See **reductio ad absurdum.**

1826 Even the sagest votaries of mathematics have legitimatized the *argumentum ad absurdum*, as one of the means of arriving at truth: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 1135. **1834** It meets and exposes his plea on the proper principle of the *argumentum ad absurdum*: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 470.

***argūmentum ad crumēnam,** *phr.*: Lat.: argument (addressed) to the purse.

1759 I do therefore, by these presents, strictly order and command, That it be known and distinguished by the name and title of the *Argumentum Fistulatorium*, and no other: — and that it rank hereafter with the *Argumentum Baculinum* and the *Argumentum ad Crumenam*, and for ever hereafter be treated of in the same chapter: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxi. Wks., p. 53 (1839).

argūmentum ad hoc, *phr.*: Lat.: an argument (applicable) to a particular case (*lit.* 'to this'). Also *ad hoc* means 'for this' (particular purpose).

***argūmentum ad hominem,** *phr.*: Lat.: argument to the person; see **ad hominem.**

1690 To press a Man with Consequences drawn from his own Principles, or Concessions...is already known under the Name of *Argumentum ad Hominem*: LOCKE, *Hum. Und.*, IV. xvii. 391 (1695). **1754** the Frenchman, finding himself puzzled by the learning of his antagonist, had recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xli. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 227 (1817). **1759** But it was the *Argumentum ad hominem*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. x. Wks., p. 77 (1839). **1804** the refutation, by means of this *argumentum ad hominem*, wears the appearance of captiousness and ill-temper: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 349. **1808** Unhappily, such *argumenta* [pl.] *ad hominem* are too commonly introduced in discussing great state questions: *ib.*, Vol. 11, p. 486. **1820** We have a considerable contempt for the *argumentum ad hominem* in any case: *ib.*, Vol. 33, p. 426. **1826** I most successfully used the *argumentum ad hominem* in this instance: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 221. **1860** I closed the conversation with an *argumentum ad hominem*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 496/1.

argūmentum ad populum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'argument (addressed) to the people', the same as an **ad captandum** (*q.v.*) argument.

1803 who wanted an *argumentum ad populum*, to palliate existing abuses in the political establishments of Europe: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 391.

argūmentum ad rem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'argument to the purpose', a real, relevant argument.

1759 and the *Argumentum ad Rem*, which, contrariwise, is made use of by the man only against the woman: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxi. Wks., p. 53 (1839).

argūmentum baculīnum, a. bacilīnum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *facetious*, 'argument with a stick', settlement of a dispute by beating the opponent.

1675 J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 676 (1677). **1711** When our Universities found that there was no End of Wrangling this Way, they invented a kind of Argument, which is not reducible to any Mood or Figure in *Aristotle*. It was called the *Argumentum Basilinum* (others write it *Bacilinum* or *Baculinum*) which is pretty well express'd in our *English* Word *Club-Law*: *Spectator*, No. 239, Dec. 4, p. 341/2 (Morley). **1756** The Mode of Reasoning I mean, is the *Argumentum Baculinum*: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 270. **1759** [See **argumentum ad crumenam**]. **1815** The *argumentum baculinum* was manfully resorted to, and as vigorously repelled: *Scribbleomania*, 92. **1884** There the *argumentum baculinum* was applied, of which pecuniary damages are but an inadequate refutation: *Sat. Rev.*, May 24, p. 673/2.

Argus: Gk. Ἄργος: (*a*) a mythical creature with a hundred eyes, of which only two closed at a time, set by Hēra (Jūno) to watch her rival Io whom Zeus (Jūpiter) had changed into a heifer; but Hermes (Mercury) having charmed Argus to sleep and slain him, Hera turned him into a peacock with his eyes in the tail. Hence (*b*) an *Argus* is a watchful guardian or spy. In Combin. (*c*) *Argus-eyed, Argus-like*, = 'watchful', and in *Zool. Argus-* = 'oculated', 'ocellated'.

a. **1567** these boyes, with Argues and Lynces eyes: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. xi. in Awdelay's *Fraat. Vag.*, p. 54 (1869). **1573—80** Eied like an Argus: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884). **1578** And least it be obiected, that if he had Argos eyes, hee cannot see the wantes of all men: T[H.] P[ROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. vi. fol. 11 *v°*. **1584** To watch you and catch you, with *Argus* eies: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 35 (1880). **1598** You shal need alwayes to haue *Argus* eyes, to spie their secret packing and conueyance: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 274. **1606** he is a gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight: SHAKS., *Troil.*, I. 2, 31. **1616** Though many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes, | View, and review, each line, each word, as spies: In R. C.'s *Times' Whistle*, p. 2 (1871). **1646** And so may we receive the figment of *Argus*, who was an Hieroglyphick of heaven, in those centuries of eyes expressing the Stars: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xx. p. 122 (1686). bef **1670** Nay, If they had all the eyes of *Argos*, their chiefest Confidents are able to abuse them on the blind Side: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 147, p. 138 (1693). **1714** 'Twas Night, and Heav'n, a *Cyclops*, all the Day. | An *Argus* now did countless Eyes display: *Spectator*, No. 617, Nov. 6, p. 864/2 (Morley). **1788** any planet...which future Herschels, with all the eyes of Argus or Lynceus, may find out for us in the present system: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. 1 141/2.

b. **1646** he was elected *Prime Minister of State*, and *Director* in chief under the King of all matters concerning the public Government of the Kingdome, so he came to be call'd the *Argos* of France: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 157. **1792** There was a favoured domestic of his, a little old man, who had always kept a careful and inquisitive eye over every thing that was in or concerned our household. This Argus, &c.: H. COKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 32. **1830** The old Argus coming up, told him to stop: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 163 (2nd Ed.). **1883** those pale unlovely orbs were as the eyes of Argus himself: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 211.

c. **1625** be *Argus*-eyed: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iii. 4, p. 47 (1631). **1750** The argusshell, the oblong oculated porcellana: SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, p. 152. [Jodrell] **1877** the Argus Star-fish, Basket-urchin, or Sea-basket: J. G. WOOD, *Nature's Teachings*, ch. iv. p. 89.

***aria,** *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: air, melody, song, tune.

1724 *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, s.v. **1837** the prima donna sang a bravura aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187. **1864** Ivanhoff's last aria, and Malibran's last cadence: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42.

Ariadnē: *Gk. Mythol.*: daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him back from the middle of the labyrinth of the Minotaur. Hence, adj. *Ariadnean.*

1820 I fear I shall soon want the aid of this Ariadne, who might offer me a clew through the recesses of yonder mountainous labyrinth: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 507/2 (1867). **1619** bring him by the *Ariadnæan* Clew of Scripture, thorow this confused Labyrinth of Himself, to set the true *Quantum*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxii. p. 302.

Arian, Arrian (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Arrĭānus*, adj. to *Arrĭus* (Gk. Ἀρείος): a presbyter of Alexandria in 4 c., also perhaps called Arian, 14 c.

abt. **1384** þe cursed heretik arrian & his secte: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 68 (1880).

1. *sb.*: a follower of Arius, one of a sect which maintained that the Second Person of the Christian Trinity was not of the same substance (ὁμοούσιος) with the First, but only of like substance (ὁμοιούσιος).

1532 The counsailes against the Arrians of old: MORE, *Confut. Tindale*, Wks., 502/2. [N. E. D.] **1549** dyuers sectes amongest the Christians, as the *Arrianes Photines*, *Sabellianes*, and others: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 43 *v°*. — when the secte of Arrians began: *ib.*, fol. 189 *v°*. **1602** an *Arrian, Sabellianist*...or other absurd heretike: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 15. **1705** but was really an Arian: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 234 (1818). **1787** Sentiments which the more modest Arians and Deists of former times would have blushed to palm upon him: *Gent. Mag.*, 1053/2.

2. *adj.*: pertaining to the sect or doctrine of Arius.

1549 the Arrian secte: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 43 *v°*. **1602** *Arrian* Bishops: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 273. — So was it in the time of the Arrian heresie: *ib.*, p. 23.

ariel, *sb.*: Heb. *ʾrīēl* through Gk. of LXX. ἀριήλ, *lit.* 'lion of God', used as a name of Jerusalem *Isaiah*, xxix. 1, 2, 7; and as a proper name *Ezra*, viii. 16; hence, perhaps, Shakspeare's *Ariel*, suggesting *airy spirit*: the upper part of the altar of the Jewish temple (*Ezek.*, xliii. 15, cf. Revised Version).

abt. **1400** forsothe the ylk ariel, *or auter*, of foure cubitis, and fro ariel vn to aboue, foure corners: Wycliffite *Bible*, Ezek., xliii. 16.

Aries, Lat., **Ariete,** Eng. fr. Lat.: one of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun used to enter at the spring equinox, owing to which it still gives the name to the first portion of the ecliptic between 0° and 30° longitude. *The first point of Aries* is the spot in the heavens which the sun appears to occupy at the spring equinox.

1386 [the sonne] was nigh his exaltation | In Martes face, and in his mansion | In Aries, the colerike hote signe: CHAUCER, *Sqrs. Tale*, *C. T.*, 10365 (1856). **1728** At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun, | And the bright *Bull* receives him: THOMSON, *Seasons*, Spring, 26.

arietta, *sb.*: It. dim. of **aria** (*q.v.*).

1724 ARIETTA, is a little or short Air, Song or Tune: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1771** begged his wife to favour us with an *arietta* of her own composing: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 106/2 (1882).

Arimanius, Arimanes. See **Ahriman.**

1603 This *Zoroastres* (I say) named the good god *Oromases*, and the other *Arimanius*. Moreover, he gave out, that the one resembled light, more than any sensible thing else whatsoever: the other darknesse and ignorance: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1306.

arioso, It., **ariose,** Eng. fr. It.: *adv.* and *adj.*: *Mus.* See quotations.

1724 ARIOSE, or ARIOSO, signifies the Movement or Time of a common Air, Song or Tune: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1848** ARIOSO. In a singing, air-like manner: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

Aristarch(us), name of a severe critic of Alexandria, died B.C. 157, celebrated for rejecting verses of the Homeric poems as spurious, and for his critical recension of the poems.

1540 Al bee it some *Aristarchus* may perhaps finde some lacke of faithfulnesse and diligence in this worke: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, sig. A ii *v°* (1613). **1580** the Catalogue of our very principale English Aristarchi [*pl.*]: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poes.*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1815). **1582** As for any Aristarchus, Momus, or Zoilus, if they pinch me more then is

reasonable, thou...shalt rebuke them: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, To Reader, p. 28 (1870). **1597** I wil, so you wil play the *Aristarchus* cunningly: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 149. **1600** the over-curious medling of some busie *Aristarches* of late daies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Pref., sig. A v *v°*. **1630** The onely *Aristarch-asse* of this age: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 4 *v°*/1. **1664** having been an Aristarchus, physician (or rather mountebank), philosopher, critic, and politician: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1850). bef. **1670** At the Session which these Aristarchusses held near to the Court in the Strand: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 106, p. 95 (1693). **1729** Before them march'd that awful Aristarch [Rich. Bentley]; | Plow'd was his front with many a deep Remark: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 203. **1771** he succeeded in a species of writing in which this Aristarchus had failed: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 40/2 (1882). **1815** our anxiety to keep the Aristarch in good humour during the *early* part of a compotation: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 152 (1832). **1886** The most captious Aristarchus would fail to make any appreciable deduction from the general value of the work: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 675/2.

Aristīdes: Gk. 'Αριστείδης: the Athenian general at the battle of Plataea: he had been banished previously by popular vote, his fellow-citizens, it has been said, being tired of hearing him called 'The Just'.

1813 the first man ... the Washington, or the Aristides—the leader in talent and truth: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1832). **1880** Amy would not give Barlow up for any other man with the virtues of Aristides and the riches of Crœsus: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iii. p. 17.

Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic sect of Gk. philosophy, who regarded pleasure as the highest good; representative of luxury, and self-indulgence. Also, a slang term for **Canary** wine.

1573—80 youerselfe ar not ignorant that schollars in ower age ar rather nowe Aristippi then Diogenes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 78 (1884). **1665** in the uppermost Classis of *Aristippus*'s School: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aaa 1 *v°*.

***aristocratia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀριστοκρατία*, 'rule of the best'. Anglicised in 16 c. as *aristocracy*, *aristocratie*.

1. *abstract.* rule of the state by the best citizens, government by a privileged order; also *metaph.*

1579 NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 988 (1612). **1591** a state of Commonwealth chaunged from *Oligarchia*, which was in *Abrahams* time, into *Aristocratia*, by the expresse commandements of God: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 29. **1594** Aristocratia which is the government of some certayne chosen number of the best: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. I. ch. i. p. 9. **1633** one of the best kindes of a commonwealth that is called *Aristocratia* where a few and the best doe governe: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 26.

2. *concrete.* a ruling body of the best citizens, a privileged order, the upper classes, a state governed by a privileged order.

1603 Thus also he seeth England, apt to be gouerned by a Monarchie, Venice to like an *Aristocratia*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 527.

aristolochia, aristologia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀριστολοχία*, *ἀριστολόχεια* (poet.), ='birthwort': name of a genus of plants, many species of which are medicinal, one of those used by the ancient Greeks being deemed useful in childbirth. The Anglicised forms **astrology, aristoloch(e)**, **aristolochie** come through Fr. *astrologe*, *aristoloche*, *-chie*.

1398 Aristologia is a full medycynall herbe though it be bytter. & therof is two manere of kyndes: longe and rounde. and eyther is hote and drye: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. xiv. **1526** Agaynst the fallyng euyll take rounde aristologia/euforbium/castoreum: *Grete Herball*, ch. xxvi. **1543** Aristologia is hote and drye in the seconde degree, and it hath vertue to incarne vlceres wyth mundifycation: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxv *v°*/1. **1600** All the sort of these Aristolochies yeeld an aromaticall odour: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 226. — verely Aristolochia worketh the same effect: *ib.*, p. 227.

***ariston men (h)ūdor**, *ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ*, *phr.*: Gk.: 'water indeed (is) best'; the opening words of Pindar's first Olympian ode.

1840 an ancient Welsh Poet, one PYNDAR AP TUDOR, | Was right in proclaiming 'ARISTON MEN UDOR!' | Which means 'The pure Element Is for Man's belly meant!' BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 35 (1865).

aristos, *ἄριστος*, *pl.* **aristoi**, *ἄριστοι*, *masc. adj.*: Gk.: 'best', used as a sb. as short for *aristocrat* for which **aristo** is also found.

1843 The Priest was always a noble *Aristos* to begin with: CARLYLE, *Past & Pres.*, 324. **1864** Carrier had once set up a guillotine in her back yard, and decapitated half a score of "arestos" [*sic*] there: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149. **1886** All the aristoi of the place were asked: MRS. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Carew*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 150.

Aristotelean, -lian, -lic, -lical (-tēl-), *adj.* to **Aristotle**, Lat. *Aristotelēs*, Gk. 'Αριστοτέλης, the founder of the Peripatetic philosophy and of logic, whose system prevailed in Modern Europe until the Baconian philosophy superseded it. **Aristotelian**, *sb.*: a believer in the system of Aristotle, a student of Aristotle's works.

1607 What sense I should give to that Aristotelean Proverb: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 653. [N. E. D.] **1635** Our moderne astronomers, averting this Aristotelian opinion, haue found: PERSON, *Varieties*, II. iv. 62. **1678** the name of *Peripatetick* or *Aristotelick Atheism*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 130. — Now I say the whole Aristotelical System of Philosophy is infinitely to be preferred: *ib.*, ch. i. p. 53. **1684** made no scruple to come and tell me to my Face...that I was... the *Aristotle*, the *Hippocrates*, and the *Avicenna* of the Time: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 85. **1849** I once knew a very excellent Greek scholar and Aristotelian, who perished miserably in his second year, a victim to that concoction [jam]: *Sketches of Cantabs*, p. 3.

***armada**, -ado, Sp., **armade**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: see **armata**. The final *-o* is the regular 16 c.—17 c. representation of Sp. unaccented *a*.

1. a naval armament, a fleet of ships of war.

1533 The Turks Armado was before Coron: M. KYNG, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, and Ser., Vol. II. No. cviii. p. 46 (1827). **1563** That the armade of learned shipps belonging to this arte, | May waye the ancres spred the sayles, and from rough seas depart: J. HALL, in T. Gale's *Enchirid.*, sig. A iiij *v°*. **1591** this late encounter of Syr Richard Grinvile...with the Armada of Spaine: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 15 (1871). — All which and more, is confirmed by a Spanish Captaine of the same Armada: *ib.*, p. 24. **1598** for when they first entred into the Fleete or Armado, they had their great sayle in readinesse: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten*, p. 92 (Arber, 1871). **1598** *Armada*, a Spanish word, is a Nauy of ships for warre, or one great ship of warre: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. — I demaunded of him againe touching his kings *Armadas*, and preparation for warres: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 120. **1600** two armadaes of enemies affronting one another: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXV. p. 569. **1603** exploits and prowesses, expeditions, victories, voiages, armadoes, legions, campes: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 632. **1620** the rumours of the *Turkish Armada*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 712 (1676). **1625** the *Armada* for *India* was made: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 23. bef. **1641** No Errant-knight ever went to fight | With half so gay a bravada, | Had you seen but his look, you'ld have sworn on a book, | Hee'ld have conquered a whole armada: Percy's *Reliques*, p. 341 (1857). **1655** all your armado at Brent will be quickly discharged those harbours: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 306 (1872). **1665** an Armado of Dolphins compassed us: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 25 (1677). **1667** He in himself did whole Armado's bring: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 14, p. 4.

1 *a. esp.* the Great Spanish Armada of 1588.

1588 all those being for no service in the *armada* may be well presumed (say they) to have come to have possessed the roomes of all the noblemen in England and Scotland: *Copie of a Letter sent out of England to an Ambassadour in France for the King of Spaine*, p. 6 (Brit. Mus.). **1598** that huge and haultie *Spanish Armada*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. *2 *v°*. **1602** Of these bookes a great number were printed, but presently vpon the ouerthrow of the great inuincible Armado vnder their heroicall *Adlantado*, father *Parsons* for shame of the world, and to the end that it should not be knowne how the expectation of the false prophet was frustrate, procured the whole impression to be burnt: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 240. **1603** Woe, and alas, woe to the vain brauados | Of *Typhon*-like-inuincible ARMADOS: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 264 (1608). **1608** the proud *Armada*, stil'd by *Spaine The Inuincible*: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 972 (1616). bef. **1658** The eighty eight *Armado* | Newly presented in an *Ovenado*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 213 (1687). bef. **1670** the Mood was changed with the Man, and he spake as loftily from that Matter, as if the great Armada had been sailing again upon our British Ocean: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 160, p. 152 (1693).

2. a single ship of war.

1565 one of the Queens Armados of England: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.*, p. 30 (1878). **1588** these Ships be very well appointed, or else are guarded, with the *Armods* of the *Portingales*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 *v°*. **1591** there had fifteene seuerall Armados assailed her: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 21 (1871). **1595** the Admirall of the Hulks, and two other great Armados: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 40 (1871). **1615** a barke *Armado* of *Simo*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 15 (1632).

Variants, 16 c.—17 c. *armado*, *armade*, 16 c. *armod*.

[From Lat. *armāta*, fem. pass. past part. of *armāre*, ='to arm', whence It. *armata*, Eng. *army* through Fr. *armée*.]

armadillo, *sb.*: Sp. dim. of *armado*, fr. Lat. past part. pass. *armātus*, ='armed': name of several species of S. American burrowing animals with the upper part of the head and body covered with a bony armour in scales or plates, and able to roll themselves up into a ball presenting only the hard case to attack. The largest species, found in Guiana, bears the native name *Tatou* or *Tatu*. The scientific name of the genus is *Dasypus*.

1577 he is called the *Armadillo* [*Armadillio*, Ed. 1580], that is to saie a beaste armed. He is of the greatnesse of a yonge Pigge: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73 *v°*. **1598—1622** The beasts that naturally breed in this country [Brazil] are...monkeyes...armadilloes, alagartoes and a store of venemous wormes and serpents, as scorpions, adders which they call vinoras: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § 29, p. 182 (1878). **1600** a beast called by the Spaniards *Armadilla*, which they call *Cassacam*, which seemeth to be all barred ouer with smal plates somewhat like to a *Rinoceros*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 650. **1604** And as the Dantas be defended by the hardnes of their hides, so those which they call Armadillos are by the multitude of their scales: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 283 (1880). **1626** *Armadilio*, a Beast in India like vnto a young Pigge, couered ouer with small shels like vnto Armour: it liues like a Moale in the Ground: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). **1673** A *Tatou* or *Armadillo*:

J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28. **1691** one *Species* of *Tatou* or *Armadillo*: — *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 343 (1701). **1721** ARMADILLO, a Creature in the *West-Indies*, whom Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour: BAILEY. **1769** The Tattu, or Armadillo, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 145. **1790** The ARMADILLO Is found only in South America: *Berwick's Hist. of Quadrupeds*, p. 442. **1845** a large animal, with an osseous coat in compartments, very like that of an armadillo: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82.

armata, *sb.*: It.: fleet, naval armament. See **armada.**

1562 walles sufficiently stronge to defend y^e^ force of the Armata: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 16 *vº*. **1673** a Captain of the *Armata*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 171.

***armatole**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk.: an armed man, a guerilla warrior of Greece, a militia-man.

1882 He told how Moreote armatoles for trampled Greece had striven: ARMSTRONG, *Garl. from Greece*, Suspense, p. 247, l. 5. — Then out like devils leaped amid the smoke | Albanian armatoli from their lair: *ib.*, Last Sortie, p. 266, l. 12.

***armes blanches**, *phr.*: Fr.: side-arms (sabre, sword, or bayonet); *lit.* 'white arms'.

1876 VOYLE, *Mil. Dict.*

Armida, a fair enchantress with a magic girdle, in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* (Eng. Tr. by Fairfax, 1600).

1663 As stout *Armida*, bold *Thalestris*, | And she that would have been the Mistriss | Of Gundibert: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 102. **1814** These did not, however, like the maidens of Armida, remain to greet with harmony the approaching guest: SCOTT, *Wav.*, p. 97.

armiger, *sb.*: Lat., 'an armour bearer', Mod. Lat., 'an esquire': an esquire, *orig.* one who attended upon a knight to carry his shield, &c.; *later*, one entitled to bear a coat of arms.

1598 a gentleman born ... who writes himself 'Armigero,' in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, I. 1, 10. **1762** Carew Reynell, armiger: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. V. p. 111 (1786). [N. E. D.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

armil (ˊ ˊ), Eng. fr. Fr. *armille*, **armilla**, Lat.: *sb.*: a bracelet, an ornament worn by a king at coronation. The Lat. form *armilla* seems to be pedantic, taken from 18 c. dictionaries.

1480 The Armilles hangyng on their lyfte sides: CAXTON, *Ovid's Met.*, XIV. xiv. [N. E. D.] **1483** The dyademe fro his heed and the armylle fro hys arme: — *Gold. Leg.*, 68/4. **1485** The king...shall take armyll of the Cardinall...and it is to wete that armyll is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones: *Coron. Hen. VII.*, in *Rutl. Papers*, 18. [N. E. D.]

armoire, *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.: a cupboard, chest.

1571 Ij owld chystes ijs. vjd....ij armoires jl.: *Wills & Inv. N. Countr.*, 361 (1835). [N. E. D.] **1699** at the end of one of them is a large Closet of Manuscripts: also another *Armoir* in the great Library, where the most ancient Manuscripts are kept: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 117. **1885** An important tapestry...has been stolen from the church of L'Isle Adam. It was abstracted from an *armoire*: *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 120/3.

armozeen, armozine (ˊ ˊ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *armesin, armoisin(e)*: a stout silk, generally black.

1588 there are many makers of Armesine, and weauers of Gerdles of wooll: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 *vº*. **1763** Rich Brocades...Tabbies, Ducaps, black Armozeens...Mantuas: *Brit. Chron.*, Feb. (Advt.), in Beck's *Draper's Dict.*

arnica, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: an antispasmodic drug prepared from an alpine plant, *Arnica montana*, best known in the form of a tincture for outward application to wounds, bruises, &c. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* The *Bot.* **Arnica**, name of a genus of plants of the order *Asteraceae*, is found **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

arnotto. See **annatto.**

arochoe: Port. See **areca.**

***arôma**, *pl.* **arômata**, *sb.*: Gk. ἄρωμα: a scent, fragrance; an aromatic extract, spice; also *metaph.* Superseded in 18 c. the early *aromat(e)* (Fr. fr. Lat. pl. *arômata*), = 'spice'.

1721 AROMA...all sweet smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots: BAILEY. **1814** The more odorous plants...whose *aroma* we may wish to retain might be preserved in a similar manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 116. **1826** catch the aroma of a pound of green tea, and dash the whole with glenlivet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 87 (1881). **1830** I shall always retain a lively recollection of my agreeable interview with Ld. Byron...so long a time has elapsed that much of the aroma of the pleasure has evaporated: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 177. **1884** It [worship] is that part [of religion] which the atoms bear to the rose: C. H. HALL, in *Hamilet. Mthly.*, Aug., p. 615/1. **1885** They are pervaded by an aroma of intoxication: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 729/1. **1886** It may, indeed, be that the mere mention of certain names has a kind of aroma for American readers: *ib.*, Apr. 17, p. 513/1.

arpeggio, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'a playing on the harp', a striking the notes of a chord in succession instead of together, after the manner of a player upon the harp; a chord or passage in this style.

1724 ARPEGGIO, see the Word HERPEGGIO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1859** Her little claw swept the chords with courage and precision, and struck out the notes of the arpeggio clear and distinct: *Once a Week*, July 16, p. 52/2. **1884** The rippling, surging arpeggios and crescendos sweep in upon the sense: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolmaster Mark*, ch. iv. p. 56. **1888** Each number is devoted to some technical difficulty—the *arpeggio*, the octave, the shake: *Academy*, Oct. 27, p. 280/1.

arpen(t), ˊ ˊ, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *arpent*, Norm. Fr. *arpen*: an obsolete Fr. measure of land containing 100 square perches of various size. The standard arpent of Paris was equal to about five-sixths of an English acre. The word *arpent* is now treated as French.

1580 *Demi arpent*, halfe an arpent, that is, nine hundrethe foote of grounde: HOLLYBAND, *Treas. Fr. Tong.* [N. E. D.] **1600** five hundred arpens or acres of the citie lands: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. LVIII. (*Brev. Flor.*), p. 1242. **1601** An Acre or Arpen of ground: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 550.

Variants, 17 c. *arpen, arpin(e)*.

arquebus, &c. See **harquebus**, &c.

arra, arrha, *sb.*: Lat.: earnest-money; *metaph.* a pledge.

1573 By his spirite...we have...our arra and earnest penny of his assured covenant: ANDERSON, *Hymn Bened.*, p. 4 b. [T.]

***arrack, arack, rack**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name of sundry common kinds of spirituous liquor, *esp.* that distilled from the fermented sap of palms, and that distilled from rice.

1598 The second distillation thereof is called Uraca, which is verie good wine, & is the wine of India, for they have no other [wine]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 49 (1885). **1614** Java hath been fatal to many of the English, but much through their own distemper with Rack: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 693 (1627). [Yule] **1617** Wine is forbideen [*sic*] by *Mahomets* law, which permits Aquauite vulgarly called Harech, which Aquauite they often drinke euen to drunckennes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 129. — *Harach*: *ib.*, Pt. I. p. 245. **1622** a jar of Liquea wyne (or *rack*): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1883). **1625** Some small quantitie of Wine, but not common is made among them, they call it Raack, distilled from Sugar and a Spicie rinde of a Tree called Iagra: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1470. — hot and fiery drinkes, as Aracke and Aracape: *ib.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 533. **1634** They haue Arack or Vsquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150. **1712** Fans, Muslins, Pictures, Arrack, and other *Indian* Goods: *Spectator*, No. 288, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley). **1719** The clandestine importation of Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, and Strong Waters...from Parts beyond the Seas: *Stat. 6 Geo. I.*, c. 21, § 11. **1783** Arrack, imported by the East India company, the gallon o. o. 9: *Stat. 27 Geo. III.*, c. 13, Sched. A, *s.v.* Spirits. **1848** How little do you know the effect of rack punch! What is the rack in the punch, at night, to the rack in the head of a morning: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 59 (1879). **1880** Bimbo is made nearly in the same way as Arrack punch, except that Cognac brandy is substituted for arrack: *Barman's Man.*

[From Native Indian forms of Arab. *'araq*, = 'sweat', 'juice', 'sap' (of the date-palm), 'fermented liquor'. See **raki.**]

Arrankayo: Malay. See **Orankay.**

***arras**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Arras*, name of a town in Artois.

1. a rich tapestry with figures and scenes interwoven, manufactured at the town of Arras; often called 'cloth of Arras'.

abt. **1400** Or was ther arras abowt hur hede bownd? *Epiph.*, 114 (Turnb., 1843). [N. E. D.] [**1423** pece d'Aras: *Rolls of Parliament*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 216 (1886).] **1500** the churche was dev, ded by riche clothes of arras into dyvers chambers: *Chron. of Calais*, p. 49 (1846). **1506** cloth of arras wroght with gold as thyk as cowd be: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 953, p. 405 (1874). **1523** The chambres hangid with clothes of arace: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 475, Wks., Vol. I. p. 381 (1843). bef. **1529** Hangynge aboute the walles | Clothes of golde and palles, | Arras of ryche aray, | Fresshe as flours in May: — *Col. Clout*, 944, *ib.*, p. 347. **1556** cloth of Aras or Verdure of marueylous workmanshyppe: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 198 (1885). **1580** *Arachne* hauing wouen in cloth of Arras, a Raine-bow of sundry silkes: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 219 (1868). **1590** The wals were round about appareiled | With costly clothes of Arras and of Toure: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. i. 34. **1601** Babylonian worke or cloth of Arras: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 228. **1620** the place for the Sessions should be beautified with hangings of Arras: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 112 (1676). **1644** we were conducted to the lodgings tapestried with incomparable arras: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1872). **1675** Best Judges will our Ornaments allow, | Though they the wrong side of the Arras show: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, Epil., p. 72. **1806** the walls of the state chambers were...hung with arras or tapestry: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 106.

1 a. attrib.

1485 Coopertorium lecti, de areswerke: *Inv.*, in *Ripon Ch. Acts*, 366. [N. E. D.] **1542** Aresse hanginges, and the other delices of riche men: UDALL, Tr. *Erasm. Apophth.*, 13 (1564). [*ib.*] **1555** wherein the paynters and arras woorkers are deceaued: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 383 (1885). **1596** In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns; | In cypress chests my arras

counterpoints: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, ii. 353. **1623** Your Excellence hath the best gift to dispatch | These arras pictures of nobility, I ever read of: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 55/2 (1839). **1681** the great *Arras*-hangings: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 23.

2. hangings of tapestry fixed before the walls of rooms.

1598 She shall not see me: I will ensconce me behind the arras: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 3, 97. **1604** Be you and I behind an arras then:— *Ham.*, ii. 2, 164.

arreca, arrequa, arracca: Port. See **areca.**

arrêt, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Old Fr. *arest*: a decree or sentence of a French court, a royal or parliamentary decree.

1644 The enclosed arret will lett yo^r L^p see that I have ... finished the longe dependinge suite: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 343 (1872). **1646** pass'd an Arrest in favour of them accordingly: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 25. **1732** The dark Tricks of *Brokers* and *Stock*-jobbers...may have the same mischievous Effects on their Fortunes as a *French Arret*: *Gent. Mag.*, 561/1. **1777** As I had seen the *arret*, before I read the book, I expected to find it full of impiety and profligacy: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 92 (1777). **1787** This was a false annunciation of an arret *d'enregistrement* which does not exist: *Gent. Mag.*, 1117/2. **1842** some of the propositions of the States General of the fourteenth century might be mistaken for arrets of the States General of the eighteenth century: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 330/2.

***arrêté,** *sb.*: Fr.: agreement, resolution, order.

1835 Robespierre acted in the Committee and signed its arrêtés on the 15th and 28th June: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 403 (1857). **1860** At the end of every sitting, the votes so given were to be summed up by the French commissioner, and to be formed in the shape of an *arrêté*, under the assistance of the Imperial envoy: *Once a Week*, Apr. 28, p. 384/2.

arrière, Fr.: *sb.*, 'rear', 'arrear'; *adv.*, 'behind', 'back'. An occasional modern refashioning of the various Eng. adaptations of *arrière* (Old Fr. *arere*, *ariere*), which in its original character of adverb is already found in 14 c. English.

***arrière pensée,** *phr.*: Fr.: lit. 'behind-thought', reservation, secret thought.

1823 Such drear and fearful aspects of nature, mingled with such views of society, concealed an *arrière pensée*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 120 (1855). **1835** these are the *arrière-pensées*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxix. p. 291 (1874). **1852** Palmerston's [speech] at Tiverton...appears to me to conceal an *arrière-pensée*: *ib.*, 3rd Ser., I. i. 28. **1879** bestowing it purely, freely, without doubt or *arrière pensée*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxvi. p. 267. **1883** the absence of any *arrière-pensée* of flirtation going on anywhere,—so confused the intelligence of this sharp-witted lady, that she had scarcely time to decide upon her own line of action: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vii. p. 94 (1884).

arrière-mur, *sb.*: Fr. See quotation. Perhaps Holland coined the compound.

1600 he set out the Pomœrie further. *Pomœrium*, according to the Etymologie and litterall signification of the word is as much to say, as *Postmœrium*, or the *Arriermure*, that is, a plat of ground behind, or without the wall: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 31.

arriero, *sb.*: Sp.: a muleteer.

1826 a mulish-looking sort of man who used to terrify all the arrieros and peons who passed: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 165. **1832** The arrieros, or carriers, congregate in convoys, and set off in large and well armed trains: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 15. **1845** The arriero tells you to show your mule the best line, and then allow her to cross as she likes: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xv. p. 334.

***arroba,** *sb.*: Sp. and Port.

1. an old Spanish weight, a quarter (of a quintal), equal to 25 pounds English, also an old Portuguese weight of about 32 pounds English.

1555 which waye one *Arroua* and seuen pounde, or .xxxii. pounde. after .xii. ounces to the pounde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 213 (1885). **1589** a roue of synamum: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1854). **1598** an Arroba which is 32. pound: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 14 (1885). **1599** at so much the barre, which barre is 3 quintals, 2 roues and 19 rotilos...Note that euery quintal is 4 roues, and euery roue 32 rotilos, which is 128 rotilos the quintall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276. — some *arouas* of packthreed: *ib.*, Vol. II. ii. p. 3. **1600** euery Arroua being one and thirtie Italian pound-weight: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 53. **1604** The burthen which one of these sheepe dooth commonly carry is of foure or sixe arrobas: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 290 (1880). **1625** threescore thousand Arrobes (euery Arrobe is fiue and twentie pounds): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 5. **1811** equal to the burden of 4 arrobas (100 lbs.): W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 23.

2. name of two old Spanish measures superseded 1859. The a. of wine contained 3½ Imp. gallons; the a. of oil 2½.

1623 MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues.*

Variants, 16 c., 17 c. *arroua*, *aroba*, *roua*, 16 c. *aroua*, *roue*, 17 c. *arrobe*. The *u*'s = *v*'s.

[From Arab. *ar-rub'* for *al rub'*, = 'the quarter'.]

arrogator (ˌ⏑⏑ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: (*a*) one who makes pretensions; (*b*) a techn. term in Roman Law, one who adopts a child by the form *adrogatio.*

a. **1652** *Merlinicall* arrogators, prorogators, derogators: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 376.

[As if Lat. *adrogātor*, *arr.*, noun of agent to *adrogāre*, = 'to claim as one's own', 'to assume'. Only used *techn.* (see above, *b*) in Lat.]

arrondi, *pass. part.*: Fr.: rounded.

1839 mine [my pack of cards] were of the species called, technically, *arrondées* [sic]: the honours slightly convex at the ends, the lower cards slightly at the sides: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1884).

arrondissement, *sb.*: Fr.: a making round. A territorial division of France governed by a sub-prefect, the first subdivision of a *Département*, each *arrondissement* comprising many (now on the average about 100) *Communes.*

1808 her estate...broke in a little on the *arrondissement*: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 406 (1809). **1828** he became the largest proprietor in the arrondissement: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 296.

arrova, arroua: Sp. and Port. See **arroba.**

arroyo, *sb.*: Sp.: 'rivulet', 'small river': in the Western States and S. America, a dry bed of a stream.

1846 The arroyo by which we descended to the river was cut from a bed of reddish pebbles 20 or 30 feet deep: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 92 (1848).—a dry arid plain intersected by arroyos (dry beds of streams) in a south-westerly course: *ib.*, p. 36. **18**.. Down the arroyo, out across the mead, | By heath and hollow, sped the flying maid: BRET HARTE, *Friar Pedro's Ride.* **1886** the ground is broken by rocky cañons and deep arroyos (dry beds of small creeks): *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, New Ser., p. 300.

ars: Anglo-Ind. See **urz.**

***ars** [or **artis**] **est cēlāre artem,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'it is (true) art to conceal art', *i.e.* to produce a natural effect with no trace of study or effort.

1668 The hand of Art will be too visible in it against that maxime of all Professions; *Ars est celare artem*, That it is the greatest perfection of Art to keep it self undiscover'd: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 24 (1701). bef. **1745** But in oratory the greatest art is to hide art. *Artis est celare artem*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 507/1 (1869). **1787** They lay out their gardens as they paint their faces, and forget that *Artis est celare artem*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1805). **1805** *Artis est celare artem* is an indispensable rule of rhetoric: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 106.

ars longa, vīta brevis, *phr.*: Lat.: art (is) long, life (is) short. Seneca, *De Brevit. Vit.*, 1, *Vita brevis est, longa ars.*

1597 Let us know that, *vita brevis, ars longa*, life is short, and the art of salvation requireth a long time of learning: KING, on *Jonah*, p. 319/2 (1864). **1662** A. l. v. b., said Hippocrates, life is short, and art is long: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. II. p. 213/2 (1867). **1664** J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. iv. **1840** '*A. l., v. b.!*' said Doctor Butts: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 159 (1865). **1854** *Ars longa. Vita brevis, et linea recta brevissima est* ['and a straight line is the shortest']: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 195 (1879).

***arsenal,** *sb.*: It. *arzenale*, *arsenale.*

1. a building-yard or dock for ships of war with accommodation for all kinds of stores and materials for a fleet. *Obs.* except in reference to old times.

abt. **1506** At the Archynale there be closed within, alwaye in redynesse to set forth whan they woll, an .c. galyes, grete bastardes and sotell, besydes all tho that be in voyage and in the haven [of Venice]: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 7 (1851). **1549** the *Arsenales*, where their shippes and galleys were made: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 36 *r°*. **1562** gaue order to make redie his Nauie, and caused them to take out of the Arsenale, all his Galleys, fustes, and Palandres: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 68 *r°*. **1579** the Arcenall where the GRECIANS nauie lay: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 126 (1612). — an arsenall or store house to build gallies in: *ib.*, p. 447. **1600** At this present the great Turke hath there an Arsenale, with certaine gallies, for feare of the Portugals: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 9. **1642** Shee *hath* Holland *for* Her *Arsenall*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 46 (1869). **1650** the Arsenaths were only open: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 28. **1820** an excellent arsenal or dock, capable of containing sixty triremes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 40.

2. a storehouse or depôt for munitions of war generally.

1555 to bee kepte in the Arsenall of Siuile: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. V. p. 348 (1885). **1645** The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 196 (1872). **1691** the eldest [son] succeeded in his father's office of Storekeeper in the Naval Arsenal; — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 321 (1872).

Variants, 16 c. *archynale*, *arsenale*, *arcenall.*

[From Old It. *arzena*, ? for *darzena* (cf. It. and Sp. *darsena*, Port. *taracena*, = 'a dock', Sp. *atarazana*, = 'arsenal', 'factory'), fr. Arab. *dār aççinā'ah* (*lit.* 'house of the art'), = 'workshop', 'factory'.]

arshine, arsheen, archine (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Russ. *arschin*: a Russian ell, a measure of about 2 ft. 4 in. Eng.; also in Turkey, a French metre. The Chinese *arschin* is not quite so long as the Russian.

1598 two sortes of measures: wherewith they measure cloth both linnen and wollen: they cal the one an Areshine, and the other a Locut: the Areshine I take to bee as much as the *Flanders* ell, and their Locut halfe an English yard: with their Areshine they may mete all such sorts of clothes as come into the land, and with the Locut all such cloth both linnen and wollen, as they make themselves: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 256. — 30. great trees to be two arshines and a halfe at the small end: *ib.*, p. 302. **1734** English Cloth ... two Copyks in Rixdollars for each Archine: *Treaty*, in Magens' *Insurances*, II. 592. [N. E. D.] **1797** ARSCHIN, in commerce, a long measure used in China to measure stuffs. Four arschins made three yards of London: *Encyc. Brit.*

[From Turk. *arshim*, ='ell'.]

arsis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄρσις*, ='a lifting'.

1. in Greek orchestric rhythm the *arsis* answered to the raising of the foot, the **thesis** (*q. v.*) to the lowering of the foot and its stay on the ground. Some of the Greek metrists transferred the words from the human foot to the voice and so confused the *arsis* with the metrical accent or **ictus** (*q. v.*) of a verse foot which caused a raising of the voice; these have been followed by Latin metrists and most modern scholars, *e.g.* Bentley and Hermann. The metrical *ictus* or *arsis* is further confused with stress (see **accent** 2) in modern times.

1830 After the example of Bentley, we call that time in which the ictus is, the *arsis*, and those times, which are without the ictus, the *thesis*: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 4. **1833** [See **anacrusis**].

2. *Music.* descent of voice from higher to lower pitch. See **per arsin.** In old Gk. music an *arsis* corresponded to the accentuated part of a bar.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

artabē, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀρτάβη*: a Persian measure of capacity of about 12¾ gals. Also an Egyptian measure containing, in early use, nearly 9 gals.; later and more commonly 6½ gals.

bef. **1400** [See **amphora** 2]. **1884** When paid monthly, the workman received two *arbates* [sic] of corn; and the soldier three arbates: the arbate measure being calculated as equal to 30 loaves: *Times, Weekly Ed.*, Oct. 10, p. 13/3.

[The Pers. original of *ἀρτάβη* becomes in Arab. *irdebb*, see **ardeb.**]

artemisia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀρτεμισία*, *lit.* 'the plant of *Ἄρτεμις*' (the goddess Diana): *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*), *esp.* Mugwort. See **absinthium.**

1398 Artemisia is callyd moder of herbes: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. xvi. **1525** sodden therin mowseeere and camamell flowres and reed arthemesia: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F iiij *v°*/1. **1543** Arthemisia or motherworte is of hote and drye complexion: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CLXXXV *v°*/2. **1562** Take a handfull of Artemisia: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 18 *r°*. **1603** neuer danger them | That wear about them th' *Artemisian* Stem: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 81 (1608).

artes perditae, *phr.*: Lat.: lost arts.

1704 there was a curious invention ... which I think we may justly reckon among the *artes perditæ*: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, § xi. Wks., p. 92/2 (1869).

***artesian**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artésien*, ='of Artois': used to indicate wells or borings like those made in Artois in 18 c. Where one or more permeable strata lie between two impermeable beds and all these strata form a basin or trough, if a vertical boring be made towards the centre of the trough into the permeable strata, water will rise to the level of their outcrop and form an artesian well.

1830 Artesian borings at Calcutta: LYELL, *Princ. Geol.*, II. iii. 48, 578 (1875). [N. E. D.] **1883** Another resource of the Vestry has been a certain artesian well: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 267/1.

arthritis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀρθρῖτις*, fem. adj. with *νόσος*, ='disease', suppressed: disease of the joints, *esp.* gout.

1563 as touchynge *Arthritis* you shall note and consyder that it is a tumour commyng of the fluxe of humors into the Joyntes: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 33 *r°*. **1721** BAILEY. **1754** I have been very ill this last fortnight, of your old Carmelian complaint, the *arthritis vaga* ['wandering']: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 83, p. 348 (1774) **1778** What though the keen ARTHRITIS racks: ANSTEY, *Enjy*, Wks., p. 251 (1808).

arthrōdia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀρθρωδία*, *lit.* ='a likeness to articulation': a particular kind of articulation; see quotation.

1578 *Arthrodia* is a coniunction of bones wherof the one hath a head depressed, the other a shallow or playne cauitie ... answeryng the head of the other so conuectnelie as it is hard to know the head from the hollow: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 3 *v°* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

Arthropoda: Late Lat. See **Articulata.**

artichoke (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. North It. *arciciocco, articiocco, articioffo.*

1. a large kind of thistle, *Cynara Scolymus*, of which part of the flowerhead is edible, namely the bases of the involucral scales and the receptacle of the florets (which with their bristles and down make the 'choke' of Eng. popular etymology).

1530 Itm the same day to Iasper gardyn at Beaulie in rewarde for bringing Archicokks Cocoms and other herbes to the king to hartferd: *Privy Expenses of Henry VIII.*, 1529—32, p. 72 (1827). **1540** the roote of Artichaughes (the pith picked out) sodden in white Wine: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. IV. ch. vi. p. 204 (1613). **1542** There is nothynge vsed to be eaten of Artochockes but the hed of them: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. XX. p. 280 (1870). **1548** Carduus shoulde be wylde Archichoke and Cinara shoulde be the gardin Archichoke: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs.* **1567** Artichoke the wilde, most commenly called the Thistle, is an Herbe wrought and fashioned on euerie side in maner of a sting, or Spearelike: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 32 *r°*. **1593—1622** One other fruit we found, very pleasant in taste, in fashion of an artechoque, but lesse: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § XXIV. p. 169 (1878). **1601** Thistles and Artichoux ... Artichoke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 23, Vol. II. p. 78. **1616** the round large Artichoke, whose tops of leaues are red, being hard, firme, and as it were all of one piece, is of all other the best Artichoke: G. MARKHAM, *Countrey Farme*, p. 170. **1664** Uncover also *Artichoaks* cautiously and by degrees: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1729).

1 *a. attrib.*

1607 insteed of Hargebush pieces discharge Hartichock-pies: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, ii. 1, sig. C 4 *r°*. **1816** put the artichoke bottoms in and fry them of a light brown: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 92.

1 *b. extended use.*

1619 *Ruffes*, in many Files or Sets, *Tacked, Carelesse, Merchants, Artichoke*, and other Bands and Linnen arrayes: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXII. p. 265.

2. *Jerusalem artichoke, i.e.* It. *Girasole articiocco*, ='sunflower artichoke': *Helianthis tuberosus*, a variety of sunflower with an edible root which tastes somewhat like the true artichoke. This native of Tropical America has been cultivated in Europe since 1617.

1665 a Root like that of an Artichock: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 324 (1677).

[From **alcarcioffo* (whence Mod. It. *carcioffo*), ultimately fr. Arab. *al-kharshūf.*]

***Articulāta**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: 'jointed (animals)': Cuvier's name for the third great division of animals, also called *Annulosa*, ='ringed (animals)'. The most highly organised A. are called *Arthropoda*, ='(animals) with jointed feet'. The A. include Insects, Crustaceans, Spiders, Centipedes and Worms.

1865 With a million novel data | About the articulata, | And facts that strip off all husks | From the history of molluscs: O. W. HOLMES, *Farewell to Agassiz*, Poems, p. 295/1 (1882).

articulation (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *articulation.*

1. the action, process, mode of jointing, the state of being jointed, movement about a joint, a joint, a segment of a jointed body contained between two joints.

1541 without them [the muscles that turn the head] it is nat possible to make artyculacyon or mouyng: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. F iv *r°*. bef. **1705** the motion of the bones in their articulations: J. RAY. [J.]

2. the utterance of distinct syllables, articulate speech, an articulate sound, a consonant.

bef. **1626** I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the articulation requireth a mediocrity of sound: BACON. [J.]

2 *a.* distinctness.

abt. **1785** The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears | Have all articulation in his ears: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, 68. abt. **1834** That definiteness and articulation of imagery: COLERIDGE. [W.]

articulator (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng.

1. one who uses articulate speech, one who pronounces words.

1777 An elderly housekeeper, a most distinct articulator, showed us the house: BOSWELL, *Johnson*, IV. 8 (1831). [Jodrell]

2. one who articulates bones, and mounts skeletons.

1865 Articulator of human bones: DICKENS, *Mut. Fr.*, I. vii. [N. E. D.]

[From Eng. *articulate*, for *articulater*, as if Lat. noun of agent to *articulāre*, ='to divide in joints', 'to utter distinctly'.]

***articulo mortis**: Lat. See **in art. mort.**

articulus, *pl.* **articuli**, *sb.*: Lat.: joint, article. For **articulus clēri** see **clērum.**

artifex, *sb.*: Lat.: artificer.

1657 The great artifex of nature: S. PURCHAS, *Pol. Flying-Ins.*, I. i. 2. [N. E. D.] **1678** The Artifex of all things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, I. iv. xxxii. p. 486. [*ib.*]

artifice (ɹɹ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artifice.*

1. handicraft, operation of an artificer. *Obs.*

1534 ye see a thing made by artifice perishe: LORD BERNERS, *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.*, ch. xlii. [R.] **1540** they were set to some artifice or crafte: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 37 *v°*. **1652** a long hand, and long fingers, betoken a man...apt for mechanical artifice: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 187.

2. a product of art or skilled work. *Obs.*

bef. **1652** the architect and mover of this divine artifice: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, iii. 52. [N. E. D.] **1677** two kinds of Artifices...both of which is compounded of Lime and Hogs-grease: MOXON, *Mech. Exerc.*, p. 243 (1703). [*ib.*]

3. constructive skill, artistic ingenuity, practical art. *Obs.*

1640 the great artifice vsed of the auctors, in the composition of theyr workis: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. b iii *v°*. **1658** with incredible Artifice hath Nature framed the Tail or Oar of the Bever: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 39 (1686).

4. artfulness, shiftiness, cunning, trickery.

1620 The Grammarians did not cease to admire and scoff the Artifice of that proposition: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 213 (1676). **1649** a letter full of artifice: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 37 (1872). **1678** carrying on the same Design, with more seeming Artifice: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 143. **1701** How this was done by artifice none could imagine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 377 (1872).

5. an instance of artfulness, a piece of cunning, an artful device, a trick.

1620 such unworthy artifices: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 714 (1676). **1663** well acquainted with these kind of artifices to gain proselytes: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 140 (1872). **1672** Be pleased suddenly to make use of that Artifice: SHADWELL, *Miser*, iv. p. 58. **1675** Puppets, who are beholding for their motion to some secret Artifice: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 38.

artis est c. a.: Lat. See **ars est c. a.**

***artisan** (ɹɹ ⏑ ɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artisan.*

1. an artist, one who practises an art. *Obs.*

abt. **1590** O, what a world of profit and delight ... Is promised to the studious artizan: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 80/1 (Dyce). **1598** the Painter ... is iustly preferred before all other Artisans, which imitate [man's body]: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 26. **1601** the ingenious mind of this artizan [a famous painter]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. i. **1603** What honour then... may a cunning artisan, or so absolute a master in musicke hope for...? — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1274. **1614** that great Artisan of Humours: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 437 (1685). **1651** what are the most judicious *artisans*, but the *Mimiques* of *Nature*? *ib.*, p. 187 (1654).

2. a handicraftsman, mechanic, one engaged in manufacture, opposed to mere labor and to agricultural employments.

1538 Few artysanys of good occupatyon: STARKEY, *England*, 159. [N. E. D.] **1549** the Artisanes with the rascall of the citee: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 183 *r°*. **1579** *Bowyers, Fletchers, Masons*, and such other skilfull *Artizans*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 114. **1600** a multitude of Artisanes and handicraftsmen: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 146. **1602** any Cadger, Graser, Merchant, Farmer, Artizan, Broker or Vsurer: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 68. — artizens: *ib.*, p. 120. **1605** your shriuel'd salad-eating *artizan*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). **1606** An Artizane of anie kinde | In every land will living finde: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 201. **1620** Inhabitants of Rome, for the most part, Artisans and strangers: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 378 (1676).

***artist** (ɹɹ ɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artiste*, 'a proficient in art'.

I. 1. a craftsmaster, one who applies art to any kind of work. Also *attrib.*

1563 all Artistes and workemen haue their subiectes, and matter on whyche they doe exercise there arte: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 6 *r°*.

I. 1 *a*. a mechanic, an **artisan** (2).

1641 partly to set the poore Artist here on worke, but principally to further the generall Commerce: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M^cCulloch's *Collection*, p. 74 (1856). **1762** A poor cobler sat in his stall...By this time my shoe was mended; and satisfying the poor artist for his trouble, &c.: GOLDSMITH, *Cit. World*, lxv. [N. E. D.]

I. 2. a man of science, a physician, a surgeon, a chemist, an astrologer, a professor of magic arts.

1578 the good *Artiste*, who...either scaleth, cauterizeth, or seperateth Bones: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. i *v°*. — true, vertuous, and honest Artistes, and professours of Chirurgerie: *ib.*, sig. B i *r°*. — euery Godly Artist: *ib.*, sig. B i *v°*. abt. **1630** that poyson which he had prepared for others, wherein they report him a rare Artist: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 29 (1870). **1641** The *Medium* at last agreed upon was the promoting of Alchymie, and encouraging the Artists themselves: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 3 *r°* (1651). **1652** What *Artists* therefore doe in point of *Character*, is onely to pursue the Track, that is beaten out by *Nature*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 464. **1652** the Arts, or the Artists, of Magick, or Astrologie: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 23. **1675** a number of expert black Artists: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iii. § 3, p. 10.

I. 3. a well-educated person, one trained in liberal arts, a scholar.

1603 For in some sort it belongeth to one and the same artist, both to moove doubtfull ambiguities, and also to assoile and cleere the same: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1355. **1606** The wise and fool, the artist and unread: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 3, 24.

I. 4. a proficient in any pursuit or study, a connoisseur.

1608 In framing an artist, art hath thus decreed, | To make some good, but others to exceed: SHAKS., *Pericles*, ii. 3, 15. **1674** the best Artist at this Game: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 41. **1689** these Artists in waggery: H. MORE, *Cont. Remark. Stories*, p. 408. **1828** Awkward whip will drive like the choicest artists of Cambridge: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 95.

II. one skilled in the Fine Arts, a musician, actor, professor of an art of design (*esp.* of painting); extended to less dignified ministers of entertainment such as acrobats, jugglers, cooks (see **artiste**).

1590 Argues a bad eare, & a bungling Artist: *Plain Perc.*, 21. [N. E. D.] **1609** makes the Artist...a *Iudge* of those *Songs* which be composed: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 3. **1622** *Bruno* and *Calandrino*, rare Artists [painters]: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xii. p. 124. **1645** a virgin... imitates Guido so well that many skilful artists [painters] have been deceived: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 200 (1872). **1675** *An Artist may live any where*; which he said in reference to his Dexterity in Musick: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 2, p. 98. **1696** for 'tis not the talents of every artist..to trace the architect as he ought: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 362 (1872).

III. an artful person, an adept in artful wiles.

1649 The Devill is a most skilfull Artist: BP. HALL, *Cases Consc.*, III. ii. 181 (1654). [N. E. D.] bef. **1677** Those slippery, wily, artists, who can veer any whither with any wind: BARROW, *Serm. on Contentm.* [*ib.*]

***artiste**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'artist', *esp.* applied to public performers of all kinds, and to any one who is supposed to make a fine art of his or her occupation (as a milliner, hairdresser, confectioner, cook), originally applied to French 'professors' of such trivial arts.

1712 ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*, Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. VI. p. 546. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1826** some *artiste* is made to screech the part in an opera, or *pirouette* it in a ballet at Paris: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*. p. 138. **1841** Never did Art so strongly resemble Nature as in the acting of this admirable *artiste*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 265. **1842** he's the *Artiste* whom we all want to see: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 347 (1865). **1845** Mahmoud is a first-rate *artiste*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 141 (1848). **1854** Mrs. Sherrick is no other than the famous artiste who, after three years of brilliant triumphs at the Scala ... forsook her profession: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879). **1856** With the tribe of *artistes*, including the musical tribe, the patrician morgue keeps no terms, but excludes them: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 86 (Bohn, 1866). **1861** Italy and France, — countries celebrated for their artistes in printing sugars: *Our English Home*, p. 70. ***1877** *Echo*, Sept. 29. [St.] **1882** She is a very conscientious, hard-working *artiste*: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 265/1.

arum, aron, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄρον, ='cuckoo-pint': name of a genus of plants of which the British native species is *A. maculatum*, 'Cuckoo-pint' or Wake-robin. The cultivated species or Arum Lily is named *Richardia aethiopica.* The so-called flower consists of a spathe protecting a spadix or spike on the lower part of which are the little flowers.

1548 our aron is hote in the thirde degree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs.* **1551** Coccowpynt called also in Englyshe rampe or Aron: — *Herb.*, sig. D vi *v°*. **1578** Of Aron/Calfes foote or Cockowpynt: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 322. **1607** The root of aram, and astrologe...is most effectual against the bitings of serpents: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 622. **1611** *Jarrus*; Wake-robin...Aaron, Calues-foot, Cuckoe-Pint: COTGR. **1658** *Aristotle* saith, That Boars feed upon the herb Aram, or Wake-robin, to keep them soluble: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 16. **1658** the purple Pestil of *Aaron*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 33 (1686).

aruspex: Lat. See **haruspex.**

Arven, Arvelen, *sb.*: Ger.: cembra, a coniferous tree.

1867 The trees growing here are splendid larches and arven, a kind of dwarf tree—half pine, half juniper—which grows in the highest regions of the Alps, and supplies most of the soft wood used by the Swiss wood-carvers: PRINCESS ALICE, *Mem.*, p. 181 (1884).

Aryan, Arian, *adj.* used to denote the great family of languages to which Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, and the Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic languages belong. Also as *sb.* a member of the family to which Aryan language per-

tains. The term is by some confined to the Asiatic languages of the family.

[From Skt. *ārya*, = 'noble', also an old national name.]

aryballos, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀρύβαλλος*: a large vase for drawing water, used in Greek baths.

1882 an aryballos, signed by Xenophantus, and magnificently ornamented by a wonderful crowd of figures in relief: J. F. MOLLOY, *It is no Wonder*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 296.

arz, arzee: Anglo-Ind. See **urz.**

as, *pl.* **asses**, Lat., **asse**, Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: a Roman copper coin; the Roman unit of weight and money; also 'unity', 'the whole' of any sum. The copper coin orig. weighed 12 ounces, but was reduced by steps to half an ounce.

1540 the thyrde parte of *As* called *Triens*...the vsury for the hole yere amounted in Romaine money to .xii. pense one *As* and .ii. *Trientes*: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 71 *v°*. **1579** fifteen thousand *Asses*...an *As* was a peece of mony, whereof ten of them made a Romaine peny: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 140 (1612). **1601** brought downe the price...to an Asse the Modius: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 551. — The better Quicksilver costeth not above two Asses a pound: *ib.*, Bk. 12, ch. 26, p. 378. **1606** brought and offred unto him brasen Dodkins or mites called *Asses*: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 79. **1645** ten *asses* make the Roman *denarius*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). bef. **1719** It is the device that has raised the species, so that at present an *as*, or an *obolus* may carry a higher price than a *denarius* or a *drachma*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (Bohn, 1854).

As in praesenti, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: the opening words of a memoria technica on the conjugation of Latin verbs, in doggrel hexameters, given in Lilly's Latin Grammar. Representative of the rudiments of Latin.

1617 None of the wisest, said I? yet content yee, | They are a great way past *Ass in præsenti*: G. WITHER, *Sat. Ess.*, Bk. I. p. 55. **1711** He afterward entered upon *As in Præsenti*, which he converted in the same manner to the use of his parishioners: *Spectator*, No. 221, Nov. 13, Vol. III. p. 71 (1826). **1838–9** Our biographer...has sate down, with his As in præsenti and his Propria quae maribus at his side: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 5 (1878). **1844** Come listen to us once more, and we will sing to you the mystic numbers of *as in presenti* under the arches of the Pons Asinorum: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 72 (1885). **1848** if, I say, parents and masters would leave their children alone a little more,—small harm would accrue, although a less quantity of *as in præsenti* might be acquired: — *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 43 (1879). **1864** he has laid in a store of honesty and good-humour, which are not less likely to advance him in life than mere science and language, than the *as in præsenti*, or the *fons asinorum*: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879).

asa, ase, áss (correct), *pl.* **æsir**: *Icelandic Myth.*: god.

1818 The Asas, or gods, formed a man called *Quasir*: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 332. **1880** The Ase [Loki]...fluttered down close to the window: MACDOWALL-ANSON, *Asgard & the Gods*, p. 147.

***asafētida, assafētida**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'stinking Asa' (fr. Pers. *azā* = 'mastick'), a kind of gum, of very strong odor and medicinal properties, obtained from Umbelliferous plants (*Ferula asafetida* and *Ferula Persica*) of Central Asia · also a plant which yields this drug. Also *metaph.*

1398 some stynkinge thynges ben put in medycynes: as Aloe Calbanum: Brymstoon & Asafetida and other suche: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. xl. sig. II vii *v°*/2. **1540** Asa fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 (1613). **1543** assa fetida taken wyth water of hony: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CCXXXIII *r°*/1. **1578** These two last recited kindes of Laser...are called...in Englishe also *Assa fetida*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 304. **1590** fishes, fed by human carcasses, | Amaz'd, swim up and down upon the waves, | As when they swallow assafœtida, | Which makes them fleet aloft and gape for air: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, v. 1 (1592), p. 70/1 (1858). **1632** They burnt old shoes, Goose-feathers, *Assafœtida*, And now she is well again: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, v. 1, p. 53 (1640). **1665** the smell of this room would have outdone *Assafœtida* or burned Feathers: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aa 2 *r°*. **1670** she must smell to *Assa fœtida*, And have some Cold Water with a little Floure to drink: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 17. **1693** suspending a Lump of *Asafœtida* five days and a half, I found it not to have sustained any discernible Loss of Weight: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iv. p. 52 (1713). **1712** she takes a mixture with assafœtida, which I have now in my nose; and everything smells of it. I never smelt it before: 'tis abominable: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xl. Wks., p. 352/2 (1869). bef. **1733** anoints them [Acts of Government] over with his proper *Asa Fœtida*, to take away the ... Odour of them: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 26, p. 138 (1740). **1771** assafœtida drops, musk, hartshorn, and sal volatile: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 26/2 (1882). **1774** Apropos to *mauvaise honte*, pray does not the last page of your last letter smell terribly of its asafœtida? MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 79 (1857). **1842** Assafœtida mixed with your *bouquet* and civet: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 257 (1865).

asarabacca, ass-, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. = 'asarum-berry' (fr. Lat. *asarum*, fr. Gk *ἄσαρον*): a species of Aristolochia called *Asarum Europæum*. The leaves are purgative, emetic, and diuretic, and used as cephalic snuff.

1526 asarabacara [*sic*]: *Grete Herball.* **1543** Assarum bacar is an herbe of hote and dryе complexion, in the thyrde degre: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CLXXIV *v°*/1. — of sticcados, of squinantum, of astrabacca [*sic*], of laurell. ana: *ib.*, fol. CXXXVI *r°*/2. **1548** Asarum is named...in englishe asarabacca or Folefote: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1558** pouder of *Assarabac*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 20 *v°*. **1607** Goats...loue Tameriske, Alderne, Elme-tree, assarabacke: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 240. **1621** These following purge upward Asarum, or asarabecca, which, as Mesue saith, is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 106 (1827).

Variants, 16 c. *asarum bacar, assarabac*, 17 c. *assarabacke*.

Asaria: Arab. See **Assora.**

asbest (⏑ ⏓ or ⏓ ⏑), **abbest, abest(os)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *abeste, abestos*, Mod. Fr. *asbeste*. See next article.

***asbestos, -ton, -tus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄσβεστος*, adj. = 'unquenchable', sb. fem. = 'unslaked lime'.

1. a fabulous stone, said to be unquenchable if once set on fire or heated.

1387 In this cuntre is a ston callede Asbeston: TREVISA, *Higden*, i. 187 (Rolls Ser.). **1567** *Abeston* is a stone of *Archadie*, in yron colour, hauing gotten his name of the fire, for that it being once set on fire, can neuer after be quenched or put out: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 2 *v°*. — *Absistos* is black, maruellous weightie, bestroked and beset with red vaines: *ib.*, fol. 2 *v°*. **1579** the stone *Abeston* beeing once made hot will neuer be made colde: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 42 (1868). **1594** Among stones abestor [*sic*], which being hot will never be cold for our constancies: — *Mother Bombie*. **1599** My mind is like to the asbeston-stone | Which if it once be heat in flames of fire, | Denieth to becomen cold again: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, ii. p. 232/1 (1861).

2. name of various minerals of fibrous texture, varieties of Hornblende and Pyroxene; esp. **amiantus** (*q. v.*), the finest Hornblende Asbestos; sometimes described as incombustible flax, so Pliny who however does not *say* it is vegetable.

1607 [See **amiantus** 1]. **1658** Incombustible sheets made with a texture of *Asbestos*, incremable flax, or Salamanders wool: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 43. **1665** The Carcass was folded in linnen called *Linum Vivum* made of the stone *Asbestos*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 309 (1677). **1777** He intends to make tiles from *asbestus*: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 147. **1789** in the parish of Byefield, in the county of Essex [Massachusetts], is found the *Asbestos*, or incombustible cotton, as it has been called: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1796).

Variants, 14 c.—18 c. *asbeston*, 14 c.—17 c. *albeston(e)*, suggested by Lat. *albus*, = 'white', 16 c. *absistos*, 17 c. *asphestos*; through Fr. 18 c. *abestos, -ton, abistos, -ton*, 17 c. *abbest, absest.*

***ascaridēs**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσκαρίδες*, pl. of *ἀσκαρὶς*, = 'an intestinal worm': thread worms.

1547 *Ascarides* be smal lytle white wormes as bygge as an here, and halfe an ynche of length: BOORDE, *Brev.*, p. 81 (1870).

ascēsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄσκησις*: training, practice; *Eccl.* monastic life, asceticism.

1873 the charm of *ascesis*, of the austere and serious girding of the loins in youth: W. H. PATER, *Stud. Renaiss.*, xii. **1874** the life of God in the soul is not an *askesis*, but a spirit; not a rule, but a life: REYNOLDS, *John the Baptist*, III. § 2, p. 181.

Ascii, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄσκιοι*, pl. adj., = 'shadowless': name for inhabitants of the Tropical Zone, who have the sun in their Zenith at noon twice a year, so that they then cast no shadow.

1665 The Inhabitants within this Zone (the torrid we are now in) are called... Ascii or shadowless, when *Sol* is Zenith: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). **1721** ASCII...are such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadows at 12 a Clock: BAILEY.

***ascītēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *ὕδρωψ*), fr. *ἀσκός*, = 'bag', 'belly': dropsy of the abdomen.

1398 this dropesye hyghte Aschytes For yf the wombes of theym ben smyten they sowne as a flackette: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. lii. **1562** Remedyes against the Dropsy, called ascites: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 12 *v°*. **1603** That being desperatly sicke of that kinde of dropsie which the Physicians call *Ascites*, he forbare not to feast his friends still, and keepe good companie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 594. **1607** TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 386. **1771** you seem to be of a dropsical habit, and, probably, will soon have a confirmed ascites: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 9/2 (1882).

Asclepiad (⏑ ⏑ ⏓ ⏓): Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Asclēpiadēus*, fr. Gk. *Ἀσκληπιάδειος*: name of a kind of verse attributed to the Greek poet Asclepiades (*Ἀσκληπιάδης*), of which there are several varieties. The characteristic is one or more choriambics with a base before and an iambic after. Also *Asclepiadic(al)*.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1721** ASCLEPIAD, a sort of Verse, consisting of 4 Syllables: a Spondee, a Choryambus, and a Dactyles: BAILEY. **1886** This [metre serves to render alike alcaics, sapphics, asclepiads of several kinds: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 487/1.

1546 Meters...hath their name, eyther...of the inuentour as Æsclepiadicall:

LANGLEY, *Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, I. viii. 17 a. [N. E. D.] **1580** Singing these verses called Asclepiadikes: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, 229 (1622). [*ib.*]

ascolta, It., **ascolte**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: watch, sentinel; also used as a vb. (perhaps fr. It. *ascoltare*), ='to listen', 'to attend'.

1591 These conuoyes, safgards & Ascoltes ought to be of horsemen, and guided by a Captaine of great discretion & experience: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 241. — others to entertain & skirmish with the enimie, & for the forlorne hope, others to guide and *Ascolt* or conuoy: *ib.*, p. 159.

ascr-, astr-. See **adscr-**.

Asgard, the abode of the gods of Scandinavian mythology.

Asherah, the sacred tree or pole set up beside Canaanite altars. wrongly translated in the *A. V.* 'grove' or 'groves', *Judges*, vi. 25; 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 4. The Rev. Version gives the word in the text.

1886 the 'hangings for the grove', or robe for the Asherah—the sacred tree erected even in the Jerusalem temple...in Josiah's time: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, v. 189.

Ashtaroth (*pl.*), **Ashtoreth, Astarte**, the chief goddess of the Phœnicians and Canaanites, the partner of Baal; corresponding to the Assyrian **Ishtar**. The pl. *Ashtaroth* is properly applied to the various local forms of the deity.

1611 Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians: *Bible*, 1 Kings, xi. 5. bef. **1667** *Honour's* their *Ashtaroth*, and *Pride* their *Baal*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1707). **1667** Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd | Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 438. — general names | Of Baälim and Ashtaroth; those male, | These feminine: *ib.*, 422.

Asiac, Asian, Asiatic, *adj.* to Asia the Continent. *Asian* is also used as a sb. for an inhabitant of Asia. *Asiatic*, of style, implies overloaded with ornament.

1602 all the *Asiacke* monarchie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 201. **1578** The Asians are fairer, greater, more gentle, feareful: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iij *vº*. **1586** yet the selfe same Asians overcame the Romans: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 155 (1589). **1602** For although the now *Persian Sophie* haue recouered an Asiaticke imperiall state againe: yet, &c.: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 *vº*. bef. **1782** With Asiatic vices stor'd thy mind: COWPER, *Expost.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 87 (1808).

asinego (= = *u* =), **asinico**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *asnico*, affected by Lat. *asinus*, ='ass': a little ass; also *metaph.* a dolt.

1606 An Asinico may tutor thee. Thou scuruy valiant Asse: SHAKS., *Troil.*, ii. 1, 49. bef. **1616** all this would be forsworn, and I again an *Asinego*, as your Sister left me: BEAU. and FL., *Scornful Lady*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 300 (1711). **1625** from your jaw-bone, | *Don Asinigo*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 2, p. 72 (1631). **1634** nor will they buy one [a sword] vnlesse they can cut an Asinego asunder at one stroke: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 147. **1641** made a fool or an asinigo of me: *Antiquary*, iv. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 519 (1875). **1655** exercising their valour onely on Horses, Asse Necoes, and such like: I. S., *A brief & perfect Journ. of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 16. **1665** here we have abundance of Camels, Horses from *Arabia* and *Persia* of the best sort, and Mules and Asinegoes in great numbers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677).

asinus ad lyram, *phr.*: Lat.: an ass at a harp. Tr. of *ὄνος πρὸς λύραν*, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, also *ὄνος λύρας*, Meineke, *Cratin.*, Χειρ., 6; *Menand.*, Ψοφ., 1.

1589 they reuiue the olde saide Adage, *Sus Mineruam*, and cause the wiser to quippe them with *Asinus ad Lyram*: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). **1606** otherwise he shal prove *Asinus ad liram*, An asse at a harpe, as the proverb saith: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 312.

askesis: Gk. See **ascesis**.

asma, asmy. See **asthma**.

Asmodeus, Asmoday: *Semitic Mythol.*: an evil spirit, of Pers. origin corresponding to the *Aeshmā Daevā* of Iranian Mythology, see *Tobit*, iii. 8; supposed to be able to give the power of prying into closed houses and rooms (after Le Sage's *Le Diable Boiteux*).

bef. **1529** J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 33 (1843). **1584** the chéefe [of the evil spirits] was *Bileth*, the second was *Beliall*, the third *Asmoday*, and aboue a thousand thousand legions: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. ii. p. 383. **1646** by the fume of a Fishes liver, he put to flight *Asmodeus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). **1828** "True," rejoined my Cheltenham Asmodeus, with *naïve* simplicity: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). **1842** Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me: TENNYSON, *St. Simon Styl.*, 169.

asnillio, *sb.*: Sp. *asnillo*: a little ass.

1625 a thousand Camels, besides Horses, and Asnillios: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1415.

aspalathus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσπάλαθος*: name of a genus of thorny African shrubs, some species of which have fragrant wood.

1603 For there enter into it, hony, wine, raisins, cyperous, rosin, myrrh, aspalathus & seseli: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1319. **1611** I [Wisdom] gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and aspalathus: *Bible*, Ecclus., xxiv. 15.

***asparagus, sparagus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσπάραγος*, for *ἀσφάραγος*: a plant, of which the young shoots are eaten as a vegetable, *Asparagus Officinalis*, Nat. Order *Liliaceae*. Also, *Bot.* the whole genus to which this species belongs. Anglicised in 16 c. as *asparage, asperage, sperage, sparage*, and by popular etymology, 17 c. *spargras(s), sparrow-grass*.

1543 the rootes of cappares, and asparage; of euery one sixe drammes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg., &c.*, fol. cclxv *rº/*1. — Sparagus is hoote and drye: *ib.*, fol. cxcvi *vº/*1. — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and smallage: *ib.*, fol. clxxxv *vº/*1. **1548** Asparagus is of .ii. kyndes, the one is called...of the Poticaries Sparagus, in English Sperage: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1562** Take the rootes of *asparagus*, in Englishe Sperage: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 41 *vº*. **1578** There be two sortes of *Asparagus*, the garden and wilde *Asparagus*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. v. p. 616. **1601** Sperages, not so civile and gentle as the Asparagi of the garden: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 27. **1603** the tender crops and heads of garden sperage: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 703. **1607** the water wherein Sperrage hath beene sodde giuen to Dogges, killeth them: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 183. bef. **1617** asperagus: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. **1627** Parsley, Clary, Sage, Parsnips, Turnips, Asparagus, Artichoakes: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 630. bef. **1637** I spake to him [an impertinent] of *Garlicke*, hee answered *Asparagus*: B. JONSON, *Discoveries*, p. 90 (1640). **1664** the Dung of *Pigeons* and *Poultry*...is excellent for...*Asparagus*, *Strawberries*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 189 (1729). **1668** We have asparagus growing wild both in Lincolnshire and in other places: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 206 (1872). **1712** the Ducklins and Sparrow-grass were very good: *Spectator*, No. 371, May 6, p. 544/2 (Morley). **1767** Hot-beds for forcing asparagus may be made with success any time this month, which will furnish young asparagus for the table next month: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 11 (1803). **1815** There was a fricassee of sweetbread and asparagus: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 293 (1833). **1841** a *botte* of asparagus at Paris cost only three francs: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 404 (1885).

***Aspasia**, name of one of the celebrated courtesans of Athens, called Hetaerae (*ἑταῖραι*), many of whom were highly accomplished and were faithful to one lover. She was the mistress of Pericles. A younger Aspasia was mistress of the Younger Cyrus. Representative of a fascinating courtesan, and more rarely, of an accomplished woman.

1594 Margaret, as mild and humble in her thoughts | As was Aspasia unto Cyrus self: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 166/2, l. 8 (1861). **1809** many an Aspasia capable of being classed in the same line with her immortal prototype: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 73. **1832** Miss Vernon is another *Aspasia*, I hear: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxi. p. 43/2 (New Ed.). **1854** He "ranged himself," as the French phrase is, shortly before his marriage, just like any other young bachelor; took leave of Phryne and Aspasie in the coulisses, and proposed to devote himself henceforth to his charming young wife: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 355 (1879). **1886** your really great women—the Sapphos, the Aspasias: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 47.

aspector, *sb.*: Lat.: beholder, spectator.

bef. **1618** Huge Lyons, Dragons, Panthers, and the like, | That in th' aspectors harts doe terror strike: J. DAVIES, *Extasie*. [Davies]

[Noun of agent to *aspicere*, ='to behold'.]

asper, aspre, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aspre*, fr. Lat. *asper*, 'rough', 'harsh': rough, harsh, severe, fierce.

abt. **1374** this aspre and horrible fortune: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 61. — And in hire aspre pleynte, thus she seyde: — *Troylus*, IV. 798. **1475** He fought none but...the most aspre: CAXTON, *Jason*, 6 b. [N. E. D.] **1589** a countrie very asper and vnfruitfull: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1854). **1627** All Base Notes, or very Treble Notes, give an Asper sound: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 173.

asper, aspre, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aspre*, or It. *aspero, aspro* (which is used), fr. Mod. Gk. *ἄσπρον*, 'white' (coin): a small silver coin formerly current in Turkey, called also *atsche* fr. Turk. *aqtscheh*, ='white', worth about a halfpenny, or a hundred-and-twentieth part of a piastre, but there is a heavy asper of double the value; now only money of account.

1547–8 an asper is worth an Englysh peny: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xx. p. 173 (1870). **1562** for few thousandes of Aspres raunsomed himselfe: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 19 *vº*. **1599** The *Bassa*, Admirall of the Sea, one thousand *aspers* the day: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. **1600** These Iewes haue certaine minting-houses wherein they stampe siluer coine, of which 170. Aspers (as they call them) doe weigh one ounce...this Asper is square: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 48. **1615** The *Sultanie* is equall in value to the *Venice Zecceene*, and six score *Aspers* amount to a *Sultanie*, called rather *Aspro*, of the whitenesse thereof, in that consisting of siluer: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 77 (1632). — two or three Aspers (whereof twenty are neere vpon a shilling): *ib.*, p. 27. **1665** Fluces (like the *Turks* Aspars) ten to a Cozbeg: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). **1704** he would not abate one *Asper* of his Demands: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 135. **1741** A Chaouri or Sain is worth ten Aspers of Copper or Carbequis, forty of which make an Abagi: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150. — he is a Cadi of 500 Aspers a Day, that is, one of the first Rank: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 63. **1742** The merchant gave to each of them an asper (little less than a penny) a day: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 404 (1826). **1830** the other coins, are the *pataca gorda*, or current dollar; which is equal to three of ours in Italy: the *pataca chica*, an ideal money, equivalent to two hundred *aspri*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr.

Sig. Pananti, p. 249 (and Ed.). **1882** He had their aspers handsomely reinforced by some silver coins: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXXII. p. 974.

aspergillum, *sb.*: Low Lat.: a brush for sprinkling holy water.

1649 Fitt for the Aspergillum of this Preist: G. DANIEL, *Trinarch., Rich. II.*, xcix. [N. E. D.] **1851** he held an aspergillum or brush for holy water in hand: M. H. SEYMOUR, *Pilgr. to Rome*, p. 483 (4th Ed.). **1869** the brush or aspergillus with which the sprinkling was performed: J. G. MURPHY, *Com. on Levit.*, xiv. 4.

aspergoir, *sb.*: Old Fr. *aspergoir* = Mod. Fr. *aspersoir*: an aspergillum.

1772 an holy-water-stop and aspergeoire of silver parcel-gilt: T. WARTON, *Sir T. Pope*, p. 129. [T.]

aspersoir, *sb.*: Fr.: an aspergillum.

1851 The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented his goddaughter with a beautiful gold aspersoir: MISS STRICKLAND, *Queens Scot.*, I. 4. [N. E. D.]

aspersōrium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a vessel for holding the holy water used for ceremonial sprinkling.

1861 Our holy water is Pagan...See here is a Pagan aspersorium: C. READE, *Cloister & H.*, IV. 46. [N. E. D.]

***asphalton**, -tum, -tos, -tus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἄσφαλτον, ἄσφαλτος: a bituminous substance, also called mineral pitch, or Jews' pitch, because in old times most of it came from the Dead Sea. It consists of a mixture of hydrocarbons. The word was Anglicised in the 14, 15 cc. as *aspalt(oun)*, through Old Fr. fr. It. *aspalto*, and in modern times *asphalt* is now chiefly applied to a composition containing bitumen, used for paving.

1526 Some say that Aspaltum is made of the scomme of a lake hardened with chalke in the whiche lake Sodome and Gomour perysshed: *Grete Herball*, ch. XXXV. **1543** Aspaltum is hote and dryе in the seconde, and therfore it hath vertue to drye: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CLXXXVI *v°*/1. **1560** For every porcion of such thinges, [taking] five of aspallto: WHITEHORNE, *Ord. Souldiours*, 46 b (1573). [N. E. D.] **1563** you maye not applye Rosen, Piche, or Aspaltum: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 36 *v°*. **1598** The shaddowes of carnation are the earth of *Campania*, and *Vmber* called *Falsalo*, burnt *verditer*, *aspaltum*, *mummia*, *&c.*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99. **1646** yet neither do we find *Asphaltus*, that is *Bitumen* of *Juda*...to attract: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). **1653** The infinite quantity of Asphalta or Bytumen which grows there [Babylon]: H. COGAN, *Diod. Sic.*, 77 [N. E. D.] **1667** many a row Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed | With Naphtha and Asphaltus, yielded light | As from a sky: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 729. **1672** having Hydrostatically weighed a piece of good *Asphaltum*, we found it to be to water of the same bulk, but as 1 and somewhat less than $\frac{4}{10}$ to 1: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 163. **1841** the fair asphaltum terraces round about the obelisk: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, *&c.*, p. 378 (1885). **1886** When a man employs asphaltum [in painting]...he must take special precautions: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 173/2.

***asphyxia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσφυξία, 'stoppage of the pulse' (σφύξις); the incorrect form *asphyxis* is occasionally found: suffocation; the symptoms produced by lack of oxygen for the blood, in fact by the action of breathing being prevented or poisonous gas being inhaled.

1802 Asphyxia and apparent death: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. VII. p. 245. **1815** They [bees] fell into a state of asphyxia in the vacuum of an air-pump: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 369. **1856** the sentimental asphyxia of Parisian charcoal: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 121. **1856** In the decomposition and asphyxia that followed all this materialism, Carlyle was driven by his disgust at the pettiness and the cant, into the preaching of Fate: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 111 (Bohn, 1866). **1886** The fumes of the oast-house, however, bring on asphyxia, and she dies: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 164/2.

***aspic** (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aspic*: asp, a small venomous hooded serpent found in Egypt and Libya, or a kind of viper (viper, aspis), or any venomous serpent.

1530 Aspycke sarpent, *aspicq*: PALSGR. **1579** she found none of them all she had proued so fit as the biting of an Aspicke: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 944 (1612). **1603** What...'Gainst th' angry *Aspick* could assure them safety: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 156 (1608). **1606** This is an aspic's trail: and these fig-leaves | Have slime upon them, such as the aspic leaves | Upon the caves of Nile: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, v. 2, 354. **1782** Perhaps the Monarch would not dislike to return the *super Aspidem et Basiliscum calcabis*,—yet he may find an aspic under his feet: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 166 (1858).

***aspirator** (ˊ ˉ ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng.: *lit.* 'a breather or blower upon'; a sucker, a kind of fanning machine.

1804 the *aspirators*, or suckers, invented by Salmon: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XI. p. 101.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *aspirāre*, = 'to breathe upon'.]

aspis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσπίς: asp. See **aspic**.

1487 the serpent the whyche is named aspis the whyche stoppeth his eerys: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. c VII *v°*. **1543** Of the syngynge of Aspis and other serpentes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CXVII *v°*/1. **1555** These are other serpentes which in quantite represent the serpent called *Aspis*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 19 (Arber, 1885). **1567** There is also in the heade of the Serpent *Aspis* found a little stone...which some...have called *Aspis*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 10 *v°*. **1593** At thy breasts (as at *Cleopatras*) Aspisses shall be put out to nurse: NASHE, *Christs Teares*, Wks., IV. 212 (Grosart). **1596** her cursed tongue, full sharpe and short, | Appear'd like Aspis sting that closely kils, | Or cruelly does wound whom so she wils: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. xii. 36. **1601** The Aspides [Lat. pl.] swell about the necke when they purpose to sting: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 23, Vol. I. p. 208. **1603** The serpent *Aspis* also, the wezill and the flie called the bettill, they reverence:—Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1316. **1658** the *Aspis* and the Dart-snake: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 39 (1686).

áss: Icelandic. See **asa**.

assafetida, assafoetida: Late Lat. See **asafetida**.

assagai, assagay: Port. See **assegai**.

assai, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'very', 'enough', added to musical directions to modify their signification like our 'tolerably', or 'pretty'.

1724 *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, s.v. **1848** ASSAI. Very; as *allegro assai*, very quick: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

assalto, *sb.*: It.: assault, used as a term in fencing.

1598 come to the *assalto* with your right [leg]: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, IV. 9, Wks., p. 59 (1616).

***assassin** (ˉ ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *assassin*.

1. (generally pl.) Mohammedan fanatics of the Ismā'īli branch of the Shiah sect who settled in Mount Lebanon in the eleventh century and were sent forth by their sheikh known as 'The Old Man of the Mountain' to murder distinguished crusaders. From their use of the intoxicating drug **hashish** (*q. v.*) they were called in Arab. *ḥashshāshī* (sing.) and *ḥashīshī* whence come the various European forms of the name.

1603 This messenger...was...one of the Assasines, a company of most desperat and dangerous men among the Mahometans: KNOLLES, *Hist. Turks*, 120 (1638). [N. E. D.] **1619** the Assasines at one word of their *Senex de Monte*, would kill themselues or any other Man: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxvi. p. 667. **1625** There are other miserable Easterne people, as *Essees* of *Iewish* descent, and *Assasines*, and *Saducees*, and *Samaritans*: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1269. **1788** the extirpation of the *Assassins* [about 1280 A.D.], or Ismaelians of Persia, may be considered as a service to mankind: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 417 (1813).

2. one who murders or undertakes to commit a murder as the agent, representative, or hireling of others. Sometimes incorrectly used for a *murderer* who is not employed by another, or others, for the crime.

1620 the Father...was assaulted by five Assassins: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lvi. (1676). — the *Assasines*: *ib.*, p. lviii. **1642** Yet herein are they in arms, that can allow a man to be his own *Assassine*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xliv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 388 (1852). **1651** his groom...received two wounds, but gave the assassin nine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 274 (1872). **1673** *Bravo's*, Cut-throats, Assassins and such kind of malefactors: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 402. **1748** asked if I suspected any body to be the assassin: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 120 (1817). **1853** a story that the assassin Libeny had a letter of Palmerston's in his shoe: *Greville Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50. **1872** It is...not the face of a vulgar hypocrite and assassin, any more than it is that of a man of noble and frank nature: J. L. SANFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 224.

2 *a.* *metaph.*

bef. **1658** Sleep! The Souls *Wardship*, but the Bodies *Goal*, | Reason's *Assassine*, Fancies *Bail*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 296 (1687).

2 *b.* *attrib.*

1667 who, to surprise | One man, assassin-like, had levied war: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 219.

assassinat(e), ˉ ˊ ˉ ˉ, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *assassinat*.

1. the crime of an **assassin** (2) or of assassins. Also *metaph.*

1597 The foule report | Of that assasinate: which utterly | He doth abjure: DANIEL, *Civ. War*, IV. XXIX. **1609** if I had made an assassinate vpon your father: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 540 (1616). **1620** The executioner of this assasinate was one *Ridolfo Poma*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lviii. (1676). bef. **1670** They, the Parliament, contributed much to that Assassinate, who cut off *Strafford* for an evil Counsellor: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693).

2. an **assassin** (2). The use of the abstract for the concrete agent is noteworthy. Also *metaph.*

1600 Nothing had saved him but the mistake of the Assassinate: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, II. xiii. 40. **1611** Nor would they all make him the *Assassinate* of his Prince: G. AUSTIN, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. i 1 *v°* (1776). **1651** this Assassinate gave him with a back blow a deep wound into his left side, leaving the Knife in his body: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 233 (1685). bef. **1658** Scribling Assassinate! Thy Lines attest | An ear-mark due, Cub of the Blatant Beast: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 48 (1687). — And *Death*, thou Worm! Thou pale *Assassinate*! *ib.*, p. 234. **1706** they had laid some assassinates here: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 239 (1818).

assassinator (⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng.: false form for *assassinater*, fr. Eng. vb. *assassinate*.

1676 the assassinators of kings: BATES, *Immort. Soul*, ch. xii. [R.]

***assegai, assagai** (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *azagaia*, or Sp. *azagaya*; *archegaye* is a Fr. form of the word; orig. a light dart or spear used by Moors but applied by Portuguese to all similar S. African weapons.

1523 fought with speares, iauelyns, archegayes, and swerdes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 237, p. 340 (1812). **1600** Their armour and weapons be Azagaie or short darts: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 21. **1625** well furnished with armes after their manner, as *Assagayes* or Clubs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 102. **1665** their weapon commonly is an Azaguay or Javelin headed with Iron, directed by some feathers they take off and on at pleasure: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 19 (1677). **1684** Their usual Diet is Elephants-flesh; which four *Cafres* will kill with their *Ageagayes*, or a sort of Half-pikes: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 157. **1699** three or four *Azagayas*: *Description of 1sth. of Darian*, p. 12. **1705** Next follows the *Assagay* or *Hassagay*, as some call them, which are of two sorts; the smaller sorts are about a Flemish Ell, or perhaps half an Ell longer, and very slender; and these they cast as darts: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xi. p. 186.—Their Weapons are Cutlaces or Hangers, small Poniards, Assaguays, together with Bows and Arrows: *ib.*, Let. xxi. p. 457. **1813** The same Caffre ...with his *hasagai* attacks the living elephant: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 69. **1883** A fatal assegai in Zululand changed his whole position: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 4.

Variants, 16 c. *archegaye*, 17 c. *azagaie, -aia, -aya, assagaye, -aie, azaguay, ageagaye*, 17, 18 cc. *zagaie, -aye* [N. E. D.], 18 c. *hassagay, assaguay*, 19 c. *hasagai, assagai, -ay, assegai, -ay*.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. *az-zaghāya*, fr. *al*,='the', and *zaghāya*, Arab. form of the native Berber word.]

assemblable, assemblance (='assemblage'), **assemblance** (='semblance'), **assemblement** (='assemblage') are all Eng. fr. Fr. adopted according to N. E. D. about 1500.

assemblée, *sb.*: Fr.: a social gathering held by a fashionable person, also called a 'reception' or an 'at home'. The word was early Anglicised as *assembly*.

1710—3 SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1809** every town with four or five houses in it has its *assemblées*, and *redoutes*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

assentator (⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who assents to or connives at, one who gives assent; a rare equivalent to *assenter*.

1531 Other there be which, in a more honest term, may be called assentatours or folowers: ELYOT, *Gov.*, II. xiv. 139 (1557). [N. E. D.]

[Lat. *assentātor*, noun of agent to *assentāri*,='to assent'.]

assentment (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *assentement*: agreement, consent, assent.

1490 By one comyn assentmente the goddis haue assembled theym selfe: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xi. 41. [N. E. D.] **1646** Whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, I. vii. 26. [*ib.*]

***assertor** (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: asserter.

1. *techn.* in Roman Law, one who liberates a slave (*qui asserit in libertātem*), one who claims a person as a slave (*qui asserit in servitūtem*).

1566 That Claudius the assertor...shoulde haue the keping and placing the mayde: PAINTER, *Pal. Pleas.*, I. 22. [N. E. D.] **1678** Called Σωτὴρ and Ἐλευθέριος, Saviour and Assertour: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 482. [*ib.*]

2. one who supports a claim or principle, a champion, advocate, vindicator.

1647 The Greeks and Gauls were...famous Assertors of their Liberties: J. HARE, *St. Edw. Ghost*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VIII. (1746). [N. E. D.] **1678** an Assertor of *Three Principles*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 216. **1716** exhorting us to be "zealous assertors of the liberties of our country": ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 435 (1856). bef. **1733** Assertors of the People's Rights: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 35, p. 47 (1740). **1772** the great assertors of the privileges of the House of Commons: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xliv. p. 152. **1827** to erect...the degenerate houses of Burke and Fitzgerald into patriot assertors of their country's welfare: HALLAM, *Const. Hist. Eng.*, xviii. 842 (Ward).

3. one who affirms, one who makes a positive statement.

1646 Of which assertion, if prescription of time, and numerosity of Assertors, were a sufficient demonstration: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 37 (1686). **1710** The chief politician of the bench was a good assertor of paradoxes: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 126 (1854).

[Lat. *assertor*, noun of agent to *asserere*,='to assert'.]

***assessor** (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., assimilated to Lat. *assessor*: one who sits by (another).

1. an assistant, *esp.* an assistant of a judge, one who assists in the forming of a judicial decision.

abt. **1380** newe religious assessours of thes vnkunnynge worldely prelatis ben more suspect than ony other: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 33 (1880). **1496** The Juge, the aduocate, the accessour: *Dives & Paup.*, v. xviii. 220/2 (W. de W.). [N. E. D.] **1618** They...are decried for their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men, both assessors and auditors: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 112 (1848). **1620** his Assessors did go about the country: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. 836 (1676). **1644** The town...has three consuls, and one assessor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1872). **1652** Magicians...have had their *Paredrials*, their Assessors, and obsessors: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 179. **1787** Offering to attend as an Assessor in the Court of Appeal from the Dewannee Courts: *Gent. Mag.*, 1181/2. **1820** the archbishop...is chief magistrate of the Greeks, and whose assessors are the four primates with the Logothetes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 314. **1856** The assessor shall deliver to the town clerk a copy of the said list of voters: *Stat.* 19 & 20 *Vic.*, c. 58, § 6.

2. one who is next to, or equal to, another in dignity.

1667 to his Son | Th' Assessor of his Throne he thus began: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 679.

[Lat. *assessor*, noun of agent to *assidēre*,='to sit by'.]

assestrix, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a female **assessor** (*q. v.*).

1626 *Assestrix*, A woman assistant: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***assets** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *assets*; **asset** (='an item of assets') is modern: sufficient (estate or effects).

1. sufficient effects to discharge the obligations of an heir or executor in respect to the testator's or predecessor's estate, effects which can be applied to discharge such obligations whether sufficient or not.

1531 If this man have assets by discent from the ancestor: *Dial. Laws of Eng.*, II. xlix. 154 (1638). [N. E. D.] **1621** But a right of Cure or of action, or a use of Lands or Tenements, &c. descended unto the issue in tayle shall not be Assetts, &c.: PERKINS, *Prof. Booke*, ch. iv. § 270, p. 120 (1642). — it shall be assets in a formedon *en le discend*, brought by the same heire: *ib.*, ch. v. § 348, p. 152. **1628—9** The meane profits till the sale shall be assets in their hands: COKE, *Littleton*, p. 113 (1832). **1691** If Judgment be given against such Heir by Confession of the Action, without confessing the Assets descended: *Stat.* 3 *Will. & Mary*, c. 14, § 6. **1768** Whatever is so recovered...and may be converted into ready money, is called *assets* in the hands of the executor: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, Bk. II. ch. xxxii. p. 510 (1809).

2. effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, all property which may be set against the debts of a person, or company.

1833 An Act to render Freehold and Copyhold Estates Assets for the Payment of Simple and Contract Debts: *Stat.* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.*, c. 104, Title.

[Anglo-Fr. *assets*, fr. Old Fr. *asets* (=Mod. Fr. *assez*), fr. Late Lat. adv. *ad satis* for Lat. *satis*,='enough'.]

assez bien, *phr.*: Fr.: pretty well.

1792 both performed *assez bien*: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 193.

***as(s)iento,** *sb.*: Sp. *asiento*,='seal', 'contract', 'lease': a contract between the king of Spain and other powers for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves [J.]; *esp.* that with Great Britain made in 1713 at the peace of Utrecht.

1705 we were also to have the assiento: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 308 (1818). **1715** The King of Spain sent to, | About th' Assento, | Atty Brogue the harden'd and brawny: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1860). **1748** [the Spaniards] give us a new assiento: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 108 (1857). **1830** England was ready to continue the greatest of her wars for the sake of the *asiento*—the contract for supplying Spanish America with slaves: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VI. Pt. I. p. 108/1.

assiette, *sb.*: Fr.: plate, course of meat, dish.

[**1530** course of meete, *assiette*: PALSGR.] **1759** The story of his *assiette* of popes-eyes, the quintessence of a ham for sauce: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xxxi. **1823** what the old maître d'hôtel valued himself upon...was an immense *assiette* of spinage: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

assignat, *sb.*: Fr.: paper-money issued by the French Revolutionary Government on a security of confiscated Church lands.

1790 Is there a debt which presses them—Issue *assignats*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 344 (3rd Ed.). **1822** such a measure would make the paper-money merely "assignats": In W. Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1885).

assimilator (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. for *assimilater*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *assimilāre*,='to make like': one who, or that which, makes or considers (one thing or person) like another; one who, or that which, resembles (another).

assimile, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *assimiler*: to make like, to liken, compare, to resemble.

1547 By it he is assimiled to the immortall God: BOORDE, *Brev.*, 32. [N. E. D.] **1583** To be compared and assimiled to the husbandman: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, II. 49. [*ib.*]

assinego. See **asinego.**

assiuolo, *sb.*: It.: horned owl.

1821 Sad Aziola! from that moment I | Loved thee and thy sad cry: SHELLEY, *Aziola*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 273 (Rossetti, 1870).

associator (ə-ʊ-ɪ-), *sb.*: Eng.: a member of an association or company, *esp.* one of the great association formed in 1696 by the English House of Commons to establish the title of William III. to the throne.

1682 Pennsylvania's air agrees with Quakers, | And Carolina's with Associators: DRYDEN, *Prol. to King & Queen*, 5. **1788** Hall...went into the shop of John Billerwell...one of the associators: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 75/2. **1855** In Westminster there were thirty seven thousand associators: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 686 (1861).

[From Eng. *associate*, *association*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *associāre*, ='to associate'.]

assogue: Eng. fr. Fr. See **azogue.**

assonancia, Sp. *asonancia*, **assonancy**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: an imperfect rhyme of which only the vowels are similar.

1770 Their poets search studiously after such assonancies and scatter them often in the scenes of their dramas: BARRETTI, *Lond. to Genoa*, III. 272. [N. E. D.] **1813** Incomplete rhymes, or verses termed *assonancias*, supposed to be peculiar to the Castilian, have also been employed in Portuguese: SISMONDI, *Literature of Europe*, Vol. II. ch. xxxix. p. 548 (1846).

Assora, *sb.*: Arab. *al-sūra*, ='the chapter': a chapter or section of the Koran. The forms *Azoara*, *Azzoara*, are Spanish Arab., and so is *Assora* as to *o* for *ū*.

1615 AZOARA, *Azzoara*, *Assora*, is as much as a Chapter or section: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* — Teach me...out of the law of our Prophet, out of euery Assora of the same, some certaine perfections: — *Moham. Impost.*, II. 45. — The booke is deuided into sundry sections or Chapters, which they call *Assurats*, or Azoara's, after Retinensis expression: *ib.*, sig. O iij. **1630** it standeth in a Country situate betwixt Heauen and Earth, called *Vtopia*, whereof there is mention in the third booke of thy *Alcaron* and in the seuen and thirty *Asaria*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Hh 4 *r*°/2. **1665** The *Alcoran*...is divided into a hundred and fourteen Azoaraes or Chapters: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 322 (1677).

assumentum, *sb.*: Late Lat.: patch, stuff for a patch.

1647 JER. TAYLOR, *Liberty of Proph.*, p. 137. **1672** they are not contented with Christ's satisfaction alone, but there must be some *assumenta* [pl.], some of their own satisfaction to piece with it: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, p. 318/2 (1868).

assumpsit, *vb.* used as *sb.*: Lat.='he has taken upon himself'.

1. *Leg.* an unsealed or unwritten promise or contract, an action to recover damages for breach of such engagement.

1589 Braue Hercules...Accepts th' assumpsit, and prepares the fiend-like fish to tame: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 12. **1590** the lawyers say the *assumpsit* is neuer good where the partie giues not somewhat in consideration: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 10 (1861). **1610** Vpon no termes, but an *assumpsit*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 612 (1616). **1742** and, after appearance, the plaintiff may declare for debt, or assumpsit, &c.: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1826). **1760** Case upon an *Assumpsit* against an Executrix laid in *London*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 1. **1881** commissions allowed as attorney's fees to the successful party, in assumpsit, of 10 per cent.: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xiv. 97.

2. an assumption. *Obs. Rare.*

bef. **1628** He saw the vast body of the Empire...under this false assumpsit, to have laid the bridle on the neck of the Emperor: F. GREVILLE, *Sidney*, 95 (1653). [N. E. D.]

Assurat: Arab. See **Assora.**

asswarry: Hind. See **sowarry.**

Astarte: Gk. See **Ashtaroth.**

astatki, *sb.*: E. Turk.: refuse petroleum, a thick treacly fluid left after the first distillation, used as fuel.

1882 A pan containing tow or wood saturated with *astatki* is first introduced to heat the water: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv Oasis*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 36. **1882** of the astatki, or residuum of the oil, now largely used for fuel on steamers, there is a graphic account: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 795.

asteïsmus, asteïsm (ə-ɪ-ɪ-), *sb.*: Late Lat., or Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *Rhet.*: urbane irony, pleasantry. The Latin writers meant generally 'refinement (of literary style)'.

1589 *Asteismus*, or the Merry scoffe, otherwise The ciuill iest: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xviii. p. 200 (1869). **1721** ASTEISMUS...Civility, Courtesy, Pleasantness: BAILEY.

aster, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀστήρ, ='a star'. The rare word *aster*='star' is probably from Fr. *astre.*

1. name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*) with radiated flowers; the British species is called Michaelmas Daisy or Sea Starwort (*Aster trifolium*).

1664 *Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*...*Aster Atticus*, *Hellebore*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1729). **1767** Plant also...fox-glove, golden rods, perennial asters...sun-flowers: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 105 (1803).

2. *China Aster.* a species of plants allied to, and resembling Starworts.

1767 *Annuals*...China asters, ten weeks stocks, Indian pink: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 173 (1803).

asterion, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀστέριον, neut. of adj. ἀστέριος, ='starry': name of sundry herbs.

14.. Her ys an Erbe men call *Lunayrie*,...*Asterion* he ys, I callet alle so: In Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 348 (1652). **1525** This herbe Asterion groweth amonge stones and in hyghe places. This herbe sheweth by nyght: *Herball*; pr. by R. Banckes, sig. A iv *v*°. **1567** *Crowfoote* of some is called *Astrion*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 39 *v*°.

asthenia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσθένεια, ='weakness': *Med.*: lack of strength, deficiency of vital power.

1802 Nervous diseases from direct asthenia: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, VII. 246.

***asthma, asma**, *sb.*: Gk. ἆσθμα: difficulty of breathing, a distressing symptom attending several diseased conditions of the respiratory organs. Anglicised in 14 c. as *asmy*. In modern times technically applied to varieties of spasmodic or intermittent asthma produced by morbid contraction of the bronchial muscles.

1398 thenne is a manere Asma y^t^ hyghte Sanguisugium...And soo ben there thre manere of Asmyes dyffyculte of brethynge: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. xxix. **1528** hit auoydeth the mattier causeth *asma*: PAYNELL, *Reg. Sal.*, sig. f v *r*°. **1541** the dyseases of asma, palsye, & spittynge of blode: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. N iii *v*°. **1578** the disease, called Asthma, which is a straightnesse in drawing of breath: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 415. **1582** He [Calvin] was greatlie tormented before his death with all these diseases together: the ptisick, the cholik, the Astma, the stone, the gowte, the hemoroids, &c.: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 85. **1603** Al-ready th' *Asthma* panting, breathing tough, | With humours gross the lifting Lungs doth stuff: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 277 (1608). **1628** breedeth catarrhes, and Asthmaes: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § i. p. 3. **1668** cureth the Asthmah, the Falling Sickness, Appoplexy, Palsey, Atrophia, Tabes or Consumption of the Lungs: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 2. **1756** I fear...it is not totally an asthma: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1857). **1878** indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

Astolfo, Astolpho, one of Charlemagne's paladins. In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* he has a magic horn, a blast of which strikes his foes with panic.

1621 we are stony-hearted, and savour too much of the stock, as if they had all heard that inchanted horn of Astolpho: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 108 (1827). **1657** and sounds somewhat like *Astolfos* Horn: J. D., Tr. *Letters of Voiture*, No. 51, Vol. I. p. 99.

***Astraea**: *Gk. Mythol.*: the goddess of justice, who lived on earth in the Golden Age, but fled from the impiety of mankind. She became the constellation *Virgo*, the name Astraea showing that she was a star goddess. The name was assumed by Mrs. Aphra Behn.

abt. **1509** Astrea, Justice hight, | That from the starry sky | Shall now com and do right: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. *ix.* (1843). **1586** And we may say with the ancient Poets, that *Astrea* which maintained good lawes, & by the equity thereof gaue great quiet & contentment to euery one, is flowne her waies vp into heauen: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xliv. p. 197. **1595** Eliza's court, Astræa's earthly heaven: PEELE, *Anglo. Ire.*, p. 395 *r*. l. 6 (1861). **1616** When gold was made no weapon to cut throtes | Or put to flight ASTREA: B. JONSON, *Forest*, 12, Wks., p. 833 (1616). **1632** 'tis not superstition to believe | Astrea once more lives upon the earth: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, I. 1, Wks., p. 241/2 (1839). **1665** Yet this [avarice] might be tolerated were *Astræa* here adored; but contrarily, corruption oft renders this brave Prince too much distempered: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 293 (1677). **1667** Hung forth in Heav'n his golden scales, yet seen | Betwixt Astrea [the constellation Virgo] and the Scorpion sign: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 998. **1688** If none of this happen, and that success do not quite alter the principles of men in power, we are to suspect *Astrea* upon earth again: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 290 (1880). **1748** For when hard-hearted Interest first began | To poison earth, Astræa left the plain: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. xi. p. 196 (1834). **1780** Astrea was in the right to leave earth, when other divinities tread in mortal paths, and in such dirty ones: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 340 (1858). **1866** It [a public-house] was not what Astræa, when come back, might be expected to approve as the scene of ecstatic enjoyment for the beings whose special prerogative it is to lift their sublime faces towards heaven: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. II. p. 193.

***astragalus**, Lat. fr. Gk. ἀστράγαλος, ='the ball of the ankle-joint', 'knuckle bones', 'dice'; **astragal**, Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*

I. 1. *Anat.* name of several bones, as of the ball of the ankle-joint.

1541 Astragallus...is in maner as y^e nut of a crosbow rounde on eche syde: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.* [N. E. D.] **1598** The necke is that part behind, betweene the roote of the haire & the biginning of the back bone, which on either side is ioyned with the throate, & at the lower end of the necke with the shoulders, whereof the bone in the middest, is called *astragalus*, or the bone of the knitting of the necke with the shoulders: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 30. **1721** ASTRAGALUS...the Huckle-Bone. Also the Principal Bone of the Foot: BAILEY.

2. *Archit.* a small moulding, plain or carved, round the top and bottom of columns or between the main portions of an architrave.

1598 The *Doricke base* is halfe as high as the thickenesse of the *col.*, his *Plinthus* A, is a thirde parte of his height: the rest is deuided into foure partes; whereof one maketh the vpper *astragalus* B, called *torus superior*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 89. **1712** Quarter Rounds of the Astragal: *Spectator*, No. 425, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley). **1741** There is a small Astragal below the Roulea: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 107. **1806** the fluting is continued over the *astragal*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 162.

3. *Bot.* name of a genus of leguminous plants, in Eng. *Milk-Vetch.*

1741 Can any thing be more charming than an *Astragalus*, two foot high, laden with Flowers quite from the bottom to the top of the Stalks? J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 89.

Astrakan, Astrakhan, Astracan, *sb.* (also used *attrib.*): the skin of unborn lambs from Astrakhan, an eastern province of Russia, North of the Caspian Sea. This skin is covered with short curls of fur-like wool.

1766 My black silk coat lined with an Astrakan: EARL MARCH, in *Selwyn & Contemps.*, II. 116. [N. E. D.]

astringent (ˌ-ˈ-), *adj.* also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *astringent.*

1. *adj.*: having the property of making soft animal tissue shrink, binding, styptic.

1541 I cal austere...a lytell adstryngent: R. COPLAND, *Galyen's Terap.*, 2 H j b. [N. E. D.] **1563** weate your stuphes in astringent wyne: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 11 *vº*. — then you must make it lesse w^t medicines which doe digest & be astringent: — *Enchirid.*, fol. 48 *vº*. **1627** And some *Astringent Plasters* crush out purulent Matter: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 40. **1645** also a paper of red astringent powder, I suppose of bole: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1872). **1705** the most astringent things that could be proposed were used: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 381 (1818).

2. *sb.*: substances which have the property above-mentioned (1).

1627 *Bloud* is stanched diuers waies. First by *Astringents*, and *Repercussiue Medicines*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 66.

astroītēs, Lat., **astroite** (ˌ-ˈ-), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: star-stone.

1. a gem mentioned by Pliny, perhaps the same as *asteria, asterites, astrion.*

1601 As touching astroites, manie make great account of it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 9. [R.]

2. any stone in the shape of a star or presenting an agglomeration of star-like forms.

1610 Stones called Astroites, which resemble little starres joyned with one another: HOLLAND, *Camden's Brit.*, I. 536. [N. E. D.] **1673** Besides these petrified Shells there are found in several places of *England* other congenerous Bodies, viz. *Star stones*, by some called *Astroites*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 115. **1675** Astroites or Star-Stones: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. p. 200 (1809). **1724** certain stones about the breadth of a silver peny and thickness of an half-crown, called astroites, or star-stones, being fine pointed like a star and flat: DEFOE, *Tour Gt. Brit.*, II. 326 (1748). [Davies]

3. *Zool.* a species of madrepore.

1693 As for such that do not resemble any part of a Fish, they are either Rock Plants, as the *Astroites, Asteriæ trochites, &c.*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 139 (1713).

astrum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄστρον, ='a star', 'constellation': *Astrol.* See quotation.

1657 and whatever are in the Universall Nature of things, are indued with a syderiall spirit, which is called Heaven or the Astrum...And as that Hylech in a particular manner containes all the Astra's in the great World, so also the internall Heaven of Man, which is the Olimpick spirit, doth particularly comprehend all the Astra's: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 29.

aswārī, asswarry: Hind. See **sowarry.**

***asȳlum,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄσυλον, neut. of adj. ἄσυλος, ='safe from violence'. Anglicised in 15 c. as *asile*, through Fr. *asile.*

1. a sanctuary, or place in which not even criminals or outlaws could be molested without sacrilege. The beginning of Rome was said to have been the institution of such an asylum by Romulus.

abt. **1430** A territory that called was Asile. This Asilum...Was a place of refuge and succours...For to receyue all foreyn trespassours: LYDGATE, *Bochas*, II. xxviii. 65 a. [N. E. D.] **1600** those franchised houses and sanctuaries which the Greekes call Asyla: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXV. p. 917. — *Romulus*... set vp a sanctuarie or lawlesse church, called *Asylum*: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 7. **1678** a Sanctuary for Atheism...contrariwise, the *Latibulum* and *Asylum* of a Deity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 51. **1820** the barbarians being about to violate the sanctity of his asylum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25.

2. a safe retreat, a place of refuge.

1603 A sure *Asylum*, and a safe retreat, | If th' irefull storm of yet-more Floods should threat: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 334 (1608). **1634** some being slaine, the rest escaping to their *English Asylum*, whither they durst not pursue them: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 60. bef. **1719** Having been at first an *Asylum* for robbers: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 43 (1730). bef. **1733** an *Asylum*, where he might retire and be secure from the Justice of his own Country: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 7, p. 34 (1740). **1742** For as, in Italy, the murderer, running into the next territory, was safe; so here they stole on either side, and the other, under a different jurisdiction, was an asylum: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 285 (1826). **1788** such...proceedings by no means invited the new mistress to leave the asylum of St. James: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. CXXV. (1857). **1820** These mountains...seem'd to promise an asylum sure: BYRON, *Morg. Maggiore*, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 215 (1832). ***1876** the deck of a man-of-war should be an asylum to slaves: *Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

3. an institution (public, or supported by voluntary supplies) for the reception of the indigent or the afflicted, generally limited to a special class, as orphans, deaf and dumb, decayed clock-makers, &c.; *esp.* of lunatics and idiots; extended to private establishments in which the insane whose estates or friends can pay for them are confined.

1776 When the grievous distemper of the leprosy raged...our ancestors erected asyla for those poor wretches: PENNANT, *Tour Scot.*, II. 307. [N. E. D.] **1834** Any workhouse being also a county lunatic asylum: *Stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV.*, c. 76, § 45. **1886** Upon visiting an asylum for the insane in Philadelphia the author found his "ballad" placed in all the wards: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 640/1.

asyndeton, *sb.*: Gk. ἀσύνδετον, neut. of adj. ἀσύνδετος, ='unconnected': the rhetorical figure of omitting a conjunction, *esp.* the copulative conjunction.

1589 If this loose language be vsed, not in single words, but in long clauses, it is called *Asindeton*, and in both cases we vtter in that fashion, when either we be earnest, or would seeme to make hast: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 222 (1869). **1603** This is the reason that they who write of rhetoricall figures, so highly praise *Asyndeton*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1028. **1622** in quick and stirring *Asyndeta's* after his [Sallust's] manner: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. vi. p. 49.

atabal (ˌ-ˈ-), **attabaly,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *atabal*, or direct fr. Arab. *aṭ ṭabl*, =*al ṭabl*, ='the drum': a kind of kettle-drum used by Arabs and Moors.

1582 with the sound of a trumpet, and the noise of their *Attabalies*, which are a kind of drummes, they did assemble the people: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 480 (1600). **1672** Th' Alarm-bell rings from our *Alhambra* Walls, | And, from the Streets, sound Drums, and Ataballes: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. I, Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1701). **1848** We heard the clash of the atabals, | And the trumpet's wavering call: AYTOUN, *Heart of the Bruce*, XXI. Lays, 55 (1888).

Atabek, a Turkish title of honor, properly 'father (*i.e.* 'guardian') of a prince', borne by high officials, and sometimes, in the Middle Ages, by princely dynasties in the East. See Quatremère, *Hist. des Sult. Maml.*, I. i. p. 2.

1788 their [the sultans'] slaves, the Atabeks, a Turkish name, which, like the Byzantine patricians, may be translated by Father of the Prince: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 121 (1813). — the crowd of sultans, emirs, and atabeks, whom he trampled into dust: *ib.*, p. 416.

***ataghan,** *sb.*: Turk.: less correct form for **yataghan** (*q. v.*).

1813 Each arm'd, as best becomes a man, | With arquebuss and ataghan: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 169 (1832). **1820** some of the most savage amongst the Mahometans drew out their ataghans and rushing amidst the crowd cut and maimed all that were opposed to their fury: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 176. **1830** When two chiefs meet, the bows are bent, and attaghans drawn: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 175 (2nd Ed.).

Atalanta: *Gk. Mythol.*: a fleet-footed maiden of Arcadia who used to race with her suitors on condition that he who lost was slain by her, he who won should be her husband. At last Hippomedon defeated her by letting fall three golden apples, one at a time, which she stopped to pick up.

1600 You have a nimble wit: I think 'twas made of Atalanta's heels: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, iii. 2, 294. **1669** If you do not, he'll be with you agen, like *Atalanta* in the Fable, and make you drop another of your golden apples: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 286 (1701). **1883** light-footed as Atalanta: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 188.

Atalantis, probably an imitation of Bacon's *New Atlantis* (see **Atlantis**); the feigned scene and the title of Mrs.

Manley's *chronique scandaleuse* (under feigned names) of the patriots of the Revolution of 1688; extended to other scandalous narratives.

1709 Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes from the New Atalantis, and Island in the Mediterranean: MRS. MANLEY, Title. **1784** The episode of the Princess of Stolberg is more proper for an Atalantis: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 517 (1858).

atalaya, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Sp.-Arab. *al-ṭalī'a*, 'a watchtower'.

1829 Every peak has its atalaya or watchtower, ready to make its fire by night, or send up its column of smoke by day: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, p. 21 (1850). **1832** a Moorish atalaya, or watchtower, perched among the cliffs: — *Alhambra*, p. 163.

atap: Javanese. See **attap.**

atar, atar-gul: Pers. See **attar, attar-gul.**

ataraxia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀταραξία*, *lit.* 'un-disturbed-ness': the absolute indifference to circumstances which was the ideal state of the Stoic philosopher. Anglicised in 17 c. as *ataraxy*.

1660 able to confer upon it [the soul] that *ἀταραξια* and Composedness of mind which they so much idolize: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, p. 407 (1673). **1883** this state of personal *ἀταραξία* (undisturbedness)? *XIX Century*, Aug., p. 283.

atasykanha: Pers. See **atishkhanah.**

***ataxia**, *ἀταξία*, *sb.*: Gk. Anglicised in 17 c. as *ataxy*.

1. disorder, confusion.

1621 we are egged on by our natural concupiscence, and there is *ataξια*, a confusion in our powers: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Sub. 11, Vol. I. p. 41 (1827). **1659** That our lordly carriage of husbands towards their wives, and that usage of them as drudges is condemned by the heathen philosophers...as a great *ataξια*, and disorder in the family: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 510/1 (1868).

2. *Med.* irregularity of functions or of symptoms; esp. *locomotor ataxia*, lack of coordination of the nerves concerned with voluntary movements.

atchaar: Anglo-Ind. See **achar.**

Ātē: Gk. *Ἄτη*: the goddess of mischief and destruction, who by infatuation (*ἄτη*) drives those with whom the gods are angry to ruinous deeds.

1586 And we may say with the ancient Poets, that *Astrea* which maintained good lawes, & by the equity thereof gaue great quiet & contentment to eueryone, is flowne her waies vp into heauen, not being able to endure such iniquities, and *Ate*, which is the goddesse of al confusion damage, disorder, troubles & wickednes: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xliv. p. 197. **1594** What messenger hath Ate sent abroad | With idle looks to listen my laments? GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 97/2, l. 9 (1861). **1599** you shall find her the infernal Ate in good apparel: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, ii. 1, 263. bef. **1670** *Ate*, and the Furies of Contention, came among us out of *Belgia* with these Names: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 22, p. 16 (1693). **1678** Into which Place, they who fall, wander up and down through the Field of Ate of Darkness: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 24. **1819** while Death and Até range | O'er humbled heads and sever'd necks: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. XI. p. 274 (1832).

atelet(te), hatelet(te), atlet, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hâtelet*, ='a (silver) skewer': a *croustade* or *rissole* of savoury morsels cooked and served on a small silver skewer; *also*, a small silver skewer.

1816 Atlets of Palates...put them on the atlet skewer: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 266. **1845** *Atelets*,—Small silver skewers: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

***atelier**, *sb.*: Fr.: orig. *astelier*, a shop for manufacture of little planks or splints, Old Fr. *astelles* (fr. Late Lat. *hastellae*), Fr. *attelles*: (*a*) a workshop, *esp.* (*b*) a painter's or sculptor's work-room or **studio.**

a. **1841** their respective *chapeaux* have come from the *atelier* of Herbault: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 271. **1842** the *ateliers* of Messrs. Linsey, Woolsey and Company: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 129. **1848** The workmen dismissed from the Government *ateliers* threw up barricades on Thursday and Friday: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 277. **1874** When first introduced into the European *atelier*, some ninety years ago, it [corundum] was known by the name of adamantine spar: WESTROPP, *Prec. Stones*, 59.

b. **1699** the *Atteliers* or Work-houses of Two of the famous Sculptures *Tuby*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 143. — But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the *Louvre* was the *Artellier* or *Work-house* of Monsieur *Gerardon*: *ib.*, p. 43. **1839** He has his *atelier* there, and he showed me the models of the great altar piece he is doing for the Church of the Madeleine: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 138. **1848** I strayed away from the *ateliers* of all the artists: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 261 (1885). **1862** Bouchard, the painter, who has his atelier over the way: — *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. VI. p. 87 (1887). **1878** His first impression was one of pure pleasure at finding his sitting-room transformed into an *atelier*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Der.*, Vol. I. ch. XXXVII. p. 343. **'1878** sketches of many *ateliers* where perambulating bands like the gipsies of ancient and modern times seem to have carried on simple mining operations: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

Atellane, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Ātellānus*, ='belonging to *Atella*' (in *Campānia*), or *Atellāna* (*fābula*): name of a kind of popular farce in ancient Italy.

1600 the Actours in the Atellane Interludes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 251. **1621** All our feasts almost, masques...weddings, pleasing songs,... comœdies, attelans, jigs, fescenines, elegies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 341 (1827).

atescanna: Pers. See **atishkhanah.**

athanasia, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀθανασία*: deathlessness, immortality.

1834—47 that it [the feeling] was the main ingredient in the *athanasia* of his own incomparable effusions: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 169/1 (1849).

athanor, athenor (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *al-tannūr*, Sp.-Arab. *attannōr*, ='the furnace': an alchemist's furnace, which kept up an equable heat for some time, owing to the fire-place being supplied with fuel from a tower which communicated with the fire-place beneath, and was closed above so that its store of fuel did not burn until it fell down into the fire-place as the combustion made room for it.

1471 And se thy Fornace be apt therfore, | Whych wyse men do call *Athenor*: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 149 (1652). **1610** another worke...past the *Philosopher's wheele*, | In the lent heat of *Athanor*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 624 (1616). bef. **1652** The whole Mystery hereof duly to fulfill, | Set thy Glasse and Matter upon thine Athenor: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 321 (1652). **1721** BAILEY. **1741** Most of the Houses are Caverns dug in the same Stone, like Badgers Holes, or those sort of Chymical Furnaces called Athanors: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 286. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

atheism (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *athéisme*, fr. Gk. *ἄθεος* (*q. v.*): a disbelief in, or denial of the existence of any god; conduct incompatible with real belief in God, godlessness. The latter sense is properly limited to persons living in a Christian country. The earlier forms *atheonisme*, *athisme* are not satisfactorily explained.

1546 But Godd would not longe suffer this impietie, or rather atheonisme: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1846). **1598** if you marke the wits and dispositions which are inclyned to Atheisme, you shall finde them light, scoffing, impudent, and vayne: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Atheisme*, p. 123 (1871). **1602** yet spight of the diuel & al Iesuitical Atheisme, the secular Priests haue bin reuerenced ere euer *Ignatius Loiola*...was borne: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 42. **1619** Pride, Lust, Rapine, Atheisme, and a Hell of like damned Monsters: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXI. p. 228. **1646** Where he succeeds not thus high, he labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheism: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. X. p. 28 (1686). **1691** Atheism began to spread amongst us: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 326 (1872).

***atheist** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *athéiste*, fr. Gk. *ἄθεος* (*q. v.*).

1. one who disbelieves or denies the existence of any god.

1579 a court more meete for an *Atheyst*: J. LVLY, *Euphues*, p. 35 (1868). **1579** *Theodorus* the Atheist (to wit, that beleeued not there were any gods): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 767 (1612). **1598** Therefore the Atheist hath rather saide and helde it in his heart, then thought or believed in his heart that there is no God: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Atheisme*, p. 123 (1871). **1600** The youth, borne in those dayes when there were no Atheists, nor lectures red of despising God and religion: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. X. p. 382. **1628** Hee would be wholy a Christian, but that he is something of an Atheist, & wholy an Atheist but that he is partly a Christian: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 48, sig. H 5. **1646** For many there are, who cannot conceive there was ever any absolute *Atheist*; or such as could determine there was no God, without all check from himself, or contradiction from his other opinions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. X. p. 28 (1686). **1784** Such microscopic proof of skill and pow'r, | As...God now displays, | To combat atheists with in modern days: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 240 (1808).

1 *a.* one who does not believe in the unity of the Godhead. An improper use.

1586 to confute the impietie of the Atheistes, and to shew euen by the verye auncient philosophers writinges, that there is but one God: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlix. p. 242.

2. one who, in a country where morality is upheld by the national religion, lives as if he believed not in God, a godless person.

1577 The opinion which they conceaue of you, to be Atheists, or godlesse men: HANMER, *Anc. Eccl. Hist.*, 63. [N. E. D.] **1667** when the priest | Turns atheist, as did Eli's sons, who fill'd | With lust and violence the house of God: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 495.

3. *attrib.* impious, hostile to God, atheistic.

1603 Some Atheist dog, som Altar-spoiling theef: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Schism, p. 108 (1608). **1667** Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy | The atheist crew: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 370.

Athemadūlat, corrupted fr. Arab. *I'timād al-daulat*, 'stay of the empire': title of the chief minister of the Shah of Persia.

1684 the *Atemadoulet*, who is as the Grand *Visier* in *Turkie*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 76. — the *Athemadoulet* [illegible] so grievously: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 160. **1753** the *athemat doulet*, supported by a

body of three thousand *kourds*...was to secure his majesty's person: HANWAY, *Trav.*, Vol. II. Pt. 5, ch. i. p. 131. **1797** ATHAMADULET: *Encyc. Brit.*

Athēnaeum: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Αθηναῖον, the temple of *Athēnē* at Athens used for lectures, readings and displays of rhetoric; *hence*, a similar institution, and in Modern times the name of many literary and scientific institutions, clubs, and periodicals.

1611 It [the University of Padua] seemeth to be a magnificent building, and is a second *Athenæum*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1776). **1673** In this City is an *Athenæum* or *Schola illustris*, in which are maintain'd six Professors: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 41. **1738** The *athenæa* were built in form of amphitheatres: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v. *Athenæum.*

Athēnē: Gk. 'Αθήνη, in *Gk. Mythol.* the goddess of wisdom; Lat. **Minerva** (*q. v.*), **Athēna** (fr. Gk.).

athenor: Eng. fr. Arab. See **athanor.**

ἄθεος, *pl.* **ἄθεοι**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Gk. fr. ἀ-, ='not', 'without', and θεὸς, ='god': atheist, godless person.

bef. **1568** Epicures in liuing, and ἄθεοι in doctrine: this last worde, is no more vnknowne now to plaine Englishe men, than the Person was vnknown somtyme in England: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 138 (1884).

athērōma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀθήρωμα, fr. ἀθήρη, for ἀθάρη, 'gruel', 'porridge': *Med.*: an encysted tumor containing gruel-like matter; also, 19 c. fatty degeneration of the coats of an artery.

1684 This stone was by judicious observators judged to be one of those tumors called *atheroma*: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 216 (1856). **1721** ATHEROMA...a sort of Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour: BAILEY. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

athetēsis, *sb.*: Gk. ἀθέτησις: *Gram.*: rejection (of words, sentences, verses, or whole works as spurious).

1887 He is judiciously conservative and takes no notice of such extravagant *atheteses* as those put forward by Lütjohann in a paper on the *Cato Maior*: J. S. REID, in *Classical Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 135/2.

***āthlēta**, *pl.* **āthlētae**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀθλητής, 'one who contends for a prize' (ἆθλον). Anglicised as **athlete** (? in 18 c.).

1. a competitor in the public games of Ancient Greece and Rome.

1528 Porke...nourisheth mooste: wherof those that be called athlete [=-æ] haue beste experience: PAYNELL, *Reg. Sal.*, E iij b. [N. E. D.] **1638** Atletas: LORD CARY, *Rom. & Turc.*, p. 2. **1655–60** T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. I. p. 111. **1741** Dioxippus, the Athenian athlete: DELANY, *David.* [T.] **1816** Horses...individually represented as led by an athleta in triumph: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 95. **1820** the brawny shoulders and muscular power of this man reminded us of an ancient Athleta: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 406. **1830** as if Grecian athletæ or Roman gladiators had been exhibiting: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 129 (2nd Ed.). **1866** Thy *Athletes* [Gk. ἀθλητής], that went Home | Through the sea of Martyrdom! J. M. NEALE, *Sequences & Hymns*, p. 62.

2. *athlete*, one who in modern times trains and practises so as to excel in physical exercises; *hence*, a person of active frame and muscular build.

1886 Delicate personages had to be borne by athletes not unwilling to lend their gallant arms on such an emergency: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 50/1.

3. *metaph.* a trained competitor.

1759 Having opposed to him a vigorous athlete, over whom...the victory was more glorious, and equally certain: ADAM SMITH, *Mor. Sent.*, Pt. VII. § 2. [R.]

ātishkhānah, *sb.*: Pers. and Hind., 'fire-temple' (fr. *ātish*, ='fire', *khānah*, ='house'): a kind of tent or booth in the shape of a fire temple used in durbars.

1625 a spacious court with Atescanna's round about like shops or open stalls: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439. — the new Derbar, beyond it another small court with Atescanna: *ib.*, p. 433. — onely a Musket shot euery way no man approacheth the *Atasykanha* royall: *ib.*, p. 562.

Atlantean, fr. Lat. *Atlantēus*, or Gk. 'Ατλάντειος, adj. to **Atlas**[1] (*q. v.*): strong (to support) as Atlas, Atlas-like.

1667 sage he stood, | With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear | The weight of mightiest monarchies: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 306. **1742** What more than ATLANTEAN shoulder props | Th' incumbent load? E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1137.

Atlantes: Gk. Ἄτλαντες, pl. of **Atlas**[1] (*q. v.*): *Archit.*: colossal figures or half-figures of men used as supporting columns. Also called 'Persians' (*Persae*), see *Encyc. Brit.* (1797), s. v. *Architecture*, 56.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1721** ATLANTES...Images of Men, bearing up Pillars, or supporting the Pile of Building: BAILEY.

Atlantic (⎓ ⏊ ⎓), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Atlanticus*, Gk. 'Ατλαντικὸς, properly adj. to **Atlas**[1] (*q. v.*).

I. *adj.*: 1. applied to the sea on the west coast of Africa as taking its name from Mount Atlas in Libya; *hence*, applied to the ocean between the Eastern and Western Continents.

1579 the sea Atlanticum: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 596 (1612). **1601** From Ana, there lyeth against the Atlanticke Ocean, the region of the Bastuli: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 51.

I. *adj.*: 1 *a. metaph.* vast, distant, far-reaching.

1650 Which no man were able to smell out, unlesse his nose were as Atlantick as your rauming and reaching fancy: H. MORE, *Enthus. Tri., &c.*, 112 (1656). [N. E. D.]

I. *adj.*: 2. **Atlantean** (*q. v.*).

1602 Atlantike armes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 276. bef. **1704** Bearing an ensign in a mimick fight upon your atlantick shoulders: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, II. 180. [Davies]

I. *adj.*: 3. adj. to **Atlas**[1] 1, applied to the **Pleiades** (*q. v.*), seven daughters of the Titan Atlas.

1667 the Sun | Was bid turn Reins from th' Equinoctial Rode | ...to *Taurus* with the Seav'n | *Atlantick* Sisters: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 674, p. 393 (1705).

II. *sb.*: the ocean between Europe and Africa and America.

bef. **1711** Down on the Earth it in Atlanticks rain'd: KEN, *Hymnotheo*, Wks., III. 331 (1721). [N. E. D.] **1774** And where th' Atlantic rolls wide continents have bloom'd: BEATTIE, *Minstrel*, Bk. II. l. 9.

***Atlantis**, a fabulous island in the Atlantic Ocean described by Plato. Until comparatively recent times it was supposed by many that such an island once existed but had been submerged. From this Bacon borrowed his 'New Atlantis', a fictitious island in the Atlantic which he depicted as the seat of ideal enlightenment and progress in arts and sciences. See **Atalantis.**

***Atlas**[1]: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἄτλας (='bearer').

1. name of a Titan, one of the older race of gods in Gk. Mythol., who bore the world on his shoulders; also of the mountain in Libya on which the sky was supposed to rest.

1590 Shaking the burden mighty Atlas bears: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 1 (1592), p. 62/1 (1858). **1597** A time for an *Atlas* or *Typhæus* to holde his breath, and not for mee or any other man now adayes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 20. **1603** he subtle makes them spend, | Draws dry their wealth, and busies them to build | A lofty Towr, or rather *Atlas* wilde: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 334 (1608). — God's the strong *Atlas*, whose vnshrinking shoulders | Haue been and are Heav'ns heauie Globes vpholders: *ib.*, p. 187. **1657** but we confess the true Atlas, viz. the Lord our God, who by his word alone beareth up heaven and earth: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 323/1 (1868). **1669** I am no *Atlas*, to bear all upon my back: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 296 (1701). **1818** I read these words... | O what a load of misery and pain | Each Atlas-line bore off! KEATS, *Endym.*, I. Poems, p. 74 (1861).

2. one who is the main prop or support (of anything).

1589 the chiefe supporter of pleasance nowe liuing, the *Atlas* of Poetrie: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 17 (1880). **1593** Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 36. **1599** Elizabeth, great empress of the world, | Britannia's Atlas, star of England's globe: PEELE, *Polyh.*, p. 569/1 (1861). **1603** True *Atlasses*: You Pillars of the *Poles* | Empyrial *Palace*; you fair learned soules: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 395 (1608). **1622** Upon the shoulders of this *Atlas* lies | The *Popedom* and two mighty *Monarchies*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xi. p. 65. **1646** the *Atlas* or main *Axis* which supported this opinion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 73 (1686). **1675** This *Atlas* must our sinking State uphold: DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 6 (1701). **1733** Observe with what majestic port | This Atlas stands to prop the court: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 605/1 (1869). bef. **1782** four handsome bays, | That whirl away from business and debate | The disencumber'd Atlas of the state: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 200 (1808).

3. the vertebra next to the skull, supporting the head.

4. *atlas*, a volume of maps, orig. the title of such a volume.

1636 Atlas; or a Geographic Description of the World, by Gerard Mercator and John Hondt: Title. **1641** to buy some maps, atlases, and other works of that kind: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1850). **1684** I was never without an *Atlas* and some other particular Maps: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, p. 2. **1726** She carried a little [*ironical*] book in her pocket, not much larger than a Sanson's Atlas: SWIFT, *Gulliver's Trav.*, ch. ii. Wks., p. 144/2 (1869). **1828** Promising groups of young 'Strabos', with a pencil in one hand, and an open atlas in the other: *Harrovian*, p. 47. ***1876** Turn in any atlas to the map of India: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

5. a volume of plates, of the size and shape of a large volume of maps.

1885 the "Introduction Générale" and its atlas (to use a French term) of "Planches Xylographiques": *Athenæum*, July 18, p. 84/3.

atlas[2], *sb.*: Arab. *atlas*, ='smooth silk': oriental satin.

1625 in *Teuris* is a kind of silke Sattin, called Atlas, of nine or ten Gasse long euery piece, and it is sold for three Merchel and an halfe the piece, and the best for foure Croysh: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1417. **1673** They go Rich in Apparel, their Turbats of Gold, Damask'd Gold Atlas Coats to their Heels, Silk, *Alajah* or Cuttanee breeches: FRYER, *New Acct.*, p. 196 (1698). [Yule] **1712** *Dutch* Atlasses: *Spectator*, No. 288, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley). **1772** The most considerable (manufacture) is that of their atlasses or satin flowered with gold and silver: GROSE, *Voyage*, Vol. I. p. 117 (New Ed.). [Yule]

atlet: Eng. fr. Fr. See **atelet(te)**.

atmaidan, *sb.*: Turk.: *lit.* 'horse-place', a hippodrome.

1612 the *Hippodrome*, which the *Turkes* doe call *Atmaiden*, which is the place where in times past the Emperours made the horses to runne for the pleasure and delectation of the people: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 21. **1615** anciently called the *Hippodrom*...Hippodromon... as now *Atmidan* by the *Turks*: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1632). **1625** the *Bazzars*, and the *At-Maidan*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1431. **1741** At the antient Hippodrome (or Running-place for Horses) now call'd *Atmeidan* Mosque, each Minaret has three stone Galleries: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 168. **1819** *Oc-Meidan* and *Hippodrome*: the first the place of arrows [Turk. *ok*], the latter, still called by the Turks At-Meidan, or the place of horses: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 343, Notes (1820).

[From Turk. *āt*, ='horse', and Arab. *maidan* (see **maidan**).]

atole, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mexican *atolli*. See quotations.

1676 Mr. Gage in his Survey of the West-Indies commends a drink they there call Atolle: J. Worlidge, *Cider*, p. 184 (1691). **1847** These workers spend the greater part of their time under ground, living on "atole", a dilute kind of corn mush: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 452 (1848). **1854** *Atole*, a composition of pounded parched corn, cocoa, and sugar, which mixed with water was almost his living: J. Stephens, *Centr. Amer.*, p. 367.

atoll(on), *sb.*: Native Maldivian *atolu*: a ring-shaped reef or island of coral, such as the Maldivian islands, enclosing a lagoon which according to Darwin (*Structure...of Coral Reefs*, 1842) is the site of a submerged island (not of coral).

1625 each of these Atollons are inuironed round with a huge ledge of Rockes. The Atollons are all after a sort circular or ouall.. Being in the midst of an Atollon, you shall see about you a great ledge of Rockes which impale and defend the Ilets, against the impetuousnesse of the Sea: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1640. **1845** three great classes of coral-reefs: namely, Atolls, Barrier, and Fringing-reefs: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xx. p. 465. **1883** The little shoal, since the chart was laid down, had become an atoll with its reef and its lagoon: W. Besant, *Captain's Room, &c.*, I. p. 250.

atom (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *atome*, or direct fr. Lat. *atomus*, pl. *atomi*, acc. *atomos*, often found in 16 c. to 18 c.; hence, pl. *atomies*, whence sing. **atomy**. Lat. *atomus*, 'an atom', 'the twinkling of an eye'; is fr. Gk. fem. *ἄτομος* (sc. *οὐσία*), fr. adj. *ἄτομος*, ='indivisible'.

1. in ancient philosophy, one of the ultimate particles of matter by the concourse of which, according to Democritus and Epicurus, the universe was formed. They were supposed to be absolutely indivisible.

1477 Resolving in Attomes [MSS. *attomis, atomes, attoms*]: Norton, *Ord. Alch.* (in Ashm., 1652), v. 79. [N. E. D.] **1546** Epicurus one of Democritus dysciples putteth two Causes Atomos or motes and Vacuitie or Emptinesse; of these he saith the foure Elementes come: Langley, *Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, I. ii. 4 b. [*ib.*] **1603** As for example, set case that one doe thinke that the little motes and indivisible bodies called *Atomi*, together with voidnesse and emptinesse be the first elements and principles whereof all things are made: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 260. — and is it probable that your Atomes doe glide, divide, and decline, neither before nor after: *ib.*, p. 1190. bef. **1658** *Democritus*... thought the World to be compos'd of Attoms: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1687). **1663** Deep sighted in Intelligences, | Ideas, Atomes, Influences: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. **1691** they say the Atomes decline: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 36 (1701).

2. a mote, a particle of dust seen in a sunbeam.

1595 And thicker then in sunne are Atomies | Flew Bullets: G. Markham, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 70 (1871). **1600** It is as easy to count atomies as to resolve the propositions of a lover: Shaks., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 2, 245. **1603** I'ld hurle his panting braine about the ayre | In mites, as small as *atomi*: B. Jonson, *Sej.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 366 (1616). **1609** those indivisible little bodies or motes flying up and downe in the ayre, such as we call Atomi: Holland, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. xxvi. ch. i. p. 283. bef. **1670** No Scale is the heavier for Atoms that fly about it: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 40, p. 37 (1693).

2 *a*. the smallest imaginable quantity of anything.

1630 From this small Atome [hempseed], mighty matters springs: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 3 *v°/2*. bef. **1631** must either mist, or nothing be | Who are at home but wits mere *Atomi*: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 122 (1635). **1640** mist—whose muddy atomes 'fore the wind do fly: H. More, *Psych.*, II. iii. 27, p. 129 (1647). **1663** She shall cut an Atome sooner than divide us: Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 39 (1701). **1820** its tower was this same year struck by lightning, and falling down crushed fourteen persons to atoms under the ruins: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18.

2 *b*. an extremely small object.

1591 Drawn with a team of little atomies | Athwart men's noses: Shaks., *Rom.*, i. 4, 57.

3. the smallest division of time in the Middle Ages, $\frac{1}{376}$ of a minute.

1398 an houre [contains] foure poyntes. And a poynt .x. momentes/And a moment twelue vnces. And an vnce seuen and fourty atomes And atomus is the leest quantite of hir shortesse: Trevisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, IX ix. abt **1533** of atomes ben made the momentes of momentes ben made the mynutes, of mynutes made the degrees, of degrees the quarters of hours: Du Wes, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1078 (Paris, 1852). — than Atomos is without division: *ib.*, p. 1079.

4. in modern philosophy, an ultimate particle of matter, which is supposed to be always physically indivisible, but not absolutely indivisible by metaphysical analysis.

1640 So must sleight Atoms be sole parts of quantitie: H. More, *Psych.*, I. ii. 56, p. 94 (1647). **1658** the piercing Atomes of Air: Sir Th. Brown, *Hydriotaph.*, ch. iii. p. 10 (1686). **1784** [Philosophy] now | Measures an atom, and now girds a world: Cowper, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 28 (1808). **1875** Atom is a body which cannot be cut in two. The atomic theory is a theory of the constitution of bodies which asserts that they are made up of atoms: J. C. Maxwell, in *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 36 (9th Ed.).

5. in Modern Chemistry, one of the smallest particles in which the elements combine, *i.e.* the smallest known quantity of any element: the atom of chemical compounds is the smallest quantity in which a group of elementary atoms combines, that is, the smallest known quantity of a chemical compound.

1874 All bodies are composed of ultimate atoms, the weight of which is different in different kinds of matter: H. Lonsdale, *John Dalton*, ix. 165.

6. extended uses; see quotation.

abt. **1533** Ye shall note, that atmos [Gk. *ἄτομος*] is a thyng so lytell that can nat be devyded, as a letter whiche is atmos, in grammer, out, is atmos in arismetry, a pricke is atmos in geometry: Du Wes, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1079 (Paris, 1852).

7. *attrib.*

1640 Atom-lives...forms *seminall*: H. More, *Psych.*, I. iii. 28, p. 102 (1647).

ātra cūra, *phr.*: Lat.: 'black care'. From Horace, *Od.*, III. i. 40, *post equitem sedet ātra cūra*, ='black care sits behind the (rich) horseman', *i. e.* the rich man cannot ride away from his cares.

1854 Jack sits alone with his sword dropped to the ground, or only *atra cura* on the crupper behind him: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 322 (1879). **1861** Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Atra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13.

atrabile, *sb.*, Fr.; **ātra bīlis**, *phr.*, Lat.: black bile, a malignant humor supposed by old physicians to cause melancholy (*μελαγχολία*, fr. *μελαν-*, ='black', *χολή*, ='bile').

1594 *Choler adust*, or *atrabile*, of which Aristotle said, That it made men exceeding wise: Carew, *Huarte's Exam. Wits*, 85 (1616). [N. E. D.] **1621** the seat of this *atra bilis*, or melancholy: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 6 (1827). **1721** ATRA BILIS, black Choler, Melancholy: Bailey.

atrape: Eng. fr. Fr. See **attrap.**

Atreus: *Gk. Mythol.*: son of Pelops, who served up the flesh of the children of his brother Thyestes to their father.

1592 What cruell *Atreus*, might the like deuise? W. Wyrley, *Armorie*, p. 113. **1595** See...selfe deuouring crueltie in...*Atreus*: Sidney, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 34 (1868).

ātrium, *pl.* **ātria**, *sb.*: Lat.: the central courts or hall of a Roman house.

1765 the *atria*, where the women resided, and employed themselves in the woollen manufacture: Smollett, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 484 (1817). **1776** bed-chamber, the *atrium*, the *basilica*: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 179. **1886** In 1708 the palace of Lucius Marius Maximus, consul A. D. 223, was found, in the atrium of which four or five marble pedestals...were still standing against the walls: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 527/1.

***atrophy** (ˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *atrophie*, also Late Lat. **atrophia**: a wasting away through defective nutrition; also *metaph.*

1601 a necessary course to be taken in Atrophia: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 23, Vol. II. p. 134. **1620** the body distempered and brought into an Atrophy or Consumption: T. Venner, *Via Recta*, § xi. **1668** cureth the Asthmah, the Falling Sickness, Appoplexy, Palsey, Atrophia, Tabes or Consumption of the Lungs: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 2. **1696** and divers of them of absolute necessity to its [the nation's] recovery from the atrophy...it labours under: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 357 (1872).

***Atropos**: *Gk. Mythol.*: one of the Fates, supposed to cut the thread of life when the fated time of death arrived.

bef. **1529** O Atropos, of the fatall systers iii | Goddes most cruel vnto the lyfe of man: J. Skelton, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1843). **1584** For this my breath by fatall death, shal weaue *Atropos* threed: Cl. Robinson, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 32 (1880). **1597** Why, then, let grievous, ghastly, gaping wounds | Untwine the Sisters Three! Come Atropos, I say! Shaks., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 213. **1604** But leaue it we must (howsoeuer we leeue,) when Atrop shall pluck vs from thence by the sleeue: Th. Tusser, *Husb.*, p. 52. **1622** to have Atropos, the tailor to the Destinies, to take her sheers: Massinger, *V. M.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 151 (1839). **1642** For I perceive every man is his own *Atropos*, and lends a hand to cut the Thred of his own days: Sir Th. Brown, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § iv. Vol. II. p. 427 (1852). bef. **1733** how came that Choice to be fatal...as if Mrs. Atropos waited to cut all their Threads: R. North, *Examen*, III. viii. 39, p. 612 (1740).

atsche, *sb.*: Turk.: a small silver coin; see **asper**, *sb.*

1625 A Hen is worth here eight Auctshas: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1417.

attabaly: Eng. fr. Sp. See **atabal.**

***attaché**, *sb.*: Fr., past part. of *attacher*, ='to attach': one attached to a person or office, *esp.* a member of the suite of an ambassador.

1829 his list of *attachés* at the Foreign Office: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 255 (1875). **1842** I met a young fellow whom I had known *attaché* to an embassy abroad: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 26 (1857). **1848** Messieurs de Truffigny (of the Périgord family) and Champignac, both attachés of the Embassy: — *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879). **1864** one or two attachés of foreign legations, and hardened Guardsmen, kindled their cigars: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 43. **1879** spoiled all his chances... when only an unpaid attaché: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. iv. p. 40.

attack (˗ ˏ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attaquer*: to assail, fall upon violently; of a task, to set about with resolution, to bring one's powers to bear upon (an object of research).

1600 Being attackt with war from the Sabines: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, I. 3. [N. E. D.] **1643** Under colour of a pretended partie... the Parliament is attaqued: MILTON, *Sov. Salve*, 32. [*ib.*] **1650** When the Enemye...attacques the Towne, it cannot beat them off: R. STAPYLTON, Tr. *Strada's Low C. Warres*, VII. 41. bef. **1755** Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground: CANE, *Campaigns*. [J.] **1787** General Gaudi, with his division, attacked and took Nieuweensluys: *Gent. Mag.*, 921/1. **1861** On the fourth of March he was attacked by fever: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. V. ch. xxv. p. 307. **1875** we have never been able to attack those parts of the sun's surroundings: *Times*, Apr. 20. [C. E. D.]

attap, atap, *sb.*: Javanese *atĕp*, ='thatch': palm fronds used for thatching, *esp.* those of the **nipa** palm (*q. v.*).

1864 the *Attap* or Bujok trees...The leaf...is extensively used for thatching the roofs of houses: W. B. D'ALMEIDA, *Life in Java*, Vol. II. p. 99. **1865** It is a simple building in itself, constructed of wood, and covered with *attaps*, the leaves of a species of palm: CAMERON, *Malayan India*, p. 87. **1878** The universal roofing of a Perak house is Attap stretched over bamboo rafters and ridge-poles: MCNAIR, *Perak, &c.*, 164. [Yule]

***attar**, *sb.*: Arab.: 'perfume', 'essence': a fragrant essential oil obtained from the petals of roses, a favorite oriental luxury; frequently corrupted to *ottar*, *otter*, **otto** (*q. v.*).

1798 That luxury of India, the Attar of Roses: PENNANT, *Hindostan*, II. 238. [N. E. D.] **1824** The attar is obtained after the rose-water is made, by setting it out during the night and till sunrise in the morning in large open vessels exposed to the air, and then skimming off the essential oil which floats at the top: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, Vol. I. p. 154 (1844). [Yule, *s.v.* Otto] abt. **1850** And attar of rose from the Levant: LONGFELLOW, *Wayside Inn*, Prel. [C. E. D.]

[Arab. *'itr* (vulgarly *'otr*). European ears often mistake *'i* for *a*.]

attar-gul, *sb.*: Arab. *'itr*, Pers. *gul* (='rose'): essence of roses; see **attar**.

1813 the urn wherein was mix'd | The Persian Atar-gul's perfume: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, I. x. **1817** festooned with only those rarest roses from which the Attar Gul, more precious than gold, is distilled: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Lt. of Haram. [C. E. D.]

attelage, *sb.*: Fr.: team.

1858 But I was interrupted by his deadly frown at my audacity in thus linking myself on, as a seventh, to this *attelage* of kings: DE QUINCEY, *Autobiog. Sk.*, Wks., I. ii. 72. **1861** The Vermont Regiment was provided with splendid attelage, and on Saturday we had a splendid battalion from Pennsylvania: W. H. RUSSELL, in *Times*, Sept. 24.

Attelan(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See **Atellane.**

attempato, *fem.* **attempata**, *adj.*: It.: stricken in years.

1622 a gentlewoman well esteemed, but somewhat *attempata*, as being above thirty years old, and never had but one child: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1848).

attemperator (˗ ˏ ˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng., for *attemperater*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *attemperāre*, 'to adjust': in *Brewing*, an arrangement for adjusting temperature.

attempt (˗ ˏ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *attempter*.

1. to try, to venture upon, make trial of.

1513 The foresayd wylde gees attempten by no way To hurte theyr fruytes: BRADSHAW, *St. Werburge*, 100. [N. E. D.] **1546** The battayle was soe fearselie attempted as whoe shulde say eche mann thrested other's life: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, I. 81 (1846). [*ib.*] **1563** one attemted with small praise of late to defende D. Coles parte: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. E v *vº*. **1595** That to attempt hie dangers evident | Without constraint or neede, is infamie: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 59 (1871). **1596** attempt to choose: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, II. 1, 39. **1603** Our doubts are traitors | And make us lose the good we oft might win | By fearing to attempt: — *Meas. for Meas.*, I. 4, 79. **1604** If thou attempt it, it will cost thee dear: — *Oth.*, V. 2, 255. bef. **1658** And if perhaps their *French* or *Spanish* Wine, | Had fill'd them full of Beads and *Bellarmine*, | That they durst sally, or attempt a Guard, | O! How the busie Brain would beat and ward: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 217 (1687). bef. **1719** But besides that he has attempted it formerly: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1730). **1732** *Bavius* has attempted a Translation of it in the following Lines: *Gent. Mag.*, 564/1. **1787** He had several times attempted suicide: *ib.*, 935/1.

2. to make trial (of persons), to tempt, to try to win, to try to influence.

1513 Sore attempted by his gostly enemy: BRADSHAW, *St. Werburge*, 191. [N. E. D.] **1523** Sir Olyuer of Clyssone, whom I can nat loue nor neuer dyde, nor he me (who shall attempte me with rygorous wordes): LORD BERNERS, *Froiss.*, II. cxxx. [cxxvi.] 369. [*ib.*] bef. **1547** lefull it is for the | For to attempt his fansie by request: EARL SURREY, *Æneid*, Bk. IV. [R.] **1596** Dear sir, of force I must attempt you further: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, IV. 1, 421.

3. to attack, assault (sometimes with *on* or *upon*), to try as a foe (with *on* or *upon*), to try to ravish, to try to take (the life).

1607 men that haue low and flat Nostrils are Libidinous as Apes that attempt women: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 4. **1613** If you cannot | Bar his access to the king, never attempt | Any thing on him: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2, 17.

attentat, *sb.*: Fr.: attempt.

1845 He was close to Louis-Philippe at the Fieschi *attentat*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 25 (1857). **1882** The feeble and futile *attentat* at Strasbourg: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vii. p. 155.

attentive (˗ ˏ ˗), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attentif*, fem. *-ive*: giving good heed.

1543 The forsayde autour sayth, that we must be attentyfe, that the incision folowe the fygure of the place of the exiture: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxiv *rº*/1. **1579** he was more attentiue to giue eare to the ill reports: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 652 (1612). **1593** And be you silent and attentive too: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, I. 1, 122. **1599** attentiue auditors: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 86 (1616). bef. **1603** giue very attentiue eare vnto him: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.* added to) *Plut.*, p. 1115 (1612). **1620** all the world would be attentive at such a process: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 118 (1676).

attenuant (˗ ˏ ˗ ˗), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *atténuant*: making thin, making humors or secretions thinner.

1603 They put into the stomach those things that be attenuant: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, 642. [R.]

atterrate, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *atterrare*, 'to fill up with earth' (*terra*): to fill up or increase by alluvial deposit.

1673 filling up and atterrating (to borrow that word of the *Italians*) the Skirts and Borders of the Sea: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 7. — Rain doth continually wash down Earth from the Mountains, and atterrate or add part of the Sea to the firm Land: *ib.*, p. 8. **1693** all *China*, or a great Part of it, was originally thus raised up and atterrated, having been anciently covered with the Sea: — *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 218 (1713).

atterration (ˏ ˏ ˏˏ ˗), *sb.*: noun of action to preceding *vb.*

1693 Which Equality is still constantly maintained, notwithstanding all Inundations of Land, and Atterations of Sea: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, i. p. 25 (1713). — the like Atterrations appear to have been made about the Mouths of *Indus* and *Ganges*: *ib.*, ii. p. 218.

attest (˗ ˏ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attester*.

1. to bear witness to.

1596 Live thou; and to thy mother dead attest | That cleare she dide from blemish criminall: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 37. **1599** since a crooked figure may | Attest in little place a million: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, Prol., 16. **1667** thy constancy...who can know, | Not seeing thee attempted, who attest? MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 369. **1667** There were delivered to me two letters...with the Decree of the Convocation attested by the Public Notary: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 33 (1872).

2. to call to witness.

1606 But I attest the gods, your full consent | Gave wings to my propension: SHAKS., *Troil.*, II. 2, 132. **1680** attesting God so solemnly that he was entirely theirs: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1872).

3. to put (a man) on his oath.

1685 It was against their methods to take an Oath, but if he pleased to be attested according to yᵉ Laws of the Province, they would attest him: *Col. Records Penn.*, I. 148. [N. E. D.]

Attic (ˏ ˗), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Atticus* (Gk. Ἀττικός): adj. to the territory of Attica or to its capital Athens, in the style of Athenian literature or art, characterised by natural ease and simple dignity; in short, by purity of taste.

Attic salt is delicate wit.

The Attic bee should be Sophocles but is applied to Plato.

Attic base, an Athenian modification of the base of a column of any order (rarely of the Doric).

Attic order, an order of small square pillars, generally at the uppermost part of a building. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1836 *Gloss. Archit.*, "an arrangement of low pilasters, generally the fore-court, or vestibule".

1603 a stile consisting of Articles that were homely and base, or otherwise elegant and Attickе: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1027.] **1633** Written in a stile so attick...that it may well be called the French Tacitus: *Batt. Lutzen*, in *Harl. Misc.*, IV. 185 (Malh.). [N. E. D.] **1675** The Honey which that Attick Bee made [of Plato]: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vi. § 1, p. 37. **1738** How can I PULT'NEY, CHESTERFIELD forget, | While Roman Spirit charms, and Attic Wit: POPE, *Epil. to Satires*, Dial. II. 85. bef. **1782**

with music sweet | Of Attic phrase and senatorial tone: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. I. p. 220 (1808). **1788** To this imperial seat to lend | Its pride supreme, and nobly blend | British Magnificence with Attic Art: WARTON, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. 61/2.

Attic, attic (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Attique*, adj. used as sb., **Attic**, *adj.* A small storey, generally with pilasters instead of pillars, "above an entablature or above a cornice which limits the main part of an elevation", *Gloss. Archit.* (1845); *hence*, the top storey of a building is called an *Attic storey*, and the top storey of a high house or a room in that storey is called an *attic*. "*Attic*, a perpendicular upper story, as distinguished from a sloping garret", *Gloss. Archit.* (1836).

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1797** Attic Story: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Attic*. **1855** betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 464 (1861).

attirail, *sb.*: Fr.: apparatus, gear, equipment. Anglicised by Cotgrave as *attiral*.

1790 The whole attirail was transported from place to place, in a four-wheeled spring carriage: ROY, in *Phil. Trans.*, LXXX. 160. [N. E. D.] **1844** the light troops of the allies and the keen Cossacks captured prisoners, guns, stores, and other *attirail*: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 595/1.

attjar: Anglo-Ind. See **achar**.

attractive (ˉ ˊ ˉ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attractif*, fem. *-ive*.

I. *adj.*: 1. having the faculty of drawing in or absorbing, causing absorption or drawing in.

abt. **1533** sensytyues, atractyue, appetityue, retentyue, expulsiue: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1053 (Paris, 1852). **1540** whereby the attractife and attentife power of the Matrix is debilitate and weakened: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 165 (1613). **1578** the attractiue power in the body: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 55 *v°*.

I. *adj.*: 2. having the property of drawing humors to the surface of the body, or of bringing boils, &c. to a head, drawing.

1525 that an inpostume [*sic*] come not / & must be done with euacuacyon / & attractyffe to the contrary syde with lettynge & with sharpe glystres: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. G iiij *v°*/2. **1543** we affyrme the same of medicines to muche attractyue, and maturatyue: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXX *v°*/2. **1563** Al kinds of sulphur...hath a power attractiue, & is of hot temperament: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 3 *v°*. — you must loke to thys thing, applying hote attractiue medicines to y^e^ part: — *Enchirid.*, fol. 49 *v°*.

I. *adj.*: 3. drawing by physical force independently of contact, *e.g.* by force of gravitation, magnetic attraction.

1582 Theire beames drawe forth by great attractiue power | My moistned hart: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 57 (1870). **1594** So by th' attractive excellence, and might | Borne to the power of thy transparent eyes: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Decad., No. 8 (1818). **1600** the vertue attractive to draw Iron, is not in the Iron: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 736. **1646** A Magnetical body, we term not only that which hath a power attractive: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686).

I. *adj.*: 3 *a. metaph.* use of sense 3.

1604 here's metal more attractive: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 117.

I. *adj.*: 4. drawing by metaphysical force, by influence on the human mind and will, alluring, engaging.

1590 she hath blessed and attractive eyes: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, ii. 2, 91. **1595** *Virgo*, whose attractive face, | Had newly made him [the sun] leave the *Lyons* chase: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 47 (1871).

II. *sb.*: 1. anything which draws (see I. 2).

1543 we vse attractyues, and resolutiues: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lix *v°*/2.

II. *sb.*: 2. that which draws by physical force (see I. 3), also *metaph.* of things, persons, and personal characteristics.

1581 The newe Attractive, containyng a short discourse of the Magnes or Lodestone: ROBERT NORMAN, Title. **1598** the dressing | Is a most mayne attractiue: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 35 (1616). bef. **1670** And it [Beauty] is a great Attractive of common Favour, when Virtue takes up a fair Lodging: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 6, p. 7 (1693). **1670** the attractive upon all accounts is so much more powerful: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 22 (1872). bef. **1716** The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but attractives and invitation: SOUTH. [C. E. D.]

attractor (ˉ ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng.: that which draws to itself.

1646 the Needle ascends and adheres unto the Attractor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 55 (1686).

[For *attracter*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *attrahere*, = 'to attract'.]

attrap, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attraper*, Old Fr. *atraper*: to entrap. *Obs.*

1523 to atrape the lorde Clysson: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 305, p. 458 (1812) — devysed to attrappe and to take by craftes, *ib.*, II. 167, p. 160.

au, *part of phr.*: Fr.: the form which the prep. **à** (*q.v.*) combined with the sing. masc. article (**le**, uncombined) takes before consonants except *h* mute (not fr. *à le*, but directly fr. Lat. *ad illum*): 'to the', 'on the', 'at the', 'for the', 'according to the', 'with the', and as part of adverbial phrases. English writers sometimes wrongly put *au* for *à*.

1775 I husband my pleasures and my person, and do not expose my wrinkles *au grand jour* [to the full day (light)]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 245 (1857). **1781** La Mothe Piquet, who had lain in ambush...at the mouth of the Channel, had fallen in *au beau milieu* [in the very middle] of our fleet from Eustatia: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 40 (1858). **1803** I know Clarence Hervey's character *au fin fond* [to the very bottom]: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 85 (1832). **1828** On Saturday, then, Mr. Thornton—*au plaisir* [if you please]: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 65 (1859). **1843** the members of the executive were dispersed *au hasard* [at random]: CRAIK & MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 345/2. **1845** *Gras* (*au*).—This signifies that the article specified is dressed with meat gravy: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. **1860** eggs *au plat* [in the dish]: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 8. **1860** *soupe au maigre* [thin, without meat (contrasted with *au gras*)]: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/2. **1883** spinach or peas *au sucre* [with sugar]: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull*, ch. xiii. p. 117. **1885** O Art of the Household! Men may prate | Of their ways "intense" and Italianate,— | They may soar on their wings of sense, and float | To the *au delà* [beyond] and the dim remote: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 77.

au cinquième, *phr.*: Fr.: 'on the fifth' (storey), in the attics or garrets.

1841 next day I dined *au cinquième* with a family: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 382 (1885). **1860** *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 92/2.

au contraire, *phr.*: Fr.: on the contrary.

1761 I cannot pity you; *au contraire*, I wish I had been at Aston when I was foolish enough to go through the six volumes of the Nouvelle Heloise [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 248 (1853). **1826** I remounted him, expecting that he would kick again—*au contraire*, he was perfectly satisfied with what he had done, and he proceeded as quietly as a lamb: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 209. **1841** The "Lafayette *aux cheveux blancs*," as the popular song describes him to be, is, *au contraire*, a plain old man: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 236. **1860** My hand shook so visibly as I buttoned my waistcoat, that I thought it advisable to remark that it was very cold; to which he objected, *au contraire*, it was extremely sultry: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 483.

***au courant**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'with the current', thoroughly conversant with current topics.

1809 au courant des affaires [of affairs]: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. IV. p. 326 (1838). **1826** They were always *au courant du jour* [of the day], and knew and saw the first of every thing: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 397. **1850** kept him *au courant* [of the outbreak of scandal]: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 151 (1879). **1885** To keep themselves fairly *au courant* with what was being decided in the various courts: SIR N. LINDLEY, *Law Qu. Rev.*, Apr., 138.

au désespoir, *phr.*: Fr.: in despair.

1766 My spirits flag, my life and fire | Is mortify'd *au Desespoir*: ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. I. **1832** I am really *au désespoir* to hear of your melancholy state: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. i. p. 7/2 (New Ed.). **1878** Mr. Clintock was *au désespoir*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 87.

***au fait**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'to the fact'; well acquainted (with), competent, up to the mark.

1748 Lord C. had the curiosity to inquire a little into the character of his new friend...and being *au fait*, he went up to him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 143 (1857). **1752** put him *au fait* of the affairs of the *barrière* and the *tarif*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). — Pray put him *au fait* of the Hague, which nobody can do better than you: *ib.*, No. lxxv. p. 390. **1803** who is perfectly *au fait* to the means of carrying it into execution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 486. **1811** none are so *au fait* in the nursery, as those who have had but one child: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 269 (2nd Ed.). **1813** I have been *au fait* of this matter: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. X. p. 283 (1838). **1843** The young clerks and shopmen seemed as much *au fait* as their employers: THACKERAY, *Irish Sk. Bk.*, p. 82 (1887). **1847** commissioners quite of such matters *au fait*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 449 (1865). **1857** Both have scars on their faces, so they will be *au fait* at the thing: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. XXVII. p. 474 (1877). **1881** This amiable lady and her husband not only entertain constantly, but are thoroughly *au fait* at this self-imposed task: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, ch. xi. p. 77.

***au fond**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'in the main', at bottom.

1842 *Au fond*, as I was given to understand, the methods of the two artists were pretty similar: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 190 (1857). **1866** I don't think she's bad-meaning au fond: MRS. H. WOOD, *Elster's Folly*, ch. xiii. p. 156. **1882** How thoroughly he is *au fond* out of harmony with his followers: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vii. p. 152.

***au grand sérieux**, *phr.*: Fr.: quite seriously.

1850 took the matter *au grand sérieux*, with the happy conceit and gravity of youth: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvi p. 166 (1879). **1884** Our friends of the Psychical Research...expect to be taken *au grand sérieux*: F. HARRISON, in *XIX Century*, No. 85, p. 497.

au gratin, *phr.*: Fr.: perhaps *lit.* 'after the style of *gratin*', i. e. brown, like meat which adheres to the bottom of a saucepan. Fish cooked *au gratin* is covered with

bread crumbs and browned either in an oven or with a salamander.

1816 Legs of fowl au gratin: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 139. **1844** eels, salmon, lobsters, either *au gratin* or in cutlets: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 428 (1885).

au jour la journée, *phr.*: Fr.: from hand to mouth.

1750 act systematically and consequentially from them; not *au jour la journée*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 5, p. 17 (1774).

au jour le jour, *phr.*: Fr.: from day to day, from hand to mouth.

1883 *Au jour le jour* is his [Mr. Gladstone's] motto: *Standard*, Sept. 18, p. 4/6. **1880** He took the day as it came, *au jour le jour*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, 74. **1885** Twenty volumes of confidential revelations "au jour le jour," and revelations of such a man! *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 177/2.

au mieux, *phr.*: Fr.: on very intimate terms.

1850 I thought you used to be *au mieux* in that quarter: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXXVII. p. 416 (1879). **1885** And Charley—changing Charley,—think, | Is now *au mieux* with Carry! A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 180.

***au naturel**, *phr.*: Fr.: cooked plainly, *lit.* 'according to the natural' (style); also, 'in the natural' (state).

1845 *Au naturel.*—Plain done: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40. **1845** Wady Sebon, or Valley of Lions, raised our expectations of seeing some of these animals, *au naturel*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 238 (1848). **1862** [See **à la Romaine**]. **1886** How it will have him, *au naturel* or otherwise, no one can predict: *Sat. Rev.*, Mar. 27, p. 430.

***au pied de la lettre**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'at the foot of the letter', close to the letter, quite literally.

1782 The Romans...loved to be obeyed *au pied de la lettre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 305 (1858). **1830** persons...so frequently agree, *au pied de la lettre*, both in their language, and in the order...of their narratives: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 529. **1837** but many a fiery Calabrian merited not the name at the commencement of the struggle, and at no time indeed must the wholesale executions of the French be taken *au pied de la lettre* as including only banditti: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 49. **1840** Continues to run At the rate it begun, | And, *au pied de lettre*, next brings in a tun! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 128 (1865). **1850** a wild enthusiastic young fellow, whose opinions one must not take *au pied de la lettre*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 108 (1879).

au poids de l'or, *phr.*: Fr.: extremely dear; *lit.* 'at the weight in gold'.

1826 The public must pay for everything *à pois d'or*: W. COBBETT, *Rur. Rides*, Vol. II. p. 246.

au premier, *phr.*: Fr.: on the first (floor).

1837 believing *au premier*, or up one pair of stairs, more genteel than the *rez de chaussée*, or the ground floor: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 193. **1862** A capital bedroom, *au premier*, for a franc a day: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 340 (1887).

***au quatrième**, *phr.*: Fr.: on the fourth (floor).

1860 She had a little grandchild in attendance upon a sick lodger *au quatrième*: *Once a Week*, Nov. 3, p. 520/2.

au ravir. See **à ravir.**

***au reste**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'for the rest', besides.

1619 *Au reste*, he is fallen to his old diet: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 176 (1848). **1752** *Au reste*, it [your picture] is gloriously coloured: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 280 (1857). **1757** *Au reste*, I do not see that his affairs are much mended by this victory: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 102, p. 403 (1774). **1818** *Au reste*, (as we say) the young lad's well enough: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 9. **1841** *Au reste*, the French will not generally pay the money for the wine: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 401 (1885). **1854** I have lost my treasure...everything but my honour, which, *au reste*, Mons. Bénazet will not accept as a stake: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXVIII. p. 307 (1879).

***au revoir**, *phr.*: Fr.: good-bye for the present, *lit.* 'to the seeing again'.

1694 and so parting, says *a Revoir*, Madam, till I see you again: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 15/1. **1761** *Au revoir*, as Sir Fopling says, and God bless you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 138, p. 464 (1774). **1774** in a different sense from the common *au revoir*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 156 (1857). **1803** Instead of *adieu*, I shall only say *au revoir*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. XVIII. p. 296 (1832). **1818** she signs herself mine *au revoir*, M— M—: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. II. p. 71 (1819). **1883** *Au revoir*, auntie darling: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 81.

au second, *phr.*: Fr.: on the second (floor).

1837 *au seconde* [sic], there was nothing but our own *appartement*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 28. **1841** We had a private room *au second*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 396 (1885).

au secret, *phr.*: Fr.: 'in secrecy', close, closely.

1820 condemned for the present to be confined *au secret* in the Luxembourg: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 332. **1844** Sir Arthur obtained the original orders for their seizure and confinement *au secret*: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 374/2. **1886** One friend...had been arrested and placed *au secret* in a cell: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, xvi. p. 333.

***au sérieux**, *phr.*: Fr.: in earnest.

1883 an uncomfortable sensation haunted him that, if he took it *au sérieux*, he might find himself in that much-dreaded position: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxiv. p. 295 (1884). **1887** Γύψ (a vulture) is given as the original of *gyp*...This is not to be taken *au sérieux*, but what is the actual derivation? *N. & Q.*, 7th S., III. 69.

au troisième, *phr.*: Fr.: on the third (floor).

1750 LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774). **1860** As the apartments *au troisième* were vacant, I concluded the disturbance arose from the arrival of the *locataire*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 482/2.

***aubade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a serenade or salute at dawn (*aube*).

1678 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1873** the crowing cock...Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear: LONGFELLOW, *Emma and Eg.*, III. [N. E. D.]

aubaine: Fr. See **droit d'aubaine.**

***auberge**, Mod. Fr.; **alberge**, Fr.: *sb.*: *orig.* military lodgings, inn, house of entertainment for travellers. See **albergo.** Also name of a peach.

1599 made their musters before the Commissioners ordained by the sayd lord in places deputed to each of them called *Aulberge*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 76. **1763** the execrable auberges of this country: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 255 (1817). **1840** the party at the *auberge*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 177 (1865). **1864** The in-coming tenant of the auberge had paid a handsome price for it: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149.

1664 *Peaches* and *Nectarins...Alberge*, Sir H. Capel's, *Alberge*, small yellow: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729).

aubergine, *sb.*: Fr.: the fruit of the egg-plant or **brinjaul** (*q. v.*).

1794 The aubergines are a species of fruit which grows in the shape of a cucumber: STEDMAN, *Surinam*, I. xii. 320 (1813). [N. E. D.]

aubergiste, *sb.*: Fr.: inn-keeper.

audace, *adj.* (used as *sb.*): Fr.: daring. See **l'audace**, &c.

1883 I used to laugh at her, and call it impudence, but she said you might as well call the *audace* of the first Napoleon impudence: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xvi. p. 209 (1884).

***audi alteram partem**, *phr.*: Lat.: hear the other side.

1481 CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, XXV. p. 57 (1880). bef. **1733** The Sacred Rule of Law, *audi alteram partem* is not in his *Practice of Piety*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 7, p. 18 (1740). **1795** T. PICKERING, *Let.*, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p. 667. **1828** *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1823.

audiencia, *sb.*: Sp.: court of justice, *lit.* 'audience'.

1593—1622 It hath its governour, and *audiencia*, with two bishoppes: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § 45, p. 242 (1878). **1604** a Secretarie of the Audienca of Guatimala: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 175 (1880). **1793—6** The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals called audiences ;[elsewhere 'audiencia']: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 729.

audienza, *sb.*: It.: audience.

1352 the *Audienza* was very weak: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 53.

audĭta querēla, *phr.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'the suit having been heard'; name of a writ pleading that the matter at issue has been already decided by a court.

1535 The wrytte of Audita querela...Note that it behoueth all tymes that the Audita querela make mencyon of the release acquitaunce or defesaunce: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 101 *r°*. — where a man is in execucion vpon a statute marchaunt & sueth Audita querela: *ib.*, fol. 237 *r°*. **1665** suing out an *Audita querela*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Kk 2 *r°*. **1762** besides we were not committed for an assault and battery, *audita querela*, nor as wandering lunatics by the statute: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 96 (1817).

auditive (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *auditif*, fem. *-ive*: concerned with hearing, pertaining to the faculty of hearing.

1611 *Auditif*, auditiue: COTGR.

***auditor** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *auditour*, = Fr. *auditeur*, fr. Lat. *audītor*, to which the Eng. spelling is assimilated.

1. a hearer, a member of an audience, an orally instructed pupil, a disciple.

1386 Workers of Goddes word, not auditours: CHAUCER, *Sompn. Tale*, *C. T.*, 7519 (1856). **1506** And depaynt my tonge, w^t^ thy royall flowers | Of delicate odours, that I may ensue | In my purpose, to glad my auditours: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C iiii *r°*. **1549** But as preachers must be ware and circumspect yat they geue not any iust occasion to be sclaundered and yll spoken of by the hearers, so must not the auditours be offended without cause: LATIMER, 4 *Serm.*, p. 19 (1868). **1573—80** an auditur rather than a lecturer: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 172 (1884). **1589** the best Authors finde at home their worst Auditor: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. ¶ 4 *r°*. **1603** envie...is the woorst counsellor and assistant that he can have who would be an auditor, making all those things that be profitable...to seeme odious: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 53. **1609** The Bishop of Ely preached at court on Christmas-day, with great applause, being not only *sui similis*, but more than himself, by the report of the king and all his auditors: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1848). **1644** we found a grave Doctor in his chair, with

a multitude of auditors: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1872). **1652** Disciples and Auditors in Astrology: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 91. **1678** an Auditor of *Democritus*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 11. **1702** (*Quadratus*, a learned Auditor and Disciple of the Apostles: EACHARD, *Eccles. Hist.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 453. **1792** The stories told by nurses and gossips about a winter's fire, when the young auditors crouch closer and closer together: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 84. **1886** An indignant ghost [is] compelled to be the auditor and spectator of a "nagging" encounter between his relict and her second husband: *Athenæum*, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

2. an officer appointed to examine and verify accounts of money (a business formerly transacted orally).

1320 auditour: W. DE SHOREHAM, p. 96 (Percy Soc.). [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. **1382** summe prestis here auditours, & summe prestis tresoreris, & summe aumeneris: WYCLIF (?), *Servants & Lords*, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 242 (1880). **1484** Of the which some of lxxiij *s.* iiij *d.* so by you contented and paied, we wole and also stretly charge our auditors for the tyme being...to make you dew and pleyn allowance at your next accompt: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 879, p. 310 (1874). **1488** by the unlawful demenynges of stuardes, auditours, surveiours and baylifs of his honours lordshypps maners: CAXTON, *Statutes 3 Henry VII.*, ch. xv. sig. c iii *ro* (1869). **1530** Audytour, *clerc de comptes*: PALSGR. **1540** bothe the puruayours and auditours lefte theyr offices: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 35 *vo*. **1596** a franklin...hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold...a kind of auditor; one that hath abundance of charge too: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 1, 63. **1603** Deputies, Governours, Receivers, Auditors, and Procurators: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 132. **1625** The Auditour or Steward of the House: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1036. **1871** The accounts...shall be audited...by the auditor of accounts relating to the relief of the poor: *Stat.* 34 & 35 *Vic.*, c. 109, § 11.

3. a judge, one who sits in a court of audience. Sometimes tr. of It. **auditore** (*q. v.*).

1535 these auditours whiche are to hym assygned hath power to commytte hym or delyuer hym to the nexte gaole: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 88 *ro*. **1549** This duke ordained the office of the three Auditours, for the better expedicion of matters, because the Auogedori had to muche charge vpon theim to dispatche well: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 102 *ro*. **1578** and from them to all godly, true and zealous professours of Medicine...*John Banister* wisheth the testimonie of a cleare conscience, before the highest Auditor: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *ro*. **1618** They...are decried for their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men, both assessors and auditors: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 112 (1848). **1620** Auditor of the *Rota*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 769 (1676). **1787** A Podesta, and four Auditors, try all causes, civil and criminal: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1805).

[Lat. *auditor*, noun of agent to *audīre*, ='to hear'.]

auditore, *pl.* -tori, *sb.*: It.: an auditor, a judge for civil cases.

1549 Twyse a yere...the *Auditori* dooe visite all the prisones in Venice, and there giue audience vnto all creaditours that haue any dettour in prison: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 83 *ro*. **1644** Then followed auditori di rota: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872).

***auditōrium**, *sb.*: Lat., ='a lecture-room', 'a hall of justice': the part of a building occupied by an audience. A recent needless substitute for 16 c. *auditory*. *Eccl.* a technical term for the nave of a church in which the *audientes* or catechumens stood to receive oral instruction (**1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*).

1887 an auditorium filled with distinguished people [of the Savoy Theatre]: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 3/2.

auf wiedersehen, *phr.*: Ger.: 'till (we) see (each other) again', a formula of leave-taking, cf. **au revoir, a rivedérci.**

1885 As it is, we will say more cheerfully, *Auf wiedersehen*: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 25, p. 3/3. **1888** He said a friendly *Auf wiedersehen* to them, and took his departure, leaving them alone: *Temple Bar*, July, p. 305.

auge, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *auge*, fr. Arab. *awj*, 'height', 'summit' (*Astron.*), 'higher apsis'.

1. the point in the orbit of a heavenly body at which it is most distant from the earth, **apogee** 1.

1594 Her Slowe Motion is in the point of Auge or *apogeo*: J. DAVIS, *Seamans Secr.* bef. **1626** Auge, the same planet in Auge in the top of his epicycle: BP. ANDREWES, *Serm.*, 629 *note*.

2. the greatest apparent altitude of a heavenly body.

2 *a. metaph.* acme, climax.

1617 They were in the Auge, or in the Zenith, in their first loue: COLLINS, *Def. Bp. Ely*, II. ix. 405. [N. E. D.] **1681–1703** yet in the Old Testament they [*sc.* men] were in their prime, in their *auge*, in their dominion: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 445 (1864). **1682** His debasement was at its *auge* here: *ib.*, Vol. X. p. 333 (1865).

3. extended to other astronomical senses of **apsis** 1, 2.

1601 their *Absides* also or Auges [=orbits]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 17, Vol. I. p. 12.

***Augean**, unspeakably filthy, as the stables of **Augeas**, a mythical king of Elis in the Peloponnese, whose stables or stalls containing 3000 oxen and many goats had never been cleansed until the task was assigned to and accomplished by Hērakles (Hercules) in a single day, he turning the waters of the river Alpheus through the filth.

1620 purged our Church, as it were *Augeus* his Stable: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. 802 (1676). **1635** but yet I know the profane dissoluteness of the times requires a three-stringed whip of severity to purge our Augean stable of the foul abuses: S. WARD, *Serm. & Treat.*, p. 90 (Nichol's Ed.). **1647** to cleanse it would be as hard a task, as it was for *Hercules* to cleanse the *Augean* Stable: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. xix. p. 420 (1678). **1660** will she [Religion] clear | Th' *Augæan Stables* of her *Churches* here? A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 3. **1689** how shall such a heart as mine, such an Augean stable, be cleansed? J. FLAVEL, *England's Duty*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 124 (1799). **1820** the Augean stable was cleansed by our attendants, to the perfect astonishment of the host, who appeared to glory in the antiquity of his dirt: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 256. **1886** This Augean stable [Paris of 1789] would be cleansed not with water but with blood: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., 52/1.

augmentative (⏑ ⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *augmentatif*, fem. *-ive*: able to increase, add, give greater force to. In *Gram.* the opposite to *diminutive*, sometimes used as sb.

1502 conservatyf of strength and of helthe and augmentatyf of grace and of benedyccyon: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. I. ch. vii. sig. h iii *ro*.

***augur** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *augur*, lit. ='bird-teller'. The obsolete form *augure* is fr. Fr.

1. a member of the college of soothsayers in Ancient Rome, who professed to foretell the future from observation of birds, entrails of sacrificial victims and from omens generally.

1540 whan the byrdes dyd appere on the ryght hande of the Romayne augurs: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. I ii *vo*. **1579** the southsayers called *Augures*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 66 (1612). **1601** he continued Augure 63 yeeres: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 181. **1610** as familiar | With entrailes as our *Augures*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 688 (1616). **1622** The Roman augurs would have taken this for an ominous sign of the success of the business: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 344 (1848). **1712** busying himself in the College of Augurs: *Spectator*, No. 505, Oct. 9, p. 720/1 (Morley).

2. a soothsayer, a foreteller of the future, an omen personified.

1595 he fixed Comet-blazing eyes | The damned Augurs of untimely death: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 55 (1871). **1652** a conjecturing, and experimenting *Augur*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 24.

augur (⏑ –), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *augurer*.

1. to foretell, portend, give promise.

1601 I did augure all this to him afore-hand: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 279 (1616). bef. **1631** Augure me better chance: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 257 (1669). **1757** I do not augur very well of the ensuing summer: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857). **1820** their total destruction however was augured at no very distant period of time: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 393. **1878** precocious children with immense heads, from which sanguine persons augur intelligence: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8.

2. to inaugurate, to bring in (to office) with auguries. *Obs. Rare.*

1549 Numa Pompilus...was augured and created king [of] the Romaynes next after Romulus: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 46 (1869).

augure, augur, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *augure*, fr. Lat. *augurium*, whence also Old Fr. *augurie*: augury, divination, presage.

1475 To lerne and know by augures, and divinacions of briddis: *Bk. Noblesse*, 59. [N. E. D.] **1666** With which happy augure permit me...to subscribe myself, etc.: EVELYN, *Mem.*, III. 178 (1857). [*ib.*] **1701** which was looked upon as a good Augur: COLLIER, *Dict.*, s.v. *Ancile*.

***Augustan**, *adj.* to **Augustus** (*q. v.*), during whose reign Latin poetry was at its best, *hence*, (*a*) applied to other periods of literary excellence in any nation, and *gen.* to correct style.

1788 authors of some note indeed, but by no means to be ranked with those of the Julian and Augustan ages: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 16/1. **1874** The Roman of the Augustan age, might well boast that, &c.: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, i. 8.

a. **1813** The reign of queen Anne is often called the Augustan age of England: *Pantologia*, s.v.

Augustus, the second of the Roman Emperors or Caesars, but the first to finally establish the imperial power. Representative of imperial majesty. The name signifies 'venerated'.

1648 A Tytirus, that shall not cease | Th' *Augustus* of our world to praise: FANSHAWE, *Ode on H. M.'s Procl.*, p. 227. **1675** the Northern *Augustus* the great *Gustavus* [an anagram]: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. x. § 2, p. 122.

aul. See **aoull.**

Aula Rēgis, *phr.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'the king's hall', a court instituted in England by William I., consisting of the great officers of state. Its powers have been transferred to other courts.

1760 But amongst these Alterations the Court of Exchequer retained the greatest Similitude of the *Aula Regis*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 467. **1818** For Mr. Crawley, Sen. may be justly styled the grand conservator of the peace of Ballydab; and with his worthy sons, I must say, forms an *aula regis*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 17 (1819). **1843** the *Aula Regis* contained within itself all the powers which are now distributed among the various courts: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 600/2.

Aulic council, the personal council of the Emperor in the old German Empire, named from his hall (*aula*), see **Aula Regis**. *Aulic councillor* is Eng. rendering of **Hofrath** (*q. v.*).

1721 AULICK...belonging to the Emperor of Germany's Court: BAILEY. **1826** Vivian soon asked for his bed, which, though not exactly fitted for an Aulic Councillor...nevertheless afforded decent accommodation: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. II. p. 467 (1881).

aum(e): Du. See **ohm** [1].

aumeen, ameen, amin, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *amīn*, 'trustworthy person', 'inspector': native officials employed by civil courts in various capacities implying trust, such as getting information, acting as bailiff of a court, &c.; a native serving on the land-survey.

1776 I will give you the business of Aumeen of the Khalsa: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 12/2. **1817** Native officers called aumeens, were sent to collect accounts: MILL, *Brit. India*, IV. 12 (1840). [Yule] **1878** The Ameen employed in making the partition of an estate: *Life in the Mofussil*, I. 206. [*ib.*]

aumil, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Arab. '*āmil*, 'agent': a collector of revenue under a native Indian government, a farmer of the revenue.

1797 Meir Cossim appointed *Aumils* to the collection of the revenues rather than Zemindars: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VIII. p. 537/1. **1804** the *aumil* (or fiscal officer) of the district immediately repaired to the spot where the body was said to have fallen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 397. **1809** Of the aumil I saw nothing: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 412. [Yule] **1841** words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs: MACAULAY, *Warren Hastings*, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886). **1883** *zemindars, amils, chowdrys*, and *canoongoes*: *XIX Century*, Sept., p. 424.

aumildar, *sb.*: Hind. '*amaldār*, 'one holding office', fr. Arab. '*amal*, ='work', with Pers. suffix of noun of agent: a factor or manager, (among the Mahrattas) a collector of revenue, the latter sense limited to Mysore and a few other districts.

abt. **1780** having detected various frauds in the management of the Amuldar or renter: R. ORME, *Hist. Milit. Trans.*, III. 496 (1803). [Yule] **1804** I know the character of the Peshwah, and his ministers, and of every Mahratta amildar sufficiently well: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, iii. 38. [*ib.*]

aumônière, *sb.*: Fr.: an alms-purse, a purse carried at the girdle. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as *awmener, awmer*, and *almer*.

1834 Berengaria...is represented with a small pouch called an *aulmonière*: PLANCHÉ, *Brit. Costume*, 89. [N. E. D.] **1883** The little plush aumônière: D. GOODALE, in *Harper's Mag.*, July, 241/1. [*ib.*]

aura, *sb.*: Lat.: 'breath', 'breeze'.

1. a subtle emanation, a volatile effluvium.

1732 that volatile essence of the soul, that ætherial aura: BERKELEY, *Alciphr.*, II. 35. [N. E. D.]

2. a so-called 'electric atmosphere', a current of air due to discharge of electricity from a point.

3. a sensation as of cold air rushing from some part of the body to the head felt before epileptic and hysteric seizures.

***aurea mediocritas**, *phr.*: Lat.: the golden mean. See Hor., *Od.*, II. x. 5.

aurelia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. It.: 'a silk-worm in its cocoon': a chrysalis or pupa, *esp.* of a butterfly.

1607 All Caterpillers are not converted into Aureliaes: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 669. [N. E. D.] **1665** a *Worm*, whence 'tis changed into an *Aurelia*...whence it becomes a *Papilio* or *Butterfly*, in the *Theca* or *Case*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 89. **1691** I see no reason but their *Aureliæ* also may pretend to a specifick Difference from the *Caterpillers* and *Butterflies*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 23 (1701). — changing into *Aurelia*'s: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 327.

***aureola**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. adj. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, 'golden': a little crown, the celestial crown of a martyr, virgin, or doctor, the 'glory' round the head or figure in early pictures, a halo. Anglicised as *aureole*.

1483 The vyrgyns shall haue the crowne that is callyd Aureola: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 348/1. [N. E. D.] **1626** certain aureolas, certain lesser crowns of their own...And these aureolas they ascribe only to three sorts of persons—to Virgins, to Martyrs, to Doctors: DONNE, *Serm.*, 73. [C. E. D.] **1691** that great Day, when the Almighty shall dispense *Aureolæ* to those Champions who have signalized their Valour and Fidelity by Heroick Actions: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 412 (1701). **1738** *Aureola*, the crown of glory, given by painters and statuaries, to saints, martyrs, and confessors: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1859** My aunt was the aureola of good report: *Once a Week*, Oct. 1, p. 266/2. **1883** Her locks were combed out in a sort of "aureola" round her well-shaped head: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/5.

aureus (*nummus*, = 'coin', suppressed), *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'golden': the standard gold coin of Rome, equal to 100 sesterces, and worth about £1. 1*s.* 1*d.*; also a weight of a drachm and a half.

1609 he...promised unto them all throughout five *aurei* apeece, and every one a pound of silver besides: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XX. ch. IV. p. 149. **1645** ten *denarii* [make] an *aureus*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). **1839** But if Constantius lays on Athanasius a fine of a single *aureus*: GLADSTONE, cited in Macaulay's *Essays*, p. 481 (1877).

***auri sacra fames**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'accursed hunger for gold'; Virg., *Aen.*, iii. 57, *Quid non mortālia pectora cōgis, auri sacra fames?* 'To what dost thou not drive human hearts, accursed hunger for gold?'

1583 STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 71 *ro*. **1657** JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 3/2 (1868). **1824** The love of gain—the *auri sacra fames*—is a no less...constantly operating principle: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 20. **1860** W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 81.

aurichalcum: Lat. See **orichalcum.**

***auricula**, *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'the external ear', dim. of *auris*, ='ear': a species of Primula, called Bear's ear from the shape of its leaves, a popular garden flower.

1664 earth-up, with fresh and light Mould, the Roots of those *Auricula's* which the *Frosts* may have uncover'd: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 191 (1729). — Sow *Auricula-seeds* in *Pots*: *ib.*, p. 196. **1696** beds of tulips, carnations, auricula, tuberose: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1850). **1728** auriculas, enrich'd | With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 533 (1834). **1767** The best auriculas in pots should be well protected from excessive rains, snow, or sharp frosts: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 43 (1803). **1826** my favourite stands of auriculas: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. VI. p. 349 (1881).

auriflamme: Fr. See **oriflamme.**

***aurīga**, *sb.*: Lat.: charioteer.

***1877** a personage standing in a *biga* driven by an *auriga* and followed by two swordsmen: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

aurochs (*au ŏ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *aurochs*, old form of *auerochs*, =the *Ur*-ox, or Ox *Urus*, *Bos Urus*: a sort of **bison** or **Bonasus** (*qq. v.*), which formerly inhabited most of Europe, now extinct; also applied to another species *Bos Bison* or *Bos Bonasus*, still extant in the forests of Lithuania, mentioned by Pennant, *Brit. Zool.*, 1766.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 407/2.

***Aurōra**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'dawn', 'goddess of dawn'.

1. dawn, glow of dawn: often personified after the Roman goddess; also *metaph.* rise, beginning.

1483 On the thyrd nyght after, nygh the rysyng of aurora: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 430/4. [N. E. D.] **1506** When that aurora, did well appeare | In the depured ayre, and cruddy firmament: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *ro*. abt. **1582** Thee stars are darckned, glittring Aurora reshined: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 87 (1880). **1589** When first hir faire delicious cheekes were wrought, | *Aurora* brought hir blush, the Moone hir white: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 79 (1880). **1616** faire AURORAS streames: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 998 (1616). **1667** which th' only sound | Of leaves and fuming rills, Aurora's fan, | Lightly dispersed: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 6. **1673** the reflection thereof [the light of a town at night] from the clouds and atmosphere appeared to us like the *Aurora* or *Crepusculum*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 317. **1748** You cannot shut the windows of the sky, | Through which Aurora shews her brightening face: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. iii. p. 220 (1834). **1880** might be termed the tints of Aurora: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. VI. p. 33.

1 *a*. the East.

bef. **1885** Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure, | And lastly trends Auroraward its lay: BURTON, quoted in note, in Linschoten's *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1885).

2. a rich orange hue, the color of the sky at dawn.

1662 The fruit at first is green, but being ripe turns Orange, or Aurora coloured: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 119 (1669).

3. for **Aurora australis, Aurora borealis** (*qq. v.*).

1788 Last, she sublimes th' Aurora of the poles, The flashing elements of female souls: BURNS, *Wks.*, II. 183. [N. E. D.] **1835** A very faint aurora was seen in the south-eastern horizon....There was a brilliant aurora to the south-west, extending its red radiance as far as the zenith: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. XIV. p. 223. **1853** the southern sky presented the appearance of a day aurora attending on the sun: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. XXXIV. p. 298.

***Aurōra austrālis**: Late Lat.: 'southern lights', a luminous glow radiating over the sky from the southern magnetic pole, perhaps an electric phenomenon.

1741 An account of the *Aurora Australis* observed at Rome, January 27, 1740: *Phil. Trans.*, XLI. 744, Title. [N. E. D.] **1885** The coronal light seemed to quiver in a way that reminded Mr. Marten of the unsteadiness of the aurora australis: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 672/2.

***Aurōra boreālis**: Late Lat.: 'northern lights', a luminous glow radiating over the sky from the northern magnetic pole, perhaps an electric phenomenon; visible at night, and rare, except in the Arctic regions. See **Boreas.**

1717 On February the 5th, 1716—7, at Eight at Night, an *Aurora Borealis* appeared: *Phil. Trans.*, XXX. 584. [N. E. D.] **1738** *Aurora Borealis*, or *Aurora Septentrionalis*, the northern dawn, or light; is an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearance, shewing it self in the night-time, in the northern part of the heavens: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1758** the *aurora borealis*, or north light: Tr. *Horrebow*, ch. LXXVI. p. 95. **1787** A most remarkable aurora borealis overspread the hemisphere: *Gent. Mag.*, 931/1. **1821** a new | Aurora borealis spread its fringes | O'er the North Pole: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, XXVII. **1835** An aurora borealis was observed at one o'clock, and the barometer rose to 30° 73': SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. XII. p. 188.

aurum fulminans, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'thundering gold', an explosive precipitate of chloride of gold obtained by adding ammonia.

1641 An easie and cheap powder like unto *aurum fulminans*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. V. p. 165 (1651). **1673** it will explode with a very smart crack like to *Aurum fulminans*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 202. **1684** If chymists can make their *aurum fulminans*, what strange things may this infernal chymist affect? I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 88 (1856). bef. **1719** Some aurum fulminans the fabrick shook: GARTH. [C. E. D.]

aurum mūsicum, a. mūsīvum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: bronze powder, bisulphuret of tin.

abt. **1520** With *aurum musicum* euery other lyne | Was wrytin: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 1167, Wks., Vol. I. p. 408 (1843). **1672** That common Sal Armoniac, Sulphur, Mercury and Tin will be sublimed into a Gold-like substance, that participates of most, if not of all the Ingredients, may appear by the account I have elsewhere given of the way, I us'd in making *Aurum Musicum*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 168. **1721** AURUM MOSAICUM, or *Musivum*, a Composition made use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper: BAILEY.

***aurum pōtābile**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'drinkable gold', a cordial containing gold dissolved in some volatile oil. *Obs.*

1471 Thus shall ye have both greate *Elixir*, and *Aurum Potabile*, | By the grace and will of God, to whom be lawd eternally: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 116 (1652). **1593** Why tippe they theyr tongues with *Aurum potabile*? NASHE, *Christs Teares*, Wks., IV. 206 (Grosart). **1610** *Aurum potabile* being | The onely medicine for the ciuill *Magistrate*: B. JONSON. *Alch.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 626 (1616). **1646** this is that the Chymists mainly drive at in the attempt of their *Aurum Potabile*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. XXII. p. 130 (1686). **1653** Monsieur Roupel sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1872). **1662** Only the king had aurum potabile, a golden water prepared, which he and his eldest son alone might drink: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. II. p. 117/1 (1867). **1721** AURUM POTABILE...Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable: BAILEY.

aurum vitae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'gold of life', a kind of cordial, supposed to contain gold.

1641 their sophisticated oils, and salts, their dangerous and ill prepared *Turbithes*, and *Aurum vitæ*'s: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2 *v°* (1651).

auspex, *pl.* **auspicēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: one who observed the flight of birds, a kind of augur in Ancient Rome.

1598 Shee should heare the words of the Auspices or hand-fasters: GREENWEY, *Tacitus' Ann.*, 151 (1604). [N. E. D.] abt. **1609** In the midst went the Auspices; after them, two that sung: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 553/1 (1860). **1662** It makes the *Auspex* watch the birds in their several postures: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. XIII. p. 135.

auspicator, *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *auspicāri*, 'to take omens': an **auspex** or **augur.**

1652 the Pullarian Auspicator would needs be presaging clean contrary to his tokens: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 330.

auspice (ˊˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *auspice*, fr. Lat. **auspicium** (*q. v.*).

1. an observation of the flight of birds by an **auspex** or **augur** for purposes of divination; hence, an omen, a presage, *esp.* of a happy import.

1600 Whiles the Generall was occupied hereabout, there arose some warbling amongst the chicken-maisters touching the auspice or presage of that day: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. X. ch. XL. p. 382. **1601** [martins] are of great account in Auspices, and presage good: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 10, ch. 18, Vol. I. p. 278. **1796** This auspice [the publication of a pamphlet] was instantly followed by a speech from the throne, in the very spirit of that pamphlet: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, in Wks., VIII. 387. [N. E. D.]

2. since magistrates began their office with *auspicia* in Ancient Rome, the Lat. word came to mean 'chief command'; hence, *auspice* has come to mean 'beneficial influence', 'successful direction', 'patronage'.

bef. **1637** It [the armada] was so great, | Yet by the auspice of Eliza beat: B. JONSON, *Masques at Court*. [C. E. D.] **1667** that Town...Which by his Auspice they will nobler make: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 289, p. 73. **1855** the home of marine zoology and botany in England, as the Firth of Forth, under the auspices of Sir John Dalzell, has been for Scotland: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 54.

auspicium, *pl.* **auspicia**, *sb.*: Lat.: an observation made by an auspex or augur for purposes of divination, without which no important public business was begun in Ancient Rome.

1600 the Dictator...went back to Rome to take the Auspicium: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 302. **1609** the *Auspicia* either distracted them or prohibited them to encounter: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. IX. p. 22.

Auster: Lat.: name of the south wind.

abt. **1374** Yif þe cloudy wynde auster blow felliche: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 39 (1868). **1506** The radiant bryghtnes, of golden Phebus | Auster gan couer, wyth clowdes tenebrus: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. B ii *v°*. **1590** Auster and Aquilon with wingèd steeds, | All sweating, tilt about the watery heavens: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, iii. 2 (1592), p. 21/1 (1858). **1603** *Auster* and *Boreas* iousting furiously | Vnder hot *Cancer*, make two Clouds to clash: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 15 (1608). **1640** Auster arose | With blust'ring rage: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 52, p. 14 (1647). **1748** Where nought but putrid steams and noisome fogs | For ever hung on drizzly Auster's beard: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. LXXVIII. p. 245 (1834).

aut Caesar aut nullus (or **nihil**), *phr.*: Lat.: 'either a Caesar or a nobody' (or 'nothing'), either extreme success or utter failure. The phrase is said to have been used by Julius Caesar, the great Roman Dictator, when young, just before a critical election. He meant "(I shall be) successful to an extent worthy of me, Caesar, or a corpse". The significance subsequently attached to his family name, *Caesar*, has modified the meaning of the phrase.

[**1549** he woulde saie to hym, eyther a Cæsar or nothing: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 69 *v°*.] **1614** But the worst is, things are come to that point, that we must now be *Cæsar aut nihil*; and yet, if the best come that can be expected, I doubt we shall find that we are not so much risen as the place fallen: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1848). **1633** *Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*, the king he must be, or nothing: T. ADAMS, *Com.*, p. 833/2 (1865). **1647** *Aut Cæsar aut nullus* as he said to his mother: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 141/2 (1868). **1660** Now or never. If you let slip your hold you are undone—*aut Cæsar aut Nullus*: J. TATHAM, *Rump*, Wks., p. 208 (1879). **1811** There is in the boy a character of '*aut Cæsar aut nullus*': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 222 (2nd Ed.). **1813** BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 272 (1832). **1886** Those who insist that for a public school boy it [classical education] must be *aut Cæsar aut nihil* must be held responsible for that intellectual vacuity which has too often survived... a public school training: *Athenæum*, July 17, p. 79/3.

autarky (ˊˊ ˉ ˘), **-chie, -chy, αὐτάρκεια**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk., or Gk.: self-sufficiency. The *h* is wrong, but perhaps intended to keep *c* hard.

abt. **1643** Autarchie or selfe sufficiency: *Maximes Unfolded*, 4. [N. E. D.] **1657** these have an autarky, a self sufficiency, such as godliness is never without: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 507/2 (1868). **1660** nor the most Quintessential *Stoicks* find an *αυταρκεια*...within their own souls: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, p. 130 (1673). **1677** every good and virtuous man hath or may attain a sort of *αυταρκεια* or self-fulness: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 31/1 (1834). **1701** much of the observance of this precept lies in that *αυταρκεια*, that contentedness and satisfaction of mind with our own estate, which will surely keep us from this disordered coveting: ABP. LEIGHTON, *Ten Commandments*, Prec. X. Wks., p. 642.

auto, *sb.*: Sp. or Port.: *lit.* 'act'.

1. a drama (by a Spanish or Portuguese author).

1779 Autos and mysterios are prohibited on the theatres of Madrid: H. SWINBURNE, *Trav. Spain*, iii. 9. [N. E. D.]

2. for Sp. *auto de fé*, Port. **auto da fé** (*q. v.*).

1563 they brought the said Nicholas Burton, with...other prisoners...into the city of Seville, to a place where the said inquisitors sat in judgment, which they called the Auto, with a canvas coat; whereupon...was painted the huge figure of a devil, tormenting a soul in a flame of fire: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. XII. VIII. 514 (1853). bef. **1600** there were that came one hundreth mile off, to see the saide *Auto* (as they call it): R. TOMSON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 451.

***auto da fé**, Port.; **auto de fé**, Sp.: *phr.*: act of faith.

1. a public judicial 'act' or sentence of the Inquisition. See **auto** 2, quot. fr. Foxe. *Rare.*

1723 There will be an Auto da Fé in the Church of the Monastery of St. Dominick [in Lisbon]: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 6207/1. [N. E. D.]

2. a day of public execution of a sentence of the Inquisition.

1763 Wilkes has been shot...instead of being burnt at an *auto da fe*, as the Bishop of Gloucester intended: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 134 (1857).

1804 who seemed piously to deplore their own inability to refute his heresies in the flames of an *auto da fe*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 383. **1817** My case was supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be committed; and little less than auto-da-fé was anticipated as the result: Byron, *Wks.*, Vol. xv. p. 126 *note* (1833). **1818** Familiars and inquisitors for ministers of state, and auto-da-fes for national festivals: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 87 (1819). **1828** Then comes the bigotry—the stake—the *auto-da-fé* of scandal: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 61 (1859). **1829** Some...were again received into the Christian fold...condemned to heavy penance; others were burnt at *auto de fes*: W. Irving, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxvii. p. 373. **1837** those romances on which the curate and barber of Don Quixote's village performed so cruel an *auto da fe*: Macaulay, *Essays*, p. 414 (1877). **1850** Shall we take him to the publisher's, or make an *auto-da-fé* of him? Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 28 (1879). **1888** Nor can it be questioned that *autos de fe* were spectacles highly popular in Spain: *Athenæum*, Aug. 4, p. 154/3.

***autochthōn**, *pl.* **autochthones**, -ons, *sb.*: Gk. *αὐτόχθων*, pl. *αὐτόχθονες*, = '(sprung from) the land (*χθών*) itself' (*αὐτο-*), 'of original native stock'.

1. *lit.* born or made from the soil itself. *Rare.*

1579 the first inhabitants which occupied the countrey of Attica, the which were called Autochthones: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 2 (1612). **1625** Of which Nations the first, for their Antiquitie, vaunted of themselues that they were *ἀυτόχθονες*, and the second, *ωροσέληνοι*, as if they had beene bred immediately of the Earth, or borne before the Moone: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 107. **1630** And as the *Arcadian*, and *Attiques* in *Greece* for their immemorial antiquity, are said to vaunt of themselves, that the one are Προσέλυνοι [*sic*] before the Moon; the other *αὐτόχθονες* issued of the earth: Howell, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. ii. lx. p. 364 (1678). **1646** So did the *Athenians* term themselves *αὐτόχθονες* or *Aborigines*, and in testimony thereof did wear a golden Insect on their Heads...There was therefore never any *Autochthon*, or Man arising from the Earth, but *Adam*: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 228 (1686).

2. (mostly pl.) aborigines, original or earliest known inhabitants.

1590 for there is no mention made that they came out of any other countrey, but they were called *Autochthones*, borne of themselues in the lande of *Attica*: L. Lloyd, *Consent of Time*, p. 325. **1657** Mizraïm, the founder of the Egyptians...who vainly boasted that they were *αυτοχθονες*, as ancient as their land: John Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. ii. p. 596/2 (1868).

autocrator, **αὐτοκράτωρ**, *sb.*: Gk.: *lit.* 'self-master', an absolute ruler, *esp.* the Emperor of Russia.

1662 he was Αυτοκρατωρ a mighty monarch, an absolute emperor: John Trapp, *Com.*, Vol. ii. p. 2/2 (1867). **1793—6** The emperor, or autocrator of Russia, (the present empress styles herself autocratrix) is absolute: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. ii. p. 88. **1810** The general-autocrator, Chares, was absent with the fleet and mercenary army: W. Mitford, *Greece*, Vol. viii. ch. xxxix. p. 200 (1818).

autocratrice, *sb.*: Fr. fr. *autocratrix*, fem. of *autocrator*.

1767 I do not think that the Autocratrice of all the Russias will be trifled with by the Sarmatians: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. 187, p. 522 (1774).

autocratrix, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fem. fr. Gk. *αὐτοκράτωρ*: female absolute ruler, title adopted by Catherine II. Empress (in her own right) of Russia.

1762 Autocratrix of all the Russias: *Gent. Mag.*, 382. [N. E. D.] **1793—6** [See **autocrator**]. **1819** This project the Autocratrix of all the Russias failed not to resume: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. x. p. 232 (1820). **1841** Catherine II., by the grace of God, Empress and Autocratrix of all the Russias: Craik and Macfarlane, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. i. p. 21 *note*.

αὐτοδίδακτος, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Gk.: self-taught. Anglicised in 18 c. as *autodidact*.

1622 Others...are *αυτοδίδακτοι*, and haue no other helpes saue God: Peacham, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 37.

***autographon**, -phum, *pl.* -pha, Gk. *αὐτόγραφον*, *neut. adj.* used as *sb.*: 'self-written', *i.e.* something written by an author's own hand. Anglicised as *autograph* with modification of meaning (19 c.) to a specimen of a person's own handwriting or signature.

1659 The autographa of the sacred Penmen: Bp. Walton, *Consid. Considered*, 61. [N. E. D.] bef. **1733** Memoirs...one particularly, of which he hath the *Autographon* by him: R. North, *Examen*, p. xiv. (1740).

***Autolycus**: *Gk. Mythol.*: son of Hermes (Mercury), celebrated for his skill as a thief; also, a character in Shakspeare's *Wint. Tale*, described in the *dram. pers.* as 'a rogue'.

[**1611** My father named me Autolycus; who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles: Shaks., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3, 24.] **1882** He was a kind of reputable Autolycus, picking up the unconsidered trifles which gradually make a career: H. Merivale, *Faucit of Balliol*, ii. p. 15.

***automaton**, *pl.* **automata**, -atons, *sb.*: Gk. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of adj. *αὐτόματος*, 'acting spontaneously'.

1. a piece of mechanism designed and manufactured by man, by which spontaneous movement is imitated. Perhaps Jonson wrote *Automat*.

1611 But I beleeve it was done by a vice which the Grecians call *ἀυτὸματον*: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. ii. p. 26 (1776). **1625** It is an *Automa*, runnes under water: B. Jonson, *Stap. of News*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 40 (1631). **1645** At the top of this turret, another automaton strikes the quarters: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 205 (1872). **1673** Several *automata* and clocks of divers fashions: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. **1684** our Senses are not only struck by Bodies so, as the Eyes of a Statue or an *Automaton*, but that we feel their impression: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. ii. p. 150. bef. **1733** Demonstrations of curious *Automata*...shewing their small Wheels, Arbors, and Pinions: R. North, *Examen*, iii. vii. 32, p. 525 (1740). **1822** The celebrated Jaques Droz, whose automatons were admired all over Europe: L. Simond, *Switzerland*, Vol. i. p. 381.

2. something which is self-moving or self-acting, a natural organism or a living being regarded as acting mechanically or involuntarily.

1652 like so many *automata*, they were the principles of their own being and motion: N. Culverwel, *Light of Nature*, ch. iii. p. 16. **1691** But if it be material, and consequently the whole *Animal* but a meer Machine or *Automaton*, as I can hardly admit, then must we have recourse to a *Plastick Nature*: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. i. p. 58 (1701). **1705** those little *automata*, or self-moving things: J. Howe, *Wks.*, p. 312/1 (1834). **1741** we took a huge liking to this Automaton [a dog], when we were told of his useful Qualifications: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. i. p. 102. **1777** so false and pitiful a system of philosophy as the *automata* of Descartes: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. i. No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 103 (1777). **1780** make every particle of matter a machine or automaton: T. Reid, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 59/2 (1846).

2 *a.* a human being whose conduct suggests the idea of a machine, rather than of a being possessed of will and reason.

1785 An agreeable reverie...never fails to animate these automatons: *Engl. Rev.*, Vol. vi. p. 96. **1818** it was in the bosoms of these American automata: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. iii. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). **1844** Have these automata, indeed, souls? Lord Beaconsfield, *Coningsby*, Bk. iv. ch. xi. p. 228 (1881).

***autrefois acquit**, *phr.*: Legal Anglo-Fr.: 'formerly acquitted', name of a plea.

1760 The Acquittal thereupon is not such a legal and perfect Acquittal of the Crime charged, as will intitle the Party to plead *auterfoits acquit*, in Case he be afterwards regularly prosecuted for the same Crime: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 200. **1833** No plea of *autrefois acquit* is received: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 145. **1851** In any plea of autrefois convict or autrefois acquit it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted: *Stat.* 14 & 15 *Vic.*, c. 100, § 28.

aux, *part of phr.*: Fr.: the form which the prep. **à** (*q. v.*) combined with the pl. article (**les**, uncombined) takes: 'to the', 'on the', 'at the', 'for the', 'according to the', 'with the'.

1860 a brace of partridges *aux truffes* [with truffles] and a magnificent *mayonnaise*: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/1.

auxēsis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *αὔξησις*, 'increase': amplification; *Rhet.*: exaggeration, a gradual addition to the impressiveness of a statement.

1577 By this figure, auxesis, the orator doth make a low dwarf a tall fellow... of pebble stones, pearls; and of thistles, mighty oaks: H. Peacham, *Gard. Eloq.*, N. iiij. [T.] **1589** *Auxesis*, or the Auancer...we go still mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with wordes or with sentences of more waight one then another: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, iii. xix. p. 226 (1869). **1681** And so he makes an *auxesis* of it, a further lightening of his love, that he not only chose us to be holy, but also predestinated us unto adoption and glory: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. i. p. 87 (1861). **1721** Bailey.

ava, *sb.*: name of a tree, native in the Sandwich Islands, the leaves of which yield a rank, intoxicating spirit; also, the liquor itself, and *gen.* ardent spirits.

1797 ava, a plant so called by the inhabitants of Otaheite, in the South-Sea, from the leaves of which they express an intoxicating juice: *Encyc. Brit.* **1813** In Captain Dixon's Voyage...frequent mention is made of the intoxicating and injurious effect of a root called Ava...in some of the South Sea Islands: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. xxix. p. 108. **1845** the stream was shaded by the dark green knotted stem of the Ava,—so famous in former days for its powerful intoxicating effects: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 410.

avadavat: Anglo-Ind. See **amadavat.**

***avalanche**, *sb.*: Swiss-Fr. for *avalance*, 'descent'. See also **valanche.**

1. a loosened mass of snow (and ice) descending swiftly down a mountain side, and often carrying with it stones, branches, &c.

1788 The *Avalanches* stun the thunder: *Gent. Mag.*, lviii. i. 146/2. **1813** But they are exposed to great danger from the descent of *avalanches*, or the sudden sliding down of whole fields of snow: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. ii. p. 166. **1816** Till white and thundering down they go, | Like the avalanche's snow | On the Alpine vales below: Byron, *Siege of Cor.*, xxiv. Wks., Vol. x. p. 136 (1832). **1822** the cup of smoking *café au lait* stood still in their hand, while waiting in

breathless suspense for the next avalanche: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 237. **1853** the creation of an iceberg by debacle or *avalanche*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. viii. p. 57.

2. *metaph.* and in extended sense, any mass that makes a disastrous descent, a moving mass of white color.

? **1796** I would overwhelm you with an Avalanche of Puns and Conundrums loosened...from the Alps of my Imagination: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 18 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1822** A dust avalanche destroyed one of these cottages last winter: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 291. **1886** The bulwarks were lined with the bales, so that she looked like a white avalanche gliding down the river: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 628/2.

avania, avar(r)ia (18 c.), **avenia** (17 c.), *sb.*: It. or Port.: an impost levied by a Turkish official, an extortionate (Turkish) exaction. Hence the adj. **avanious**='extortionate', in reference to Turks.

1599 For *Avania* of the *Cady* at *Birrha*, med[ines] 200: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276. **1612** They also oftentimes make *Auenias* of them, that is false accusations: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1344. **1615** presently exclaiming as if beaten by the other, complained to the *Sanziacke*: for which *Avania* they were compelled to part with eight hundred dollars: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 159 (1632). **1703** Their perpetual extortion and Avarria's: MAUNDRELL, *Journ. Jerus.*, 93 (1721). [N. E. D.] **1738** Avaria: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1742** Upon the making up of the great avania, I think it was that for recovery of the capitulations, a vast sum was to be raised, as his Relation shews: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 422 (1826). **1819** Such was their dread of Marco's hostility and power, that, whenever he made a trip to Constantinople, the whole nobility took to their beds, in expectation of some new avaniah: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 249 (1820). **1839** Here the Turkish government...exacts no *avaniah*, levies no tax: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 82. **1687** Their extravagant Exactions, and Avanious Practices: RYCAUT, *Hist. Turks*, II. 251. [N. E. D.]

[Properly *avania* and *avaria* are quite distinct, the latter (=Fr. *averie*) meaning 'damage to ship or cargo at sea' (Eng. *average*). Dozy thinks *avaria* is from Arab., but Devic and Prof. Robertson Smith doubt this. *Avania*, on the contrary, is undoubtedly Eastern, fr. Late Gk. *ἀβανία*, ='delation', which Langlès thinks is fr. Pers. *āwān*,='a decree of a tribunal' (Langlès, Tr. *Sir J. Chardin's Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 18).]

avant propos, *phr.*: Fr.: preliminary matter, the discourse which comes first.

1742 But I am not at all concerned lest frequent eulogies (which, by way of *avant propos*, I must here declare will advance themselves) should make me appear as partial to my subject: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. Pref., p. xiv. (1826).

avant-courier, *sb.*: Eng., often supposed to be Fr. It should, if Fr., be *avant-coureur*, which was Anglicised as *vantcurrer* (1579 NORTH, Tr. *Plut.*, p. 111, Ed. 1612), *vantcourriers*, *avantcourriours* (1600—1603 HOLLAND), *avauntcourier* (1605 SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iii. 2, 5). *Avant Currors* (bef. 1658 CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 494, Ed. 1687). Instances of the erroneous treatment as French are not given, as it is uncertain if the authors are responsible in the instances at hand.

1670 The Avant Coureurs of the Duke of Mayenne's Army: COTTON, *Espernon*, I. iii. 110. [N. E. D.]

***avant-garde**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr.: the advanced guard of a military force, the front part or van of an army. Anglicised 15 c.—19 c. The lopped modern form *'vanguard* appears as *vauntgarde* (bef. 1579 T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of France*, Bk. X. p. 255), *vantgard* (1579 NORTH, Tr. *Plut.*, p. 411, Ed. 1612).

1485 I shall not passe thys avauntgarde tyl I haue conquerd hym: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 58 (1881). **1591** The auantgard to obserue with what pace the middle battell marcheth: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 251. **1600** hee marched before the avauntguard to discover the coasts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1009. **1644** divers of the avant guard of horse carrying lances: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1872). **1813** The grand *avant-guard* to that most delicate and useful organ the eye: PETTIGREW, *Mem. of Dr. Lettsom*, Vol. III. p. 351 (1817). **1855** Mohammed, who was still acting as avant-guard, had been for some time out of sight: J. L. PORTER, *Five Years in Damascus*, p. 60 (1870).

avant-goût, *sb.*: Fr.: fore-taste, whet to the appetite before a repast.

1839 A slight *avant-gout* might only have heightened the relish of the public for the feast: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 149.

avantmur(e), *sb.*: Fr. *avantmur*: outer wall (in Fortification).

1530 Auantmur of a towne, *auantmure*: PALSGR.

avast (= ⏑), *interj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *abasto*, = 'enough' (Oudin): hold!, stop!, enough!.

1762 Captain Crowe called out,—'Avast, avast!': SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. V. p. 7 (1817).

***avatar** (= ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *ava-tāra*=(*lit.*) 'down-passing', 'descent (of a deity)', 'incarnation': (*a*) *Brahminical Mythol.*, an appearance on earth of a divine being, the character or phase in which the appearance is made; hence, (*b*) *metaph.* a manifestation in bodily form of an idea or principle, an emanation, an appearance (of a person) in a new character. Poets give the pron. ⏑ = ⏑.

a. **1784** The ten Avatárs or descents of the deity, in his capacity of Preserver: SIR W. JONES, in *Asiat. Res.*, I. 234. [Yule] **1809** In other countries missionaries have had to create terms for these mysteries; but here they have the *Trimourtee* and the *Avatar* ready: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 215. **1812** The Avatars of Vishnu, by which are meant his descents upon earth, are usually counted ten: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 49. [Yule] **1883** That gem-ringed battle discus which he whirled | Cometh again to Krishna in his hand | For avatars to be: EDW. ARNOLD, *Indian Idylls*, 250.

b. **1821** The Irish Avatar [=the visit of George IV. to Ireland]: BYRON, Title. **1827** and considering their pitch of extravagant ferocity, there was little chance of *their* losing it, unless an Avatar of their Evil Spirit had brought Satan himself to dispute the point in person: SCOTT, *Napoleon*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 107. **1872** all which cannot blind us to the fact that the Master is merely another avatar of Dr. Holmes himself: *Sat. Rev.*, Dec. 14, p. 768. [Yule] **1888** There are things in history as important as the rare avatars of heroism: *Athenæum*, Oct. 6, p. 443/1.

***avē**, *interj.* and *sb.*: Lat.: 2nd pers. sing. imperat.='be well', 'fare well'.

I. *interj.*: hail!, welcome!; farewell!.

1377 Aue raby, quod pat ribaude...And kiste hym: LANGL., *P. Pl.*, B. XVI. 151. [N. E. D.] **1594** the king...Sits sadly dumping, aiming Cæsar's death, | Yet crying "Ave" to his majesty: GREENE, *Orl. Fur.*, p. 94/2 (1861).

II. *sb.*: 1. an exclamation of welcome.

1603 Their loud applause and Aves vehement: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, I. 1, 71. **1634** And for her Ave her sacrifice is bettered with...Jewels her kindred throw upon her: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, 191. [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 2. short for **Ave Maria** (*q. v.*).

abt. **1230** Wendeð ou to vre Leafdi onlicnesse, & cneoleð mid fif auez: *Ancr. R.*, 18. [N. E. D.] abt. **1375** and þat hit so may be | eke to pater and aue: *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* (Brit. Mus. *Royal MS.* 17 B. *XVII.*), 60, Simmons' Text B. p. 6 (1879). **1405** a Pater-noster and a aue: *York Bidding Prayer*, *ib.*, p. 65. bef. **1529** And woteth neuer what thei rede, | Paternoster, Ave, nor Crede: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 237, Wks., Vol. I. p. 320 (1843). **1584** shall saie fiue *Pater nosters*, fiue *Aues*, and one *Credo*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. ix. p. 234. **1619** and what Papist doth not...really more addict himselfe to the blessed Virgin, then our blessed Lord...more *Aues* then *Paternosters*, more Fasts, Feasts...to that name, then the Name of Christ: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxx. p. 700. **1828** not failing to cross himself and say an *ave*, as he trode the consecrated ground: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. iv. p. 53 (1886). **1840** I will order...thirty *Paters* and thirty *Aves*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 46 (1879).

II. *sb.*: 2 *a.* in combination, *Ave-bell*, the bell that rang at the hours for saying the *Ave Maria*.

1635 Dayly after three toulings of the Ave Bell: PAGITT, *Christianogr.*, III. 88 (1636). [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 2 *b.* the time of ringing of the *Ave-bell*.

1463 The seid chymes to goo also at the avees: *Bury Wills*, 29 (1850). [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 2 *c.* a bead on a rosary answering to the recitation of an *Ave Maria*.

1463 A peyre bedys of sylvir w^t^ x. avees and ij. patern[oste]ris of sylvir and gilt: *Bury Wills*, 42 (1850). [N. E. D.]

Avē Caesar, *phr.*: Lat.: 'hail Caesar!'.

1580 a Crow may cry *Aue Cæsar* without any rebuke: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 256 (1868).

***Avē Caesar**, moritūri te salūtāmus, *phr.*: Lat.: 'Hail, Caesar, we (who are) about to die salute thee!', the salutation of Roman gladiators to the Emperor before their deadly combats.

***Avē Maria**, *phr.*: Lat., also pronounced as if Italian, with the *ē* shortened. Anglicised as *Ave Mary*.

1. an invocation of the Virgin Mary, 'Hail Mary!'.

1827 Ave Maria! blessed Maid! | Lily of Eden's fragrant shade: KEBLE, *Christ. Year, Hymn for Annunc.*

2. the salutation of the angel to the Virgin, *Luke*, i. 28, with part of verse 42 added, used as a form of devotion, to which a prayer to the Virgin was appended in the 16 c.

abt. **1230** Siggeð Pater Noster & Ave Maria bo biuoren & efter: *Ancr. R.*, 22. abt. **1380** Þis is þe aue maria: WYCLIF, *Ave Maria*, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 204 (1880). abt. **1386** As hym was taught to knele adoun and seye | His Aue Marie as he goth by the weye: CHAUCER, *Prioress' Tale*, C. T., 13438. abt. **1400** And in maner as wee seyn oure Pater Noster and oure Ave Maria, cownting the Pater Nosters, right so this Kyng seythe every day devoutly 300 Preyeres to his God: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xviii. p. 197 (1839). **1430—40** þy Aue maria and þi crede: *Boke of Curtasye*, II. 147, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868). **1483** in the ende of the Aue maria saye these wordes: CAXTON, *Festyvall*, fol. 159. bef. **1492** worshyppe

our lady with an Aue maria: — *St. Katherin*, sig. a iiij *r°/2.* abt. **1500** A pater noster & Aue mary | Sey for pe saulys pat in peyne ly: *Ashmol. MS.* 61, 29, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 19 (Furnivall, 1868). **1589** the Lords Prayer, the Aue Maria, and the Ten Commandments: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 95 (1854). **1593** But all his mind is bent to holiness, | To number Ave-Maries on his beads: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 3, 59. **1616** Your holy reliques, beads, & crucifixes, | Your masses, Ave Maries, images, | Dirges, & such like idle fantasies: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 335, p. 13 (1871). **1629** Upon them [the holy Stayres] none dare goe but in that manner, saying so many *Ave-Maries* and *Paternosters*...and to kisse the nailes of steele: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 828 (1884). **1688** If your beads you can tell, and say *Ave Mary* well: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 264 (1860). **1880** He goes off into Ave Marias just when his friends are waiting for him: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, 99.

2 *a.* used as a measure of time, and to denote the hour at which the *Ave Maria* was said.

1558 lette it reste the space of an *Aue Maria*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 112 *r°.* **1604** the space of an Ave Maria: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 155 (1880). **1625** they began to giue the Communion in all three Porches of the Church, and it continued vntill the *Aue Maria*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1060. **1837** The bell of the village church was tolling the Ave Maria: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 181.

2 *b.* name of a small bead on a rosary, and hence, of a kind of pearl.

1604 Some [pearls] they call Ave Marias, being like the small graines of beades: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 226 (1880).

2 *c. attrib.*

1617 in the euening about *Aue Marie* time: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 159. **1623** the *Ave Mary* bel rings: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxi. p. 110 (1645). **1642** I could never hear the *Ave-Mary* Bell without an elevation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § iii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 321 (1852).

avenage, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *avénage*: payment in oats of the claims of a feudal superior.

1594 Barstable...yeeldeth greate store of ottes...whence her Ma^tie hath greate store of prouision of auenage: NORDEN, *Spec. Brit.*, Essex, 9 (1840). [N. E. D.]

avengement, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *avengement*: act of retribution, execution of vengeance.

1494 in auengement of his sayd lordes deth: FABYAN, ch. cl. [R.] **1590** For of his hands he had no governement, | Ne car'd for blood in his avengement: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. iv. 34. **1649** to impute the death of Hotham to God's avengement of his repulse at Hull: MILTON, *Iconoclastes*. [C. E. D.]

avenir, *sb.*: Fr.: future, hopes, prospects.

1849 Your queen is young; she has an *avenir*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 263 (1880).

***aventurier**, *fem.* -ière, *sb.*: Fr.: adventurer, *fem.* adventuress.

1750 Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of fine-dressed and fine-spoken *chevaliers d'industrie* and *avanturiers*, which swarm at Paris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 4 (1774). **1758** she must be a kind of *aventuriere*, to engage so easily in such an adventure, with a man whom she had not known above a week: *ib.*, No. 108, p. 417.

***avenue** (ɹ ⌐ ɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *avenue*. The form **advenue** is refashioned after the Lat. *advenīre*, = 'to approach', whence Fr. *avenue* comes.

1. an approach, passage, pass; also *metaph.*

1600 the avenues of the Alps which were closed with the winter snow: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVII. p. 665. — strengthning their wards and quarters, with a good *Corps de guard* against all Advenues: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 207. **1632** he hath blockt vp all the Avenues or passages to this Citie: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. 1. **1693** His nose and mouth, the avenues of breath: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 19 (Bohn, 1854). **1712** the unguarded Avenues of the Mind: *Spectator*, No. 399, June 7, p. 580/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** *Ignoranus* had dammed up the Avenues to it [Law] for diverse Years: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 81, p. 646 (1740).

2. the act of approaching. *Obs.*

1639 The first heate you raise by your avenues and addresses will coole: SALTMARSH, *Pract. Policie*, 23. [N. E. D.]

3. the main approach to a residence standing in grounds, *esp.* when bordered by trees; hence, any roadway between rows of trees; a double row of trees.

1645 It is a lofty edifice, with a beautiful avenue of trees: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1872). **1684** The avenues to it are very pleasant, being as it were Alleys of great Trees, which are called *Tchinar*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 24. **1724–9** a vast number of Rows of Trees, planted in curious Order for Avenues and Vista, all leading up to the Spot of Ground where the old House stood: DE FOE, *Tour Gt. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1753). **1784** COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 14 (1808). **1814** half-hidden by the trees of the avenue: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 93. **1815** They followed each other to a broad avenue of limes: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 321 (1833). **1840** If, on the contrary, they can manage to descry it, and, proceeding some five or six furlongs through the avenue, will ring at the Lodge-gate...they will be received with a hearty old English welcome: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, Pref. to 1st Ed., p. v. (1865).

4. a wide handsome street; a grandiose term for a street, such as 'Shaftesbury Avenue', London.

Averni, facilis descensus: Lat. See **facilis d. A.**

***Avernus**: Lat.: Lake Avernus (Lago Averno) in Campania, lake in a deep valley whose pestiferous exhalations killed the birds that flew over it; hence, *metaph.* of anything regarded as an abyss, into which objects are drawn. Lat. Mythology placed the entrance to the infernal regions near it; hence, it signifies the infernal regions, and the adj. **Avernal** = 'infernal', 'hellish'.

1590 Ye Furies, that can mask invisible, | Dive to the bottom of Avernus pool: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iv. 4 (1592), p. 29/1 (1858). **1819** And noxious vapours from Avernus risen, | Such as all they must breathe who are debased | By servitude: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. XI. p. 287 (1832). **1849** Their stomachs resemble *Avernus*, so easily and rapidly does everything descend into them: *Sketches of Cantabs*, p. 146. **1855** filling up the intervals by a perpetual dessert of microscopic animalcules, whirled into that lovely avernus, its mouth, by the currents of the delicate ciliae which clothe every tentacle: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 90. — because he dared to make a collection (at this moment, we believe, in some unknown abyss of that great Avernus, the British Museum) of fossil shells: *ib.*, p. 7.

aveugle, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aveugler*: to blind, to hoodwink. Refashioned as *inveigle*.

1543 Whom they aveugled so with fayre words and sayings: In *Calend. St. Papers*, IX. 287. [N. E. D.]

avigato: Sp. See **avocado.**

***aviso**, *sb.*: Sp. See **adviso.**

1. information, advice, notification.

1622 for forren *aviso's*, they write that *Mansfelt* hath bin beaten out of *Germany*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. v. p. 55 (1645). **1632** some other particular passages as they are come to our hand, you shall partake of in the next *Avisoe*: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. 81. **1634** But hither, and this vault shall furnish thee | With more aviso's then thy costly spyes: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 102 (1870).

2. an advice-boat, dispatch-boat.

1600 a barke of *Auiso*...another pinnesse of *Auiso*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 868. **1714** An Aviso or Pacquet-Boat: *Let.*, in C. King's *Brit. Merch.*, III. 225 (1721). [N. E. D.]

***avizandum, avisandum**, *gerund.* used as *sb.* of Mod. Lat. *avizāre*, = 'to consider': 'consideration' of a case when a judge takes time to consider before delivering judgment. A common term of Scotch Law, generally in the phrase "take it ad avizandum".

1860 "To hear is to obey", said Hawkesley; "that is to say, we'll take it *ad* [into] *avisandum*": *Once a Week*, Dec. 22, p. 702/1.

avocado, *sb.*: Sp. *avocado*: *lit.* 'advocate', substituted for *aguacate*, fr. Aztec *ahuacatl*, also called in Eng. *avigato*-pear and *alligator*-pear. A large pear-shaped fruit, the fruit of an American and W. Indian tree (*Persea gratissima*, Nat. Order *Lauraceae*). The form *alvacata* may be fr. an earlier Sp. rendering of the native name, and perhaps accounts for the English corruption *alligator*.

1600 There are many kinde of fruits of the countrey...as *plantans*, *sapotes*... *aluacatas*, *tunas*, *mamios*, limons: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 464. **1697** The Avogato Pear-tree is as big as most Pear-trees...the Fruit as big as a large Lemon: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, I. 203 (1729). [N. E. D.] **1769** The avigato pear tree is between 30 and 40 feet in height: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 38.

***avocat**, *sb.*: Fr.: barrister, advocate, pleader, counsel.

1644 both our avocats pleaded before the Lieutenant Civil: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1872). **1763** He recommended an *avocat* of his acquaintance to draw up the *memoire*, and introduced him accordingly: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 258 (1817). **1882** M. Lachaud, unlike most successful *avocats*, never played any part in politics, even under the Empire, with which he warmly sympathised: *Standard*, Dec. 11, p. 5.

avogadore: It. See **avvogadore.**

avoira, awara, *sb.*: S. Amer.: name of a species of palm which grows in S. America, *Desmoncus macranthus*; also the fruit of this palm.

1796 I was particularly struck with the shaddock and awara...The *awara*, or avoira...grows upon a species of palm-tree: STEDMAN, *Surinam*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 22. **1820** The *avoira* is common in Surinam. It is a fruit about the size of an Orleans plum, and of a deep orange colour, nearly approaching to red. This fruit grows upon a species of palm-tree: REV. W. BINGLEY, *Trav. S. Amer.*, p. 88.

***avoirdupois**, sometimes supposed to be Fr., is a corrupt 17 c. refashioning of the Eng. *averdepois* from the Old Fr. *avoirdepois*, introduced and Anglicised in the 14 c. or before, at first meaning 'merchandise of weight', *i.e.* sold by weight.

***avoué**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'attorney', 'solicitor'; a doublet of **avocat** (*q.v.*).

1828 I should suppose him some retired *avoué*, or a judge perhaps: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 68.

avoyer, *sb.*: Fr. perhaps fr. It. *avvogadore*: formerly the title of the chief magistrate of some Swiss Cantons.

1586 as if the chiefe men in Bearne shoulde chuse an Auoyer: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 725. — In some places they haue Aduoyers, or Bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerland, and in the free townes of Germany: *ib.*, p. 624. **1704** The chief of the state are the two avoyers...the reigning avoyer, or the avoyer of the commonwealth: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 521 (Bohn, 1854).

*****avviso: It. See **aviso**.

***avvocato, -ado**, *sb.*: It.: advocate, counsel, barrister.

1887 You are an *avvocato*, I understand...You've mistaken your profession: E. LYALL, *Knight-Errant*, Vol. I. p. 64.

avvocato del diabolo, *phr.*: It.: 'devil's advocate'. See **advocatus diaboli**.

1887 He is throughout too ready to put the worst construction on Darwin's acts, and carries his function of *avvocato del diabolo* a little too far: *Athenæum*, Jan. 22, p. 132/1.

avvogadore, *sb.*: It.: in Venice, one of the three State conductors of criminal prosecutions; a procurator fiscal.

1549 Two...*Cai*, or one of them with one of the *Auogadori*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 *v°* (1561). **1673** none can afterwards be admitted to enter, except he be a Counsellor, an *Avvogador*, one of the heads or chiefs of the Council of ten: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 159. **1820** as the *Avogadori* did, | Who sent up my appeal unto the Forty | To try him by his peers, his own tribunal: BYRON, *Doge of Ven.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 69 (1832).

awali(m): Arab. See **almah**.

awm: Du. See **ohm**[1].

axilla, *sb.*: Lat., dim. of **āla** (*q. v.*): (*a*) armpit; (*b*) *Bot.*, axil, *ala*.

a. **1803** In an aneurism of the axilla, the surgeon, &c.: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. X. p. 157. **1831** The axilla is the angle or cavity that lies beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder: R. KNOX, Tr. *Cloquet's Anat.*, 309. *b.* **1830** LINDLEY, *Introd. to Bot.*, p. 112 (1839).

axiom (⊿ ⊐ ⊐), **axiome**, Eng. fr. Fr. *axiome*; **axiōma**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀξίωμα*, ='that which seems obviously right or true': *sb.*: that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration, that which is generally agreed to be evident without proof. Sometimes it is assumed that Logical and Mathematical axioms are necessary truths.

1. a general principle, a maxim, a fundamental law of any science (as an axiom of Euclid in Geometry).

1579 The *Axiomaes* of *Aristotle*: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 100 (1868). **1595** And sober Axioms of Philosophie: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 61 (1871). **1599** an *Axiome* in naturall philosophy: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 165 (1616). bef. **1600** Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser: HOOKER. [J.] **1604** the verie chiefe grounds and principall *Axiomes* of the Art Martiall: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 43. **1652** principles, axioms, maxims, theorems: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 109. **1675** I will... glance at their *Dogmata*, the Divine Axioms they delivered: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 24. **1678** that famous *Axiom*, so much talked of amongst the Ancients, De Nihilo Nihil, in Nihilum Nil posse reverti: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 30.

2. an *axioma medium*, in the Baconian philosophy, a generalisation from experience.

1625 a Number of subtile and intricate *Axiomes*, and *Theorems*: BACON, *Ess.*, XXVIII. p. 345 (1871). bef. **1627** Wee haue Three that *Drawe* the *Experiments* of the *Former Foure* into *Titles*, and *Tables*, to giue the better light, for the drawing of *Obseruations* and *Axiomes* out of them: — *New Atlantis*, p. 44. **1843** The principles of Ethology are properly the middle principles, the *axiomata media* (as Bacon would have said) of the science of mind. Bacon has judiciously observed that the *axiomata media* of every science principally constitute its value: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 447 (1856).

3. a proposition (which the propounder deems fit to be stated).

1603 he hath written nothing of Syllogismes, of Axiomes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1265. **1666** In doing this, he advances certain *Axioms*, and Conclusions: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 308.

***axis**, *pl.* **axes**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *axis*, pl. *axēs*, ='axle', 'axle-tree', 'axis of the earth', 'the north pole', 'pin of a hinge': also **axe**, fr. Fr. *axe*.

I. axis of revolution, central line about which revolution or rotation is made, or is supposed to be made.

I. 1. axle of a wheel.

bef. **1619** The weightines of the wheele doth settle it vpon his Axis: FOTHERBY, *Atheom.*, II. xi. § 1. [N. E. D.] **1725** the Axis of a Cutlers Grind-Stone: BRADLEY, *Fam. Dict.*, s.v. *Windmill*.

I. 1 *a.* the axle of a wheel and axle (*axis in peritrochio*), one of the mechanical powers.

1673 This Chain is...put over a large *Axis* deeply furrowed, from which it hangs down into a Well of Water: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 5.

I. 1 *b. metaph.* the pivot or hinge on which a matter turns; *also*, the main prop or support of anything.

1646 the *Atlas* or main *Axis* which supported this opinion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 73. **1860** The axis of the revolt was the religious question: MOTLEY, *Netherl.*, I. v. 169 (1868). [N. E. D.]

I. 1 *c.* a process of the second cervical vertebra, upon which the head turns.

I. 2. the imaginary straight line about which a body revolves or rotates, the imaginary straight line between the poles of a heavenly body; also the earth's axis produced, about which the heavens seem to revolve.

1398 þoo sterres wyndeþ and turneþ rounde aboute þat lyne, þat is calde Axis: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VIII. XXXV. **1640** Th' Diametre of that nocturnall Roll | was the right Axis of this opake sphear: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 325 (1647). **1646** the North and Southern Pole, are the invariable terms of that Axis whereon the Heavens do move: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. vii. p. 252 (1686). **1665** *Jupiter* might then be said to turn upon his *Axe*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 3. **1712** a *Sun* moving on its own Axis: *Spectator*, No. 472, Sept. 1, p. 675 (Morley). **1856** as if the axis of his eyes were united to his backbone, and only moved with the trunk: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (Bohn, 1866).

I. 2 *a.* the imaginary straight line by the revolution of a plane figure about which solids are generated (hypothetically), whose sections at right angles to this line are circles through the centre of which the line passes, as a cone, a cylinder, a sphere.

1570 The axe of a Sphere is that right line which abideth fixed, about which the semicircle was moued: BILLINGSLEY, *Eucl.*, Bk. XI. Def. 13, fol. 316 *v°*. **1571** the Axis or Altitude of the Cone: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, III. iii. Q ij b. [N. E. D.] **1579** the Axis of the Peece: — *Stratiot.*, p. 186. **1646** when the *axis* of the visive cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. XX. p. 123 (1686). **1672** an imaginary Line, lying almost like the *Axis* of a *Cylinder* between the opposite ends: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 70.

II. axis of symmetry.

II. 1. an imaginary line about which the parts of a regular figure or a regular solid (not being a solid of revolution, see I. 2 *a*) lie symmetrically. In a conic section the *major axis* is the diameter which passes through the foci or focus, the *minor axis* is the diameter at right angles to the major axis, but sometimes any diameter of a curve, *i.e.* any straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords, is called an *axis*.

1671 The Plane of the *Axis* is a Section wherein is the Axe of the Chrystal, which is composed of the *Axes* of the Pyramids, and the Axe of the Columne: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 53. **1776** HUTTON, *Math. Dict.*, I. 177.

II. 2. an imaginary line marking a more or less symmetrical division of anything.

1845 The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic axis, or backbone of the country: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. X. p. 224. **1888** the longer axis of the city: *Academy*, Jan. 31, p. 49/2.

II. 3. *Bot.* (*a*) the axis of inflorescence, the central line about which the organs of inflorescence are symmetrically arranged; (*b*) the line of the main stem and root.

a. **1741** It opens from the point to the basis into seven or eight parts, hollow'd gutterwise, which joining with the Axis that runs through the middle of it, form so many Apartments full of Seeds: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 63.

III. *Techn.* In many sciences *axis* denotes a medial or central line, or a main line of direction: *e.g. Geol.*, *anticlinal axis*, an imaginary line on opposite sides of which strata curve or slope downward; *synclinal axis*, an imaginary line on opposite sides of which strata curve or slope upward: *Optics*, the straight line from the eye to the object of vision, a ray passing through the centre of a lens or system of lenses: *Magnetism*, an imaginary line joining a pair of magnetic poles: *Physiol.*, a main line of growth or development; *axis-cylinder*, a central substance of nervous matter in a nerve.

axunge, Eng. fr. Fr. *axunge*; **axungia**, Lat.: *sb.*: goose-grease, lard, fat of the kidneys.

1563 Branckursine, Axungia, Butter, Calues tallow...Ammomum: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 4 *r°*. **1611** S. Nicolas knights...Had dropt their fat *axungia* to the lee: G. VADIAN, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. l 5 *r°* (1776). **1630** the pinguidity or fecundious fat of the Gooses axungia (vulgarly called greace): JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. K 4 *r°*.

***ayah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. ultimately fr. Port. *aia*='nurse', 'governess': a native (E. Indian) nurse, or lady's-maid.

1779 the iya came down and told me that her mistress wanted a candle: *Extract*, in *Echoes of Old Calcutta*, 225. [Yule, *Suppl.*] **1782** Eyah: *India Gazette*, Oct. 12. [Yule] **1810** The female who attends a lady while she is dressing, &c., is called an Ayah: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 337. [*ib.*] **1829** Her *Ayah* she chided, scolded, beat, abused: *The Bengalee*, p. 181. **1863** the Hindoo Ayah and the English maid: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 336. **1882** bidding us all a cheery "good-night" as she retired with her *ayah* into the carriage: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 182.

ayant: Eng. fr. Fr. See **aidant**.

***ayuntamiento**, *sb.*: Sp.: corporation, municipal council.

bef. **1869** Disjointed memoranda, the proceedings of *ayuntamientos* and early departmental *juntas*: BRET HARTE, *Complete Tales*, Pt. II. p. 177 (18..). **1885** Here on the platform, waiting to meet the Governor, was the whole Ayuntamiento—excepting one member, who was ill—the doctors, the old priest, and as many of the people as could be present: *Daily News*, Aug. 21, p. 5/7.

azabra, zabra, *sb.*: Sp.: a light coasting vessel. The form *zabra* seems to be Biscayan.

1598 Zabraes, Pataches or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 601. **1600** it is needfull for this armie, that 20 pataches be brought from *Biscay*, and 20 *Azabras* from *Castro*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 533. — sir *Iohn Hawkins* fleet was chased by fiue of the king of *Spaines* frigats or Zabras: *ib.*, p. 584.

azagay: Port. See **assegai**.

***azalea** (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *azalea*, fr. Gk. *ἀζαλέα*, fem. of adj. *ἀζαλέος*,='dry': name of a genus of woody plants and shrubs (Nat. Order *Ericaceae*, 'heaths'), which grow in sand, and bear a profusion of large delicate flowers.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1767** hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees...such as...laburnums, hypericums, euonymus, dog-woods, azaleas, mezereons: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 606 (1803). **1812** There was formerly a very fine shrub of this Azalea in the garden of M. Jerome van Beverninck: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XXVIII. p. 341. **1857** a thicket of azaleas, rhododendrons, and clambering roses: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, Introd., p. xi. (1877).

Azamoglan(d)s: Turk. See **Zamoglans**.

azimene, *adj.*: *Astrol.* See first quotation.

1598 Of the degrees Masculine and Feminine, bright, smokie...and diminishing fortune, and of those which bring imbecilitie or weakenesse to the bodye, which are called Azimenes: F. WITHER, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. F 4 *r°*. — azemene: *ib.*, sig. M 2 *v°*. **1721** AZIMEN DEGREES...are certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*: BAILEY. **1819** J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.*

[From Arab. *zamāna*,='a chronic disease or languor'. Alchabitius in the version of Jo. Hispalensis (Venice, 1482, fol. d 6) says "Sexta domus est pars infirmitatis azemena id est debilitatis alicuius membrorum" (Prof. Robertson Smith).]

aziola: ?dialectic It. See **assiuolo**.

Azoara: Arab. See **Assora**.

azogue, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Sp.-Arab. *az-zauqa*, fr. Arab. *al-zāūq*, ='the quicksilver', whence also ultimately **azoth** (*q. v.*), and *assogue* (– ⏑), through Fr. *assogue*,='a Spanish vessel freighted with quicksilver': quicksilver; but see quot.

1847 He told me that there are, in the mountains, mines of silver, copper, iron, and "azogue"; by this last word, I understood him to mean quicksilver; but in strict mining language, "azogue" is used to mean silver ore adapted for amalgamation; for the ores that I brought to the United States, and which he called "azogue", do not contain any mercury: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 486 (1848).

azoth, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azoth* (see **azogue**): *Alch.*: cant name for mercury or quicksilver which alchemists thought to be the essential base of all metals; also Paracelsus' panacea.

1477 As Water of *Litharge* which would not misse, | With Water of *Azot* to make *lac virginis*: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 77 (1652). **1610** your adrop, | Your lato, azoch, zernich, chibrit, heautarit: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3. bef. **1652** Our greate *Elixer* most high of price, | Our *Azot*, our *Basaliske*, our *Adroφ*, and our *Cocatrice*: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 312 (1652). **1721** AZOTH, [among *Chymists*] the Mercury of any Metallick Body: Also an Universal Medicine: BAILEY. **1738** Paracelsus's azoth...a [professed] preparation of gold, silver, and mercury: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

Azrael: Arab. '*Azrāil*: Semitic Mythol.: name of the angel of death.

1800 And Azrael comes in answer to thy prayer: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, I. 46. **1813** Ev'n Azrael...shall not doom for ever | Our hearts to undivided dust: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, I. xi. **1819** I therefore let the funeral proceed without further interruption, lest Azraïl and his host should render me accountable for the delay: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). **1825** Adonbec el Hakim, before whose face the angel Azrael spreads his wings and departs from the sick chamber: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. viii. p. 38/1 (1868).

azulejo, *sb.*; Sp.: glazed tile, Dutch tile, fr. adj. *azulea*, ='bluishness', fr. Sp. *azul*,='azure'.

1854 [See **Alhambra**].

azurine (⏑ – ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azurin*, fem. *-ine*: *lit.* 'azure-ish', of a pale, grayish blue color.

1555 the sayde Azurine stone: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 363 (1885). **1600** the wrists of their hands, whereupon they lay a colour which continueth darke azurine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 37.

azygos, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Gk. *ἄζυγος*,='without a yoke' (*ζυγόν*), 'not having a fellow': *Physiol.* technical term applied to organs or parts of organs which are not found in pairs. Anglicised as *azygous*.

azyme, azime (– ⏑), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azyme*, fr. Gk. *ἄζῡμος*: unleavened; a Jewish Passover cake of unleavened bread.

1582 Purge the old leaven, that you may be a new paste, as ye are azymes: *N. T.* (Rhem.), 1 Cor., v. 7. [N. E. D.] **1651** Peculiar ceremonies, to wit... the use of their Azimes and the obligation of their first born: *Rawleigh's Apparition*, 206. [*ib.*] **1788** A question concerning the *Azyms* was fiercely debated in the eleventh century, and the essence of the Eucharist was supposed in the East and West to depend on the use of leavened or unleavened bread: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 172 (1813).

Azymes (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azymes* (pl. adj. used as sb.), fr. Gk. *ἄ-ζῡμα* (Lat. *azȳma*), neut. pl. adj.: name of the Jewish feast of unleavened bread.

1582 And as for *Azymes*, when they English it *the feast of sweete bread*, it is a false interpretation of the word: *N. T.* (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3 *r°*. — And the first day of the Azymes the Disciples came to JESUS: *ib.*, Mat., XXVI. 17. **1721** AZYMA, AZYMES...the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the *Jews*: BAILEY.

B.

B, b, be: *Mus.*: name of the third and tenth notes of Guido Aretno's Great Scale, the seventeenth being formerly indicated by *bb*. It appears that our *B*♭, which answers to the old B fa mi the tenth note, and B fa mi *in alt* the seventeenth note of the Great Scale, when they fell in the third and sixth hexachords (causing them to be called *soft*), was anciently regarded as the normal sound of *B* called B *molle*; while our *B* answers to the third note of the Great Scale and to the tenth and seventeenth notes when they fell in the fourth and seventh, or hard hexachords; so that the third note of the Great Scale, B mi, was distinguished as ♮, B *quarre* ('squared'), written *H* in German. Eventually ♮ became the sign for 'natural', and ♭, which is 'round B', the sign for 'flat'. In modern English music, B, also called *Si*, stands for the seventh note in the scale of C major. *B molle* was early Anglicised, through Fr. *Bemol*, as *bemol(e)*, *beemoll* (='semitone' in Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 104). See **bemi**.

1596 Note that the Song is called sharpe vvhich hath *mi* in B. *fa mi*, Naturall vvhich hath *mi* in *E la mi*, and *fa* in *F fa vt*, Flat vvhich hath *fa* in B *fa mi*: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A iiii *v°*. **1597** b quarre, b molle, b fa ♮ mi: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 4. **1609** b fa ♮ mi: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 8. — B fa: *ib.*, p. 22. — of *Voyces*, Some are called b *mols* Viz. *Vt Fa* because they make a *Flat* sound: *ib.*, p. 6.

***B.A.** may sometimes stand instead of A.B. for Mod. Lat. *baccalaureus artium*, or it may stand for 'bachelor of arts'. What B.A. stands for, when applied to a woman, is uncertain; perhaps for coined Lat. *baccalaurea artium*.

*1877 Degree of B.A.: *Echo*, June 4. [St.]

B. V., abbrev. for *Beāta Virgo*, = 'the Blessed Virgin (Mary)'. **B. V. M.**, abbrev. for *Beāta Virgo Maria*.

***Baal** (˙ –): Heb. *Ba'al* (pl. *Ba'alim*), = 'lord': the chief male deity of the Phœnicians and Canaanites, the partner of Ashtoreth. The plural properly signifies local varieties of the deity. Sometimes *Baal* represents any false god or false religion.

abt. **1630** but the Queen had the greater advantage, for she likewise took tale of her apostate Subjects, their strength, and how many they were that had given up their names unto *Baal*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 32 (1870). bef. **1667** *Honour*'s their *Ashtaroth*, and *Pride* their *Baal*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1707).

baas(e), *sb.*: Du. *baas*, orig. = 'uncle': master; see **boss.**

1625 our *Baase*, (for so a Dutch Captaine is called) chose a Master of Mis-rule: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 117. — our *Baase*, to saue himselfe, stayed aboord: *ib.*, p. 118.

***Babel**: Heb. *bābel*, = 'Babylon', name of the city, on the site of which Babylon was supposed to stand, and of the tower which are mentioned in *Genesis* xi., which name is said, *v.* 9, to have been given because of the confusion of tongues.

1. a lofty tower, a monument of power, a visionary scheme of ambition.

1603 To raign in Heav'n rais'd not with bold defiance | (Like brauing *Nimrod*...) | Another Babel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 177 (1608). **1647** the building up a Presbyterian Babell: *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 11, p. 66. **1711** the fond Builder of *Babells*: *Spectator*, No. 167, Sept. 11, p. 244/2 (Morley). **1730** Some perhaps may think him able | In the state to build a Babel: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 522 (1814).

1 *a.* any city or empire, city of confusion.

? **1586** And second Babell, tyrant of the West, | Her ayry Towers upraised much more high: SPENS., *Wks.*, p. 608/2 (1883). **1603** O cancell it, that they may euery where, | In stead of *Babel*, build *Ierusalem*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 332 (1608). **1619** the *spirituall Babel* is an earthly Citie, built of Brickes, hardened by Fire from the Hellish Furnace: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxviii. p. 362. — farre vnlike the Philosophicall *Babel*, bable, babble-Tower, built with earthen *Brickes* (humane Conceit and Arrogance): *ib.*, ch. i. p. 7. **1675** Turk and Pope, (those Soveraigns of Eastern and Western *Babel*): J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 1, p. 51.

2. confusion of tongues.

1607 confused BABELS tongues are againe reduced to their significant Dialects: TOPSELL, *Fourf. Beasts*, sig. A 3 *v°*. bef. **1658** a Speaker, who (tho young) | Carries an ord'red Babel in his Tongue: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 351 (1687). **1665** a mixture of several Nations...who albeit they made a *Babel* of several Languages, yet live harmoniously: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 190 (1677). bef. **1682** without the miracle of Confusion at first, in so long a tract of time, there had probably been a Babel: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VIII. p. 43 (1686). bef. **1733** almost all Estates and Degrees of People were huddled together in a Confusion of Language like *Babel*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. vii. 51, p. 540 (1740).

3. a confused noise.

1663 Which made some think, when he did gabble, | Th' had heard three Labourers of *Babel*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 9. ***1875** an absolute Babel of sound: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.] **1882** the increasing babel above made us fear that more of the enemy had arrived: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47, p. 194/1 (1883).

4. a scene of confusion.

1623 A *Babel* of wild humours: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 97 (1640). **1625** all the chambers | Are a mere babel, or another bedlam: BEAU. & FL., *Little Thief*. [T.] **1630** And they would thinke that England in conclusion, | Were a meere vnable *Babell* of confusion: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 3 *v°*/2. **1665** to produce *Order* out of a *Babel of rags*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. c 2 *v°*. bef. **1667** Thou *Babel* which confound'st the Eye | With unintelligible *Parts*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 131 (1707). **1675** more proceeds the *Babel* or confusion of Habits: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 78. **1728** To turn religion to a fable, | And make the government a Babel: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 601/1 (1869). **1883** this Babel of confusion: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 207.

5. in combinations.

1616 Some shew their pride in raysing stately bowers, | Which seem to threatne heaven like Babell towers: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, III. 938, p. 33 (1871). **1678** otherwise their whole Disputation would be but a kind of *Babel*-Language and Confusion: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 194.

babirous(s)a, -rus(s)a, *sb.*: Malay *bābi-rūsa*, = 'hog-deer': a kind of wild hog; see quotations.

1673 The head of a *Babirousse*; it hath two long Tushes on the lower jaw, and on the upper two Horns [the canine teeth] that come out a little above the Teeth and turn up towards the Eyes: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 29. **1790** The BABIROUSSA, though classed by naturalists with the Hog kind, differs from animals of that species in a variety of particulars: *Bewick's Hist. of Quadrupeds*, p. 136. **1883** The Babiroussa is a species of wild hog, peculiar to the islands of Eastern Asia, and remarkable, in the male animal, for the extraordinary growth and direction of the canine teeth: *Illustr. Lond. News*, Sept. 8, p. 243.

***baboo,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bābū*: properly a title of respect attached to a name, applied to designate educated Bengalees and even native clerks who write English.

1776 I went one day to Baboo Rada Churn: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, p. 11/1. **1782** "*Cantoo Baboo*" appears as a subscriber to a famine fund at Madras: *India Gazette*, Oct. 12. [Yule] **1824** some of the more wealthy Baboos: BP. HEBER, *Journ.*, i. 31 (1844). [*ib.*] **1859** the *corps de ballet*...form part of the regular establishment of our friend the Baboo: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/2. **1871** The Bengali baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat...fight together: C. DARWIN, *Desc. of Man*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 49.

baboosh, babouche, baboushe. See **papoosh.**

***Babylon** (˙ – –): Gk. Βαβυλών, = '**Babel**' (*q. v.*): the capital of the Chaldæan empire, famed for its size and magnificence; also, the mystic city of the book of *Revelation*; applied invidiously to Rome and the Papal power, and to any great, rich and wicked city, *e.g.* London.

Babylonish, in reference to *Babel*, signifies 'confused', 'unintelligible'; also, 'Romish'.

1634 The great Babilons which thou hast built: RAINBOW, *Labour*, 41 (1635). [N. E. D.] **1850** *We* weren't in a hurry to get to town. Neither one of us was particularly eager about rushing into that smoking Babylon: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 175 (1879). **1852** grumbled out something about Babylon and the scarlet lady: — *Esmond*, I. 62 (3rd Ed.)

1663 A *Babylonish* dialect, | Which learned Pedants much affect: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 8.

bacallao, *sb.*: Sp.: cod-fish, ling; *esp.* salted, in which state it is largely used in Lent.

1555 As he trauelled by the coastes of this greate lande (which he named *Baccallaos*)... Sebastian *Cabot* him selfe, named those landes *Baccallaos*, bycause that in the seas therabout he founde so great multitudes of certeyne bigge fysshes much lyke vnto tunies (which the inhabitantes caule *Baccallaos*) that they sumtymes stayed his shippes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 161 (1885). **1600** there is great abundance of that kinde of fish which the Sauages call *baccalaos*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 6. **1612** It chanced by hap to be on Friday, and therefore there was no other meat in the Inne, then a few pieces of a fish called in Castile *Abadexo*, in Andaluzia *Bacallao*, and in some places *Curadillo*...and is but poore-Iohn: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 14.

baccah, *sb.*: Ir.: a cripple, a lame or deformed beggar.

1818 The baccah was occupied in preparing such a table equipage...as the house afforded: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 184 (1819).

baccar(is), bacchar(is), *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. βάκχαρις: a plant, the root of which yielded a fragrant oil, perhaps Celtic Valerian.

1584 Of berrie bearing baccar bowze a wreath or garland knit: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xviii. p. 268. **1603** As for the flower of Privet, Saffron and Baccaris, that is to say, Our Ladies gloves, or Nard Rusticke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 684.

***baccara(t),** *sb.*: Fr. *baccara*: a mode of gambling with cards, in which one player, as banker, plays against the rest.

1865 playing baccarat: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 86. **1884** Baccarat was the game throughout the night, and at it thousands were nightly won and lost: SIR J. HAWKINS, in *Law Reports*, 13 *Q. B. D.*, 512.

bacchanal (˙ – –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *bacchānālis*, adj. to *Bacchus*, Gk. Βάκχος, god of wine.

I. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to Bacchus or his worship, inspired by Bacchus; (of songs, &c.) dithyrambic (see **dithyramb**); *hence*, wild, extravagant; riotous; ecstatic, phrensied.

1550 Unto whom was yearely celebrated the feast bacchanal: NICOLLS, *Thucyd.*, p. 50. [R.] **1593** His wanton disciples...in their fantasticall Letters, and Bacchanall Sonnets, extoll him monstrously: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, Wks., II. 271 (Grosart). **1603** the Bacchanall songs, called Dithyrambs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. — but also for that he taught those who were surprised and ravished with Bacchanal furie: *ib.*, p. 683. **1625** for then after euening Prayer they eate any food (except Wine) with Bacchanall cheere and tumults: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1504.

I. *adj.*: 2. given over to drunken excitement, habitually drunken, tipsy, riotous, caused by drunken excitement.

1587 Your solemne and bacchanal feasts, that you obserue yearely: CROWLEY, *Deliberate Answer*, fol. 26. [C. E. D.] **1711** A bacchinal nymph: SHAFTESB., *Charac.*, III. 364 (1737). [N. E. D.] **1762** Exulting with bacchanal rage: FALCONER, *To Dk. York*, 144. [*ib.*]

I. *adj.*: 3. intoxicating, characterised by the presence or the consumption of intoxicating drink.

II. *sb.*: 1. a priest or priestess or votary of Bacchus, one inspired by Bacchus, a **bacchant** or **bacchante** (*qq. v.*).

1590 The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals, | Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, v. 48. **1704** the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs, bacchanals, and shepherds: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854). **1820** throwing about their arms and heads like infuriated Bacchanals: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 48.

II. *sb.*: 2. a drunken man, a tipsy reveller.

1821 shed the blood of Scio's vine! | Hark! rising to the ignoble call— | How answers each bold Bacchanal! BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxxvi. (9).

II. *sb.*: 3. *pl.* a festival in honor of Bacchus, an artistic representation of this festival, a drunken revel, an orgy; see **Bacchanalia.**

II. *sb.*: 4. a dance or song in honor of Bacchus, a drinking-song.

1606 Shall we dance now the Egyptian Bacchanals, | And celebrate our drink? SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7, 110. **1780** Then Genius danc'd a bacchanal: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 22 (1808).

Bacchānālia, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: pl. of *Bacchānal*, fr. *bacchānālis*, adj. = '**bacchanal**' (*q. v.*).

1. the triennial feast or orgies of Bacchus celebrated at night in Rome with much riot and license (also pl. of the same). Anglicised as *Bacchanals*, *-alles*, *-ales*, wrongly and rarely as sing. *Bacchanal.*

1591 But in *Athens* their *Bacchanalia* is solempnized in Nouember: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D 2 *v°*. **1603** Whiles the feast of *Bacchus* called *Bacchanalia* was celebrated at *Rome* there was one *Aruntius* who never in all his life had drunke wine but water onely: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 912. — The procession and solemnitie of the Bacchanales which was exhibited in our countrey: *ib.*, p. 214. — the Bacchanalles and such stinking ordures of idolaters: *ib.*, p. 258. **1611** The Romans had their severall feasts, wherof some were called *Bacchanalia* or *Dionysia*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. o 7 *v°* (1776). **1665** at the Mountain *Mæros* he celebrated the *Bacchanalia*, and for fifteen dayes glutted the Army with those mystic fopperies: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 251 (1677). **1696** more resembling a pagan bacchanalia than an assembly of Christians: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 357 (1872). bef. **1744** Carthusian fasts, and fulsome bacchanals: POPE. [J.]

2. an artistic representation of the feast of Bacchus.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., *s.v.*

3. drinking-songs. *Rare. Scarcely correct.*

1651 In taverns, chanting their dithrambicks and bestial bacchanalias: EVELYN, *Char. Eng.*, Wks., 158 (1805). [N. E. D.]

bacchanalian, -ianism, derivatives fr. **bacchanal** (*q.v.*).

1565 shamelesse drunken bacchanalian women: STOW, *Chron.* [R.] **1626** *Bacchanalean frowes*, Women-Bacchus-Priests: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1826** an old fellow...was tottering home under the same Bacchanalian auspices as ourselves: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlix. p. 143 (1859). **1886** It has a capital subject...not adequately carried out by the representation of a sort of bacchanalian procession of dancers: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 720/2. **1832** The never-sufficiently-to-be-extolled bacchanalianism of Billy Pitt and Harry Dundas: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXXII. p. 395.

bacchant (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Eng. (*masc.* and *fem.*) fr. Fr. *bacchante*, fem., or else (at first pl. only) fr. Lat. fem. pl. *bacchantēs.*

1. *sb.*: a priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus, a phrensied person, a drunken reveller.

1774 Bacchants reeling to the tipsy song: *Westm. Mag.*, II. 428. [N. E. D.]

2. *attrib.*

1800 Many a rose-lipped bacchant maid | Is culling clusters in their shade: MOORE, *Anacreon*, iv. 15. [N. E. D.] **1821** turning his facetious head, | Over his shoulder, with a Bacchant air: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. xliii.

bacchante, *sb. fem.*: It. *baccante*, with *h* inserted after Fr. *bacchante* or Lat. pl. *bacchantēs* and perhaps also after **bacchanal**, &c. Sometimes pronounced as if Fr.: a priestess of Bacchus, a female votary of Bacchus, a phrensied female, a drunken female. Also *attrib.*

1579 as those that are taken and possest with the furie of the Bacchantes [Lat.]: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 997 (1612). **1797** She capered with the intoxication of a Bacchante: HOLCROFT, Tr. *Stolberg's Trav.*, III. lxxvii. 170 (2nd Ed.). [N. E. D.] **1819** One night, after drudging to amuse a set of brutes I met with such ill-treatment from the Bacchantes their companions, as to make me expect, with my poor lyre, the end of Orpheus: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 137 (1820). **1821** the male | Was Juan, who,—an awkward thing at his age, | Pair'd off with a Bacchante blooming visage: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. xcii. **1864** She was a Bacchante in cold blood: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 184.

bacchar(is): Lat. See **baccar(is).**

bacchic (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bacchique*, or Lat. *bacchicus*, fr. Gk. βακχικός; adj. to **Bacchus** (*q. v.*). The form *bacchical* occurs 1663 (N. E. D.).

1. adj. to the deity Bacchus or his cult.

1669 The Bacchic Music was famous throughout Asia: GALE, *Crt. Gentiles*, I. ii. 3, 30. [N. E. D.] **1736** The bacchick orgia were celebrated on the tops of hills: STUKELEY, *Palæogr. Sacra*, 39. [T.]

2. phrensied as if inspired by Bacchus, ecstatic, drunken, revelling, characterised by revelry.

1699 Women Priests...filled with a Bacchick Fury: BURNET, 39 *Art.*, xxiii. 255 (1700). [N. E. D.]

3. pertaining to wine, consisting of wine.

1886 Xeres...to which, as golden centre of Bacchic commerce, all the vineyards of that great valley of Andalusia...send down their sunbrowned juice: RUSKIN, *Præterita*, II. ix. 322.

4. (as *sb.* with 'song' suppressed) a drinking-song. *Rare. Obs.*

1676 Let us have the new Bachique. *O. Bell.* That's a hard word! What does it mean, Sir? *Med.* A Catch, or drinking Song: ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, iv. 1, p. 57 (1684). [N. E. D.]

bacchism (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. der. of *Bacchus*, as if fr. a vb. *bacchise* (not recorded): devotion to Bacchus, indulgence in intoxicating drink. *Rare.*

1665 no matter of moment past currant save what relished of Bacchism: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 303 (1677).

Bacchīus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Βάκχειος, = 'bacchic': a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables preceded or followed by a short syllable, as *reform-league*, *archdeacon*; see **anti-bacchius.**

1586 3. Bacchius, of one short, and two long, as ⌣– – remembrers: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1589** For your foote *bacchius* of a short and two long ye haue these and the like words *trissillables* [*tāmēntĭng*] [*rēquēstĭng*]: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 134 (1869). **1603** some there be, who make *Olympus* the authour also of the measure *Bacchius*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. **1830** The legitimate measure of a Bacchius in the middle of verses: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xxiii. p. 64.

Bacchus: Lat. fr. Gk. Βάκχος: god of wine; also called *Dionysus*, Διόνῡσος, and in Italy, *Līber.*

1. *Gk.* and *It. Mythol.* the god of wine.

abt. **1374** þei ne coupe nat medle þe 3ift of bacus to þe clere hony: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 50 (1868). **1588** The frolic youngsters Bacchus' liquor mads: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 292/1 (1861). **1593** Sans Ceres wheat and Bacchus' vine: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 381/2 (1861). **1619** the fair Continent of *France*... one of *Bacchus* prime Wine-Cellars: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xiv. p. 25 (1645). **1644** the statues of Augustus Cæsar, a Bacchus, and the so renowned Colonna Rostrata of Duillius: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850).

2. wine, intoxicating drink.

1603 but not when *Bacchus* steams | And glutton vapours ouer-flowe the braine: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 236 (1608). — fuming boawls of *Bacchus*: *ib.*, p. 81. **1616** sundry sortes of wine | From forren nationes, whose more fruitfull vine | Yields plenty of god Bacchus: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 2193, p. 70 (1871). **1640** vaster cups of Bacchus: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. i. 8, p. 75 (1647).

3. *attrib.*

1591 Your Dythirambion songes and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 *v°*. **1603** Spews out a purple stream, the ground doth stain, | With *Bacchus* colour, where the cask hath layn: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 450 (1608).

Bacharach, *sb.*: a kind of Rhine-wine, formerly in high repute, named from a town on the Rhine.

1634 a hard green Wine...which the cunning *Hollender* somtime used to fetch...passeth for good *Bachrag*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 351 (1678). **1639** Give a fine relish to my backrag: *City Match*, i. 3. **1679** And made them stoutly overcome, | With Bacrach, Hocamore and Mum: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 189. **1797** It is remarkable for excellent wine, from thence called *Bacherac*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1820** Bacharac, of the first vintage: SCOTT, *Abbot*, xv. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 17 c. *Bac(h)rack*, *Baccharach*, *Bachrag*, *Bachrach*, *Backrac(k)*, *Backrag*, 18 c. *Bacherach.*

bacheese: Turk. and Pers. See **baksheesh.**

bachoven, backomen, -oven. See **bakoven.**

***bacillus**, *pl.* **bacilli**, *sb.*: Late Lat., dim. of Lat. *baculus*, = 'stick': name given to a genus of *Schizomycetae*, minute vegetable organisms of a very low grade, in the shape of rods, which used to be regarded as animalcula, some species of which are the germs of consumption and other diseases; distinct in several particulars from the **bacterium** genus of *Schizomycetae.*

*1877 such definite organisms as hay-*bacillus*: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.] **1884** the experiments on the tubercular bacillus and the consumptive epidemic in the German army: *Daily News*, June 10, p. 5/7. **1888** their announcement of the discovery of a bacillus which they regarded as the cause of malaria: *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 262.

backschish, backsheesh, backshish, bacsish: Turk. and Pers. See **baksheesh**.

***bactērium**, *pl.* **bactēria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βακτήριον*, dim. of *βάκτρον*, = 'a stick': a genus of *Schizomycetae*, minute rod-shaped vegetable organisms found in liquids containing organic matter in a state of decomposition. See **bacillus**.

1847–9 In Bacterium, the contraction is weaker: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, IV. 6/1. [N. E. D.] *1877 the particles described in *The Times* as rising in clouds from shaken hay are the seeds of Bacteria: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.] **1882** An 'attenuated' or modified bacteria: *Manchester Guard.*, Sept. 22, p. 5. **1887** Dr. Katz gives two valuable articles on the bacteriological examination of the Sydney water and on a bacterium obtained from wheat-ensilage: *Academy*, Apr. 9, p. 261/1.

***badaud**, *sb.*: Fr.: simpleton, idler, gaper.

1823 old Louis of Valois, as simple and plain as any of his Parisian *badauds*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. x. p. 152 (1886). **1828** Steam-boats were set upon the Seine to convey the *badauds* on their journey: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 261. **1856** Never did a Parisian badaud rattle the R with greater birr: STRONG, *Glasgow & Clubs*, 207. **1862** The town *badauds*, who had read the placard at the "Ram": THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 322 (1887). **1883** *XIX Century*, Feb., p. 343.

***badinage**, *sb.*: Fr.: light, pleasant raillery, playfulness of talk.

1747 For gay and amusing letters, for *enjouëment* and *badinage*, there are none that equal Comte Bussy's and Madame Sevigne's: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 91, p. 199 (1774). **1768** the Italian tongue, whose character and graces are of a higher style, and never adapt themselves easily to the elegant *badinage* and *légereté* of conversation that sit so well on the French: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 481 (1814). **1825** the tone of mingled *badinage* and feeling: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 165. **1828** French is the language of mirth and merriment, no dialect under the sun equals it in *badinage*: *Harrovian*, p. 133. **1837** the interchange of some lively *badinage* with any passing stranger: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlix. p. 533. **1856** But his *badinage*, by being pursued too far, has led him out of his subject: BP. R. HURD, in Addison's *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 284 (1856). **1878** She longed to believe this commonplace *badinage*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxix. p. 243. **1886** Haggard...has chosen this method of conveying a species of mild chaff or gentle badinage directed against travellers' tales in general: *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 17/1.

badiner, *vb.*: Fr.: to rally pleasantly, to talk playfully. See **badinage**.

1697 I don't know how...to pass my time; would Loveless were here to badiner a little: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, IV. 2. [N. E. D.]

badmash, budmash, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Pers. *bad*, = 'evil', and Arab. *ma'āsh*, = 'means of livelihood': a rascal, a good-for-nothing.

1864 Those *budmashes* who were carrying our palkies have run away into the tope: TREVELYAN, *Dawk Bungalow* (1888). **1866** Only the 'Badmashes' are flogged: SIR T. SEATON, *Cadet to Col.*, II. 66. [N. E. D.] **1882** Ha! you *budmash*. You lazy dog of a Hindoo: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 123.

bael, bel, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bēl*, Mahr. *bail*, fr. Skt. *vilva*: name of the tree 'Bengal Quince', 'Wood-apple', *Aegle Marmelos* and its fruit.

1871 The fruit of the bael tree is a specific in cases of obstinate diarrhoea and dysentery: MATEER, *Travancore*, p. 98. **1879** On this plain you will see a large bél-tree, and on it one big bél-fruit: STOKES, *Ind. Fairy Tales*, 140. [Yule.]

baello, *pl.* **baelli**, *sb.*: ? Port.: a small coin.

1617 a pound of Raisons...two baelli: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 154. — one baello: *ib.*, p. 155.

bafta(h), *sb.*: Hind. fr. Pers. *bāfta*, = 'woven': a kind of calico, made esp. at Baroch. Some varieties were formerly fine, but now the name is applied to coarse fabrics. *Baftas* are now made in England for export, as well as in India, and Anglicised as *bafts*.

1598 Cotton Linnen of divers sorts, which are called Cannequins, Boffetas, Iorins, Chautares and Cotonias: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 60 (1885). **1622** 10 pec. whit baftas, at 20 Rs. *corge*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I p. 56 (1883). **1625** sixe fine Baftas: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 526. — Taffataes, Gumbuck, coloured Baffataes, Drugges: *ib.*, p. 483. — Here are made rich Baffatas, in finenesse surpassing *Holland* Cloth: *ib.*, p. 436. [illegible] **1662** Bafatas, Nequannas, Madapolins, Cannequins: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). **1684** The *Basta's* or Calicuts painted red, blue, and black, are carried white to Agra...All the Calicuts or *Basta's*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 127. **1727** The *Barvach* Baftas are famous throughout all India, the country producing the best Cotton in the World: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 144. [Yule.] **1886** In mixed fabrics Bhagalpur sends specimens of a cloth called *bafta*, which is made of *tasar* silk in the warp, and cotton in the weft: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 42.

Variants, 16 c. *boffeta*, 17 c. *baffata*, *basta* (misprint), 18 c. *baffa* (misprint), 19 c. *bufta*, *baft*.

bafthowa: Hind. See **abrawan**.

bagasse, bagass (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bagasse*, 'refuse' of olives, grapes, &c. after pressing: cane-trash, refuse products in sugar manufacture, used as fuel in parts of America.

1854 URE, *Dict.* **1885** The bagass or crushed [sugar] cane is used for fuel: J. Y. JOHNSON, *Madeira*, p. 98.

***bagatelle** (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. (partly naturalised) fr. Fr. *bagatelle*, fr. It. *bagatella*, from which the Eng. form *bagatello* comes direct.

1. a trifle, anything of little or no value or importance.

1633 your trifles and bagatels are ill bestowed on me: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xxi. p. 317 (1678). **1641** I rummag'd my stores, and searched my cells | Where nought appear'd, God wot, but Bagatells: *ib.*, sig. a 4 *vº*. **1642** Some small bagatels, as *English Gloves* or *Knifs* or *Ribands*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, ii. p. 21 (1869). **1659** It doth not become the children of God...so to please themselves with toyes and bagatelloes as to neglect their meat: GAUDEN, *Tears Ch.*, p. 102. [Davies] bef. **1733** He makes a meer Bagatel of it [the Rye House Plot]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 100, p. 378 (1740). **1778** having crossed over into a fourth page, I will fill up the remainder with two bagatelles; one was a story related in the House of Commons: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 32 (1858). **1849** two millions of piastres can scarcely be called a bagatelle: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

2. a fugitive piece, a composition in a light style.

1767 his *Bagatelles* are much better than other people's: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 14 (1777). **1790** shall dignity give to my lay, | Although but a mere bagatelle: COWPER, *To Mrs. Throckmorton*.

3. a modification of the game of billiards, played on a comparatively small, narrow board, at one end of which the striker stands, there being nine numbered holes at the other end which has a semicircular boundary. The game dates from 1819 at latest [N. E. D.].

1837 such amusements as the Peacock afforded, which were limited to a bagatelle-board in the first floor, and a sequestered skittle-ground in the back yard: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xiv. p. 134.

bagatine (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bagattino*: an Italian farthing.

1605 I will not bate a *bagatine*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 471 (1616). **1617** two betsi or three quatrines, make a soldo or marketta, and foure bagatines make a quatrine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 291. **1625** I soberly answered, I had no more than he saw, which was eightie Bagantines: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1838.

***bagne**, *sb.*: Fr.: **bagnio** 2, 3 (*q. v.*).

1742 He told me he was at a *Bagne*. I will find out his bagnio: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 177 (1837). **1863** They may be in the...bagnes of Rochefort: KINGLAKE, *Crimea*, I. xiv. 314. [N. E. D.]

***bagnio, bagno, ban(n)io, bannia**, *sb.*: It. *bagno*, fr. Lat. *balneum*, = 'bath'.

1. a bath, bathing establishment, *esp.* hot baths, stews. *Obs.* as applied to English establishments.

1612 to the *Bannio*, or hot bath: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 47. **1615** To euery one of these principall *Mosques* belong publicke *Bagnios*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). — their customary lotions and daily frequenting of the *Bannias*: *ib.*, p. 64. **1625** Dining-roomes, Withdrawing-roomes, Bagnoes, and all other kinds of building: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1581. **1634** Hummums *or* Banneas: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 134. **1724–7** The Green-house...is furnished with Stoves, and an artificial place for Heat, from an Apartment which has a Bagnio, and other Conveniences, which render it both useful and pleasant: DE FOE, *Tour Gt. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1753). **1793** The city [Aleppo] abounds in neat... mosques, public bagnios, which are very refreshing: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 470 (1796). **1820** In this bagnio the Emperor Constans is said to have been murdered by a private soldier: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 60.

2. a brothel; bathing establishments having been formerly used for immoral purposes.

1624 a brothel or a common bagnio: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, ii. 2. [N. E. D.] **1764** a certain bagnio near Covent garden: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXXV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 200 (1817).

3. an Oriental place of detention for slaves, a prison.

1599 I came to the *Banio*, and sawe our Marchants and all the rest of our company in chaines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 187. **1645** I might have bin made, either food for Haddocks or turn'd to Cinders, or have bin by this time a slave in the Bannier at *Algier* or tugging at an Oar: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXV. p. 49. **1741** The chief Sea-officers are lodg'd here; and but few Christians are seen, unless it be the Slaves who are in the *Bagno*, that is, in one of the saddest Prisons in the world: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 187. **1748** Billy Chatter, being unable to speak or stand, was sent to a bagnio: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 319 (1817). **1819** the vast enclosure near the Arsenal, which serves as a prison to the Christian captives, and the Turk and Rayah criminals: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 108 (1820).

1830 It was the great *Bagno*, or house of reception for Christian slaves: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 68 (2nd Ed.). **1883** But still the "camorra" exists here as in all other bagnios: *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 7/3.

bague, *sb.*: Fr.: ring, brooch, trinket.

1475 Medea toke alle the most richest Jewels and bagues portatif: CAXTON, *Jason*, 106. [N. E. D.]

baguette (= ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *baguette*, 'a small wand': *Archit.* See quotation.

1738 *Baguette*, in architecture, a little round moulding less than an astragal ...According to M. le Clerc, when the baguette is enriched with ornaments, it changes its name, and is called *chaplet*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1830** R. STUART, *Archit.*, s. v.

bahar, bar(re), bhar, *sb.*: Commercial Eng. fr. Arab. *bahār*, ultimately fr. Skt. *bhāra-s*, ='a load': a measure of heavy weight used in the East, *esp.* in India and farther East, varying from about 2 cwt. to 625 lbs.

1555 they had one Bahar of cloues, whiche amounteth to foure Cantari and syxe pounde weight: And one Cantar is a hundreth pounde weight: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 259 (1885). **1588** a Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 21 *vº*. **1598** The Pepper commonly costeth in India 28. Pagodes the Bhar, (everie Bhar is three Quintales and a halfe Portingall waight): Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). **1599** yet both is called a barre, which barre, as well great as litle, is 20 frasoli, and euery frasoll is 10 manas, and euery mana 23 chiansi, and euery chianso 10 meticals and a halfe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. **1625** the Bahar, which is three hundred Rottalas, making betwixt three hundred thirty two pound, and three hundred forty foure pound *English*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 347. — three Peeculls is a small Bahar, and foure Peeculls and an halfe a great Bahar: *ib.*, p. 390.

bahaudur, bahadur, bahawder, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *Bahādur*, lit.='hero', 'champion', a Mongol term which in various forms spread over Asia and Russia, supposed to be ultimately Skt.: a title of ceremony and honor in India, the official title of the first and second classes of the Order of British India; *hence*, a grandee, big-wig. See **Sahib**.

1776 Maha Rajah Nundocomar, Bahader, late of the same place inhabitant: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 1/1. **1787** A certain suit...between Bahader Beg Khan, nephew and adopted son of Shabbar Beg Khan, &c.: *Gent. Mag.*, 1181/1. **1801** Could any one have stopped Sahib Bahaudoor at this gate but one month ago: J. SKINNER, *Milit. Mem.*, I. 236 (1851). [Yule] **1854** that young Bahawder of a Clive Newcome: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 206 (1879). **1878** There is nothing of the great bahawder about him: *Athenæum*, No. 2670, p. 851. [Yule]

bahi, *sb.*: Romany: fortune, destiny.

1841 I told her...it was her bahi to die Queen of France and Spain: BORROW, *Zincali*, I. 317.

bahisti: Hind. See **bheesty**.

bahut, *sb.*: Fr.: a trunk, chest: also for Fr. *bahutte* (cf. It. **bautta**), ='a masquerading dress', 'a **domino**' (*q. v.*).

1784 Put on our bahuts and went...to...the Florentine Theatre: MISS BERRY, *Jrnl. & Corr.*, I. 76. [N. E. D.] **1840** a chest of drawers, secrétaire, cabinet, or *bahut*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 180 (1885).

baiadère: Fr. See **bayadère**.

baidar(e), *sb.* See quotations. The Aleutian Islands lie between Asia and America, and between the Sea of Kamtschatka and the North Pacific.

1772–84 during the summer, they sail in one day to the land in baidares, a kind of vessel, formed of whale-bone, and covered with the skins of seals: CAPT. COOK, *Voyages*, Vol. VI. p. 2143 (1790). **1830** The *baidars*, or canoes of the Aleutians, are generally 12 feet long and 20 inches deep, the same breadth in the middle, and pointed at each end. The smaller are suited only for 1 man, the larger for 2 or 3: O. VON KOTZEBUE, *New Voyage*, II. 39. **1883** Here...will be various fishing vessels, from...the Aleutian baidar to the Peruvian balsilla and the Fuegian dug-out: *Standard*, Apr. 6, p. 5/2.

baignoire, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'bathing-tub': (theatr.) stage-box.

1864 He had his baignoires at the little theatres: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 185.

bailli, *sb.*: Fr.: bailiff, inferior judge.

1822 the title and functions of Bailli of the Empire: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 447.

bailliage, *sb.*: Fr.: a French or Swiss bailiwick, a district under the jurisdiction of a **bailli** (*q. v.*). Formerly Anglicised and applied to English as well as to foreign bailiwicks.

1651 Commissioners have been issued out, and sent to the various *Boulliages* [*-ou-* clerical error for *-ai-*] and Senechaussees of the Election of Deputies for the General Estates: *Let. fr. France*, in *Proceedings in Parl.*, No. 82, p. 1252. **1845** nor is any mention made of the celebrated *cahiers* of the Orleans *bailliages*, attributed to Sièyes: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 40 (1857).

bailo, *sb.*: It.: 'bailiff', 'administrator', title of the Venetian resident at the Ottoman Porte.

1549 the Venetians had geuen theyr *Bailo* or ambassadour commission: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 112 *rº*. **1562** by means of their Baiolo, or marchantes which dwelled in Constantinople and Pera: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 46 *vº*. **1625** So that the *Sultanas*, and all great Personages eate none but *Parmezan*, of which the *Bailo* of *Venice* doth alwayes furnish them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1600. **1775** three Turkish gallies waiting to convey the Venetian bailow or resident: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 17.

bain(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bain*, fr. Lat. *balneum*, ='bath'.

1. liquid in a vessel or bath, prepared for bathing.

1475 His lady...had made redy a right fayr baygne: CAXTON, *Jason*, 105 b. [N. E. D.] **1543** it is good before dynner to go into a bayne, in whyche there is a greate quantitie of oyle: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XCV *rº*/1. — bathe the patient in a bayne made of gootes mylke: *ib.*, fol. CIX *vº*/2. — a bayne of thynges aperitiue or openynge aydeth them: *ib.*, fol. XXV *rº*/2. **1562** a very good hote bath or baine: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 24 *rº*.

2. a vessel for holding liquid for bathing, a bath.

1491 He axed of hym yf he had ony bayne wherin he myghte wasshe hym: CAXTON, *Vitas Patr.*, II. 273 a/1 (W. de W.). [N. E. D.]

3. (the act of) bathing, a bath.

1483 Chargyng hym to kepe them tyl he...retourned fro his bayne: CAXTON, *Esope*, 2 b. [N. E. D.]

4. a bath-room, bathing establishment, *esp.* for hot baths.

1540 he brought into somme partes of the baynes colde water from the moste pure and delectable sprynges: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 38 *vº*. **1549** stew hym in the baines: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 11 *vº*. **1589** the baines in Italy: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 305 (1869). **1600** This [street], howsoever it be called New, was well known to be most auncient, and is different from that, which *Caracalla* repaired under his baines: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. II. ch. xiv.), p. 1361. **1609** *Marcus* the Emperour built his Baine, a sumptuous and stately piece of worke: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. xv. ch. vi. p. 41.

5. a brothel, see **bagnio** 2.

1540 common baynes and bordell houses: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 4 *rº*.

6. a hot spring, a medicinal spring, a **spa** (*q. v.*).

1538 The Colour of the Water of the Baynes is as it were a depe Blew Se Water: LELAND, *Itin.*, II. 66. [N. E. D.]

7. *Chem.* a vessel placed in another vessel so that it is surrounded by water or some other medium, and so the contents of the inner vessel are heated gradually and evenly; see **bain-marie**.

1477 Baines maie helpe and cause also destruction: NORTON, *Ord. Alch.*, v. in Ashm., 62 (1652). [N. E. D.]

8. in combination.

1603 the Baine-keepers poore asse...carying billots and faggots...to kindle fire and to heat the stouphes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 212.

***bain-marie,** *sb.*: Fr. fr. Late Lat. **balneum Mariae** (*q.v.*). See quotations.

1822 'Bain-Marie' is a flat vessel containing boiling water; you put all your stewpans into the water, and keep that water always very hot, but it must not boil: KITCHENER, *Cook's Oracle*, 398. [N. E. D.] **1845** *Bain Marie.*—A warm-water bath; to be purchased at the ironmonger's: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

***Bairam, Beiram:** Turk. *bairām*, ='feast': name of two great Mohammedan feasts, one on the new moon of the month *Shawwāl*, held immediately after the fast of **Ramadan** (*q. v.*), lasting three days, called *Lesser Bairam*; the other held seventy days after on the 10th of *Dhul Hijja*, called the *Greater Bairam*, lasting four days. Also used *attrib.*

1599 The 14. of September was the Turkes *Beyram*, that is, one of their chiefest feastes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 196. **1615** the feast of the Great *Byram* did begin; which doth continue three daies together: obserued by them as Easter is with vs: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 56 (1632). **1625** the *Biram*, which is their *Carneual*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ix. p. 1603. **1634** Two more Feasts they haue, the *Byram* and *Nowrows*: the former as our Easter, is celebrated by the *Abdals*, *Hodgees*, *Deruisses*, and Friers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. **1654** The Turks...in their *Ramirams* and *Beirams*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). **1662** the great *Bairam*, or the Festival which they call *Kurban*, that is, *Sacrifice*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 171 (1669). **1665** So soon as the nine and twentieth day is past...they begin the Byram (as we do *Easter*) and continue their merriment till the third day be ended: the two dayes after the Byram are commonly called *Chutsi-bahram* (or *Byram*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 325 (1677). **1684** the *Turks Beiram*, or *Easter*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 39. **1704** spend the time of *Curbaen Byram*, *viz.* three Days: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 97. — These three Days of *Byram* they spend Festivally: *ib.*, p. 99. **1742** The great feast, or Bairam, of the Turks, approaching, at which it is customary for all ambassadors to send presents to the vizier: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 436 (1826). **1768** I also see the magnificent festival of the little Bairam: *Gent. Mag.*, 154/1. **1612** their *Byram* time: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 80.

bairam(i), beram, byram, *sb.*: Pers. *bairam*: name of a kind of cotton stuff, in earlier times a very fine quality.

1622 10 pec. blew byrams of 15 Rs. *corg.*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). **1662** black *Chelas*, blew *Assamanis*, *Berams*, and *Tircandias*:

J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. i. p. 21 (1669). **1727** Some Surat *Baftaes* dyed blue, and some *Berams* dyed red, which are both coarse Cotton Cloth: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 125. [Yule] **1813** Byrams of sorts [among Surat piece-goods]: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, I. 124. [*ib.*]

baisemain, *sb.*: Fr.: 'a kiss of the hands' (in token of vassalage); *hence* (with the vb. *do*, ='make'), respects, compliments.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1707** Do my bassemains to the gentleman, and tell him I will do myself the honour to wait on him immediately: FARQUHAR, *Beaux Strat.*, iii. 2. [Davies] **1748** pray do the doctor's baisemoins to the lady: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 314 (1817).

***baize**, **baies**, **bay(e)s**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *baies*, fem. pl. of adj. *bai*, ='chestnut-colored': a coarse woollen stuff, said to have been introduced in 1561. The sing. form *bay* and perhaps the pl. *bays* may be fr. Du. *baai*, see quot. dated 1660. The spellings ending in *-e* are owing to the early pl. having been mistaken for the sing., and we even find the double pl. *bayses*.

1578 blewe and blacke bayse: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 17 (1882). **1598** Spanish blankets, Baies of al colours: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 440. **1605** all new-made drapery, made wholly of wool, as frizadoes, bays, ...northern cottons: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.* (1882). **1622** three yards of scarlet bayse: *ib.*, p. 17. **1630** Our cottons, penistones, frizadoes, baze: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 r°/1. **1634** Spanish cloths, baizes, kerseys, perpetuanoes, stockings: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 17 (1882). **1641** woollen-cloth, Sayes, Sarges, Perpetuanas, Bayes, and sundry other sorts: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M^cCulloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). **1660** None shall weave in Colchester any bay...but...shall carry it to the Dutch Bay Hall: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 17 (1882). **1759** Bays, of which this Village has a peculiar Sort, called Bockings: B. MARTIN, *Nat. Hist. Eng.*, II. *Essex*, 23.

bajarigar, badgerigar: corrupted fr. native Australian. See **budgerigar.**

bajocco, *pl.* **bajocchi**, *sb.*: It.: a small copper coin, worth about a half-penny.

1547–8 in bras they baue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). **1582** he had never helpt the House of *Austria* with one *Bajocco*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 666 (1685). **1592** Bread at one *Baiocho* the pound: *ib.*, p. 657. **1617** A souldier came out of the Tower of *Torracina*, and demaunded of euery man fiue baocci, which we paid, though it were onely due from them, who had portmanteaues with locks: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 105. **1645** *quatrini*, *baiocs*, *julios*, and *scudi*, each exceeding the other in the proportion of ten: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). **1650** a Baiocco for a measure of Oyle: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 11. **1765** there is a copper coin at Rome, called bajocco, and mezzo bajocco. Ten bajocchi make a scudo, which is an imaginary piece; two scudi make a zequin; and a French louis-d'or is worth about two zequins: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks., Vol. V. p. 487 (1817). **1854** We get very good cigars for a bajocco and a half: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879).

bājra, **bājrī**, *sb.*: Hind.: name of several kinds of millet grown as grain crops in India, the small kinds being called *bājrī*.

1813 bahjeree: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, Vol. II. p. 406. [Yule] **1886** In the southern part of the Central Provinces, Berar to Bombay, Deccan and the northern part of Madras, the *juar* and *bajra* are the staple foods: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

***bakal**, **bakhal**, *sb.*: Arab. *baqqāl*: store-keeper, general dealer.

1800 a buccal of this place told me he would let me have 500 bags to-morrow: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, I. 196 (1837). [Yule] **1884** the *bakhals*, or grocers: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. vi. p. 62 (New York). **1884** there are at least a dozen Greek bakals' shops, where you may buy and drink on the premises almost any poison you like: J. COLBORNE, *With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan*, p. 82. — The Greek *bakal* flourishes from the Danube to the equator...There are five or six *bakals* in Khartoum: *ib.*, p. 83.

Variants, *buccal*, *buckaul*, fr. Hind. *baqqāl*, fr. Arab.

bakoven, *sb.* See quotations.

1625 Limons, Bannanas, Backomen, Potatoes, Indianias, Millia, Mais, Rice, Manigette, Hens, Egges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 940. — The Bachouens (by vs so called) are very like the Bannanas: *ib.*, p. 957. **1705** So much hath already been written concerning the Pisang-tree, which is divided into *Bakovens* and *Bananies* or *Bananas*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 291. — its Fruit, especially the Bakovens, are very good: *ib.* — Citrons, Limons, Oranges, Bakovens or Paquovens, Bananas: *ib.*, Let. xx. p. 393.

***baksheesh**, **bakhshish**, *sb.*: Pers., Turk., and Arab. *bakhshīsh*, ='present', 'gift'; also **buckshish** (and other forms in *bu-*), generally fr. Hind. *bakhshish*, fr. Pers. *bakhshīsh*: a gratuity, largesse, **pourboire** (*q. v.*). The slang 'tip' is the nearest equivalent.

1612 who was (as they say) a whore of charity, and would prostitute her selfe to any man *Bacheese* [1625 PURCHAS, *Bacsheese*], (as they say in the *Arabick* tongue) that is *gratis* freely: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. abt. **1760** Buxie money: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 51. [Yule] **1775** we dismissed his messenger with a bacsish or present: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 16. **1810** each mile will cost full one rupee, besides various little disbursements by way of buxees, or presents, to every set of bearers: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 235. [Yule] **1820** they always insist upon receiving a bucksheesh, or present: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 194. **1823** These Christmas-boxes are said to be an ancient custom here, and I could almost fancy that our name of *box* for this particular kind of present...is a corruption of buckshish, a gift or gratuity, in Turkish, Persian, and Hindoostanee: BP. HEBER, *Journ.*, I. 45. [Yule] **1839** and consequently receive the parting *backshish* of the stranger with a grim satisfaction wondrously amusing: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 141. **1844** I was to give the men, too, a "*bakshesh*", that is a present of money, which is usually made upon the conclusion of any sort of treaty: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 206 (1845). **1849** I shall lose the piastres, and your father the backsheesh which I meant to have given him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 279 (1881). **1853** The relieved bearers opened the shutters, thrust in their torch, and their black heads, and most unceremoniously demanded buxees: W. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, I. 239. [Yule] **1854** one beggar who was bawling out for bucksheesh: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 353 (1879). **1882** The young fellow was courageous, and ignorant of the immediate danger, and, above all, he was on the look out for bucksheesh: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 223. **1884** His friends naturally inquired of him what progress he had made in Arabic, and in reply he told them he had only acquired two words, *bakhshish* for a present, and *Yullah!* for go-ahead: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. v. p. 98.

Variants, 17 c. *bacsheeshe*, 18, 19 cc. *bac(k)shish*, *bakshish*, *bacshish*, *backsishe*: fr. Hind. 18 c. *buxi(e)*, 18, 19 cc. *buxee*, 19 c. *buckshish*, *bucksheesh*.

bal paré, *phr.*: Fr.: dress ball.

1809 There are balls *paré* and balls *masqué* [masqued]: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112. **1818** We who through Fashion's glass the stars survey | Know when Olympus gives a *bal paré*: *Tim Bobbin*, p. 7.

***Balaam**, name of the prophet who was bribed to curse the Israelites, but was compelled to bless, and whose ass spoke to him in reproach of his ingratitude to so faithful a servant and of his blind perversity; see *Numb.*, xxii—xxiv.

1. one who professes a false religion, one who seeks to make gain of religion; also a *Balaamite*: one who benefits a cause when intending to damage it: one who resembles Balaam in some salient point of the account of him in *Numbers*.

1563 Such as he [Bp. Hooper] was, these Balaamites [Roman Catholic divines] accounted for no bishop: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. xi. Vol. VI. p. 652 (1853). — my Balaamite kinsman came in with the bishop as a witness against me: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 656. **1569** Thus bleate the Popish Balamites: E. HAKE, *Newes Powles Churchy.*, sig. F vj. **1648** God...hath so dispos'd the mouth of these Balaams, that comming to Curse, they have stumbled into a kind of Blessing: MILTON, *Observ. Art. Peace*, Wks., 571 (1851). [N. E. D.] **1692** Your very speech bewrays you to be a right Balaam: WASHINGTON, Tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.*, x. **1784** He hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 186 (1808).

2. *Journalistic* (apparently in allusion to the occasion when the ass proved wiser than his master), matter of inferior merit, reserved for use when nothing better is available. Perhaps the use originated with the *Balaam-box* of 'Blackwood's Magazine', celebrated by Prof. Wilson in *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, and may have been suggested by *Spectator*, No. 560, June 28, 1714.

1826 How much Balaam (speaking technically) I have edged out of your valuable paper: SCOTT, *Mal. Malagr.*, iii. 3. [N. E. D.] **1827** Several dozen letters on the same subject now in our *Balaam-box*: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXI. p. 340. **1829** Escape from the *Balaam-box* is as impossible as from the grave: *ib.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 716. [N. & Q.]

balāchong, **blachong**, *sb.*: Malay *balāchān*: a favorite condiment of Malays and Indo-Chinese, consisting of prawns, shrimps or small fish fermented and mashed with salt and spices.

1688 Balachaun: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, II. 28. [Yule] **1727** *Bankasay* is famous for making Ballichang, a Sauce made of dried Shrimps, Cod-pepper, Salt, and a Seaweed or Grass, all well mixed and beaten up to the Consistency of thick Mustard: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 194. [*ib.*] **1784** Blachang...is esteemed a great delicacy among the Malays, and is by them exported to the west of India: W. MARSDEN, *Hist. Sumatra*, 57 (2nd Ed.). [*ib.*] **1883** blachang—a Malay preparation much relished by European lovers of decomposed cheese: I. BIRD, *Gold. Chersonese*, 96. [*ib.*]

baladière, *sb.*: ?Fr.: ballad-singer; singing-girl, **almah** (*q. v.*). Anglicised 17 c. as *balladier*. But see **bayadère.**

1830 public singers and dancers...only to be equalled by the *baladières* of the East: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 222 (2nd Ed.).

baladin(e), **balladin(e)**, *sb.*: Fr. *baladin*, fem. *-ine*: a public dancer; a ballad-maker or -singer; also *baladine*, a female public dancer.

1599 comœdians or balladines: *Basilikon Doron*, 127 (1603). [N. E. D.] **1604** a Rimer or Balladine: HIERON, *Wks.*, I. 551, Ddd iij. [*ib.*] **1605** Trickes of Tumblers, Funambulues, Baladynes: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, II. xx § 1. [*ib.*] **1676** Their best Balladins, who are Now practising a famous Ballat: ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, ii. 1, 19 (1684). [*ib.*] **1863** The first breathing woman's cheek, First dancer's, gipsy's or street baladine's: BROWNING, *In Balcony*, II. [*ib.*]

balafo(e), bulafo, *sb.* See quotations.

1797 *Bulafo* [pr. *Bufalo*]: *Encyc. Brit.* **1849** The Egyptians played upon their African *balafoes* and tambourines: F. SHOBERL, Tr. *Hugo's Hunchback*, p. 60. **1864** balafoes of the negroes of Senegambia...on the balafo, which is a species of harmonicon, we meet with our diatonic scale: ENGEL, *Music Ancient Nations*, p. 16. **1876** *S. Kens. Mus. Catalog.*, No. 751.

balagan, *sb.*: Tartar: a booth of branches placed slanting and covered with birch bark.

1772–84 The ostrog of Karachin is pleasantly situated on the side of the river, and composed of three log-houses, nineteen balagans, or summer habitations, and three jourts, which are houses under ground: CAPT. COOK, *Voyages*, Vol. VI. p. 2085 (1790). **1803** the Kamschadale would have blushed to have turned us from his Balagan or his Jourt: J. BRISTED, *Ped. Tour*, I. 110. **1863** We were able to have a *balagan* (a sort of tent) erected for this night, so we slept more comfortably. Moreover by hanging a sheet up at the open side of the *balagan* I was able to undress: MRS. ATKINSON, *Tartar Steppes*, p. 55.

bala-khanah, *sb.*: Pers. *bālā-khānah*, = 'upper room'. See quotations.

1840 "Where did you say he lodged?"—"In such a *balakhaneh*," replied the Nâzir: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 31. **1884** obliged to take up my quarters on the flat roof of the *bala hané*, or traveller's room: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. ix. p. 92 (New York).

balalaika, *sb.*: Russ. See quotations.

1788 In his youth he had never heard any [music] but that of...balalaikas and Bagecs: STŒHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gt.*, p. 319. **1864** the Russian *balalaika*, an instrument said to be of high antiquity, and to have been originally derived from the East: ENGEL, *Music Ancient Nations*, p. 55. **1885** the peasants used to dance the Barana (like the Tarantella), accompanied by the Balaika: *Literary World*, p. 439.

balandra: Sp. See **bilander.**

***balcony** (⏑ – –, formerly – ⏑⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *balcone*, ='a projecting floor or slab attached to the wall of a building, surrounded by a railing or balustrade, generally on a level with the lower part of an upper window or windows'.

1. It. *balcone* (explained above).

1618 It was properly a balcone and so the building it self did jetty out: HOLYDAY, *Juvenal*, p. 223. **1623** my Lord *Denbigh*...taking a pipe of Tobacco in a *Balcone* which hung over the Kings garden: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xx. p. 82 (1645). **1650** the Viceroy came out into the Belcone: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 16. **1665** fled fastening a Rope to the Belcony and so slid down into the street: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 5 *v°*. **1665** the buildings...are low built, and most with small Courts and Balconies, tarrassed or flat at top: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 112 (1677). **1671** it may be 'twas the corner of the Balcony I set my Ladder against: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, IV. p. 47. **1673** This Lady *Laura* I have seen from your Balcone: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 520 (1701). **1715** two or three balconies: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 405 (1856). **1743–7** Their Majesties ...went first to a balcony prepared for them in Cheapside to see the procession: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 104/2 (1751). **1817** I pressed my forehead more closely against the bars of the balcony: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. i. p. 1 (1832). **1838** An old Palace of the Cappelletti with its uncouth balcony and irregular windows is still standing: S. ROGERS, *Italy*, Notes, p. 233.

2. (theatrical): *formerly*, a stage-box; *now*, an open upper portion of a theatre or any public hall.

1718 Fairly in public he plays out his Game, Betimes bespeaks Balconies: *Rem. Rochester*, 106. [N. E. D.] **1742** I shone forth in the balconies at the playhouses: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 241 (1806).

Variants, 17 c. *balcone*, *belcone*, *bel(l)con(e)y*.

***balda(c)chino, baldaquino,** *sb.*: It. fr. *Baldacco*, ='Bagdad'. See **baldachin, baudekin.**

1. rich brocade; *orig.* a fabric of silk and gold thread, manufactured in Bagdad.

2. a canopy of state, **baldachin** 2; a movable canopy of rich brocade or silk borne in procession over the host.

1644 crimson damask, embroidered with gold, having a state or *balduquino* [*-u-* a cler. error] of crimson velvet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1872). — four wreathed columns...sustaining a *baldacchina* of the same metal: *ib.*, p. 127. **1645** At the upper end, is an elevated throne, and a baldacchino, or canopy of state, for his Holiness, over it: *ib.*, p. 145. **1677** Three of these Chambers were more richly furnisht than the rest...but no *Baldacchino*, no cloth of State was there, the King being absent: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185. **1784** a *baldachino* or dais, over her boxes in each theatre: SIR HOR. MANN, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 518 *note* (1858). **1886** Later on was added a superb baldachino or canopy of hammered iron: *Cornhill Mag.*, Dec., p. 650.

***baldachin, baldaquin,** -kin(e), *sb.*: Fr. *baldaquin*; see **baldacchino, baudekin:** fabric of Bagdad.

1. a. rich embroidered fabric, *orig.* of silk and gold thread.

1598 Jackets...buckeram, skarlet, or Baldakines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 54. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. a kind of canopy (*orig.* of rich woven fabric, later of wood, stone, or metal) over an altar, throne, shrine, or doorway; a canopy of state.

1848 The baldaquin of St. Peter's: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, ch. xlviii.

balductum, balducketome, *sb.*: Late Lat. *balductum, balducta*, ='posset'.

1. balderdash, trash, a trashy composition.

1593 The stalest dudgen or absurdest balductum that they or their mates can invent: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, 139. [N. E. D.] **1595** And because euery *Balductum* makes diuine poetrie to be but base rime, I leaue thee (sacred eloquenc.) to be defended by the Muses ornaments: W. C., *Polimanteia*, Pref., sig. ( ) 3 *v°*.

2. *attrib.* trashy, silly.

1580 as to helpe forwarde our new famous enterprise for the Exchange of Barbarous and Balductum Rymes with Artificial Verses: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 264 (1815). **? 1582** Their rude rythming and balducketome ballads: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Ded., p. 10 (1880).

balin, *sb.*: Graeco-Lat. (in Pliny, *N. H.*, 25, 5), acc. of *balis*=Gk. βάλλις: a herb, which, according to Xanthus the historian, had the power to restore the dead to life, and other miraculous properties.

1546 slain by the vertue of an herbe called Balin: LANGLEY, Tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, I. xvii. 30 a. [N. E. D.] **1609** Hauing the herbe Balin in his wounds infusd, Restores his life: HEYWOOD, *Bryt. Troy*, IV. xi. [*ib.*]

balis, *sb.*: perhaps Sp. and Port. *balisa*, Sp. *balija*, ='bundle', 'valise'.

1599 euery sixe payeth one *Balis* in regard of tribute: and a *Balis* is fiue papers or pieces of silke, which are worth one floren and an halfe of our coine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 60.

*balista: Lat. See **ballista.**

ball, bal, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bal.*

1. a dance. *Obs.*

1663 all of them together...danced a Ball to the tune of two Harps and a Viol: H. COGAN, Tr. *Pinto's Voy.*, ch. lxxix. p. 321.

2. an assembly for dancing (in Johnson's time given "by some particular person", but 'subscription' or public). Also in combination, *ball-dress*, *ball-night*, *ball-room*, &c.

1611 your proudest Tuscan Carniuals, and yee French Bals their brother: L. WHITAKER, in Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. b 2 *v°*. **1714** upon a ball-night: *Spectator*, No. 596, Vol. VI. p. 254 (1826). **1808** Too many religious people fancy that the infectious air of the world is confined to the ball-room or the playhouse: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. p. 421 (1809). **1837** not Assembly, Sir. Ball for the benefit of a charity, Sir: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. ii. p. 12. — ascended the staircase leading to the ball room: *ib.*, p. 14.

ballast (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *ballast*: connected with Eng. *last*, ='load'; the etym. of *bal-* not yet settled.

1. heavy material placed at the bottom of a ship's hold, or at the bottom of a boat, to sink it low enough, and give it stability; also, *metaph.* that which causes to sink, that which gives stability.

1530 Balast of a shyppe, *lestage*: PALSGR. **1535–6** If...Sir Thomas Sperte...do take any balast for shippes nere to the said Ryver of Thamys: *Stat. 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 18, § 2 (Record Ed.). **? 1582** an hudge and weightye balas surchargeth a vessel: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, *&c.*, p. 144 (1880). **1595** Low on the ballast did he couch his sick: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 64 (1871). **1612** Solid and sober natures, have more of the ballast, then of the saile: BACON, *Ess., Vain-glory*, 464 (1871). [N. E. D.] **1642** to serve as a *buoy* to the one [the Dutch], and a ballast to the other [the French]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 68 (1869). **1733** 120 men to dig and raise Ballast from the Shelves and Sand Banks of the said River, and to carry and convey such Ballast to Ships and Vessels: *Stat. 6 Geo. II.*, c. 29, Preamble. **1775** we took in more ballast: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 55. **1787** She had been 52 days at sea, and put into that harbour for a supply of water and ballast: *Gent. Mag.*, 1115/2. **1814** To prevent such ballast or any part thereof from falling into the sea: *Stat. 54 Geo. III.*, c. 159, § 15.

2. a load, burden, freight. *Obs.*

1620 Go to Niniveh...behold the Ballace And burthen of her bulk, is nought but sin: QUARLES, *Jonah*, Poems, 54 (1717). [N. E. D.]

3. gravel, stones, burnt clay, &c. used to make the bed of a railroad on which the *sleepers* lie; also similar material used for the foundation of a road.

1847 CRAIG.

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. *balast*, 16 c. *balest*, *balist*, *balas*, 16, 17 cc. *ballesse*, *ballace*, 17 c. *balas(s)e*, *ballais(e)*, *ballass(e)*, *ballace*.

[The forms without *-t* may be fr. Flem. *ballas*, or from the 16, 17 cc. vb. ending in *-se*, *-ce* got by taking *ballast* for a participle, as if *ballassed*.]

balle en bouche, *phr.*: Fr.: 'ball in mouth'; it appears that a musketeer ready for action held a ball in his mouth. See N. E. D., *Ball*, I. 5; "**1692** *Diary siege Limerick* 28

March out with their arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth...Colours flying".

1591 If the enemie cause sodaine Arme, let his *Bale en Bouche*, and his match in the Cocke shew his readie good will either to receiue repulse or giue charge: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 11. — the valiant repulse of a sodaine inuading enimie by *Bawll en bouche*: *ib.*, p. 76.

ballerina, *pl.* **ballerine,** *sb.*: It., fem. of *ballerino*, ='dancer'.

1815 We have had a devil of a row among our ballerinas: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 189 (1832). **1852** His unwieldy gait...seemed doubly absurd beside the flippant lightness of the "Ballarina": C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 177 (1878). **1882** a grand ballet of children...revealing considerable aptitude on the part of the midget *ballerines* [the *-s* is wrong unless there be a Fr. word *ballerine*]: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 2.

***ballet,** *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *balletto*, a theatrical term distinct from the Fr. *ballade*, though in Eng. in 17 c. forms of Eng. *ballad* were used to render Fr. *ballet*, or It. *balletto*; the word *ballet* has been also incorrectly used for 'dance-song', It. *ballata*, whence Fr. *ballade*: a dramatic dance, an interlude of dancing and pantomime (*orig.* part of an Italian opera).

1773 One of the ballets of the opera at Palermo, is a representation of Vauxhall Gardens: *Gent. Mag.*, XLIII. 479. [N. E. D.] **1826** were the Baiadere of Goethe made the subject of a ballet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 426 (1881). **1830** he had composed a *ballet*, which he followed up by a *pas seul*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 47 (2nd Ed.). **1878** a Grimaldian pantomime, by Paul Martinetti's ballet troupe: *Lloyd's Wkly. News*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

ballet d'action, *phr.*: Fr.: a ballet in which acting is combined with dancing; 'a ballet of action'.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 664/2. **1849** the new ballet d' action: S. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 29. **1887** a *ballet d'action*, founded on Shakspere's "Tempest": *Academy*, Apr. 9, p. 264/3.

***ballet divertissement,** *phr.*: Fr.: a ballet entertainment.

1883 A *ballet-divertissement* was simply a scene without a plot: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 22, p. 2.

balliadera, balliadere, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Port. *bailadeira*, ='dancing-girl'. See **bayadère.**

1598 The heathenish whore called Balliadera, who is a dancer: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, 74. [Yule] **1794** The name of Balliadere, we never heard applied to the dancing girls; or saw but in Raynal, and 'War in Asia, by an Officer of Colonel Baillie's Detachment:' it is a corrupt Portuguese word: E. MOOR, *Narrat. Little's Detach.*, 356. [*ib.*]

balliards: Eng. fr. Fr. See **billiards.**

***ballista, balista,** *pl.* -tae, *sb.*: Lat.: an ancient military engine which discharged stones and other missiles by the release of a very strong spring, previously drawn tight by machinery; also, in Late Lat. an *arbalest*, or cross-bow; also, some surgical apparatus.

1525 than put into the wounde this instrument balista y^t^ is here fygured / wherw^t^ ye shall enlarge it: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D iij *r°*/1. **1646** Here first I saw huge balistae, or cross-bows: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 250 (1872). **1703** Amongst the Artillery was an old Roman Balista: MAUNDRELL, *Journ. Jerus.*, 226 (1721). **1769** My fist is a *Balista*, | My arm a *Catapulta*: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 323. **1833** *balistæ* (*springals*) slings to throw small stones or arrows against the besiegers: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 279. **1885** The ballistas used in some battle or siege are still scattered about the plain: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 675/3.

ballium, balium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: the outer wall of a feudal castle, any wall outside the keep; the base court of a feudal castle, the space between two walls of fortification.

1806 the second *ballium* was protected by smaller towers: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 92. **1818** The ballium, the barbican, the parapets, the embrazures and crenelles, described by O'Leary: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 229 (1819). **1833** Ballium, is the space between the outer and middle ditches: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 282. **1855** The lofty walls of the old ballium still stood, with their machicolated turrets: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. vii.

balloen, balloon. See **baloon.**

***ballon d'essai,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'balloon of trial', a balloon sent up to test the direction of the wind; hence, *metaph.* (see quotations).

1883 The contents would make it [the letter] appear a sort of *ballon d'essai*, designed to throw light on the prospects of an Orleanist Restoration in France: *Standard*, Jan. 24, p. 5. **1884** they have been deliberate *ballons d'essai*, thrown up more or less in collusion with the persons concerned to see how much the public would stand: *Sat. Rev.*, June 28, p. 844/1. **1887** The report was suffered to ooze out as a sort of *ballon d'essai* to test public feeling on the matter: *Manchester Exam.*, Apr. 16, p. 5/5.

***balloon, ballon(e),** *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ballone*, 'great ball' (*balla*), Mod. It. *pallone.*

1. a large ball, something like a modern foot-ball, which was struck to and fro by the arm defended by a wooden *bracer*.

1598 *Ballone*, a great ball, a ballone to play at with braces, a footeball: FLORIO. **1603** one ship, that skips from stars to ground, | From waue to waue (like *Balloons* wyndie bound): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Schism, p. 107 (1608). **1611** *Pallône*, a ballon, or foote-ball. Also any great bullet, ball, or round packe: FLORIO. **1801** STRUTT, *Sports & Pastimes.*

2. the game played with the balloon ball.

1591 ryding of horses, playing at ballone: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1847). playingeat tennys in, the forenoone, and...ballon in the afternoone: *ib.*, p. 30. **1593** Balown, Tennis: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 133 (1669). **1605** we had a match at baloone too, with my Lord Whachum, for foure Crownes: MARSTON, *Eastward Hoe*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 11. **1607** While others have been at the balloon, I have been at my books: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2. **1611** For ballone-balls...to all that play, | Who must in time quite volley them away: DAVIES, *Scourge of Folly*. **1621** foiles, foot-ball, balown, quintans, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. I. p. 406 (1827). **1629** Where's...your set at tennis | Your balloon ball...? FORD, *Dram. Wks.*, p. 6/2 (1851). **1826** a party of young men here near the ramparts playing at the ballone, and all the slope above them was covered with spectators: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 180.

3. See quotation.

1626 *Ballon*, The round globe or top of a pillar: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

4. a balloon-shaped glass vessel, used in chemistry.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v.

5. a receptacle made of light, air-tight material, which is of a spherical or pear-like shape when inflated, either by heated air (the bottom being open), or by a light gas (the bottom being closed). In 1783 the brothers Mongolfier first ascended by a balloon filled with rarified air and in the same year a balloon, without a car, ascended in England, and the gas balloon was invented.

1783 *Balloons* occupy senators, philosophers, ladies, everybody: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 438 (1858). **1826** Mr Graham, another aërial navigator, let off another balloon: W. HONE, *Every-Day Book*, Vol. I. col. 442.

6. anything light and inflated, *e.g.* a bubble.

1784 Champagne wine, bottled porter, &c. are full of air bubbles or balloons: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, July 10, Wks., Vol. III. p. 388 (1851).

balloonomania, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., coined by Walpole: mania for balloons.

1785 The Balloonomania is, I think, a little chilled, not extinguished, by Rozier's catastrophe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 576 (1858).

ballot (ˊ ˋ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ballotta*: a little ball (*balla*) used for secret voting.

1. a little ball used for secret voting; *hence*, any counter, ticket, or paper so used.

1549 he that in the election hath most ballottes (so that they passe the halfe noumbre) is admitted officer....ii. or .iii. boxes, into whiche [if] he will, he maie let fall his ballot: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 79 *r°*. — in geuying his voice he hath but one ballot as all others haue: *ib.*, fol. 77 *v°*. **1673** he puts his ballot into the red box: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 176.

2. secret voting, a decision or election determined by secret voting.

1549 a triall of theyr sentences by *Ballot*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 *r°*. **1673** they are put to the ballot: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 171.

3. lot, selection by lot; so-called from the method of drawing little balls from a box.

bef. **1680** put it to the Chance and try, | I' th' Ballot of a Box and Dye: S. BUTLER, *Rem.*, I. 81 (1759). [N. E. D.]

4. in combination, *e.g.* ballot-box, ballot-paper.

bef. **1680** Some held no way so orthodox | To try it, as the Ballot-Box: S. BUTLER, *Rem.*, I. 23 (1759). [N. E. D.]

ballot (ˊ ˋ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ballotare*, ='to choose by *ballotta*', see **ballot**, *sb.*

1. to choose or decide by secret vote, to give a secret vote.

1549 this priuilege, to haue his onely opinion ballotted, no man hath but he [the Duke]: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 *r°*. bef. **1603** they all rose from their seates...and would neuer take their bals to ballot against him: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1121 (1612). **1645** To this there joins a spacious hall for solemn days to ballot in: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1872). **1673** and so without more ado those thirty whose lot it is to have the golden balls go into the Council and ballot: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 158. — who is balloted among the nine: *ib.*, p. 163.

2. to choose by lot, to try to obtain by casting or drawing lots.

'ballotino, It.; ballotine, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.* See quotation.

1673 the junior Counsellor...takes a little boy...and brings him along with him into the Council; who is to draw the ballots out of the urn for the Gentlemen when they come up to the *Capello*, they not being permitted to draw them out themselves, to avoid fraud. This boy is called the *Ballotino*, and is he that in processions goes before the *Duke*...The *Ballotine* being brought in before the *Signoria*: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 180.

balneo, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat. spelling of **bagnio** (*q. v.*).

1659 the Balneos and Theatres of free Cities: Gauden, *Tears Ch.*, p. 351. [Davies] **1702** The Balneo of the Slaves belonging to the Grand Signior: W. J., Tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant*, x. 36. [*ib.*]

balneum, *abl.* **balneo** (after prep. 'in'), *sb.*: Lat., 'bath': *Alch.*: short for **balneum Mariae** (*q. v.*).

1471 Then in *Balneo* of *Mary* togeather let them be Circulat: G. Ripley, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 116 (1652). **1580** boyle them in *Balneo* vntill the herbes become drye: J. Hester, Tr. *Phioravanti's Chirurg.*, p. 54. **1603** for gold-smiths melt and worke their gold with the flame of light straw and chaffe: physicians doe gently warme (as it were) in *Balneo* those drougues: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 697. **1626** *Balneo*, A Bath: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1641** When you put water into a seething Balneum wherein there are glasses, let it be hot: John French, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 13 (1651).

balneum Mariae, *phr.*: Late Lat., ='(Saint) Mary's bath'. See **bain Marie.**

[**1471** (See **balneum**)]. **1525** ye shall sethe them in balneum marie .iij. houres longe without takynge of the lydde of the pot: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. T iiij *v°*/1. **1527** to dystille in balneo Marie: L. Andrew, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. sig. a ii *r°*/2. — a fornayse or styllatorye named Balneum Marie: *ib.*, ch. vi. sig. o vi *v°*/2. **1530** seth this all togyther in Balneum marie: *Antidotharius*, sig. D iii *r°*. **1543** Laste of all, put the glasse in balneo marie with sande, settynge on a heed wyth a receyuer well stopped: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxx *v°*/2. **1558** a bath called *Balneum Marie*: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 3 *v°*. **1584** a stillatorie of glasse, set ouer a pot of boyling water which they call *Balneum Mariae*: T. Coghan, *Haven of Health*, p. 81. **1608** the distilled water (in *Balneo Maria*) of the hearb and root: Th. Hill, *Art of Gard.*, p. 111. [**1610** in S. Maries *bath*: B. Jonson, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 625 (1616).] **1658** set it to boil in Balneo Mariæ a quarter of a day: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. VIII. ch. ix. p. 226. **1704** These you distill *in balneo Mariae*: Swift, *Wks.*, p. 73/1 (1869).

balookbashi, baloukbashee: Turk. See **balukbashi.**

baloon, balloen, ballong, balloon, *sb.*: in E. Indies: a large rowing canoe; a Siamese State barge.

1663 With a Galley, five Foists, two Catures, 20 Balons and 300 men: H. Cogan, Tr. *Pinto's Voy.*, ch. xi. p. 35. **1673** The President commanded his own Baloon (a Barge of State, of Two and Twenty Oars) to attend me: Fryer, *E. India*, 70 (1698). [Yule] **1755** The Burmas has now Eighty Ballongs, none of which as [*sic*] great Guns: Capt. R. Jackson, *Let.*, in Dalrymple's *Or. Repert.*, I. 195 (1808). [*ib.*] **1797** Balloon, or Balloen...The balloons are said to be made of a single piece of timber, of uncommon length; they are raised high, and much decorated with carving at head and stern: some are gilt over, and carry 120 or even 150 rowers on each side: *Encyc. Brit.*

balsa, balza, *sb.*: Sp.: boat, raft.

1593—1622 balsas, (which is a certaine raffe made of mastes or trees fastened together): R. Hawkins, *Voyage South Sea*, § xliii. p. 236 (1878). **1600** a *balsa* or *canoa*...foure or fiue great *balsas*, which were laden with plantans: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 812. — it was so well peopled with Indians, which had so many *Canoas* made of wood, as we might discerne, and not raftes or Balsas, for so they call those floats which are made all flat with canes: *ib.*, p. 416. **1625** there came a *Balsy* or *Canoa*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 75.

balsamine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *balsamine*: (*a*) balsam apple, *Momordica balsamina*; also, (*b*) balsam plant, Gk. βαλσαμίνη, *Impatiens balsamina.*

a. **1578** By the name of Balsamine, you must now vnderstand two sorts of apples...The one is called the Male Balsem, or Balme apple: H. Lyte, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, p. 441.

b. **1664** sow on the *Hot-bed* such Plants as are late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our Climate, as *Balsamine*, and Balsamum mas: Evelyn, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729).

***balsamum,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βάλσαμον*, ='balsam-tree', 'resin of balsam-tree': balsam, balm, healing or preservative principle. The Lat. form survived long after it had given rise to Eng. *balsam.*

1579 *Balsamum* [will] onely [growe] in *Syria*: J. Lyly, *Euphues*, p. 113 (1868). **1589** Balsamum, Amomum, with Myrrhe and Frankencense: T. Nashe, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). **1590** An ointment which a cunning alchymist | Distilled from the purest balsamum: Marlowe, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 2 (1592), p. 64/1 (1858). **1598** for your greene wound, your *Balsamum*: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1616). **1615** *Balsamum.* A plant then onely thought particular vnto *Iury*, which grew most plentifully in this valley: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 197 (1632). bef. **1631** In every thing there naturally grows | A *Balsamum* to keep it fresh and new: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 155 (1669). **1633** But like a Lampe of Balsamum, desir'd | Rather t' adorne, then last, she soone expir'd. *ib.*, p. 254.

balsilla, *sb.*: Sp., dim. of **balsa** (*q. v.*): small float, small raft.

1883 Here...will be the various fishing vessels, from...the Aleutian baidar to the Peruvian balsilla: *Standard*, Apr. 6, p. 5/2.

balūkbashi, *sb.*: Turk. *bölük-bāshī*, *lit.* 'troop-captain': colonel.

1820 Having procured two men from the baloukbashee's guard, we stationed them at the door: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 307. **1830** the boulouc bashas and oldaks: E. Blaquiere, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 308 (2nd Ed.).

***balustrade** (⏑ = ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *balustrade*: a range of balusters or short pillars, supporting a cornice, coping, or rail, and forming a parapet on a building, or a fence to a terrace, balcony, or staircase.

1644 On the top of all, runs a balustrade which edges it quite round: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). — with a terrace at each side having rustic uncut balustrades: *ib.*, p. 96. **1806** the balls...encrease the heaviness of the *balustrade*: J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 128. **1830** Broad-based flights of marble stairs | Ran up with golden balustrade: Tennyson, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 47 (1875).

balzarine, balzerine, *sb.*: ? Fr.: a light fabric of wool and cotton.

1860 Of all the hideous, nasty, worstedy things that I ever saw, commend me to a striped *balzerine*: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 446/2. **1864** Webster.

***bambino,** *pl.* **bambini,** *sb.*: It.: infant, picture or image of an infant, *esp.* a representation of the infant Jesus. Anglicised by Thackeray, as *bambin.* Also, *metaph.* a bantling.

1761 when a state-orator has hit the precise age to a minute—hid his Bambino in his mantle so cunningly that no mortal could smell it: Sterne, *Tryst. Shand.*, III. xiv. Wks., p. 121 (1839). **1854** grim portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic raggery; mothers and swarming bambins: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 403 (1879). **1867** There was a twitch of strange pity and misery that shot through me at the thought of man's lot on earth, and the comparison of our dumb Eternities and Immensities with this poor joss-house and bambino: Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1884). **1883** One of the little ones is a baby, a bambino swaddled round with wrappings which had probably helped to choke the infant life out of it: Froude, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 355.

bambocciade, *sb.*: fr. Fr. *bambochade*, or It. *bambocciata*, or Sp. *bambochade*, or the Fr. form Italianised: a **bamboche** (*q. v.*).

bamboche, bambochada, *sb.*: Sp.: picture with a scene of grotesque revelry; a grotesque figure.

bef. **1733** the Bamboches were, with redoubled Noise committed to the Flames: R. North, *Examen*, III. vii. 89, p. 574 (1740).

***bamboo** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., ultimately fr. some Malay dialect, perhaps at first through Du. *bamboes*, then through Sp. and Port. *bambu*: name of a genus of giant grasses, *Bambusae*, commonly called canes; also a stick or pole furnished by one of these plants. Also (*a*) *attrib.* e.g. *bamboo-cane, bamboo-work, bamboo-hut.*

1598 a thicke réede, as big as a mans legge, which is called Bambus: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 195 (1885). — the leaves of those reedes or Bambus growe wide one from another: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 58. **1599** the houses are made of Canes which they call Bambos: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 258. **1622** 5 bambows black paynting and 5 small pec. wax: R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 68 (1883). **1665** a few poor Mosques...no better than Straw and Bambo's [Bamboas, Ed. 1665] without, but matted neatly within: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1677). **1676** 'twas well you flung away my Cane...in sadness I'd ha' made Bamboo fly about your Jackets else: Shadwell, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 14. **1684** A sort of Cane, call'd *Bamboue*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 29. **1705** These Branches call'd here and elsewhere *Bamboes*, are used for covering of Houses, for Hedges and on several occasions: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 288. **1742** The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers, are all made of bamboo: Anson, *Voy.*, III. v. 341. **1803** A forest, consisting of *Saul* trees, *Seetsal*, and *Bamboos*: J. T. Blunt, *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 61. **1878** little baskets swung from a long bamboo: J. Pavn, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

a. **1727** The City [Ava] tho' great and populous, is only built of Bambou Canes: A. Hamilton, *East Indies*, II. 47. [Yule] **1817** artificial sceneries of bamboo-work were erected: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 19 (1860). **1855** it might almost be said that among the Indo-Chinese nations the staff of life is *a* Bamboo: Yule, *Mission to Ava*, p. 153.

Variants, 17 c. (through Fr.) *pambou, bambouc.* The earliest European form of the word was the Port. *mambu.*

***ban,** *sb.*: Pers. *bān.* ='lord', 'master': a title brought by the Avars to Hungary whence it spread to Croatia and other Slavonic countries: a governor or warden of a military district, *esp.* of Croatia, the district being called a **ban(n)at(e).** From this *ban* a rare adj. *banal* is formed.

1614 The *Hungarian Bans*...are Presidents or Gouernors of some Kingdomes belonging to that Kingdom, as Dalmatia, Croatia, Seruia and others: Selden, *Titles Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 381. **1797** Bann: *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** The Bannat of Temeswar was the theatre chosen for this farce—or rather, tragedy: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 307 (1820). **1883** The *Posor*, of Agram...the most advanced organ of the Jugoslav, or Southern Slav, movement, had an article on the unfortunate late Ban (of Croatia, Graf Pejacevic): *Times*, Oct. 2, p. 4/2.

banal, *fem.* **banale**, *adj.*: Fr.: commonplace, common, unmeaning, trivial. Needlessly Anglicised in 19 c., perhaps as if a revival of the older *bannal*, in *bannal-mill* (see CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.), *bannal-oven*, = 'pertaining to feudal service'; cf. the Law term *droit de banalite*, 1825, *Stat.* 6 *Geo. IV.*, c. 59, § 5. Used as a vb. peculiarly.

1862 a *banale* conversation with her: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 257 (1887). **1883** This modern instance is simple and *banal* enough: *Spectator*, June 16, p. 775. **1883** Upon his answer would probably depend her opinion of him as being either intelligent or *banal*: M. CRAWFORD, *Dr. Claudius*, ch. iv. p. 51. **1885** Oh, they simply *banal* those questions: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 218.

banalité, *sb.*: Fr.: a commonplace, a trivial or unmeaning speech or sentiment; triviality, commonplace character. Needlessly Anglicised by R. Browning, 1871, *Balaustion*, 723, p. 92.

1870 they had favoured me with a few *banalités*, and passed on: L. OLIPHANT, *Piccadilly*, IV. p. 156. **1884** the depth of national banalité revealed by the fact that the agricultural labourer should have no higher idea of rational amusement than that of listening to...commonplaces on the most hackneyed political topic: *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 3, p. 1/1.

***banana** (= ‿ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. *banana* (the fruit), *banano* (the tree), formerly said to be from the native name in African Guinea, but Prof. Robertson Smith, with great probability, connects it with Arab. *banān*, = 'fingers', or 'toes', *banāna*, = 'a single finger', or 'toe'.

1. the fruit growing in clusters of berries like fingers, with a hard rind, containing a sweet and nourishing pulp.

1598 Other fruits there are termed Banana which we think to be the *Muses* of Egypt and Soria: Tr. *Pigafetta's Congo*, in *Harl. Col.*, II. 533. [Yule] **1625** They call this fruit *Bannanas*, and haue reasonable plentie: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 416. — *Bonnanas*: *ib.*, Bk. ii. p. 75. — Bananas: *ib.*, p. 104. — Bonanos: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1570. **1634** Bananas or Plantanes (the supposed fruit that *Eue* was tempted with...): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 183. **1655** Sugar Canes, Oranges, Lemmons, Bonanoes,...divers other Roots and Fruits: I. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 19. **1673** Bonanoes, which are a sort of *Plantain*: FRYER, *E. India*, 40. [Yule]

2. the tree (*Musa sapientum*) which produces the above fruit, cultivated in hot climates, very like a plantain.

1686 The Bonano tree is exactly like the Plantain for shape and bigness: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, I. 316 (1729). [Yule] **1705** These Beasts prove very prejudicial to the Fruit-Trees, especially Orange-Trees, *Banano's*, and another sort of Figs: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiv. p. 242. **1769** The Banana tree differs but little from the Plantin: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 32. **1819** richly varied with palm, banana, plantain, and guava trees: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 15. **1845** In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403.

Variants, 17 c. *bannana*, *bon(n)ana*, *ban(n)ano*, 18 c. *banano*.

***banco**, *sb.*: It. *banca* or *banco*, = '**bank**' (*q. v.*): a bank; also bank money of account opposed to *currency*.

abt. **1590** Great sums of money lying in the banco: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 166/2 (Dyce). **1601** Such In-comes, besides their *Bancoes* and stockes richlie going both here and beyond sea: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 85. **1759** [See **agio** 1].

banco: Late Lat. See in **banco.**

band, bande, bende, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a number of associated individuals marked off in some way from all others.

1. a company associated together and distinguished from others, (*a*) by common service, (*b*) by common interests, common opinions, common characteristics, &c.; (more loosely, of armed men) a host.

a. **1475** Upon them that they founde not of their bende: CAXTON, *Jason*, 78. [N. E. D.] **1489** a gode band of men: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 313, p. 358 (1874). **1522** the said Cardinall de Medicis bande: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 309 (1846). **1532** the grete Turke passed by the town of Grades unto the ryght without his power, one bend after another: R. COPLAND, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in Dibdin's *Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 116 (1816). — having three bendes in good order: *ib.*, p. 119. **1546** The Kentisshe menne...ranne upon theire enemies with suche a bande as thei coulde gather: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 136 (Camd. Soc., 1846). — receavinge a new bende owte of Germanie: *ib.*, p. 176. [illegible] **1554** many [illegible] W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. E iii *vº*. **1562** to supplie the fyghte with freshe regimentes and bandes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 33 *vº*. **1579** the holy band [of Thebans]: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 295 (1612). — a band of young gentlemen...that attended alwaies vpon his person: *ib.*, p. 469. **1589** Are these same Bands, those selfe-same Bands, that neuer fought in vain? W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 70. **1590** [illegible] fairy band: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, iii. 2, 110. **1591** Your troops of horse-men with his bands of foot: — *1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 165. **1598** The Sergeant of a Band, his election and office: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 18. **1611** the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel: *Bible*, 2 Kings, vi. 23.

b. **1540** hym, whom ye accused and al his bende: T. ELYOT, *Pasquill*, sig. B v *vº*. **1554** diuers bends of the Phylosophers: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. B viii *rº*.

2. *spec.* a company of musicians.

1660—3 George Hudson and Davies Mell to giue orders for the band of Music[ns]: *Warrant Bk.*, iv. 316. [N. E. D.]

3. a division of an assemblage, an assemblage.

1611 I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands: *Bible*, Gen., xxxii. 10. **1845** vast numbers of butterflies, in bands or flocks of countless myriads: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii.

[A distinct word in history and usage from the ultimately identical *bend*, *band*, = 'that which binds'. It is uncertain whether It. *benda*, *banda*, = 'scarf' (cf. Late Lat. *bandus*, = 'scarf', 'band'), or Late Lat. *bandum*, = 'banner', gave rise to It. *banda*, = 'band of men', whence Eng. *bend*, *band*, through Fr. *bende*, *bande*. The forms *bend-* were ultimately from a Teutonic fem. **bandyā*; but in the fourth quot. perhaps Arab. *band* (fr. Lat. *bandum*) = 'standard', then 'legion'.]

*bandabust: Anglo-Ind. See **bundobust.**

bandaleer, bandalier: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **bandoleer.**

bandalero, *sb.*: Sp.: robber, highwayman.

1620 these parts of the *Pyreneys* that border upon the *Mediterranean*, are never without Theeves by Land (call'd *Bandoleros*) and Pyrats on the Sea side: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxii. p. 43 (1645). **1832** the solitary bandalero, armed to the teeth...hovers about them...without daring to assault: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 16.

bandan(n)a, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bāndhnū*, = '(1) a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye....(3) a kind of silk cloth' [Shakespear's *Dict.*]: (properly) a yellow or red silk handkerchief with undyed spots.

1752 The Cossembazar merchants having fallen short in gurrahs, plain taffaties, ordinary bandannoes, and chappas: In J. Long's *Selections*, 31 (1869). [Yule] **1840** A new silk *Bandana* she'd worn as a shawl: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 167 (1865). **1850** Foker, for his part, taking out a large yellow bandanna, wept piteously: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 42 (1879). **1854** puffing his cigar fiercely anon, and then waving his yellow bandanna: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 46 (1879). **1857** the remainder were weavers of bandanas, fillovers, gauzes, silk shawls, &c.: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483. **1860** a bandana silk handkerchief: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 359/2.

bandeau, *pl.* **bandeaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a narrow band or fillet to confine the hair, or decorate the head; a tress of hair arranged in a narrow band.

abt. **1790** that bandeau...was worn by every woman at court: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1842). [Davies] **1820** Round the edge of this cap was a stiff bandeau of leather: SCOTT, *Ivanh.*, i. 11. [*ib.*] **1826** Her brown light hair was braided from her high forehead, and hung in long full curls over her neck; the mass gathered up into a Grecián knot, and confined by a bandeau of cameos: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 187 (1881). **1854** her bandeaux of hair are disarranged upon her forehead: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxviii. p. 402 (1879). **1870** the profuse curls and *bandeaux* of Miss De Grey's intricate *coiffure*: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, I. 265.

bandeleer, bandelier: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **bandoleer.**

***banderilla**, *sb.*: Sp. See quotation.

1797 The...*banderilleros*, go before the animal...a kind of darts called *banderillas*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Bull-Fighting*. **1861** CHAMBERS, *Encycl.*, s. v. *Bull-fight*.

banderillero, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull-fighter who plies the bull with *banderillas*.

bandicoot, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *pandi-kokku*, = 'pig-rat': name of the great rat of India and Australia; applied by Munro to the musk-rat.

1789 The Bandicoot, or musk-rat, is another troublesome animal, more indeed from its offensive smell than anything else: CAPT. I. MUNRO, *Narrative*, 32. [Yule]

bandileer, bandilier: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **bandoleer.**

***bandit, bandito**, *pl.* **bandits, bandit(t)i**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It., or It. *bandito*, pl. *banditi*, lit. 'proclaimed'. The form *bandido* is Sp.

1. an outlaw, brigand, a member of a gang of robbers.

1591 the Complot written in ten sheets of Paper, which a *Bandito*...sent...to the Chappel-Master: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 649 (1685). **1593** A Romane Sworder, and Bandetto slaue: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 135. **1596** the *Banditi* of Italy, men fled out of their Countrie for theft, debt, robbery: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 42. **1611** Continually to stand in feare of the Alpine cutthroates

called the *Bandits*: CORVAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 4 *v°*. **1612** The inhabitants are Renegadoes and Bandidoes of sundrie nations: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 3. **1617** In this Church I did see fiftie banished men, vulgarly called *Banditi*, who were banished for murthers, and such like crimes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 100. **1624** this *Bandyto* [a fugitive Indian king]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 596 (1884). **1625** three *Greeke* Renegadoes, and an *Italian Bandido*: who laying hands on me, beat me most cruelly: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1838. **1629** where were some *Turkes*, some *Tartars*, but most *Banditoes*, *Renuegadoes* and such like: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 837 (1884). **1645** a tower...kept by a small guard against the banditti who infest these parts: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 152 (1872). **1650** a Sorrentine and Bandito Captaine was chief of that Tumult: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 9. **1651** a crew of *Banditi* and *Bravi*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 479 (1685). **1673** the Robbers and *Banditti* wherewith it is infested...These Bandits will not be content with your money: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 315. **1676** the Master is a brave Rogue of my acquaintance; he has been a *Bandit*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, ii. p. 27. **1710** one cannot but observe in them the temper of the banditti whom he mentions in the same paper, who always murder where they rob: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 375 (1856). **1744** Superior Honour, when *assum'd*, is *lost*; | Ev'n Good Men turn *Banditti*, and rejoice: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 200 (1773). **1745** they subsist merely by levying contributions. But, sure, banditti can never conquer a kingdom: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 390 (1857). **1775** we were told this had been lately a lurking-place of banditti: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 27. **1819** his own body-guard of Koordish horse, who, under the denomination of Dellis, still exercised their old trade of banditti, and plundered every friend on their march to the enemy: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 238 (1820).

2. *banditti* (pl. used as collective sing.), a robber company, an outlaw company.

1706 He formed the first Banditty of the Age: DE FOE, *Jure Div.*, II. 15. [N. E. D.] **1754** 'Tis not with either of these views | That I presume to address the Muse: | But to divert a fierce banditti; | (Sworn foes to every thing that's witty): COWPER, *Ep. to R. Lloyd*. **1789** The Rhingrave's troops have committed excesses, and were metamorphosed into a banditti: *Gent. Mag.*, 921/1. **1792** A banditti of assassins: BURKE, quoted in *Academy*, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 97/1.

Variants, 16 c. *bandetto*, 17 c. *bandido*: pl. *banditoes*, 18 c. *banditty* (2).

bando, *sb.*: It. and Sp.: a public proclamation.

1592 In the fourth *bando*, the *Julios* of *Bolognia* are disvalued two *quatrini*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 657 (1685). **1598** *Bando*, a Spanish vvord, and signifieth, an act, or law made by the Generall and Counsell of war, in the Campe, and published by sound of the drumme or trumpet vnto the souldiers: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. — and on those that shall commit any thing against the *bandos*, orders, and commands of the Lord high Generall, and other superiour officers: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 145. **1620** The Emperour...published a *Bando* against the Saxon and Landgrave: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 188 (1676). **1652** there was a Bando published...that every soul should, &c.: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 136. **1673** and published by public *bando* or Proclamation: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 171.

bandoleer (*ı̆ = ı̄*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *bandolera*, or It. *bandoliera*, sometimes fr. Du. *bandelier*.

1. a broad belt worn over one shoulder and across breast and back to support a burden hanging at the side; *esp.* such a belt for a soldier to support his musket and ammunition; a shoulder-belt for holding cartridges.

1590 All arm'd in sables, with rich bandalier, | That baldrick-wise he ware: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, p. 569/1 (1861). **1603** What shall I say of that bright *Bandeleer*, | Which twice-six *Signs* so richly garnish heer? J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 390 (1608). **1625** one piece Mallayo Pintado, one Bandaleere, one roll of Match: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 388. **1805** He lighted the match of his bandelier: SCOTT, *Last Minstrel*, iii. 21. **1822** Churchmen, Presbyterians, and all, are in buff and bandoleer for king Charles: — *Pev. Peak*, ch. i. p. 31 (1886).

2. a case containing a charge for a musket; hence *pl.* = *bandoleer* 1.

1598 Then how to charge his peece, either with his flask or bandelier, & then to let slip the bullet down into the barrell after the powder: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 32. **1600** their flaskes and bandelers: R. HAKLUYT. *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 713. **1611** *Bandovilleres*, a musketiers bandooleers; or charges like little boxes, hanging at a belt about his necke: COTGR. **1624** put his Bandileir of powder in his hat: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 603 (1884). bef. **1658** Linnen Bandileers: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 30 (1687). bef. **1670** Sword and Bandaliers about him: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 195, p. 209 (1693). bef. **1733** the Bandeliers filled with Powder: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 118, p. 388 (1740). **1762** A large string of bandaliers garnished a broad belt that graced his shoulders: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 11 (1817).

Variants, 16 c. *bandalier*, *bandelier*, *bandileare*, 17, 18 cc. *bandele(e)r*, *bandaleer(e)*, *bandalier(o)*, *bandileir*, *bandileer*, *bandooleer*, *bandilier(e)*.

bandore[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *bandurria* or *bandola*, or It. *pandora*, *pandura*: a stringed musical instrument like a lute or guitar, said to have been invented about 1562, but probably the assumed invention was an improvement on an older instrument.

abt. **1570** the Lute, the Bandora, and Cytterne: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, p. 7 (1869). **1591** *Vihuela*, a bandore, [Lat.] *Barbiton*: PERCIVALL, *Sp. Dict.* **1596** I haue...caused sundrie lessons to be collected together for the Lute, Orpharion, Bandora: W. BARLEY, *New Bk. of Tabliture*, sig. A 3 *v°*. **1627** It maketh a more Resounding *Sound*, than a *Bandora*, *Orpharion*, or *Citterne*, which haue likewise *Wire-strings*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 146. — Againe, a *Wreathed String*, such as are in the Base Strings of *Bandoraes*, giueth also a *Purling Sound*: *ib.*, § 170. **1630** When *Nimrod* rudely plaid on his Bandora: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 *r°/1*. — the Lutes, Viols, Bandoraes, Organs, Recorders, Sagbuts: *ib.*, sig. 2 Hhh 3 *r°/2*. **1762** Their raw, red fingers...being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the pandola, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. [Davies] **1883** The *bandurrias* so skilfully used by the 'Spanish Students': *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 802.

[The various forms (to which may be added It. *mandola*, Fr. *mandole*, *mandore*) all come fr. Late Lat. *pandūra*, *pandurium*, fr. Gk. *πανδοῦρα*. Through a form *banjore* comes the Amer. Negro **banjo** (*q. v.*).]

bandore[2], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **bandeau** (*q. v.*): widow's headdress. *Obs.*

1678 die when you please,...I'le wear the ruthful Bandore like a Bill upon my forehead, t' inform Mankind that here's a Woman to be let: *T. Wells*, 33. **1719** The buxom Widow, with Bandore and Peak: D'URFEY, *Pills*, II. ii. (1872). [N. E. D.] bef. **1721** PRIOR, *Turtle & Sparrow*, p. 398.

***bandoulière**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of scarf, employed in trimming a dress; see **bandoleer.**

***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

***bandy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *baṇḍi*, = 'cart', 'vehicle': a carriage, bullock-carriage, buggy, or cart (South and West Indian Presidencies).

1791 To be sold, an elegant new and fashionable Bandy, with copper panels, lined with Morocco leather: *Madras Courier*, Sept. 29. [Yule] **1800** No wheel-carriages can be used in Canara, not even a buffalo-bandy: SIR T. MUNRO, in Gleig's *Life*, I. 243. [*ib.*] **1826** the horses of their...'bandies' or gigs: BP. HEBER, *Journ.*, II. 152 (1844). [*ib.*] **1860** Bullock-bandies covered with cajans met us: J. E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 146. [*ib.*] **1884** At the Elephant Statue, the missionaries in carriages and bandies stood waiting to see us: W. S. HOWLAND, in *Missionary Herald*, June, p. 252.

***bang, bhang**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bhāng*, Pers. *bang*: dried leaves and small stalks of hemp (*Cannabis indica*), which, when smoked, or eaten in a sweetmeat, or drunk, produces intoxication; much the same as **hashish** (*q. v.*). Some of the Eng. instances may be due to Port. *bango*.

1577 there is an Hearbe, whiche is called *Bague*, the whiche beeyng mingeled with thynges of sweete smell, thei make of it a confection...and when the Indians...will depriue them selues of iudgement, and see visions that doeth giue theim pleasure, then thei take a certaine quantitie of this confection: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 39 *v°*. **1598** Bangue is also a common meate in India, serving to the same effect that Amfion doth. It is a seed like Hempeseede, but somewhat smaller and not so white: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 115 (1885). **1625** In all *Cafraria* there growes a certaine herbe which they sowe, called *Bangue*, the straw and leaues whereof they cut, and being well dried, stampe them to powder: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1541. **1634** in the Oriental Countries; as *Cambaia*, *Calicut*, *Narsingha*, ther is a drink call'd *Banque*, which is rare and precious, and 'tis the height of entertainment they give their guests before they go to sleep: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 348 (1678). **1662** *Bengi*, a certain Drug, or Powder, made of the leaves and seed of Hemp: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 29 (1669). **1763** Most of the troops, as is customary during the agitations of this festival, had eaten plentifully of bang: R. ORME, *Hist. Milit. Trans.*, I. 194. [Yule] **1776** Does he smoke bang? Not that I know: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 26/2. **1826** I saw he had been eating *bang*, and this readily accounted for his insensibility and heavy sleep: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 57 (1884). **1854** now frightening her with sermons, now drugging her with bang, so as to push her on his funeral pile at last: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1872). **1884** the muddy wine of Shiraz and the bhang of southern infidels: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 203.

banga, *sb.*: Pers. *bangāh*: a magazine.

1776 There were great deficiencies in the quantity of salt made; and the Salt Bangas were not opened at the proper season: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 18/1.

bangle, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bangṛī*, *bangrī*, orig. = 'a ring of colored glass worn on the wrist by women': a ring of any kind worn as a bracelet or anklet by native Indians. Indian bangles are now common as bracelets in England.

1803 To the *cutwahl* he gave a heavy pair of gold bangles, of which he considerably enhanced the value by putting them on his wrists with his own hands: SIR J. NICHOLLS, in Wellington's *Dispatches*, II. 273 *note* (1837). [Yule] **1826** I am paid with the silver bangles of my enemy, and his cash to boot: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. ii. p. 27. **1848** He claps his hands and Mesrour the Nubian appears, with bare arms, bangles, yataghans, and every eastern ornament: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879). **1854** her bracelets (she used to say, "I am given to understand they are called bangles, my dear, by the natives",) decorated the sleeves round her lean old hands: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 176 (1879).

***bangy, banghy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bahaṅgī*, Mahr. *baṅgī*: a shoulder-yoke for carrying loads; the yoke with its pair of suspended baskets or boxes (see **pitarrah**). *Hence*, parcel-post, *esp.* in combination with **dāk** (*q. v.*), *dawk*, or 'parcel'.

1789 But I'll give them 2000 with Bhanges and Coolies, | With elephants, camels, with hackeries and doolies: *Letters of Simpkin the Second*, p. 57. [Yule] **1803** We take with us indeed, in six banghys, sufficient changes

of linen: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 67. [*ib.*] **1810** The bangy-wollah, that is, the bearer who carries the bangy, supports the bamboo on his shoulder: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 323. [*ib.*] abt. **1844** I will forward with this by bhanghy dâk, a copy of Capt. Moresby's Survey of the Red Sea: SIR G. ARTHUR, in *Ind. Adm. of Lord Ellenborough*, p. 221. [*ib.*] **1854** how many banghy-bearers for his pettarahs: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 93.

bania(n): Anglo-Ind. See **banyan.**

***banjo** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Amer. Negro corruption of **bandore** [1] (*q. v.*): a stringed instrument of music, a kind of guitar with a body like a tambourine. The forms *banshaw* and *banjore* show the course of the corruption.

1764 Permit thy slaves to lead the choral dance | To the wild banshaw's melancholy sound: J. GRAINGER, *Sugar-Cane*, Bk. IV. [Yule] **1803** it is called a banjore; it is an African instrument, of which the negroes are particularly fond: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, ch. xviii. [Davies] **1851** Now, the Ethiopians...play old banjoes and bones: *Household Words*, III. 245. **1860** an experienced banjo-man: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 68/2.

bank (of money), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *banque*, fr. It. *banca*, ='bench', 'counter', 'money-changer's table'; distinct fr. Eng. *bank*, ='bench' (without reference to money): a money-dealer's table or shop; an amount of money; a joint-stock; a loan-bank, an establishment for receiving deposits of money and paying orders, cheques, or bills drawn by depositors (some such banks also issuing their own notes or promises to pay).

abt. **1506** we laye at Venyse...to purvey us at our bankes, of money for our retourne: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 78 (1851). **1549** the bancke, when it stode, was neuer so commune: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, VI. p. 160 (1869). **1645** there is a continual bank of money to assist the poorer sort or any person: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1872).

bankrupt (⏑ –), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. *banca rotta*, ='bank broken', 'insolvency', Fr. *banqueroute*, affected by the Lat. participle *ruptus*.

I. *sb.*: **1.** the breaking-up of a trade or business through the insolvency of the trader; the shutting-up or desertion of his place of business by an insolvent person.

1539 With danger to make banke rota: *State Papers Hen. VIII.*, I. 609. [N. E. D.] bef. **1658** for that ignoble Crew | Gains when made Bankrupt in the Scales with you: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 52 (1687).

I. *sb.*: **2.** an insolvent debtor; one who is utterly without resources.

1533 Suche bancke rouptes...which whan they haue wasted and missepent their own, woulde than be very faine...robbe spirituall and temporall to: MORE, *Apol.*, xxi. Wks., 881/2. [N. E. D.] **1589** Many a bankrowte scarce worth a crowne: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 208 (1869).

II. *adj.*: insolvent, destitute of resources, destitute of credit; with *of*, bereft, deprived; destitute.

1570 Bankerout, *fidifragus, ære alieno oppressus*: LEVINS, *Manip.*, I 228. [N. E. D.] **1591** I shall make your wit bankrupt: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 4, 42. **1599** Bigge Mars seemes banqu'rout in their beggar'd Hoast: — *Hen. V.*, iv. 2, 43.

banksall, bankshall, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: (*a*) warehouse, storehouse; (*b*) office of the Authority of a port.

a. **1734—5** Paid the Bankshall Merchants for the house poles, country reapers, &c., necessary for house-building: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 148. [Yule] **1783** on their arrival immediately build, by contract with the natives, houses of bamboo, like what in China at Wampo is called bankshall: T. FORREST, *Voy. Mergui*, 41 (1792). [*ib.*] **1813** The East India Company for seventy years had a large banksaul, or warehouse, at Mirzee: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, IV. 109. [*ib.*]

b. **1673** Their Bank Solls, or Custom House Keys, where they land, are Two; but mean, and shut only with ordinary Gates at Night: FRYER, *E. India*, 27 (1698). [*ib.*] **1683** I came ashore in Capt. Goyer's Pinnace to ye Bankshall, about 7 miles from Ballasore: HEDGES, *Diary*, Feb. 2. [*ib.*] **1727** Above it is the Dutch Bankshall, a Place where their Ships ride when they cannot get further up for the too swift Currents: A. HAMILTON, *E. Indies*, II. 6. [*ib.*]

bannana, bannano: Port. and Sp. See **banana.**

bannettee, *sb.*: Ir. See quotation.

1665 The Bannettee or good wife of the house, could speak a little broken *English*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Ee 4 *vº*.

banou, *sb.*: Pers. *bânû*: princess, lady.

1824 Am not I the Banou of this harem? I will have it: *Hajji Baba*, Vol. I. p. 34 (2nd Ed.).

banquay, *sb.* See quotation.

1598 an other sort of course Carpets that are called *Banquays*, which are much like the striped coverlits which are made in *Scotland*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 19/1.

***banquette**, *sb.*: Fr.: the covered bench at the front of a **diligence** (*q. v.*).

1883 An occasional drive into Dieppe on the *banquette* of the diligence: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 315. **1887** My companion and I seated ourselves in the *banquette* of an old-fashioned diligence: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, i. 3.

***banshee, banshie** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *bean sídhe*, ='female of the fairies': a being supposed by many Irish and many Scotch Highlanders to wail outside a house where a death is imminent. Some old families are supposed to have a family banshee.

1820 Such instances of mysterious union are recognized in Ireland, in the real Milesian families, who are possessed of a Banshie; and they are known among the traditions of the Highlands, which, in many cases, attached an immortal being or spirit to the service of particular families or tribes: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 389/2 (1867). **1856** They are a family to which a destiny attaches, and the Banshee has sworn that a male heir shall never be wanting: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 41 (Bohn, 1866). **1885** An authenticated story of the Banshee is connected with the name of Mactavish: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 302/2.

bánsuli, *sb.*: Hind. *bânsli, bânsurî*, fr. Skt. *vaṃçî*, ='a flute', fr. Skt. *vaṃça*, ='bamboo': a flute.

1879 one that blew | The piping bánsuli: EDW. ARNOLD, *Light of Asia*, Bk. VI. p. 144 (1881).

***bantam**, *sb.*: fr. the proper name *Bantam* (*Bântan*), the west part of Java: name of a dwarf kind of poultry, not natives of the district from which they have got their English name [Yule].

1763 one's bantams: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 134 (1857). **1853** A man is not a Chatham nor a Wallenstein; but a man has work too which the Powers would not quite wish to have suppressed by two-and-sixpence worth of bantams: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1884).

Bantam [*-work*]. See quotation.

1753 *Bantam-work*, a kind of Indian painting, and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***banyan, ban(n)ian(e), bannyan**, *sb.*: Port. *banian*, fr. Gujarâtî *vaniyo*, ='one of the trading caste'.

1. a Hindoo of Western India: a Hindoo trader, *esp.* of the province of Guzerat.

1598 These Indians, as also those of Cambaia which are called Benianen, and Gusarrates: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 64 (1885). — The Gusurates and Banianes are of the country of Cambaia: *ib.*, p. 252. **1599** a *Baniane* at *Ormus*, being one of the *Indians* inhabiting the countrey of *Cambaia*. This *Baniane* being a *Gentile* had skill in Astronomie, as many of that nation haue: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 310. **1614** a Citty of the *Bannions* called *Daytaotote*: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 28. **1625** The Gouernour of this Towne of *Gandeuee* is a *Baunyan*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 231. — His Jeweller, a *Bannian*: *ib.*, p. 222. — I haue added a piece of a Letter in the *Banian* hand and Language (common in great part of the *Indies*): *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 343. **1634** the *Bannyans*, haue Tents and straw houses pitcht neere the water side in abundance, their they sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware, Aggats: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1st Ed.). **1665** the River...if good neither for Drink nor Navigation, what serves it for save to mundifie the idolatrous *Baunyan*, who we could observe in great numbers to the Wast in Water, and with lifted up hands and eyes to attend the Sun-rising: *ib.*, p. 43 (1677). bef. **1682** Some handsome Engraveries and Medals, of *Justinus* and *Justinianus*, found in the custody of a Bannyan in the remote parts of India: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 102 (1686). **1684** He would not suffer any *Indian* or *Banian* to live as a Tradder in his Dominions: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 202. **1793** The third is the tribe of Beise, who are chiefly merchants, bankers, and banias or shopkeepers: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 543 (1796).

2. (in Bengal) a native broker employed by a person or a firm, a **sircar** (*q. v.*).

1764 That no Moonshee, Linguist, Banian, or Writer, be allowed to any officer, excepting the Commander-in-Chief: In J. Long's *Selections*, 254. [Yule] **1776** Rada Churn...conducts Mr. Fowke's business, and is supposed to be his Banian: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 4/1. **1810** The same person frequently was banian to several European gentlemen; all of whose concerns were of course accurately known to him: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 189. [Yule]

3. *orig.* a loose coat or dressing-gown, resembling the native garment of a Hindoo (**banyan** 1); 'an undershirt, originally of muslin...now commonly applied to under body-clothing of elastic cotton, woollen, or silk web' [Yule].

1725 I have lost nothing by it but a banyan, shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed: *Sufferings of a Dutch Sailor*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VIII. 297. [Davies] **1731** The Ensign...being undressed and in his banyon coat: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 109. [Yule] **1773** His banyan with silver clasp wrapt round | His shrinking paunch: GRAVES, *Spiritual Quix.*, Bk. XI. ch. iv. [Davies] **1818** Mr. Pottinger was habited in a yellow silk banyan, presented him by an ex-lady-lieutenant: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819).

4. *banyan, banyan-tree*, the Indian Fig tree; the name was originally given to a particular tree near Gombroon, under which was a pagoda of the Hindoo traders of that port. The branches of this species of Fig tree send shoots down to the ground which take root, and thus one tree can spread over a large space.

1634 a tree, which we call the *Bannyan* tree: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1st Ed.). **1665** These idols are in Chappels commonly built under the Bannyan Trees (or that which Linschot call'd *Arbor de Rays*, or Tree of Roots; Sir Walter Raleigh *Ficus Indicus*): *ib.*, p. 50 (1677). **1684** The *Franks* call it

the *Bannians*-Tree, because in those places where those Trees grow, the Idolaters always take up their quarters, and dress their victuals under them. They have those Trees in great reverence, and oft-times build their Pagods either under them or very neer them: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 166. — near to the City of *Ormus* was a *Bannians* tree: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 255. **1817** under the sacred shade of a Banyan tree: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 9 (1860). **1819** We halted here under the ganian tree, used, generally speaking, for recreation only: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 25. **1826** a majestic banyan-tree spread itself over a rising-ground: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. ii. p. 25 (1884).

5. in combination, *banyan-day* (in allusion to the Hindoos' abstinence from flesh), a day on which no meat was served out on board ship; *hence*, (generally) a day of abstinence.

1748 my messmates eat heartily, and advising me to follow their example, as it was banyan-day, and we could have no meat till next noon: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 171 (1817). **1841** After two such banyan days, I allowed myself a little feasting: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 390 (1885).

***baobab, bahobab**, *sb.*: the Ethiopian Sour Gourd, *Adansonia digitata*, a tree of Abyssinia and Central Africa, naturalised in Ceylon and parts of India, distinguished for its very thick stem and its fibrous bark.

1640 This [Ethiopian Sowre Gourd] is very like to be...the Bahobab of Alpinus: PARKINSON, *Theat. Bot.*, 1632. [N. E. D.] **1681** There was also a baobab tree growing just by the fort: R. KNOX, *Ceylon*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 441. [*ib.*] **1797** The baobab is very distinct from the calabash tree of America: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Adansonia*. **1852** The Adansonia or baobab of Senegal, [is] one of the oldest inhabitants of our globe: T. ROSS, Tr. *Humboldt's Trav.*, I. ii. 62.

baragouin, *sb.*: Fr.: jargon, outlandish or unintelligible speech.

bef. **1613** He thinks no language worth knowing but his Barragouin: OVERBURY, *Char. Lawyer*, Wks., p. 84 (1856). [N. E. D.] **1860** Some horrible patois and baragouin of his own: *All Y. Round*, No. 46, p. 461. [*ib.*]

baralipton, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the first indirect mood of the first figure of syllogisms, indicating by the first three vowels that the premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

1653 After they had well argued pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that they should send the oldest: URQUHART, *Rabelais*, I. xvii. [N. E. D.] **1837** Thomas Aquinas would never have thought that his *barbara* and *baralipton* would enable him to ascertain the proportion which charcoal ought to bear to saltpetre in a pound of gunpowder: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 410 (1877).

baramud, *sb.*: Pers. *barāmad*: an accusation or information.

1776 Mr. Fowke...and Roy Radachurn have caused me to write out a false baramud paper against gentlemen: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 8/2. — A Barramut is a paper delivered in either before or after an aumeen is displaced: when it is delivered...after, [it is meant] to accuse him of money received in his office: *ib.*, 21/2.

baranca, baranco: Sp. See **barranca**.

Barataria, (coined by Cervantes fr. Sp. *barato*, = 'cheap') name of the fabulous island-city in *Don Quixote* of which Sancho Panza became governor.

bef. **1822** Sancho Panza, in his island of Barataria, neither administered justice, nor was interrupted more provokingly in his personal indulgences: SHELLEY. [Webster, 1880] bef. **1863** I don't eat side-dishes; and as for the roast beef of Old England, why, the meat was put on the table and whisked away like Sancho's inauguration feast at Barataria: THACKERAY. [*ib.*] **1866** Whether, for the moment, we may not be considered as actually lording it over those Baratarias with the vice-royalty of which Hope invests us...would afford matter of argument: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. viii. (Halifax).

barathrum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βάραθρον*, = 'abyss, chasm, deep pit, infernal regions': (*a*) *lit.*; (*b*) *metaph.* an insatiable extortioner or glutton.

a. **1520** Trysed to baratrum, tossed in fere: In Furnivall's *Ballads*, I. 449. [N. E. D.] **1601** his belly is like *Barathrum*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 307 (1616). **1611** he is precipitated into a very Stygian *Barathrum* or Tartarean lake sixe times deeper then Pauls tower is high: CORYAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 4 *r°*. **1630** Thus all blacke *Barathrum* is fill'd with games, | With lasting bone-fires, casting sulphur-flames: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ff 5 *r°*/1. **1645** This horrid barathrum engaged our attention for some hours: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1872). **1684** *Curtius*, who threw himself and his Horse into the *Barathrum*, when the Earth gap'd, near *Rome*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Travi.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 59. bef. **1733** to the utmost extent of *Barathrum*, *Gehenna*, or what else Men call it: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 7, p. 652 (1740). **1820** The vast hollow, or barathron of the crater, strongly arrested our attention: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 115.

b. **1609** A bottomless Barathrum, a mercilesse money-monger: *Man in Moone*, 27 (1849). [N. E. D.] **1630** For what into the Corm'rants throat doth goe, | Or *Jesuits* Barrathrum doth once retaine, | It ne're returnes fit for good vse againe: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 1 *v°*/2. **1633** you barathrum of the shambles! MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 303/1 (1839).

barbara, *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the first mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the premisses and conclusion are universal affirmatives.

1552 Honest { *Bar-* Al honest thynges are to be embrased.
ba- Al christian lawes made by a christian magistrate are honest.
ra Therfore al christian lawes made by a christian magistrate are to be embrased:
T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 57 *v°*.

1646 Thus unto them a piece of Rhetorick is a sufficient argument of Logick; an Apologue of *Æsop*, beyond a Syllogism in *Barbara*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 7 (1686). **1837** [See **baralipton**].

barbarino, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1617 in the Dukedome of *Mantua*...Foure trantis make a soldo, two soldi make a parpayollo, six soldi make a Barbarino: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292.

barbarism (*ˈ⏑ ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *barbarisme*, = 'outlandishness of speech'.

1. deviation from the classical standard of a language, *esp.* by the intermixture of foreign elements; uncivilised condition of speech.

1579 affected with their barbarisme: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 131 (1868). **1589** perusing of our Gothamists barbarisme: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880). **1595** Wee are fallen into the barren age of the worlde...wherein though some fewe trauaile to expell Barbarisme, (which fortunately they haue done in our English tongue): W. C., *Polimanteia*, Pref., sig. ( ) 3 *r°*. **1602** Meane while we leaue them to chop logicke in barbarisme [perhaps a reference to *barbara*], and feede their chimericall conceits with Relatiues of *Ens rationis*, or rather *Ens insensibile insensatum irreale, infatuatum, fictum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 47.

1 *a. concrete.* an instance of outlandish or uncivilised diction.

1589 I would not haue you claime all the skill, in Barbarismes and Solecismes vnto your self: *Marprel. Epit.*, G j b. [N. E. D.] **1597** and though one should speak of fortie he should not say much amisse, which is a grosse barbarisme, & yet might be easelie amended: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 178.

2. savage condition, absence of civilisation; ignorance, contempt of learning; barbarous cruelty; a savage practice.

1584 Withdraw any people from ciuility to Barbarisme: POWEL, *Lloyd's Cambria*, 388. [N. E. D.] **1588** though I have for barbarism spoke more | Than for that angel knowledge you can say: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. I, 112. **1593** That had not God, for some strong purpose, steel'd | The hearts of men, they must perforce have melted | And barbarism itself have pitied him: — *Rich. II.*, v. 2, 36. **1598** to bring them from that delight of licentious barbarisme unto the love of goodness and civilitye: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 613/2 (1883). **1651** Where is there yet any barbarism in our priests: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 59 (1872).

2 *a. concrete.* a savage or cruel act, an instance of barbarous wantonness or cruelty.

1646 they unplank'd his roomes, grub'd up his trees, and committed divers barbarismes besides: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 35.

***barbecu(e), barbicu(e), borbecu** (*⏑ ⏑ ˈ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barbacoa*.

1. a wooden framework used in America as a bedstead, or for supporting flesh over a fire.

1697 And lay there all night, upon our Borbecu's, or frames of Sticks, raised about 3 foot from the Ground: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, I. 20 (1699). — Barbecu: *ib.*, 86. [N. E. D.] **1837** slept on his couch or *barbecu* of sticks raised about two feet from the ground, and spread with goats'-skins: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 360.

2. a large gridiron.

3. an animal broiled or roasted whole.

1764 I am invited to dinner on a barbicu: FOOTE, *Patron*, I. i. 6 (1774). [N. E. D.]

4. in United States, an entertainment at which animals were roasted whole.

1809 Engaged in a great 'barbecue,' a kind of festivity of carouse much practised in Merryland: W. IRVING, *Knickerb.*, IV. ix. 240 (1849). [N. E. D.]

5. a drying-floor for coffee-beans, &c.

1855 on the barbecu, or terrace of white plaster, which ran all round the front, lay sleeping full twenty black figures: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xix. [Davies]

barbette: Fr. See **en barbette**.

barbiton, barbitos, *sb.*: Gk. *βάρβιτον*, also *βάρβιτος*: a kind of lyre with many strings, Anglicised as *barbit*. *Rare.*

1545 pypes, barbitons, sambukes: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 39 (1868). **1624** No Barbit number suits this tragicke season: HEYWOOD, *Gunaik.*, 389. [N. E. D.] **1753** *Barbitos*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

barca, *sb.*: It.: boat, skiff, barge.

1866 Drift along in the scarcely moving barcas: HOWELLS, *Venet. Life*, iv. 54. [N. E. D.] **1883** A barca with serenaders was slowly approaching: F. M. PEARD, *Contradictions*, Vol. I. p. 29.

barca-longa, *sb.*: Sp.: 'long barge': a large Spanish fishing-boat, common in the Mediterranean. Altered to *barco-longo*, in English, 17, 18 cc., which may however be the Spanish *barcolongo*.

1681 a Sloop and a Barqua-Longa: *Lond. Gaz.*, 1608/1. [N. E. D.] **1748** had the good fortune to take a Spanish barcolongo, with her prize: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 230 (1817).

***barcarol(l)e** (*ū* ~ *ŭ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *barcaruolo*, = 'boatman', and Fr. *barcarolle*, fr. It. *barcaruola*, = 'boatman's song'.

1. an Italian boatman.

1611 The Barcaruolo appetite | His Gondola directed right: *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. d 6 *v°* (1776). **1854** We...ordered our barcaroles to pull for the tonnaro: BADHAM, *Halieut.*, 200. [N. E. D.]

2. a song of a Venetian gondolier, or *barcarǫlo*; a song composed in the style of a genuine *barcaruola*. *Barcarolle* 1 is properly a distinct word from *barcarolle* 2.

1779 WARING, *Dict. Mus.* **1865** mingling Küken's Slumber Song with some reckless Venetian barcarolle: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 70.

barcelona, *sb.*: Sp. *Barcelona*, a town in Spain where there is a manufacture of silk: a neckcloth of bright colored stuff.

1795 Now on this handkerchief, so starch and white, | Was pinn'd a Barcelona, black and tight: WOLCOTT (P. Pindar), *Dinah*, Wks., IV. 187 (1812). [N. E. D.] **1816** A neat barcelona tied round his neat neck: OWENSON, *Sprig of Shillelah*, in *Pocket Encycl. Eng., Sc., & Ir. Songs.* [N. & Q.] **1822–3** The Author of Waverley entered...a double barcelona protected his neck: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, Pref. Let. [*ib.*]

barcone, *sb.*: It., 'a large *barca*': a merchant vessel used in the Mediterranean.

1847 CRAIG. **1864** *Barcon*: WEBSTER.

***bard**[1], Eng. fr. Gael. *bàrd*; **barth, bardh**, Eng. fr. Welsh *bardd*: *sb.*: a Celtic poet who sang of the noble deeds of chiefs and warriors; a Scotch strolling minstrel; any early minstrel or poet; *generally*, a poet.

abt. **1450** Sa come the Ruke with a rerd, and a rane roch, A bard out of Irland, with Banachadee! HOLLAND, *Houlate*. [N. E. D.] **1586** certaine philosophers, that were french men, called *Bardes*, which song the praises of valiaunt men: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xvii. p. 72. **1590** And many bards, that to the trembling chord | Can tune their timely voices cunningly: SPENS., *F. Q.* [J.] **1594** a bard of Ireland told me once, | I should not live long after I saw Richmond: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iv. 2, 109. **1596** There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called bards, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime: SPENS., *State Irel.* [J.] **1622** *Taliessin* a learned Bard ...sung the life and actes of King Arthur: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 81. **1623** *Bardes*, ancient Poets: COCKERAM. **1627** You bards [tr. Lat. *bardi*] securely sung your elegyes: MAY, *Lucan*, I. [R.] **1652** the *Druids* among the *French*, the *Bards* among the *Brittains*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 14. **1667** that wild rout that tore the Thracian bard | In Rhodope: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 34. **1729** Hence Bards, like Proteus long in vain ty'd down, | Escape in Monsters, and amaze the town: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 37. **1809** English Bards and Scotch Reviewers: BYRON, Title.

***bard**[2], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *barde*, = 'horse-armour'. Corrupted to *barb*.

1. defensive armour, or ornamental covering, for the breast and flanks of a war-horse.

1480 Stedes...trapped with yron bardes: CAXTON, *Chron. Eng.*, VII. 82/2 (1520). [N. E. D.] **1555** their horses also with their trappars, bardes, and other furnimentes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 164 (1885). **1596** his loftie steed with golden sell | And goodly gorgeous barbes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 11. **1738** The barde is an armour of iron or leather, wherewith the neck, bréast, and shoulders of the horse are covered: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

2. armour of metal plates, formerly worn by men-at-arms.

1551 Men of armes...some with sleves and hauf cotes, some with bards and staves: EDWARD VI., *Lit. Rem.*, II. 375 (1858). [N. E. D.] **1603** A compleat French man at armes, with all his bards: FLORIO, *Montaigne*, II. ix. 225 (1632). [*ib.*]

bareca, *sb.*: Sp.: a small cask, a keg. Said to be the origin of the nautical *breaker*, = 'keg', or 'small cask'.

1773 Barecas, or small casks which are filled at the head: In Hawkesworth's *Voy.*, x. 439. [N. E. D.]

barège, *sb.*: Fr. *Barège(s)*, a village in the Hautes Pyrénées, France: a light woollen fabric for women's dress, resembling gauze or silk, originally made at Barèges.

barghest, barghuest (*ū* ~ *ŭ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *geist*, = 'spirit', 'ghost', the first part of the word being of doubtful origin: a frightful demon supposed to haunt parts of Yorkshire and other places in Britain.

1732 The dæmon of Tidworth, the black dog of Winchester, and the barguest of York: *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. [N. E. D.] **1818** Thou art not, I presume, ignorant of the qualities of what the Saxons of this land call a *bahrgeist*: SCOTT, *Tales of Crusaders*, I. 294. [C. E. D.]

***barilla**, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *barilla*.

1. an impure alkali produced by burning dried *Salsola Soda*, formerly imported from Spain for the manufacture of soda, soap, and glass.

1622 The Commodities of Spaine and Portugall, are...Anchoues, Bayberries, Bariglia: MALYNES, *Anc. Law-Merch.*, 81. [N. E. D.] **1673** They take of the ashes of *Kali*, made in *Spain*, and in *England* known by the name of *Beriglia*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 202. **1690** For every hundred Weight of Barilla or Saphora...imported: *Stat. 2 Will. & Mary*. Sess. ii. c. 4, § 46 (Ruffhead). **1691** the mixture of *Beriglia* or *Kelp*, [serves] to make Glass, as that the *Venetians* call *Cuogolo*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 103 (1701).

2. Spanish name of the plant *Salsola Soda*, which yields alkali.

1621 This *Barillia* is a strange kind of Vegetable...it is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile-Soap...'tis a round thick Earthy Shrub that bears Berries like Barbaries, but twixt blew and green, it lies close to the ground...find this *Barillia*-Juyce turn'd to a Blew stone, so hard, that it is scarce Malleable: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxiv. pp. 46, 47. **1797** BARILLA, or BARILLHA: *Encyc. Brit.*

***baritone**: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See **barytone**.

***bark, barque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *barque*: a small ship, a small sailing vessel, a barge, large rowing boat, a **barca-longa** (*q. v.*); *Naut.* a sailing vessel of any size with fore- and main-masts square-rigged, and mizzen-mast carrying only a spanker.

1475 Some sayd that Iason was rentred in to the barque: CAXTON, *Jason*, 104. [N. E. D.] **1543** Nowe we wyll brefelye speake of those, that chirurgiens must carye with them in barkes, and lytle shyppes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxx *v°*/1. **1546** taking a little barcke...with sodaine blaste of winde was driven into the maine sea: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1846). **1555** In so much that the *Cacique*, (that is) the kynge of that land at such tyme as I dwelt there, was bounde dayly...to brynge ordynarly three canoas or barkes full of the sayde sardynes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 223 (1885). **1591** they did not in all their sailing rounde about England, so much as sinke or take one...Barke...of ours: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). **1620** with a Barque prepared for the purpose to carry him into another's jurisdiction: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxx. (1676). **1641** animated by the master of a stout barque...we arrived by four that evening at Steinbergen: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 33 (1872). **1665** A heart of Brass that man had sure, | Who in a Barque durst first endure | The raging waves: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 1 (1677).

***Barmecide**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Barmecida*, = 'descendant of Barmac', patronymic of the Persian family to which Yaḥya, Faḍl, and Ja'far, the famous ministers of Harūn al-Rashīd, belonged. In an Arabian Nights' tale, one of the Barmecides regales a beggar with an imaginary feast which the beggar pretends to enjoy. Hence *a Barmecide feast* means either no food at all, or very poor fare.

1713 a noble Barmecide in Persia...the Barmecide desired him to keep a corner of his stomach for a roasted lamb: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 162, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 314 (1856). **1800** Jahia's and the blameless Barmecide's | Genius hath wrought salvation: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, v. 266. **1841** Ho, you rascals! bring round the sherbet there, and never spare the jars of wine—'tis true Persian, on the honour of a Barmecide! THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 377 (1885). **1887** Some obviously empty cans are clinked, but it is, indeed, a Barmecide feast: *Athenæum*, Nov. 5, p. 613/3.

baroco, baroko, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the fourth mood of the second figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the premisses are an universal affirmative and a particular negative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552
Ba- Al true christians refuse to get goods vngodly.
ro- Some Marchaunts refuse not to get goods vngodly.
co Therfore some Marchaunts are no true Christians:
T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 28 *v°* (1567).

1827 This kind of Reduction is seldom employed but for *Baroko* and *Bokardo*, which are thus reduced by those who confine themselves to *simple* Conversion, and Conversion by limitation, (*per accidens*;): ABP. WHATELY, *Elem. of Log.*, ch. ii. Pt. III. § 7, p. 105 (1827).

barometz, *sb.*: Eng. perhaps fr. Russ. *baranets*, = 'little ram': a curious woolly fern, which in a certain stage looks something like an animal turned upside down; formerly supposed to be half animal, and called the *Scythian Lamb*.

1603 But with true beasts, fast in the ground still sticking, | Feeding on grass, and th' airy moisture licking: | Such as those *Bonarets* in *Scythia* bred | Of slender seeds, and with green fodder fed: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 241 (1608). **1646** the Ambassador shall procure from some Garden in *Tartary* the Plant *Boranetz*, which is like a sheep, and eates round about him all the hearbs and grasse: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 172. **1662** there is a kind of Melons, or rather Gourds, that are form'd like a Lamb...They call this fruit *Boraues*, that is to say, the *Lamb*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III.

p. 48 (1669). **1791** Waves, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair: E. DARWIN, *Bot. Gard.*, I. 279. [N. E. D.]

***baroque**, *adj.*: Fr.: rough, uncouth, odd. Anglicised in 19 c. as a jeweller's term, = 'irregularly shaped', 'in whimsical style', also extended to architecture.

1773 a native of France...would deem the style very *baroque*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 482 (1857). **1818** It is a pity...that these Americans are so *baroque*, for they are, politically speaking, a great people: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 82 (1819). bef. **1849** To me they have presented little but Horror—to many they will seem less terrible than *baroques*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 238 (1884).

***barouche** (pronounced as if Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *barutsche*, *birutsche*, fr. It. *baroccio*: a four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front, the body containing two seats, each for two persons, and having side-doors between the seats, and a movable hood to raise over the back or principal seat.

1806 my eye was caught by some of the most elegant women of my acquaintance smiling by in a barouche: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 188 (5th Ed.). **1808** it is as dignified an amusement to run a tilt in favour of Virgil or Tasso against their assailants, as to run a barouche against a score of rival barouches: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. p. 40 (1809). **1813** visit her in a barouche and four, with half a dozen servants: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 235 (1833). **1814** 'Tis a new barouche: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 259 (1832). **1815** They were talking...of the use to be made of their barouche-landau: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 306 (1833). **1819** 'Mong the vehicles, too, which were many and various, | From *natty barouche* down to *buggy precarious*: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 10 (3rd Ed.). **1830** They were all drunk...they sang, they shouted, and their barouche was driven like a whirlwind through the desert: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 258. **1840** the Royal barouches received the illustrious party: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 157 (1885). **1861** Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Atra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13. **1862** From the roof of the larger vehicle he would salute his friends with perfect affability, and stare down on his aunt as she passed in her barouche: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 170 (1887).

*barque: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bark.**

barracan, baracan, *sb.*: Fr. ultimately fr. Arab. *barrakān*, = 'camlet': a fabric of coarse wool or goat's hair; also, a mantle of such stuff, and then a mantle of the same kind whatever the stuff.

1638 My petticoate of barracan: *Lanc. Wills*, III. 206, [N. E. D.] **1714** Baracans fine, and other stuffs of Hair and Wool: *French Book of Rates*, p. 378. **1816** The baracan she wore over her dress was of the finest crimson transparent gauzes: TULLY, *Tripoli*, p. 31. **1821** the striped white gauze baracan that bound her, | Like fleecy clouds about the moon, flow'd round her: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxx. **1821** A wrapper of woollen (from about twenty to twentyfive feet in length and five or six in breadth) woven rather more compactly than flannel, is thrown round the body in folds. This article has several names, according to its texture. The most coarse and heavy is called Aba. That between this and the finest (called Jereed) is named Kholi, but in Tripoli all three are known under the appellation of Barracan: LYON, *Trav. N. Africa*, p. 39.

barracoon (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barraca*, 'a tent' or 'booth': a set of sheds or any enclosed place used for the detention of Negro slaves, and, *later*, of convicts. The term seems originally to have been used on the coast of Africa, thence transferred to America.

1848 The defendant fired the barracoons of the plaintiff, and carried away his slaves to Sierra Leone, where they were liberated: *Exchequer Reports*, II. 167. **1883** the palmy days when De Souza's barracoons were always filled with slaves: *Standard*, Jan. 6, p. 2.

barracoota, barracout(h)a, barracuda, *sb.*: a large species of perch from six to ten feet in length, found near the West Indian Islands.

1678 *Barracoutha*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1772** Breams, barracootas, gurnard: COOK, *Voy.*, I. 155 (1790). [N. E. D.] **1830** With the...rapidity of a barracouta: MARRYAT, *King's Own*, xiii. [*ib.*] **1885** The Barracuda is...sometimes...good to eat and of excellent flavour, and at others malignantly poisonous: LADY BRASSEY, *In Trades*, 331. [*ib.*]

barragan, barragon (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *barragan*, = **barracan** (*q. v.*).

barramud: Pers. See **baramud.**

barranca, barranco, *sb.*: Sp. *barranca*, = 'ravine', 'watercourse formed by a flood or temporary torrent', *barranco*, = 'fissure': ravine with steep sides, bed of a torrent.

1829 in a deep barranca, or dry channel of a torrent: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxxxvii. p. 466 (1850). — along the bottom of a barranco, or deep rocky valley, with a scanty stream dashing along it: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 88. **1832** through rugged barrancos, or ravines, worn by winter torrents: — *Alhambra*, p. 18. **1852** The road by which we ascended to Laguna is on the right of a torrent, or *barranco*, which in the rainy season forms fine cascades: Ross, Tr. *Humboldt's Trav.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50.

barretta: It. or Sp. See **biretta.**

***barricado** (⏑ – ⏑ –), **barricade** (⏑ – ⏑), **barrocado, barrocade**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barricada*, fr. *barrica*, 'a barrel'. The form *barricade* seems to be half a century later than *barricado*.

1. a hastily formed rampart of casks, logs, stones, waggons, or any available material, made to protect the defenders of a passage and check an enemy's advance.

1591 sente a volley into the barrocado and retyred: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1847). — The same nighte there came some 30 harquelaters unto one of our barrocadoes: *ib.* **1592** For the Duke of *Guize* at the *Barricados* thought to haue taken the king for an other: E. A., Tr. *Present Estate of France*, fol. 4 *vº*. **1600** he gaue order to set on fire that Barricado which stood in his way: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 217. **1607** my hinde I made my barricado: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 15 (1884). **1642** They had cast upp a travers or barricade: S. HARCOURT, in *Macm. Mag.*, XLV. 290. [N. E. D.] **1646** trenches and barricadoes erected in the Sea: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 85. **1665** the *Portugals* though they let them land...from their barricadoes defended with shot and pike, slaying above three hundred: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 109 (1677). bef. **1670** Barricadoes of empty Barrels: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 43, p. 41 (1693). **1676** to make a kind of barricado about their towns, by setting up palisadoes, or cleft wood about eight feet long: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 46. **1682** pull | His Corps from Barricado Stool: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 135. **1715** formed many barricades, and prepared for a vigorous resistance: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 407 (1856). **1832** "If the good father, too," added the soldier..."would consecrate the barricadoes with his blessing": W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 340.

2. any kind of obstruction or barrier.

1611 No barricado for a belly: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, I. 2, 204. **1620** the Duke of *Bavaria*, a *Baracadoe* of the Apostolick See in that Country: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 494 (1676). bef. **1735** There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere: DERHAM. [J.]

3. a strong wooden rail which extended across the fore part of the quarter-deck in wooden ships of war, to support material used as a screen against small shot.

barrico, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barrica*; perhaps **barica** is for Sp. **bareca** (*q. v.*): a keg, a small cask.

1600 wee deliuered them certaine *barricos* to fetch vs them full of fresh water: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 767. **1607** two barricoes of liquor: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. liv. (1884). **1622** ij *barricos* of Spanish wine: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1883). — 2 baricas of Spanish wine: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 39. **1625** went on shore with my Pinnasse, carrying *Barricos* to seeke fresh water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 279. **1665** some are armed with Lance and Shield, and some have short clubs with thick round bunches at the end...and other some carry *Borrico's*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677).

barut: Turk. See **berat.**

***barytone** (⏑ – –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *baritono*, affected by the earlier *barytone* fr. Fr. or Lat. *barytonus* (Gk. *βαρύτονος*) a term in Grammar = 'not oxytone'.

1. *adj.*: having a compass midway between that of a bass and that of a tenor voice (of a voice or singer); suited to such a voice (of music). Formerly the term seems to have been equivalent to bass.

1729 I recommend one Mr. Mason...a barytone voice, for the vacancy: SWIFT, *Corresp.*, II. 628 (1841). [N. E. D.] **1797** In Italian music, *barytono* answers to our common pitch of bass: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Barytonum*.

2. *sb.*: the voice of which the compass is midway between that of tenor and that of bass; a singer whose voice is of such a compass; a musical instrument of low compass.

1821 Our baritone...A pretty lad, but bursting with conceit: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxxix. **1859** The strong barytone...which was heard above the sound of plane and hammer, singing—Awake, my soul: GEO. ELIOT, *A. Bede*, I. [N. E. D.]

***bas bleu**, *phr.*: Fr.: a blue-stocking, learned woman, literary woman; said to be a Fr. version of Eng. 'blue-stocking'. See *N. & Q.*, 7th S., VII. 1889, pp. 206, 274.

1786 The following Trifle owes its birth and name to the mistake of a Foreigner of Distinction, who gave the literal appellation of the *Bas-bleu*, to a small party of friends, who had been sometimes called, by way of pleasantry, the Blue Stockings: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, Advt. — Or how ASPASIA'S parties shone, | The first *Bas-bleu* at Athens known: *ib.*, 8. **1825** Many persons presented to me of notoriety, Washington Irving, author of *The Sketch Book*; the Magnus Apollo of the *bas bleus*—Hallam, author of *The Middle Ages*: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. II. p. 216 (1842). **1841** One is deemed a pedant—a terrible charge at Paris!—or a *bas bleu*, which is still worse: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 158.

***bas chevalier**, *phr.*: founded on a false derivation of *bachelor*, in the combination *knight bachelor* (= a simple knight of no special order), from Fr. *bas*, = 'low', *chevalier*, = 'knight'.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

bas officier, *phr.*: Fr.: non-commissioned officer, *lit.* 'low officer'.

1749 how many *Bas Officiers*, or non-commissioned Officers, as *Sergeants, Corporals, Anspessades, Frey Corporals, &c.*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 143, p. 363 (1774).

***basaltes**, Lat., **basalt** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: hard Trap rock with a tendency to become columnar as in the Giant's Causeway in the North of Ireland, and in the island of Staffa off Scotland. Apparently not Anglicised before the middle of the 18 c. See Lyell, *Man. of Geol.*, ch. xxviii. According to Pliny the word is Egyptian and connotes the resemblance to iron of the blackish hard gray Egyptian variety which he describes, which was most used for statues in the Ptolemaic period and for sarcophagi and other ornamental work from the earliest times.

1601 The Aegyptians also found in Aethyopia another kind of marble, which they call Basaltes, resembling yron as well in colour as hardnesse; and thereupon it took the name: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 572. **1694** Our Irish Basaltes is composed of Columns: MOLYNEUX, *Giants Causeway*, in *Phil. Trans.*, XVIII. 181. [N.E.D.] **1765** the statues of Rome...are generally of basaltes, porphyry, or oriental granite: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXXIII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 510 (1817). **1797** Iceland abounds with pillars of basaltes, which the lower sort of people imagine have been piled upon each other by the giants, who made use of supernatural force to effect it: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 89/1. **1857** the eucalyptus boles stood out, like basalt pillars: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. I. p. 37 (1877).

basaruchi, basarucque: Port. See **bazaruco.**

Bascuence, the Basque language, the Basques being a non-Aryan race found in the North of Spain and the South of France, chiefly in the Pyrenees.

1629 I have bin shewn for *Irish* and *Bascuence* | Imperfect rules couchd in an *Accidence*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, V. XXVII. p. 32 (1645). **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

bashalic(k), bashalique, *sb.*: Turk. *pāshālīg*: earlier form of **pashalik** (*q. v.*): a district under the jurisdiction of a **bashaw** (*q. v.*).

1682 It ... remaineth yet a Bashalique, although of late governed by a Deputy: WHELER, *Journ. Greece*, III. 238. [N. E. D.] **1742** It is to be premised, that Aleppo is a very great bashalic; the basha of it, in the wars, commonly commanding the front of the army: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 449 (1826).

***bashaw** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Turk. variant of *pāshā* (see **pasha**), at first through It. *bassa, bascia*, sometimes through Fr. *bachat, bacha*, to which the stress on the last syllable is perhaps partly due, partly to the spelling with *-aw, -au*. Europeans have confused with *pāshā* the distinct word *bāshā*, a title among the Janissaries, corrupted by Arab. pronunciation fr. *pāshā*.

1. a **pasha**, a chief, general, leader, governor, among Turks. The higher grade of bashaws was distinguished by three horse-tails attached to his standard, the lower grade only having two tails.

1534 His Bassawes...surmount verye farre aboue any christen estate: MORE, *Comf. agst. Trib.*, III. Wks., 1218/2. [N. E. D.] **1562** hys Bascias and ... chyefe gouernours and councellors: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 12 *v°*. — as sone as the Bassa was arriued: *ib.*, fol. 31 *r°*. **1586** Two Cadelsquers haue the administration of all iustice, who sit with the Bassaes in the *Diuan*: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 680. — the Seignour, king of the Ianitzaries, the *Bascha*, and king of the men of Armes: *ib.*, p. 631. — In Turkie the councell is kept foure daies in a week by the Bassaes whersoeuer the prince soiourneth: *ib.*, p. 679. **1590** if you sent the Bassoes of your guard: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, III. I, sig. C 1 *r°* (1592). **1593—1622** after the manner of the Turkish direction to the Bashawes, who are their [illegible]alls: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § viii. p. 113 (1878). **1598** requiring to talke with our Captaine in their tongue, the *Caravan Basha*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 331. **1599** the basshas and captaines: *ib.*, Vol. II. I. p. 81. **1600** The Bassa of Abassia: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 17. **1600** The Turke sent a very principall *Basha* to the great *Sophie* upon an imbassage: A. SHERLEY, *True Report, &c.*, sig. A 4 *v°*. **1603** But the parasiticall bassau of king *Lysimachus*, contrariwise rejoined in this sort as rudely and uncivilly: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 666. **1614** he sent the Marchants vp into the Countrey some 8. daies iourney, to a place called *Siany* where the Bashaw then lay: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 21. **1615** on the left hand the *Diuans* is kept, where the *Bassas* of the Port do administer iustice: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). **1617** a Turkish Basha: [illegible] Pt. [illegible] **1625** [illegible] **1633** the [illegible] times the two great Bassa's, *Mustapha* and *Amurath*: *ib.*, p. 272. **1742** divers of the bashas, beys, and Turks in authority: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 403 (1826). **1753** He was appointed [illegible] HANWAY, Trav., II. xiii. 29. [N. E. D.] **1793** The provinces of the empire are ruled by governors, called Bashaws: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1796).

2. (generally) a great man, a grandee, a consequential person.

1593 The diuels chiefe Basso, Ambition: NASHE, *Christes Teares*, 85 (1613). [N. E. D.] bef. **1670** Indeed in every Society of Men, there will be some Bashawes, who presume that there are many Rules of Law, from which they should be exempted: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 95, p. 82 (1693). **1679** their Sultan Populaces | Still strangle all their routed Bassa's: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 189.

Variants, 16 c. *bassate, basso, bascha, bassha*, 16 c.—18 c. *bascia, bassau, bassa(w), basha*, 17 c. *bacha*.

***bashi-bazouk**, *sb.*: Turk.: an irregular soldier of a Turkish force. Brought into notice during the Crimean War, in which some fought well under British officers. In 1876 they became notorious for cruel and disorderly conduct in Bulgaria.

1857 I must eastward ho...At worst I can turn my hand to doctoring Bashi-bazouks: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. XV. p. 285 (1877). ***1876** I could see by the moonlight some 200 Bashi-Bazouks on the stones: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

[Turk. *bāshi-bōzuk*, a soldier not in uniform, *lit.* 'wrong-headed', 'madcap'.]

*bashlik. See **beshlik.**

***basilica, basilike**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βασιλική*, fem. adj. with *οἰκία* or *στοὰ* suppressed, *lit.* 'royal dwelling', or 'royal colonnade'.

1. a large hall, used as a court of justice and place of assembly, of which the common type was oblong with double rows of pillars round the interior, and a semicircular apse at the end opposite the main entrance.

1540 He made also a basilike or place, where ciuile controuersies were herde and iuged: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 40 *r°*. **1600** the Basilica of *Paulus*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. III. ch. XXV.), p. 1372. **1765** The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their...triumphal arches, porticos, basilicæ: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXXI. Wks., Vol. V. p. 497 (1817). **1776** the baths, bed-chamber, the *atrium*, the *basilica*: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. II. ch. XIII. p. 179 (1813). **1833** was certainly copied from the Roman basilicæ: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 76. **1885** Mr. Butler supports Mr. G. Gilbert Scott in his contention against the usual view of this basilican type being adopted from the secular basilica of Rome: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 214/2.

2. a church of a shape supposed to be copied from the Roman *basilica*.

1563 Called Basilicæ, eyther for that the Greeks used to call all great and goodly places Basilicas, or for that the high and everlasting King...was served in them: *Homilies*, II. ii. III. 256 (1859). [N. E. D.]

3. a large canopied tomb.

basilicon, *sb.*: Gk. *βασιλικὸν*, neut. of adj. *βασιλικός*, ='royal', with *φάρμακον* (='drug') suppressed; also in Lat. translit. **basilicum**: title of several ointments supposed in former times to possess wonderful virtues.

1540 the great basilicon that is praysed ouer all/and is called tetrafarmacum/ and is of Galyen: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. T i *v°*. **1563** you maye ... applye ... wyne, vnguentum nigrum, or fuscum, or Basilicon: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 36 *v°*.

basilisco, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *basilisco*, ='a cockatrice', 'a kind of large cannon'; often used in the 17 c. for the earlier Eng. *basilisk(e)* in the sense of a piece of heavy ordnance: a large brass cannon of great length; a smaller cannon used on board ship.

[abt. **1506** This pece is xxviij fote of length, and is called a Basylyske: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 8 (1851).] **1626** A Basillisco, double Cannon, Cannon Pedrea, demy Cannon: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 799 (1884). **1641** There is planted the basilisco, or great gun, so much talked of: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1872). **1642** I had rather stand in the shock of a *Basilisco*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § iii. Wks., Vol. II. (1852). **1665** The town is by scituation strong and by twelve pieces of great Brass Ordnance better strengthened; one of which our men call a Basilisco being twenty six foot long and well proportioned both in bore and squaring: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 357 (1677).

Basilisco [*-like*], in SHAKS., *K. John*, I. I, 244 (1595). "This is an allusion to an old play, entitled *Soliman and Perseda*, in which a foolish knight, called Basilisco, speaking of his own name, adds, 'Knight, good fellow, knight, knight'. And is answered immediately, 'Knave, good fellow, knave, knave'". [Nares]

***basis** (⏑ –), *pl.* **basēs**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *basis*, fr. Gk. *βάσις*, ='step', 'stepping', 'base', 'pedestal': often used for the earlier Eng. *base* (fr. *basis*, through Fr. *base*).

I. 1. the lower part, bottom, base, foot, pedestal of anything material.

1571 The distance of the ship from the basis or foote of the cliffe: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, I. xxx. I iij. [N. E. D.] **1599** Though we upon this mountain's basis by | Took stand for idle speculation: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2, 30. **1601** How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport, | That now on Pompey's basis lies along | No worthier than the dust: — *Jul. Caes.*, iii. 1, 115. **1603** the basis or foundation of it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 834. — as for example... that same foot heere and basis so much renowned, of the standing cup, among other ornaments and oblations of this temple: *ib.*, p. 1347. **1615** whose basis do yet retaine this inscription: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1632). **1618—9** a fire upon a false hearth...the force thereof pierced...the single brick, and... fastened upon the basis, which was of dry deal board: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1848). bef. **1719** Observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times: ADDISON. [J.] **1741** one would rather imagine the Pillar had been set upon the Basis, to serve as a Guide to such Vessels as pass this way: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 377. **1780** several cliffs and rocks...which have formed the basis of the whole island: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.). **1820** its perpendicular precipices formed the basis for walls: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

I. 2. *Bot.* and *Physiol.* the attachment of an organ to its receptacle or support.

1615 A Pine-apple, broade and round in the Basis: CROOKE, *Body of Man*, 467. [N. E. D.] **1741** These Stalks are adorn'd with a Leaf at each Knot, about three Inches long, and two and a half at the Basis: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 69.

I. 3. *Geom.* a side opposite to the vertex of a geometrical figure, linear or solid.

1571 That subtendente side, or basis: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, I. vi. C iij b. [N. E. D.] **1600** an *Isoscheles* Triangle, whose *Vertex* is the Center of the Sunne, the *Basis* a line extended from *Saint Thomas* Iland under the Equinoctiall, vnto *Paris* in *France* neere the same Meridian: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 50. **1640** The *Cuspis* and the *Basis* of the *Cone*: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wlds.*, 66, p. 207 (1647).

I. 4. a place or region which serves as a starting-point, ground of security, and source of supply for systematic operations, *esp.* military; frequent in the phr. *basis of operations*.

I. 5. the main or fundamental element of a mixture, the base of a compound.

1601 The ointment...where the flower of the Daffodill was the Basis: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 381.

II. 1. support, foundation (in a metaphorical, metaphysical sense).

1599 I decline mee low, as the *basis* of your altitude: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616). **1605** Great tyranny! lay thou thy basis sure: SHAKS., *Mach.*, iv. 3, 32. **1642** *Religion*, the *beginning* and *basis* of all Wisdome: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 16 (1869). **1675** it affords a most substantial *Basis* to that universally receiv'd Opinion: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vi. § 5, p. 47. **1681—1703** And indeed you find the belief of these things, in Heb. XI., to be the *basis*, *fulcrum*, *substantia*, the foundation and support that bears up all: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864). **1711** Society is upon a wrong Basis: *Spectator*, No. 6, March 7, p. 14/1 (Morley). **1822** Tobacco, wine, and cheese...forms the basis of our social intercourse: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 401.

II. 2. that which underlies as the origin of development or groundwork of constitution or principle of action, discussion, or agreement.

1601 build me thy fortunes upon the basis of valour: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 36. **1648** On this fraile Basis the great worke begun: R. FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.*, 51, p. 257. **1665** raised his credit...upon the Basis of good intelligence: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. C 4 *r°*. **1678** had the same Original and stood upon the same *Basis* with the Atomical P[h]ysiology: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 43. **1691** Now the Earth, which is the Basis of all Animals, and as some think of the whole Creation: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 195 (1701). **1711** the Basis of all Wit is Truth: *Spectator*, No. 62, May 11, p. 102/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** the Treasons which were most manifestly founded upon the Basis of the Conventicles: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 5, p. 318 (1740). **1789** This patent is the great *civil basis* of all the grants and patents by which New England was afterwards divided: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 345 (1796). ***1878** Thus the law can have nothing to say to them on the basis of trespass: *Echo*, May 22, p. 1. [St.] ***1878** the basis of an agreement: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/4. [St.]

basistān(e), bazestan, besestan, bezesteen, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. *bazzistān*, 'clothes-market', 'market'.

1599 a publike *basistane* or market place for the Turkes to sell commodities in: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 309. **1615** the *Bezestans* (where finer sorts of commodities are sold): GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1615** BAZESTAN, is an hortyard, or garden, as Bellonius testifieth: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1617** They are called the great and the lesse Bezestan: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 262. **1625** There is...in *Constantinople* a *Bezisten*, that is, a common publike Market: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1606. **1682** The Mosques (or Churches) and Bazestans (or places of Traffick) have their high Cupuloes covered with Lead...The Bazestan is the only thing worth seeing here: WHELER, *Journ. Greece*, Bk. I. p. 75. — *Bezestan*: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 193. **1741** The *Bazar*, or the *Bezestein*, the place where the Merchandizes are sold: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 149. **1775** We landed and passed through the Bezesten or *Market*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 57. **1819** I proceeded, either to spend the money already earned in the Tchartchees and Bezesteens: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 72 (1820). **1830** the Basistan, or auction mart: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

Variants, 16, 19 cc. *basistane*, 17 c. *besestan(o)*, *bazestan*, *bezestan*, *besestein*, 17, 18 cc. *bezisten*, 18, 19 cc. *bezestein*, 19 c. *bezesteen*.

Basoche, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Lat. *basilica*: *orig.* a legal tribunal for settling disputes between the Clerks of the French Parliament; hence, applied to such Clerks, and to a body of French lawyers. Hence, the adj. *basochian* (Fr. *basochien*).

1834 Procureurs, *Basoche-clerks*, who are idle in these days: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Bk. III. ch. iv. Vol. I. p. 103. — Thou seest the whole fluent population of Paris...inundating these outer courts...the very *Basoche* of Lawyer's Clerks talks sedition: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 104. **1880** the *basochians*, to keep up their dignity, gathered round a mock one [king] of their own making: *Lib. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 328.

***basque,** *sb.*: Fr.: skirt.

***1874** The *basque* is always long: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

basquiña, Sp.; **basquine,** Fr.: *sb.*: an outer petticoat, *orig.* in Basque or Spanish style.

1819 while wave | Around them...the basquina and mantilla: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. CXX. **1832** And now steals forth on fairy foot, the gentle Señora, in trim basquiña: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 122. **1887** Her basquine is of point lace from Genoa: A. GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, II.

bassa: Eng. fr. Turk. See **bashaw.**

bassesse, *sb.*: Fr.: baseness, base action.

1834 and if they could make him commit such a *bassesse* so much the better: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 113 (1874).

basset, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bassetta* (perhaps partly through Fr. *bassette*): a kind of gambling with cards like faro, originated in Italy.

1645 The great banks are set up for those who will play at bassett: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1872). **1694** when she is on the Losing side, at *Basset*, or *Commet*: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 12/2. **1704** Ev'n Sense is brought into Disgrace, | Where Company is met: | Or silent stands, or leaves the Place | While all the Talk's *Basset*: SIR GEO. ETHEREGE, *Wks.*, p. 288. **1709** divide their Hours between the *Toylet* and *Basset*-Table: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 55 (2nd Ed.). **1713** I have known a woman carried off half dead from bassette: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 120, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 233 (1856). **1716** But who the Bowl or rattling Dice compares | To *Basset*'s heav'nly Joys, and pleasing Cares? POPE, *Basset-Table*, 102. **1749** Your new-fashioned game of brag was the genteel amusement when I was a girl:... basset and hazard employed the town: LADY MONTAGU, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 575/1 (1849).

[It. *bassetta* is fem. of *bassetto*, dim. of **basso** (*q. v.*).]

bassetto, It.; **bassette,** Eng. fr. It. or Fr.: *sb.* See quot.

1724 BASSETTO, is a Bass Viol, or Bass Violin of the smallest Size, and is so called to distinguish them from those Bass Viols or Violins of a larger Size: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

[It. *bassetto*, dim. of **basso** (*q. v.*), used as sb. for *viola basso*, ='bass viol'.]

bassia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. *Bassi*, name of an Italian Botanist: name of a genus of trees found in hot countries, the seeds of which yield a fatty oil.

1791 The *madhuca* is, beyond a doubt, the *bassia*; but I can safely assert, that not one of fifty blossoms which I had examined, had 16 filaments: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. CLX. p. 156 (1821).

***bassinette,** *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr. spelling of Eng. *bassinet*, which it is difficult to separate from Mid. Eng. *basinet*: a kind of cradle for a child furnished with a hood. It is possible that this modern sense of *bassinet* and the form *bassinette* are due to some confusion with Fr. *barcelonnette*; see **berceaunette.**

***basso,** *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It. fr. Late Lat. *bassus* ='low': *Mus.*

1. bass, low in pitch, the lowest part in harmonised music, the lowest male voice, a bass part, one who has a bass voice.

1724 BASSO, is the Bass in general; tho' sometimes in Pieces of Musick for several Voices, the Singing Bass is more particularly so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1817** Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: BYRON, *Beppo*, XXXII. **1862** The sons, piping in a very minor key indeed; the father's manly basso, accompanied by deep wind instruments: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. XIV. p. 270 (1887). **1885** A tremendous basso was to appear, a kind of surpliced Mammoth, or human double ophecleide: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. XXV. 285.

2. *attrib.*

1724 BASSO VIOLA, is the Bass for the Bass Viol. BASSO VIOLINO, is the Bass for the Bass Violin. BASSO CONTINUO, is the Thorough Bass, or Continual Bass. BASSO CONCERTANTE, the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece. BASSO RECITANTE, the

same as Basso Concertante. BASSO RIPIENO, is the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then in some particular Places: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

basso profondo, *phr.*: It.: a deep bass voice, one who has a deep bass voice.

bef. **1863** why not a singing artist? Why not a basso-profondo? Why not a primo tenore? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879). **1883** A real basso profundo [was] heard to particular advantage in the air: *Standard*, Aug. 27, p. 2/2.

***basso rilievo, b. relievo,** *phr.*: It.: 'low relief'.

1. a style of sculpture projecting from a (comparatively) level ground, less than half the true proportion of the figures or objects represented.

1664 [See **alto rilievo**]. **1673** a brass statue of the virgin *Mary* in *basso relievo* upon it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 372. **1741** The Arms of *France* in Basso-Relievo of Marble was another piece of Work: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 11. **1765** ancient Roman stone coffins, representing on the sides and covers some excellent pieces in basso-relievo: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 457 (1817). **1775** In the heap...are many Sculptures well executed in basso relievo: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 233. **1816** Polycletus...taught the Toreutice, or art of basso-relievo in metals: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 97. **1851** I began this energetic and grand subject in basso-relievo: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 85 (1857).

2. a piece of sculpture or specimen of plastic art in low relief.

1644 in it [the fountain] is a basso-relievo of white marble: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 116 (1872). — Near this stand...four copper basso-relievos by John di Bologna: *ib.*, p. 99. — within are...the excellent bassi relievi: *ib.*, p. 110. **1673** little palaces furnished and adorned with excellent statues, *bassi relievi*, pictures and other curiosities: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 365. **1704** One meets with many other figures of Meleager in the ancient basso relievos: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 462 (Bohn, 1854). **1741** adorn'd with Basso-relievo's: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 163. **1820** covered with a basso relievo representing Pluto carrying off Proserpine: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 141. **1841** a cinery [*sic*] monument, enriched with bassi-relievi, representing a human sacrifice: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 8. **1851** It is full of passion, he said, and you must make a basso-relievo from it: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life* p. 57 (1857).

2 *a. metaph.*

1681 This *Basso Relievo* of a Man: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 56.

bassoon (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bassone*: a reed instrument with a double reed used as a bass to other wooden instruments. It has a compass of about three octaves from B flat below the bass stave. Its long pipe is as it were folded so that it looks like a bundle of pieces of wood, whence its other Italian name *fagotto*. Also, a player on such an instrument.

1724 BOMBARDO, is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1754** his voice resembled the sound of a bassoon: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 217 (1817). **1754** any strapping fiddler, bassoon, or bass viol, who does not even pretend to sing: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 165 (1777). **1776** The Jew's-harp next engaged my attention: and afterwards the bag-pipe, barrel-organ and bassoon: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 4. **1826** trumpets, oboes, and bassoons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881).

***bass-relief,** incorrectly **bas-relief,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. **basso rilievo** (*q. v.*): low relief, a work of art in low relief. The form *bas-relief* ought to be pronounced as Fr., but it probably got confused with *bass-relief* in the 18 c. The form *base-relief* has the first part translated, the second part adapted. The first step towards *bass-relief* seems to have been the pl. *basse-relieves* for *bassi-rilievi*.

1667 Excellent Pictures and Basse Relieves: OLDENBURG, in *Phil. Trans.*, II. 420. [N. E. D.] **1699** In this Cabinet I also saw some *Basse-Relieves*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 49. **1704** On the face of this monument...is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the Satyrs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 426 (Bohn, 1854). **1755** bass-relief: JOHNSON. **1763** some work in *bas relief*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 331 (1817).

bassus, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Mus.*: bass, **basso** (*q. v.*).

1603 lift mee aboue *Parnassus*; | With your loud *Trebbles* help my lowly *Bassus*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 96 (1608). **1609** Bassus and his Position: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 56. bef. **1658** [See **altus**].

basta, *interj.*: It.: enough!, no more!.

1596 Basta; content thee, for I have it full: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, I. 1, 20. **1627** What Questions...passed...I omit. *Basta*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 326 (1685). **1883** "*Basta*!" said the Baron, "let us have no more of this": L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv. p. 58 (1884).

bastage, *sb.* See quotation.

1612 The *Greekes* in *Aleppo* are very poore, for they are there (for the most part) Factors to Europeans: that is, Brokers: W. BIDDULPH in T. LAVENDER: ... *of Four Englishmen*, p. 68.

bastide (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr.

1. Eng. fr. Fr.: a small fort; a building erected by besiegers.

1523 the kyng of England...layd his siege and ordayned bastides bytwene the towne and the river: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 160 (1812). — bastyd: *ib.*, p. 176. **1577** He came before the strong towne of Calis...and erected bastides betweene the towne and the river: HOLINSHED, *Chron.*, II. 640. [N. E. D.]

2. Fr.: a country house in the south of France.

1764 a vast number of white *bastides*, or country-houses: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 361 (1817). **1845** The doors of their country *bastides*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 259. **1852** and all the volunteers of the Côte d'Or and the soldiers of the regiment of Burgundy occupied with heating the balls at all the *bastides*! Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. I. p. 13. **1886** The 'Provence' (184) of Mr. J. R. Herbert, a *bastide* standing near a pool, has the rudiments of sentiment and some colour: *Athenæum*, June 26, p. 851/1.

***bastille,** *sb.*: Fr.: a prison; *orig.* the fortress prison of Paris, destroyed 1789. The word means 'a building' and was Anglicised in 14 c.

1741 'Tis a kind of Bastile or Prison for Persons of Distinction: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 200. **1762** People may inveigh against the Bastile in France, and the Inquisition in Portugal: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 222 (1817). **1850** Why are there no such things as *lettres-de-cachet*—and a Bastille for young fellows of family? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879).

bastillion, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *bastillion, bastillon*: a small fortress; a fortified tower.

1549 a diche with a walle full of toures and bastilions from one sea to the other: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 12 *vº*. **1591** the duke de Mayne suspected him that governed the bastylion at Paris to be too much Spanysh: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1847). **1591** bulwarks, *Bastillions*, *Cavalieres*, *Casemates*...halfe Moones: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 319. **1600** raising bastillions & platformes against the towne: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 222.

***bastiment, bastimento,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *bastimento*, or Sp.

1. military supplies, provisions.

1598 To prouide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things: BARRET, *Theor. Warres*, v. iii. 133. [N. E. D.]

2. a ship, vessel.

1740 Then the bastimentos never | Had our foul dishonour seen, | Nor the sea the sad receiver | Of this gallant train had been: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1860).

***bastinado** (– ⏑ – ⏑), **bastan(n)ado, baston(n)ado, bastinade** (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *bastonada*.

1. a blow with a stick or cudgel; a beating with a stick; also *metaph.*

1572 being made villaines and slaues, and almost alwayes carying away the *Bastonados*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 129 (1599). **1586** If hee went out of his ranke whilest the armie marched, he had the bastonnado: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 769. **1595** He gives the bastinado with his tongue: SHAKS., *K. John*, ii. 463. **1598** He brags he will gi' me the *bastinado*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in His Hum.*, i. 5, Wks., p. 17 (1616). **1600** He deserveth the bastanado, to be drie beaten and well cudgeled, that forsaketh his colours: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. v. p. 183. **1664** But he that fears a *Bastinadoe*, | Will run away from his own shadow: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 19. **1684** caus'd a hundred Bastinado's to be giv'n him upon the spot: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 46. **1817** Became a slave of course, and for his pay | Had bread and bastinadoes: BYRON, *Beppo*, xciv. **1830** four or five dozen bastinadoes were laid on the whole party: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 321 (2nd Ed.).

1 *a.* an Oriental punishment, namely, beating the soles of the feet with a stick or cane.

1704 caused Mr. *John Milton* of *Lymson*, our Mate...to be called forth to the *Bastinadoes*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 6. **1787** they were corrected, according to the laws of Zingis, with the bastonade: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. p. 44 (1813). **1820** an Albanian soldier undergoing the punishment of the bastinado: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 331.

2. a stick or cudgel.

1596 go with their rapiers or good picked bastinadoes vnder theyr cloakes, out into the towne to seeke Spaniardes: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 125. **1600** 2 bastonadoes much thicker then the wrist of a mans hand: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 419. **1615** blowes receiued on the soles of the feet with a bastinado: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). **1634** hee takes a good bastinado in his hand brought for the same purpose: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 82. **1836** Then come two fellows with the usual bamboo, or bastinade: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 317.

***bastion** (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bastione*, and later fr. Fr. *bastion*.

1. (in Fortification) an earth-work or mass of masonry which projects beyond the main lines of a fortification.

1562 he fortified it with walles, trenches, and bastionnes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 12 *rº*. **1591** hauing euer great care y^t^ no stones be mixed in any of these *Bastiones*, Bulwarks, or Fortifications: GARRARD, *Art*

Warre, p. 320. **1598** baskets to cary earth to the bastion, & gabions: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 135. **1601** he raised certain piles or bastions, like turrets or skonces: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 575. **1619** so well girt with Bastions and Ramparts: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xi. p. 22 (1645). **1643** the walls about the bastions and citadels are a noble piece of masonry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1872). **1673** At three of the corners are mounts or bastions, and at the fourth a Castle: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 142. **1743–7** they advanced and took a redoubt or small bastion half way between the Mole and the town: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 664/2 (1751). **1793** the castle...consisting of curtains and bastions...with two mortars in each bastion: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 471 (1796).

2. *metaph.* defence, projecting mass.

1781 They build each other up with dreadful skill, | As bastions set point blank against God's will: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 177 (1808). **1850** yonder cloud...topples round the dreary west, | A looming bastion fringed with fire: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, xv. 5.

basto, *sb.*: Sp.: the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre, all clubs being *bastos* in Sp. and the ace pre-eminently *the* club or *basto*.

1674 There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Manillio* or black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. **1710** Would any but a mad lady go out twice upon Manilio, Basto, and two small diamonds? SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. v. Wks., p. 235/1 (1869). **1713** Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard | Gain'd but one trump and one Plebeian card: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, 54, Wks., Vol. I. p. 187 (1757).

bastone, bastoon(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. or aft. It. *bastone*, or Sp. *baston*; see **baton**.

1590 punished with bastones so grievously: MARLOWE, *Tamburl.*, iii. 3, 52. **1603** indure to see his lines torne pittifully on the rack; suffer his Muse to take the *Bastoone*, yea the very stab: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 28.

bât, bat, *sb.*: Fr. *bât*, 'pack-saddle': *Mil.* Only used in combinations; *bât-horse*, *bât-mule*, a horse or mule for carrying officers' baggage; *bât-man*, man in charge of a beast which carries baggage; *bât-money*, allowance to officers for carriage of baggage. The earlier *bat-needle* is obsolete.

1787 Putting my baggage into portable form for my bat-mule: T. JEFFERSON, *Writ.*, II. 137 (1859). [N. E. D.] **1793** He shall have directions about the bât and forage money: PITT, in G. Rose's *Diaries*, I. 127 (1860). [*ib.*] **1808** an issue of bât and forage money to the officers: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. IV. p. 67 (1838). **1826** servants and bat-men: *Subaltern*, ch. 23, p. 341 (1828). **1886** They came into the town with their heavily laden *bât* mules: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July; p. 108/1.

bataille rangée, *phr.*: Fr.: pitched battle.

bef. **1733** a *Bataille rangée* between the King...on one side, and the...rebellious Party on the other: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 43, p. 616 (1740).

batallia, batallion. See **batt-**.

***batata**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: the Sp. or Sweet Potato, *Batatas edulis*, Nat. Order *Convolvulaceae*, native of the W. Indies. Not related to our **potato** (*q. v.*) to which it has given the name. It is cultivated in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. The eatable part is the large tuberous root.

1555 They dygge also owte of the ground...*Botatas*, much lyke vnto the nauie rootes of Mylayne, or the greate puffes or musheroms of the earth: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 131 (1885). — they mooste especially esteeme the best kynde of *Battatas*, which in pleasant tast and tendernes farre exceadeth owre musheromes: *ib.*, p. 159. **1577** The *Batatas*, whiche is a common fruite in those countries, I dooe take them for a victaill of muche substaunce, and that thei are in the middest betwene fleshe and fruite: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 104 *v°*. **1598** The Batatas are somewhat red of colour, and of fashion almost like the Iniamos, but sweeter, of taste like an earth Nut: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 42 (1885). **1600** They haue good sustenance also by meanes of a root, called there Igname, but in the west Indies Batata: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 52. **1611** they gaue our folke Wine, with Batatas to eate, and other fruits: W. ADAMS, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 126 (1625).

bateau, *pl.* **bateaux**, less correctly **batteau(x)**, *sb.*: Fr.: a boat, *esp.* a taper flat-bottomed Canadian boat.

Batteau-bridge, a floating bridge supported on *batteaux*.

1759 Dangerous to venture his troops...upon the water in open batteaux: *Hist. Eur.*, in *Ann. Reg.*, 44/2. [N. E. D.] **1765** Eighty battoes hauled up on the beach: R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 8. **1789** Roanoke [River], so far as it lies within this state, is no where navigable, but for canoes, or light batteaus: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 605 (1796). **1822** he should proceed up the St. Lawrence in a *batteaux*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 253.

***bath, bat**, *sb.*: Heb. *bath*: a liquid measure, the tenth part of a **homer** (*q. v.*), the same as an **ephah** (*q. v.*).

1535 The oyle shal be measured with the Bat...Ten Battes make one Homer: COVERDALE, *Ezek.*, xlv. 14. **1611** Then made he ten lavers of brass: one laver contained forty baths: *Bible*, 1 Kings, vii. 38.

Bath col. See quotation.

1693 At last also by their own Confession, the Spirit of Prophecy was quite taken away, and nothing left them but a Vocal Oracle, which they called *Bath col*, *i.e.* the Daughter of a Voice, or the Daughter of Thunder...What the Jews report concerning *Bath Kol*, I beg their Pardon, if I esteem them no other than either Jewish Fables, or Diabolical Illusions: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 298 (1713).

***bathos**, *sb.*: Gk. *βάθος*, ='depth'. Obviously introduced by Arbuthnot and Pope.

1. *Rhet.* descent from the fine or lofty in language to a mean or commonplace ending of a period; an instance of such descent, an **anticlimax** (*q. v.*).

1727 The Taste of the Bathos is implanted by Nature itself in the soul of man: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 168 (1757). **1811** a stronger instance of *bathos*...than he often exhibits: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 108.

1 *a.* *metaph.* any descent contrasted with previous elevation.

1814 How meanly has he closed his inflated career! What a sample of the bathos will his history present! T. JEFFERSON, *Writ.*, IV. 240 (1830). [N. E. D.]

2. depth, lowest point, bottom.

1727 to lead them as it were by the hand, and step by step, the gentle downhill way to the Bathos; the bottom, the end, the central point, the *non plus ultra*, of true modern Poesy: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 165 (1757).

***bathybius**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *βαθύς*, ='deep', and *βίος*, ='life', by Prof. Huxley, in 1868, to denote a slimy matter brought up from the bottom of the North Atlantic, and at first supposed to be a protoplasmic substance, but afterwards thought to be a form of gypsum. Named after Haeckel, *Bathybius Haeckelii*.

***batiste, baptiste**, *sb.*: Fr., 'cambric': a light fabric of cotton or linen like cambric, also a cloth of mixed silk and wool.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1850** The mourner with the batiste mask: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 173 (1879).

batizia. See **botija.**

batman, bateman, *sb.*: Turk. *bātmān*, *baṭmān*: an Oriental weight equivalent to six okes, of various values in different places. See **oke.**

1598 The great batman is 12 .li. English: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 358. — 500. Batmans of raw silke: *ib.*, p. 425. — solde there for two bistes the *Teueris* bateman, which as your Agent here saith, maketh sixe pound English weight: *ib.*, p. 390. **1625** The *Battman* is fifty fiue pound waight, which maketh eightie two pounds ½ weight *English*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. **1662** a hundred *Batmans* of Wine: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 200 (1669). **1665** the *Batman* is eighty two Pounds *English*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

bato(a)g, *sb.*: Russ. *batōg*: a rod.

1716 after their being beat with the *batoags* or knout: CAPT. J. PERRY, quoted in *Retrospect. Rev.*, Feb., 1854, p. 159. **1788** He ordered...to be chastised with the batogs: STOEHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gt.*, p. 129.

***baton, batton** (˘ –), **batoon, battoon** (– ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr Mod. Fr. *bâton*. The first two forms are rare after abt. 1625 except in technical senses in which *baton* is still in use by the side of Fr. *bâton* borrowed again in 19 c. The above Eng. forms gradually replaced the 13 or 14 cc. *baston* (fr. Old Fr. *baston*) during the 16 and 17 cc. The 16 and 17 cc. forms *bastone*, *bastoon(e)* seem to follow It. *bastone*, or Sp. *baston*.

1. a stick, staff, club, cudgel, used as a weapon.

1596 With his yron batton which he bore | Let drive at him so dreadfully amaine: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 46. bef. **1616** Get me a Battoon, 'Tis twenty times more Court-like: BEAU. and FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 452 (1711). **1650** little batoons and sticks: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 59. **1664** Although his shoulders, with *batoon*, | Beclaw'd and cudgeld to some tune: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 118. **1665** our...weapon, which was a battoon: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. D 3 *v°*. **1682** With tough Battoon and tougher Fist: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 70. **1711** I will go to the toyman's here just in Pall-Mall, and he sells great hugeous batoons: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xiii. Wks., p. 264/2 (1869). **1727** the Earl of *Essex* deliver'd up his Battoon: OLDMIXON, *Clarendon, &c.*, p. 195. **1741** they very gravely apply...an Instrument call'd a Batoon to the Soles of a Man's Feet: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 93. **1778** the roses were not interlaced among the *batons*, but seemed tacked against them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 137 (1858). **1787** What...is termed a *battle-ax*...is nothing more than the club or battoon used in single combats: *Gent. Mag.*, 1070/2.

2. *techn.* a staff or truncheon carried by an official, *esp.* a French Marshal, and a musical conductor; also, *Heraldic*, a *baton sinister*, the badge of illegitimacy.

1840 a sort of *baton* or short military staff: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 111 (1865). **1883** But no accumulation of these honours would ever entitle him to the Marshal's bâton: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Dec., p. 89/2. **1885** The Bach Choir's rehearsals...will commence on Tuesday next...under the *bâton* of the new conductor: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 579/2.

bâton ferré, *phr.*: Fr.: staff shod with iron, **alpenstock** (*q.v.*); hence, an alpenstock has been incorrectly called a *baton*.

1822 Early in the morning...pedestrians with their knapsacks and *bâtons ferrés*, and picturesque ladies in *chars-à-bans*, were seen on the road: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 310.

batoon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **baton.**

batrachomyomachia, *sb.*: Gk. *βατραχομυομαχία*, = 'frog-mouse-battle': the battle of the frogs and mice, title of an old Greek mock-heroic poem.

1686 a *βατραχο-μυο-μαχία* and hot skirmish: *Annotat. on Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. p. 77 (1686). **1704** About the poet's feet are creeping a couple of mice, as an emblem of the Batrachomyomachia: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 473 (Bohn, 1854).

***batta**[1], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. perhaps fr. Indo-Port. *bata*, fr. Canarese *bhatta*, = 'rice' [Yule]: *Mil.*: extra allowance to officers, &c., in India, when in the field, or on special service; also, *generally*, allowance for maintenance. Sometimes confused with **bât**-money, and extended to extra pay in any part of the world. See **paddy.**

1707 that they would allow Batta or subsistence money to all that should desert us: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 63 (1861). [Yule] **1799** He would rather live on *half-pay*, in a garrison that could boast of a fives court, than vegetate on *full* batta, where there was none: GLEIG, *Sir T. Munro*, I. 227. [*ib.*] **1857** They have made me a K.C.B. I may confess to you that I would much rather have got a year's batta, because the latter would enable me to leave this country a year sooner: SIR HOPE GRANT, in *Incidents of the Sepoy War*. [*ib.*] **1883** It is understood that "Sir Garnet's" Ashantee batta of £25,000 was snatched at one fell swoop to meet a squatting indebtedness of the co-partnery: *Globe*, Sept. 5, p. 2/3.

***batta**[2], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *baṭṭa*, *bāṭṭa*: difference in exchange, agio; discount on coins not current, or of short weight. [Yule]

1680 The payment or receipt of Batta or Vatum upon the exchange of Pollicat for Madras Pagodas prohibited, both coines being of one and the same Matt and weight: *Ft. St. Geo. Consn.*, Feb. 10, in *Notes & Exts.*, No. III. p. 17. [Yule] **1760** all siccas of a lower date being esteemed, like the coin of foreign provinces, only a merchandize, are bought and sold at a certain discount called batta, which rises and falls like the price of other goods in the market: *Ft. Wm. Consn.*, June 30, in J. Long's *Selections*, 216. [*ib.*] **1776** *Batta*. Difference of exchange upon coin: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1810** He immediately tells master that the batta, *i.e.*, the exchange, is altered: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 203. [Yule]

battalia, battaglia, batalia, -lio, *sb.*: It. *battaglia*, = 'battle'.

1. order of battle, battle array.

1622 manner of fortification, forme of Battaglia, Situation of Town, Castle, Fort, &c.: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xii. p. 105. **1629** the *Christians* in Battalio: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 838 (1884). **1643** put himselfe in Battalia to fight with the Kings Forces: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 5, p. 37. **1675** both Armies were set in Battalia, and facing one another: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. ii. § 2, p. 9. **1678** His Majesty and a world of company were in the field, and the whole army in battalia: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1872). **1743—7** (He) had drawn his forces in battalia: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 291/1 (1751). **1754** marching along shore to attack his forces before they could be drawn up in battalia: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 221 (1817). **1795** It is not well known in what manner...they ranged their troops...only that the King's were drawn up in battalia by a Bishop: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 253.

1 *a. metaph.*

1569 and other mathematical Figures, drawn up in Battalia: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 99 (1722).

2. a large body of troops in battle array, a battalion, the main body of an army (as distinct from the wings), *esp.* in the phr. *the main battalia*, an army.

1625 The Drum doth beat...a call, a march, a troope, a battalia, a charge, a retrait, a batterie, a reliefe: MARKHAM, *Souldiers Accid.* **1632** By this the main battalias are join'd: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, Wks., p. 197/2 (1839). **1658** The *Roman Batalia* was ordered after this manner: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 31 (1686). **1674** having grapled already with so many Battalioes: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 103. **1743—7** the French were thrice repulsed with great loss by the Confederates main battalia: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 242/1 (1751).

2 *a. metaph.*

1659 the perdues or forelorn hope of Popery, which by lighter skirmishes open advantages to the Pope's main Battaglio: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 366. [Davies]

battalia[-*pie*]: Eng. fr. Fr. See **beatilles.**

***battalion**, (= ˌ ˌ =) **bat(t)ail(l)on**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bataillon*, or Sp. *batallon*.

1. a large body of soldiers in order of battle; the main body of an army.

1579 It is demaunded how manye in euerye ranke of the *Battallions*, and in what sort the *Serieant Maior* shal shift his weapons: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 53.

1591 a battaillon of Argolateares on horsebacke: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 254. — cause them to be ranged in forme of battaile, making of his footmen sundry *Battillions*, & of these *Battillions*, sundry *Fronts*: *ib.*, p. 350. **1598** the whole summe of all these 3 Battallions do amount to 10092 pikes: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. VI. p. 224. — battels or battaillions: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 32. **1600** their battailons seemed to flote & wave up & down to and fro, in suspence whether to fight or flie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 225. **1603** Else should we see in set Batalions | A hundred thousand furious Partizans: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 78 (1608). **1609** brake within the battaillons in the vantguard of our men: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XVI. ch. xii. p. 75. **1652** The Barons having timely intelligence hereof, join'd all in a battaglion: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 149.

2. *Mil. techn.* a division of a regiment of infantry consisting of several companies and constituting the tactical unit of infantry.

1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 8, p. 127 (1828). **1852** It was during my absence from France, that Bonaparte in the rank of *chief of battalion* performed his first campaign: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. I. p. 10.

battant, *pl.* **battans,** *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'beating', leaf (of a table or door).

1850 The two *battans* of the sculptured door flew open: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 236 (1879).

batteau: Fr. See **bateau.**

battee: Anglo-Ind. See **paddy.**

***batterie de cuisine**, *phr.*: Fr.: set of cooking utensils.

1773 unless he carries his *batterie de cuisine*, cook and camp equipage, I doubt he must eat the game raw: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 1 (1857). **1818** Poor Dunore, I believe, only sent over a table service for a petit couvert, and the batterie de cuisine: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 153 (1819).

battologia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βαττολογία* (*lit.* 'stammering'): vain repetition in speech or writing.

1611 and that with as much Laconical breuitie as may be, auoiding that *Battalogia* that he hath vsed in his tedious Bill: CORYAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 3 *v°*.

battoon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **baton.**

***battue**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'a beating', an unsportsmanlike butchery of game which is driven in large numbers by beaters towards a shooting party; hence (generally), massacre, butchery, wholesale slaughter.

1816 The keen Sportsman...and a favoured few, on a set day, have the Grand Battu: *Gent. Mag.*, LXXXVI. i. 414. [N. E. D.] **1836** the Persians ...made their grand *battue* of the Sciotes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 64, p. 137. **1860** He turns from the *battue* to enjoy nature and not the mere act of slaughter, which the butcher himself would not undertake, except as the business of his life: *Once a Week*, Sept. 8, p. 290/2. **1880** Their Majesties also commanded his attendance at a royal battue: C. W. COLLINS, *St Simon*, p. 205. **1882** I preferred a small party, say a dozen elephants and three howdahs, to this tremendous and expensive *battue*: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. IX. p. 201.

battuta, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: beating (time); *esp.* in the phr. *a battuta*, which means the same as *a tempo*, indicating that a performer should return to the strict time.

1724 BATTUTA, is the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot, in keeping or beating of Time: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1797** Beating time is denoted, in the Italian music, by the term *à battuta*, which is usually put after what they call *recitativo*, where little or no time is observed, to denote, that here they are to begin again to mark or beat the time exactly: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 98/2. **1813** *A battuta*: *Pantologia.*

batty: Anglo-Ind. See **paddy.**

batz, *pl.* **batzen, batz, batzes,** *sb.*: dialectic Ger. (Ger. *batzen*): a small Swiss (and South German) coin worth four kreutzers (see **kreutzer**).

1617 The Batz is worth three English pence, and foure Creitzers make a Batz: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 287. — Those of *Bern* did first coyne Batzen, so called of a Beare, the Armes of the City, (for the words *Baren*, and also batzen, signifie Beares in the Sweitzers tongue): *ib.*, p. 288. **1673** Those of the lesser Council have five *Batz* [about 10*d.* or 1*s. English*] and those of the great Council two Batz *per diem* for every day they sit in Council: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 429. **1822** earned about five batz (sevenpence sterling) a day: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 107.

baudekin(e), baudkin(e), bawd-, -kyn(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *baudekin* (see **baldachin**): rich brocade. *Obs.*

abt. **1300** He dude his temple al by-honge With bawdekyn, brod and longe: *K. Alis.*, 759. [N. E. D.] **1440** Baudekyn cloth of sylk. *Olocericum*, or *-ica*: *Prompt. Parv.*, s. v. **1523** clothe of Baudkyn: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 157, p. 427 (1812). **1577** Baudkin [=silk]: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 71 (1868). **18..** STRUTT, *Dress & Habits*, Pt. V. ch. I.

bauleah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bāūlia*: a large rowing boat with a cabin, used on the Bengal rivers.

1757 To get two bolias, a Goordore, and 87 dandies from the Nazir: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 157 (1773). [Yule] **1810** the bodies and pleasure boats of the English: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 142 (1812). [*ib.*] **1824** We found two Bholiahs, or large row-boats, with convenient cabins: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 26. [*ib.*] **1834** Rivers's attention had been attracted by seeing a large

beauliah in the act of swinging to the tide: *Baboo*, i. 14. [*ib.*] **1854** For trips up and down the river, within a day or two's journey of Calcutta, *bauleahs* and *budgerows* are to be had at all times: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 185.

baurach: Late Lat. See **borax**.

bautastein, *sb.*: Icelandic: memorial stone.

1780 northern antiquities, such as castles, strongholds, burying-places, and monuments, (Bautasteinar) &c.: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 24 (2nd Ed.). **1848** a pale phosphoric light broke from the mound with the *bautastein*, that rose by the Teuton altar: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 69/1 (3rd Ed.). — the bautastean, or gravestone, of some early Saxon chief: *ib.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 3/1.

bautta, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *batt*, = 'woollen hood' or 'wrapper': a small cloak of wool, &c. with a little black hood, used in masquerades (see Dozy-Engelmann, s. v. *mascara*).

1787 it is curious to see them disguised in their bauttes: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 256 (1805). — A bautta is the best dress upon all these occasions...The bautta, with its white mask, is frightful: *ib.*, p. 261.

bavardage, *sb.*: Fr.: prattle, chatter.

1822 To prevent *bavardage*, I prefer going in person to sending my servant with a letter: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 297 (1832).

bavaroise, *fem. adj.* used as *sb.*: Fr. fem. of *bavarois*, = 'Bavarian': Bavarian beer, Baierisches.

1823 smoked our cigar, and took our *bavaroise* together, for more than six weeks: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 19 (1886).

bawn(e), **baun(e)**, **baon**, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Ir. *bābhun*: (*a*) a fortified enclosure, court of a castle; (*b*) a fold for cattle (in the south of Ireland).

a. **1598** these rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye see soe strongly trenched and throwen up: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 642/2 (1883). **1818** the *fair water*, running under the castle bawn: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 140 (1819). *b.* **1850** *N. & Q.*, 1st Ser., Vol. II. p. 60/2.

bawt: Anglo-Ind. See **bhat**.

bay: Eng. fr. Fr. See **baize**.

***bayadère**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Port. *bailadeira*, = 'dancing-girl' (see **balliadera**): a Hindoo dancing-girl.

1825 This was the first specimen I had seen of the southern Bayadère, who differ considerably from the nâch girls of northern India, being all in the service of different temples, for which they are purchased young: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 180. [Yule] **1854** I have read in...books of Indian travels of Bayaderes, dancing girls brought up by troops round about the temples: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXI. p. 249 (1879). **1885** We might quote...a capital description of the performance of some *bayadères* before one of the Javanese sultans: *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, p. 601/2.

***Bayard**[1], name of the magic war-horse given by Charlemagne to Renaud (Rinaldo) one of the four sons of Aimon; hence, representative name for a horse and for blindness and recklessness. The Fr. word *baiard*, *bayard*, = 'bay-colored', was in early use in Eng., meaning 'bay-colored', 'bay horse'; see Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1886).

bef. **1529** Bold bayarde, ye are to blynde, | And grow all oute of kynde, | To occupy so your mynde: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 123 (1843). **1563** Wilt thou presume, lyke Bayarde blynd to presse, | Into the throng of all the lookers on: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 28 (1871). **1573—80** I imagin...they would make bredd fitter for your blinde mill horse, that same soverayne illfavorid Bayarde then for me: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 93 (1884). ?**1582** lyke blynd bayards rush on forward: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Ep. Ded., p. 10 (1880). **1602** and had nothing in him but a blind Bayardlike boldnesse: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 124. **1616** His trauell is the walke of the woful, and his horse Bayard of ten toes: BRETON, *Good & Badde*, p. 14. [Davies] **1675** who is so bold as blind Bayard: J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 874 (1677).

Bayard[2], the Chevalier Bayard, of France, the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*, killed in the Milanese 1524. See Robertson, *Chas. V.*, Bk. iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 130 (1824).

***bayonet** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bayonnette*, fr. *Bayonne*, a city of France. A short flat dagger; a dagger-blade furnished with an attachment for fastening it to the muzzle of a gun or rifle so that the two weapons form a pike; *also*, (a number of) 'bayonets' stands for (a number of) soldiers armed with bayonets.

1694 y^e^ wound w^ch^ wase in his breast had so large an orifice y^t^ many thinke it wase made w^th^ a bayonett: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 202 (1878). **1705** That all the fencible men in the Nation betwixt sixty and sixteen, be armed with bayonnets and firelocks: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 694/1 (1751). **1743—7** the French fell upon the Confederates left wing...having their bayonets at the ends of their fuzees: *ib.*, p. 241/2. **1788** the use of the bayonet, the most fatal instrument of war...created so extreme a terror in the enemy: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 66/2. **1809** he gave the other a punch in the ribs with the bayonet: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XVIII. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 63. **1826** the glancing of bayonets through the wood in front: *Subaltern*, ch. 8, p. 132 (1828).

Bayonne, a city of Gascony in France; see quotations.

1750 In reality, true nature is as difficult to be met with in authors, as the Bayonne ham, or Bologna sausage, is to be found in the shops: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 19 (1806). **1759** a new Westphalia or Bayonne ham: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 46.

bayou, *sb.*: in the United States, a by-channel of a river forming an island or eyot; secondary outlets connecting a river with a lake or the sea; a natural canal connecting two rivers or two branches of a river; a clear stream rising in the highlands and then meandering through a plain; in the south-west of U.S., a sluggish stream. The word is perhaps Native American adapted by the French; see bracketed quotation.

[**1763** *Bayouc* in savage language (of Louisiana) signifies a rivulet: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 332.] **1803** the creek or bayou of the Fourche...flows from the Mississippi, and communicates with the sea, to the west of the Balise: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 345 (1834). **1805** About six miles from the mouth of the river, left side, there is a bayou, as it is called, comes in, that communicates with a lake called lake Long, which by another bayou communicates again with the river: *ib.*, p. 726. — This island is subdivided by a bayou, that communicates from one river to the other: *ib.*, p. 727. — Bayou Robert and Bayou Bœuf, two handsome streams of clear water that rise in the high lands...meandering through this immense mass of low grounds: *ib.*, p. 726. **1826** Penetrated in all directions either by bayous formed by nature, or canals which cost little more trouble in making than ditches: T. FLINT, *Valley of Mississippi*, p. 301. [Davies] **1863** A great bayou which runs down into an arm of the Mississippi: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary, North and South*, i. 411. [*ib.*] **1882** many rivers in this region, particularly if they have sluggish courses, are known as bayous: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XV. p. 20 (9th ed.). **1883** the wallowing creature who potters about the Mississippi slime and the Florida bayous: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 24, p. 5.

***bazaar, bazar** (⏑ –), *sb.*: ultimately fr. Pers. *bāzār*, through It. *bazarro*, or Arab. *bazār*, or Hind. *bazār*.

1. market-place, double row of shops, market.

1588 a faire *Bazarro* for Merchants: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 2 *v°*. — presently they made a place of Bazar or a market: *ib.*, fol. 35 *v°*. **1612** which towne [*Tarsus*] is arched about (as many of their Cities are) to kéepe away the heat of the Sunne, which Arches they call *Bazars*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 33. **1614** It hath a great Bussart, or Market euery day in the weeke: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 22. — *Busar* or Market: *ib.*, p. 29. — Basars or Markets: *ib.*, p. 39. — the *Bassart* or market: *ib.*, p. 61. **1625** wee shoulde finde to make Bazar for any kinde of Spices...and [we] hope within these few dayes to make Bazar with them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1644. **1634** the buildings faire and spacious, with some Monasteries, and a large *Buzzarr*, or Market: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1st Ed.). **1662** we went into a great house near the Market-place, which they call *Basar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 159 (1669). **1665** the great Buzzar, or Market, being in center of the Town is gallantly and regularly built: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 40 (1677). **1793** bazars, or market-places, which are formed into long, narrow, arched or covered streets, with little shops: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 470 (1796). **1803** No Bazar was to be met with, nor even supplies of grain, in any way, until we should arrive at *Shawpoor*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiat. Res.*, VII. 59. **1817** In lone bazars with their bright clothes of gold: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 32 (1860). **1839** Every avenue of the *bazār* is appropriated to a particular branch of commerce: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 30.

2. a fancy-fair, named after an Oriental market; *esp.* an amateur sale of various articles got up to raise money for some more or less popular object.

Variants, 16 c. *bazar(r)o*, 16 c.—19 c. *bazar*, 17 c. *basar*, *buzzar(r)*, *bus(s)ar(t)*, *bassart*, 18 c. *bazaard*, 19 c. *bazaar*.

bazara: ? Indo-Port. See **budgerow**.

bazaruco, *pl.* **bazaruchi**, *sb.*: Indo-Port.: "a kind of money of small value in India near a farthing" [Vieyra]; see **budgrook**.

1598 The lowest and smallest money is called Bazaruco, these are fiftéene badde and eightéene good to a Vintiin, and three Bazarucos are as much as two Reiis Portugal money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 242 (1885). **1599** this kind of mony is called *Basaruchi*, and 15 of these make a vinton of naughty mony, and 5 vintons make a tanga, and 4 vintenas make a tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base mony is 60 basaruchies, and the tanga of good mony 75 basaruchies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. — lime & such like, at so many braganines, accounting 24 basaruches for one braganine: *ib.*, p. 275. **1662** They have also a certain small brass Coin, which they call *Basaruiques*, nine whereof make a *Peise*, and eighteen *Peyses* a *Laris*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 75 (1669). — eight of these *Basarucques* make 2 *Ventin*, whereof five make a *Tanghe*: *ib.*, p. 86.

bazestan: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See **basistane**.

***bdellium**[1], *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βδέλλιον, used in post-LXX. Gk. to translate Heb. *bĕdōlaḥ*, rendered in LXX. ἄνθραξ, = 'carbuncle' (*Gen.*, ii. 12), and κρύσταλλος, = 'crystal' (*Numb.*, xi. 7), but supposed by Rabbins to be 'pearl'.

bef. **1400** bdelyum: Wycliffite *Bible*, Gen., ii. 12. — bdelli [*v. l.* bdellyum]: *ib.*, Numb., xi. 7. **1535** Bedellion: COVERDALE, *ib.* **1560** bdelium: *Bible* (Genev.), *ib.* **1611** Bdelium: *Bible* (A. V.), *ib.*

Variants, 14 c. *bdelyum*, 16 c. *bdelium*, *bedellion*.

***bdellium**[2], *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. βδέλλιον, =a tree yielding a fragrant gum, the gum of the same.

1. name of a fragrant gum resin resembling, but inferior to, myrrh.

1543 of armoniake, of bdellium, of galban, of serapine, of opopenax: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cvii *vº*/1. **1563** other make it w[t] *Bdellium*, tempered with a litle water: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 59 *rº*. **1599** *Bdellium*, from *Arabia felix*, and *Mecca*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

2. name of several trees and plants which yield fragrant gum resin, *esp.* some species of *Balsamodendron* (Nat. Order *Amyridaceae*).

beantooilh, *sb.*: Ir. *beantoolhe*: a wandering woman, a courtesan, *lit.* 'a woman (*bean*) of pleasure (*toil*)'.

1598 these Jesters, Kearrooghs, Beantooilhs, and all such stragglers: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 642/1 (1883).

beātae memoriae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of blessed memory.

beāti pācifici, *phr.*: Late Lat.: blessed are the peace-makers.

1858 THACKERAY, *Esmond*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. p. 129 (1878).

beatille(s), beatilia, battalia (pie), *sb.*: corrupted fr. Fr. *béatilles*, ='tit-bits': cocks' combs and giblets put into a pie.

1664 We here use Chesnuts in stewed meats and Beatille pies: EVELYN, *Sylva*, 169 (1776). — Beatilla-pies: *ib.*, 272. [N. E. D.] **1837** That master-piece of the culinary art, a grand battalia pie: DISRAELI, *Venetia*, I. iv. 15 (1871). [*ib.*]

beatillia: Port. See **betteela.**

Beātus ille qui procul negōtiis...paterna rūra bōbus exercet suis: Lat.: 'happy he, who far-removed from city-cares...tills with his own oxen a farm that-was-his-sire's', Hor., *Epod.*, 2, 1—3. Often quoted or alluded to in reference to a simple life free from cares.

1809 MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 220. **1854** *Beati illi* [pl.]! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 164 (1879).

***beau**, *pl.* **beaux** (beaus), Fr., properly an adj., ='fine', 'fair', 'beautiful' (as which it was Anglicised in 14 c. and is obsolete), fr. Old Fr. *bel* (also Anglicised in 14 c.). See **belle.**

1. a 'fine gentleman', a man who attracts attention by studied dress and deportment, a man of fashion, a fop, a dandy.

1684 And Barley-water Whey-fac'd Beau's write Satyrs: OTWAY, *Atheist*, Prol. **1690** fops and beaux: DRYDEN, *Don Sebast.*, Prol., 35. **1695** and yet one of these is a celebrated Beauty, and t'other a profest Beau: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, I. 13, Wks., Vol. I. p. 343 (1710). **1711** I would not defend a haggard Beau, for passing away much time at a glass: *Spectator*, No. 17, Mar. 20, p. 30/1 (Morley). **1742** he was at the same time smarter and genteeler than any of the beaux in town: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 29 (1806). **1792** I am told that your green monkey is absolutely the greatest beau, and the greatest wit, within the purlieus of St James's! H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 186. **1819** at Boyookderé in the midst of all the diplomatic beaux and belles: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820). **1819** He returned in a short time, leading his sister by the hand, in a manner that would shame many beaux in Europe: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iv. p. 98. **1885** He had not taste enough to do justice to a beau: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 535/2.

1 *a. metaph.*

1704 how curious journeyman Nature has been to trim up the vegetable beau: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 61/2 (1869). **1784** the spangled beau, | Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88 (1808).

2. an admirer, suitor, escort of a woman (*generally*, belonging to the upper classes).

? **1720** No Lady henceforth can be safe with her Beau: *Mountford's Elegy*, in *Collect. Poems*, 43. [N. E. D.] bef. **1777** Her country beaux and city cousins, Lovers no more, flew off by dozens: GOLDSMITH, *Doubl. Transform.*, 87. [*ib.*]

beau garçon, *phr.*: Fr.: 'fine fellow', dandy, man of fashion.

abt. **1665** Povey the Wit, and R— the Beau-garzon: VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.), *Adv. Painter*, Wks., II. 81 (1705). [N. E. D.] **1766** Taste and Spirit.—Mr. B...N...R...D commences Beau Garçon: ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. X.

***beau idéal**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'the ideal Beautiful'. The adj. *idéal* is often Anglicised as *ideal*. The mistake of taking *beau* for the adj., and *idéal* for the sb., has given rise to the second (less correct) use in English.

1. the ideal Beautiful, the abstract idea of beauty, universal or particular.

1801 the image which they have in their own minds of the *beau ideal* is cast upon the first objects they afterwards behold: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, ch. XIX. [Davies] **1813** a huge, long-limbed, fantastic, allegorical piece of his own design, which he assured Dr. Percy was the finest example of the *beau idéal*... that human genius had ever produced upon canvas: — *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 250 (1833). **1818** There is no *beau ideal* in human life: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 144 (1819). **1820** a fine example of that beau ideal in which the Greeks excelled every other nation: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48. **1878** Habituated to the Grecian model...deluding with a *beau-ideal*...he is brought here to the admission of the realities of human existence: RUSKIN, quoted in G. G. Scott's *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 13.

2. the ideal type or model of anything in the highest perfection; thus, one may speak of the *beau ideal* of hideousness or of a rogue.

1809 his *beau-ideal* of human nature...is a knowledge of the Greek language: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 46. **1822** the *beau ideal* of danger, although not the reality: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 91. **1823** an admirable *beau ideal* of a British seaman: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 69. bef. **1824** she was the beau ideal of all that my youthful fancy could paint: BYRON, in J. Galt's *Life*, p. 36. **1830** The Borghese is the *beau idéal* of a villa: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 309 (1875). **1832** Forming in his mind a *beau idéal* of friendship and of love: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxvii. p. 55/2 (New Ed.). **1841** the perfect *beau idéal* of a nobleman: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 62. **1879** as far as may be from the *beau ideal* of an unworldly ecclesiastic: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 127. **1883** the *beau idéal* of young English manhood: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 192. **1885** The present contribution...is...the very *beau idéal* of a "crib": *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 366/3.

beau jour, *phr.*: Fr.: 'beautiful day', fine day, happy day, good times.

1828 I entered Paris with the ability and the resolution to make the best of those *beaux jours* which so rapidly glide from our possession: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. IX. p. 21 (1859). **1860** But alas, for Prague! its *beaux jours* are over: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 664/1.

***beau monde**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'fine world', the fashionable world, fashionable society.

1659—71 WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Master*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1711** the *beau monde*, at present, is only grown more childish, not more innocent: *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 24/2 (Morley). **1713** Thus the Beau monde shall from the Mall survey, | And hail with music its propitious ray: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, V. 133, Wks., Vol. I. p. 209 (1757). **1743** Have a little patience with me, ye illustrious rulers of the *beau monde*, ye tremendous judges, whose decisions are the final decrees of fashion and taste: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 117 (1777). **1747** the *beau monde*...consists of those people who have the lead in Courts, and in the gay part of life: — *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 96, p. 208 (1774). **1765** These improvements the beau monde have borrowed from the natives of the Cape of Good Hope: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXX. Wks., Vol. V. p. 484 (1817). **1792** to throw away so many thousands of pounds, with an immensity of time and pains, on delicacy and taste, and virtue and the beau-monde, and all that: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 189. **1812** we make no doubt that the *beau monde*...will be extremely scandalized at the supposition: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 461. **1854** How has the beau monde of London treated the Indian Adonis? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 97 (1879).

beau rôle, *phr.*: Fr.: fine part, fine character.

1887 Each assumed the moral government of the world without appealing to any revelation. This assumption, of course, gives the *beau rôle* to a prophet: *Athenæum*, Oct. 29, p. 561/3.

***beau sabreur**, *phr.*: Fr.: fine sabreur, dashing cavalryman.

1865 The Beau Sabreur, as he had been nicknamed, à la Murat, was soft as silk in the hands of a beauty: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9. **1888** [His] long fair hair, bound in braids about his head, after the fashion of his [Frankish] people (a fashion revived by the *beaux sabreurs* of Napoleon's time), completely distinguishes him from the swarthy close-cropped Romans: *Athenæum*, May 5, p. 573/1.

beauliah: Anglo-Ind. See **bauleah.**

Beaune, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a kind of Burgundy, produced near the town of that name.

1818 some glasses of *Beaune*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 25. **1841** Always drink red wine with beefsteaks; port, if possible; if not, Burgundy, of not too high a flavour,—good Beaune, say: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 386 (1885). **1860** I found my napkin properly tied about the unfathomed bottle of Beaune of yesterday: *Once a Week*, May 26, p. 508/2.

beauté du diable, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'demon's beauty', beauty which indicates an unsound constitution, prettiness which fascinates without appealing to the intellect.

1870 hers is essentially *beauté du diable*...one of those little faces that have been at the bottom of half the mischiefs the world has seen: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 157.

*beaux esprits: Fr. See **bel esprit.**

beaux yeux, *phr.*: Fr.: 'fine eyes', lovely eyes, attractive beauty, admiring glances, favor.

1828 he will scratch out the lady's *beaux yeux*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXII. p. 59 (1859). **1841** the gentleman turned out to be her husband, for whose

beaux yeux she contracted what is considered a *mésalliance*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 75. **1842** the *Beaux yeux* of a Saracen maid: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 382 (1865). **1850** The poor fellow is mad for your *beaux yeux*, I believe: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXVI. p. 286 (1879).

bécasse, *sb.*: Fr.: woodcock; idiot.

1828 the exceeding number of times in which that *bécasse* had been re-roasted: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 28 (1859). **1865** Those people are *bécasses*, who work, and toil, and wear away all their good looks: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 60.

bécassine, *sb.*: Fr.: snipe.

1855 Fine as the beak of a young beccaccia: BROWNING, *Pict. Flor.*, in *Men & Wom.*, II. 47. [N. E. D.]

beccafico, beca-, -fica, -figo, -figue, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'peck-fig', fig-pecker, fig-eater; sundry species of small birds of the genus *Sylvia*, which are eaten as delicacies in Italy in the Autumn, when they have fattened upon figs and grapes.

1625 Pigeons, Turtles, and of these small Birds, called *Becca-fichi*, an infinite number: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1003. **1680** Wheat-Ear, which far excels the Roman *Beca fica*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 4. bef. **1739** Till Becca-ficos sold so dev'lish dear | To one that was, or would have been, a Peer: POPE, *Hor. Sat.*, II. ii. 39. **1764** wild pigeons, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, beccaficas, and ortolans: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 392 (1817). **1787** We have also *Becca Fichi*, so called from their feeding on figs; they are a lump of fat, and much esteemed by those who like small birds: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 232 (1805). **1817** I also like to dine on becaficas: BYRON, *Beppo*, xliii. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 121 (1832). **1820** turtle-doves are also plentiful and much esteemed, as also beccaficos at the proper season of the year: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26. **1826** Although we may not breakfast on bridecake and beccaficos, yet is a neat's tongue better than a fox's tail: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. p. 479 (1881).

becco, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'goat', cuckold.

1604 Duke, thou art a becco, a cornuto...Thou art a cuckold: MARSTON, *Malcontent*, iv. 20. **1624** they'll all make | Sufficient beccos, and, with their brow-antlers, | Bear up the cap of maintenance: MASSINGER, *Bondman*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 83/2 (1839).

Béchamel, bechamel, beshemell, *sb.*: Fr.: a smooth white sauce of which cream is an ingredient, invented by and named after the Marquis de Béchamel, steward of Louis XIV.

1796 Have ready a bishemel: MRS. GLASSE, *Cookery*, v. 44. [N. E. D.] **1816** Boiled fowls and Beshemell: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 54. **1818** he drew his chin within his impregnable citadel of starched muslin, and again gave up his attention to his Bechamelle: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 207 (1819). **1828** a visionary *béchamelle*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lviii. p. 175 (1859). **1842** the sauce *Bechamel*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 356 (1865). **1845** add three or four spoonfuls of good *béchamelle*: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 165. **1845** how the boiled cod of Thursday becomes the béchamel of Friday: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 100 (1885).

***bêche-de-mer**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'spade of the sea', the sea-slug or trepang, *Holothuria edulis*, eaten as a luxury by the Chinese.

1783 I have been told by several Buggesses that they sail in their Paduakans to the northern parts of New Holland...to gather Swallow (Biche de Mer), which they sell to the annual China junk at Macassar: T. FORREST, *Voy. Mergui*, 83 (1792). [Yule, s.v. *Swallow*] **1876** LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 236.

Variants, 19 c. *beech-de-mer*, 18 c. *biche de mer*.

[Fr. *bêche de mer* is a corruption by popular etymology of Port. *bicho de mar*, ='vermin of the sea', whence come the Eng. variants.]

becunia: Sp. See **vicuña**.

*Bedaween: Arab. See **Bedouin**.

bedeguar, bedegar (ㄴ ㅡ ㅡ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bédeguar, bédegar*, fr. Pers. *bādāwar(d)*, *lit.*='wind-brought': (*a*) a thistle-like bush with a white flower; also, (*b*) the gall of the rose and eglantine which is covered with long reddish filaments, produced by the puncture of a small insect, *Cynips rosae*.

a. **1578** This Thistell is called...of the Arabian Physitiones, Bedeguar: in Englishe, Our Ladies Thistell: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. IV. p. 525. **1601** Our Chaplet-makers use the flowers also of Bedeguar or white Thistle in their Guirlands: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 92.

b. **1578** The spongious bawle or that rounde rough excrescence whiche is founde...vppon the wilde Rose...is called of som Apothecaries Bedegar; but wrongfully: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 655.

bedinjana: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul.**

***bedlam** (ㄴ ㅡ), *sb.*: Eng. corruption of *Bethlehem.*

1. the Hospital of S. Mary of Bethlehem, which appears to have been used as an asylum for lunatics in the 14 c.; hence, a lunatic asylum, madhouse; a scene of mad disorder.

1528 For they...do things which they of Bedlam may see that they are but madness: TINDALE, *Obed. Chr. Man*, 184 (1848). [N. E. D.] **1567** haue bene kept eyther in Bethelem or in some other pryson a good tyme: HARMAN, in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 47 (1869). **1593** To Bedlam with him! is the man grown mad? SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 131. **1619** I must needs confine to *Bridewell* for their Idlenesse, or *Bethlem* the Hospitall of mad-Men, at least to the Lazaretto of *Vanitie*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvii. p. 547. **1625** [See **Babel** 4]. **1633** Take a mittimus, | And carry him to Bedlam: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, v. 1, Wks., p. 314/1 (1839). **1702** A Bethlehem seems to have been fitter for them than a gallows: C. MATHER, *Magn. Christi*, VII. iv. 525 (1852). [N. E. D.]

2. a madman, a lunatic. Also called *bedlamer, bedlamite.*

abt. **1522** He grynnes and he gapis, | As it were iack napis. | Suche a madde bedleme | For to rewle this reame: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1843). **1575** raging lyke mad bedlams: AWDELAY, *Frat. Vag.*, p. 9 (1869). **1583** euery Dronkarde is...a verie Bedlem: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 65 *ro*. **1595** Bedlam, have done: SHAKS., *K. John*, ii. 183. **1602** in the congregation of *Bedlems* or Dutch Peeres, or what you will call them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 142. abt. **1675** A gentleman who passed as a Bedlamer: W. BLUNDELL, *Crogsby Rec.*, 137. [N. E. D.] **1675** *Harpaste*, who complained that the room was dark, when the poor *Bedlam* wanted her sight: J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 864 (1677).

3. *attrib.*

bef. **1535** The rauing of bethlem people: MORE, *Wks.*, 16 (1557). [N. E. D.] **1579** *Vatinius* (a bedlem fellow...): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 862 (1612). **1603** Not like the Bedlam *Bacchanalian* froes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 306 (1608). **1605** Bedlam beggars: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, ii. 3, 14. **1621** 'twas spoken like a bedlam fool: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 47 (1827). **1654** O Shame! & Bedlam *Folly* of our *Aimes*! R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 317. bef. **1670** bewitch'd with the new Spirit of that *Bedlam*-rage: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 141, p. 148 (1693). **1782** Anacreon, Horace play'd in Greece and Rome | This bedlam part; and others nearer home: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 23 (1808).

Variants, *Bethlehem*, 15, 16 cc. *beth(e)lem, bed(e)lem(e)*.

***Bedouin**, Eng. fr. Fr. *Bedouin*, Old Fr. *Beduin*; **Bedawee(n)**, **-win**, Eng. fr. Arab. *badāwī*, *badawī* (whence Fr. *Bedouin*), ='a dweller in the desert'.

1. an Arab of the desert.

abt. **1400** I duelled with him as Soudyour in his Werres a gret while, azen the Bedoynes: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 35 (1839). **1600** the Tartars and Baduin-Arabians: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 31. **1684** to defend the Merchants from the *Bedoüins*, which would else disturb and rob them: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 67. **1788** a crowd of Bedoweens increased the strength or numbers of the army: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. p. 310 (1813). **1836** the Bedawees, or Arabs of the Desert: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 30. ***1878** the Bedouins: *Times*, May 10. [St.] **1882** We had the usual experience of sandstorms and of Bedaween tongues: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47, p. 187/1 (1883).

2. a poor wanderer, a homeless person, a gipsy. Cf. the use of **Arab** (*q. v.*). Perhaps only journalistic slang.

1860 the little Bedouins gather round to see Limping Bob perform the feat of disposing of the tart: *Once a Week*, June 16, p. 587/1.

[Arab. *badāwī* is singular. The European *-n* was perhaps due to the false idea that there was an Arab. pl. in *-n*.]

beech-de-mer: Eng. fr. Port. See **bêche-de-mer.**

beegah, begah, beegha, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bīghā*: the commonest Hindoo square measure of land: it is of various values in different districts, and generally divided into *cutcha beegah* and *pucka beegah*, the latter being a fraction of the former [Yule].

1797 Paddy or rice lands let on a medium at three rupees a begah: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VIII. p. 534/2. **1823** A Begah has been computed at one-third of an acre, but its size differs in almost every province. The smallest *Begah* may perhaps be computed at one-third, and the largest at two-thirds of an acre: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, II. 15. [Yule] **1877** the low rate of assessment, which was on the general average eleven annas or *1s. 4½d.* per beegah: M. TAYLOR, *Story of My Life*, ii. 5. [*ib.*] **1884** Large sheets of indigo land adjoining the factories aggregating from one to four hundred *beeghas*: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Jan., p. 222/1.

beegum: E. Turk. See **begum.**

***Beelzebub, Belzebub, Baalzebub**: Lat. of the Vulgate, *Beelzebub*, fr. post-LXX Gk. *βεελζεβούβ*, fr. Heb. *ba'al-zēbūb*, 'fly-Baal': name of the god of Ekron, one of the numerous varieties of **Baal** (*q. v.*), called in the New Test. prince or chief of the devils (*Matt.*, xii. 24, *Mark*, iii. 22, *Luke*, xi. 15), hence a common name for the Devil.

abt. **1378** þey seiden he was not on goddis half but wiþ belsebub a prince of deuels: WYCLIF, *De Offic. Past.*, ch. xxxii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 456 (1880). **1584** sathan and also *Belzebub* had assisted them: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xvii. p. 312. **1599** Though he be as good a gentleman as the devil is, as Lucifer and Belzebub himself: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 7, 145. **1611** ye go to enquire of Baal-zebub the god of Ekron: *Bible*, 2 Kings, i. 3. bef. **1658** Which when subscrib'd writes *Legion*, names on truss, | *Abaddon*, *Beelzebub*, and *Incubus*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 201 (1687). **1667** So Satan spake; and him Beëlzebub | Thus answer'd: MILTON,

P. L., I. 371. **1679** thou Seed of *Belzebub*! SHADWELL, *True Widow*, v. p. 74. **1818** as Beelzebub hates holy-water! T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 82.

[In the Gk. New Test. some MSS. read βεελζεβοὺλ, ='dung-Baal'.]

beemoll: Eng. fr. Fr. See **B.**

***beg**, *sb.*: E. Turk. (see **bey, begum**): chief, governor. In modern times pronounced *bey*, except when part of a proper name.

1599 The Admirall giueth his voyce in the election of all *Begs*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 292. **1614** [See **beglerbeg**]. **1665** The peasants here as elsewhere in *Asia* are slaves; they dare call nothing their own: such is the rapine of the Begs of that Country: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677). **1797** BEGS, or BEGHS, of Egypt, denote twelve generals, who have the command of the militia or standing forces of the kingdom: *Encyc. Brit.* **1828** my friend and companion Selim Beg: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

beghard, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *beghardus*, derived fr. the Flem. proper name *Bègue*: name of certain religious orders of lay brethren founded in the Low Countries early in the 13 c., the masc. of **beguine** (*q. v.*). From the habits of many of the brethren the word perhaps gave rise, through the Old Fr. forms *bégard*, *bégart*, to the Eng. vb. *beg*, and the sb. *beggar*. They were Franciscan Tertiaries. The name was applied opprobriously to early reformers.

1764 MACLAINE, Tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

beglerbeg, beglerbey, *sb.*: Turk. *beglerbegī*: 'beg of begs', or 'bey of beys'; governor of a Turkish province, with three horse-tails and two great flags.

Hence, *beglerbeglic* (fr. Turk. *beglerbegliq*), *beglerbegship*, the jurisdiction of a beglerbeg.

1562 the Lieutenant of Gretia, which in yᵉ Turkishe speche is called Beglarbei: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 8 *vº*. **1586** neither doth any other sit there but the twelue Bellerbeis, the Prince his children beyng Presidents in their fathers absence: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 680. **1599** the *Begliarbei* of Greece: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 129. — *Acmek Bassha* was in the trenches of *Auuergne* and *Spaine* with the *Aga* of the *Ianizaires* and the *Beglarby* of *Romany* with him: *ib.*, p. 81. **1600** in Africa the grand Signor hath fiue viceroies, called by the names of Beglerbegs or Bassas: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 376. **1614** *Beglar-Beg* is *Lord of Lords*, that is, one which hath vnder his gouernment diuers *Begs* of lesser Prouinces. And *Begluc* is the Dignitie of the one, *Beglarbegluc* of the other: SELDEN, *Titles Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 377. **1615** the *Beglerbeg* of *Græcia*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1632). **1623** a stout gallant man who had bin one of the chief *Beglerbegs* in the East: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 84 (1645). **1630** There's your beglerbeg: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 112/1 (1839). **1634** next him sate the Dukes eldest sonne, or *Beglerbeggee*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 63. **1684** the *Beglierbeys*: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag.*, p. 4. **1741** the other Visiers assisted in it with their Beglerbeys and the Sangiacks: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 201. **1793** Curdistan... is the residence of a viceroy, or beglerbeg: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 471 (1796). **1819** A Beglier-bey of Roumili: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 105 (1820). **1840** I went straight to the house of the Beglerbeggee, or governor: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 51.

1616 a Turkish *Beglerbegship*, hauing vnder it nine *Saniaks*: JOHNSON, *Trav.*, p. 356.

Variants, 16 c. *beglarbei, bellerbei, begliarbei, beglarby*, 17 c.—19 c. *beglerbeg, beglierbey, beglerbeggee*, 18, 19 cc. *beglerbey*.

beglic, *sb.*: Turk. *begliq*: the jurisdiction of a **beg** (*q. v.*); also the treasury of the Sultan. See **beylic.**

1614 [See **beglerbeg**]. **1625** Their Houses are furnished, both with houshold stuffe and other necessarie prouision from the Kings *Hasineh* and *Begglick*, that they may liue *Alla grande*, like *Sultanaes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1588. — they sell part of it into the Citie, as they doe likewise the Oyle, Honey &c. which is *Begglecke* (that is, for the *Grand Signiors* Account): *ib.*, p. 1601.

begōnia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of herbaceous plants, several species of which have richly-colored leaves, and are cultivated as ornamental plants.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1870** great bigonias in silver pots: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 156. **1882** he had been weaned on palms, begonias, and *entrées*: MRS. J. H. RIDDELL, *Daisies & Buttercups*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 182.

[Named after *Michel Begon*, a Frenchman who lived 1638—1710.]

beguine, *sb.*: a member of an order of lay sisters not bound by vows, founded in the 12 c. in the Low Countries by Lambert le Bègue (='the stammerer'), a priest of Liège. A few such sisterhoods still exist in the Netherlands. They are now a kind of Sisters of Mercy, but were originally Franciscan Tertiaries.

1483 Almoses to yᵉ blynde begynes, daughters of god: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 431/1. [N. E. D.] **1530** Biggayne/a woman that lyueth chaste, *beguine*: PALSGR. **1595** Young wanton wenches, and beguins, nuns, and naughty packs: *Wld. of Wonders*, p. 184 (1608). [C. E. D.] **1762** the fair Beguine came in to see me: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VIII. xxi. Wks., p. 349 (1839). **1797** they have a long square of houses for their beguines (a kind of nuns) to live in; who are not shut up in cloysters as other nuns...but have liberty to walk abroad, and may even marry when they are tired of this kind of life: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 635/1. **1842** this kind of nurses...Some call 'Sisters of Charity,' others 'Beguines': BAKHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

***begum, beegum**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *begam*, fr. E. Turk. *bīgam*, fem. of **beg** (*q. v.*): a great lady, a princess; a Mohammedan queen regnant.

1665 Queen or Empress, *Beggom*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 315 (1677). **1684** This spoil was done by the order of the *Begum*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 43. **1850** the Begum Clavering...Under the title of the Begum, Lady Clavering's fame began to spread in London: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvii. p. 410 (1879). **1864** He spoke less in anger than in the languid tone of an Indian Begum telling her slave-girl that really, if she gave her any more trouble she would be compelled to have her buried alive: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 49.

behader, behauder, behawder: Hind. See **bahaudur.**

***behēmōth**, *sb.*: Heb.: (probably) hippopotamus; monster, huge and powerful beast. In Milton (after the Rabbins), the largest land animal created, while leviathan is the largest marine animal.

bef. **1400** bemoth [*v. l.* behemot]: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, xl. 10. **1611** behemoth: *Bible* (A.V.), *ib.*, 15. **1665** in bringing forth they [whales] have but one at a time; therein like that *Behemoth* the *Elephant*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1677). **1667** scarce from his mould | *Behemoth* biggest born of Earth upheav'd | His vastness: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 471, p. 270 (1705).

[Heb. *bĕhēmōth*, pl. of *bĕhēmāh*,='beast'. The pl. may have augmentative force and mean 'great beast', or *bĕhēmōth* may be a corruption of Coptic *p-ehe-mau*,='water-ox'.]

behen: Eng. fr. Arab. See **ben.**

Beiram: Turk. See **Bairam.**

bel-, *adj.*: Old Fr.: early Anglicised (see **beau**). The combinations *bel-accoil*, *bel-ami* (*-amy*), *bel-sire*, are found in Mid. Eng.

bel air, *phr.*: Fr.: fine appearance, fine deportment, air acquired by mixing on terms of equality in high society.

1693 Some distinguishing Quality, as for Example, the *bel air* or *Brillant* of Mr. *Brisk*: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 180 (1710). **1749** the newest *bon ton*...the last *bel air*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1857). **1858** She is pretty, and well conserved; but she has not the *bel air*: THACKERAY, *Esmond*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 176 (1878).

***bel esprit**, *pl.* **beaux esprits**, *phr.*: Fr.: fine mind.

1. a brilliant wit, a fine genius.

1659 Your character...is translated into a language in which it is likely to be read by very many *beaux esprits*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 128 (1872). **1689** the *Beaux Esprits* in France, set up by the late great Cardinal de Richelieu for the polishing and enriching of the language: *ib.*, p. 310. **1694** the *Beaux Esprits* or Club of Wits: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 13/2. **1747** as a *bel esprit* and a Poet: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 211 (1774). **1756** The Beaux Esprits continue to rendezvous at the Palais Royal every Morning: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 288. **1763** dresses like a dissenting minister, which I suppose is the livery of a *bel esprit*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 82 (1857). **1785** I am pleased to find, that by her husband she is so nearly allied to my first favourite of all the *beaux esprits*, Dr. Arbuthnot: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 125, p. 130 (1820). **1803** The world thought me a beauty and a *bel esprit*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44 (1832). **1811** She had...long been established as a *bel-esprit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 292. **1813** get her forward in the bel-esprit line: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 228 (1833). **1828** See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people: one becomes a *bel esprit*, and a Mæcenas, immediately: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlvi. p. 133 (1859). **1832** Mrs. Trollope...had the good fortune to fall in with a female *bel esprit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 479. **1848** She was a *bel esprit*, and a dreadful Radical for those days: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 96 (1879).

2. wit, fine literary taste.

1821 the romances of Calprenede...pourtrayed the...*bel esprit* then prevalent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 177.

bel étage, *phr.*: Fr.: best storey, first floor. N.B. *belle étage* is wrong.

1857 In the *bel étage* Count Schaumberg lived: BARONESS TAUTPHŒUS, *Quits*, Vol. II. p. 28.

bel sangue, *phr.*: It.: gentle blood.

1817 the wives of the merchants, and proprietors, and untitled gentry are mostly *bel' sangue*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 333 (1832).

bel-amour, bellamoure, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bel amour*, 'fair love'.

1. a woman loved by a man, or a man loved by a woman.

1590 she decks her bounteous boure, | With silkin curtens and gold coverletts, | Therein to shrowd her sumptuous Belamoure: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 16.

2. a loving look.

1610 Those eyes from whence are shed Infinite belamours: G. FLETCHER, *Christ's Vict.*, xlvii. [N. E. D.]

3. name of some flower which has white buds.

1595 Her snowy browes, like budded Bellamoures: SPENS., *Sonn.*, lxiv.

beleaguer (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du.: to invest, to besiege; also, *metaph.*

1589 A whole hoast of Pasquils...will so beleaguer your paper walles: NASHE, *Almond for P.*, 5a. [N. E. D.] **1590** They...will not afoord to say that such a Towne...is besieged, but that it is belegard: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1603** besieging and beleaguing of cities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 319.

[From Du. *belegeren*,='to camp by', fr. Du. *leger*,='a camp'. The form *beleague* is less correct, a closer approximation to *league*, with which the word seems to have been connected by popular etymology.]

belemnite (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *belemnītēs*, fr. Gk. βελεμνίτης, fr. βέλεμνα (pl.),='darts': name of a genus of fossil shells, shaped like the head of a dart, now classified as the internal shells of a genus of *Cephalopods*; the name is extended to the extinct animal to which such a shell belonged.

1646 *Echinometrites* and *Belemnites*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1686). **1673** J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 114.

belette, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a jewel, ornament. *Obs.*

1522 I.beqwethe to my dowghter the steynyd clothes...and a golde corse with belettes harnes lesse: In *Bury Wills*, 116 (1850). [N. E. D.]

belgard(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bel guardo*, 'fair look': a loving or amorous look.

1590 Upon her eyelids many Graces sate, | Under the shadow of her even browes, | Working belgardes and amorous retrate: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iii. 25.

Belial: Heb. *bĕli-ya'al*, 'without use': worthlessness, treated as a proper name for the Devil in the New Testament. In Milton (and in R. Scott), Belial is one of the inferior devils.

abt. **1380** þe fourþe whel of belialis carte is þis: WYCLIF (?), *Antichrist & his Clerks*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 260 (1880). **1584** the chéefe was *Belelh*, the second was *Beliall*, the third *Asmoday*, and aboue a thousand thousand legions: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV. ch. ii. p. 383. **1611** he is such a son of Belial, that a man cannot speak to him: *Bible*, 1 Sam., XXV. 17. — there happened to be there a man of Belial: *ib.*, 2 Sam., XX. 1. — And what concord hath Christ with Belial? *ib.*, 2 Cor., vi. 15. **1626** *Belial*, An Hebrew word signifying a wicked naughty person: an Apostata, one without yoke, & is many times taken for the Deuill: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1667** *Belial* came last, than whom a Spirit more lewd | Fell not from Heaven, or more gross to love | Vice for it self: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 490 p. 24 (1705). **1679** And made us serve as Ministerial, | Like younger Sons of Father *Belial*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 123.

***bella donna,** *phr.*: It.: fair lady.

1621 When thou seest a faire and beautifull person, *a brave Bonaroba*, a bella Donna: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 375 (1827).

bella, horrida bella, *phr.*: Lat.: wars, horrid wars! Virg., *Aen.*, vi. 86.

***belladonna,** *sb.*: It. and Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: *lit.* 'fair lady', name of the Deadly Nightshade, or Common Dwale, *Atropa belladonna*, said to have received this name because Italian women used the juice as a cosmetic, but it is probably because they use the juice to enlarge the pupil of the eye. Also, the drug prepared from this plant, consisting mainly of the alkaloid *Atropine*, largely used by homœopathists.

1658 the Herb commonly called Bella Donna, whose qualities are wonderfully dormitive: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 218.

bellarmine (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: a large glazed jug with a big body and a narrow neck, designed in the Netherlands as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine, the great Jesuit controversialist and opponent to the Reformation. [N. E. D.]

1719 With Jugs, Mugs, and Pitchers, and Bellarmines of State: D'URFEY, *Pills*, VI. 201 (1872). [N. E. D.] **1861** The capacious bellarmine was filled to the brim with foaming ale: *Our Eng. Home*, 170. [*ib.*]

***belle,** *sb.*: Fr., properly fem. of **beau**, Old Fr. *bel*: a beautiful woman, a fair woman, a woman who aims at dressing attractively; also, *par excellence*, the most beautiful or attractive woman in a company or place.

1622 Vandunke's daughter, The dainty black-ey'd belle: FLETCHER, *Beggar's B.*, iv. 4. [N. E. D.] **1709** Had Nature had but the Assistance of a little *fine Conversation*, and a few better Examples, she had made a perfect *Belle*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 220 (2nd Ed.). **1712** The Beaus and Belles about Town, who dress purely to catch one another: *Spectator*, No. 506, Oct. 10, p. 721/1 (Morley). **1713** O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd, | Could make a gentle Belle reject a Lord! POPE, *Rape of Lock*, I. 10, Wks., Vol. I. p. 168 (1757). bef. **1782** Your prudent grand-mammas, ye modern belles, | Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge wells: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 204 (1808). **1811** The Norfolk lass was the *belle* of the school: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 231 (2nd Ed.). **1830** The African belles: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 233 (2nd Ed.). **1883** It was by the intellectual part of her beauty that she...reigned by right divine, despite her shabby gowns and her cheap ready-made boots, the belle of the school: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 24.

belle amie, *phr.*: Fr.: fair female, female friend, mistress.

1825 I will have the Pope send him an ample remission, and I would not less willingly be intercessor had his *belle amie* been an abbess: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. XVIII. p. 76/1 (1868). **1828** beheld the pettifogging countenance of the Chancellor, instead of the radiant one of his *belle amie*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 346. **1865** to hear one's belle amie welcome one with 'All serene'! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11.

belle assemblée, *phr.*: Fr.: a fashionable gathering. See **assemblée.**

1698 Whole belles assemblées of coquettes and beaus: CONGREVE, *Way of World*, Epil. (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

belle passion, *phr.*: Fr.: tender passion.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 56 (1827). **1854** Ethel, for whom his *belle passion*, conceived at first sight, never diminished: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XX. p. 218 (1879).

bellementte: Eng. fr. Fr. See **abiliment.**

belle-mère, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'fair mother', mother-in-law.

1840 Madame Dosne being Thiers' belle-mère: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 141.

***belles-lettres,** *sb. pl.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'fine letters', including *grammar*, *rhetoric*, and *poetry* (Littré).

1. (in English use) the study of languages and literature, the pursuit of literature with special regard to the cultivation of style and critical taste, or to refined entertainment of the mind. In the *concrete*, belles-lettres include poetry and all standard literature which is not scientific and technical, but is often synonymous with 'light-literature'.

1665 DR. SPRAT, *Rev. Sorbiere's Trav.* (1708). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1742** And, in order to gather this part of the *belles lettres*, he got a Dutch Bible, and used to carry it to church: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 195 (1826). **1748** above all things, I valued myself on my taste in the *belles lettres*, and a talent for poetry: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. VI. Wks., Vol. I. p. 23 (1817). **1769** In my younger days I read chiefly for the sake of amusement, and I found myself best amused with the classics, and what we call the *belles lettres*: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 60 (1820). **1774** The Belles Lettres were in fashion once, and so were fardingales: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 120 (1857). **1787** Arithmetic is more studied than the Graces; and the Belles Lettres the Livornese are most conversant in, are Letters of Exchange: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 424 (1805). **1803** The want of refinement in the arts and in *belles lettres*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 352. **1811** where music and the various branches of *belles lettres* gave a zest to conversation: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 247 (2nd Ed.). **1830** the *belles lettres* cut a more distinguished figure, if accompanied by good *letters of exchange*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 78 (2nd Ed.). **1864** He also gave instructions in the Belles Lettres: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 65.

2. *attrib.*

1808 I would not have a religious man ever look into a work of your *belles lettres* nonsense: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 29 (1809).

bellevue: Fr.: 'fine prospect'; name often given to residences which are or profess to be well situated as to prospect.

Bellōna: Lat.: the goddess of war (*bellum*); personification of war or martial spirit.

1589 Scarce did this braue *Bellona* end, when as the Battailes ioyne: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 74. **1591** that he neither be to seeke, nor grow amased in the furyous rage of *Bellonas* fiery skyrmyshes: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p 7. **1602** when bloudy *Bellona* shal once hang forth her flag of defiance: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. **1616** Thou vainly bragging foole, | Ne're trained vp in brave Bellonaes schoole: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 708, p. 25 (1871). abt. **1630** And thus I conclude this Noble Lord, as a mixture between prosperity and adversity; once the Childe of his great Mistresse favour, but the son of *Bellona*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 55 (1870). **1646** Such was her *fate*, I will not say her *faut*, that *Bellona* follow'd her wheresoever she went: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 134. **1665** his delight being to dance in Armour to *Bellona's* Trump: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 60 (1677). **1667** when *Bellona* storms, | With all her battering Engines bent to raze | Some Capital City: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 922, p. 79 (1705).

bel(l)ote, belloot, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *bellota*,='acorn': the edible acorn of a kind of oak, *Quercus Ballota*, found in the Peninsula and N. West Africa.

1797 On the coast of Sallee and Mamora there are forests of oak, which produce acorns near two inches long. They taste like chesnuts, and are eat raw and roasted. This fruit is called *Bellote*, and is sent to Cadiz, where the Spanish ladies hold it in great estimation: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 341/2.

bellua: Lat. See **belua.**

bellum internecīnum, *phr.*: Lat.: war of extermination, a thoroughly destructive war.

1808 Such a *bellum internecinum* can never be waged to advantage upon the stage: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 224. **1821** I would have joined Dr. Johnson in a *bellum internecinum* against Jonas Hanway: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 140 (1823).

bēlua multōrum capitum, *phr.*: Lat.: monster with many heads, **hydra** (*q. v.*); applied by Horace (*Epp.*, i. 1, 76) to the Roman people with reference to its diversity of pursuits: an irrational multitude. Burton applies the phrase quite differently to Horace.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 66 (1827). — For the common people are as a flocke of sheep, a rude illiterate rout, void many times of common sense, a meer beast, *bellua multorum capitum*, will go whithersoever they are led: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 506. **1642** HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 78 (1869).

belue, *sb.*: Old Fr. *belue*, fr. Lat. *bēlua*: a great beast, a sea-monster, whale.

1474 to be lyke vnto belues of the see: CAXTON, *Chesse*, III. vi. fol. 52 *v°*. **1572** A Belve...Thys is a great fishe in the Sea, and is called Belua: BOSSEWELL, *Armorie*, II. 65. [N. E. D.]

beluga, *sb.*: Russ. *belūga*, =(*a*) 'the great sturgeon', or *belūkha*, =(*b*) 'the white whale'. Fletcher confused the Russ. derivative adj. with *beluga*. See **bieluga.**

a. **1591** *Ickary*...is made...out of the fish called *Bellougina*: FLETCHER, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, p. 478 (1598).
b. **1797** The beluga, a species called by the Germans *wit-fisch*, and by the Russians *beluga*; both signifying "white fish:" but to this the last add *morskaia*, or "of the sea," by way of distinguishing it from a species of sturgeon so named: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Delphinus.*

***belvedere, belvidere,** *sb.*: It.: 'a fair view'. Sometimes Anglicised so that *-dere* might rhyme with *cheer*. The form *belveder* is Fr.

1. a turret on a house or a summer-house built for the purpose of enjoying a fine prospect.

1549 the bisshops bankettyng house, called *Beluedere*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 40 *v°*. **1598** which worke is to bee seene this day in *Bel-veder* at Rome: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 69. **1684** It is a *Belvedere*, or spacious Room, having a delightful Prospect of all sides: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag.*, p. 74. **1741** the Balconies, the Galleries, the Cabinets, the Belvederes, are the most agreeable Places of these Apartments: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 182. **1763** We walked to the Belvedere on the summit of the hill: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). **1823** unencumbered by those fantastic *belvideras* and grotesque pavilions, which in modern times rather deform than beautify a site: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 12 (1855). **1832** A narrow staircase...led up to a delightful belvidere: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 97. **1864** As a climax to his strange proceedings, he added a tower, or belvedere, to his grandfather's old brick house: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 64. **1883** the circular open space at the stern was a veritable Belvedere, from which...they could gaze abroad: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 209.

2. the Summer cypress, an ornamental garden plant, *Kochia scoparia*, Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceae.*

1597 This Belvidere, or Scoparia is the Osyris described by Dioscorides: GERARD, *Herbal*, III. clxv. 556 (1633). [N. E. D.] **1664** *Holyhocks, Columbines, Bellvidere*...renew every five or six years, else they will degenerate: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 200 (1729). **1767** leave only one plant of the sunflower, persicaria, and belvidere, in each patch: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 229 (1803).

bēma, *sb.*: Gk. *βῆμα*: a raised platform from which to speak.

1. the sanctuary or chancel in churches.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. the tribune for speakers in an Ancient Greek assembly or court.

1820 had actually recited the first Philippic oration upon the very Bema of Demosthenes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 250.

bemi, b mi (*mi* It. pronunc.), the lowest note but two in Guido Aretino's great scale, namely *B♮* on the second line of our bass stave.

abt. **1450** [See **a re**]. **1596** 'B mi,' Bianca: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iii. 1, 74. **1670** I am so naturally a Musician, that *Gamut, A re, Bemi*, were the first words I could learn to speak: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, i. p. 9.

bemol: Eng. fr. Fr. See **B.**

ben, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *bān*, ='the Horse-radish tree'.

1. the winged seed of the Horse-radish tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, or ben-nut, also called **myrobalan** (*q. v.*). Sometimes spelt *behen*, by confusion with that name for sundry plants, *esp.* *Bladder Campion* (*White Behen*), and *Sea Lavender* (*Red Behen*). Reciprocally *behen* is spelt *ben*, *e.g.* **1569** R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 54.

1558 That which our moderne and late parfumours call *Ben*, are litle nuttes *Myrobalanos* [called by] the Arabians *Ben*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 45 *v°*. **1577** The Phisicions dooeth call theim commonly *Ben*, of whiche there are twoo sortes, one thei call Greate, and the other Little: The greate *Ben* bee these purgatiue Nuttes, the little *Ben* bee as greate as our Peason, of the whiche in Italie thei make that oile of sweete smell, which thei call oile of *Ben*, with the whiche thei do annoynt their Heare: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 22 *v°*. **1601** Myrobalanon, [*i.* Behen]...the Aethiopian Ben: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 21, Vol. I. p. 374. **1797** Ben-nuts yield, by expression, much oil: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Ben.*

2. *oil of ben*, oil obtained from the ben-nut, much used by watchmakers.

1563 a droppe of oyle of sweete Almonds, or of Gelsemines, or the Oile of Ben: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 38 *v°*. **1577** [See 1]. **1601** The oile of Ben doth mundifie freckles: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 161. **1646** Of the large quantity of oyl, what first came forth by expression from the *Sperma Ceti*, grew very white and clear, like that of Almonds of Ben: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686). **1659** the impostors multiply their essence of roses with *ol. lig. Rhodii*, others with that [oil] of *Ben*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 111 (1850).

ben ficcato, *phr.*: It.: well established (fixed).

1750 If you are once *ben ficcato* at the Palazzo Borghese, you will soon be in fashion at Rome: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 186, p. 568 (1774).

***ben trovato,** *phr.*: It.: well invented. See **si non e vero,** &c.

1884 It must be admitted that all this has a *ben trovato* character about it: *N. & Q.*, 6th S., IX. Mar. 29, p. 244/2.

ben venuto, *phr.*: It.: welcome.

1588 SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 164. **1596** — *Tam. Shr.*, i. 2, 282.

bend(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **band.**

benda, bendo. See quotations.

1625 fiue or sixe Bendas of Gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 953. **1705** Here are also *Peso*'s and *Bendo*'s: the former of which contain four Angels, and the latter two Ounces; as four *Bendo*'s make one Mark, and two Marks one Pound of Gold, computed according to the common value, exactly six hundred and sixty Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vi. p. 85. **1819** an offer of 400 Bendas, (£3200.): BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 245. — A Benda. Two ounces four ackies, or £9. currency: *ib.*, Glossary.

bĕnĕ, *adv.*: Lat.: well, good. Used as a mark of commendation.

1883 The first two sentences...deserve from the literary critic at least the mark *bene*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 400.

bene decessit, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'he has left well' (*i.e.* not in consequence of misconduct); a testimonial given on leaving an institution, such as a college or school, or an employment, such as a curacy.

1837 and as Bishops have always a great deal of clever machinery at work of testimonials and *bene-decessits*, and always a lawyer at their elbow, under the name of a secretary, a Curate excluded from one diocese is excluded from all: SYD. SMITH, *Let. to Archd. Singleton*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 272/1 (1859).

bene esse, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'well-being', as opposed to **esse** (*q. v.*), ='being'.

1621 How many poor scholars have lost their wits...neglecting all worldly affairs, and their own health, wealth, *esse* and *bene esse*, to gain knowledge! R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. I. p. 188 (1827) **1647** spiritual comforts tend not simply *ad esse*, but *bene esse*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 292 (1861). — joy and spiritual ravishment tend to the *bene esse*, the comfort of a Christian: *ib.*, p. 466. **1681**—**1703** such accessory rules. .concern the *bene esse*, the well-being of them only: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 478 (1863). — all our divines do acknowledge that general councils are but *ad bene esse*, and not absolutely necessary: *ib.*, Vol. XI. p. 180 (1865).

bene merentibus (*pl.*), *phr.*: Lat., to the well-deserving: **bene meriti** (*pl.*, acc. **-tos**), *phr.*: Lat., =having well deserved.

bef. **1863** a token awarded by the country to all its *bene-merentibus*: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879). **1625** The Vice-roy of *India* in the prouiding of publike Offices of Iustice in those parts, shall have a great care to prouide in my seruants or any other persons, *bene meritos*, and apt for the said Offices: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1513.

bene placito: It. See **a bene placito.**

bene vobis, *phr.*: Lat.: 'well to you' (*pl.*), a formula of blessing. In Classical Lat. used in drinking health, ='health to you'.

1835 Even the monks, still continuing their solemn and sad processions, passed with a *bene vobis* to the other side: LORD LYTTON, *Rienzi*, Bk. VI. ch. iv. p. 104/1 (1848).

benecarlo, benicarlo, *sb.*: Sp.: a coarse-flavored red Spanish wine.

1734 You drink benicarlo wine, I drink right French margose: T. SHERIDAN, in Swift's *Wks.*, II. 724 (1841). [N. E. D.] **1785** *Black strap*, bene carlo wine, also port: GROSE, *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

***benedicite,** *2nd pers. pl. imperat.* of *benedīcere*, ='to bless': Lat.: *lit.* 'bless ye' (*Deum*, ='God', or *Dominum*, ='the Lord'). The opening of a formula of blessing of which several varieties survive in old 'Graces', the general effect being 'bless ye God; may he being blessed bless you (or 'us')'. Hence the single word *benedicite* is used as if it meant 'be ye blessed', 'bless you'. A contracted pronunciation as a dissyllable is found in CHAUCER, *Freres T.*, *C. T.*, 7038, which is written *benste*, abt. **1460** *Towneley Myst.*, 85 [N. E. D.]; also as a trisyllable, as if written *bendiste*; CHAUCER, *Wif of Bathes Prol.*, *C. T.*, 5823, and as a quadrisyllable, *bendicite*, *Sompnoures T.*, *C. T.*, 7752.

I. *interj.*: 'bless you'; also, an expression of astonishment, 'bless me', 'bless us'.

abt. **1386** The god of loue A benedicite | How myghty and how greet a lord is he: CHAUCER, *Knts. T.*, *C. T.*, 1785. abt. **1515** Nowe, *benedicite*, ye wene I were some hafter, | Or ellys some iangelynge Jacke of the vale: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 259, Wks., Vol. I. p. 233 (1843). **1573—80** Till she fries and dries, and cries benedicite: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 115 (1884). **1603** Grace go with you, Benedicite! SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 3, 39. **1840** 'Benedicite!' said the Chaplain: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 43 (1879).

II. *sb.*: 1. the act or formula of blessing; *esp.* the Grace before or after meat.

1563 where is one so madde except Priestes, to saye that consecration standes in crossinge, or that *Benedicete* is to make a crosse? JAMES PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, *&c.*, sig. R iii *r°*. **1602** do recommend their and our vnitie, peace and quiet together...to euerie penitent that comes vnto me vnder *benedicite*, as duely and truly as for mine owne needie (because sinfull) soule: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 35. **1604** A man who never came under *Benedicite*, nor ever heard masse or divine service: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xx. p. 457. **1818** the priest departed, with a cordial benedicite and a bow: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 248 (1819). **1823** The wandering pilgrim, or the begging friar, answered his reverent greeting with a paternal benedicite: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. ii. p. 45 (1886). **1882** The *benedicities* of his followers: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 787.

II. *sb.*: 2. a blessing carried into effect.

abt. **1314** Gaf him swiche bendicite That he brak his nek ato: *Guy Warw.*, 206. [N. E. D.]

III. the canticle called 'the Song of the Three Children' (*Apocrypha*, Song of Three Holy Child., 35—68), an occasional substitute for the *Te Deum* in the Service of the English Established Church.

Benedictine, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Benedictīnus*, or Fr. *bénédictin*, fem. *-ine*, fr. *Benedictus* or *Benedict* (*Benet*, *Bennet*), an Italian monk and saint who in 6 c. instituted a very strict monastic rule.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to S. Benedict or to his rule and order of monks.

1630 a Benedictine Monke: WADSWORTH, *Sp. Pilgr.*, vi. 49. [N. E. D.] **1808** Black was her garb, her rigid rule | Reformed on Benedictine school: SCOTT, *Marmion*, II. iv.

2. *sb.*: a monk (or nun) of the rule of S. Benedict, a Black Monk.

1602 W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 77.

2 *a. sb.*: kind of liqueur. [N. E. D.]

benedictor (– – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. as if Lat. noun of agent to Lat. *benedīcere*, ='to bless': one who blesses or speaks well of, a well-wisher.

bef. **1633** Ministers have *multos laudatores*, *paucos datores*, many praisers, few raisers: many benedictors, few benefactors: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 179 (1861).

***Benedictus,** *sb.*: properly ='blessed', past part. of Lat. *benedīcere*, ='to bless'.

1. prophecy of Zacharias (*Luke*, i. 68—79), used as a canticle after the second morning lesson in the Service of the English Established Church.

2. part of the service of the Mass in the Church of Rome, beginning *Benedictus qui venit*, which follows the **Sanctus** (*q. v.*).

***benefactor** (– – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *benefactor*, noun of agent to Lat. *benefacere*, ='to benefit': one who confers benefits on others, one who shows kindness in a substantial manner, a well-doer; *esp.* one who contributes to the endowment of an institution by gift or bequest.

bef. **1492** soo greate a benefactour: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. q ij *r°*/1. **1528** Benefacters/and frendly doers: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, *&c.*, p. 84 (1871). **1573—80** my benefactours and frendes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 62 (1884). **1579** a benefactor to his countrie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1029 (1612). **1600** or to talke of some hospitall, whose walls record his father a *Benefactor*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 4, Wks., p. 194 (1616). **1603** I do lean upon justice, sir, and do bring in here before your good honour two notorious benefactors: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 1, 50. **1607** You great benefactors, sprinkle our society with thankfulness: — *Timon*, iii. 6, 79. **1620** his most bountiful Benefactor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxix. (1676). **1681** their Repository...every day increases through the favour and benevolence of sundry benefactors: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 259 (1872). **1863** bitter opposition to the national benefactors and the good of man: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 226. ***1876** the death of his benefactor: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 26. [St.]

benefactrix, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., fem. of Lat. *benefactor*, an unnecessary variation of *benefactress*.

***bénéficiare,** *sb.*: Fr.: the recipient of a benefit (theatrical or ordinary).

1850 Hornbull led the *bénéficiare* forward, amidst bursts of enthusiasm: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 67 (1879).

Bengal, name of a province of Hindustan, including the Delta of the Ganges, applied in 17, 18 cc. to piece-goods exported from Bengal; hence striped ginghams are still called 'Bengal stripes'.

1678 And sometimes is used a Bangale that is brought from *India*, both for Lynings to Coats, and for Petticoats too: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16. **1696** Tis granted that Bengals and stain'd Callicoes, and other *East India* Goods, do hinder the Consumption of Norwich stuffs: DAVENANT, *Ess. E. India Trade*, 31. [Yule]

Bengal Quince. See **bael.**

benioin: Eng. fr. Fr. See **benzoin.**

benj, *sb.*: Arab.: **bang** (*q. v.*).

1839 she contriveth to defraud him by means of the cup of wine...putting benj into it: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 107. **1850** Mesmerism and magic-lanterns, benj and opium winna explain all facts: C. KINGSLEY, *Alton Locke*, ch. xxi. [Davies]

benjamin, *sb.*: corruption of *benjoin* (=**benzoin**, *q. v.*) by assimilation to the proper name *Benjamin*: gum benzoin; hence *benjamin tree*, a name given to *Styrax Benzoin*, the tree which yields this gum, and other trees which yield oil of similar properties.

1555 had his bodie annoynted with oyle of storax and Beniamin: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 255 (1885). **1588** In his kingdome groweth great store of Pepper, Ginger, *Beniamin*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 18 *r°*. **1598** white and black Beniamin, and Camphora, are solde by the Bhar: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885). **1600** Taste, smell...pure *beniamin*, the onely spirited sent: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). **1646** Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract most vigorously, and most thereof without frication; as *Anime*, *Benjamin*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686).

benzoin, belzoin, benjoin, benioin, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *benjuin* or Fr. *benjoin*: an aromatic resin obtained from the *Styrax benzoin* (Nat. Order *Ebenaceae*), a tree of Sumatra, Java, and the neighbouring islands, used in medicine, perfumery, and chemistry; also called **benjamin** (*q. v.*).

1540 the leaues of *Benioim*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. x. p. 150 (1613). **1558** Oyle of Bengewyne very excellent: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 48 *r°*. — Bengewin a dragme: *ib.*, fol. 10 *r°*. **1562** Belzoin or Benzoin is the rosin of a tree: TURNER, *Herb.*, Pt. II. fol. 30 *v°*. **1573** Take Bengewyn & bray it well betwixt two papers: *Arte of Limming*, fol. ix *r°*. **1598** Benion is a [kinde of] stuffe, like Frankemsence and Mir: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 96 (1885). — The Countrey of Sian hath very much Benioin, which from thence is carryed to Malacca: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 103. **1601** Laserpitium (which beareth the gum Benjoine): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 33, Vol. I. p. 480. **1621** rose-water, rose-vinegar, belzoin, styrax, and such like gums: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Vol. I. p. 398 (1827). **1625** Ambar, Bengeoin, Lignum Aloes, &c.: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1500. **1662** they make a fire of the Wood of *Sandale*, *Beniouin*, *Storax*, and other sweet-scented Woods and Drugs: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 97 (1669).

beram: Pers. See **bairam(i).**

berāt, *sb.*: Turk., *lit.* 'immunity'. See quotations.

1635 The Patriarch is now elected by his Metropolitans and Archbishops, according to the Ecclesiasticall Canons. Being elected, he is confirmed by the Grand Signiors Patent or Barut: E. PAGITT, *Christianographie*, p. 21. **1819** I began to think of purchasing a berath:—I mean one of those patents of exemption from the rigour of Turkish despotism, which the Sultan originally granted to foreign ministers: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 167 (1820). **1883** the berat or exequatur: *Daily News*, June 29, p. 2/2.

berceau, *sb.*: Fr.: cradle, arbor, bower, covered walk.

1699 [See **arcade**]. **1787** I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. I. p. xxx. (1813). **1826** Green retreats succeeded to winding walks; from the shady berçeau you vaulted on the noble terrace: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 38 (1881). **1841** In the library, that opens on a terrace, which is to be covered with a *berceau*, and converted into a garden, are two mirrors: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 78.

berceaunette, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr., perhaps *bercelonnette* affected by **berceau** (*q. v.*): cradle, bassinette.

1865 OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 246. **1870** the little helpless baby in its berceaunette: J. GRANT, *Lady Wedderburn's Wish*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 68.

bercundass: Anglo-Ind. See **berkundauze.**

Berenicē's hair, name of a small dim constellation near the tail of Leo, into which Aphrodite (Venus) is supposed to have converted the hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, King of Egypt, 3 c. B.C.

1601 neither hath Italie a sight of Canopus, or that which they name *Berenices haire*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 70, Vol. I. p. 34. **1664** [See **Argo**]. **1712** Not Berenice's Locks first rose so bright, | The heav'ns bespangling with dishevel'd light: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, v. 129, Wks., Vol. I. p. 209 (1757).

berenjal, berenjaw: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul.**

berg, *sb.*: Ger.: 'mountain'; short for **iceberg** (*q. v.*).

1823 There was no landing on that precipice, | Steep, harsh, and slippery as a berg of ice: BYRON, *Island*, IV. iv. **1859** a berg sticking up like a sharp horn: *Once a Week*, Dec. 17, p. 517/1. **1885** Of sea-cow basking upon berg and floe, | And Polar light, and stunted Eskimo: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 139.

bergamask(e), **bergomasco**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. It., or It. *bergamasco*, adj. to *Bergamo*, a town in the Venetian territory, capital of the old province of Bergamasco, whose inhabitants used to be ridiculed as clownish: name of a clownish dance; a native of Bergamasco or Bergamo.

1590 Will it please you to see the epilogue, or to hear a Bergomask dance between two of our company: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, v. 360. — But, come, your Bergomask: *ib.*, 368. **1602** I play Balurdo, a wealthy mountebanking burgomasco's heir of Venice: MARSTON, *Antonio & Mellida*, Induct. [N. & Q.]

bergamot[1], *sb.*, also *attrib.*: fr. It. *bergamotta*, through Fr. *bergamotte*, or fr. It. *Bergamo*: a fine variety of pear.

1616 The best and most excellent Perrie is made of little yellow waxe Peares...such as...the fine gold Peare, Bargamot: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm*, p. 417. **1621** here you have your *bon Cristien Pear* and *Bergamott* in perfection: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. viii. p. 9 (1645). **1664** *Pears.* Winter-*Musk*, (bakes well) Winter *Norwich* (excellently baked) Winter-*Bergamot*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 191 (1729). **1767** *Pears*...Orange bergamot, Hamden's bergamot...*Swiss bergamot*: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 672/1 (1803).

[The proper name *Bergamo* determined the form of the It. *bergamotta*, if it be fr. Turk. *beg-armūdi*, = 'prince's pear'.]

bergamot[2], *sb.*, also *attrib.*: fr. It. *bergamotta*, *bergamotto* (= 'bergamot-tree').

1. a kind of orange tree (*Citrus Bergamia*) yielding from its blossoms and fruit a very fragrant essential oil; also the fruit of this tree.

1696 A parcel of Orange and Burgamot Trees: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 3196/4. [N. E. D.] **1797** BERGAMOT, a species of citron, produced at first casually by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear-tree: *Encyc. Brit.*

2. the perfume prepared from the flowers and fruit of the *Citrus Bergamia.*

1766 Bring, O bring thy essence pot, | Amber, musk, and bergamot: ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

3. snuff scented with bergamot.

1716 A wig that's full, An empty skull, A box of burgamot: *Songs Costume*, 201 (1849). [N. E. D.] **1785** The better hand more busy gives the nose | It's bergamot: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 50 (1808).

bergantine: Eng. fr. Sp. See **brigantine.**

bergère, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'shepherdess', an easy-chair.

1813 miss Hauton seated herself...upon a *bergère*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1833). **1828** Chairs and sofas, *bergères* and *chaises longues*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 28. **1841** gilt sofas, *bergères*, and *fauteuils*, covered with blue satin: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 116.

beriberi, *sb.*: name of an acute Oriental disease, endemic in Ceylon, the coast of India, the Malay Islands, and Japan. Also epidemic. The symptoms are paralysis of the nether limbs, dropsy, difficulty of breathing. The word may be Singalese, in which language *beri* = 'debility'. Perhaps formerly Anglicised as *barbiers*, a disease which used to attack Europeans and is thought to have been a form of *beriberi.*

1809 A complaint, as far as I have learnt, peculiar to the island [Ceylon], the berri-berri; it is in fact a dropsy that frequently destroys in a few days: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 318. [Yule] **1835** the Beri-beri which attacked the Indians only, and generally proved fatal: YOUNG & CHRISTOPHER, in *Tr. Bo. Geog. Soc.*, Vol. I. [*ib.*] **1880** A malady much dreaded by the Japanese, called *Kakké*...considered to be the same disease as that which, under the name of Beriberi, makes such havoc at times on crowded jails and barracks: MISS BIRD, *Japan*, I. 288. [*ib.*]

berkundauze, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arabo-Pers. *bargandāz*, = 'lightning-darter': an armed retainer, an armed private policeman.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. **1793** Capt. Welsh has succeeded in driving the Bengal Berkendosses out of Assam: CORNWALLIS, *Corresp.*, II. 207 (1859). [Yule] **1794** Notice is hereby given that all persons desirous of sending escorts of burkundazes or other armed men, with merchandize, are to apply for passports: W. S. SETON-KARR, *Selections*, II. 139 (Calcutta). [*ib.*]

berlin, berline, *sb.*: fr. the proper name Berlin, capital of Prussia: a kind of four-wheeled carriage with a closed body, and a seat with a hood behind, invented 17 c. The form *berline* is Fr.

1717 my berlin: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 200 (1827). **1746** Your distresses in your journey from Heidleberg to Schaffhausen...your black bread, and your broken *Berline*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 81, p. 179 (1774). **1851** a large and strong berline or travelling-coach: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 116 (1857). **1860** exchanged the heavy draught of the wheel carriage for the scarce perceptible weight of the skate-borne *berline* or *cutter*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 358/1.

berlina, berlino, *sb.*: It.: pillory.

1605 to mount to the *berlino*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 12, Wks., p. 523 (1616).

Bermuda, Bermudas, name of a group of coral islands in the Atlantic, more than 600 miles from the nearest of the West Indian islands; *hence*, a kind of tobacco.

abt. **1640** Will you take Tobacco in the Roll? here is a whole shiplading of Bermudas: SHIRLEY, *Capt. Underwit*, iv. 2, in *O. Pl.*, II. 381 (1883). [N. E. D.]

bernous, bernoo: Eng. fr. Fr. See **burnous.**

ber(r)etta: It. See **biretta.**

***Bersaglieri**, *sb. pl.*: It.: marksmen, riflemen. Regiments were enrolled in the Sardinian army 1848 under this name which is now given to regiments of the Italian infantry.

1883 the same war cry would resound from a battalion of dark-plumed Bersaglieri as they dashed up a bank at their peculiar pace: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 3/1.

[It. *bersagliero* = 'archer', 'sharpshooter', then 'rifleman', fr. *bersaglio*, = 'archers' butt'.]

Berserk, Berserkar, Bersark, Baresark, *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Icelandic *berserkr*, pl. *berserkir*: a warrior possessed with the fury of battle and of uncommon strength, a phrensied Scandinavian champion.

1818 "Though unaccustomed to such servile toil," replied the Berserk: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 62. — the cairn beneath which the Berserkir lie interred: *ib.* **1857** "the Boys," that terrible Berserk-tribe, self-organized, self-dependent: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. ii. p. 42 (1877). **1886** He...was filled with a Berserk rage and thirst for retribution: DAWSON, *Bp. Hannington*, ch. v. p. 57 (1887).

[Formerly supposed to be an etymological equivalent of Eng. *bare-sark*, i.e. *bare-shirt*, meaning 'without armour', now thought to mean 'bear-sark', *i.e.* 'bear-coat'.]

Berserkarwuth: Ger.: Berserk rage.

1880 MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 218.

besestan(o), besestein: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See **basistane.**

beshlik[1], *sb.*: E. Turk. *bāshlīgh*: covering for the head.

1884 the gold braid of forage caps,—the sombre hoods of beshliks: ARCH. FORBES, *Xmas in Khyber Pass.* **1884** Hanging between the shoulders is the *bashlik*, or hood, worn during bad weather [by the Daghestans]: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. ii. p. 27 (New York).

***beshlik**[2], *sb.*: Turk.: a coin worth five (*besh*) piastres.

1888 The *beshlik* [worth about a franc] is far from being worth a hundred paras: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

***beso las manos**, *phr.*: Sp.: 'I kiss your (*lit.* 'the') hands', a respectful salutation.

1573–80 I like not those same congyes by Bezo las Manos: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 136 (1884). **1589** With vs the wemen...in steed of an offer to the hand, to say these words *Bezo los manos*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxiv. p. 292 (1869). **1598** When they méete in the stréetes a good space before they come together, they beginne with a great Besolas manos, to stoope [with]

their bodies, and to thrust forth their foot to salute each other: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 194 (1885). **1623** So with my *besa manos* to Sir *Francisco Imperiall* I rest...J. H.: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxiv. p. 115 (1645). **1630** after a Leash of *Congees*, and a brace of *Bæua los manus*, the Mercer told him: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ii 1 *v*°/1. **1636** Vouchsafe a beso la manos, and a cringe | Of the last edition: MASSINGER, *Duke Florence*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 179/2 (1839). **1642** Nor can I relate the history of my life...with a *Beso las manos* to Fortune, or a bare gramercy to my good Stars: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1852). **1666** One period more, my Lord, and *beso los manos*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 177 (1872). **1677** having ordered us a convoy and received from us the complements of a *Beso las manus*, he returned with his troop of Coozelbashes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677).

besogne, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *bisogno*, or Sp. *bisoño* (see **besogno**): a raw soldier, a low, needy rascal.

1604 vnskilful and vnexpert new *Besoignes*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 63. **1615** Against this host, and this invincible commander, shall we have every besogne and fool a leader? CHAPMAN, *Odyss.*, Ep. Ded., 50. [N.E.D.] **1658** Beat the Bessognes that lie hid in the carriages: BROME, *Covent Gard.*, v. iii. [*ib.*]

besogno, besognio, biso(g)nio, *sb.*: It. *bisogno*, fr. Sp. *bisoño*, 'a novice', 'raw soldier': a raw soldier, a low, needy rascal. Hence, **bezonian, besognier.**

1591 old and perfect souldiers, that know these lawes and their dutie by heart, and at their fingers endes, and the rest *Bisonians* and fresh-water souldiers, that are ignorant: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 49. — merites the name of a raw souldier and *Bisognia*: *ib.*, p. 170. **1593** Great men oft die by vile bezonians: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 134. **1593—1622** the souldiers... who after the common custome of their profession (except when they be *besonios*), sought to pleasure him: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxi. p. 160 (1878). **1597** Under which king, Besonian? speak, or die: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 118. **1598** he himselfe ensigning and teaching the *Bisognios* and rawe men: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 16. — *Bisognio* or *Bisonnio*, a Spanish or Italian vvord, and is, as vve terme it, a raw souldier, vnexpert in his weapon, and other Military points: *ib.*, Table. **1600** your *Criticke*, or your *Besso'gno*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 243 (1616). **1601** Briefe, that Jesuits who in their institution are but Confessors...but Graduates, *Besoños* and Proficients towards perfection, shoulde dare so basely to blemish the Seminaries whose institution is far more hautie: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 14. **1604** our best souldiers shall be raw *Bisognios*: D. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, IV. p. 110. **1632** a poor bisognion: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 203/1 (1839). **1820** to couch my knightly spear against base and pilfering besognios and marauders: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 457/2.

besoigne, *sb.*: Fr.: business, affair.

1474 thynges that apperteyne to the counceyll / and to the besoyngne of the royame: CAXTON, *Chesse.* IV. ii. fol. 65 *r*°.

[Old. Fr. *besoigne*, fem., is fr. It. *bisogna*, = 'business'; Fr. *besoin*, masc., fr. It. *bisogno*, = 'need', 'want'. Prof. Skeat quotes an Old Fr. form *busoignes*.]

besoin, *sb.*: Fr.: want, desire.

1808 I had observed...a sort of mechanical *besoin* to be charitably busy: H. MORE, *Calebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 325 (1809). **1810** and her letters are divided...between her *besoin de mourir* [to die] for M. Mora, and her delight in living for M. Guibert: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 480. **1814** a monotony...poorly relieved...by the *besoin du spectacle* [for 'sight-seeing'] which prevails so conspicuously through all its orders: *ib.*, Vol. 23, p. 298. **1884** There are some characters in which the *besoin d'être aimé* [of being loved] is the strongest motive power of their activities, intellectual and moral: *Tablet*, May 31, p. 849/1.

bēta, *sb.*: name of the second letter of the Greek alphabet, B, *β*. Used in various scientific nomenclatures to indicate 'second' in classification.

bef. **1400** [See **alpha**]. **1782** [See **alpha**].

[Gk. *βῆτα*, fr. Phœnician *beth*, = 'house'.]

***bête,** *adj.*: Fr.: silly, stupid, dull.

1823 The days of Comedy are gone, alas! | When Congreve's fool could vie with Molière's *bête*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. xciv. **1865** I should die of a mistress who was *bête*, and their wit's rarely worth much till they've come to their first touch of rouge: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 88.

***bête noire,** *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'black beast', object of especial aversion.

1850 your or anyone else's *bête noire* is apt to get polished off with a few extra touches of blacking: *Household Words*, July 6, p. 359/1. **1860** Jung Bahadoor, who is evidently the present *bête noir* of our General's life: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 209. **1866** It was the bête noire of Clerk Gum's life, Mrs Jones: MRS. H. WOOD, *Elster's Folly*, ch. xiv. p. 164 (1871). **1881** Nearest to me on the long bench, I again detected my *bête noire* Ulric: G. PHILLIMORE, *Uncle Z.*, ch. vi. p. 89.

***betel** (ˊˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *betel*, *betele*, *betle*, *betre*, *vitele*.

1. a climbing plant of the pepper genus, *Piper betle*; the heart-shaped leaf of this plant, chewed in India and the neighbouring countries with lime and areca; the compound chewed.

1555 she eateth much of the herbe called *Betola*, wherby she is driuen into a madnes: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). **1588** which fruict [*Archa*] they eat...with the leafe of an hearbe which they call *Bettell*, the which is like vnto our Iuye leafe: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 12 *r*°. **1598** the whole day long they [doe nothing, but sit and] chawe leaves [or hearbes], called Bettele, with chalke and a [certaine] fruit called Arrequa: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 213 (1885). — The leaves called Bettele or Bettre, which is very common in India, and dayly eaten by the Indians, doe grow in all places of India: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 62. **1625** leaues of a Tree called *Bettre* (or *Vetele*) like Bay leaues: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 38. **1627** The *Root*, and *Leafe Betel*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 738. **1665** they eat it [Arecca] not alone, but wrap it in a leaf of *Betele* or *Betree* which hath neither flower nor moisture: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 354 (1677). **1673** Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree *Arek* mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian *Betle* which is very stomachical and a great *Regale* at visits: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 37. **1682** perpetually chewing betel to preserve them [the teeth] from the tooth-ache: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1872). **1684** he presently presented me with some of his *Betlé*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 93. — Tobacco and Betle: *ib.*, p. 100. — He therefore presented to him, as 'twere to do him honour, a *Betele*, which he could not refuse to chew...*Betele* is a little knot made up of very delicate leaves and some other things: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 4. **1776** Comaul ul Deen...gave me beetle, and a hooka to smoke: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 6/1. **1826** sat smoking, confidently chewing his betel: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iii. p. 32 (1884). **1854** his Excellency consumed betel out of a silver box: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879). **1888** Until lately the leaves had been used merely as a nervous stimulant, like opium in China and betel in the East Indies: *Athenæum*, Dec. 29, p. 886/1.

2. *betel-nut*, *betel-tree*, mistaken names for the **areca** nut, **areca** palm.

1673 FRYER, *E. India*, p. 40 (1698). [Yule] **1705** If I had been obliged to bestow a Name on this wretched Fruit, I should rather have called it the *African Beetel* or *Anca* [? *Areca*], which would have been much properer [*sic*] than Cabbage; since whatever I have heard concerning the *Indian Beetel* or *Anca*, exactly agrees with the Taste and Virtue of this Fruit: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 307.

Variants, 16 c. *betola*, 16, 17 cc. *bet(t)ele*, *bet(t)le*, *bet(t)re*, 17 c.—19 c. *beetle*.

[Port. *betel*, *vitele*, &c. fr. Malay. *vettila*, Tamil *vettilei*, cf. Skt. *vîtis*, = 'betel'.]

***Bethel:** Heb. *bēth-ēl*, = 'house of God', proper name of a holy place in Palestine; see *Gen.*, xxviii. 17, xxxv. 15.

1. a holy place, a place for worship.

2. a building for worship, *esp.* a nonconformist chapel, some of which are inscribed with the name 'Bethel'. Also a place of worship for seamen.

***Bethesda,** name of a pool at Jerusalem, the waters of which at certain times had healing virtue. See *John*, v. 2—7. The name may be Heb. *bēth-hesdah*, = house of mercy. Often used as the title of nonconformist chapels.

1654 pious *Julia* (Angel-wise) | Moves the *Bethesda* of her trickling eyes | To cure the spittle-worlds of maladies: J. CLEVELAND, *Poems*, p. 8 (1654).

bêtise, *sb.*: Fr.: silliness, stupidity.

1845 such *bêtises* [of flimsy excuses]: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 359. **1862** And I repent me, see you, of having had the bêtise to pity you! THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 147 (1887).

betola: Eng. fr. Port. See **betel.**

betsi, betso: It. See **bezzo.**

bet(t)eela, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *beatilha*: a kind of muslin, which used to be produced in India.

1598 this linnen is of divers sorts, and is called Sarampuras, Cassas, Comsas, Beatillias, Satopassas, and a thousande [such like names]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 95 (1885). **1687** [See **adati**]. **1727** Before *Aurungzeb* conquered *Visiapore*, this country (Sundah) produced the finest Betteelas or Muslins in India: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 264. [Yule]

Variants, 16 c. *beatillia*, 17 c. *beteela*, 17, 18 cc. *bettily*, *bettillee*, *bet(t)ellee*, 18 c. *betteela*.

Beulah. See first quotation.

1611 thou shalt be called Hephzi-bah, and thy land Beulah: for the LORD delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married: *Bible*, Isaiah, lxii. 4. **1678** by this time the Pilgrims were got over the *Enchanted Ground*, and entering into the country of *Beulah*, whose air was very sweet and pleasant: BUNYAN, *Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 179 (1887). **1830** Bunyan journeyed to that bright and fruitful land of Beulah: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 190 (1877).

***beurré, beury:** Fr. *beurré*, = 'buttered': name of a kind of pear. Anglicised in 18 c., now treated as French.

1866 She had eaten some brown beurré pears: MRS. GASKELL, *Wives & Dau.*, I. 197. [N.E.D.] **1883** Ribston Pippin and Cornish Gilliflower apples, and Flemish Beauty and Brown Beurré pears: *Birmingham Wkly. Post*, Sept. 25, p. 1/6.

bévue, *sb.*: Fr.: blunder, oversight, *lit.* 'double view'.

1883 The bévue of the English lady who opined that it was an act of the grossest impertinence: *Illustr. Lond. News*, Dec. 8, p. 547/2.

***bey**, *sb.*: Mod. Turk. pronunciation of **beg** (*q. v.*): a governor of a district, a person of rank among the Turks.

1599 A commaundement to the *Byes*, and *Cadies* of *Metelin* and *Rhodes*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 183. **1704** Each of these Divisions hath a *Bay*, or General, who gives so many Thousand *Pieces of Eight* Monthly for his Place to the *Dey*, or Governour of *Algier*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 19. **1742** [See **bashaw** 1]. **1793** the bashaw is very careful how he provokes the little princes, or beys: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 609 (1796). **1820** It was governed by beys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Porte: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. **1830** The Beys are recalled to the seat of government: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 310 (and Ed.). **1886** No one can read without a smile the description of the two-year-old Bey, buttoned up in the full uniform of a superior officer: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 40/2.

beylic, *sb.*: Turk. *beglîq*, in mod. pronunciation *beylîq* (see **beglic**): the jurisdiction of a **bey**.

1742 To Morat he left the beylic: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, III. 84. [N. E. D.] **1888** In former days...the Beylik was...without roads or accommodation of any sort outside of Tunis: *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, p. 111/3.

Beyram: Turk. See **Bairam.**

bezant, bezaunte, bezaunde: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **byzant.**

bezestan, bezesteen, bezestein, bezisten: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See **basistane.**

bezique (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bésigue*, *bésy*, fr. Pers. *bāzīchi*, = 'sport', 'game', *bāzī*, = 'play', 'sport': a game at cards, introduced about 1860.

Variants, *bazique*, *bézique* [N. E. D.].

[It appears that the Italian name for the game is *bazzica*, which means 'company', 'intimacy'. Perhaps the name refers to the appearance of a black queen and red knave together. It is therefore doubtful whether the name is originally Italian, or an Oriental form assimilated to an Italian word.]

bezo las manos: Sp. See **beso las manos.**

***bezoar** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. or Fr.

1. a concretion sometimes found in the Persian Wild-goat, or a similar concretion found in the intestines of American Llamas (also called Western bezoar stone or *egagropile*), both formerly valued as antidotes, especially the Oriental variety. Hence, any antidote or counter-poison. Also, any stone resembling the intestinal calculus *bezoar* which was sometimes supposed to be a true mineral.

1477 Whom my *Master* with great Engine, | Cured with *Bezoars* of the Mine: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 72 (1652). **1577** three *Bezaar* stones: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 64 *vº*. — You dooe write in your booke, giuying knowledge of the *Bezaar* stone, and doe giue the signes of the beastes whiche hath them: *ib.*, fol. 65 *vº*. **1598** the stone called Bezars stone, which is very costly and proved to be good against poyson: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 120 (1885). **1599** have you no unicornes horne, nor bezoars stone about you? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 166 (1616). **1602** any bezar, pearle, golde, or vnicornes horne: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 245. **1607** a stone (called *Belzahard*, or *Bezahar*): TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 132. **1621** I have read of a Duke of *Milan*, and others, who were poysond by reading of a Letter, but yours produc'd contrary effects in me, it became an antidot, or rather a most Soverain Cordiall to me, more operative then *Bezar*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXXI. p. 61 (1645). **1625** Diamants, and *Bezoar* stones: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 87. **1627** there is a vertuous *Bezoar*, and another without vertue... the Vertuous is taken from the Beast: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. V. § 499. **1630** *Bezoar* and *opinion* makes it rellish well, | Whilst *Bezoar* stone, and mighty *Mithridate*, | To all degrees are great in estimate: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 6 *rº/1*. **1646** many Simples ...as *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, *Bezoar*, *Ambregreis*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686). **1665** many minerals and stones of lustre, as Jacynths, Jasper, Chrysolite, Onyx, Turquoise, Serpentine, and Granats: Pezars and Pearls also (than which no part of the World has better) are no less valuable: SIR T. H. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677) — Nuts ... in colour and shape not unlike the Bezar, the kernell tasted like an Acorn. *ib.*, p. 382. — *Bezar*, or as the *Persians* call it *Pezar* and *Pa-zahar* is of two sorts; found both in *Asia* and *America*... It is oft found in the stomach or maw of a Goat in *Pegu*, and upon the *Indian* Mountains: *ib.*, p. 371. **1675** Oriental Bezoar, Unicorns-horn, and Ambergreece: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 182.

2. the Persian Wild-goat (*Capra Aegagrus*), also called bezoar-goat.

1614 the King hath Deare, Rammes, Veruathoes or Beazors, Lyons, Leopards, and wolues: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 38.

Variants, 15 c.—19 c. *bezoar*, 16 c. *bezaar*, 16, 17 cc. *bezar*, *bezahar*, 17 c. *beazer*, *besar*, *beazor*, *beso(h)ard*, *bezoart*, 18 c. *besuar*.

[Mod. Lat. and Fr. *bezahar*, *bezaar*, *bezoar*, fr. Arab. *bāzahr*, *bādizahr*, fr. Pers. *pād-zahr*, = 'counter-poison'.]

bezonian: Eng. fr. Sp. See **besogno.**

bezzo, *pl.* **bezzi**, *sb.*: It.: a small coin worth about a farthing.

1617 Touching the brasse moneys, twentie soldi make a lire, two soldi or three susines make a gagetta, two betsi or three quatrines, make a soldo or marketta, and four bagatines make a quatrine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 291. **1641** At a word, thirty livres: I'll not bate you a betso: *Antiquary*, iii. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 460 (1875).

*bhang: Anglo-Ind. See **bang.**

bhat, bhaut, bawt, *sb.*: Hind. *bhāṭ*: a professional bard in India. Many *bhats* act as sureties, and in N. W. India used to secure travellers from Rajpoots (see **Rajpoot**).

1775 The Hindoo rajahs and Mahratta chieftains have generally a Bhaut in the family, who attends them on public occasions...sounds their praise, and proclaims their titles in hyperbolical and figurative language: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, II. 89 (1813). [Yule] **1810** Siva, wiping the drops of sweat from his brow, shook them to earth, upon which the Bawts, or Bards, immediately sprang up: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 169 (1812). [*ib.*] **1828** A 'Bhat' or Bard came to ask a gratuity: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 53 (1844). [*ib.*]

bheesty, bhisti, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *bihishtī*, = 'a person of paradise (*bihisht*)': a servant who supplies water for a family, carrying it in a goat-skin slung on his back.

1781 I have the happiness to inform you of the fall of Bijah Gurh on the 9th inst. with the loss of only 1 sepoy, 1 beasty and a cossy killed: *Let.*, in *Ind. Gaz.*, Nov. 24. [Yule] **1810** If he carries the water himself in the skin of a goat, prepared for that purpose, he then receives the designation of bheesty: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 229. [*ib.*] **1861** Calcutta is supplied with excellent water, brought from the numerous tanks throughout the city by water-bearers or *bahisties* (familiarly called *beesties* by the English), who carry it in large leathern bags: CHAMBERS, *Encycl.*, s. v. *Calcutta*. **1882** a *bhisti*, a water-carrier: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xi. p. 231. **1884** Before General M— reached the tents his bheestie overtook him: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 158.

bholiah: Anglo-Ind. See **bauleah.**

***biais**, *sb.*: Fr.: slope, slant.

***1876** sleeves of medium size with broad *biais*: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

bianco, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'white', name of an old kind of coin.

1617 ten bolignei make one bianco, and two brasse quatrines make a susine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 291. — two lires of *Genoa* make about three lires of Milan, foure brasse quatrines make a soldo, nine soldi make a bianco: *ib.*, p. 292.

bibelot, *sb.*: Fr.: trinket, small object of vertu.

1882 OUIDA, in *Belgravia*, Vol. XLVI. p. 453. **1886** In her own eyes she was indeed living in a state approaching to penury, but the spectacle of her pictures, her furniture and her bibelots had impressed John with a very different idea: M. CRAWFORD, *Tale Lone. Par.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 131.

***bibliomania**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. coined from βιβλίο-ν, = 'book', and μανία, = 'madness' (see **mania**): extravagant passion for books, *esp.* for rare or exquisite books.

1809 Bibliomania, or Book-madness: DIBDIN, Title.

biblioteca, *sb.*: It.: library.

1645 The biblioteca is painted by P. Perrugino and Raphael: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 191 (1872).

bibliothēca, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. βιβλιοθήκη, = 'book-case', 'library', in Late Gk. = 'Bible': a library, a bibliographer's catalogue, a series of books. [N. E. D.]

***bibliothèque**, *sb.*: Fr.: library. Anglicised in 16 c. as *bibliotheke*.

1549 He [Alcuinus] muche commendeth a biblyotheke or library in Yorke: BALE, *Concl. Leland's Journ.* [T.] **1601** dedicating his Bibliotheque, containing all the bookes that ever were written: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 523.

Variants, 17 c. *bibliotheicke*, *bibliothec*, *bibliothek*, *bibliotheck*. [N. E. D.]

biceps, *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat. adj. *bicĕps*, = 'two-headed': name of the muscle on the front of the upper arm, often used as representative of muscular strength.

*biche-de-mer: Eng. fr. Port. See **bêche-de-mer.**

biddikil: Eng. fr. Port. See **binnacle.**

***bidet**, *sb.*: Fr.: pony. Perhaps Anglicised by Jonson (1630 *Chloridia*, Wks., p. 656/2, Ed. 1860).

1762 sometimes I shall take a bidet—(a little post-horse) and scamper before: STERNE, *Letters*, No. XXVI. Wks., p. 749/2 (1839).

bidri, bidree, biddry, *sb.*: Hind. *Bīdrī*: name of a city in the Deccan, applied to a kind of damascening in metals upon a ground of pewter alloyed with copper.

1794 You may have heard of Bidry Work: *Europ. Mag.*, 209. [N. E. D.] **1886** Bidri Ware...one of the most interesting forms of metal work met with in India...flat pieces of silver, cut into various patterns are inlaid upon a metal surface, consisting of an alloy of copper and zinc: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 15/1.

bieluga: Russ. See **beluga.**

a. **1662** we saw a Fisher-man, who coming close by our Ship-side, took a *Bieluga*, or white-fish, which was above eight foot long, and above four foot broad. It was somewhat like a Sturgeon, but much whiter: J. Davies, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. iv. p. 123 (1669).

***bien aimé,** *phr.*: Fr.: well beloved, darling. Louis XV. was called *le bien aimé.*

1848 William, *bien aimé*: Lord Lytton, *Harold*, Bk. i. ch. i. p. 9/2 (3rd Ed.).

bien chaussé, *fem.* -sée, *phr.*: Fr.: well shod, with neat boots or shoes.

1819 I, who could worship the cloven foot itself, *bien chaussée*, was fascinated with the one I beheld: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. iii. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). **1841** nimbly moving their little feet *bien chaussé*: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. i. p. 272.

***bien entendu,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'well understood', of course, to be sure.

1863 And I was not penniless, bien entendu: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 190. **1864** When such hopes were hinted in her presence by the charitable-minded among her own sex—the married ladies, bien entendu—Barbara shrugged her pretty shoulders: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 68.

bien ganté, *fem.* -tée, *phr.*: Fr.: well gloved, with neat gloves.

1883 Her first object should be to preserve their delicacy of form and colour; her second to be always *bien gantée*: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. iii. ch. i. p. 8.

***bienséance,** *sb.*: Fr. fr. *bienséant*,='well-befitting': decorum, propriety, good breeding, convenience; in *pl.*, the demands of good breeding and propriety, the proprieties.

1681 y^e^ *bienseance* of that place to France will prove an irresistible temptation: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 258 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1711** the Rule of observing what the *French* call the biensèance in an Allusion: *Spectator*, No. 160, Sept. 3, p. 234/2 (Morley). **1754** he is a personage of a very portly appearance, and is quite master of the *bienseance*: Smollett, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 218 (1817). **1778** let us simple individuals keep our honesty, and bless our stars that we have not armies at our command, lest we should divide kingdoms that are at our *bienséance*! Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 92 (1858). **1790** But setting apart the consideration of *bienseance*, I doubt of the truth of your conclusion: T. Reid, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 82/2 (1846). **1812** Without reflection or concern for any thing but her own accommodation and the *bienseances* of her situation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 109. **1815** every thing flattened down to a smooth surface of *bienseance*: *ib.*, Vol. 24, p. 399. **1818** Mr. Daly, shocked at the want of all bienseance in his niece towards her high judicial guests: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. iii. ch. iii. p. 107 (1819). **1841** and out of this sum the *bienséances* compelled me to sacrifice five-sixths: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 398 (1885). bef. **1849** I could not immediately reconcile myself to the *bienseance* of so singular a welcome: E. A. Poe, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 258 (1884). **1887** Man's physique as well as his mental power had increased during his evolution from a barbaric state into a condition of *bienséance*: *Athenæum*, June 4, p. 741/2.

***bien-venu**(e), *sb.*: Fr. *bien-venue*: welcome. Anglicised as *ben-venue.*

1393 To ben upon his bienvenue The first, which shall him salue: Gower, *Conf.*, i. [N. E. D.] **1593** Thus Longshanks bids his soldiers *Bien venu*: Peele, *Edw. I.*, p. 379/2, l. 17 (1861). **1599** I having no great pieces to discharge for his ben-venue or welcomming in, with this volley of rhapsodies or small-shotte he must rest pacified: Nashe, *Lent. Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, vi. 158. [Davies] **1600** the Armada had leave to depart thence with more thanks of the citie, than they had for their first *bien-venu* thither: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. xxvi. p. 599.

***biga,** *sb.*: Lat., earlier *bīgae*, pl.: a pair of horses, a chariot and pair.

1851 the repetition in the circular room of the Biga is the best that remains: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 185 (1857). ***1877** a personage standing in a *biga* driven by an *auriga* and followed by two swordsmen: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

bigama: Late Lat., fem. of **bigamus** (*q. v.*): (a woman) living in bigamy, living as the wife of two husbands.

1597 Greater is the wonder of your strickt chastitie, than it would be a nouell to see you a bigama: Warner, *Addit. to Albion's England*, Bk. ii. [R.]

bigamus, *pl.* **bigami,** *adj.* used as *sb.*: Late Lat.: living in bigamy, living as the husband of two wives.

abt. **1375** Crist was not bigamus ne brake not his matrimonye: Wyclif, *Sel. Wks.*, i. 87 (1869). [N. E. D.] **1535** for by the takynge of the seconde wife he is made bigamus: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 147 *v°*. **1604** So as yf he came not to be *trigamus* with Bucer, yet was he *bigamus* at least: R. Parsons, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. iii. ch. xvi. p. 353.

bigarreau (*pl.* -eaux), **bigarroon** (/ – //), *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.: name of the large white-heart cherry which is variegated (Fr. *bigarré*) light yellow and red.

1664 Cherries...Morocco Cherry, the Egriot, Bigarreux, &c.: Evelyn, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 210 (1729).

biggin, biggen (/ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *béguin*, fr. **beguine** (*q. v.*): a child's cap, a night-cap, coif.

1530 Byggen for a chyldes heed, *beguyne*: Palsgr. **1597** he whose brow with homely biggen bound | Snores out the watch of night: Shaks., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 5, 27. **1609** a courtier from the biggen to the night-cap, as we may say: B. Jonson, *Sil. Wom.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 222/1 (1860). **1639** ha' made him barrister, | And rais'd him to his satin cap and biggon: *City-Match*, iv. 7, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. xiii. p. 288 (1875).

bigotera, *sb.*: Sp.: a leather case for the whiskers.

1642 the other [Spaniard] hath a leather *bigothero* to laye upon them [his mustachos] all night: Howell, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 31 (1869).

***bijou,** *pl.* **bijoux,** *sb.*: Fr.: jewel, trinket; also, *metaph.* any small work of art or architecture, distinguished by exquisite taste or artistic excellence. Also, *attrib.*

1699 The other Room had in it a vast quantity of *Bijou*, and many of very great Price; but the *Siam Pagods*, and other things from thence, were very odd: M. Lister, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 201. — Amongst the *Bioux* made at *Paris*, a great quantity of *Artificial Pearl* is to be had, of divers sorts: *ib.*, p. 142. **1747** This little rural *bijou* was Mrs. Chenevix's: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 86 (1857). **1749** both my picture-rooms being completely filled, the great one with capital pictures, the cabinet with *bijoux*: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.*, Bk. ii. No. xlix. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 355 (1777). **1818** "...a cask of Waterford sprats, or some sort of a pretty *bougie* for my friends." "Bijou," interrupted Miss Crawley: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 46 (1819). **1836** regarded...as mere *bijoux* of architectural taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 221. **1843** the prettiest little *bijou* of a ruined abbey ever seen: Thackeray, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 129 (1887). **1865** her bijou theatre: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. xxi. p. 311. **1880** They say his house is a perfect little bijou: Miss Yonge, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. ii. ch. xxx. p. 161. **1888** Turquoise blue the Egyptians used abundantly for statuettes, vases, and *bijoux* many centuries before Darius was born: *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, p. 488/2.

bijouterie, *sb.*: Fr.: jewellery, small articles of vertu. Webster gives the partially Anglicised form *bijoutry*, citing Simmonds.

1815 they have improved every article of *bijouterie* to the highest pitch of excellence: J. Scott, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 315 (2nd Ed.). **1826** a correct taste for poodles, parrots, and bijouterie: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 32 (1881). **1847** All covered with glitt'ring *bijouterie* and hair: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 416 (1865). **1885** There are not even...specimens of old European bijouterie, though the Sultans must for hundreds of years have been receiving presents from European Courts: *Spectator*, Dec. 12, p. 1646/2.

bilander, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *bijlander*: a two-masted vessel used (orig. in Holland) for coasting and canal traffic. The word is adopted in Sp. in the form *balandra*, meaning a small vessel of burden.

1687 Why choose we then like bilanders to creep | Along the coast, and land in view to keep: Dryden, *Hind & Panth.*, i. 128. **1762** crooked, d'ye see, like the knees of a bilander: Smollett, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 5 (1817). **1845** A balandra, or one-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden: Darwin, *Voy. Nat.*, vii. 134 (1873). [N. E. D.].

***bilbo** (/ /), **bilboa, bilbow**(e), *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *Bilbao*, a town famous for swords and hardware generally.

1. a sword of especially good steel.

1584 trust not too much to bilbow blade, nor yet to fortunes fickle trade: Cl. Robinson, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 58 (1880). **1591** Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet, | Nor costly Oricalche from strange Phœnice: Spens., *Muiopot.*, 77. **1595** You may thank God the long staff and the bilbo-blade crossed not your coxcomb: Peele, *Old Wives Tales*, p. 452/1, l. 26 (1861). **1598** to be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head: Shaks., *Merry Wives*, iii. 5, 112. **1630** Thy *Bilboe* oft bath'd in the blood of Foemans: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 4 *v°*/1. bef. **1658** Whom neither *Bilbo*, nor Invention pierces, | Proof, even 'gainst th' Artillery of Verses: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, ii. p. 50 (1687). **1676** Stand, you Dog! offer once more to run, and I'll put Bilbow in your guts: Shadwell, *Libertine*, i. p. 14. **1682** Upon brown *Bilbo* hand he laid: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto i. p. 15. **1693** Tell him, I say, he must refund—or Bilbo's the Word, and Slaughter will ensue: Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, iii. 7, Wks., Vol. i. p. 55 (1710).

2. a swordsman.

1598 I combat challenge of this latten bilbo: Shaks., *Merry Wives*, i. 1, 165.

bilboes (/ /), *sb. pl.*, in combin. *bilbo(o)*-: Eng. perhaps fr. Sp. *Bilbao*, see **bilbo**: an iron bar furnished with sliding shackles to be fastened on prisoners' ankles, the bar being generally secured to the deck of a ship.

1557 I was also conueyed to their lodgings...where I sawe a paire of bilbowes: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 295 (1598). **1600** I laid him in the bylboes, threatning to cut off his head: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 262. **1604** methought I lay | Worse than the mutines in the bilboes: Shaks., *Ham.*, v. 2, 6. **1622** I put hym in the bilboes to cowle his feete till morning: R. Cocks, *Diary*,

Vol. I. p. 95 (1883). **1625** the Flemmings put into the *Bilbowes* three *Blackes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 515. **1634** no whippings, no Prisons, Stockes, Bilbowes, or the like: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 81. **1684** the captain of the place...took him and told him he should go to the bilboes, and then be hanged: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in Lib. of Old Authors, p. 38 (1856). **1695** Now a Man that is marry'd, has as it were, d'ye see, his Feet in the Bilboes: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 395 (1710).

bilboquet (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., partly naturalised, but *-qu-* = *k*: two or more pointed sticks or pins connected by a line for measuring out garden beds; also, a cup-and-ball.

1616 For round workes, you must haue an instrument, commonly called the Gardners Bilboquet: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm*, 256. [N. E. D.] **1801** *Bilboquets*, battledores and shuttlecocks, she acknowledged were no bad things: M. EDGEWORTH, *Good French Governess*, p. 109 (1832).

biliment: Eng. fr. Fr. See **abiliment.**

billa vēra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a true bill. A Grand Jury finds a true bill, or ignores the bill, namely the indictment, according as they decide that a criminal case should or should not go before the jury at assizes.

1615 The bill of his indictment was found by the grand inquest to be *billa vera* on Thursday last: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 380 (1848). bef. **1658** Who ever knew an Enemy routed by a Grand Jury and a *Billa vera*? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687). bef. **1733** Then the *Ignoramus* Friends had let the Indictment go *Billa vera*; and his Lordship had stood his Trial *per Pares*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 159, p. 120 (1740).

***billet-doux**, *pl.* **billets-doux**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'sweet note', love-letter.

1659—71 WYCHERLEY, *Plain Dealer*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1676** You are he that have pester'd me with your *Billets Doux*: your fine little fashionable Notes ti'd with silk: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 19. **1682** Kind *Billet Deux* perfum'd with Kisses: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 12. **1691** I've had to-day a dozen *billet-doux* | From fops, and wits, and cits, and Bow-street beaux: DRYDEN, *King Arthur*, Epil., I. **1693** by and by clap a *Billet doux* into her hand: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 215 (1710). **1711** a Lover chanting out a Billet-doux: *Spectator*, No. 29, Apr. 3, p. 49/1 (Morley). **1713** 'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true, | Thy eyes first open'd on a Billet-doux: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, I. 118, Wks., Vol. I. p. 175 (1757). **1736** I with...a bill [may] appear half as agreeable as a billet-doux: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1857). **1763** reinforcing these with billet-doux, songs, and verses: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 307 (1817). **1803** This *billet-doux* was received on the very day appointed for lady Delacour's last interview with the quack surgeon: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 88 (1832). **1819** the bulletins from the army were the billet-doux in which her lovers might read their chance of success: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 337 (1820). **1840** the occasional presentation of a sippet-shaped *billet doux*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 69 (1865). **1880** Yes, indeed...it is the saddest of *billet-doux*: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xlviii. p. 315.

billiards (⏑ –), *sb. pl.*, in combin. *billiard-*: Eng. fr. Fr. *billard*, = 'a cue', hence, 'the game of billiards': a name of several games played on a billiard-table with ivory balls which are driven by a stick called a 'cue', according to the rules of the particular game played. The table is smooth and level, covered with a tightly stretched green cloth, and surrounded by a raised elastic cushion.

1591 With dice, with cards, with balliards: SPENS., *Prosopop.*, 803. **1606** Let it alone; let's to billiards: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 5, 3. **1748** he having lost the greatest part of his allowance the night before at billiards: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 28 (1817). **1785** a dice-box, and a billiard mace: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 109 (1808). **1809** There is a magnificent pavilion, in which is a billiard-table and refreshments of all kinds: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 96.

[The Fr. *billard* seems to mean 'ball-stick', fr. Fr. *bille*, = 'ball' (which is translated in the form *balliards*), 'small bowl', 'log of wood'.]

biltong, *sb.*: S. African Du.: strips of lean meat, mostly cut from the rump, dried in the sun, the African **charqui.**

Variants, *beltong*, *bell-tongue*. [N. E. D.]

[The name *biltong*, = 'rump-tongue', is due to the dried strips of meat looking like smoked neat's-tongue.]

***bimbashee**, *sb.*: Turk. *bing-bāshī*, = 'captain of a thousand': colonel.

1819 So far from heeding a Bimbashee, with about eighteen hundred men, whom Mavroyeni sent about the middle of October: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 329 (1820). ***1876** I was conducted to the Bimbashee, an old man, who, finding me not much impressed by his attempts to alarm, became pleasant, and provided me with coffee and cigarettes: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

binchuca, benchuca, *sb.* See quotations.

1826 In the summer this abode is so filled with fleas and binchucas, (which are bugs as large as black beetles,) that the whole family sleep on the ground in front of their dwelling: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 17. **1845** an attack...of the *Benchuca*, a species of Reduvius, the great black bug of the Pampas: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xv. p. 330.

binjarree: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjarry.**

binnacle, bittacle (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *bitacola*, Sp *bitacula*, *bitacora*: the box or case in which a ship's compass is placed, which stands on a pedestal in front of the steering apparatus.

1622 So the pieces being usually made fast thwart the ship, we brought two of them, with their mouths right before the bitticle: *Famous Recovery of Ship of Bristol*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. IV. p. 602. — We washed the ship, put everything in good order as we could, repaired the broken quarter, set up the bitticle, and bore up the helm for England: *ib.*, p. 605. **1625** the report of the peece did teare and breake downe all the Bitickell, and compasses: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 895. **1626** In the stearage roome, the whip, the bittakell, the trauas boord, the Compasse: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 793 (1884). **1684** As for the compass in the biddikil, the north point was turned clear south: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 65 (1856). **1773** Bittacle [not Binnacle]: JOHNSON (Author's last Ed.). **1797** The binacle is furnished with three apartments, with sliding shutters: the two side ones have always a compass in each to direct the ship's way; while the middle division has a lamp or candle with a pane of glass on either side to throw a light upon the compass in the night, whereby the man who steers may observe it in the darkest weather, as it stands immediately before the helm on the quarter deck: *Encyc. Brit.*

Variants, 17 c. *bitticle*, *bitickell*, *bittakell*, *biddikil*, 17 c.—19 c. *bittacle*, 18, 19 cc. *binacle*, *binnacle*.

[The early form *bittacle* is ultimately fr. Lat. *habitāculum*, = 'habitation', 'lodge' (cf. It. *abitacolo*, Fr. *habitacle*). The word orig. meant a shelter for the steersman. The change to *binnacle* in the last quarter of 18 c. may be due to the case containing two compasses, which would suggest *binocle*; Prof. Skeat however supposes a confusion with Eng. *bin*.]

biogenesis, *sb.*: badly coined fr. Gk.: generation of living organisms from living matter.

[Coined by Prof. Huxley in 1870, fr. *βίος*, = 'life', and *γένεσις*, = 'generation'. It ought to be *biogenesia*; see **abiogenesis.**]

biondo, *fem.* **bionda**, *adj.*: It.: blond, blonde.

1817 in walked a well-looking and (for an Italian) *bionda* girl of about nineteen: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 340 (1832).

biovac: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bivouac.**

***biretta, birretta, ber(r)etta, barretta**, *sb.*: It. *berretta*, Sp. *bireta*, Fr. *barette*: a cloth cap with a square top worn by priests and superior ecclesiastics. Now almost confined to the Roman Catholic clergy. Anglicised in 19 c. as *barret* (Scott), 'a soldier's cap'; *beret*, = 'a clerical cap', 'a Basque peasant's cap' [N. E. D.].

1598 Or his berretta or his tow'red felt: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, IV. vii. 52 (1839).

biringal: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul.**

*bis: Fr. See **encore.**

***bis dat** qui cito dat, *phr.*: Lat.: he gives twice who gives quickly.

bis peccāre in bello non licet, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to make a mistake twice is not permitted in war', *i.e.* one mistake is fatal. The Latin for a maxim attributed to the Athenian general Lamachus (see North's Tr. *Plut.*, sig. A 6 *r°*., Ed. 1612).

1603 in bello, bis peccare non licet: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 353.

bisbiglio, *sb.*: It.: whisper, rumor, murmur.

1592 we are put into a *Bisbiglio*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 706 (1685).

biscacha, viscacha, *sb.*: Sp. *biscacha* (English writers also give *biscacho*, *viscacho*): a rodent of S. America, belonging to the *Chinchillidae*, which lives in burrows.

1811 The French must naturally smile at such mistakes, as they did at Freziers calling the Guanaco a Viscacho, which is in reality, nothing more than a rabbit: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 125. — they afford furs and ornamental skins, equal to the Chinchilla, particularly the *viscacha*, which is a species of rabbit: *ib.*, p. 175. **1826** The greatest danger in riding alone across the Pampas, is the constant falls which the horses get in the holes of the biscachos: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 53. **1845** the necessity of a theory being felt, they came to a conclusion that, like the bizcacha, the mastodon was formerly a burrowing animal! C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vii. p. 127.

biscachero, *sb.*: Sp.: the burrow of a biscacha.

1826 and as I knew there were many holes and biscacheros, we then slackened to an ambling canter: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 244.

biscia, *sb.*: It.: snake, adder, destructive worm. *Mil.* formation of a body of troops in the shape of a snake arranged in folds.

1555 his shyppes were daily more and more putrified and eaten through with certeyne wormes whiche are engendred of the warmenes of the water in all those tractes nere vnto the Equinoctial line. The Venetians caule these woormes

Bissas: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 153 (1885). **1591** If therefore you would make a single *Bissa*, obserue the order set downe in this proportion: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 135.

biscione, *sb.*: It.: a great snake; *Mil.* a large **biscia** (*q. v.*).

1608 which reare led foorth amongst the trees in a bishion: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 16. **1624** the souldiers first all in fyle performed the forme of a *Bissone* so well as could be: *ib.*, p. 397.

bise, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *bise*; **bisa,** Late Lat.: *sb.*: name of a cold north or northerly wind in Switzerland and the adjacent regions.

bef. **1300** That it ne began a winde to rise | Out of the north, men calleth bise: *Havelok*, 724. **1594** Our sails were split by Bisa's bitter blast: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, p. 134/2, l. 14 (1861). **1787** Geneva is very cold in winter, and the Bize, of all winds, is the most intolerable: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1805).

bishion: Eng. fr. It. See **biscione.**

bisk. See **bisque.**

***bismillah,** *phr.*: Arab. *bismi-'llāh*, 'in the name of Allah': a Mohammedan exclamation, often used as a Grace, or as an invitation to eat, and therefore found as a sb.

1704 every one says his Grace...and that is, *Be, isme olloh; i.e.* In the Name of God: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 16. **1786** they instantly set about their ablutions, and began to repeat the Bismillah: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 77 (1883). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1813** They reach the grove of pine at last: | "Bismillah! now the peril's past...": BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 171 (1832). **1836** he recites...very commonly the 112th chapter; but without repeating the bismil'lah (in the name of God, &c.) before the second recitation: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 88. **1860** taking up his spoon with a "Bismillah" (in the name of God), our host gave the sign to begin: *Once a Week* (Druses of Lebanon), July 28, p. 122/1.

bismuth (⏑ ⏓), **wismut,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *bismuth, wissmuth, wismut*: one of the metals, which used to be called a semi-metal and Tin-glass. It is crystalline, hard, brittle, diamagnetic, reddish white in color, used for alloys.

1641 The especiall mineralls and metalls that give colours are these, *viz.* Copper, iron, silver, gold, Wismut, Magnesia, and granats: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 163 (1651). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1835** It is more likely that if it does not contract, like silver and bismuth, and many other metals, it does not at least vary its dimensions considerably: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xix. p. 294.

***bison** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bison*, or directly fr. Lat. *bison*, pl. *bisontes*.

1. a kind of wild ox, called the **aurochs** (*q. v.*).

1555 This tract is ful of wods in the whiche they hunt the beastes cauled Vros or Bisontes, which in theyr toonge they caule Elg, (that is) wilde asses: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 305 (1885). **1601** goodly great wild bœufes: to wit, the Bisontes, mained with a collar, like Lions: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 199.

2. the N. American buffalo (*Bos Americanus*).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bos* III.

***bisque**[1], **bisk,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bisque*: a term of Tennis, meaning odds of one point or stroke in a set, allowed by the one player to the other.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1679** you beat *Sharper* at a Bisk, and he beats me...we'll play with you at a Bisk, and a fault, for twenty pound: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, I. p. 8. **1797** The lowest odds that can be given, excepting the choice of the sides, is what they call a *bisque*, that is, a stroke to be taken or scored whenever the player, who receives the advantage, thinks proper: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Tennis.*

***bisque**[2], **bisk,** *sb.*: Fr., and Eng. fr. Fr. *bisque*: rich soup made by boiling down various birds or fish; *esp.* crayfish soup. Anglicised as *bisk* in 17, 18 cc., often regarded as Fr.

1662 They fill the crust with Fish or minc'd meat, with Chibols and a little Pepper..."Tis no ill dish, and may be called the *Bisque* of those parts: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 65 (1669). **1670** eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. **1675** [a savoury dish of all sorts of small dainties]: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 119. **1818** Of an eel *matelote* and a *bisque d'ecrevisses* [of crayfish]: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 128. **1884** I see that you like this bisque of lobster: J. C. GOLDSMITH, *Himself Again*, ch. viii. p. 105.

bisque, applied to porcelain, is Eng., short for *biscuit.*

bissa: It. See **biscia.**

bisse: ? Port. See **biza.**

bissone: Eng. fr. It. See **biscione.**

bisti, *sb.*: Pers. (fr. *bist*, = 'twenty'): money of account, consisting of twenty dinars (see **dinar**).

1598 euery Bist is two pence halfepeny English, and in *Russe* money three pence: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 357. **1625** the Maun of Rice, [is worth] seuen Beste: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1415. **1634** *Larrees* fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence, *Shawhees* foure pence, and *Bistees* two pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151 (1st Ed.). **1662** The *Abas*, the *Garem-Abas*, or half-*Abas*, which they commonly call *Chodabende*, the *Scahi* and *Bisti*, are of Silver: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 223 (1669). **1665** Coins at this day used, are the Abbassee, in our Money sixteen pence: Larree, ten pence; Mamoodee, eight pence: Shahee four pence: Saddee, two pence; Bistee, two pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677).

bistouri, bisto(u)ry (⏑ ⏓ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bistouri*, fr. Old Fr. *bistorie*, whence Caxton's *bystorye.*

1. a large dagger or knife. *Obs.*

1490 Eneas had a bystorye or wepen crysolite, as it were a lityl swerde crosseles: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xvi. 65. [N. E. D.]

2. a surgical knife, of various forms, one of which is curved and pointed with the edge on the concave side. Anglicised in 18 c., but now often spelt as Modern Fr.

1748 An Incision made with a Bistory: *Phil. Trans.*, XLV. 133. [N. E. D.] **1797** Bistoury: *Encyc. Brit.* **1886** The scalpel and the bistouri are not instruments of Mr. Payn's: *Daily News*, Aug. 26, p. 3/1.

biticle, bittacle: Eng. fr. Port. See **binnacle.**

***bitūmen, betumen, bittamen,** *sb.*: Lat. *bitūmen.* The form *bitume* is through Fr.

1. a kind of mineral pitch, **asphalton** (*q. v.*).

1460 A vessel of wykyris, filled the joyntis with tow erde, cleped bithumen: CAPGRAVE, *Chron.*, 30. [N. E. D.] **1480** bethyn and sulphur brennyng: CAXTON, *Ovid's Met.*, XV. iv. [*ib.*] **1555** In this, they shewed them as it were a great and highe aulter buylded foure square of marble compacte together partly with the toughe cleye of Babilon cauled *Bitumen*, and partly with smaule stoones: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 187 (1885). **1577** Of the Betumen vvhich is a kind of Pitch: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 6 *v°*. **1580** Also there groweth ye finest Alum yat is, Vermilion, Bittament, Chrisocolla, Coporus, the mineral stone whereof Petreolum is made: J. LVLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 439 (1868). **1601** Asphaltites (a lake in Iurie which engendreth *Bitumen*): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 103, Vol. I. p. 45. **1603** Bitumen, Allom, and Nitre veins: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 71 (1608). **1609** baskets and panniers burning, besmeared over with pitch and Bitumen: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XX. ch. viii. p. 154. **1615** Bitumen... fetcht from the lake of *Asphalites* in *Iury*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 134 (1632). **1627** *Wilde-Fires*, (Whereof the principall Ingredient is *Bitumen*,) doe not quench with *Water*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 783. **1629** a spring neere the middest of the Ile [Barbados], of Bitume: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 906 (1884). **1646** That there is any power in *Bitumen*, Pitch, or Brimstone, to purifie the air from his uncleanness: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31. **1789** Of amber and asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea, there was and still is great abundance: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 727 (1796). **1820** indeed at this day the finest bitumen is picked up on the shore in hard lumps, and this, when mixed with that of the wells, forms the best composition for pitching the sides of vessels: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 159. **1842** many founts of Asphaltic bitumen: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 376 (1865).

2. in Modern Chemistry, a general name of sundry inflammable substances, including naphtha, petroleum, asphalt, and elaterite (or *elastic bitumen*).

1635 Naphtha is a liquid bitume: SWAN, *Spec. M.*, vi. 297 (1643). [N. E. D.] **1672** a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marchasites of several sorts, Antimonies, Tinn'd-glass, *Fluores*, Talks of various Kinds,...Sulphurs. Salts, Bitumens, *&c.*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 96. **1797** BITUMENS, in natural history, are oily matters, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in many places within the earth: *Encyc. Brit.*

***bivouac** (⏑ ⏓ or ⏑ ⏓ ⏓), **biovac,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bivouac.*

1. *Mil.* orig. a night-watch by a whole force (see first quotation); an improvised rest for the night without the apparatus for a regular encampment; also, a situation chosen for such a rest.

1702 *Biovac.* A Guard at Night performed by the whole Army; which... continues all Night under Arms before its Lines or Camp, to prevent any surprise. The Word *Biovac* is a Corruption of the German *Weinach*, which signifies Double-Guard. To raise the *Biovac*, is to return the Army to their Tents or Huts: *Mil. Dict.* **1753** *Biouac, bivouac*, or *biovac*...is formed, by corruption, from the German *weywacht*, a double watch or guard. Trev. *Dict. Univ.*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1826** bivouack: *Subaltern*, ch. 2, p. 40 (1828).

2. a rest for the night in the open air taken by travellers or others; also, the situation and scene of such a rest.

1819 we pressed forward, passing by our former bivouacs in the woods: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 155. **1854** I do not object to an occasional *bivouac*: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. viii. p. 117 (1872).

[The orig. meaning of the word is clearly 'extra-watch', but the Ger. *Beiwache* is probably an etymological refashioning of the Fr. The forms *biouac, biovac, bihovac*, represent the Fr. *bivac*, or its Teut. original, which is said to have been borrowed during the Thirty Years War, and of which the last part seems to have been *-wacht.*]

bix [*-wort*], *sb.*: perhaps the annatto-tree (see **annatto**), *Bixa Orellana*; or, as *wort* is hardly applicable to a tree, some plant from which a dye was got, as a substitute for true annatto, such as the turmeric plant. The Sp. *bija* probably represents an earlier *bixa*, whence comes the Bot. Lat. *Bixa*; so that the first part of *bix-wort* is probably Sp.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1884** *Achiote*, *Achote*, heart-leaved bixwort: MEADOWS, *Sp. & Eng. Dict.*

biza, byza, bizza, bisse, *sb.*: ? Port. (? fr. Malay): a weight used as money of account in Pegu; see **ganza.** A biza probably weighed from 4 to 4½ pounds of ganza, which metal seems to have been current in pieces weighing about $\frac{7}{10}$ of an ounce, called ganzas.

1588 This *Ganza* goeth by weight of Byze, and this name of *Byza* goeth for the accounpt of the waight, and commonly a *Byza* of a *Ganza* is worth (after our account) halfe a ducket, little more or lesse: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 32 *v°*. — a great fat henne for a Bizze a peece, which is at the most a pennie: *ib.*, fol. 35 *v°*. **1598** great store of Dates, and sold for a bisse the batman: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 391. **1599** euery *Byza* maketh a hundreth *Ganza* of weight...That money is very weightie, for fourtie *Byza* is a strong Porters burden: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 238. — the charges of two *Byzes* a moneth: *ib.*, p. 239. — was sold for fiftie *Bizze*: *ib.*, p. 242. **1797** BISA, or BIZA: *Encyc. Brit.*

***bizarre,** *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: odd, fantastic.

1. whimsical, capricious, fantastic, eccentric, extravagant; in Art, unusual, irregular, aiming at peculiar effect rather than beauty.

[**1602** And doth not our minister shew himself more then *Bizarro* [*marg.* Bizarro in Italian a light and phantastical head] (I speak of him as understanding the *Italian* tongue) for bringing in Bizarius [an authority quoted by Sutcliffe] to so fond a purpose? R. PARSONS, *Warn-Word to Hast. Wast-Word*, Pref., p. 12.] bef. **1648** Her attire seemed as bizare as her person: LORD HERBERT, *Life*. [N. E. D.] **1724** The novelty pleased, truly, but yet there was something wild and *bizarre* in it: DE FOE, *Roxana*, p. 157 (1875). **1742** he was so bizarr in his dispositions, that he almost suppressed his collections and writings of the law: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1826). **1757** his [Ariosto's] bizarre mixture of the serious and comic styles: HUME, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 226 (1825). **1804** Among other *bizarre* reflections that suggest themselves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 90. **1821** he must not substitute what is merely *bizarre*...for what is naturally...interesting: *ib.*, Vol. 35, p. 285. **1832** it was worn in a fashion—then uncommon, without being *bizarre*: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xvii. p. 29/2 (New Ed.). bef. **1849** the Duke's love of the *bizarre*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1884). **1883** the reading desk rests upon an eagle of bizarre aspect: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xliv. **1885** The former vessels exhibit some excess of that taste for the bizarre: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 215/2.

2. *Hortic.* esp. applied to tulips and carnations, irregularly variegated with more than two colors, often used as sb.

1753 *Bizarre*, a term used among the florists for a particular kind of carnation, which has its flowers striped or variegated with three or four colours: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

Variants, 17 c. *bizare*, 18 c. *bizarr*.

[The word originally meant 'brave', 'smart', but like the It. *bizzarro*, has been degraded in meaning. Ultimately fr. Sp. and Port. *bizarro*, ='courageous', 'generous', 'magnificent', of uncertain derivation.]

bizarrerie, *sb.*: Fr.: bizarre quality, bizarre character, an instance of bizarre character, style or conduct.

1747 an example of English *bizarrerie*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1857). **1887** if, indeed, we can designate as guilt the *bizarrerie* of slandering an artist who has been humbled by his proud relative: *Athenæum*, July 2, p. 13/2.

bizcacha: Sp. See **biscacha.**

bize: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bise.**

bizza: ? Port. See **biza.**

blachong: Malay. See **balachong.**

blague, *sb.*: Fr.: humbug, hoax, pretence, bounce.

1837 The largest, most inspiring piece of blague manufactured for some centuries: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 313. **1838** Delaroche...is a very intelligent and agreeable man, with good manners, and without the *blague* and pedantry so often found in persons of this class: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 128. **1887** He laughed at the blague of O'Connell: *Athenæum*, Nov. 19, p. 680/1.

blagueur, *sb.*: Fr.: hoaxer, bouncer.

1883 [It is] not the laughter of the true humourist, but that of the professional *blagueur*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 467.

blanc, *sb.*: Fr. fr. adj. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, 'white'.

1. white paint, esp. for the face, cf. Eng. 17 c. *blanch*, *blaunch*. See **rouge.**

2. a rich broth or gravy used for stews in French cookery.

1845 *Blanc.*—A rich broth or gravy, in which the French cook palates lamb's head and many other things: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

blancard, *sb.*: Fr.: name of certain linen cloths woven in Normandy from half-bleached thread.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

***blanchisseuse,** *sb.*: Fr.: laundress.

1883 It would hardly be proposed to introduce Chinese washerwomen into Berlin, and French blanchisseuses would shrug their shoulders at German prices: *Daily News*, Oct. 15, p. 5/3.

blancmanger, blancmange, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'white food'. The syllable *blanc-* was early changed to *bla-*, *blawe-*, *blo(w)-*; later into *blan(c)k-*.

1. a dish of minced meat (usually white meat) served with white sauce. *Obs.*, unless *Hist.* In this sense the last syllable was preserved.

abt. **1386** ffor blankmanger that made he with the beste | A Shipman was ther wonynge fer by weste: CHAUCER, *Prol., C. T.*, 387. **1413** Fruyter vaunte, with a subtylte, two potages, blaunche manger, and gelly: *Boke of Keruynge*, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 271 (Furnivall, 1868). bef. **1447** Two potages, blanger mangere, & Also Iely: J. RUSSELL, 693, *ib.*, p. 165. **1603** their blamangers, jellies, chawdres and a number of exquisit sauces: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 680. **1616** *Blanck Manger*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, i. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1631—40). **1626** *Blank-manger*, A custard: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1627** Better than *Blanck-Manger*, or Ielly: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 48. **1823** feasting among his high vassals and paladins, eating *blanc manger*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. v. p. 83 (1886).

2. a sweet jelly (often of isinglass) thickened and whitened with milk; also, a similar substance made by boiling cornflour in milk. In this sense the last syllable was generally dropped in 18 c. and occasionally restored in 19 c.

1769 To make Blomange of Isinglass: MRS. RAFFALD, *Eng. Housek.*, 195 (1778). [N. E. D.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1808** A most sumptuous entertainment was served up; first, a kind of *blancmanger*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 330. **1820** shewing unparalleled talent, and indefatigable industry, in the preparation of *mortreux*, *blanc-manger*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 455/2 (1867). **1847** colder ices— | *Blancmange*, which young ladies say, so very nice is: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 418 (1865).

2 *a. metaph.* anything pleasant but unsubstantial. This use is a libel on the ancient and on the modern dish, both being very nutritious.

1798 they were the *blanc manger* of literature: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 327.

3. custard apple. *Obs.*

1604 [See **anona**].

blanquette, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of pear.

***blasé,** *past part.*: Fr.: surfeited, cloyed, wearied by the pursuit of pleasures, enervated by satiety, having lost the faculty of healthy enjoyment.

1821 I meant...to have displayed him [Don Juan] gradually *gâté* and *blasé* as he grew older, as is natural: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 127 (1832). **1822** He had been, to use an expressive French phrase, too completely *blasé* even from his earliest youth: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxix. p. 442 (1886). **1823** A little "blasé"—'tis not to be wonder'd | At, that his heart had got a tougher rind: | And though not vainer from his past success, | No doubt his sensibilities were less: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. lxxxi. **1844** but we *blasés* young *roués* about London get tired of these simple dishes: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 254 (1885). **1864** innocent heterodox soul, *blasé* on toast and water: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 283 (1884). **1879** They are *blasés*, these people: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. XXXVI. p. 376.

blastēma, *pl.* **blastēmata,** *sb.*: Gk. βλάστημα, ='a sprout'.

1. the formative material of animals, or of parts of animals.

1845 In the very young embryos of mammalia, as the sheep or calf, the cerebral mass in the course of formation contains, in the midst of a liquid and transparent blastema, transparent cells of great delicacy with a reddish-yellow nucleus: TODD & BOWMAN, *Physiol. Anat.*, Vol. I. p. 228. **1847—9** [See **ab origine**].

2. *Bot.* the sprouting part of a seed; also, the thallus or frond of lichens.

1830 LINDLEY, *Introd. to Bot.*

blēchnon, -num, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βλῆχνον, ='a kind of fern': name of a genus of ferns belonging to the order *Polypodiaceæ*, Hard-fern.

[**1601** Of Ferne be two kinds, and they beare neither floure nor seed. Some of the Greeks call the one Pteris, others Blechnon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 281.]

blemos, *sb. pl.* See quotation.

1851 She left the Æolian harp in the window, as a luxury if she should wake, and coiled herself up among lace pillows and eider blemos: C. KINGSLEY, *Yeast*, ch. ii. [Davies]

blend(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Blende*, fr. *blenden*, = 'to dazzle', 'blind', 'deceive': native sulphide of zinc, which looks like lead ore; the Derbyshire variety is called 'Black-Jack'. Also, formerly applied to other worthless ores.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***bleuâtre**, *sb.*: Fr.: bluish, somewhat blue.

1876 a *coup d'œil* of wood, glen, mountain, and river, lost in the distance in a *bleuâtre* haze: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, ch. vi. p. 341.

***blond, blonde** (esp. *fem.*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *blond*, fem. *blonde*, = 'yellow-haired'. Only partly naturalised, the fem. form being often used where it would be required in French and the word often written as if foreign. [Caxton altered *blonde* to *blounde* to qualify 'hair' (Fr. *chevelure*, fem.). N. E. D.]

1. *adj.*: yellow, golden, light-colored (of hair); fair, with light hair and fair complexion.

1683 he had the Danish countenance, blonde, of few words: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1872). **1813** they were so fair, and unmeaning, and *blonde*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1832). **1825** The *blonde* and novel charms of the English girl at once attracted the attention of Avellino: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 46. **1848** the young ladies blonde, timid, and in pink: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 165 (1879). **1880** a good-looking blonde-bearded young fellow: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. ii. p. 11. **1886** No blonde can answer to the demand of the Shakspeareans for a dark-haired woman: *Athenæum*, Feb. 20, p. 258/2.

2. *sb.*: a person whose hair and complexion are light. A *blonde* is a fair woman, opposed to a **brunette** (*q. v.*).

1822 Brenda, the laughing blue-eyed blonde: *Edin. Rev.*, 199. [N. E. D.] **1839** Mrs. Tymmons had been a blonde, and consequently had subsided into a bay wig: LADY LYTTON, *Cheveley*, II. v. 143. **1885** She was one of those thin, under-vitalized blondes who do not wear very well: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 21.

***blonde, blond**, *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *blonde*, adj. with *dentelle*, = 'lace', suppressed: a silk lace of two threads twisted and formed into hexagonal meshes; also called **blond(e) lace**. Originally of raw silk, and named from the color.

1766 [See **aigrette** 1]. **1816** Triple blond ruffles: SCOTT, *Antiq.*, vi. [N. E. D.] **1828** a high cap of the most dazzling *blonde*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859).

***blouse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a light, loose upper garment like a smock-frock, which used to be generally worn by the French peasants and workmen. Now Anglicised as if written *blowze*.

1828 neither wearers of plaid, nor devourers of porridge, but *blousses* and *soupe maigre* well supplied the want: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 100.

blucher, name given to stout half-boots, after the Prussian general, von Blücher; generally mispronounced as if Eng., and with *-u-* for *-ü-*.

1831 pots, tobacco-boxes, Periodical Literature, and Blücher Boots: CARLYLE, *Sart. Resart.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. [C. E. D.] **1854** stamping the heel of his blucher on the pavement: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 236 (1879).

bluette, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'spark', a light production of a witty or humorous character.

1887 'Un Parisien,' by M. Gondinet, [is] a delightful *bluette*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 13/2.

blunderbus(s), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *donderbus*, = 'thunder-gun' (*bus* = 'box', 'tube', 'gun-barrel'): a short hand-gun with a large bore widening towards the muzzle for scattering several balls at short range; hence, *metaph.* a noisy random talker, and (with reference to the first part of the compound) a blunderer.

1654 In the antient wars, before these Bombards, Blunderbushes, Peters: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes*, IV. xi. 244. [N. E. D.] **[1660—1685** I do believe the word is corrupted; for I guess it is a German term, and should be *donderbucks*, and that is, 'thundering guns,' *donder* signifying thunder, and *bucks* a gun: SIR J. TURNER.] **1663—4** S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*: [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1676** Enter Sir Nicholas creeping out with a Blunderbus: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 75. **1728** Jacob, the scourge of Grammar, mark with awe, | Nor less revere him, blunderbuss of Law: POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 150.

[The word is a half Eng. nickname for the clumsy, *blundering* weapon.]

boa, boās, *pl.* **boae** (boas), *sb.*: Lat.: name of a large Italian snake, one of which was, according to Pliny, killed on the Vatican Hill in the reign of Claudius, and an infant found whole inside it.

1. *Zool.* a name formerly given to the Pythons of the Eastern Hemisphere, but now confined to the large serpents of America of which the best known species is the Brazilian *Boa constrictor*.

1601 Of monstrous great Serpents, and namely of those called Boae: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 14, Vol. I. p. 199. **1626** *Boas*, a Serpent of that bignesse, that being found dead, there was a childe found whole in his belly: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). **1797** [Ten species are mentioned, some Eastern, some American]: *Encyc. Brit.* **1830** a serpent of the *boa* species: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 135 (2nd Ed.).

2. a long fur tippet, suggesting the shape of a snake, worn by women round their necks.

1836 Ladies' boas, from one shilling and a penny half-penny: DICKENS, *Sk. Boz*, 225/1 (1850). [N. E. D.] **1870** The tail is used in the manufacture of boas: JEATS, *Nat. Hist. Comm.*, 276. [*ib.*]

***boa constrictor**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: 'boa which squeezes': name of a species of very large serpent of the genus *Boa*, which often exceeds twelve yards in length; the name was commonly given to large Asian and African serpents.

1797 BOA....4. The constrictor...The flesh of this serpent is eat by the Indians and the negroes of Africa: *Encyc. Brit.* **1840** [the Captain] Talks of boa-constrictors, and lions, and apes: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 186 (1865).

Boanerges, the name given to the two sons of Zebedee (*Mark*, iii. 17), 'which is, The sons of Thunder': *hence*, a powerful preacher or speaker.

bef. **1617** The crying out of some Boanerges, some sonne of thunder: HIERON, *Wks.*, II. 465. [N. E. D.] bef. **1658** Where are her *Boanerges*? | And those rare Brave Sons of Consolation? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 243 (1687). **1886** The man that wrote this was something other than a presumptuous Boanerges: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 739/2.

[Written in *N. T.*, *βοανηργές*, perhaps = Aram. *bnē rĕgaz*, = 'sons of anger'.]

bobbery, *sb.*: probably fr. Hind. *bāpre* (see next art.): noise, confusion, disturbance.

1816 The muse now blushes to disclose The bobbery that here arose: 'QUIZ', *Grand Master* (*Adventures in Hindostan*), XI. 48. [N. E. D.] **1830** When the band struck up [my Arab] was much frightened, made bobbery, set his foot in a hole and nearly pitched me: *Mem. of Col. Mountain*, 106 (2nd Ed.). [Yule] **1866** But what is the meaning of all this bobbery? G. O. TREVELYAN, *Dawk Bungalow*, p. 387. [*ib.*]

bobbery-bob, *interj.*: Anglo-Ind. for Hind. *bāp-re bāp*, = 'O father, father!' expressing surprise, pain or grief. Compare the British schoolboy's invocation 'My Aunt'. *Bāp-re* is also used by itself or repeated.

1782 there were 8 or 10,000 people assembled; who at the moment the Rajah was turned off, dispersed suddenly, crying 'Ah-bauparee!' leaving nobody about the gallows but the Sheriff and his attendants, and a few European spectators: PRICE, *Tracts*, Vol. II. p. 5. [Yule] **1834** They both hastened to the spot, where the man lay senseless, and the syce by his side muttering Bāpre bāpre: *Baboo*, I. 48. [*ib.*] **1863—4** My men...raised the cry, 'A bear, a bear!' 'Ahi! bap-re-bap! Oh, my father! go and drive him away,' said a timorous voice from under a blanket close by: LEWIN, *Fly on Wheel*, 142. [*ib.*]

bocardo[1], **bokardo**, coined by Schoolmen: name of the fifth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the first premiss is a particular negative, the second an universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative, both premisses having the same subject. See quotation fr. Wilson.

1509 Nowe is in hande plato | Another comyth in with bocardo and pheryson | And out goeth agayne a fole in conclusyon: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1874).

1552
Bo- Some battaill is not to be eschewed.
car- Euery battail is full of much miserie.
do *Ergo* some miserie is not to be eschewed:
T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 61 *vº*.

1588 FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Log.*, fol. 104 *rº*. **1717** From *Darii* to *Bocardo* vary: PRIOR, *Alma*, iii. 1453. **1827** [See **baroco**].

bocardo[2], the name of the prison in the old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771; *hence*, generally, prison, dungeon.

1550 Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast into bocardo or little-ease? LATIMER, *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.*, fol. 105. C. [Nares] **1571** Doctor Story was apprehended by the officers, and laid in Bocardo: T. COLWELL, *Life, &c. of John Story*, in *Phœnix Brittanicus*, p. 290 (1732). **1583** then to *Bocardo* goeth he...where he shall bee sure to lye: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 77 *rº*. **1594** Call out the beadles and convey them hence | Straight to Bocardo: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 164/2, l. 6 (1861). abt. **1600** And if you remaine in Bocardo untill you have proved this consequence, and reduced it to any lawfull moode or figure, you should never come forth alive: *Apol. agst. Def. of Schisme*, p. 141.

bocasin(e), boccasin(e), boucasin, bokesy, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *boccasin, boucassin*: a kind of fine buckram like taffeta, used for lining. The form *bokesy* is direct fr. Sp. *bocací.*

1485 viij ulnæ de blakke bokesye. una toga lyned cum bokesy: *Inv.*, in *Ripon Ch. Acts*, 366. [N. E. D.] **1611** *Boccasin*, Boccasin: COTGR. **1755** *Bocasine*: JOHNSON.

bocca, *sb.*: It. *bocca*, ='mouth': one of the holes or mouths of a glass-furnace through which the melting-pots are put in and taken out: **boccarella** (It. dim. of *bocca*), a smaller opening on either side of a bocca of a glass-furnace.

1797 On each side of the bocca or mouth is a bocarella or little hole, out of which coloured glass or fine metal is taken from the piling pot: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Glass*, 8, 2.

***boccale,** *sb.*: It.: a decanter, a measure of wine, containing about one quart English.

1617 a vessell of wine containing thirty two boccali and a halfe: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 163. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***bock,** *sb.*: Fr.: *orig.*, a Schoppen of Bock-bier, a strong German beer drunk in Spring; *then*, a glass or mug of any beer (nearly 1¼ pints English).

1882 those "after hours" when briefless barristers and journalists out of work congregate over their coffee, their absinthe, or their *bocks*: *Standard*, Jan. 2, p. 6. **1887** At the cost of a few halting verses...of pretentious licentiousness poured forth before a *bock*, you pass for a great man during one whole evening: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

***bodega,** *sb.*: Sp.: wine-cellar, wine-vaults, wine-shop. This name is now to be seen in the streets of London, and elsewhere in England, applied to the wine-vaults of a particular firm as a kind of trade-mark. Same der. as **boutique.**

1887 He gives a clever description of a Spanish *bodega*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 1, p. 436/1. **1888** Pleasant gossip on Jerez, its bodegas, its life, and on other matters concerning the growth and consumption of sherry: *N. & Q.*, 7th S., v. 58.

***Boeōtia,** a district of Greece, situated north of Attica, the inhabitants of which were in ancient times as distinguished for their stupidity as were their neighbours of Attica for intelligence. Hence (though Boeotia contained Mt. Helicon, a celebrated haunt of the Muses, and could boast of the poet Pindar and the general Epaminondas), the name represents stupidity, dulness.

Hence, **Bœotian,** *adj.* and *sb.*: dull, stupid; a stupid ignorant person, a dullard.

1786 A dim Bœotia reigns in every skull: WOLCOTT (P. Pindar), *Ep. Boswell*, Wks., I. 313 (1794). [N. E. D.] **1864** Is Beauty or Bœotia to blame? G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

1603 *Hercules*.. being a yong man still, and a plaine Bœotian, abolished all logicke at first: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1356.

***boer:** Du. See **boor.**

bœuf à la mode, *phr.*: Fr.: alamode beef, a *plat* of alamode beef. See **à la mode** 3 *a.*

1822 a well-seasoned veal pie, a bœuf-a-la-mode, plenty of the best *vin du pays*, and even a dessert: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 34.

boffeta: Hind. See **bafta(h).**

***Bohea, Bohea** (tea), name of a range of hills in China, the *Vu-i-shan* (dialectic *Bu-i*, *Bo-i*), given formerly to the finest kinds of black tea, both to the leaf and the beverage, but now to the worst quality.

1698–1707 FARQUHAR, *Beaux' Stratagem*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1712** Peco, and Bohea-Tea: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). **1717** To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea, | To muse, and spill her solitary tea: POPE, *Misc.*, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 44 (1757). **1818** FUM deals in Mandarins, Bonzes, Bohea: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 152. **1836** Bohea is a corruption of *Vu-ee* Shan, the hills where they are principally grown: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 152. **1843** the muffins and bohea: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 316 (1887).

Bohēmia, a kingdom forming part of the Austrian empire. The name is now used to signify the life of a gipsy or any person of irregular and unconventional habits; also, a community of, or district inhabited by, such persons, *esp.* those who being interested in Literature, Art, Music, or the Drama, live a free and easy life. This usage, with that of the *adj.* **Bohemian,** in corresponding senses, was introduced from the French, who associated Bohemia (*la bohème*) with gipsies, by Thackeray.

***Bohemian,** *adj.* used as *sb.* See preceding article.

I. *sb.*: 1. a gipsy.

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

I. *sb.*: 2. a person interested in Literature, Art, Music, or the Drama, who leads a free and easy life, without caring for the conventionalities of polite society.

1883 Old stories...show him [Fielding] as the ideal Bohemian: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 303/1.

II. *adj.*: 1. gipsy (*adj.*).

II. *adj.*: 2. adj. to I. 2, pertaining to a social Bohemian, or to social Bohemians.

boiserie, *sb.*: Fr.: wainscoting.

1833 the walls of the state-chambers were painted or sometimes lined with curious carved *boisserie*: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 312.

bojar: Russ. See **boyar.**

bokardo. See **bocardo**[1].

bolas, *sb. pl.*: Sp., pl. of *bola*, ='ball': an instrument used by the natives of S. America for entangling and catching animals; see quotations.

1826 - he was swinging horizontally above his head the bolas or balls, I perceived he was hunting for ostriches: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 81. **1845** The Guaso is perhaps more expert with the lazo than the Guacho; but from the nature of the country, he does not know the use of the bolas: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 259. — The bolas, or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is chiefly used for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin plaited thong, about eight feet long: *ib.*, ch. iii. p. 44.

***bolero,** *sb.*: Sp.: a lively Spanish dance in triple time; also, the air accompanying such a dance.

1787 The happiness to see Madame Mello dance a volero: J. TOWNSEND, *Journ. Spain*, I. 331 (1792). [N. E. D.] **1809** And when, beneath the evening star, | She mingles in the gay Bolero, | Or sings to her attuned guitar | Of Christian knight or Moorish hero: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. lxxxiv. (6, 1st draught). **1832** distinguished herself in a bolero with a handsome young dragoon: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. — noted for her skill at dancing the bolero: *ib.*, p. 249. **1845** capering, dancing in cachucas, Boleros: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 266 (1865). **1887** Brighter and more pleasing...is the composer's *Caprice Espagnol*, a piece in the manner of a bolero: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 477/2.

bolia, bolio: Anglo-Ind. See **bauleah.**

boligneo, bolineo, *sb.*: It.: a small coin. See quotations.

1617 ten bolignei make one bianco, and two brasse quatrines make a susine, sixe make a boligneo, seuen make a gagetta of *Venice*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 291. — From hence we hired a boat for foure bolinei and foure quatrines: *ib.*, p. 92.

bolino, *sb.*: It.: burin, a tool for engraving on metal, esp. on copper.

1662 The utmost efforts and excellency of the bolino: EVELYN, *Chalcogr.*, 57 (1769). [N. E. D.]

***Bologna,** a town in Italy, which has given a name to a large kind of sausage. The name also qualifies several substantives to form scientific terms. Perhaps **polony** (*q. v.*) is a corruption of this name.

1596 As big as a Bolognian sawcedge: NASHE, *Saffron Walden*, Wks., III. 162 (1883–4). [N. E. D.] **1750** [See **Bayonne**].

***bōlus,** *pl.* **bōli, bolus(s)es,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βῶλος*, ='clod', 'lump of earth'. Often Anglicised as *bole*, esp. in the combin. *bole armeniac*, found as early as Chaucer.

1. a pill.

1562 make thereof lytle balles called Boli: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 23 *vº*. **1601** *Bole*, is the forme of a medecine when it may be given in grosse manner at a knives point to the quantitie of a nutmeg at a time, untill the whole receit be taken: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A iii *vº*. **1671** don't I know thou hast taken Bushels of Pills and Bolus's enough to purge all the Corporations in the King's Dominions: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 4. **1745** this sugar-plum was to tempt him to swallow that bolus the Princess of Denmark: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 344 (1857). **1756** And here, at any Time, may be had a Receipt for a *Bolus*: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 115. **1806** patiently swallowing the response, like a bolus, without venturing to inquire what it contains: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 140 (5th Ed.). **1842** green potions, and boluses: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865). **1863** bolus-eyed people [the Chinese]: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 198.

2. a small ball of any substance.

3. a kind of fine clay, also called *bole.*

1598 The Hilles of this Iland are redde like Bolus: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 365 (1885). **1672** duly disposed Earths and Bolusses: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 169. **1818** The whole of the eminence consists of several layers of red, blue and white bolus: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 151.

bolye, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Ir. *buaile*, ='a place for milking cows', or *buailidh*, ='an ox-stall', 'cow-house': a place of safety for cattle or men.

1598 to keepe theyr cattell, and to live themselves the most part of the yeare in bolyes, pasturing upon the mountayn, and wast wild places: SPENS., *State*

Ivel., Wks., p. 630/1 (1883). — the people that thus live in those Bolyes growe therby the more barbarous, and live more licentiously then they could in townes: *ib.*, p. 630/2.

bombace, -bage, -base, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bombace*, = 'cotton', 'cotton wadding'; altered in 16 c. to *bombast(e)*.

1. the down of the cotton-plant, raw cotton.

1555 cotton which groweth on certain trees called *Gossampini*, this cotton, is otherwyse called *Bombage* or sylke of the trees: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 13 (Arber, 1885). — ropes of bombage cotton: *ib.*, p. 30. **1568** From all meate soft, as wooll and flaxe, bombaste and winds that bloe: T. HOWELL, *Arb. Amitie*, 61 (1879). [N. E. D.] **1578** fayre white cotton, or the downe that we call Bombace: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 679. **1624** garments of Silke or Bombace: SIR J. HARRINGTON, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 255 (Furnivall, 1868). **1654** Saffron, Bombace, Annis and Coriander seeds: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 48.

2. cotton wadding used as padding.

1547 for 8 lb. of bumbast to the bodies of the same maiske, at 12*d.* the lb. 8*s.*: *Losely MSS.*, p. 71 (1835). **1577** But bumbast, bolster, frisle and perfume: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steele Glas*, Epil., p. 82 (1868). **1583** these Dublets...stuffed with foure, five or six pounds of Bombast at the least: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, Pt. I. p. 55 (1877). **1635** A body that needed not the common helpes of rectifying its proportion by bombace or the like: J. HAYWARD, *Banish'd Virg.*, 149. [N. E. D.]

3. *metaph.* padding, stuffing, generally in form *bombast* (/ / /), *bombaste*, *bumbast(e)*.

1573—80 No bombast or paintry to helpe deformity: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 103 (1884). **1588** We have received your letters full of love...And...rated them | At courtship...As bombast and as lining to the time: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 791.

3 *a.* inflated speech, grandiloquent language, fustian. It is difficult to say whether *bombast* is used *attrib.*, or whether it is the past part. of the 16 c. vb. *bombase*, *bumbase*, fr. the sb. *bombace*.

1592 hanging on thy bombast nothing but infectious abuses: GREENE, in *Book Collector's Misc.*, p. 15 (1871). **1628** Some astonishing bumbast: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 81 (1868). **1662** A sermon...to the university, the stuff, or rather bombace, whereof we have set down in our 'Ecclesiastical History': FULLER, *Worthies*, III. 34 (1840). [N. E. D.] **1760** the style, a mixture of bombast, poetry and vulgarisms: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 314 (1857).

[As the earliest instance hitherto recorded has the form *bumbast*, the word ought to be found at a still earlier date.]

***bombardier** (/ = \), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bombardier*.

1. a soldier in charge of a bombard.

1560 Smithes, Masons, Ingeners, Bombardiers: WHITEHORNE, *Arte Warre*, 82 (1573). [N. E. D.] **1611** *Bombardier*, A Bumbardier: COTGR. **1743—7** They boasted they had formed an army...consisting of...two hundred and fifty bombardiers: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 758/1 (1751).

2. a non-commissioned officer in the Artillery of the British Army.

bombardo, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1724 BOMBARDO, is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***bombardon(e),** / \ =, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bombardone*, = 'a large *bombardo*': a brass instrument like an ophicleide in tone.

***bombasine** (/ = \), **bombazine,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. It.: a fabric of silk and worsted. Also, *attrib.*

1555 This cotton the Spaniards call *Algodon* and the Italians *Bombasino*: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, fol. 5 *vo.* **1598** In Persia is great abundance of *Bombasin* cotton, & very fine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 394. **1599** the Silke or Bombycine fleece: *ib.*, Vol. II. ii. p. 90. **1665** The floors...were spread some with Velvet stuft with Down or fine Bombasine: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185 (1677). **1766** But who is that Bombazine lady so gay, | So profuse of her beauties, in sable array? C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XI. **1857** Messrs. Bolingbroke & Co., gave a statement of the wages of twenty weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas, which averaged thirteen shillings and sixpence: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

[From It. *bombasino* (whence Fr. *bombasin*), fr. Low Lat. *bombacynus*, adj. of *bombax*, fr. Lat. *bombyx*, fr. Gk. βόμβυξ, = 'silk-worm', 'silk', 'cotton'.]

bombast: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bombace.**

Bombastes Furioso, the name of the hero, and the title of a burlesque opera by W. B. Rhodes, 1810, in which the bombast of modern tragedy is ridiculed.

***bon,** *fem.* **bonne,** *adj.*: Fr.: good, kind. The masc. is also used as *sb.*, 'the best', 'goodness', 'merit'; also as *interj.*, 'good!', 'well!'. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as *bon*, *bone*, *boon*, *boun*. It forms part of several Fr. phrases and words, some of which were Anglicised in Mid. Eng., e.g. *bonair(e)*, *bonairete*, *bonchef*, *bon gre*. *Bon* is often found written as if an adj. in cases where it is now joined to another word or connected by a hyphen.

bon accueil, *phr.*: Fr.: 'good reception', due honor, protection.

1622—3 Sir Horace Vere came hither this day fortnight, kissed the king's hand, and had otherwise *bon accueil*, both of the prince, lord marquis, and all the court: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 363 (1848). **1833** He [Cartigny] was very gay and amusing, and proud of being, as he said, the means of the *bon accueil* of the English actors at Paris: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 16.

bon bastinado, *phr.*: *quasi*-Foreign; see **bon** and **bastinado**: good beating, sound thrashing.

bef. **1733** he let him escape only with a *bon Bastinado*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 60, p. 169 (1740).

bon camarade, *phr.*: Fr.: good comrade, worthy friend.

1848 vex not my *bon camarade*, Count of the Normans: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 32/2 (3rd Ed.). **1860** he affected, too, the *bon camarade* in his manners: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 160. **1865** the free, frank, *bon camarade* communion of a friendship that was closer than brotherhood: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 222.

bon compagnon, *phr.*: Fr.: good companion, jovial companion. Anglicised in 16 c. as *boon (bone) companion*.

bef. **1733** what they call a *Bon Compagnon*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 27, p. 602 (1740).

bon courage, *phr.*: Fr.: good courage; partly naturalised and used as adj. (unless there be some error) in the second quotation.

1600 Go to, old soldiers, & redouted servitors, with bon-courage set over the river Iberus a new armie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVI. p. 617. **1644** the Earl of *Stamford*...is boon-courage: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 172.

bon enfant, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good child', good fellow, pleasant companion.

1836 I was presented to Thiers. He is very merry and *bon enfant*, and quickly enters into conversation: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 105. **1848** Look, Madame Crawley, you were always *bon enfant*, and I have an interest in you, *parole d'honneur*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 330 (1879). **1883** He was always and to everyone *bon enfant*: *Sat. Rev.*, Jan. 6, p. 3.

bon goût, bon goust, *phr.*: Fr.: good taste.

1709 I'm afraid he must have resolv'd, had he liv'd now, not to have eat at all, or at least without the *Bon Goust*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 105. **1712** the Gentlemen of the *Bon Goust* in the Pit would never have been put to all that Grimace: *Spectator*, No. 396, June 5, p. 576/1 (Morley).

bon gré mal gré, *phr.*: Fr.: '(with a) good will (with a) bad will': willy nilly, whether one will or no. *Bon gré* alone is a refashioning of the early *bon gre(e)*, adopted in 14 c.

1818 And now, you may depend upon it, bon gré, malgré, we shall be fated to stop at this Lis—something: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 153 (1819). **1830** the mother is constantly in attendance, to enforce their being devoured *bon gré malgré*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 233 (2nd Ed.). **1848** he walked, *bon gré*, to battle: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VI. ch. vii. p. 143/2 (3rd Ed.).

***bon jour,** *phr.*: Fr.: (*a*) 'good day!', a formula of greeting; hence, as sb. in Eng. use, (*b*) a civil greeting.

a. **1591** Signior Romeo, bon jour! there's a French salutation to your French slop: SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 4, 46. **1603** painted Singers, that in Groues doe greet | Their Loue-*Bon-iours*, each in his phraze and fashion: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 337 (1608). **1823** the landlord entered,—answered Maitre Pierre's *bon jour* with a reverence: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iii. p. 61 (1886).

b. **1588** To-morrow...we'll give your grace bonjour: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 494. **1854** THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 59 (1879).

***bon marché,** *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good market', cheapness: title of a large ready-money drapery establishment in Paris, now borrowed by English tradesmen.

***bon mot,** *pl.* **bons mots,** *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good saying', a witty saying, witticism.

abt. **1730** SWIFT. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1747** The jokes, the *bons mots*, the little adventures, which may do very well in one company, will seem flat and tedious, when related in another: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 210 (1774). **1755** The *bon-mot* in fashion is that the staff was very good, but they wanted private men: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 486 (1857). **1759** His answer, which is recorded amongst the Laconic *bons mots*: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 31. **1763** With all their volatility, prattle, and fondness for *bons mots*, they delight in a species of drawling melancholy church music: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 293 (1817). **1786** The flattering, fashionable tribe, | Each stray bon-mot to her ascribe: H. MORE, *Florio*, 598, p. 39. **1804** It became absolutely a fashion, during the reign of terror, to make *bon mots* on the way to be guillotined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 85. **1818** I didn't know what might have been the *bon mot* of London in the present day: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 204 (1819). **1836** Lord Harrowby told me of rather a good *bon mot* of Pozzo's: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 91. **1853** he certainly cannot be suspected of pilfering a *bon mot* from the Dauphin: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, V. p. 246 (1857).

bon présent, *phr.*: Fr.: kind present.

1600 Then, forsooth, he sendeth his letters unto us, with a goodly shew of a bon-present: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLI. p. 1111.

bon ton, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good tone', good style, good breeding, fashionable manner, fashionable society, fashion.

1747 I agree with you, that Leipsig is not the place to give him that *bon ton*, which I know he wants: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. XX. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 319 (1777). **1756** it is the *bon ton* now to die: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 8 (1857). **1766** But then her Acquaintance would never have known | Mrs. SHENKIN AP-LEEK had acquir'd a *Bon Ton*: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. X. **1771** Her character before marriage was a little equivocal, but at present she lives in the *bon ton*, keeps card-tables, gives private suppers to select friends: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 38/2 (1882). **1786** Knew what was proper to be known, | Th' establish'd jargon of Bon-ton: H. MORE, *Floria*, 6, p. 1. **1818** whose foreign grace she placed at once to the account of supreme English bon ton: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 21 (1819). — a bon-ton dinner table: *ib.*, ch. II. p. 89. **1844** there is not less passion than of old, though it is *bon ton* to be tranquil: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. XI. p. 228 (1881).

***bon vivant**, *fem.* **bonne vivante**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good liver', one fond of good living, a gourmand.

1785 GROSE, *Classical Dict. of Vulg. Tongue*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1805** Anacreon, as we all know, was a *bon vivant*, and thought that good wine was not to be despised: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 147. **1812** C**, who loves his bottle, and had no notion of meeting with a 'bon-vivant' in a scribbler: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 158 (1832). **1814** The Major was somewhat of a *bon vivant*, and his wine was excellent: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. XXXIV. p. 260 (188–). **1822** Moreau was brave, indolent and a *bon vivant*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 177. **1848** the repasts of Egyptian *bon-vivants*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 18 (1879). **1884** We tried Cherif Pasha, a pleasant *bon vivant*, who did not mind interference particularly: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 478.

bon viveur, *phr.*: Fr.: bon vivant, perhaps rather stronger in meaning (as *viveur* by itself='high liver', 'free liver'), suggesting other pleasures than those of the table which constitute the main idea of *bon vivant*.

1865 an old English *bon viveur*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. XX. p. 297. **1888** Mr. Rogers has said and eaten as many good things as those excellent *bons viveurs*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 11, p. 171/3.

***bon voyage**, *phr.*: Fr.: good voyage, good journey; also, good wishes for a good journey or voyage, the expression of such wishes. Partially Anglicised in 15 c.—17 c.

1494 One brought forthe a bolle full of mede...to drynke vpon bon vyage: FABYAN, VI. CCX. 225. [N. E. D.] abt. **1582** Three goulden mazurs vp skynckt for a bon viage hoysing: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 81 (1880). **1600** euery man...determined lustily to worke a fresh for a bone voyage: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 72. **1600** to wait the first good day of wind and weather, to take the seas for a bon-voiage, and with Gods grace and favour to set saile for Africke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIX. p. 728. **1618** such a hopefull boon Voyage: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. iii. p. 5 (1645). **1626** A flown sheate, a faire winde and a boune voyage: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 798 (1884). **1689** After this, a swinging glass was put about to the *Bon Voyage*: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Collogu.*, p. 51. **1848** you may add that I wish him a *bon voyage*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. XXV. p. 273 (1879).

bona, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: 'goods', neut. nom. pl. of *bonus*, adj.: forms in combin. several legal terms: as **bona mōbilia**, ='movable goods'; **bona notābilia**, ='noteworthy goods', *i.e.* personal estate of the value of £5 or more; **bona perītura**, ='perishable goods'; **bona vacantia**, ='unclaimed goods', *i.e.* goods without an owner.

***bonâ fidē**, *phr.*: Lat.: with good faith. Commonly pronounced ⏑ – ⏑ – by English, the proper Lat. pronunc. being pedantic. Originally a legal term.

1. *adv.*: in good faith, honestly, trustworthily, genuinely.

1555 and I indeed *bona fide* made my consideration: CRANMER, *Remains*, p. 224 (1846). **1591** my meaning is plainly and *bona fide*, confessing all the abuses that can truely be obiected against some kind of Poets: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1815). **1598** His speeches were to be mused at, if he spake *bona fide*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 120. **1600** he dealeth not soundly and *bona fide* in treaties of peace: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXII. p. 830. **1612** therefore it is better without vsing this vnprofitable diligence to let me possesse it *bona fide*, vntill the true Lord shall appeare by some way lesse curious and diligent: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. IX. p. 212. bef. **1670** I think *bonâ fide*, there was no man born more like to *Eunnestes* in our Divine Poet Mr. *Spencer's* Description: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 19, p. 14 (1693). **1672** I'll tell you, Sir, sincerely, and *bona fide*: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 41 (1868). **1760** provided you will bring an Affidavit that the Judgments are *bona fide*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 311. **1761** good, honest, devilish tight, hard knots, made *bonâ fide*: STERNE, *Tristr. Shand.*, III. X. Wks., p. 113 (1839). **1772** Is it *bona fide* for your interest or your honor to sacrifice your domestic tranquillity? JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. XXXVIII. p. 87. **1813** if the money were not *bonâ fide* remitted...he must be under the necessity of stating the affair to his majesty: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1833). **1840** were you ever really and *bonâ fide* bewitched...? BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 65 (1865).

2. *adj.*: genuine, real, honest. Perhaps originally used with verbal nouns.

1802 Their simplicity...consists...in the positive and *bona fide* rejection of art altogether: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 65. **1812** the conflagration may have been caused by a *bona fide* discharge of the electric fluid: *ib.*, Vol. 19, p. 328. bef. **1863** I take the letters off the tray, which of those envelopes contains a real *bonâ fide* letter, and which a thorn? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 43 (1879). **1871** actual transcripts of *bona fide* originals: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. of C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. XIII. p. 110. **1878** a *bonâ-fide* transaction: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 38. ***1878** These are *bonâ fide* portraits of the Queen: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.] **1882** The bonâ fide traveller farce would be nothing to that: *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, p. 5/3.

***bona fidēs**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: good faith, genuineness, honesty of intention.

1789 one can hardly be too cautious of denying the *bona fides* of an antagonist in a philosophical dispute: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 74/2 (1846). **1829** did we even grant the utmost *bona fides* to him who relates the military exploits of a hostile nation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 393. **1882** he asked the Jury to consider the *bona fides* of the accusations against him: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 2.

bona roba, *phr.*: corrupted fr. It. *buona roba*, ='good stuff', 'fine gown', 'fine woman': a handsome girl, a smart courtesan.

1597 we knew where the bona-robas were and had the best of them all at commandment: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iii. 2, 26. **1610** A rich yong widdow— | *F.* Good! a bona roba? B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 634 (1616). **1621** a faire and beautifull person, *a brave Bonaroba*, a bella Donna: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 375 (1827). **1663** he'll see what a *bona roba* she is grown: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 58 (1701). **1675** *Aldo.*...such *Bona Roba*'s! | *Wood.* One I know indeed; a Wife: but *Bona Roba*'s say you: — *Kind-Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 111. **1675** the glittering *Bona Robas* of our times: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 56. **1824** having been in her day a strapping *bona roba*, she did not even yet neglect some attention to her appearance: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. X. p. 97 (1886). **1886** Four titled ladies dividing their spoil were compared with an equal number of *bona robas* portioning out the petty booty filched from their paramours of St. Giles's: *Athenæum*, Feb. 13, p. 226/1.

bona si sua nōrint, *phr.*: Lat.: 'if they knew their peculiar blessings'. Virg., *Georg.*, ii. 458, *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, | agricolas.*

1619 Philosophie, which knowes to be knowne (*bona si sua nōrint*) and puffes vp the mind with vanitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. I. p. 6. **1619** in so much that the *Oxonians* and *Cantabrigians—Bona si sua norint*, were they sensible of their own felicity, are the happiest *Academians* on Earth: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vii. p. 15 (1645). **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 7 (1654). **1748** The Irish might be a rich and happy people, *bona si sua nōrint*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 19 (1777).

bonae notae, *phr.*: Lat.: of a good kind ('brand'), of merit.

1704 an author *bonæ notæ*, and an *adeptus*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § I. Wks., p. 59/1 (1869).

bonagh, bonough, *sb.*: Ir. *buana*, *buanadh*, ='a soldier': a regular soldier.

1600 {Tyrone's} wealthe...wilbe in shorte tyme exhausted, by the maynteyninge of his Bonaghs: DYMMOK, *Ireland*, 51 (1843). [N. E. D.] **1633** Three hundred were Bonoughes, the best furnished men for the warre: T. STAFFORD, *Pac. Hib.*, iii. 43 (1821). [*ib.*]

bonaght, *sb.*: Ir. *buanacht*, ='subsidy', 'military service': a tax formerly paid to Irish chieftains for the maintenance of regular soldiers.

1568 Bonaghtes due to the Queens Majestie for her Galloglasses: In Dymmok's *Ireland*, App., 88 (1843). [N. E. D.] **1598** services, of the which this was one, besides many more of the like, as Cuddeehih, Cosshirh, Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 623/2 (1869). **1818** her tiernas or clans, her bonagh, sorohen, cuddy, shragh, or mart: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. IV. p. 211 (1819).

bonana, bonano: Port. and Sp. See **banana**.

bonanza, *sb.*: United States Eng. fr. Sp. *bonanza*, ='prosperity': rich ore; also *attrib.* yielding rich ore, yielding large profits. *Orig.* applied to rich silver mines on the Comstock lode.

1888 within 20 yards he struck bonanza: *Times*, Jan. 4, p. 7/6. **1888** make up their minds to sell their great bonanza and come back to England: *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, p. 552/1.

bonaret(s): Russ. See **barometz**.

bonāsus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βόνασος*, ='a short horned ox of Aeonia': a **bison** or **aurochs** (*qq.v.*).

1607 a *Bonasus*, who in most things is like a cow: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 56. **1787** The horn of the Bonassus, or wild bull, is curious, as it is now [illegible] P. [illegible] *Lett. fr. Italy*, Vol. I. p. [illegible] **1826** K[illegible] a boar as big as a bonasus, which was ravaging half Reisenburg: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. III. p. 395 (1881).

***bonaventure, bonadventure**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bonne aventure*, or Sp. *buenaventura*, or It. *buonaventura*, ='good hap'.

1. name of the mizen-mast next the poop when there were two mizen-masts.

abt. **1500** Some pulled up the bonauenture, Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre: *Cocke Lorelles B.*, 12 (1843). [N. E. D.] **1626** In great ships

they haue two misens, the latter is called the *boneauentuer* misen: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 794 (1884).

2. a kind of fishing-ship.

1614 Busses, bonadventures, or fisher-ships: *Way to Wealth*, in *Harl. Misc.*, III. 235 (Malh.). [N. E. D.]

3. a kind of medicinal powder.

? **1540** Of pouder called Bonaventure. This pouder is good for al maner of spots in the eyes: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. xiii *v°*.

4. good luck. Though the form is Anglicised the word or phrase is intended to be foreign.

bef. **1529** Alas, quod I, how myghte I haue her sure? | In fayth, quod she, by Bone Auenture: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 119, Wks., Vol. I. p. 35 (1843). bef. **1670** and steering by that Oraculous Wisdom, he never put forth into the troubled Waters for those Dignities and Foundations, but they came merrily to the Haven with *Bon-adventure*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 36, p. 29 (1693).

5. an adventurer.

1598 Oh sir, you are but bonaventure, not right spanish I perceave: CHAPMAN, *Blinde Begg.*, Plays, I. 14 (1873). [N. E. D.]

***bon-bon,** *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good-good', sweetmeat, comfit, sugar-plum.

1807 such feminine bon-bons as sweet-meats, rout-cakes, and the choicer kinds of fruit: BERESFORD, *Misèries*, Vol. II. p. 59 (5th Ed.). **1818** Where for hail they have *bon-bons*, and claret for rain: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 22. **1826** the bon-bon box of Madame Carolina: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 390 (1881). **1841** The godfather always sends the *bon-bons* and a trinket to the mother of the child: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 308. **1860** Various are the contrivances by which the safe delivery of a bouquet or bonbon is insured without throwing them: *Once a Week*, Mar. 24, p. 283/2.

***bonbonnière,** *sb.*: Fr.: a sugar-plum box.

1854 She commonly brought a beautiful agate bonbonnière full of gold pieces when she played: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 362 (1879).

bon-chrétien, bon-chrestien, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: *lit.* 'good Christian', a name given to some kinds of pears and apples.

abt. **1575** Specially the Peare called bon Chrestien: *Arte of Planting*, 39. [N. E. D.] **1621** [See **bergamot**[1]]. **1664** APPLES. Golden Ducket, Pippins,...Winter *Bon-Cretienne*, *John-Apple*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1729). — PEARS. Winter *Musk* (bakes well) Winter *Norwich*, excellently baked, Winter *Bergamot*, Winter *Bon-crestien*, both *Mural*: *ib.*, p. 191. **1690** It is in shape and colour very like y^e^ Spanish Bon Christien: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 146 (1878). **1699** some few *Bon Chritiens* we tasted, not much better than ours, but something freer of Stones: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 159. **1703** *Wood.* Well Sir can you love my daughter? *Key.* Ay, better than Beef and Pudding—she's a Boncritten: T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Walks*, p. 47. **1759** Take three or four *boncretiens*, or other good winter pears: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 208. **1840** pears that vie with if they do not surpass in flavour, the finest Jargonelle or Bon Chrétien, or Gloux-morceaux: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 5.

bongew, *sb.*: corruption of Jap. *bugiyo*: a superintendent.

1622 3 *bongews*, to looke the mariners were all retorned and had used their indeavours: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1883). — cheefe *bongew* or Vizroy: *ib.*, p. 28.

bongrace, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bonnegrace* (see quot. fr. Cotgr.): *lit.* 'good grace'.

1. a sunshade worn in the front of a bonnet or cap by women in the 16 c. and early in 17 c.

1530 The bone grace, *le moufflet*: PALSGR. **1533** Her bongrace which she ware with her French hood: J. HEYWOOD, *Pardoner & Frere*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1876). — For a boon-grace, | Some well-favored visor on her ill-favored face: — *Dialogue of Prov.* **1611** *Bonne-grace*, Th' vppermost flap of the down-hanging taile of a French-hood (whence belike our Boongrace): COTGR.

2. a large hat or bonnet designed to shade the face.

1606 a broad brimd Hat [*marg.* Or Bond-grace]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 75. **1617** A bongrace bonnet: FITZGEFFERY, *Satyres*. bef. **1658** Sure she hath had hard Labour; for the Brows have squeezed for it, as you may perceive by his Butter'd Bon-grace, that Film of a Demicastor: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687). **1818** a bon-grace, as she called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields: SCOTT, *Hrt. Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxviii. [C. E. D.]

3. *Naut.* a junk-fender.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *bonegrace*, 16 c. *bungrace*, 17 c. *boongrace*, *bondgrace*.

***bonhomie, bonhommie,** *sb.*: Fr., formerly *bonhommie*, fr. *bonhomme*, ='good man': cheery goodnature, easy humor, simplicity.

1779 that *bon-hommie*, for which a child is whipped when it shouts on setting its own frock on fire: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 237 (1858). **1798** In speaking of Epigrams with what *bonhommie* he says: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 303. **1803** My lord swallowed the remedy with a bonhommie which it did me good to behold: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 48 (1832). **1809** He has precisely what the French term *bonhommie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 471. **1814** He has much *bonhommie* with his other good qualities: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 5 (1832). **1819** your indolence—your credulity—your *bonhomie*, if I may call it so: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 364 (1820). **1856** He added to solid virtues an infinite sweetness and *bonhommie*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 130 (Bohn, 1866). bef. **1859** That most delightful of all things, *bonhomie*: In Leigh Hunt's *Fancy and Imagination*, p. 197 (5th Ed.). **1879** Pugin showed almost too much *bonhomie* to accord with my romantic expectations: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. ii. p. 89. **1882** with more *bonhomie* than he had previously shown: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 183.

bonhomme, *sb.*: Fr.: a French peasant. The representative name used in France to designate a peasant, answering to Eng. *Hodge*, is *Jacques Bonhomme*, ='James Good-man'.

bonito, boneto, *sb.*: Sp. and Port. *bonito*: a kind of tunny (*Thynnus pelamys*), common in tropical seas. The name is also given to other similar fish.

abt. **1565** These Bonitoes be of bignesse like a carpe, and in colour like a mackarell, but it is the swiftest fish in swimming that is: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 61 (1878). **1612** *Dolphins* and *Bonitaes*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 2. abt. **1620** How many sail of well-mann'd ships | As the Bonito does the Flying-fish | Have we pursued: BEAU. & FL., *Double Marr.*, ii. 1. [Yule] **1622** 50 roles drid *bonito*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1883). **1634** Tyrannicke Fishes, Dolphines, Bonetaes, and Albycores: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 26. **1764** While on the yard-arm the harpooner sits, | Strikes the boneta, or the shark ensnares: GRAINGER, *Sugar-Cane*, Bk. II. [Yule] **1773** numbers of the fish Bonnetta swam close to her: BOSWELL, *Journal of a Tour, &c.*, Oct. 16. [*ib.*] **1845** The central and inter-tropical parts of the Atlantic swarm with...flying-fish, and again with their devourers the bonitos and albicores: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 162.

Variants, 17 c. *bonita*, 18 c. *bon(n)etta*, 17 c.—19 c. *boneto*, *boneta*.

bonnana: Port. and Sp. See **banana.**

***bonne,** *adj.* used as *sb.*: Fr., fem. of *bon*, ='good'.

1. a good girl.

bef. **1529** Systers and nonnes And littel pretty bonnes: SKELTON, *Image Hypocr.*, IV. 133. [N. E. D.]

2. a (French) maid, a (French) nurse-maid.

1771 Do not forget me to your *bonne*: WILKES, *Corr.*, IV. 85 (1805). [N. E. D.] **1828** an old *bonne* was quietly helping herself to some sweet-meat: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxix. p. 83 (1859). **1848** Jos Sedley was left in command of the little colony at Brussels, with Amelia invalided, Isidor, his Belgian servant, and the *bonne*, who was maid-of-all-work for the establishment, as a garrison under him: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 326 (1879). **1885** The summer breeze rustled the leaves of the little plane trees, and made merry with the long ribbon streamers of the *bonnes*' white caps: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 122.

***bonne bouche,** *pl.* **bonnes bouches,** *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'good mouth', 'a pleasant taste': a tit-bit, a dainty morsel (reserved *pour la bonne bouche*, i.e. to leave a pleasant taste after eating).

1756 he was reserving the notification of a legacy of at least ten thousand pounds for the *bonne bouche*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 13 (1857). **1786** His palate these alone can touch, | Where every mouthful is *bonne bouche*: H. MORE, *Florio*, 130, p. 9. **1829** But we cannot refrain from treating our readers with a delicious *bonne bouche* of wisdom: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 184. **1837** The story of B. M. is, indeed, a *bonne bouche* in its way: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 24. **1859** our giving the white bread from our knapsacks as a bonne bouche to the herdsmen: *Once a Week*, Sept. 24, p. 246/2. **1882** this man was capable of speaking the truth even to a woman, not as a luxury and a *bonne bouche*, but as a matter of habit: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. iv. p. 69. **1884** we...give ourselves and our readers something better as a *bonne-bouche*: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 498/2.

bonne compagnie, *phr.*: Fr.: good company, well-bred society.

1843 Monsieur Sue has tried almost always, and, in "Mathilde," very nearly succeeded, in attaining a tone of *bonne compagnie*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 16 (1885).

***bonne femme,** *phr.*: Fr.: good woman.

***1876** *bonne femme* pocket: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

***bonne fortune,** *pl.* **bonnes fortunes,** *phr.*: Fr.: good luck, success, *esp.* in an affair of gallantry.

1748 he has had more *bonnes fortunes*, than ever he knew women: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 94, p. 204 (1774). **1818** you cannot...consider this adventure in any other light than as a mere *bonne fortune*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 91 (1819). **1828** One morning, chance threw into my way a *bonne fortune*, which I took care to improve: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. v. p. 14 (1859).

bonne grace, *pl.* **bonnes graces,** *phr.*: Fr.: good grace, gracefulness; (in pl.) favor, good graces.

1642 well-instructed in his own *Religion*...if he carry this *bon-grace* about him: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 17 (1869). **1648** daring to treat with a king who standeth so ill in their *bonnes graces*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 30 (1872). **1686** an introduction into your *bonnes graces*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 297 (1858). **1748** the women were loud in praise of my *bonne grace*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xliii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 280 (1817).

bonne mine, *phr.*: Fr.: good appearance, good show, pleasant looks. *Mil.* to make a bonne mine; to make a show of force, to put on a good countenance when attacked, to make a feint of resistance. See **mien**.

1644 We expected they would have disputed our passage over the river Dun, but they onely made a bon-mine there, and left us the Toune of Doucaster to quarter in that night: SIR G. DUDLEY, *To Prince Rupert*, p. 3. [Davies] **1671** I take out my Comb, and with a *bonne mien* combe my Perriwig to the tune the Fiddles play: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 66. **1681** And every thing so whisht and fine, | Starts forth with [*sic*] to its *Bonne Mine*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 99. **1693** So well drest, so *bonne mine*, so eloquent, so unaffected: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iii. 6, Wks., Vol. I. p. 218 (1710).

***bonnet rouge**, *phr.*: Fr.: the red cap of the French Revolutionists, taken as a type of their principles and spirit.

1809 the tyrant crowned with the *bonnet rouge*, may be as relentless as he who wields the sceptre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 238. **1857** remembering the mortification of the *bonnet rouge* on the 20th of June: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 232.

Bononian[*-stone*], stone of **Bologna** (*q. v.*): native sulphate of baryta found near Bologna, which has phosphorescent properties.

1646 It were a notable piece of Art to translate the light from the *Bononian* Stone into another Body: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 145 (1686).

bonum, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of adj. *bonus*, = 'good': good, goodness.

1602 that *bonum & malum* ['and bad'], vertue and vice, religion and heresie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 *vº*. **1664** To prove that *virtue* is a *Body*, | That *Bonum* is an *Animal*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 69. **1696** it is *bonum*, though not *bene* ['well (done)']. There is a goodness in the acts performed, their matter and substance is good, though they want other ingredients of goodness: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 115 (1865).

bonum ōmen, *phr.*: Lat.: a good omen.

1600 he tooke it for *Bonum Omen*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 158.

***bonus** (*ˊˉ* ˘), *sb.*: apparently for Lat. *bonus*, adj. = 'good', used instead of *bonum*, = 'a good thing': something given over and above a regular payment, a premium, an extra dividend, a bounty (*i.e.* a contribution for the encouragement of some particular branch of industry); *hence*, a bribe, perquisite.

1802 The *bonus* of *one half per cent.* interest will not mend the matter: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 104. **1813** so powerful a *bonus* is given to one set of religious opinions: *ib.*, Vol. 21, p. 95. **1828** a pension from the parish is a *bonus* given to him, over and above the common rate of wages: *ib.*, Vol. 47, p. 306. **1882** a dividend of 3½ per cent. and a *bonus* of 2 per cent. were declared: *Standard*, Dec. 6, p. 6.

***bonze**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *bonzo*, fr. Jap. *bonzō* or *bonzi* or *bozu*: a Buddhist priest in Japan or China.

1589 They haue amongst them many priests of their idols, whom they do call Bonsos, of the which there be great conuents: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 300 (1854). **1598** they have their Idolles and their ministers, which they call Bonses: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 161 (1885). **1600** the *Bonsij*...hee banished a *Bonzio* of great wealth: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 861. **1604** these Bonços and religious men of China: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 335 (1880). **1622** The *boz* or pagan prist: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1883). **1625** the *Bonzees*, or Preists of that *Fotoqui*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 374. **1665** a Damozel every New Moon was by the Bonzee brought into the Temple: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 274 (1677). **1818** [See **Bohea**]. **1839** So feign the bards | And bonzes of Zipang: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 417 (1866). **1860** if an old Emir, or rich Bonze, wishes to pay an enormous price: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 80/2.

[The Jap. forms represent the Chin. *fán sêng*, one of the various designations of the Buddhist priest, *fán* serving as Chin. adj. to Buddha or Brahma, in fact, indicating generally Indian religion and literature, and *sêng* representing *sêng-kia-ya* (*i.e.* Sakya) in the *fan* language (Sir T. Wade).]

boom, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *boom*, = 'tree', 'beam', 'pole'.

1. a long spar or pole run out to support the foot of a sail, *esp.* a spar for stretching out the foot of a fore-and-aft sail. The gib-boom is run out from the bowsprit to extend the foot of the gib.

1627 With a Boome boome it out: CAPT. SMITH, *Seaman's Gram.*, ix. 41.

2. a barrier of spars chained together stretched across a river or the mouth of a harbour to prevent the passage of ships.

abt. **1645** The sea-works and booms were traced out by Marquis Spinola: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. 215 (1650). [N. E. D.] **1743—7** a sort of stoccado, being a boom of timber joined by iron chains: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, p. 82/1 (1751).

3. a pole set up as a mark to show the channel during a flood.

1755 JOHNSON.

***boomerang**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. some native Australian word: a missile weapon of the Australian aborigines, a curved stick of hard wood about 3 feet long so made and thrown as to describe peculiar curves. It can be thrown so as to return to the thrower, or to strike an object behind him. Also applied to similar instruments found in other parts of the world.

1827 Boomerang is the Port Jackson term for this weapon, and may be retained for want of a more descriptive name: CAPT. KING, *Narr. Surv. Coasts Austral.*, I. 355. [N. E. D.] **1838** On the Antiquity of the Kiliee or Boomerang: S. FERGUSON, Title. **1845** Like the strange missile which the Australian throws, | Your verbal boomerang slaps you on the nose: O. W. HOLMES, *Modest Request*. **1850** The bomareng is one of the most remarkable of these missiles: SIR T. L. MITCHELL, *Lect. on Bomareng-Propeller*, in R. Brough Smyth's *Aborigines of Victoria*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1878). **1872** the Dravidian boomerang does not return like the Australian weapon: COL. A. LANE FOX, *ib.*, p. 321. — the Egyptian boomerang in the British Museum: *ib.* **1886** boomerangs, nulla-nullas and other native weapons: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 91.

***boor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Ger. *bûr*, Du. *boer*, = 'peasant', 'husbandman', 'farmer', 'knave (at cards)'. The forms *bawre*, *bauer*, are from Ger. *Bauer*. See **bower**.

1. a Dutch or German peasant.

1604 the countrey *Boors*, or honest *Burgher*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 6. **1611** But there came a German Boore upon me (for so are the clowns of the country commonly called): T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 401 (1771). **1617** The waggoner taking me...for a poore Bawre: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 38. **1673** Many of the Countrey-Boors wear Straw-Hats: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 100. **1679** Knaves and Fools b'ing near of Kin, | As *Dutch-Boors* are t' a *Scoterkin*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 92. **1743—7** Afterwards the French advanced...and burnt above a hundred houses belonging to the country Farmers and Boors: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 80/1 (1751). **1845** the Dutch boor: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 43.

2. a Dutch colonist. The form *boer* is now generally used for Dutch S. African colonists, *esp.* those engaged in farming or grazing.

1824 The Boors must be heard, the Hottentots must be heard: BURCHELL, *Trav.*, I. 13. [N. E. D.] **1865** Such a story...would be naturally referred to the Dutch boers: TYLOR, *Early Hist. Man.*, I. 11. [*ib.*]

boosa: Turk. See **booza**.

Boötes: Lat. fr. Gk. Βοώτης, = 'ploughman': the northern constellation which contains the bright star **Arcturus** (*q.v.*). Bootes is regarded as the waggoner of Charles' Wain (*Ursa Major*).

1590 my name & honour shall be spread | As far as...fair Bõotes sends his cheerful light: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, I. 2 (1592), p. 12/1 (1858). **1594** The fair Triones...Smil'd at the foot of clear Bootes' wain: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, p. 134/1, I. 31 (1861). **1603** So, slowe *Bootes* vnderneath him sees, | In th' ycy *Iles*, those Goslings hatcht of Trees: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 182 (1608). **1726** Wide o'er the spacious regions of the north, | That see Bootes urge his tardy wain: J. THOMSON, *Winter*, 835 (1834).

booty (*ˊˉ* ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *butin*. The Fr. form is found as early as the Eng. in Caxton, and again in Palsgrave.

1. plunder, spoil, taken by an armed force or by robbers; *hence*, a prize, gain, an item of gain.

1474 he that abode behynde by maladye or sekenes in the tentes shold haue as moche parte of the butyn [elsewhere *botye*] as he that had be in the bataylle: CAXTON, *Chesse*, Bk. II. ch. iv. fol. 19 *vº*. **1530** I Parte a butyne or a pray taken in the warre, *Ie butyne*: PALSGR. — Boty that men of warre take, *butin*: *ib.* **1532** And at the sayd dyscomfyte our men founde grete butyn, in getting wherof dyvers of them were slayne: R. COPLAND, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in Dibdin's *Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 118 (1816). **1540** I hadde gotten a good botye of gold for my shaare [of a robbery]: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. R iv *vº*. **1593** So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd booty: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 63. **1611** If I had a mind to be honest, I see Fortune would not suffer me: she drops booties in my mouth: — *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 863. **1665** the pillage the Souldiers got made many steal away to secure their booty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 274 (1677). **1671** but the best of the booty had been shipped off: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1872).

2. an item of plunder.

1542 His souldyers had conspired...to conuerte all the booties that they shoulde geat, to their owne priuate vse: UDALL, *Erasm. Apoph.*, 186 b. [N. E. D.] **1609** certaine cornets & companies, shold be employed busily in raysing and driving away booties, 'out of the fields: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXIV. ch. vi. p. 248.

3. to play *booty*, to join with confederates to cheat a player. Hence, *booty-fellow*, a confederate in cheating or robbing.

1608 Many other practises there are in bowling tending to cozenage, but y^e^ greatest and grossest is Booty: in which y^e^ deceipt is so open and palpable that I haue seene men stone-blind offer to lay Betts frankely...only by hearing who played, and how the old Grypes had made their layes: DEKKER, *Belman Lond.*,

Wks., III. 135—6 (1884—5). **1742** he had scornfully refused a considerable bribe to play booty on such an occasion: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 24 (1806). **1530** Botyfelowe, *parsomner*: PALSGR. **1540** truste not to be partener or booty felowe with me: — Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. L ii *ro*.

booza, *sb.*: Arab. fr. Turk. *būzah*, *bozah*: an acid intoxicating drink, used in Turkey and Egypt, made by fermenting an infusion of millet or barley.

1656 *Boza*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1684** *Bosa* is a Drink made of Millet as intoxicating as Wine: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 128. **1836** *Boo'zeh*, which is an intoxicating liquor made with barley-bread, crumbled, mixed with water, strained, and left to ferment, is commonly drunk by the boatmen of the Nile: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 112. — The fermented and intoxicating liquor called *boo'zeh*: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 34. **1839** thou wilt find in it some boozah to drink: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 108. **1845** but they have also a very tempting liquor called *Boozy*, distilled from barley: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 202 (1848). **1884** They make of this grain likewise a sort of beer called *buza*: LANSDELL, *Steppes of Tartary*, in *Leisure Hour*.

Variants, 17, 18 cc. *bosa*, *boza*, 19 c. *boosa*, *bosa*, *buza*, *boozy*, *bouza*, *booza(h)*.

***borachio**, **boracho**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *boraccia*, or Sp. *borracha*: (*a*) goat's-skin bag for wine used in Spain; hence, (*b*) *metaph.* a drunkard.

a. abt. **1582** With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replenniſht: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 91 (1880). **1594** O these words are as sweet as a lily! whereupon, offering a borachio of kisses to your unseemly personage, I entertain you upon further acquaintance: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, p. 132/1, l. 36 (1861). **1616** med'cining the leather to a height | Of improved ware, like your *Borachio* | Of *Spaine*, Sir: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 113 (1631—40). **1621** he sent his Boy with a *Borracho* of Leather under his Cloak for Wine: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxvi. p. 69 (1645). **1684** a Boracho of Wine, and another of Water: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 35. **1693** in their *Caravans* they carry all their Water with them in great *Borracio's*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. ch. ii. p. 109 (1713).

b. bef. **1627** I am no borachio: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, i. 1. [N. E. D.] **1662** Prythee, friend, can these Dutch Borachios fight: *Adventures of Five Hours*, i. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XV. p. 215 (1876). **1669** What, says he, must such *Boracho*'s as you, take upon to villify a Man of Science? DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 298 (1701). bef. **1729** How you stink of wine!...you're an absolute borachio: CONGREVE. [J.]

Borak: Arab. See **Alborak.**

boraneth, boranez: Eng. fr. Russ. See **barometz.**

***borasco**, **borasque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *borrasca*, or Fr. *bourrasque*, or It. *burrasca*: a violent squall of wind; also, *metaph.* a sudden disturbance.

1625 within a moment arose such a sudden *Borasque* or *Flaw*...These *Borasques* ...are very often and dangerous all along the Coast of *Barbarie*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 876. **1665** coasting close by the Isle of *Wight*...a sudden borasque or gust assaulted us; which after an hours rage spent itself: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 1 (1677). **1780** this *bourrasque* has subsided [of the Gordon riots]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 383 (1858).

borat(t)o: Eng. fr. It. See **burato.**

***borax**, **borac**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *borax*, *baurach*, *borac* (of Armenian origin; Lagarde, *Arm. Stud.*): biborate of sodium, called tincal when found native. It is a mildly alkaline salt, used medicinally, in soldering, and for fixing colors on porcelain. Early Anglicised through Old Fr. *boras* as *boras*, *borace*.

abt. **1386** Ther n'as quiksilver, litarge, ne brimston, | Boras, ceruse, ne oile of tartre non: CHAUCER, *Prol., C. T.*, 632. **1543** water of the decoction of Baurach, or of ashes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xviii *ro*/1. **1558** paste of Borax .vi. vnces: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 67 *ro*. **1584** verdegrece, borace, boles, gall, arsenicke, sal armoniake: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. i. p. 354. **1588** *Boraso* in paste: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 *ro*. **1601** Borax...Boras...Borras: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 471.

borborygma, *pl.* **borborygmata**, *quasi*-Gk.; **borborygmus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *βορβορυγμός*, *sb.*: a rumbling in the intestines.

1762 moreover afflicted with griping pains and borborygmata: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 154 (1817). **1794—6** the borborigmi, or rumbling of the bowels: E. DARWIN, *Zoon.*, II. 530 (1801). [N. E. D.]

bord d'Alexandre, *phr.*: Fr.: striped silk from Alexandria.

1392 [In 1392 Richard Beardsall left as a legacy a piece of] burd Alysaunder: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, s. v. *Alexander*. [N. E. D.] **1482** the hole bedde of borde alisaundre as it hangeth on the gret chaumber at Mauteby: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 861, p. 286 (1874).

[Ultimately *bord(e)* is fr. Arab. *burd*, *burda*, = a striped mantle or the stuff from which such were made. Perhaps some Eng. forms were directly fr. Arab.]

***Bordeaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a claret named after a city in the south of France; also, *attrib.* A *Bordeaux hammer*, a throbbing headache produced by Bordeaux.

abt. **1570** His contagious stomack Was sa owersett with Burdeous drummake: *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews*, in *Scot. Poems 16th C.*, II. 342 (1801). [N. E. D.] **1576** A Burdeaux hammer beating in his head: NEWTON, Tr. *Lemnie's Complex.*, 94 (1633). [*ib.*] **1597** There's a whole Marchants Venture of Burdeux-Stuffe in him: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 69. **1679** Recover'd many a desp'rate Campain, | With *Bourdeaux*, *Burgundy* and *Champain*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 189. **1680** I am acquainted with my old Master's Merchant, he us'd to let him have very good *Langoon* and *Burdeaux*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 5. **1709** They can squeeze Bourdeaux out of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 92 (1854). **1826** we are no bigots, and there are moments when we drink Champagne, nor is Burgundy forgotten, nor the soft Bourdeaux: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 285 (1881).

Bordelais, *sb.*: Fr.: name of the country round Bordeaux, applied to wines, including French claret, and white wines, such as Sauterne; also, the name of a particular kind of grape or vine.

1616 The Bourdelais, otherwise named Legrais is best to make arbours of in gardens: and yet some plant it because it is a great bearer of fruit: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm*, p. 601.

bordello, *sb.*: It.: brothel.

1598 From the Bordello it might come as well, | The Spittle, or Pict-hatch: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 3/1 (1860). **1659** Doth your mistress take us...for her bordella's blouses? *Lady Alimony*, iv. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875).

Boreas: Lat. fr. Gk. *Βορέας*: name of the north wind, the god of the north wind.

abt. **1374** þe wynde þat hyȝt borias: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 9 (1868). **1460—70** A Foltysshe face, rude of eloquence, | Bostys with borias, and [at] a brownte wul flee: LYDGATE, in Sir H. Gilbert's *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, &c., p. 81 (1869). **1573—80** the trubbleus and tempestuus Boreassis that have so long and so rouhly blowid: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 34 (1884). **1589** What, will not Boreas, tempest's wrathful king, | Take some pity on us: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 288/2, l. 33 (1861). **1590** my name & honour shall be spread | As far as Boreas claps his brazen wings: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, i. 2 (1592), p. 12/1 (1858). **1602** These Boreas blasted lads, borne vnder the Britaine Ocean: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 276. **1603** *Auster* and *Boreas* iousting furiously | Vnder hot *Cancer*, make two Clouds to clash: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 15 (1608). **1639** Blustering Boreas, | Aided with all the gales the pilot numbers | Upon his compass, cannot raise a tempest | Through the vast region of the air, like that | I feel within me: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 47/1 (1839). **1667** [See **Argestes**]. **1678** With dog-star zeal and lungs like Boreas: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1860). **1742** I snatch'd her from the rigid North, | Her native Bed, on which bleak *Boreas* blew: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 39 (1773). **1842** escaped from a gale, or | Poetic è 'Boreas' that blustering railer: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 252 (1865).

***boree**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bourrée*: a kind of dance of French origin.

1676 Come, Fidles, be ready...The *Boree*: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 77. **1822—3** executed French *chaussées* and *borées* to the sound of a small kit...under the bow of Monsieur de Pogal: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xii. p. 139 (1886).

boreen, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *bōthar*, = 'a road', with dim. suffix *-ēn*: a lane, a narrow road.

1841 At my brother's, a piece down that boreen: S. C. HALL, *Ireland*, i. 77. [N. E. D.]

borghetto, *sb.*: It.: small borough (*borgo*), large village.

1886 he had to go down the hill, through several *borghetti*: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 77/2.

borgo: It. See **burgo.**

borith, *sb.*: Heb. *bōrīth*, transliterated in Vulgate and early English Bibles: generally explained as a plant which furnishes an alkali used as soap; perhaps *Saponaria officinalis* (more probably the mineral borax).

bef. **1400** If thou wasshe thee with clensing cley, and multeplie to thee the clensende erbe boreth: Wycliffite *Bible*, Jerem., ii. 22. **1535** herbe of Borith: COVERDALE, *ib.* **1730** BAILEY.

borné, *part.*: Fr.: narrow, narrow-minded.

1850 The Rockvilles remained high, proud, bigotted, and *borné*: *Household Words*, Aug. 3, p. 434/1. **1883** a mind so *borné* upon some sides of it: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Dec., p. 92/2. **1885** To find them so largely represented in this place is a trifle depressing. It seems to prove that he was (in some sort) *borné*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 17, p. 497/2.

bornous(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **burnous.**

borrac(h)io: Eng. fr. It. See **borachio.**

borrico, **borico**, *sb.*: Sp.: ass.

1648 We travailed like Spanish Dons upon our little Boricoes, or Asses: GAGE, *West Ind.*, iv. 13 (1655). [N. E. D.]

bos in lingua, *phr.*: Lat. tr. of Gk. *βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ* (Aeschylus, *Agam.*, 36), = 'an ox on the tongue': (there is) a weighty reason for silence.

1646 the Proverb, *Bos in lingua*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 97 (1686).

bosa: Turk. See **booza.**

boscaresque, *adj.*: coined fr. It. *bosco*, = 'wood', or *boscareccio*, = 'woody', after **grotesque**: adorned with thickets or groves, silvan. *Rare.*

1742 his garden was exquisite, being most boscaresque, and, as it were, an exemplar of his book of Forest Trees: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 181 (1826).

bosch[1], *sb.*: Du.: 'a wood', Colonial Eng. 'bush', used in various combinations in S. Africa, as *bosch-bok*, = 'bush-buck', *bosch-man*, = 'bush-man', correct Du. *boschjesman*, = 'bosjesman', *bosh-vark*, = 'wood-pig'.

***bosch**[2], **bosh**, *sb.*: short for *Bosch-butter*, = sham butter named from *Bosch*, or *'sHertogenbosch*, a town in Holland: butterine, sham butter generally made of oleomargarine mixed with a little real butter.

boserman, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk.: a proselyte of the Mohammedan religion, a Christian turned Turk.

1598 if any Christian wil become a *Busorman*, that is, one that hath forsaken his faith, and be a *Mahumetan* of their religion they giue him many gifts: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 304. — Bussarmans: *ib.*, p. 331. — Boserman: *ib.*, p. 353. **1665** *Threbeg* inlisted himself under the *Turk*; *Constandel* did the like under the *Persian*; but both for Preferment became Apostates and turned Boserman: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. *bussarman*, *busorman.*

[Perhaps a corruption of Turk. *musulmān.*]

***bosh**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *bosh*, = 'empty', 'worthless': utter nonsense, trash, humbug; also used as *interj.* Made familiar in England by Morier's popular novel *Ayesha*, 1834.

*bosjesman: Eng. fr. Du. See **bushman.**

***boss**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Amer. fr. Du. *baas*, = 'master', earlier 'uncle', used as a title of respect: an employer of labor, manager, leading man; hence, *attrib.* principal, champion, unequalled, prime. Still slang in England.

bostāngi, bostandjee, *sb.*: Turk. *bostānjī*, = 'gardener', fr. Pers. *bostān*, = 'garden': one of the guards of the Sultan's palace in the time of the Janissaries.

1694 A Capigi, with several Bostangies was dispatched after him to bring him back: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 2989/1. [N. E. D.] **1717** the *spahis* and *bostangees* (these are foot and horse guards): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 139 (1827). **1741** he commands above ten thousand *Bostangi's*, or Gardeners: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 245. **1819** a troop of bostandjees: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820).

bostāngi-bāshi, *sb.*: Turk.: commander of the guards of the Sultan's palace, and superintendent of police in the Bosp(h)orus. Apparently shortened to *bustan* in 17 c. by English.

1612 there came the *Bustan* which is a great man of the *Grand Signiors*, with two thousand men out of the *Seraglia*: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1822 (1625). **1741** the Mufti, the grand Visier, the Bostangi-bashi: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 232. **1819** the Bostandjee-bashee in his police boat: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 75 (1820).

bota, *sb.*: Sp.: small leather bottle for wine.

1832 his bota, or leathern bottle, which might hold a gallon, filled to the neck with choice Valdepeñas wine: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 26.

***botargo**, *sb.*: It. *botargo*, *botarga*, *buttarga*: the hard roe of mullet or tunny preserved as a relish and incentive to drink. It is prepared in puddings or sausages.

1598 To make Botarge, a kind of Italian meat, fish spawn salted: *Epulario*, H ij b. [N. E. D.] **1615** all manner of graine, linnen cloth, hides, Salt, Buttargo, and Cassia: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 93 (1632). **1616** Mullet and Sturgion, whose roes doe make Cauiare and Puttargo: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 198 (1884). **1617** of *Caviale* (a salt liquor made of fish), and *Botargo* (as I think the rone of a fish): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 115. **1620** Mullit, Caviare, and Buttargo: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 24 (1884). **1645** Parmegiano cheese, with Botargo, Caviare, &c.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1850). **1654** And eat Botargo, Caviar, | Anchovees, Oysters, and like fare: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). **1655** 'tis not botargo, | Fried frogs, potatoes marrow'd, cavear: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 347/1 (1839). **1665** Mullet, the roe of which makes Potargo: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1677). **1730** And for our home-bred British cheer, | Botargo, catsup, and caveer: SWIFT, *Panег. on the Dean.* **1820** Botargo...is the roe of the red or grey mullet: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26.

Variants, 16 c. *botarge*, 17 c. *but(t)argo*, *puttargo*, 18 c. *boutargue* (Fr.).

[From Arab. *butarkhah*, fr. Coptic *outarchon*, fr. *ou-*, Coptic indef. article, and Gk. *ταρίχιον*, = 'dried fish' (Quatremère).]

botija, *sb.*: Sp.: an earthen jar (with a narrow neck).

1589 a botiia of oile made of algongoli for three rials: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1854). **1593—1622** At the tayle of one they tyed a great logge of wood, at another, an empty batizia, well stopped: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 151 (1878). **1600** a *Bottija* of wine of *Chili* to drinke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 735. — ten botisios of oyle: *ib.*, p. 530. — a *Botijo* of water: *ib.*, p. 493.

Variants, 17 c. *batizia*, *botisio*, *bottija*, *botijo.*

botky. Perhaps a variant of **baudekin** (*q. v.*).

1598 some cloth of gold, tissue & botky: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 358.

botte, *sb.*: Fr.: (in *Fencing*) a pass, a thrust.

1850 I flatter myself that last *botte* was a successful one: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 87 (1879).

[From It. *botta*, = 'stroke', 'thrust', 'repartee'. The word is distinct fr. Fr. *botte*, = 'boot'.]

bottega, *sb.*: It.: shop. For derivation see **boutique.**

1819 Seated in the *bottega* [coffeehouse], over our *rinfreschi*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 366 (1820).

bottine[1], *sb.*: Fr.: half-boot, lady's boot.

1878 I want...some white gloves and some new bottines: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxix. p. 367.

bottine[2], **bottina**, *sb.*: Sp. *botin*: a buskin, a legging.

1832 bottinas, or spatterdashes, of the finest russet leather...open at the calf to show his stockings: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 38.

boucan: S. Amer. See **buccan.**

bouche, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'mouth', staff of cooks (in a large establishment).

1850 Chef of the bouche of Sir Clavering: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 235 (1879).

boude, boody, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bouder*: to pout, sulk, pout at.

1780 he at least, I hear, *boudes* those who voted against the Admiral: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 441 (1858). **1857** Come...don't boody with me: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 162.

bouderie, *sb.*: Fr.: pouting.

1854 There were frolic interchanges of fancy and poesy: pretty *bouderies*; sweet reconciliations: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 389 (1879).

***boudoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'a place to sulk in' (*bouder*), originally a private apartment where a man could study or meditate without interruption; now, a private retiring room where a lady can be alone or receive her intimate friends. Dictionaries are polite enough to add the idea of elegance to the definition, but this quality depends upon the taste of the occupier.

1777 Will you have a description of my *boudoir*...? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 90 (1777). **1786** in the *boudoir*, a silver cup with a cover, all in the shape of an owl: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 403 (1851). — in what he calls his *boudoir*,—a little room between his library and drawing-room: *ib.*, p. 405. **1803** Belinda heard the boudoir door unlocked: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1832). **1810** a thousand pictures of life from the court and the senate, to the *boudoir* and the dressingroom: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 351. **1815** a luxurious Boudoir, full of couches and statues: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 200 (and Ed.). **1818** these heroes—what creatures they are! | In the *boudoir* the same as in fields full of slaughter: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 121. **1826** outraging the propriety of morning visitors by bursting into his mother's boudoir with lexicons and slippers: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 13 (1881). **1828** that virtuous and wise personage was in the *boudoir* of reception: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859). **1847** While Count Raymond push'd on to his lady's *boudoir*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 409 (1865). bef. **1849** the privacy of her own *boudoir*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 255 (1884). **1864** rare audiences...in her boudoir: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 186. **1878** When the door had closed on them in the *boudoir* Grandcourt threw himself into a chair: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxvi. p. 336.

bouerie, *sb.*: fr. Du. *bouwerij*, fr. *bouwer*, = 'peasant', 'tiller': clownishness, boorishness. *Rare. Obs.* See **bowery.**

1577 King John...did extinguish it [the ordeal]...as flat lewdnesse and bouerie: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, II. ix. 178. [N. E. D.]

bouffant, *fem.* **bouffante**, *adj.*, also wrongly used as *sb.*: Fr.: puffed (of dress), a puff, puffing.

1827 Sleeves having a little fulness from the elbow to the wrist which fulness is formed into small *bouffants* by six narrow bands: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1880** Dress improvers are coming in...and all the Parisian short dresses are more or less bouffante: *Cassell's Mag.*, June, 441. [N. E. D.]

*bouffe: Fr. See **opéra bouffe.**

bouffée, *sb.*: Fr.: puff, gust, whiff.

1842 chanced to puff a great *bouffée* of Varinas into his face: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 6 (1857).

bougainvillaea, *sb.*: Bot. Lat. fr. *Bougainville*, the French navigator who sailed round the world 1766—1769: name of a genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Nyctiaginaceae*, some species of which are ornamental climbing plants.

1885 [the houses] were low, generally of one story...the fronts festooned with bougain-villæas: J. A. FROUDE, *Oceana*, ch. vi. p. 74 (1886).

bouge: Eng. fr. Fr. See **budge.**

bougie, *sb.*: Fr. *bougie*,='wax-candle', fr. *Bougie*, Arab. *Bijāya*, an Algerian town which exported wax.

1. a wax-candle, a wax-light.

1755 Supplied with...Bougies, otherwise Wax-lights, for their own Apartments: *Mem. Capt. P. Drake*, II. ii. 40. [N. E. D.] **1880** he had struck a match merely to light, as it were, an ornamental *bougie*—and found he had fired a powder magazine! J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. liii. p. 338.

2. a thin flexible instrument used by surgeons for probing or dilating the passages of the body.

bouilli, *sb.*: Fr., past part. pass. of *bouillir*,='to boil': boiled or stewed meat, esp. beef; also, *attrib.* See **bovoli.**

1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat *ænchovies*, *maccaroni*, *bouoli*, *fagioli*, and *cauiare*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616). **1664** Or *season* her, as *French* Cooks use, | Their *Haut-gusts*, *Buollies*, or *Ragusts*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 43. **1754** the knight indulged upon his soup and bouille: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 225 (1817). **1765** beef and pudding; in truth the beef is bouilli, and the pudding bread: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 423 (1857). **1766** a *bouillie* of chestnuts, which is just invented: *ib.*, p. 473. **1823** There was even a petit plat of *bouilli* for the heretic, so exquisitely dressed as to retain all the juices: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886). **1829** tell him to hurry—need not mind dressing—out-quarters—no ceremony—*bouilli* beef will be in ribbons: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 9/2. **1841** we should have had *bouilli* five times a week for dinner: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 414 (1885). **1845** the consistence of a thick *bouillie*: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 152. **1853** the dinner, at two, a plate of soup, with a '*small bit*' of its *bouilli*, and some *dry* vegetables (generally beans): J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 284 (1857).

***bouillon**, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) broth, soup; (*b*) puff (of a woman's dress).

a. **1656** BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1759** to point out his manner of preparing his bouillion or broth: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 1. **1764** The soup, or *bouillon* of this animal, is always prescribed here as a great restorative to consumptive patients: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xix. Wks., Vol. V. p. 399 (1817). **1818** the two judges were quietly taking a bouillon after their long morning's ride: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 2 (1819). **1822** his own abominable bouillons were cheaper than the apothecaries drugs: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 545. **1845** Court-Bouillon, or Liquor for boiling Fish: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 118. **1860** He must be an unfortunate Frenchman indeed who cannot contrive to get a *bouillon* and a *petit verre* at the railway station: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 606/2.

b. **1827** Round pelerine, gathered into a ruff composed of two rows of *bouillons*: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 87/1.

***bouillonné**, *sb.*: Fr., past part. pass. of *bouillonner*,='to put puffs to': a puff (of a dress), a puffed fold.

1827 Sleeves short and full, composed of an intermixture of satin *bouillonné* and blond lace: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1829** A pelerine tippet...surmounted by a broad net ruff, bullonee: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 309/2. — Round the throat is worn a ruff of net bouillonnee: *ib.*, p. 324/2. **1860** It was to be of white crape, over a satin slip—*bouillonnés* of same—looped up with white lilacs: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 450/1. ***1874** *Bouillonnés* of all kinds: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

bouillotte, *sb.*: Fr.: game at cards played by five persons.

1854 lost twenty Napoleons at a game called Bouillotte: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 244 (1879). — think you had best see as little as possible of your bouillotte-playing French friend and *his* friends: *ib.*, p. 248.

boule[1], *sb.*: Fr.: ball, anything spherical in shape.

1823 most exquisite white bread, made into little round loaves called *boules*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 62 (1886).

***boule**[2], *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of marquetry named from the maker Boule, an Italian who lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (see **buhl**).

1882 The Louis XIV. barometers should be observed. Unlike our prosaic instruments, their necessary shape is altered until it resembles an æsthetic guitar set with boule: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

***boulevard**, *sb.*: Fr., earlier *boulevart*: *orig.* the level top of a rampart; *hence*, a walk or drive, laid out on a disused fortification; a broad street or walk planted with rows of trees. In Paris, the word *boulevards* often represents the lounging, gossiping part of the upper and middle classes.

1769 I went to the Boulevard last night after supper, and drove about there till two in the morning: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 183 (1857). **1815** The fashionable Boulevardes are lined with Baths: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2nd Ed.). **1818** We lounge up the Boulevards: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 26. **1822** A *fauteuil* in a *salon*...is worse than the three chairs on the Boulevard: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 404. **1886** An artificial world...which has its conventional home on the boulevards: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Bks.*, p. 69.

***boulevardier**, *sb.*: Fr.: an habitual lounger on the *boulevards.*

1882 the coadjutor of M. Meilhac, the author of many broad pieces, a *boulevardier* before everything: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 876.

bouleversé, *part.*: Fr.: overturned, upset.

1845 But in France *everything* had been subverted—*bouleversé*—not merely the face of things, but the things themselves: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 10 (1857).

***bouleversement**, *sb.*: Fr.: an overturning, utter overthrow, violent displacement.

1782 Whether mankind will be advantaged by these *bouleversemens*, I am not so clear: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 143 (1858). **1831** I said that there appeared to me two alternatives, a general *bouleversement* or the war faction in power under the existing system: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 196 (1875). **1870** what a thoroughly terrified face it looked when she met it within an inch of her own nose after her disgraceful *bouleversement*: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 204.

boulime, boulimie, -ia, -y, boulimos, -mus. See **bulimia.**

bouoli: Fr. See **bouilli** and **bovoli.**

***bouquet**, *sb.*: Fr.: bunch, nosegay; flavor (of wine); sprig (of jewels); large flight (of rockets); large flight of pheasants which have been driven into one place by beaters.

1717 the most general fashion is a large *bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, No. xxxii. p. 145 (1827). **1830** the emissary is generally charged with a tender message, and rich *bouquet* of roses: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 209 (2nd Ed.). **1843** his respect for lacqueys, furniture, carpets, titles, *bouquets*, and such aristocratic appendages, is too great: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 16 (1885). **1858** Bouquets of wax-flowers: G. ELIOT, *Janet's Repentance*, ch. iii. p. 199. **1865** he had drunk in the rich bouquet and the subtle strength of some rare ruby wine: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 164.—the bouquets of pheasants that the battues afforded later on in the year: *ib.*, ch. ii. p. 22. ***1878** the presentation to the Queen by Princess Beatrice of a bouquet: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

***bouquetière**, *sb.*: Fr.: flower-girl.

1841 The Boulevards were well stocked with flowers to-day, the *bouquetières* having resumed their stalls: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 3. **1865** How's the pretty *bouquetière*? OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 203.

*Bourdeaux: Fr. See **Bordeaux.**

Bourdelais: Fr. See **Bordelais.**

***bourgeois, burgeois**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr. *bourgeois*, Old Fr. *burgeis*,='townsman'. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as *burgeis*, 15 c.—19 c. *burgess*, but the 16 c. pl. *burgeis* is re-borrowed fr. Fr.

I. *sb.*: 1. a (French) freeman of a city or town; *hence*, the trading middle class of any country.

1562 cytizens, burgeis and freemen: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Gg v *ro*. **1600** ten principall burgeoises out of every cittie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1220. **1704** There are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thousand souls: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 521 (Bohn, 1854). **1739** plantations of the rich Bourgeois: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxiv. Vol. I. p. 49 (1819). **1771** he learned that his nephew had married the daughter of a bourgeois, who directed a weaving manufacture: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 97/2 (1882). **1810** The general and peremptory proscription of the *bourgeois* excluded, no doubt, a good deal of vulgarity and coarseness: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1844). **1828** if one chanced to sit next a *bourgeois*, he was sure to be distinguished for his wit or talent: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 223 (1859).

I. *sb.*: 2. *Printing* (pronounced *burjoice* ⊥ ″), a size of type between Long Primer and Brevier, and used in this line.

II. *adj.*: (Fr. fem. *bourgeoise*) pertaining to the middle classes, like the middle classes.

1775 Consider how *bourgeois* it would be in me to talk of her Highness my niece: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 240 (1857). **1826** her dubious relationship to the bourgeois Minister: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 451 (1881). **1845** a decent *bourgeois* family: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 4 (1857). **1865** the fairest *bourgeoise* beauty he would have passed unnoticed: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 184.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme, *phr.*: Fr.: title and description of the leading character of one of Molière's comedies, meaning 'tradesman-gentleman'.

1742 With pride and meanness act thy part, | Thou look'st the very thing thou art, | Thou *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 294 (1860).

bourgeoise, *sb.*: Fr.: the wife of a bourgeois, female member of a bourgeois family. See **bourgeois.**

1807 The simper, without sympathy, which you have to keep up with a *Bourgeoise*, who is privileged by wealth, in defence [*sic*] of manners, to issue cards, and lose her money, to her superiors: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 49 (5th Ed.).

***bourgeoisie,** *sb.*: Fr.: the condition of a freeman of a town or city, the freemen of a French town collectively, the trading middle classes (*orig.* of France).

1600 endow him with most ample franchises and free burgeoisie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Pref., sig. A vi *r°*. **1601** any that came newly into their free burgeoisie: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 459. **1787** They are, however, admitted to the bourgeoisie at a lower price than those who are inhabitants only: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1805). **1848** Cavaignac...is now the idol of the *bourgeoisie* as being the symbol of *order*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 284.

bourg-maister: Eng. fr. Du. (?through Fr.). See **burgomaster.**

bourguignotte, *sb.*: Fr. (= a light steel cap for foot-soldiers, or a kind of helmet; Anglicised in 16 c. as *burgonet*). See quotation.

1845 *Bourguignote.*—A ragout of truffles: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

[Perhaps fr. *Bourgogne*, = 'Burgundy'.]

bourn(e), borne, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: boundary, bound, limit, terminus, goal. According to N. E. D. not found between Shakspeare and 18 c.

1523 All...places, lyenge bitwene the boundes and bournes folowynge: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 212, 257. [N. E. D.] **1606** Ile set a bourne how farre to be belou'd: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, I. 1, 16. **1610** Borne, bound of Land, Tilth, Vineyard none: — *Temp.*, II. 1, 152. **1611** one that fixes | No borne 'twixt his and mine: — *Wint. Tale*, I. 2, 134.

bournous(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **burnous.**

bourracho: Eng. fr. Sp. See **borachio.**

bourrasque: Fr. See **borasco.**

***bourse,** *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'purse', exchange for merchants. Often Anglicised as *burse* fr. 16 c.—18 c., borrowed again fr. Mod. Fr. in 19 c.

1. an exchange for merchants.

1622 one may heare 7. or 8. sorts of tongues spoken upon their Bourses: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 32 (1645). **1641** I went first to visit the great church, the Doole, the Bourse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1850).

2. the French Stock Exchange, or any foreign Stock Exchange.

1865 The 'bear' party at the Paris Bourse plucked up courage to-day: *Standard*, Feb. 23.

***boursier,** *sb.*: Fr.: 'purse-maker', in Mod. Fr. stock-broker, a speculator on the Bourse.

1883 and many an over-trusting Boursier has good reason to remember that among the fiercest gamesters in the Union Générale Shares were ladies of name: *Standard*, Mar. 7, p. 5.

***boustrophēdon,** *adv.* used as *adj.*: Gk. *βουστροφηδόν*, = 'in the manner of ox-turning': alternately from right to left, and from left to right, or *vice versa*, like the course of an ox when ploughing, as many ancient inscriptions in Gk. and many other languages were written.

1699 the *Boustrophedon* way of Writing, mentioned by *Suidas* and *Pausanias*, or turning again as the Ox Plows: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 51. **1775** The lines in both inscriptions range from left to right and from right to left alternately. This mode of disposition was called *Boustrophēdon*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 38. **1820** The Boustrophedon mode of writing: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 369. **1888** Amongst the objects found...are eighteen bronze tablets bearing boustrophedon Euganean inscriptions: *Athenæum*, Nov. 10, p. 633/1.

boutade, boutado, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a thrusting', 'pushing': whim, start, freak.

1614 I did a little mistrust that it was but a boutade of desire and good spirit, when he promised himself strength for Friday: BACON, *K. James* (Ord MS.). [L.] **1704** Meantime his affairs at home went upside down, and his two brothers had a wretched time; where his first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § iv. Wks., p. 70/2 (1869). **1865** one of those tantalising *boutades* that were her most cruel and certain witcheries: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 164.

boutefeu, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'set-fire', 'linstock', 'incendiary': an incendiary, firebrand, agitator.

bef. **1598** The Guisards happen to serve for boutefeus in Scotland: LORD BURLEIGH, *Advice Q. Eliz.*, in *Harl. Misc.*, II. 281 (1809). [N. E. D.] **1622** Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very boutefeu, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion: BACON [L.] bef. **1658** Here is *Tyranny* of the Rout, *Tyranny* of a Savage Crown their Boutefeu: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick's Rampe*, Wks., p. 47 (1677). **1663** But we, we onely deserve this. The Rags in them like *Boute-feus*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 59. bef. **1670** Pope *Alexander*, a notable *Boutefeu* of those times in the Christian Cause: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. p. 148, p. 178 (1692). **1683** he has bine of all sects, at last an Anabaptist and a mighty boutefeu in all y^e seditions and commotions of y^e citty: *Halton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 22 (1878). **1685** The arch-*boutefeu*, Ferguson, Matthews, &c., were not yet found: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 236 (1872). bef. **1733** Mr. Coleman was a Boutefeu in the Country, seeking to erect a Male-content Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 50, p. 153 (1740). **1768** Virginia, though not the most mutinous, contains the best heads and the principal *boutes-feux*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 120 (1857). **1771** How can one regret such a general *Boute-feu*? *ib.*, p. 276.

boute-selle, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'set-saddle': a French trumpet-call bidding horse-soldiers saddle their horses. Half corrupted, half translated in 17 c. into *boot and saddle.*

1628 At Executions, the Trumpets sounded the battaile, as the alarme, or the bouteselle, to go to death: Tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Favorite*, 136. [N. E. D.]

boutique, *sb.*: Fr.: shop, tradesman's stock. As used in India, the word is, according to Yule, fr. Port. *butica*, or *boteca*.

1739 That there are many battecas built close under the Town-wall: In Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 188 (1861). [Yule] **1782** For Sale at No. 18 of the range Botiques to the northward of Lyon's Buildings, where musters may be seen: *India Gaz.*, Oct. 12. [*ib.*] **1828** no flaunting *boutique*, French in its trumpery, English in its prices, stares you in the face: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859). **1834** The boutiques are ranged along both sides of the street: S. C. CHITTY, *Ceylon Gazetteer*, 172. [Yule] **1841** they are called to leave their *boutiques* and don their uniforms: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 231.

[Ultimately fr. Lat. *apothēca* (fr. Gk. *ἀποθήκη*), probably through Sp. *botica*, = 'an apothecary's shop'.]

boutonnière, *sb.*: Fr.: button-hole: used as a translation of the Eng. *button-hole* meaning a flower or flowers to be worn on a person's dress, originally stuck into a button-hole.

abt. **1867** she had distributed it to make *boutonnières* for other gentlemen: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 81 (1881). **1883** Sir John Bennett came into court...carrying a huge bouquet, as well as a scarlet *boutonnière*: *Standard*, No. 18,508, p. 3/2.

bouts rimés, *phr.*: Fr.: rhymed endings (*bouts*, pl.); see quotation fr. *Spectator*.

1711 The bouts-rimés were the favourites of the French nation for a whole age together, and that at a time when it abounded in wit and learning. They were a list of words that rhyme to one another, drawn up by another hand, and given to a poet, who was to make a poem to the rhymes in the same order that they were placed upon the list: the more uncommon the rhymes were, the more extraordinary was the genius of the poet that could accommodate his verses to them: *Spectator*, No. 60, May 9, Vol. I. p. 226 (1826). **1775** You will there see how immortality is plentifully promised to riddles and *bouts-rimes*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 169 (1857). **1809** She insisted upon making verses herself and upon tasking M. de Ligne to fill up *bouts-rimés*: *Ediu. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 112. **1834** When the Prince left the room Madame de Dino showed us some *bouts rimés* of his which were excellent: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 21. **1888** It is pleasant to see with what tact and ingenuity the ballade-writer will fill in his *bouts rimés*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, p. 12/3.

bouyourdee, *sb.*: Turk. *buyurdu*, *buyuruldu*: a written order from a governor.

1820 After much delay from the villany of the post-master, an inconvenience which every person who travels without a bouyourdee must always experience, we at length forced a passage through the crowds: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 178. **1845** he tore the *buyurdee* in pieces: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 103.

bouza: Turk. See **booza.**

bovoli (according to Halliwell), *sb. pl.*: It.: a kind of snails or periwinkles eaten as delicacies. See Florio, s.v. *bouolo*. H. cites the first quot. given under **bouilli.**

bower, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *bouwer*, or Ger. *Bauer*: a peasant, husbandman; see **boor.** Also (in Euchre, a game at cards), a knave.

bef. **1563** Done to death in Frisland by the bowers of the country for teaching a strange religion: BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, 191 (1849). [N. E. D.]

bowery, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *bouwerij*, = 'husbandry', 'farm' (see **bouerie**): farm, plantation. Only used in the United States; now *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1809 His abode which he had fixed at a bowery, or country-seat, at a short distance from the city, just at what is now called Dutch Street: W. IRVING, *Knickerb.*, 116 (1861). [N. E. D.]

boyar, *sb.*: Russ. *boyārin*: a person of high rank in the old Russian aristocracy, coming next to a prince. This order held all the highest offices in the State, but was abolished by Peter the Great. The title is sometimes erroneously given to Russian landed proprietors. A privileged class of *boyars* still exists in Roumania.

1591 The emperours of Russia giue the name of counsellour to diuers of their chiefe nobilitie...These are called Boiarens: G. FLETCHER, *Russe Commonw.*, 46 (1836). [N. E. D.] **1662** the house of a *Bojar*, or *Muscovite* Lord: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 4 (1669). **1819** You must have heard of the wealthy Vakareskolo, the Cresus of Boyars,—he who thought himself so secure from being fleeced: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 275 (1820). **1854** Russian Boyars, Spanish Grandees of the Order of the Fleece, Counts of France: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxvii. p. 306 (1879).

boza: Turk. See **booza.**

boz(e): Eng. fr. Port. See **bonze.**

Brabantie, *sb.*: Eng. prob. fr. Fr. *Brabant*, name of a duchy: some soldier's garment.

1591 but in stéede of them a straite brabantie and gascaine is to be worne: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 18.

βραβεῖον, brabeium, *sb.*: Gk.: prize (awarded to a successful athlete). The Latinised *brabeium* is the Bot. name of the African Almond (Nat. Order *Proteaceae*).

1654 For that is the βραβεῖον and Laureate *Crown*, which idle *Poems* will certainly bring to their unrelenting Authors: VAUGHAN, *Silex Scintillans*, Pref., p. li. (1847).

brach(i)al, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bracciale*: a piece of armour for the arm.

1562 he neuer fought but his arme was well armed his vse was euer to throwe of his braciall, as sone as he had put his enemyes to flyghte: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 42 *ro*. **1658** The Cavaliers...were armed on the breast and the back, with brachals and gauntlets: J. BURBERY, *Christina Q. Swedland*, 466. [N. E. D.]

Brachman. See **Brahmin.**

***brachycephalus,** *pl.* -li, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. βραχυ-, = 'short', κεφαλή, = 'head': short-headed; in Ethnology, applied to skulls whose breadth is four-fifths or more of the length. Opposed to **dolichocephalus** (*q. v.*).

brachygraphy (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brachygraphie*: the art of writing in shorthand; writing in shorthand; stenography.

1590 The art of brachygraphie, that is, to write as fast as a man speaketh treatably: P. BALE, Title. **1665** The Characters are of a strange and unusual shape...yea, so far from our deciphering that we could not so much as make any positive judgement whether they were words or Characters; albeit I rather incline to the first, and that they comprehended words or syllables, as in *Brachyography* or Short-writing we familiarly practise: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

bradypepsia, bradypepsy, *sb.*: Late Lat., or Eng. fr. Fr. *bradypepsie*, ultimately fr. Gk. βραδυπεψία: slow digestion.

1603 [See **anorexia**]. **1621** rheums, *cachexia*, *bradypepsia*, bad eyes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. I. p. 188 (1827).

braganine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Indo-Port.: an E. Indian coin.

1599 [See **bazaruco**].

***braggadocio,** *sb.*: *quasi*-It., coined fr. Eng. *brag*, given by Spenser as the name of his personification of vainglory (*F. Q.*, II. iii.).

1. a boaster, vainglorious person; also, *attrib.*

1594 These...goose-quill Braggadoches were mere cowards and crauens: NASHE, *Unfort. Trav.*, 15. [N. E. D.] **1616** Vain vpstart braggadochio! heartlesse cow! | Leave Mars his drumme, goe holde thy fathers plow! R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 732, p. 26 (1871). **1619** *Cyants, Braggadochios*, swelling with selfe conceit: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxiv. p. 321. **1654** *Fortitude* in Women (which the Male *Braggadocios* think entailed to the *Breeches*): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 324. **1654** in reasoning and discoursing they are very stately and disdainfull, and great braggadochios: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 43. **1664** To be expos'd in th' end to suffer, | By such a *Braggadochio* Huffer: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 205. **1668** a Braggadochio Captain: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 8 (1701). **1676** a few more braggadocios like himself: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 76. **1754** in point of genius and address, they were no more than noisy braggadocios: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 123 (1817). **1759** you are spies if you are not bragadochios [of ambassadors]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1857). **1763** He who has thus punished the Bragadocio takes his place: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 209. **1819** The rude exterior of the islander had been exchanged among the Caleondjees of the Capitan-pasha, for a swaggering braggadocio air: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 81 (1820). **1850** Pen hoped Pynsent might have forgotten his little fanfaronnade, and any other braggadocio speeches or actions which he might have made: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 273 (1879).

2. empty boasting, vainglorious talk.

bef. **1733** without a Braggadoccio, this may be styled a new work: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiv. (1740). **1860** He is a rough, rude, half-educated man, with plenty of vulgar impudence and random braggadocio: *Once a Week*, Sept. 15, p. 328/1. bef. **1863** justly reprehending the French propensity towards braggadocio: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 321 (1879).

***Brahmin, Brahman,** *sb.*: ultimately fr. Skt. *brāhmaṇa*, most of the early forms being fr. Late Lat.: a member of the priestly caste of Hindoos; hence, *metaph.* a person of the highest caste (in any nation or society).

1555 their Priestes (called *Braminī*) washe the Image of the deuyll: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 17 (Arber, 1885). **1586** and some others haue written that in the realme of *Calicut*, vpon complaint made to the *Bramains* against the debtor: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxiii. p. 154. **1586** In *Calecuth*... some young priest called Bramin: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 642. **1598** the Bramenes, which are the ministers of the Pagodes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 86 (1885). **1599** there is an olde man which they call a *Bramane*, that is, a priest: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 256. **1601** Among the Indians and Bactrians there be manie thousands of those whom wee call *Brachmanni*: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 69. **1603** Such Doubts, as doubt-les might haue taskt, t' vntwist, | The *Brachman*, *Druide*, and *Gymnosophist*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 77 (1608). **1609** the Bracmans, men of high reach and deepe conceit: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXIII. ch. viii. p. 231. **1619** the Indian Gymnosophists, were impudent vnnaturall Beasts, offering violence to Nature in nakednesse, and strict absurd Niceties, wherein they are followed to this day by the *Bramenes*, *Ioggues*, and others: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvii. p. 543. **1625** a *Bramyney*, or Priest of the *Bannians*, which came with the *Mogoll* for an Interpreter: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 268. **1626** I'd rather see a Brachman | Or a *Gymnosophist* yet: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 135 (1640). **1634** The *Bannian* Priests called *Branini*, are the *Pythagorian* Sect of the Gymnosophists. They hate *Mahumed*, and acknowledge one God and Creator of all things. The better sort are called *Mockadams*, or Masters; their behauiour very good and tolerable: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36. **1655** the Indian Philosophers, called *Brachmanes*: MUFFETT, *Healths Improv.*, p. 30. **1675** Comes he t' upbraid us with his Innocence? | Seize him, and take the preaching *Brachman* hence: DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 25 (1701). **1754** No Indian brachman could live more abstemious: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817). **1778** That man must be a Bramin, or a Dervis | Who will not sip the sweets of secret Service: W. MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 118 (1858). bef. **1782** The bramin kindles on his own bare head | The sacred fire, self-torturing his trade: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 55 (1808). **1786** he diverted himself, however, with the multitude of Calenders, Santons, and Dervises, who were continually coming and going, but especially with the Brahmins, Fakirs, and other enthusiasts: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 85 (1883). **1826** men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). **1856** translate and send to Bentley the arcanum bribed and bullied away from shuddering Brahmins: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

***braise, braize, braze,** *vb.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *braiser*: *vb.*: to cook **à la braise** (*q. v.*); *sb.*: braised meat, liquor for braising with.

1759 let your turkey lay in the braize till towards dinner-time: W. VENAL, *Cookery*, p. 57. **1806** A brown braise: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 12. **1845** *Braise.*—A manner of stewing meat which greatly improves the taste by preventing any sensible evaporation: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

braisière, *sb.*: Fr. See quotation.

1845 *Braisière.*—Braising-pan—a copper vessel tinned, deep and long, with two handles, the lid concave on the outside, that fire may be put in it: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

brancard, *sb.*: Fr.: litter, portable couch, horse-litter.

1604 they set downe the brancard or litter with the idoll: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 358 (1880).

Brandenburg, name of a German Electorate in the east of Prussia, and of its capital city. Perhaps its use in the sense of ornamental facings of the breast of a coat was derived from the regimentals of the Prussian army. The Fr. form is *brandebourg*.

1676 my Chamber prefumed [*sic*] with his Tarpaulin Brandenburgh: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, ii. p. 23 (1681). **1694** but not being able to pull off his Cloaths, lies all night in his Brandenburger, or Night-gown: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 15/1. **1771** He wore a coat, the cloth of which had once been scarlet, trimmed with Brandenburgs, now totally deprived of their metal: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 68/2 (1882). **1845** looped in white silk brandenburghs over the chest: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. **1851** *Manteau*... closed up in front by four large *brandebourgs*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 288/1.

***brandy, brandewine, brandy-wine,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *brandewijn*, *lit.* 'burnt-wine', *i.e.* distilled wine: a spirit produced by the distillation of wines, chiefly made in the south of France; the name is given to inferior spirits obtained from materials other than grapes. The best brandy is produced at and named from Cognac.

1622 Buy any brand-wine, buy any brand-wine? FLETCHER, *Beggar's Bush*, iii. 1. [N. E. D.] **1663–4** S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1676** I have no Burnt Brandey to treat 'em with: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, iv. p. 72. **1680** go into your Huts, drink Brandy like Dutch Skippers, and smoak like double Chimneys: — *Wom. Captain*, iii. p. 30. **1681** Was this *Jus Belli & Pacis*; could this be | Cause why their *Burgomaster of the Sea* | Ram'd with Gun-powder, flaming with Brand wine, | Should raging hold his Linstock to the Mine: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 114. **1693—1700** CONGREVE, *Way of the World*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1705** Excessive Brandy-Drinking seems the innate Vice of all *Negroes*...I have seen some of our Men give them Brandy half lengthened out with Water: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xx. p. 403. abt. **1730** he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died: SWIFT, *Directions*, ch. iii. Wks., p. 569/1 (1869).

branle, bransle, *sb.*: Fr.: "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many (men, and women)...moue all together" (Cotgr.). Anglicised as *brangle*, *brantle*.

1. a wavering.

1581 The Legiou incensed with griefe...put them of the first [legion] in branle: SAVILE, *Tacitus' Hist.*, ii. 78 (1591). [N. E. D.] **1603** the motions and bransles of the Heavens: FLORIO, *Montaigne*, iii. 9, 565 (1632). [*ib.*]

2. a kind of dance, or the music for it.

1590 Bransles, Ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. x. 8. **1597** Like vnto this is the French *bransle* (which they cal *bransle simple*) which goeth somewhat rounder in time then this, otherwise the measure is all one. The *bransle de poicton* or *bransle double* is more quick in time...but the straine is longer: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. **1666** PEPYS, *Diary*, Nov. 15. [Davies]

Brantôme, title of Pierre de Bourdeilles, a Gascon, who died 1614, a celebrated writer of biographies and anecdotes.

1788 Such anecdotes...have not yet emerged into publicity from the portefeuilles of such garrulous Brantomes as myself: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxii. (1857).

***brasero**, *sb.*: Sp.: fire-pan, brasier.

1683 sconces, branches, braseras, &c. all of massy silver: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 197 (1872).

brasil(e): Eng. fr. Port. See **brazil**.

brasserie, *sb.*: Fr.: brewery, place where beer is sold.

1864 BASS for ever! *Vita longa*, and if we have shortened him of his R's, may his monument outlive all other *brasseries*! *Realm* (*Newsp.*), June 15, p. 8. **1882** His comrades were singing in the brasserie: *Essays from the Critic*, p. 124 (New York). **1883** Tonquinese waitresses...have acquired also in some inexplicable manner the coquettish airs and gait of Parisian *brasserie* attendants: *Standard*, Sept. 13, p. 3/2. **1887** [They] are delighted to earn a cheap reputation at the *café* or the *brasserie*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

***brava**, *fem. adj.* used as *interj.* and *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'brave (woman)', an exclamation addressed to a female, as **bravo** to a man: well done!, capital!; a cry of 'well done!', 'capital!'.

1877 your singing, the admiration of the public, the bouquets and bravas: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. i. p. 9 (1883).

bravade (= ˘ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bravade*: **bravado** (*q. v.*).

1579 Euen so will it be harder then yron for Englishmen to digest...the french insolencies and disdaynefull brauades: J. STUBBES, *Gaping Gulf*, C vj. [N.E.D.] **1783** he beheld the approach of the enemy without concern, and disregarded this vain bravade: W. ROBERTSON, *America*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 169 (1824). **1820** The steward departed without replying to this bravade, otherwise than by a dark look of scorn: SCOTT, *Abbot*, ch. xxxi. [C.E.D.]

***bravado, bravada**, *sb.*: Sp. *bravada*.

1. a bragging, boasting, a display of eagerness to fight.

1573–80 in sutch gallant bravadoe termes runnith your mill crusadoe rhetorick: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 92 (1884). **1600** I deuised howe I might be reuenged of this Sauage, and to make him know how dearely this bold *brauado* of his should cost him: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 330. **1602** And hereupon one of them of a brauado hath made his vaunt since my returne: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 108. **1603** [See **armada** 1 *a*]. **1603** the gallant proffers onely of attemptiue spirits, & commendable though they worke no other effect than make a Brauado: S. D., *Defence of Ryme*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 197 (1815). **1611** And there while he gives the zealous Bravado: B. JONSON, in *Panegy. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. b 3 *r°* (1776). **1625** the Frigats came and made a brauado before our ship: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 505. bef. **1641** No Errant-knight ever went to fight | With half so gay a bravada, | Had you seen but his look, you'ld have sworn on a book, | Hee'ld have conquer'd a whole armada: Percy's *Reliques*, p. 341 (1857). **1657** To these Apulejan Bravadoes, whether they put on the Lyons or the Foxes skin: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 19. bef. **1670** They...were like to vex them with more lofty Bravadoes and Grandiloquence: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 58, p. 48 (1693). **1743–7** *St Ruth*...in a bravado told those about him, that he would now beat the *English* army to the gates of *Dublin*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 179/1 (1751). **1767** this may be only a bravado: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 68 (1857). **1818** would rather hear her than all the *bravado* singing and Italian haberdashery in the world: LADY MORGAN, *Fl Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 225 (1819). **1829** several of his cavaliers vowed loudly to revenge this cruel bravado, on the ferocious garrison of Gibraltar: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lv. p. 321 (1850). **1844** There is some semblance of *bravado* in my manner of talking about the Plague: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 278 (1845).

2. a swaggering bully, a bravo.

1653 Roaring Boys, Bravadoes, Roysters, &c. commit many insolencies: A. WILSON, *Jas. I.*, 28. [N.E.D.] **1762** Mr. Clarke approaching one of the bravadoes, who had threatened to crop his ears, bestowed such a benediction on his jaw as he could not receive without immediate humiliation: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 128 (1817).

brave, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brave*, fr. It. *bravo*.

I. *adj.*: 1. manly, fearless, daring, courageous, gallant, soldier-like.

1485 It is very good to relate the brave deeds: CAXTON, *Paris & V.*, Prol. [N.E.D.] **1572** so many brave soldiars: SIR T. SMITH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccii. p. 377 (1846). **1588** Therefore, brave conquerors,—for so you are, | That war against your own affections: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 8. **1596** I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two, | And wear my dagger with the braver grace: — *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 4, 65. **1697** None but the brave deserves the fair: DRYDEN, *Alexander's F.*, 15.

I. *adj.*: 2. fine, gay, splendid, handsome.

1554 the Court, where was a brave maskery of cloth of gold and sylver: F. YAXLEY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccixxiii. p. 313 (1846). **1568** to go more gayer and more brave, | Than doth a lord: FULWELL, *Like will to Like*, sig. [illegible] in Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. III. p. 112 (1874). **1591** Our soldiors reporte that theise men were verie brave in armor, feathers and scarfes: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 28 (1847). **1596** And brave attendants near him when he wakes: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, Induct., 1, 40.

I. *adj.*: 3. admirable, excellent, first-rate, extreme.

1577 Nowe are the braue and golden dayes: NORTHBROOKE, *Dicing*, 102 (1843). [N.E.D.] **1599** I'll devise thee brave punishments for him: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, v. 4, 130. **1600** he writes brave verses, speaks brave words: — *As Y. L. It*, iii. 4, 43. **1654** To York, the second city of England...watered by the brave river Ouse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 315 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 1. a warrior; in 19 c. *esp.* a North American Indian warrior.

1601 We haue no cause to feare their forreine braues: CHESTER, *Love's Mart.*, 55 (1878). [N.E.D.]

II. *sb.*: 2. a bravo, assassin.

1603 Ador'd of Flatterers, Of Softlings, Wantons, Braves and Loyterers: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, II. iii. IV. 187/1 (1641). [N.E.D.] **1611** There are certaine desperate and resolute villaines in Venice called Braves: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1776).

II. *sb.*: 3. a bravado, a display of readiness to fight.

1588 thou dost over-ween in all; | And so in this, to bear me down with braves: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 1, 30.

bravery (˘ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *braverie*, or It. *braveria*.

1. daring, courage.

1581 He receiued more brauerie of minde, bye the patterne of Achilles, then by hearing the definition of Fortitude: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, 56 (Arb.). [N.E.D.] **1598** a certaine brauery and greatnes of the minde: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Exalt. Charitie*, p. 107 (1871).

2. bravado, a piece of bravado.

1548 The Scots continued their bravery on the hill: PATTEN, *Exped. into Scott.*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, III. 98. [N.E.D.] **1579** challenged him to fight...*Pyrrus* being mad as it were with this brauerie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 411 (1612). **1614** The whole Campe (not perceiving that this was but a bravery) fled amaine: RALEIGH, *Hist. World*, III. 93. [N.E.D.] **1618** The second was concerning my Lord of Essex's death, whom he was reported to have insulted upon at his death, taking tobacco in a bravery before his face: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 100 (1848). **1671** ere long thou shalt lament | These braveries in irons loaden on thee: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1243.

3. display, grandeur, finery, decoration, objects to be proud of.

1562 pompe and brauerie: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 57 *r°*. **1567** His jolly brauerie in himselfe is through setting up his fethers aloft: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 98 *v°*. **1583** exquisite brauerie in apparel: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 8 *r°*. — sittyng at the doore, to shewe their brauieries: *ib.*, fol. 48 *r°*. **1601** the braverie and rich attire of those times: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33. ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 455. **1611** In that day the Lord will take away the brauery of their tinckling ornaments about their feete: *Bible*, Isaiah, iii. 18.

4. a beau, a finely dressed person; also, *collectively*, an assemblage of richly accoutred soldiers.

1609 Hee is one of the *Braueries*, though he be none o' the *Wits*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, i. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 536 (1616). bef. **1670** The Grandees also, and others of the Castilian Bravery that conducted the Prince to the Seas: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 162. [Davies]

***bravissimo**, *adj.* used as *interj.*: It., superl. of *bravo* (see **bravo**[2]).

1761 That's right.—I'm steel.—Bravo!—Adamant.—Bravissimo: COLMAN, *Jealous W.*, i. 1. [L.] **1776** I was so struck with his masterly performance, that not being able to clap my hands together, in token of applause, I cried out *bravissimo! encora!* J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 39. **1780** three cried Bravo! bravissimo! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 477 (1858).

***bravo**[1], *pl.* **bravo(e)s, bravi** (It.), *sb.*: It. *bravo*, adj. and sb., = 'brave'.

1. a hired fighter or assassin, a desperate ruffian.

1600 Keepe your distance; for all your *Brauo rampant*, here: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 249 (1616). **1632** How can you | Answer the setting on your desperate bravo | To murder him? MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 207/2 (1839). **1651** a crew of *Banditi* and *Bravi*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 479 (1685). **1671** He fear'd no *Bravo*, nor no Ruffian's Stab: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, Epil., p. 79. **1674** a forlorn of Bravoes: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk & Selv.*, p. 103. **1711** dogged by Bravoes for an Intreague with a Cardinal's Mistress at Rome: *Spectator*, No. 136, Aug. 6, p. 203/1 (Morley). **1772** For the future assume the name of some *modern* bravo and dark assassin: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xxiv. p. 179. **1814** my young bravo whips out his pistol: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lvi. p. 374 (188–). **1833** Murders were committed in the face of day with perfect impunity. Bravoes and discarded serving-men, with swords at their sides: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 240 (1877). **1864** he gives his genius a darkling swagger, and a romantic envelope, which, being removed, you find, not a bravo, but a kind chirping soul: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879).

2. bravado, a display of bravery.

1609 Is this your *Brano*, Ladies? B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iii. 6, Wks., p. 563 (1616).

***bravo**[2], *interj.* and *sb.*: It. *bravo*, adj. and sb.

1. *interj.*: capital!, well done!.

1761 [See **bravissimo**]. **1767** My little TOWZER's silver note | Is sweeter than SENDUCCI's throat; | And more deserves—*Bravo, Encora*, | Than all the quavers of CALORA, | Or any other *Signiora*: C. ANSTEY, *Poet. Epist.*,

Let, IV. **1769** O bravo! bravo! An exquisite conceit! B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 141. **1850** THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 42 (1879).

2. *sb.*: a cry of 'well done!', 'capital!', an expression of applause.

1818 nearly two hours had been passed in recitations, accompanied by bravoes and encores: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 152 (1819).

***bravura**, *sb.*: It.: spirit, bravery.

1. brilliant display of spirit and skill, bold defiance, also *attrib.*

1788 In the lofty bravuras she copies the spheres: 'PASQUIN', *Childr. Thespis*, 136 (1792). [N. E. D.] **1811** the young lady's *bravura* countenance: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 210 (2nd Ed.).

2. a musical passage which severely tasks a performer's powers (also, *attrib.*); also, *metaph.* a brilliant piece of composition.

1806 mere powers of voice in *bravura* singing: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 312. **1813** Pray suspend the *proofs*, for I am *bitten* again, and have *quantities* for other parts of the bravura: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 226 (1832). **1830** They prefer simple, easy, and tender strains, to the fantastical, roundabout, wandering, and hieroglyphical style of the modern bravura: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.). **1837** the prima donna sang a bravura aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187. **1885** The bravura and hurried movements...are curiously antithetical to the deliberate and exhaustive technique of Mr. Poynter: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 738/3.

braye, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *braie*: an embankment defended by palisades and watch-towers. *A false braye* is an advanced parapet outside the main rampart.

1512 To make Bulwerkes, Brayes, Walles, Diches, and al other fortificacions: *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*, i. § 1. [N. E. D.] **1599** a Brey and Cortaine without was battered: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 122.

brazil (= *l*), **brasil(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *brasil*, or It. *brasile*: name of a very hard dye-wood, of the tree *Caesalpinia echinata*, imported from S. America. This name, transferred from the hard Oriental dye-wood of the tree *Caesalpinia sappan*, became attached to the country known as Brazil.

1. name of the hard wood of the Eastern or Western *Caesalpinia*, or of the tree itself; also, *attrib.*, e.g. *brazil-wood.*

1530 Brasell tre to dye with, *bresil*: PALSGR. **1555** Not farre from these mountaynes are many greate wooddes, in the which are none other trees then brasile, whiche the Italians caule *Verzino*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 80 (1885). — Also brasile, gossampine cotton and sylke: — *Newe India*, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). **1674** your sticks [cues] ought to be heavy, made of *Brasile*, *Lignum vitæ* or some other weighty wood: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 25.

2. the red or orange dye yielded by these woods.

abt. **1386** Him nedeth not his colour for to dien | With Brasil, ne with grain of Portingale: CHAUCER, *Nonnes Pr., C. T.*, 15465. **1558** halfe an vnce of Brasyll: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 81 *vº*. **1598** the wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Sian, it is like Brasill to die withall: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 121 (1885). **1712** her Box (which is indeed full of good *Brazile*): *Spectator*, No. 344, Apr. 4, p. 503/1 (Morley). **1741** Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil, Campechy, Verdigrease, Almonds...Serge *de Nismes*, Pinchinats, the Satins of *Florence*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 335.

breaghe, *sb.*: fr. Ir. *breith*, Old Ir. *brith*, = 'judgment', 'penance'; see **brehon.**

1598 the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slayne, a recompence, which they call a Breaghe: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 610/2 (1869).

breaker: Eng. fr. Sp. See **bareca.**

breborion: Fr. See **brimborion.**

***breccia**, *sb.*: It.: a kind of marble consisting of a number of angular fragments, held together by a natural cement; *hence*, any composite rock consisting of angular fragments held together by a natural cement, and *more loosely*, a composite mass of gravel and ice.

178. different sorts of *breccia* or conglutinated stones: PENNANT, *Arctic Zool.*, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 93/2 (1797). **1845** I noticed that the smaller streams in the Pampas were paved with a breccia of bones: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vii. p. 134. **1856** stands of the same Arctic breccia [gravel and ice] as those in its neighbor: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 116. **1882** a rich red breccia from the Garfagnana: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 906.

***breeze, brize, brise**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Sp. *briza*, = 'north-east wind'.

1. a north, or north-east wind, *esp.* the north-east trade wind; *hence*, a cool wind from the sea (which in tropical Eastern America generally blew from the north-east).

1589 prosperous wind to serue their turne, which the mariners do cal Brizas, and are northerly windes: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1854).

2. a light wind. In opposition to a sea-breeze, the counter current from the land is called a breeze even if it blows hard.

1626 A calme, a brese, a fresh gaile, a pleasant gayle, a stiffe gayle: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 795 (1884). bef. **1700** From land a gentle breeze arose by night: DRYDEN. [J.]

3. *metaph. Slang.* a disturbance, uproar, scolding.

1837 Jemmy, who expected a breeze, told his wife to behave herself quietly: MARRYAT, *Snarleyyow*, Vol. I. ch. XV. [L.]

bregantine: Eng. fr. Sp. See **brigantine.**

brehon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Ir. *brithemon*, genitive of *brithem*, ='a judge': a native Irish judge; *hence*, *Brehon law*, the legal system of the native Irish, which has been superseded by English law.

1598 What is that which ye call the Brehoone Law?... It is a certayne rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another...in many thinges repugning quite both to God and mans lawe...in the case of murder, the Brehoon, that is theyr judge, will compound betweene the murderer and the frendes of the party murthered: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 610/2 (1883).

breloque, *sb.*: Fr.: trinket, gewgaw.

1850 she praised the lovely breloques or gimcracks which the young gentleman wore at his watch-chain: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22 (1879). **1879** a large person who wore more rings and studs and *breloques* than had ever been seen at St. Michael's: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxi. p. 209.

brenjal, brenjaw: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul.**

brevi manu, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'with a short hand', off-hand, extemporaneously.

1835 while the comparatively pithy measure of opening, *brevi manu*, the English colleges to the Dissenters was successfully opposed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 432.

breviātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *breviāre*, ='to shorten': one who makes summaries or abstracts; an officer of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the Vatican (see **abbreviator** 2).

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

brial, *sb.*: Sp.: a rich skirt.

1829 The queen wore a brial or regal skirt of velvet: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xlii. p. 252 (1850). — The Infanta...wore a brial or skirt of black brocade: *ib.*

Briareus: *Gk. Mythol.*: one of the Titans who was said to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads, also called Aegaeōn (cf. Homer, *Il.*, i. 404).

1593 didst thou speak in thunder like to Jove, | Or shouldst, as Briareus, shake at once | A hundred bloody swords with bloody hands, | I tell thee: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 388/1, l. 22 (1861). **1606** he is a gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 2, 30. **1625** it is good, to commit the Beginnings of all great Actions, to *Argos* with his hundred Eyes; And the Ends to *Briareus* with his hundred Hands: First to Watch, and then to Speed: BACON, *Ess., Of Delays*, p. 525 (1871). **1665** This monster has seven several arms on either side (as if descended from *Briareus*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 147 (1677).

***bric-à-brac**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'odds and ends', artistic curiosities, knick-knacks, old plate, old china, &c.; also *attrib.*

1842 Poor Horace Waddlepoodle! to think that thy gentle accumulation of *bricabrac* should have passed away in such a manner: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 32 (1857). **1854** the bric-a-brac shop in Wardour Street: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 204 (1879). **1878** The shop was that kind of pawnbroker's where the lead is given to...*bric-a-brac*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 285. **1882** Angela's own room was daintily furnished and adorned with as many pictures, pretty things, books, and bric-à-brac as the narrow dimensions of a Newnham cell will allow: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, Prol., Pt. I. p. 5 (1883).

bricole, *sb.*: Fr.: in *Tennis*, rebound of a ball from the wall of a court; in *Billiards*, rebound of a ball from the cushion before it hits another ball; also, *metaph.* an indirect method or action. Anglicised as *briccol(l)* in the sense of a catapult or springal.

1598 *Briccola*, a brikoll or rebounding of a ball from one wall to another in a tenis court: FLORIO. bef. **1631** That love, which...fell not directly, and immediately upon my self, but by way of reflection or Briccole: DONNE, *Lett.*, 65 (1651). [N. E. D.] **1777** It is a *bricole* of self-love, I confess: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 228 (1777). **1788** introducing two courtiers to acquaint one another, and by bricole the audience, with what had passed in the penetralia before the tragedy commences: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxi. (1857).

bride, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'rein', 'bridle': string of a woman's bonnet or cap.

1827 the ends of this drapery form the *brides*, and are trimmed with a deep silk fringe: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. — strings en bride: *ib.*, p. 151/2. **1850** a bunch of fancy ribbon placed upon each side [of the cap], from which depend the *brides* or strings: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 576.

brigade (– ‿), **brigado, brig(g)ad** (ˊ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brigade* (fr. It. *brigata*), or fr. Sp. *brigada*: a company, crew. See brigue.

1. a gathering (of people), a concourse, mob, band.

1650 All that huge Brigade of peeple: HOWELL, *Hist. Rev. Napl.*, 117 (1664). [N. E. D.]

2. a large body of troops; a subdivision of an army; also, *attrib.*

1644 untill he see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unweildy brigade: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 71 (1868). **1649** it seems some motion of our Armies or straglíng Brigadoes appeare Southward: LILLY, *Peculiar Prognost.*, p. 6. **1665** a Brigade of three thousand Horse... being ordered to assail *Radjea Tzettersingh* at *Nornon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 94 (1677). **1667** Thither wing'd with speed | A numerous brigad hasten'd: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 675, p. 32 (1705). **1743—7** the first line in six columns, and the second in brigades: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 760/1 (1751). **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 103 (1828).

3. a band of associated persons, *esp.* in combination, an organised body of persons, as *fire-brigade, shoe-black-brigade.*

brigandise, *sb.*: Fr.: brigandage. *Obs.*

1603 brigandise and robberies, bloody warres, inhumane cruelty of tyrants: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 299.

brigantine (ˊ – ‿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brigantin*, or It. *brigantino*, or Sp. *bergantin.*

1. a small vessel used in the Mediterranean, being adapted for both sailing and rowing, and easily handled; they were used as pirate-ships and dispatch-boats; *hence*, applied to sundry kinds of vessels.

1523 To saue ourselfe, it is best we sende formost our lytell shyppes, called Brigandyns, and let vs tary in the mouthe of the hauyn: LORD BERNERS, *Froiss.*, II. clxxi. [clxvii.] 498. [N. E. D.] **1555** Owre men...settinge forewarde with their ores the brigantine: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 70 (1885).

2. a two-masted vessel of modern times with square sails on the foremast, but with the mainmast fore-and-aft rigged (the topsail used to be square).

1579 certaine light brigantines of *Caesars*, that followed him hard: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 941 (1612). **1589** hee straight wayes entred into the brygandine: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 51 (1854). **1590** Rowing with Christians in a brigandine | About the Grecian isles to rob and spoil: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 59/2 (1865). **1598** Boats, Barkes, and Brigantines, which they use in those Countries: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I Vol. I p. 127 (1885). **1599** galliasses, gallies, pallandres,... and brigantines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 74. **1601** the Rhodians [made] the pinnace and brigantine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 190. **1625** And also transported mee by Sea in a Brigandino freely to *Scrigo*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. X. p. 1837.

brigue, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brigue*: contention, faction, intrigue. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as *brige*, ='contention'.

1678 A brigue or quarrel. *Lis, contentio* [*briga*]: LITTLETON, *Lat. Dict.* [N. E. D.] **1701** They must set afoot Factions and Brigues: *Jura Pop. Anglicani*, 29. [*ib.*] bef. **1733** Brigues between Kings and their Nobles and Military men: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 137, p. 303 (1740). **1888** that system of court *brigue* (the nearly untranslatable word was as common in his time as the thing), or unscrupulous intriguing for place and power: *Athenæum*, Sept. 1, p. 286/1.

brillant, *sb.*: Fr.: brilliancy, exquisite polish.

1693 [See **bel air**]. **1694** the *Brillant* of Language, or sharp and witty Expressions: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 13/2. **1736** the *brilliant* of wit and concise sententiousness, peculiar to that age: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 243 (1814).

brimborion, breborion, *sb.*: Fr.: trash, nonsense.

1653 dunsical breborions: URQUHART, *Rabelais*, I. xxi. [N. E. D.] **1786** jewels and colifichets and brimborions, baubles, knick-knacks, gewgaws: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Diary & Lett.*, III. 8. [*ib.*] **1813** The declaration of independence is a *brimborion* in comparison with it: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 37 (1856).

***brindisi**, *sb.*: It.: rhymes recited in drinking health, a toast.

1837 a plentiful supply of excellent wine, in which he and his comrades pledged the company, and drank *brindisis*, or rhymed toasts, of admirable facetiousness: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 126. **1885** The vocal pieces...were the *brindisi* from 'Lucrezia Borgia'...and a new *scena*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 281/3. **1887** We hear the *brindisi* and the *mandolinata* and the double basses, rising and falling in obedience to the *maestro's* hand: *Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 10, p. 4/1.

brinjarry, binjarree, bunjarree, vanjārā, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *banjārā*, perhaps confused with Pers. *birinj*, ='rice': a dealer in grain, salt, &c. The *brinjarries* move about in large parties with droves of laden cattle. In the N. W. Provinces they sometimes act as carriers. The form *vanjārā* is used about Bombay. The form *brinjarry* became classical owing to its constant use in Sir Arthur Wellesley's *Indian Dispatches.* [Yule]

1800 The Brinjarries drop in by degrees: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, I. 175 (1837). [Yule] **1810** Immediately facing us a troop of Brinjarees had taken up their residence for the night. These people travel from one end of India to the other, carrying salt, grain, and assafœtida, almost as necessary to an army as salt: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 61 (1812). [*ib.*] **1813** We met there a number of Vanjarrahs, or merchants, with large droves of oxen, laden with valuable articles from the interior country, to commute for salt on the sea-coast: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, I. 206. [*ib.*] **1813** the whole of this extensive intercourse is carried on by laden bullocks, the property of that class of people known as Bunjaras: CAPT. J. BRIGGS, in *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bo.*, I. 61. [*ib.*] **1825** We passed a large number of Brinjarrees who were carrying salt: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 94. [*ib.*] **1876** a long string of *brinjarries* (carriers) laden with rice: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 332.

brinjaul, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *beringela*: name of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*), known in Bengal as *bangun*, fr. Hind. *baingan*, fr. Pers. *bādinjān.* [Yule]

1611 We had a market there kept upon the Strand of diuers sorts of prouisions, to wit...Pallingeneies, cucumbers: N. DOUNTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 298 (1625). [Yule] **1673** The Garden...planted with Potatoes, Yawms, Berenjaws, both hot plants: FRYER, *E. India*, 104 (1698). [*ib.*] **1738** Then follow during the rest of the summer, calabashas...bedin-janas, and tomatas: DR. T. SHAW, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1757). [*ib.*] **1764** Another [ragout] is made of the badenjeen, which the Spaniards call berengena: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xix. Wks., Vol. V. p. 400 (1817). **1810** I saw last night at least two acres covered with brinjaal, a species of Solanum: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 24 (1812). [Yule] **1836** The black and white Bádingán are the fruits of two kinds of egg-plant: the red is the tomata: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 180 *note.* **1860** Amongst other triumphs of the native cuisine were some singular, but by no means inelegant *chefs d'œuvre*, brinjals boiled and stuffed with savoury meats, but exhibiting ripe and undressed fruit growing on the same branch: J. E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 161. [Yule] **1886** From America the potato and the egg-apple, or *brinjal*, have been introduced: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

[The Sp. forms, fr. Arab. *bādinjān*, are *alberengena* (whence Fr. *aubergine*), *berengena*, the It. *melangola, melanzana* (whence Late Lat. *melongena*, whence Fr. *melongène*).]

***brio**, *sb.*: It.: briskness, sprightliness.

1854 the sheep are in his best manner, painted with all his well-known facility and *brio*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). **1872** a sketch done with what we used to call *brio*: G. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 56 (1874). **1884** He possessed a swing, an eloquence and a *brio* which were perfectly irresistible: E. E. SALTUS, *Balzac*, p. 70. **1886** variety, imaginative energy, and *brio* [of the Spanish drama]: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 56.

***brioche**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sort of cake; mistake, blunder.

1843 Let a poor devil but draw the royal face like a pear now, or in the similitude of a *brioche* [this looks like a cler. error for *briolette*], and he, his printer, and publisher, are clapped into prison for months: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 14 (1885).

[The meaning 'blunder' comes from the speech of the French princess, daughter of Louis XVI., *Si le peuple n'a pas de pain, qu'il mange des brioches*, ='if the people have no bread, let them eat cakes'.]

briolette, *sb.*: Fr.: pear-shaped diamond.

***briquette** (– ˊ), **briquet** (ˊ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *briquette* (='a block of fuel made from coal and peat mixed'), dim. of *brique*, ='a brick': a block or slab of artificial stone, a brick-shaped block of artificially prepared coal.

***britzka, britska**, *sb.*: Russ. *britshka*, Polish *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, ='a freight waggon': a travelling carriage with a calash top, affording room for reclining on a journey.

1813 In the evening I set out...in Sir Charles's English coach: my britzka followed with servants: SIR R. WILSON, *Pr. Diary*, II. 66. [C. E. D.] **1826** Vivian quitted the side of her britzska: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vis. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. II. p. 393 (1881). **1841** in former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter *remise* of a grand seigneur in France as cabriolets or britchkas are in the summer: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II p. 135. **1854** ride for a stage or two in Clive's britzska: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXVII. p. 304 (1879).

***brocade** (– ‿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *brocado*, ='embossed stuff': a rich fabric woven with a raised pattern, *orig.* of gold or silver; cloth of gold, cloth of silver. The forms *brocardo, brocard*, may be affected by Fr. *brocart.*

1588 cloth of Silke, Brocardo, and diuers other sorts of merchandize which come out of *Persia*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederike's Voy.*, fol. 4 *v°*. **1598** Silke, Satin and Brocado, which is cloth of Golde and Silver: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I Vol. I p. 129 (1885). **1662** a Canopy of Brocadoe: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 99 (1669). **1689** the Vice Chancellor's chaire and deske...cover'd with Brocatall (a kind of brocade): EVELYN, *Diary*, July 6. **1711** a Brocade Waistcoat or Petticoat: *Spectator*, No. 15, Mar. 17, p. 28/1 (Morley). **1713** Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd, Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 116,

Wks., Vol. I. p. 190 (1757). **1744** The ball was on an excessively hot night: yet she was dressed in a magnificent brocade: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 306 (1857). **1797** at present all stuffs, even those of silk alone, whether they be grograms of Tours or of Naples, sattins, and even taffeties or lutstrings, if they be but adorned and worked with some flowers or other figures, are called *brocades*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v.

brocard (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brocard*, fr. the name of *Brocard*, or *Burchard*, Bishop of Worms in 11 c., author of a collection of ecclesiastical canons: a maxim, a scholastic 'sentence'. In Fr. the word has come to mean 'sarcasm'.

Hence *brocardics*.

1824 My father replied by that famous brocard with which he silences all unacceptable queries: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. v. p. 52 (1886). **1863** to whom [the Stoics]...and not...to the Stagirite, are we to refer the first enouncement of the brocard: SIR W. HAMILTON, in Reid's *Wks.*, p. 772, note A.
1660 I make use of all the brocardics, or rules of interpreters, &c.: JER. TAYLOR, *Duct. Dub.*, Pref.

brocatelle (ˌ ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brocatelle*, *brocatel*, fr. It. *broccatello*: imitation brocade. Walpole's form is affected by *brocade* and the gender (fem.) of Fr. *brocade*.

1669 [See **brocade**]. **1753** *Brocatell*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1760** some patterns of brocadella of two or three colours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 325 (1857). **1797** BROCATEL, or BROCADEL, a kind of coarse brocade; chiefly used for tapestry: *Encyc. Brit.* **1883** brocatelles and figured silks, chiselled velvets and brocaded plush: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

brocatello, -tella, -telle, -telli, *sb.*: It. *broccatello di Sienna*: Sienna marble, the veining of which was supposed to have resembled brocade.

1738 There is also another kind of antient *Brocatella* dug near Adrianople: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v. *Marble*. **1797** when distinguished by a number of bright colours, it [marble] is called *brocatello*, or *brocatellato*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Marble*.

***broc(c)oli**, *sb.*: It. *broccoli*, ='sprouts', pl. dim. of *brocco*, ='stalk': a kind of cauliflower which is early in season.

1699 The Broccoli from Naples: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, 16. [N. E. D.] **1723** how spring the Brocoli and the Fenochio: POPE, *Letters*, p. 194 (1737). **1759** spinach, sorrel, asparagus, broccoli: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 177.

brochette (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brochette*: a small brooch, a small spit or skewer; *Cookery*, a method of cooking chickens, &c. See **à la brochette**.

1483 Thyrten knottes which were ful of brochettes of smale nedles and theron smale rynges: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 363/4. [N. E. D.] **18..** *Brochet of Smelts*...Arrange the smelts upon small skewers: MRS. BEETON, *Housh. Manag.*, p. 1267.

***brochure**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a stitched work': a pamphlet, a short printed work.

1748 The pacquet of *brochures*, and flourished ruffles, which you sent me by Hop: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1777). **1775** you will deign to assist me in procuring me these two brochures: W. MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 213 (1857). **1809** your anecdotes and *historiettes de cour*, your comedies, *brochures*, and all the other artificial ragouts: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 210. **1820** and the list is closed by the last week's *brochure* of M. de Pradt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 13. **1841** the most gross and disgusting falsehoods dispensed around by the medium of obscene *brochures*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 190. **1881** The object of this little *brochure* being to show the relative abundance of British wild plants, the compiler, &c.: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vii. p. 55. **1882** A little *brochure* by Andrulidákis deserves mention on account of its subject, the taxation of Crete during the first years of the Turkish domination: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 884.

brodequin, *sb.*: Fr.: woman's or child's laced boot. Early Anglicised in the sense 'buskin' or 'high boot', as *brodkyn*, *brotekin*, *brodekin*.

1850 Madame noted every article of toilette which the ladies wore, from their bonnets to their brodequins: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 248 (1879). **1865** her pretty, dainty brodequins dance fireproof over red-hot ploughshares: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 90.

Brodstudien, *sb. pl.*: Ger., *lit.* 'bread-studies': professional study, undertaken for the sake of earning a livelihood.

1883 They will have at first no doubt to devote themselves very much to mere *Brodstudien*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 520/2.

broma, *sb.*: Sp.: a ship-worm.

1555 The same [kind of worm] are also engendred in two hauens of the citie of *Alexandria* in Egipt, and destroye the shyppes if they lye longe at anker. They are a cubet in length, and sumwhat more: not passyng the quantitie of a fynger in bygnesse. The Spanyshe mariner cauleth this pestilence *Broma*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 153 (1885). **1593—1622** But with the water a certaine worme, called *broma* by the Spaniard, and by us *arters*, entred also: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxxii. p. 201 (1878).

***bronchitis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. *bronchus*, ='one of the two main branches of the wind-pipe', Gk. βρόγχος, ='a wind-pipe', or fr. Lat. *bronchia*, pl. fr. Gk. βρόγχια, neut. pl., ='the ramifications of the trachea', 'bronchial tubes': inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.

1817 Hooping cough has been described much more frequently than bronchitis: *Lond. Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XXXVII. p. 221. **1820** chronic bronchitis: *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.*, Dec., p. 353. ***1878** the death was caused by acute bronchitis: *Lloyd's Wkly. News*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

***broncho-pneumŏnia, bronchio-pn.**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: inflammation of the lungs beginning with bronchitis.

bronco, broncho, *sb.*: Sp. *bronco*, adj. ='rough', applied to a horse in America: a half-tamed horse; a cross between the horse and the **mustang** (*q. v.*).

1886 In this wild state they are called 'mustangs', but when raised on a ranche, and after having been handled to a certain extent, they are called 'bronchos': *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, N. S., p. 305. **1887** Australian horses are sometimes at least as vicious as the mustangs or bronchos of the wild West: *Athenæum*, Sept. 10, p. 340/1.

brouette, *sb.*: Fr. See quotations.

1881 *brouette*, a small two-wheeled carriage, contrived by Dupin about A.D. 1671: *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **1883** *brouette*, wheelbarrow; brouette, sort of sedan chair: *Cassell's Fr. & Eng. Dict.*

brouillerie, *sb.*: Fr.: misunderstanding, disagreement.

1610—1 We have been advertised of certain brouilleries and jars that have been among the great ones, and are now composed: EARL OF PEMBROKE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 133 (1848). **1614** But it is thought that all will vanish away in smoke, sith the duke's foundation fails him, which was grounded upon the *brouilleries* in France, which are now compounded: T. LORKIN, *ib.*, p. 318. **1803** As to any *brouilleries* between Lady Delacour and her lord, Belinda should observe a profound silence: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15 (1832).

brouillon, *sb.*: Fr.: rough draught, foul copy.

1735 I recollect that your lordship has still in your custody the brouillons of verses and some letters of Wycherley: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 311 (1872).

bruin (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *bruyn*, *bruun*, ='brown', name of the bear in *Reynard the Fox*: name often given to the common or brown bear, and sometimes used as a common noun.

1481 bruyn the bere...brune the bere: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, vi. p. 11 (1880). **1663** The gallant Bruin march'd next him, | With visage formidably grim...Clad in a mantle *de la guerre* | Of rough impenetrable fur: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 59 (1866). **1748** But so far was Bruin from entertaining the least suspicion: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 395 (1817).

***brûlot**, *sb.*: Fr.: fire-ship; incendiary.

1823 Perhaps they took us for a Greek brûlot, and were afraid of kindling us: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. VI. p. 119 (1832).

brune, *sb. fem.*: Fr. fr. *brun*, adj., ='brown': a dark girl or woman. The same as brunette, though properly a brune should be darker than a brunette.

1865 now with a duchess, and now with a dairymaid, now with a blonde, and now with a brune: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 41. **1883** the golden-yellow tones of the early flowers promise to be widely imitated and worn as the favourite colour of *blondes* as well as *brunes*: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

bruneo. See quotation.

1599 many small ships...laden with pepper, *Sandolo*, *Procellan* of *China*, *Camfora*, *Bruneo*, and other marchandise: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 237.

***brunette** (ˌ ˈ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brunette*, fem. of *brunet*, ='brownish': a dark-complexioned woman or girl; see **brune**.

1. *sb.*: a woman or girl of dark complexion.

[? **1582** a braue Brownnetta: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, *&c.*, p. 141 (1880).] **1669** this Brunet of *Africk*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 304 (1701). **1713** Your fair women, therefore, thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and brunettes: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 109, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 206 (1856). **1811** a stout little *brunette*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 91 (2nd Ed.). **1828** Let not my charming brunettes be angered, if Venus had yellow hair, Panthea had black: *Harrovian*, p. 96. **1865** a dashing brunette who smokes cigarettes and has led the Pytchley: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 143. **1886** Was Mrs. Fitton a brunette? for no blonde can answer to the demand: *Athenæum*, Feb. 20, p. 258/2.

2. *adj.*: dark-complexioned, brown-haired, brown.

1826 brunette complexion: *Subaltern*, ch. 2, p. 37 (1828). **1849—52** those who are naturally of a "*brunette*" complexion becoming swarthy: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 1335/2.

[The Old Fr. *burnete*, =Fr. *brunette*, was Anglicised in 13 c. as *burnet(te)*.]

brunswick, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Braunschweig*, name of a duchy in Germany, part of which belonged to the Electors of Hanover. See quotation.

[**1846** Close out-door habits for ladies, introduced from Germany about 1750: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, Gloss.]

brusk, *adj.*

1. Eng. fr. It. *brusco*: tart, sour.

1601 The thin and bruske harsh wine nourisheth the body lesse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, II. 152. [N. E. D.]

2. Eng. fr. Fr. *brusque*: brusque.

1651 The Scotish Gentlemen...lately sent to that King, found...but a brusk welcome: *Reliq. Wotton.*, 582 (1685). [N. E. D.]

***brusque**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brusque*: abrupt, blunt, rough.

1744 she has been as *brusque* with W... about them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1857). **1818** To the other women he was cold and *brusque*; to the men haughty and supercilious: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 160 (1819). **1828** certain *formulae* of politeness were joined with the rude manners and *brusque* tone of the camp: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 43. **1886** A more brusque treatment would bring home to the shallow the need for more thorough study: *Athenæum*, Feb. 20, p. 263/2.

***brusquerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: abruptness of manner, bluntness, slight incivility.

1752 gives an indelicacy, a *brusquerie*, and a roughness to the manners: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 55, p. 234 (1774). **1782** Mr. Cumberland's *brusquerie* is not worth notice: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 233 (1858). **1837** You will suppose that the *brusquerie*, as well as the purport of this interrogatory, occasioned some surprise: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 88. **1843** I hope you have not been so foolish as to take offence at any little *brusquerie* of mine: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1884). **1872** Dorothea...spoke with cold brusquerie: G. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, p. 12 (1874).

bruttura, *sb.*: It.: nastiness, filth.

1592 that no Burgess or inhabitant Forrester, suffer any *bruttura* before his Door: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 680 (1685).

***brūtum fulmen**, *pl.* **brūta fulmina**, *phr.*: Lat., *lit.* 'random thunderbolt': empty threat, useless denunciation. The phr. is taken fr. Plin., *N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 43, *Hinc [confictu nubium] bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae.* By the adj. *bruta*, Pliny clearly meant 'causeless and purposeless'; whereas now the phr. is often intended to mean 'sound without force', instead of an ineffectual display of real force.

1603 that *the Councells and decrees of the Church* haue beaten downe Astrologie, which neuerthelesse being examined, prooue but *bruta fulmina*, making vaine cracks without any touch of that which I defend: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 55. **1660** they look upon them [God's comminations] but as *bruta fulmina* and empty scarecrows: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 149/1 (1867). **1675** I fear not those *Bruta fulmina*, those causless Curses: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 1, p. 52. **1681—1703** it hath been *brutum fulmen* to us, a thunderbolt of no force: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 131 (1865). **1711** a meer *Brutum fulmen*, or empty Noise: *Spectator*, No. 235, Nov. 29, p. 336/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** as *Brutum Fulmen*, it began with its greatest Efficacy,...and at length dwindled to nothing: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 55, p. 543 (1740). **1751** Crowle's defence who had called the power of the House *brutum fulmen*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1857). **1835** This rhodomontade—so characteristic of the Girondins—was, as to the purpose for which it was uttered, a mere *brutum fulmen*—but not so in its effect on those to whom it was addressed: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 366 (1857). **1882** The sermon was *brutum fulmen*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 188. **1888** No penalty is...prescribed for non-compliance with this clause, which has the appearance of being a mere *brutum fulmen*: *Law Times*, LXXXV. 4/1.

Brūtus, *sb.*: Lat.: cognomen of two Romans renowned for patriotism and merciless virtue; one L. Junius Brutus, liberator of Rome from the tyranny of the kings, who condemned his two sons to death for treason, and so has been called 'the Roman father'; the other L. Junius Brutus who joined in the murder of his intimate friend Caesar to save the republic from his despotism. After the latter, the French early in 19 c. named a kind of rough, short-haired wig.

1770 an ape of Sylla will call himself Brutus, and the foolish people assist a proscription before they suspect that their hero is an incendiary: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 229 (1857). **1833** There was a stern, cold, Brutus-like virtue in the manner in which he discharged the duties of a soldier of fortune: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 262 (1877). **1863** this mercantile Brutus: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 188. **1888** Sharpe's pumps and silk stockings, his green silk umbrella, surtout, and Brutus wig are now almost forgotten: *Athenæum*, Oct. 20, p. 514/3.

bubo, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βουβών*, = 'groin', 'swelling in the groin': an inflamed swelling with hardening of lymphatic glands, *esp.* in the groin or armpit. One of the symptoms of the Oriental or Levantine plague is bubo in the groin.

1398 somtyme it comyth of ventosite & of wynde/and hight Bubo: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. lix. **1543** a pestiferous kernell or botche called Bubo: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxix *r*°/2. **1563** Galen maketh *Bubo* a simple inflammation of the glandelous partes in that flankes: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 22 *r*°. **1578** in which Glandules happen the tumors called *Bubones*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. V. fol. 79 *r*°.

buccal, buckaul: Hind. fr. Arab. See **bakal.**

buccan, boucan, *sb.*: fr. Fr. *boucan*, fr. a native S. Amer. word: a wooden framework on which meat was dried over fire, a **barbecue** (*q. v.*). Hence the name was applied to a clearing inhabited by buccaneers (hunters of oxen and swine), and occasionally to their dried meat.

1738 a grate, or hurdle made of Brasil wood, placed in the smoak, at a good height from the fire, and called *buccan*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Buccaneers*. **1797** The bucaneers lived in little huts built on some spots of cleared ground, just large enough to dry their skins on, and contain their buccaning houses. These spots they called *Boucans*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bucaneer*.

***buccaneer** (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *boucanier*: name of French (and English) hunters of oxen and swine who settled in the north of the island of St. Domingo and the neighbouring small island of Tortugas in 1630, taking their name from the boucan or buccan over which they dried the flesh of the beasts which they caught. Hence the name was applied to the pirates of the Spanish main who especially attacked the Spaniards in 17, 18 cc.

1661 Not able...to root out a few Buckaneers or Hunting Frenchmen: HICKERINGILL, *Jamaica*, 43. [N. E. D.] **1694** several thousand of Buccaneers, Pirates and Banditty: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. v. p. 56. **1697** About y^e^ yeare 1680 ther came out a history of y^e^ Buccaneers, printed in Flanders, in Spanish...a Dutch buccaneer: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1878). **1699** He had got an excellent French *Fusie* from a *Buccanier*, which he valu'd extremly: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 22. **1704** they have turn'd *Isbandote*, i.e. *Buckaniers*, or *Robbers*, or perfidious *Villains*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 117.

buccinator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *buc(c)ināt̄or*, = 'a blower of a crooked trumpet' (*būcina*): one of the muscles of the cheek, the chief muscle employed in the act of blowing.

bef. **1744** That the *buccinators* or blowers up of the *cheeks*, and the *dilators* of the *Nose*, were too strong in Cholerick people: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 144 (1757).

[Lat. *būcinātor*, noun of agent to *būcināre*, = 'to blow a crooked trumpet'.]

bucellas, *sb.*: Port. *Bucellas*, a small town near Lisbon: name of a white wine of Portugal.

1813 and yet it was a pint of bucellas, and fish: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 264 (1832). **1860** another glass of sherry, or—as you are dealing with a despairing lover who takes no notice of what he is drinking—a little Bucellas: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 552/2.

Bucentaur: fr. It. *Bucentoro*, supposed to be fr. *quasi*-Gk. *βουκένταυρος*, = 'ox-centaur': name of the state-vessel in which the Doge of Venice performed the ceremony of 'wedding' the Adriatic Sea every Ascension Day; *hence*, a large ship or decorated barge.

1611 The fairest gally of all is the Bucentoro...the richest gallie of all the world: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1776). **1612** The Bucentaure... was gently towed to Venice: W. SHUTE, *Fougasse's Ven.*, II. 479. [N. E. D.] **1626** a great Ship, *Bucentaur*, Caricke, Argosey: COCKERAM, Pt. II. (2nd Ed.). **1681** And now again our armed *Bucentore* | Doth yearly their *Sea-Nuptials* restore: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 114. **1701** the Ambassadors go aboard the *Bucentaure*: *New Account of Italy*, p. 57.

***Būcephalus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Βουκέφαλος*, = 'ox-headed': name of the war-horse of Alexander the Great; *hence*, applied facetiously to any horse.

[**1580** *Bucephalus* lyeth downe when he is carryed: J. LVLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 350 (1868). **1600** *Bucephalus*, the horse of *Alexander* the great: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 332.] **1660** At last the King mounts her, and then she stood still, | As his Bucephalus, proud of this rider: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1860). **1665** upon the precipice of the Hill is the effigies of another Gigantine person...mounted upon a...*Bucephalus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677). **1814** the Bucephalus which he bestrode: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 81.

buchette, *sb.*: Fr. *bûchette*, dim. of *bûche*, = 'billet': a small piece of firewood.

1607 [The] Fenix...assembleth all his bouchettes and styckes in the hye mountayne, and fynably the fyre enflammeth them, and the Fenix is brente: *Bk. Gd. Mann.*, L ij. [N. E. D.]

buchu, bucku, *sb.*: Native S. Afr. name for several species of *Barosma*, esp. *Barosma crenata*, Nat. Order *Rutaceae*: the leaves of these plants are antispasmodic and slightly tonic.

1763 the Hottentots, who grease their woolly heads with mutton suet, and then paste it over with the powder called *buchu*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 301 (1817). **1804** buckee powder: PERCIVAL, *C. of Good Hope*, p. 86. **1814** either their tobacco or bucku (*diosma*): Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 34.

buckone (= *n*), **buccoon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *boccone*, = 'mouthful': morsels of meat.

1612 Sambouses are made of paste like a great round Pastie, with varietie of Hearbes and Meates therein, not minced but in Buckones: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1625** rosted Buckones, (that is, small bits or morsels of flesh): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1340. **1629** Buckones (which is rosted peeces of Horse, Bull, Vlgrie, or any beasts): CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 855 (1884).

buckra, buccra, *sb.*: Negro patois: white man, European.

buckshaw, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.

1. refuse **bummelo** (*q. v.*) used as manure for cocoa-palms.

1727 dunging their Cocoa-nut trees with Buckshoe, a sort of small Fishes which their Sea abounds in: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 281. [Yule] abt. **1760** manure for the coco-nut-tree...consisting of the small fry of fish, and called by the country name of Buckshaw: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 31. [*ib.*]

2. some kind of piece-goods.

1622 5 pec. buxshaws: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1883).

buckshee: Anglo-Ind. See **buxee.**

bucksheesh: Turk. and Pers. See **baksheesh.**

***būcranium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βουκράνιον*, = 'ox-skull': a decorative representation of an ox-skull.

1882 Sepulchral relief... A garland hung on two bucrania: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 394. **1883** In Donatello's scheme of ornament...classical details such as bucranes, masks, festoons, and putti (children): C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 91.

budge, bouge, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bouger*, = 'to stir'.

1. *intrans.* to stir, to move (from one's place), to shrink away, to show uneasiness, to shirk.

1596 bouge saies the fiend, bouge not saies my conscience: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 2, 20. **1601** Must I bouge? | Must I obserue you: — *Jul. Cæs.*, iv. 3, 44. **1607** The Mouse ne're shunn'd the Cat, as they did budge | From rascals worse then they: — *Coriol.*, i. 6, 44. **1663** I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step, | For fear: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 99 (1866).

2. *trans.* to stir or move with difficulty. Still in use in U. S.

1603 A stone so huge, That in our age three men could hardly bouge: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, II. i. IV. 106/1 (1641). [N. E. D.]

***budgerigar**, *sb.*: a species of Australian Grass Parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), a favorite cage-bird (Gould, *Handbk. Birds of Australia*, Vol. II. p. 81).

1887 a couple of budgerigars, too well known now in all parts of the world to need a detailed description: *Boy's Own Paper*, May, p. 441/2.

[Corrupted abt. 1850 fr. *betcherrygah*, language of the natives of the Liverpool Plains, New South Wales. Changed to *beauregard*, in U. S. Spelt *bajarigar* as if Anglo-Ind.]

***budgerow**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bajrā*: a lumbering barge without a keel, formerly used by Europeans travelling on Bengal rivers. [Yule]

1588 they call these barkes [on the Ganges] Bazaras and Patuas...an infinite number of Shippes and Bazars: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 22 *vº*. **1727** in the evening to recreate themselves in Chaises or Palankins...or by Water in their Budgeroes, which is a convenient Boat: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 12. [Yule] **1787** He boarded the budgerow, in which Mr. Rees was, with a loaded pistol cocked in each hand: *Gent. Mag.*, 923/2. **1797** The boats used in the inland navigation of Bengal are called *budgeroes*, and are formed somewhat like a pleasure-barge: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bengal*. **1830** The Bujra broad, the Bholia trim, | Or Pinnaces that gallant swim: H. H. WILSON, in *Bengal Annual*, 29. [Yule] **1854** Have Pen's immortal productions made their appearance on board Bengalee budgerows: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 43 (1879).

budgrook, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. **bazaruco** (*q. v.*). See quotations.

1672 Their coins [at Tanore in Malabar]...of Copper, a Buserook, 20 of which make a Fanam: FRYER, *E. India*, 53 (1698). [Yule] **1677** Rupees, Pices, and Budgrooks: *Charters of E. I. Co.*, p. 111. [*ib.*] **1711** The Budgerooks [at Muskat] are mixt Mettle, rather like Iron than anything else, have a Cross on one side, and were coin'd by the Portuguese. Thirty of them make a silver *Mamooda*, of about Eight Pence Value: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 211. [*ib.*]

budmash: Anglo-Ind. See **badmash.**

Budwee: Eng. fr. Arab. See **Bedouin.**

1625 the *Budwees* brought downe both Goats and sheep to sell: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 290.

***buffalo** (= = =), **bufalo**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *buf(f)alo*, *bufolo*, or Port. *bufalo*, fr. Lat. *būbalus*, Gk. *βούβαλος*, = 'a kind of antelope', 'a wild ox'. The form *buffle* (through Fr. *buffle*), whence perhaps *buff(e)*, is earlier than *buffalo*.

1. name of several kinds of oxen, esp. *Bos būbalus*, and the American bison; also, *attrib.*

[? **1511** in great Indyen...there be bulfeldes [*sic*] and coyes: *Of the newe landes*, in Arber's *First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxix./1 (1885). **1532** but the sayd Cariamer assembled his company and folowed hym so nere that in every place abode camelles, buffelles, and other bagages that myght not folowe the grete Turke: R. COPLAND, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in Dibdin's *Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 117. **1555** An Elephant excedeth in greatnes thre wilde oxen called *Bubali*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 15 (Arber, 1885). **1600** Buffles, wild asses called by the Greekes Onagri, and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets): JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. **1601** the Buffle is bred in Affrica, and carieth some resemblance of a calfe rather, or a stag: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 200.] **1562** a wylde bufallo a bull very great of bodye: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. sig. Cc i *vº*. **1589** They doo plough and till their ground with kine, bufalos, and bulles: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1854). **1605** Do you not smile, to see this *buffalo*, | How he doth sport it with his head? B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 500 (1616). **1614** Three sortes of Beasts this Iland [Cyprus] yeeldes, which differ far from ours in England, that is to say a Buffella differs from an Oxe...The Buffella is a Beast after the maner of an Oxe, but that hee is bigger: W. DAVIES, *Trav. & Voy.*, sig. D 4 *rº*. **1615** drawing vp the water into higher cesterns, with wheeles set round with pitchers, and turned about by *Buffoloes*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1632). **1617** In the Roman territory I haue seene many Beasts called *Buffoli*, like Oxen...hauing greate hornes with foule nostrels cast vp into the Ayre: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 108. **1625** desiring to haue a *Buffolo* for sacrifice: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 526. — Of Buffalaes, there be fiue hundred: *ib.*, Bk. iii. p. 218. **1665** The Country affords withal plenty of Beasts of sundry sorts, as Buffolos and Cows: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677). **1679** what may I expect to doe, | Wh' have quell'd so vast a *Buffalo*? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 6. **1763** The Buffaloe of Canada is bigger than ours: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 68. **1883** whence the prepared material was dragged up by buffaloes to Orvieto: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 53.

2. a buffalo-robe; buffalo-horn.

Variants, 16 c. *bufallo*, *bufalo*, 17 c. *buffella*, *buffolo* (pl. *buffoli*), *buffelo*, *buffala*, 17 c.—19 c. *buffalo*, 18 c. *buffaloe.*

***buffet**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a sideboard, side-table for china, glass, plate, &c.; a cupboard for the same kind of articles. The word was adapted in various forms in 17, 18 cc. The spelling *beau-* was common in 18 c.

[**1600** one footed standing tables, buffotes, and cupbourds: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXIX. p. 1026.] **1801** His wife fidgeted at a *buffet*, in which she began to arrange some cups and saucers: M. EDGEWORTH, *Angelina*, ch. ii. p. 28 (1832). **1815** The sweet cakes on the *buffet*: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 136 (1833). **1886** In richer establishments both the precious metals appeared in profusion on the buffet: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 273.

2. a refreshment bar.

***buffo**, *sb.*: It., adj. = 'comical, burlesque', sb. = 'comic actor', 'a light comedian': a comic actor, a singer in *opéra bouffe*; also, *attrib.*

1819 one of these, the buffo of the party: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxi. **1882** Ward was an admirable *buffo* singer: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. lix. p. 6.

buffoon (= *n*), **buffon, buffone**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *buffon*, *bouffon*, or directly fr. It. *buffone*: a jester, mimic.

1. an actor of low comedy, a jester, a clown.

1589 *Roscius*...the best *Histrien* or buffon: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xiv. p. 48 (1869). **1603** considering that the said *Galba* was no better than one of the buffons or pleasants that professe to make folke merry and to laugh: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1144. **1604** For which enterprise *Latymer* had naturally a singular talent, being indeed borne to be a *Buffone* or public jester: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 215. **1618** there was about the King a kinde of *Buffon* or Jester: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. iii. p. 7 (1645). **1625** there are also Buffons of all sorts, and such as shew trickes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1595.

2. one given to low, broad, or extravagant jests, one who aims at exciting laughter without being really witty; also, *attrib.*

1598 age was authoritie | Against a buffon: and a man had, then...reuerence pai'd vnto his yeeres: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 26 (1616). **1599** Nay, BUFFONE, the knight, the knight: — *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, *ib.*, p. 166. bef. **1733** a Banter fit only for some Buffoon in a Coffee-House to rally a Country Put with: R. NORTH, *Examen* p. 682 (1740).

bugger, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bougre*: *lit.* 'a Bulgarian': one of a Paulician sect of heretics which took the name from the country of Bulgaria, members of which came West, and with these the Albigenses were supposed to be identical; *hence*, an abominable heretic (14 c.); one charged with abominable crime (16 c.—19 c.); a low term of vague abuse, or merely meaning 'person', 'fellow'.

bugiard, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bugiardo*: a liar. *Rare.*

bef. **1670** This Knight when he is in a Course of Malice is never out of his Way; but like an egregious Bugiard here he is quite out of the Truth: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 82, p. 71 (1693).

***buhl**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Boule*, an Italian designer of marquetry who lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV.: wood inlaid with brass, tortoise-shell, or other material in ornamental patterns.

1832 there was neither velvet, nor gilding, nor *buhl*, nor *marquetrie*: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xix. p. 37/2 (New Ed.). **1842** *one* Cabinet...It's japann'd, | And it's placed on a splendid buhl stand: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 319 (1865). **1850** a drawing-room clock and a Buhl inkstand: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 249 (1879) **1876** on one side the Marli horses in full career crowning a buhl pedestal; on the other a bronze Laocoon, with his two sons, in the coils of the brazen serpents: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vi. p. 45.

buisson, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'bush'. See quotation.

1845 *Buisson.*—A whimsical method of dressing up pastry, &c.: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

bukshee, bukshi, buktshy: Anglo-Ind. See **buxee.**

bulafo: Afr. See **balafoe.**

***bulbul**, *sb.*: Pers. and Arab.: name of several species of the sub-family *Pycnonoti* of the Thrush family, admired in the East for their song as the nightingale is in Europe.

1665 the Frogs (the Bull-bulls or philomels of this marish place) assembled in such numbers, and chirped such loathsome tunes, that we wished *Homer* would have given them another King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 173 (1677). **1784** We are literally lulled to sleep by Persian nightingales, and cease to wonder that the Bulbul, with a thousand tales, makes such a figure in Persian poetry: SIR W. JONES, in *Mem., &c.*, II. 37 (1807). [Yule] **1813** A bird unseen... It were the Bulbul: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. xxviii. Wks., Vol. IX. p. 254 (1832).

buldrun, *sb.*: corruption of Turk. *bāldūr*: manacles.

1820 the prevalent opinion was that the *buldrun* was to be our habitation in revenge for the vizir's disappointed ambition at Parga: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 288.

bulgar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *bulghār*: Russia leather, originally exported from *Bolghār*, a kingdom on the Volga. Also, *attrib.*

1623 Bulgary red hides: *Court Minutes*, in Sainsbury's *Cal. of State Papers, E. Indies*, Vol. III. p. 184 (1878). [Yule] **1673** They carry also Bulgar-Hides, which they form into Tanks to bathe themselves: FRYER, *E. India*, 398 (1698). [*ib.*] **1759** Bulger Hides: J. LONG, *Selections*, 193 (1869). [*ib.*] **1811** Most of us furnished at least one of our servants with a kind of bottle, holding nearly three quarts, made of bulghár...or Russia-leather: W. OUSELEY, *Trav.*, I. 247. [*ib.*]

būlīmia, Mod. Lat.; **boulimia**, Gk. *βουλιμία*; **boulimie**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: insatiable hunger, canine appetite, chiefly a symptom of mental disease. Also *metaph.*

1603 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 740. **1680** Those bodies that have the Boulimia, or dog-appetite, whatever they eat, it affords them no nourishment or satisfaction: J. FLAVEL, *Soul of Man*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 205 (1799). **1853** One incessant bulimia for idolatry: H. ROGERS, *Ecl. Faith*, 144. [N. E. D.] **1880** Boulimia...may be due to a very irritable state of the nerves of the stomach: BEALE, *Slight Ailm.*, 74. [*ib.*]

būlīmus, Mod. Lat.; **boulimos**, Gk. *βούλῑμος*; **boulime**, Fr.: *sb.*: bulimia (*q. v.*).

1603 [See **anorexia**]. **1626** *Boulime*, A hungry disease in a cold stomacke: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1751** A Bulimus is a Disease... wherein the Patient is affected with an insatiable and perpetual Desire of Eating: R. BROOKE, *Gen. Practice Physic*, ii. 193 (3rd Ed.). [N. E. D.]

bulla, *sb.*: Lat.: an ornament worn at the neck by noble Roman youths, laid aside when they arrived at manhood, and consecrated to the Lares. This word came to mean a seal attached to an official document, and the document itself, and in these senses was early Anglicised as *bull(e)*.

1826 laying aside the *bulla* of juvenile incapacity: SCOTT, *Woodstock*, I. xi. 281.

***bulletin** (⊥ ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bulletin.*

1. a short dispatch or report published by authority.

1791 The pithy and sententious brevity of these bulletins of ancient rebellion: BURKE, *Appeal Whigs.* [R.]

2. an official report on the state of a sick person.

1765 The Dauphin is at the point of death; every morning the physicians frame an account of him: and happy is he or she who can produce a copy of this lie, called a bulletin: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 435 (1857). abt. **1793** I found him engaged in preparing a *bulletin* (which word was just then travelling into universal use): DE QUINCEY, *Autobiogr. Sk.*, Vol. XIV. ch. ii. p. 67 (1863). **1807** a detailed bulletin of black eyes, and bloody noses: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 101 (5th Ed.). **1882** his medical attendants are unquestionably incurring a serious responsibility by publishing no bulletins: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5.

3. a report of the proceedings of a society.

bullettino, It.; **bollet(t)ine**, Eng. fr. It. *bullettino*, *bollettino*: *sb.*: a memorandum, a certificate, a warrant.

1645 we proceeded towards Ferrara carrying with us a bulletino, or bill of health: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 201 (1872). **1651** He...kept under Key... even to the least bolletines and short notes that he made: Tr. *Life Father Sarpi*, 46 (1676). [N. E. D.] **1673** The sealing of bolletines for them that are to undertake any new office, &c.: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, 178. [*ib.*]

bulse, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *bolsa*, fr. Late Lat. *bursa*, = 'a purse': a package of diamonds or gold-dust.

1855 All who could help or hurt at Court, ministers, mistresses, priests, were kept in good humour by presents of shawls and silks, birds' nests and atar of roses, bulses of diamonds and bags of guineas [(*Note*), White's Account of the East India Trade, 1691; Pierce Butler's Tale, 1691]: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. ch. xviii. p. 137 (1861).

bummelo, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Mahr. *bombīl*, *bombīla* [Yule]: a small fish abounding on all the coasts of India and the Archipelago (*Harpodon nehereus*); when dried called *Bombay duck*, which is imported into England.

1673 a Fish called Bumbelow, the Sustenance of the Poorer sort: FRYER, *E. India*, 67 (1698). [Yule] **1787** We were met by above a hundred girls carrying on their heads to market baskets of dried fish, which in this country are called bumbeloes: *Archæologia*, VIII. 262. [Davies] **1810** The bumbelo is like a large sand-eel; it is dried in the sun, and is usually eaten at breakfast with kedgeree: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 25 (1812). [Yule] **1877** Bummalow or Bobil, the dried fish still called 'Bombay Duck': BURTON, *Sind Revisited*, I. 68. [*ib.*]

***bund**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *band*: an artificial embankment, dam, dyke.

1810 The great bund or dyke: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 279. [Yule] **1860** The natives have a tradition that the destruction of the bund was effected by a foreign enemy: TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 504. [*ib.*] **1876** We must build a *bund* (embankment) at that sharp corner of the river: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 331. **1883** a 'bund', or dam, to be formed across one of the mountain streams: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 196.

bunder, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *bandar*: a quay, a harbour.

1673 We fortify our Houses, have Bunders or Docks for our Vessels, to which belong Yards for Seamen, Soldiers, and Stores: FRYER, *E. India*, 115 (1698). [Yule] **1809** On the new bunder, or pier: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 11 (1812). [*ib.*] **1812** *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*, s. v.

***bundobust**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *band-o-bast*: discipline, revenue settlement.

1776 In the year 1180...when the Bundobustt of the farms took place: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 17/2. **1812** Bundoobust: *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India.* **1884** English superiority in *bandabust*—combination, arrangement, strategy: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 109.

buneeya, bunya, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. of Bengal, fr. Hind. *vāṇya*, = 'man of the trading caste': grain-dealer.

1883 Those who have credit can borrow from the village *buneeya*, who at such times makes a harvest of his calling: *Standard*, Aug. 31, p. 4/6.

***bungalow**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Mahr. *banglā*, fr. Bengali *bānglā*, a derivative of *Banga*, = 'Bengal': a one-storeyed house of light materials with a pyramidal roof, generally thatched, such as Europeans usually occupy in the interior of India; also a small temporary building of this type.

1780 A Commodious Bungalo and out Houses: *Ind. Gaz.*, Dec. 23. [Yule] **1784** a garden, with a bungalow near the house: *Cal. Gaz.*, in W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, I. 40. [*ib.*] abt. **1818** As soon as the sun is down we will go over to the Captain's bungalow: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Stories, &c.*, p. 1 (1873). [*ib.*] **1885** Behold the hero of the scene, | In bungalow and palankeen: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 177.

bunjarree, bunjary: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjarry.**

bunyip, *sb.* See quotation.

1888 There are plenty of sea-gods, little better than salt-water kelpies or marine bunyips: *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, p. 47/2.

buollies: Fr. See **bouilli.**

***buona mano**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'good hand': present to a driver or servant, a new year's gift. Florio gives *bonamano.*

1787 A coach costs ten pauls a day, *buona mano* included: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 449 (1805).

buono stato, *phr.*: It.: good state (of affairs).

1835 the Good Estate (*buono stato*) shall be established: LORD LYTTON, *Rienzi*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 27/2 (1848). — joint protectors of the Buono Stato: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 53/1. **1860** the Neapolitan army and navy will adhere to the *buon stato*, or new order of things: *Once a Week*, Sept. 15, p. 333/1.

buontempo, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'good time': pleasure.

1618 The best is, he takes nothing to heart, but gives himself *buon tempo*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 106 (1848).

burato, *sb.*: Sp.: a light fabric of silk, used for veils in Spain. Akin to It. *buratto*, = 'bombasine', whence Eng. **borat(t)o**, and Fr. *burat*, = "Silke-rash; or any kind of stuffe thats halfe silke and halfe worsted" (Cotgr.). Hence probably is derived **bur(r)atine.**

1578 ix yeards of borato at iijs. vjd. a yeard: *Richmond. Wills*, 276 (1853). [N. E. D.] **1589** fortie peeces of silke and twentie peeces of burato, a litter chaire and guilt, and two quitasoles of silke: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 105 (1854). — calles of networke, buratos, espumillas: *ib.*, p. 265. **1660** Boratoes or Bombasines—narrow the single piece not above 15 yards. vjl.: *Stat. 12 Chas. II.*, c. iv. Sched.
1619 the new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours, *Crispe, Tamet, Plush,... Burratine, Pan-veluet*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 268.

***Burdeaux, Burdeaus, Burdeux**: Fr. See **Bordeaux.**

***bureau**, *pl.* **bureaux, bureaus**, *sb.*: Fr. (but often pronounced as if Eng. *byoorow*, ⏑ ⏑, or ⏑ ⏑), *lit.* 'coarse woollen stuff'.

1. a chest of drawers with a writing-board [J.]; a writing-desk fitted with drawers.

1699 *Cabinets* and *Bureaus* of Ivory inlaid with Tortoishell: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 9. bef. **1744** Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan *Bureau*, | Lady *Gripeau* I the *Caesars* shew: BRAMSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 13 (1733). **1748** and opening a bureau, took out a pair of scales: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 227 (1817). **1762** Queen Caroline found in a bureau at Kensington a noble collection of Holbein's original drawings: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 79. **1806** bed-chambers blocked up with matted trunks, bureaux, &c.: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 219 (5th Ed.). **1811** she sat down to an old worm-eaten bureau, the few drawers of which contained all her wardrobe: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 338 (2nd Ed.). **1878** He looked round at...the oaken *bureau*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiv. p. 295.

2. an office, *esp.* for the transaction of public business; a **douane** (*q. v.*), a government office, a government shop, a committee.

1699 glad to retire to the gilt *Bureau* in the Palace again, to refresh my self: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 212. **1751** that sort of hand in which the first *Commis* in foreign bureaus commonly write: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 27, p. 122 (1774). **1763** the first being found in one of our portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres *entrée*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 256 (1817). **1793** The department of the treasury [Turkey], or miri, is divided into twelve bureaux: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). **1823** The imposts abolished, the *bureaux* in which they had been collected became useless: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vii. p. 152 (1855). **1860** the thinly veiled window of the bureau: *Once a Week*, Nov. 3, p. 520/1. **1883** The tobacco Bureaux are nearly always bestowed upon people living in towns: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3. — The *Bureaux*, or Committees of this branch of the Legislature, are known to be opposed to the measure: *ib.*, Feb. 6, p. 4.

bureaucratie, *sb.*: Fr.: government by departments of public administration, officialism, government officials generally. Anglicised as *bureaucracy*.

1818 Mr. Commissioner, like his elder brothers, characteristically represented the BURREAUCRATIE, or office tyranny, by which Ireland has been so long governed: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 35 (1819).

burgo, *sb.*: It. *borgo*: market-town, suburb.

1673 we came to a large *Burgo* called St. *Donin*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 238. — Without the Walls of the City are five large *Borgo's* or Suburbs: *ib.*, p. 241. **1835** a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c. in English; or more like "Borgo" in Italian: ARNOLD, *Thuc.*, VIII. 14, Vol. III. p. 353 *note*.

burgomasco: It. See **bergamaske.**

***burgomaster** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *burgemeester*, assimilated to Eng. *master*, and sometimes also to Eng. *burgh*. Also Anglicised as *burghermaster*.

1. the chief magistrate of a Dutch or Flemish town; *hence*, any magistrate of a foreign municipality, and even an English or Irish borough-master.

1562 A good burgmaister and ruler of a citie: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Gg v *vº*. **1586** In some places they haue Aduoyers, or Bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerland, and in the free townes of Germany: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 624. **1590** The richest Merchant or grauest Burghmaster: GREENE, *Never too Late*, 14 (1600). **1596** with nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great oneyers: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 1, 84. **1600** the townesmen chose one of their chiefe Burgo-masters to iudge of cases ciuill and criminall: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 225. **1611** These merry Burgomaisters of Saint *Gewere*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 473 (1776). **1617** the Master of the Citizens, or Burgomaster is next in authority to the Maior: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 275. **1619** the SPLENE...not attayning the highest *Burgomasters* office: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. v. p. 41. **1620** The *Swisses*, assembled in a Diet at *Bada*, heard the Popes *Nuncio*, and receiving the Brief, one of the Burgomasters of *Zuric* did kiss it: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. V. p. 413 (1676). **1622** For their *Oppidan* government they have variety of Officers, a Scout, Bourgmasters, a Balue, and *Vroetsclappens*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. XV. p. 28 (1645). bef. **1670** And I trow the *Persian* Monarchs have lasted longer then the Burgo-Masters of *Greece*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 230, p. 224 (1693). **1704** They choose their councils and burgomasters out of the body of the bourgeois: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 523 (Bohn, 1854). bef. **1733** *Holland*, where a Burgo-Master or two, with a Secretary...have power of Life and Death: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 8, p. 35 (1740). **1761** you can frisk about with greffiers and burgomasters: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 441 (1857). **1826** the villas would find little favour in any eye save that of a retired skipper, or a pipe-loving burgomaster: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 8.

2. name facetiously given by the Dutch to a species of gull (*Larus glaucus*).

1678 The Great grey Gull...called...at Amsterdam the Burgomaster of Groenland: J. RAY, Tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 349. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***burgonet** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), **burguenet, burganet**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bourguignette*, fr. *Bourgogne*, = Burgundy: "a certaine kinde of head-peece, either for foote or horsemen, couering the head, and part of the face and cheeke" (**1598** R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Table). Also, *metaph.*

1579 *Menelaus*, because he loued his Kercher better than a Burgonet: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 48 (Arber). **1590** it empierst the Pagans burganet: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. viii. 45. **1593** This day I'll wear aloft my burgonet: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 204. **1598** hee shall go alwayes gallantly armed with a faire Millan Corslet and Burgonet: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 19. **1606** The demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm | And burgonet of men: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, i. 5, 24.

burgoo (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. and Arab. *burghul*: boiled wheat dried and bruised, used in the East for making gruel or porridge; *hence*, thick oatmeal gruel or porridge, used chiefly by sailors. N. E. D. gives the spelling *burgle*.

1704 Wheat to make *Burgu*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 19 (1st Ed.). **1731** They take two Measures of this [*Pillou*], and one of *Rice*, or *Burgoe*, i.e. Wheat boil'd, dry'd, and ground not very small. When the Liquor boils, the *Rice* being wash'd, or the *Burgoe* unwash'd, is put into the Pot: *ib.*, pp. 22, 23. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[Dozy cites the forms *burgu*, *borgu*, as early as 1612, thus completing the proof that *burgoo* = *burghul*.]

burgrave, burggrave (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Burggraf*, = 'town-count', or 'castle-count': the governor of a town or castle; *hence*, a hereditary ruler of a town or castle and the domain attached thereto.

1550 foure marquesses, foure landgraues, foure burgraues, foure earles: BALE, *Eng. Votaries*, Pt. II. sig. B 8 *vº*. [C. E. D.] **1797** In Bohemia the title of burggrave is given to the chief officer, or to him that commands in quality of viceroy: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Burggrave*.

burgundass: Anglo-Ind. See **berkundauze.**

Burgundy, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Burgundia*, the name of an old province in the east of France, applied to the rich red wines of the department of Côte-d'Or, such as Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Richebourg, and Romanée. There are also white Burgundies, of which the best is Montrachet. *Burgundy wine* is also found in English use, especially in pl.

1671 while we that drink Burgundy, like Bay-trees, are green and flourish all the year: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 4. **1679** Recover'd many a desp'rate Campain, | With *Bourdeaux*, *Burgundy* and *Champain*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 189. **1690** with full bowls of Burgundy you dine: DRYDEN, *Don Sebast.*, Prol., 21. **1709** he took a glass of fair water; and by the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (1854). **1728** The mellow-tasted burgundy: J. THOMSON, *Autumn*, 703 (1834). **1742** cramming down his envy... with the wing of a pheasant, and drowning it in neat Burgundy: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lix. Vol. I. p. 131 (1819). **1792** ordered up a flask of Burgundy: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 5.

Buridan (John), a celebrated Schoolman of 14 c., native of Bethune in Artois, who taught in the university of Paris, and whose 'ass' has passed into a proverb. He is said to have propounded this dilemma—"What would an ass do if placed between two bushels of oats, or between a bushel of oats and a pail of water, so that the action upon his senses from each side was exactly equal?" It was supposed that this question could not be answered without arriving at an absurd conclusion.

1860 the ass of Buridanus: SIR W. HAMILTON, *Lect. Log.*, I. 466. **1863** This illustration is specially associated with Joannes Buridanus, a celebrated Nominalist of the 14th century, and one of the acutest reasoners on the great question of moral liberty. The supposition of the ass, &c., is not, however, as I have ascertained, to be found in his writings: — in Reid's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 238.

burkundauze, burkandaz, burkendoss, burkondoss, burkundaz: Anglo-Ind. See **berkundauze.**

***burlesque** (ˌ ˈ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *burlesque*, fr. It. *burlesco*, = 'jocular', 'pleasant'.

I. *adj.*: 1. droll, jocular, odd.

1656 *Burlesque* (Ital.) drolish, merry, pleasant: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1762–71** Graham speaks of Fuller as extravagant and burlesque in his manners: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, III. 8 (1786). [N. E. D.]

I. *adj.*: 2. *Art*, and *Lit.* ludicrous, comically or ironically imitating serious composition.

1667 the images of the Burlesque [Poesie]...beget laughter: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 8 *vº*. **1717** the novelty of it may give it a burlesque sound in our language: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 167 (1827). **1788** we cannot conceive that the sublime genius of Zeuxis would descend to the mean employment of caricature or burlesque drawing: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 118/2. **1832** any descent into the ridiculous or burlesque: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 111.

II. *sb.*: 1. ironical or comical imitation of serious composition in literature or the drama; a literary or dramatic work in this style.

1667 I hear Mr. Waller is turned to burlesque among them, while he is alive: SIR W. TEMPLE, in *Four C. Eng. Lett.*, 123. [N. E. D.] **1711** Doggerel, Humour, Burlesque, and all the trivial Arts of Ridicule: *Spectator*, No. 249, Dec. 15, p. 354/1 (Morley). **1886** Such versatility in a writer of burlesque is highly to be commended: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 45/2.

II. *sb.*: 2. a mockery, an extravagant or absurd imitation.

1748 he appeared a burlesque on all decorum: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 305 (1817).

***burletta**, *sb.*: It., dim. of *burla*, = 'fun', 'joke': comic opera, light musical comedy.

1748 The burlettas are begun: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1857). **1787** There is another theatre for burlettas and plays: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1805). **1818** the burletta of Cymon: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 68 (1819).

***burnous** (ˌ ˈ, Fr. *-ou-*, *s=z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *burnous*, fr. Arab. *burnus*. Sometimes treated as a pl. with sing. *bernou*, or *bernoo(e)*.

1. a hooded cloak usually worn by Moors and Arabs.

[**1600** the poorer sort haue onely their cassocke, and a mantle ouer that called Barnussi, and a most course cap: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 141. **1625** a white Bonet, like vnto a *Bernusso*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1071.] **1695** The black Caps and Bernous they are oblig'd to wear: MOTTEUX, *St. Olon's Morocco*, 81. — Bernooe: *ib.*, 91. [N. E. D.] **1797** The white or blue hood, the purpose of which seems to be to guard against bad weather, and which is called *hernus*, is likewise a ceremonial part of dress: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*. **1819** the scarlet bernoos lined with sky-blue satin: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 203 (1820). **1830** the *bernousse* is thrown carelessly over the shoulder: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 172 (2nd Ed.). **1864** The liver-coloured man in the dingy white turban, the draggletailed blue burnous, the cotton stockings, and the alpaca umbrella: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3. **1876** Whiter than thy white burnous | That wasted cheek: M. ARNOLD, *Poems*, Vol. II. 176 (1885).

2. a kind of cloak worn by European women somewhat like the Oriental garment.

1878 She folded her hands in her burnous: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxvi. p. 334.

burr, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind. *bar*: the banyan-tree (*Ficus indica*).

1803 The *Mowah* tree was here and there to be seen, and rarely the *Burr* and *Peepul*: J. T. BLUNT, *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 61.

burracho: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **borachio.**

burratine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *burattino*: "a sillie gull in a Comedie" (Florio).

1617 A She-monster delivered of six Burratines, that dance with six Pantaloons: B. JONSON, *Vision Del.*, Wks., p. 605 (1865).

Bursch, *pl.* **Burschen**, *sb.*: Ger., 'fellow', 'comrade', 'student': a student in a German university.

1848 Hans said that she advertised one at Leipzig: and the Burschen took many tickets: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxxi. p. 345 (1879). **1857** the Bursch had had too much Thronerhofberger the night before; and possibly, as Burschen will in their vacations, the night before that also: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877).

***Burschenschaft**, *sb.*: Ger.: association of German students. The Burschenschaften were clubs distinct from the modern *Corps* (see **corps**) and the old **Landmannschaften**, being of a quasi-political character. Their liberal tendencies led to their suppression.

1886 After...undergoing some months' imprisonment for his share in the *Burschenschaft*, he became a *Privat Docent* at Halle: *Athenæum*, July 31. p. 146/2.

burse: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bourse.**

***bus.** See **omnibus.**

***bushman**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. or after Du. *boschjesman*, = 'a man of the bush' (in S. Africa), orig. applied to natives.

1. a South African native, *esp.* a tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, a *Bosjesman.*

1785 their Lego-Hottentots, or else such Boshies-men as have been caught some time before,...endeavour to spy out where the wild Boshies-men have their haunts: SPARRMAN, in *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Boshies-men* (1797). **1814** The Boshies-men are the most expert marksmen of all the Hottentots: Tr. *Thunberg's Acct. C. Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 130. **1840** It was just such a meal as a hungry cannibal would have made, or a Caffree, or wild Boshieman: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. vi. p. 140.

2. an European living in the bush, or the interior of S. Africa.

busk, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *busc*: a strip of wood, whalebone, steel, or other stiff material for stiffening the front of a corset; *hence*, a corset.

1598 A buske, a mask, a fan, a monstruous ruff: Bp. HALL, *Sat.* **1607** Purles, Falles, Squares, Buskes, Bodies, Scarffes, Neck-laces: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. I 2 *vº*. **1663** she has not worn her Busk this Fortnight: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1701).

busorman, bussarman: Eng. fr. Turk. See **boserman.**

bussola, *sb.*: It.: mariner's compass.

1591 to examine, discouer, view, take notice, the prospectiue & plot of euery place with aduised iudgement, & not by fortune as many are accustomed, for that they cannot otherwise do, not hauing sufficient knowledge of the *Bussola*, which with great industrie hath bin to this end found out and made more ample by the *Conte Iulio de Tiene*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 126.

bust, Eng. fr. It.; **busto**, It.: *sb.*

1. a sculptured or plastic representation of a human head with the neck, shoulders, and breast.

1626 I haue foure bustoes, and some heades and peices collected in Asya and Paris [Paros]: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 199 (1882). **1644** bustos of Pan and Mercury, with other old heads: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1872). **1645** a church...formerly sacred to Castor and Pollux as the Greek letters carved on the...busts of these two statues testify: *ib.*, p. 157. **1699** an infinite number of Busto's of the Grand Monarque: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 25. **1717** you'll make the better Busto for it [growing lean]: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 30 (1757). **1750** buy me such bustoes, and vases, as you shall find are universally allowed to be both antique and fine: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 365 (1777). bef. **1754** bustoes so maimed, and pictures so black: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 324 (1806). **1766** Dost think that such stuff as thou writ'st upon Tabby | Will procure thee a busto in *Westminster-Abbey*: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 107 (1808). **1793** They likewise found among the ruins of this city [Herculaneum] multitudes of statues, bustos, pillars: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 425 (1796). **1816** no term, neither Greek nor Latin, defines without circumlocution, what the moderns call "a bust": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 59.

1 *a*. a commemorative sculpture of the head, with breast, &c., of a deceased person; *hence*, a sepulchral monument.

1739 in a *poetical* corner I believe his busto will disturb none that lie near him: C. WHEATLY, *Let.*, in *Lives of Eminent Men, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1813). bef. **1771** Can storied urn or animated bust | Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? GRAY, *Elegy.*

2. the upper part of the trunk of the human body; the bosom, or bosom and shoulders, *esp.* of a woman.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1819** an Irish lady, to whose bust | I ne'er saw justice done, and yet she was | A frequent model: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. cxix.

bustan. See **bostangi-bashi.**

bustee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bastī*: a native village, or a group of huts in a native quarter, in India.

1883 The native town consists of collections of huts which are known as "Bustees": *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 301/2.

but, *sb.*: Fr.: a butt, mark, aim, object. Anglicised as *but* in 14 c., generally spelt *butt* in 17 c.

1640 which was the sole *but* of his designes: H. H., *Treat. Int. of Princes & States of Christend.*, p. 24.

but(t)argo: It. See **botargo.**

buvette, *sb.*: Fr.: tap-room.

1885 We...went into the stove-stifling heat of the little buvette of the station to keep ourselves warm whilst waiting for the train: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 306, p. 597.

buxee, buxie, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bakshī*: a military paymaster.

1615 gaue present order to the *Buxy*, to draw a *Firma* both for their comming vp, and for their residence: SIR T. ROE, in Purchas' *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 541 (1625). **1701** The friendship of the Buxie is not so much desired for the post he is now in, but that he is of a very good family, and has many relations near the king: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 378 (1861). [Yule] **1763** The buxey or general of the army, at the head of a select body, closed the procession: ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 26 (1861). [*ib.*] **1804** A buckshee and a body of horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, III. 80 (1837). [*ib.*] **1861** he was accused of

having done his best to urge the people of Dhar to rise against our Government, and several of the witnesses deposed to this effect; amongst these the Bukshi: MAJOR MCMULLEN, *Memo. on Dhar.* [*ib.*]

buxee, buxi(e): Turk. and Pers. See **baksheesh.**

buxerry, buxarry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., of doubtful origin: a matchlock-man; apparently used in much the same sense as **berkundauze** (*q. v.*). [Yule]

1748 all the Military that were able to travel, 150 buxerries, 4 field pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition: In J. Long's *Selections*, p. 1 (1869). [Yule] **1772** Bucserrias. Foot soldiers whose common arms are only sword and target: *Glossary*, in Grose's *Voyage* (2nd Ed.). [*ib.*] **1850** the native troops employed at Calcutta...designated Buxarries were nothing more than *Burkandāz*: CAPT. A. BROOME, *Bengal Army*, I. 92. [*ib.*]

buyurdee: Turk. See **bouyourdee.**

buza: Turk. See **booza.**

byoke: It. See **bajocco.**

Byram: Turk. See **Bairam.**

byram: Pers. See **bairam(i).**

byza, byze: ? Port. See **biza.**

byzant (⌣ ˊ), **bezant** (ˊ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *besân*, fr. Lat. *byzantius* (*nummus*), fr. Lat. *Byzantium*, Gk. Βυζάντιον.

1. a gold coin named from the place where it was first struck, *viz.* Byzantium (Constantinople). There were also silver byzants. The value of the coins varied.

bef. **1300** þar was ioseph in seruage sald, | For tuenti besands [*v.l.* besaundes, Northern MSS. besauntis] þan and tald: *Cursor Mundi*, 4194. **1788** he accepted a sum of thirty thousand byzants: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lix. p. 139 (1813). **1836** ten *besants* of gold: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 437.

2. the gold offered at the altar by a sovereign of England.

1667 The gold offered by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacrament...is still called Byzant: E. CHAMBERLAYNE, *St. Gt. Brit.*, I. ii. 12, 98 (1743). [N. E. D.]

3. *Herald.* (? never *bysant*, *bisant*) a gold roundel.

1865 she had not a pedigree to flutter in the face of the world, blazoned with bezants of gold, and rich in heraldic quarterings: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 88.

***Byzantine** (⌣ ˊ ⌣), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Byzantīnus*, = 'pertaining to Byzantium'.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to the style of architecture (or art), characteristic of the Eastern Roman, or Greek Empire, distinguished by use of the round arch, the dome, and rich mosaic work.

1878 That such a glorious result as Byzantine architecture should have been produced out of materials so lifeless speaks volumes for the power of religion: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 11.

2. *sb.*: **byzant,** 1 and 2.

C.

C[1], **c**: *Mus.*: name of the fourth and eleventh notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale; now the name of the key-note of the *natural* major scale. Guido's fourth note, *C fa ut*, was C; his eleventh note, *C sol fa ut*, c; his eighteenth note, *C sol fa*, cc. Our *C* is also called *Do.*

1597 C sol fa vt: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. — C fa vt...C sol fa: *ib.*, p. 4. **1609** C sol fa ut: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 9.

C.[2], **c.**, abbrev. for Lat. *centum*, = 'a hundred'.

C.[3], abbrev. for Lat. *circa*, = 'about', used, generally in the form *c.*, before numbers, esp. dates.

C. M., abbrev. for Late Lat. *Chirurgiae Magister*, = 'Master of Surgery'.

c'en est fait de lui, *phr.*: Fr.: it is all over with him.

c'est à dire, *phr.*: Fr.: that is to say.

***c'est la guerre,** *phr.*: Fr., 'it is (the way of) war': it is according to the rules and customs of warfare.

c'est le premier pas qui coute: Fr. See **ce n'est que le p. p. q. c.**

c'est tout dire, *phr.*: Fr.: this is to say all (there is to say).

1887 In this last, indeed, he is successfully himself. *C'est tout dire*: *Athenæum*, June 11, p. 759/2.

c'est une autre chose, *phr.*: Fr.: that is another thing.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

ca., c., abbrev. for Lat. *capitulum*, = 'chapter'.

1535 v. vj. and vij. ca. Mat.: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 42 (1883).

ça ira: Fr., = 'That shall go—': opening words of a popular song of the great French Revolution.

1816 one of the peasants...began to play *ça ira*, as he advanced against the enemy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 23. **1821** They say that the Piedmontese have at length risen—*ça ira*! BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 92 (1832). **1837** the world-famous *ça-ira*. Yes; 'that will go:' and then there will *come*—? CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 47. **1855—6** French revolutionists, whose ragged legions are...trampling down the old world to the tune of *ça ira*: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 209 (1875).

ca. sa.: Lat. See **capias.**

***Caaba** (ˊ ⌣ ⌣), **Kaaba, Alcaaba**: Arab. *ka'ba*, = 'square house': the ancient temple of Mecca, which is the chief object of Mohammedan pilgrimage, to which they turn when praying. In the south-east corner of the wall, on the outside of the building, is the sacred *black stone* supposed to have come down from heaven. Bedwell is mistaken as to the Caaba being Mahomet's sepulchre.

1615 I did not see thee at all, all the time that we went to the Alkaaba: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, I. 3. — ALCAABA, *Alkaaba*, or *Alkaba*, is the name of that Church, Temple, or Mesgid in the city Mecha: — *Arab. Trudg.* — ALHAGE, is a title of honour and dignitie amongst the Turkes, and is giuen to all such as haue visited the Alcaaba or sepulcher of Mohammed: *ib.* **1704** the *Kabea*, or [*Caaba*] *Temple* of *Mecha*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 58. **1786** the embassy returned which...consisted of the most reverend Moullahs, who had fulfilled their commission and brought back one of those precious besoms which are used to sweep the sacred Caaba: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 60 (1883). **1797** The double roof of the caaba is supported within by three octagonal pillars of aloes-wood; between which, on a bar of iron, hang some silver lamps. The outside is covered with rich black damask, adorned with an embroidered band of gold, which is changed every year, and was formerly sent by the khaliffs, afterwards by the sultans of Egypt, and is now provided by the Turkish emperors: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. — The tomb of Mahomet at Medina...stands in a corner of the great square, whereas the Kaba is situated in the middle of that of Mecca: *ib.*, s.v. *Medina-Talnari.* **1819** my first round of devotions at the Kaaba: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820). **1828** by the holy Caaba, I am like to profit by it: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 203. **1830** the keeper and defender of the Caaba: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). **1836** the Ka'abeh at Mek'keh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 302. **1856** Measure with an English footrule...every Turkish Caaba: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866). **1887** The "mount of diamond" whereon they stood is the Caaba towards which the eyes of artists of all lands have...been reverentially directed: *Athenæum*, Nov. 19, p. 681/3.

***cab, kab**, *sb.*: Heb. *qab*: a Hebrew dry measure of the capacity of nearly three imperial pints English.

1535 the fourth parte of a Cab of doues donge worth fyue syluer pens: COVERDALE, *2 Kings*, vi. 25. **1611** kab: *Bible*, ib. **1626** *Kab*, Three wine quarts: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1797** CAB, an Hebrew dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the 18th part of an ephah: *Encyc. Brit.*

***cab**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **cabriolet.**

cabaan, caban (⌣ ˊˊ), *sb.*: Arab. and Pers. *qabā'*: an outer garment worn by the Persians, and in old times by the Arabs; see Dozy's *Dict. det. des noms de Vêtements*, p. 360.

1693 Sitting...with a delicate white turbant, and a long red lined caban: RAY, *Trav.*, II. 13 (1705). [N. E. D.] **1825** His kabba (the outer garment of his ordinary dress): FRASER, *Journ. Khorasan*, p. 69. **1828** He wore a kabba, or ordinary dress of dark-coloured cotton-stuff: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 254.

caback, *sb.*: Russ. *kabak*: a Russian dram-shop or place where vodki is sold.

1591 In every great towne of his realme he hath a caback or drinking house: G. FLETCHER, *Russe Commonw.*, 58 (1836). [N. E. D.]

***cabal**[1] (= ⊿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabale*, or fr. **cabala** (*q. v.*).

1. the Jewish traditions on the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament; *hence*, any mystical tradition, a secret.

1626 Constable of the Castle *Rosie-Crosse*...and Keeper of the Keyes | Of the whole Kaball: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 132 (1640). **1633** They much glory of their mysterious *Cabal*, wherin they make the reality of things to depend upon Letters and Words: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xiv. p. 26 (1645). **1663** For mystick Learning, wondrous able | In *Magick*, *Talisman*, and *Cabal*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 40.

2. a secret intrigue entered into by a few people; engagement in such intrigue; a private meeting of a few intriguers.

1614 there may be mysteries and cabals 'twixt you and the great man: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 334 (1848). **1649** The Supplicants...met again at their several Caballs: BP. GUTHRIE, *Mem.*, 23 (1702). [N. E. D.] **1704** the two main bodies withdrew...to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and consults upon the present emergency: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 104/1 (1869). **1748** I began to form cabals against my persecutor: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 8 (1817). **1748** far from embarking upon any account in cabals and opposition: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 322 (1777). **1822** To tell the anecdote...at those little cabals, that will occasionally take place among the most orderly servants: W. IRVING, *Braceb. Hall*, iii. 23. [N. E. D.]

3. a small number of people joined in secret intrigue, a small faction, a clique, a coterie; also, *attrib.* Applied specially to the private committee (for Foreign Affairs) of the Privy Council in the reign of Charles II., and hence to his five ministers whose initials happened to form the word *cabal*, *viz.* Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale.

1664 And all the *Grandees* of th' *Cabal* | Adjorn to *Tubs*, at *spring* and *fall*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 27. **1667** The Cabal, however, prevailed, and that party in Parliament: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 31 (1872). **1688** or cabal men who have put many things in a heap: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 294. **1705** it was observed, that cabal proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five,—Clifford, Ashly, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1818). **1712** when an ill-natur'd or talkative Girl has said any thing that bears hard upon some part of another's Carriage, this Creature, if not in any of their little Cabals, is run down for the most censorious dangerous Body in the World: *Spectator*, No. 390, May 28, p. 567/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** the Earl had more Reach in this business than...any, out of his Cabal, thought of: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). **1742** But once he was caught in a trap, and found himself in the head quarters of a dangerous cabal: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 312 (1826). **1748** The puzzling sons of party next appear'd, | In dark cabals and nightly juntos met: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. liv. p. 211 (1834).

cabal[2], **caball**, *sb.* See quotations.

1613 The Cabal is a wilde Beast in this Island [Java] whose bones doe restraine the blood from issuing in wounded parties: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, I. v. xiv. 517 (1617). **1665** The Beast out of which the Cabriz-stone is taken is called Caball. The *Chineses* residing at *Bantam* are best acquainted with him; albeit some say that in *Syam* and the *Jarvæ* he is seen the oftnest: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 359 (1677).

***cabala, cabbala**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *cabbala*, fr. Heb. *qabbālāh*, ='accepted tradition'.

1. the oral tradition of the Jews; particularly the occult philosophy of the mediæval Rabbins, which was represented as having been handed down by oral tradition from immemorial times, and as containing secrets of magical power; *hence*, an unwritten tradition.

1521 Cabala...is derived fro man to man by mouth only and not by wrytynge: FISHER, *Wks.*, 332 (1876). [N. E. D.] **1600** howbeit their arte is exceeding difficult: for the students thereof must haue as great skill in Astrologie, as in Cabala: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 149. bef. **1627** And that *Moses* by a secret *Cabala* ordained the Lawes of *Bensalem* which they now vse: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 26. **1646** *Cabala* from above, rather than any Philosophy, or speculation here below: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 189 (1686). **1657** and their eyes Divinely enlightned, these shall know that in the true *Cabala*, Magick and *Woarchadumie*, there are laid up fair better Treasures, to be got by them with the help of Oratory: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 9. **1665** the *Jews*...spare not to averr (but from a Cabala or received Tradition from their Ancestors,) that upon this Mountain of *Damoan Noah's* Ark rested: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 201 (1677). **1675** a kind of *Cabbala*, which they call [Gematria]: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. § 1, p. 22. **1830** the Talmud and Kabbala: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 157 (and Ed.).

2. a mystery, an occult system of doctrine, mystical lore.

1646 *Astrologers*, which pretend to be of *Cabala* with the Stars (such I mean as abuse that worthy Enquiry) have not been wanting in their deceptions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). **1678** a Trinity of Divine Hypostases, was a part of the Orphick Cabbala: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. ** 2 rº. — it was really a piece of the old *Atheistick Cabala*: *ib.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 121.

cabalist (⊿ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabaliste*: one versed in, and professing belief in, the Jewish **cabala** (*q. v.*); *hence*, one versed in mystic lore or occult science.

abt. **1533** of the whiche knowlege the cabalystes doth make fyftie gates: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1058 (Paris, 1852). **1603** I perceive the Circumcised Crew | Of *Cabalists*, and burly *Talmudists*, | Troubling the Church with their mysterious Mists: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Triumph, II. xxiv. p. 178 (1608). **1611** *Cabaliste*, A Cabalist; a professor, or vnderstander, of the Iewes traditions: COTGR.

***caballero**, *sb.*: Sp.: knight, gentleman.

1845 The Spaniard is by nature high-bred and a *caballero* and responds to any appeal to qualities of which his nation has reason to be proud: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 39. **1867** the *caballero's* horse. Of a certainty the other *caballero* had taken it: BRET HARTE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 334 (1881).

caban, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caban*, = a "gabardine, or cloake of felt" (Cotgr.), fr. Sp. *gaban*: a kind of overcoat.

1619 the Galoshaw's, Cabands: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 267.

cabana, *sb.*: Sp., name of an exporting house: a kind of cigar.

1865 Sticking his penknife through his cabana: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 191.

***cabaret**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a wooden building.

1632 The greatest houses were heretofore but Cabarets, the Capitoll was at first covered with thatch: SIR T. HAWKINS, *Unhap. Prosper.*, 261. [N. E. D.]

2. a small inn, a public-house.

1655 Suppose this servant, passing by some cabaret or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing: BP. BRAMHALL, *Agst. Hobbes*. [J.] **1684** the poor *Cabaretts* of the *Greeks*: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 41. **1709** The *Coffee-Houses*, *Clubs* and *Cabaret-Meetings* are infected: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). — at a *Cabaret* a League distant...drinking *Bumpers*: *ib.*, p. 261. **1748** I inquired for a cabaret or public-house: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xli. Wks., Vol. I. p. 266 (1817). **1818** There is scarcely any cabaret in the remote parts of Ireland...where a tolerable breakfast may not be procured: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 187 (1819). **1828** On the outside of the *cabaret*, and just under my window, was a bench: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859). **1842** Still less in *Cabaret*, Hotel, or Eating-house: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 369 (1865).

cabaretier, *sb.*: Fr.: the keeper or host of a cabaret.

1823 Not...the daughter or kinswoman of a base *cabaretier*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. x. p. 148 (1886).

cabarito: Sp. See **cabrito.**

cabaya, cabba(y), *sb.*: Malay: a long tunic of cotton, muslin, or other material.

1585 The King is apparelled with a Cabie made like a shirt tied with strings on one side: R. FITCH, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 386 (1599). [Yule] **1598** They wear sometimes when they go abroad a thinne cotton linnen gowne called Cabaia: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, 70. [*ib.*] **1634** three *Cabbaes* or vests of cloth of Gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. — attiring himselfe in red, his Tulipant, Cabbay, Boots, Scabberd: *ib.*, p. 81. **1684** The habit of the *Persians* is a Robe which they call *Cabaye*, that comes down a little below their knees: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 237. **1878** Over all this is worn (by Malay women) a long loose dressing-gown style of garment called the kabaya. This robe falls to the middle of the leg, and is fastened down the front with circular brooches: MCNAIR, *Perak, &c.*, 151. [Yule]

[From Port., ultimately fr. Arab. *qabā*, ='a vesture', through a Pers. form with the affix of a noun of unity.]

cabbala: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See **cabala.**

caber, *sb.*: Sc. fr. Gael. *cabar*, ='pole', 'spar', 'rafter'. Known in English from the Highland sport of *tossing the caber*, the caber being a pole roughly hewn from a fir-tree, with one end thicker than the other.

cabilliau, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kabeljauw*, or Fr. *cabillaud* (Cotgr. *cabillau*), ='fresh cod', not 'live cod' (*morue*): fresh cod. The nautical **kabbelow** (*q. v.*) like the Swed. *kabeljo*, Dan. *kabilou*, ='stock fish'.

1673 The Common People feed much upon *Cabiliau* (that is Cod-fish): J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 51. **1681** And oft the *Tritons* and the *Sea-Nymphs* saw | Whole sholes of *Dutch* serv'd up for *Cabillau*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 111. **1731** The *Cabeliau* of the Sort that is salted at the *Cape*, is not spotted, as is the *India-Cabeliau*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 188.

[All the forms of this word are derived, directly or indirectly, fr. Du. *kabeljauw*, which Dr. Chance finds in use as early as 1350.]

cabilo, *sb.*: ? cupola. See quotation.

1625 those *Moscheas*...are built all of wonderfull faire stone, with their *Cabiloes* couered all ouer with Lead: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1610.

***cabinet** (⊿ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabinet.*

I. *gen.*: 1. a small cabin, a hut, bower, summer-house.

1579 The *Lance Knyghts* also encamp always in the fielde verie stronglye, two or three to a *Cabonet*, theyr *Pykes* and *Armour* standing vp by them in

readinesse: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 120. **1580** Hearken awhile, from thy greene cabinet: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Dec., 17. **1590** Their groves he feld; their gardins did deface; | Their arbers spoyle; their Cabinets suppresse: — *F. Q.*, II. xii. 83. **1603** as if the sanctuaries and sacred cabinets or tabernacles were set open: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 253.

I. 1 *a.* *metaph.* a dwelling-place, secret retreat.

1594 They [blue veins], mustering to the quiet cabinet | Where their dear governess and lady lies, | Do tell her she is dreadfully beset: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 442. **1595** plant goodnesse euen in the secretest cabinet of our soules: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 32 (1868). **1599** sequester'd from sense of human sins, | Thy soul shall joy the sacred cabinet | Of those divine ideas that present | Thy changèd spirit with a heaven of bliss: PEELE, *David & Bethsabe*, p. 486/1, l. 10 (1861).

I. 1 *b.* the nest of a bird, or lair of a beast.

1593 Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest, | From his moist cabinet mounts up on high: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 854.

I. 2. a private room.

1565 Ther is a cabinet aboute xii footes square, in the same a lyttle lowe reposinge bedde, and a table, at the which ther were syttinge at the supper the Quene...and David [Rizzio]: EARL BEDFORD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, I. 186, II. 210. [N. E. D.] **1615** the *Sultans* Cabinet, in form of a sumptuous Summer-house: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1644** We were led into a round cabinet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 59 (1872). bef. **1658** Hence Cabinet-Intruders, Pick-Locks hence: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 49 (1687). **1675** famous in the Cabins of *Mars*, and Cabinets of *Venus*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 3, p. 55. bef. **1733** Proceedings...many also, that by Way of Plot, were transacted in Cabinets, and behind the Scenes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 92, p. 187 (1740).

I. 3. a receptacle for valuables; a room devoted to works of art; a museum.

abt. **1550** Fayre large cabonett, covered with crimson vellet...with the Kings armes crowned: In *Our Eng. Home*, 164 (1861). [N. E. D.] **1601** he had a cabinet full of an infinit number of receits: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 209. **1607** All from my mouthes rich Cabbinet are stolne: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, I. i, sig. A iv *vº*. **1620** in a secret Cabinet there were Letters found in great number: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxx, (1676). **1645** The building is...curiously furnished with cabinets of pietra-commissa in tables: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1872). **1645** They [letters] can the Cabinets of *Kings* unscrue, | And hardest intricacies of *State* unclue: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 *vº*. **1665** Amongst [the spoil]...a Cabinet of Gold, thick set with Diamonds and other precious Stones, which for materials and Art was reputed the best Jewel in the World: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 246 (1677). **1699** [See **bureau** 1]. **1816** since transferred to the cabinets of collectors of all European nations: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 271.

II. *spec.*: 1. the private room of an English sovereign, used for the discussion of affairs of State with Ministers.

1625 The King made choice of six of the nobility for his Council of the Cabinet: W. YONGE, *Diary*, 83 (1848). [N. E. D.]

II. 2. an English Ministry, a deliberative committee consisting of the principal members of the government; also called the *cabinet council*.

1625 We talk of a selected or cabinet council: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1848). **1644** According to...the practice of your Cabinet or Junto; but our State Committee know better: *Mercurius Brit.*, 44, 347. [N. E. D.] **1726** From the highest to the lowest it is universally read, from the Cabinet-council to the Nursery: GAY, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 53 (1757). **1855** Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the Cabinet: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 212 (1861). ***1877** an Imperialist Cabinet: *Echo*, Nov. 26, p. 2. [St.]

II. 2 *a.* *attrib.* secret, confidential.

1623 Those are cabinet councils, | And not to be communicated: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, ii. 1. [Davies] **1633** You are still my cabinet counsellors, my bosom | Lies open to you: — *Guardian*, ii. 3. [*ib.*] **1649** cabinet letter: MILTON, *Iconoclastes*, ch. iv. [*ib.*] **1655** Others (being only of Truth's Councell) had not received such private instructions as themselves, being Cabinet Historians: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 28. [*ib.*] **1664** Others still gape t' anticipate | The *Cabinet-designs* of Fate: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 133.

[The word seems to have been at first taken by some English writers for a diminutive of *cabane*, whereas it is fr. It. *gabinetto*. The special use seems to be derived fr. Fr., as Cotgrave gives "*Le cabinet du Roy*, The priuie chamber".]

***cabo**, *sb.*: Port.: a ship's captain or supercargo.

1864 The cabo took the montaria and two men: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. v. p. 104.

***cabob**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. *kabāb*: small pieces of meat roasted on a spit with seasoning between the pieces; in India, a general term for roast meat.

1673 Cabob is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than a Sixpence, and Ginger and Garlick put between each: FRYER, *E. India*, 404 (1698). [Yule] **1731** As for *rost* Meat, they cut the Flesh into small Pieces, stick three, or four of them upon an Iron Skewer, and so set them before the Fire; at the Cooks Shops, the Pieces are no bigger than the *Bowl* of a *Pipe*. This is called *Cobbob*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 24. **1771** several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffatas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882). **1797** sometimes they eat *kibaab* or roast meat: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Persia*, 80. **1819** a plate of kiebabs hot from the oven: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 130 (1820). **1819** one dish they [the Turks] have in frequent use...a sort of forced meat...they call *kabobb*: Cited in H. Busk's *Dessert, &c.*, p. 87. **1826** my mother earned her pence by selling in the open streets the most dainty *kabobs* in the town: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiv. p. 150 (1884). **1828** He seeks not to pamper his appetite with rich pillaws, high-seasoned kubaubs, and stews swimming in melted butter: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 272. **1836** many cooks' shops, where keba'b and various other dishes are cooked and sold: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 13. **1840** a few kebaubs, hastily brought from a cook's-shop in the bazaar, and a cup of green tea: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. viii. p. 185. **1845** Indian Kubab. Kooftay Kay Kubab. Shamee Kubab: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, pp. 328, 329.

Variants, 18 c. *cobbob*, *chabob*, *kibaab*, 19 c. *kiebab*, *kabob(b)*, *kuba(u)b*, *keba(u)b*.

***caboceer**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *cabociero*, fr. *cabo*, = 'head': the head-man of a W. African village, a chief.

1705 a great *Caboceer* of *Akim*, with all his Men, were cut off: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xi. p. 76. — for the King having any thing to charge on another, delivers the Matter into the Hands of the *Cabocero's*, and submits it to their decision: *ib.*, p. 188. **1819** an assembly of the Moorish caboceers and dignitaries: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 56. — Caboceer. A chief or magistrate: *ib.*, Glossary. **1884** Twelve tent like umbrellas were planted...for the twelve grand caboceers: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 225.

cabochon, *sb.*: Fr.: a method of cutting precious stones, by merely making them smooth and polishing them in their natural shape.

1881 rock crystal with a smooth rounded surface cut *en cabochon*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Jewellery* (9th Ed.). **1886** [Justinian's councillors are attired in] cloth of gold and rich silks loaded with jewels cut *en cabochon*: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 652/1.

caboose (= *ıı*), **camboose**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kombuis*.

1. a cook's room of a merchant-ship, erected on deck.

1769 *Coboose*, a sort of box or house to cover the chimney of some merchant-ships. It somewhat resembles a centry-box, and generally stands against the barricade on the fore part of the quarter-deck: FALCONER, *Dict. Marine* (1789). [N. E. D.] **1795** she had a great number of water casks in her hold, and a very large caboose on board of her: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 622 (1832). **1852** Fog creeping into the cabooses of collier-brigs: DICKENS, *Bleak Ho.*, ch. i. [Davies]

2. a fireplace erected on land.

1805 When the blacksmith cut up an old cambouse of sheet iron we obtained for every piece of four inches square seven or eight gallons of corn from the Indians: Lewis & Clark's *Exped.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1817). [N. & Q.] **1859** The man...requested me to put his pannikin on the caboose fire: *Autobiog. Beggar-boy*, 93. [N. E. D.]

3. in United States, a car on a freight (goods) train for the use of the guard, workmen, and others.

1881 The caboose of the construction train, containing workmen and several boys: *Chicago Times*, June 18. [N. E. D.]

cabre, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabrer*: to caper.

1600 the horse reared and cabred with his forefeet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 285.

cabriole, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a **capriole** (*q. v.*) or caper; (*b*) a kind of small arm-chair; (*c*) a cabriolet.

a. **1797** renounce the *entre-chat*, *cabrioles*, and every kind of dance that requires very quick and complicated movements: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. V. p. 668/1. **1814** The occasional cabrioles which his charger exhibited: SCOTT, *Wav.*, I. viii. 103. [N. E. D.]

b. **1785** Sofas and stuffed chairs in the drawing-room, which my Lady has made her change for cabrioles: MACKENZIE, *Lounger*, No. 36, ¶ 8. [N. E. D.]

c. **1797** The coaches are...less dangerous than the little one horse cabrioles: HOLCROFT, *Stolberg's Trav.*, II. lxi. 403 (2nd Ed.). [N. E. D.]

***cabriolet**, *sb.*: Fr., dim. of *cabriole*.

1. a light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle with a large hood and an apron. Shortened before 1826 to *cab*, the meaning of which has been extended to include vehicles which have succeeded the old hackney-coaches, as well as hansom-cabs which are the true descendants of the cabriolet.

[**1755** All we hear from France is that a new madness reigns there, as strong as that of *Pantins* was. This is *la fureur des cabriolets Anglicè*, one-horse chairs, a mode introduced by Mr. Child. They not only universally go in them, but wear them; that is, everything is to be *en cabriolet*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, III. 100. (Davies)] **1763** he goes in a one-horse chaise, which is here called a *cabriolet*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. V. p. 286 (1817). **1770** we walked in the garden, or drove about it in cabriolets: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 245 (1857). **1809** I saw him taking the air: he was in a *cabriolet*, and had a single footman behind him: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 70. **1815** a cabriolet, (or one horse chaise) is in attendance for the occupier of the second: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 67 (2nd Ed.). **1818** a little cabriolet, drawn by mules: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 64 (1819). **1823** *April* 23. Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, introduced to the public this morning: *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. XCIII. I. p. 463/2. **1826** Sir John drove Vivian to the ground in his cabriolet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 159 (1881). **1828** my cabriolet-steed was soon goaded to come up: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 165. **1840** his Lordship rang for his cabriolet: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 177 (1865). **1864** The owner of the cabriolet was the brisk, alert, self-satisfied dandy of the time: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 28.

1826 Nothing like a cab, Grey, for the business you are going on: you glide along the six miles in such style that it actually makes you quite courageous: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 159 (1881).

2. a kind of French cap for women. According to Walpole it was in the form of the vehicle of this name.

1771 I have bespoken two cabriolets for her instead of six, because I think them very dear: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, III. 376. [Davies]

3. See quotation.

1815 A conductor is attached to each Diligence, whose duties, if they were properly laid down, would answer to those of our guards; but his chief business, according to his practice, is to sleep, closely shut up in the Cabriolet (which is a covered seat in front): J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 32 (2nd Ed.).

cabrito, Sp.; **cabrit**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: *lit.* 'kid', name of the prong-horned antelope.

1600 there was great store of dryed *Cabritos*,...great store of *Cabritos* aliue: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 731. **1665** plenty we had of Cabarito's and Mutton, Hens, Eggs, and Rice bought very cheap: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677).

caca, *sb.*: corruption of Jap. *kakubashira*, ='a square post' (*kaku*, ='square'): square post.

1622 4 *cacas* at 12 *condrins* peece: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1883). — We bought 1 *caca* or squar post, cost 1 *mas*: *ib.*, p. 5.

***caçador**, *sb.*: Port.: huntsman.

1809 the caçadores, yagers and the militia: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 267 (1838). **1826** A Portuguese brigade, including one regiment of caçadores: *Subaltern*, ch. 9, p. 149.

cacafuego, cacafogo, cacofogo, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Sp. *cagafuego*, *lit.* 'void-fire', 'spit-fire'. In the form *cacofogo* it seems to have been made popular in England by the name of a character in the comedy, *Rule a Wife, and have a Wife*.

1625 She will be ravisht before our faces by rascalls and cacafugos, wife, cacafugoes! FLETCHER, *Fair Maid*, iii. 1. [N. E. D.] **1641** those miracles be of a sanguin Dy (the *colour* of his habit) steep'd in blood; which makes the *Spaniard* call him the gran *Caga-fuego* of Christendom: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xliv. p. 68 (1645). **1745** We are all *Cabob'd* and *Cocofagoed*, as my Lord Denbigh says: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1857). **1749** so immensely corpulent that he looked like Cacofogo, the drunken captain in "Rule a Wife and have a Wife": *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 152.

cacam, *sb.*: Heb. *ḥakam*: Jewish doctor of the Law.

1615 a boy, attending vpon a great Cacam: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 147 (1632). **1635** the *Talmudists*, in regard that besides the holy Scriptures they embrace the *Talmud*, which is stuff'd with the traditions of their Rabbins and Chacams: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. viii. p. 295 (1678).

***cacao**: Sp. See **cocoa.**

cacaroch. See **cockroach.**

cacha. See **cassa.**

cachalot, *sb.*: Fr. (the last syllable sometimes as English): name of a genus of whales, also called Sperm Whale, or *Physeter*. See **spermaceti.**

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Physeter*.

cache, *sb.*: Fr.: a hiding-place; place for concealing goods or treasure; a hole for hiding stores.

1835 some *cachées* [sic] of provisions belonging to the Esquimaux: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxix. p. 406. **1836** depositing caches of meat in their progress: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 304. **1856** the wolf, who makes a *cache* of his prey: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, vii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 52 (Bohn, 1866). **1856** Leaving orders to place my own sledge stores in *cache*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 138. **1885** The *objectif héroïque* is a mighty hoard, and... his comrades are guided to the whereabouts of Flint's own *cache* by a chart: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 568/2.

***cachemire**: Fr. See **cashmere.**

***cache-poussière**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'hide-dust': dust-cloak.

1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

***cachet**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'seal' (apparently naturalised in Scotland in 17, 18 cc. N. E. D.): stamp, distinguishing mark. For literal sense see **lettre de cachet.**

1844 bear the artist's *cachet* of gentle and amiable grace: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 257 (1885). **1860** there is some *cachet*, some stamp of distinctiveness impressed on his dwellings, just as there is on his works: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 274/1. **1883** I think them quite charming—so original, with a *cachet* quite their own: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vii. p. 90 (1884). **1886** This connexion was the foundation of the large dealings with America which gave a distinct *cachet* to his firm: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 554/3.

***cachexia**, Mod. Lat.; **cachexy** (*ˊ ˊ ˊ*, *ch*=*k*), Eng. fr. Fr. *cachexie*: *sb.*: *lit.* 'evil habit', bad condition of the body caused by general defectiveness of nutrition, an accompaniment of several diseases. Also, *metaph.*

1541 the euyll habytude of the body (whiche the Grekes call Cachexie) and nat the vyce of the humour (that the Grekes cal Cacochymie): R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2 D iii *v°*. **1555** the dyscase which the phisicians caule Cachexia: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 58 (1885). **1584** I say the state of [illegible] is rather [illegible]: J. CHARLTON, *Harmon of Nat.*, p. 161. **1607** TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 386. **1621** [See **bradypepsia**]. **1628** rheumes, Coughs, Cachexies, the Dropsie: T. VENNER, *Baths of Bath*, p. 19.

[Ultimately fr. Gk. *καχεξία*, ='bad (*κακὸ-ς*) habit (*ἕξις*)'.]

cachinnus, *sb.*: Lat.: a loud laugh, loud laughter.

1782 Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own, | No room for a sneer, much less a cachinnus | We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone, | But of any thing else they may choose to put in us: COWPER, *To Rev. Mr. Newton*. **1824** The laugh of welcome was before it; the *cachinnus* of triumph was behind it: DE QUINCEY, *Walladmor*, in *London Mag.*, Vol. X. p. 353.

cachou: Fr. See **acajou, cashew,** and **catechu.**

***cachuc(h)a**, *sb.*: Sp. *cachucha*: a lively Spanish dance.

1842 capering, dancing...Cachucas, Boleros: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 266 (1865). **1863** catchouka: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 178.

***cacique** (*ˊ ˊ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cacique*, *cazique*: a native chief in the W. Indies and America. Latinised in 16 c. as *caccicus*, *cazicus*, *caciquus*, *casiquus*.

1555 [See **bark**]. **1577** the *Casique*...saied that he would bryng hym an Indian of his...the *Cacique*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 24 *v°*. **1589** there came foorth to receiue them a great number of Indians, and amongest them their Caciques: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 248 (1854). **1600** liue vnder the gouernment and lordship of *Caciques* like those of *Mexico*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 390. — a Queene, who was the great *Casique* of the North...and had more *Casiqui* under her: *ib.*, p. 633. **1616** Pocahuntas, daughter of Powatan, a king, or cacique, of that country: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 415 (1848). **1778** He [Balboa] proceeded by sea...to the territories of a cazique whose friendship he had gained: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 213 (1824). **1842** Cacique of Poyais: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 241 (1865). **1845** one of the under caciques being wounded, the bugle sounded a retreat: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 64.

cacis, caciz: Port. fr. Arab. See **casis.**

caco, cacho: Gk. *κακὸ-ς*: bad, evil. The base *κακο-* is often found in composition as *caco-*.

abt. **1400** there ben 2 maner of Aungeles, a gode and an evelle; as the Grekes seyn, Cacho and Calo; this Cacho is the wykked Aungelle, and Calo is the gode Aungelle: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xxxi. p. 313 (1839).

cacochȳmia, Late Lat.; **cacochymy**, -mie, Eng. fr. Fr. *cacochymie*: *sb.*: morbid condition of the 'humors' of the body; see **humor** 1.

1541 [See **cachexia**]. **1601** any Cacochymie or collection of corrupt humours within them: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 8.

[From Gk. *κακοχῡμία* (Galen), sb. fr. *κακόχυμος*, ='having morbid (*κακο-*) humor' (*χῦμὸς*) or 'humors' (*χῦμοὶ*).]

cacod(a)emon, *sb.*: Gk. *κακοδαίμων*, ='evil genius' (Aristophanes), generally *adj.*, ='influenced by an evil genius', 'ill-starred'; see **caco** and **demon.**

1. an evil spirit or genius, a malignant deity, the opposite to **agathodaemon**; sometimes used as a term of abuse.

1594 Anie terror, the least illusion in the earth, is a Cacodæmon vnto him: NASHE, *Terrors of Nt.*, Wks., III. 267 (1883–4). [N. E. D.] **1634** where a top a high Mount is conspicuously set the *Idæa* of a horrible *Caco-demon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 190. **1646** He stird all the Cacodæmons of hell against the House of *Austria*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 165. **1652** And now...shall the Planets be, not deities, but *Cacodæmons*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astromancer*, p. 142. **1664** Nor *Paracelsus*, no nor Behman; | Nor was the Dog a Cacodæmon: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 177. **1675** the *Heroes*...unravel the Snarls which the *Cacodemons* make: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 34. **1684** De La Cerda speaketh of a crow that did discourse rationally; undoubtedly it was acted by a caco-dæmon: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 141 (1856).

2. *Astrol.* the Twelfth House in a horoscope.

bef. **1625** The twelfth the Cacodemon: FLETCHER, *Rollo*, iv. 2, 442. [N. E. D.]

caco-deumo, *sb.*: evil-deumo. Coined from **deumo** (*q. v.*) on the analogy of *cacodaemon* (*q. v.*).

1665 The Chappel where the grand Caco-Deumo used to sit, was uncovered: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677).

cacoēthēs, Gk. *κακοήθης*; **cacoethe**, Fr. *cacoèthe*: *adj.*: of an evil habit, malignant.

1541 the curacyon of vlceres, that is named Cacoethe/that is to say wycked: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2 C i *v°*. — an vlcere malygne and Cacoethes: *ib.*, sig. 2 D ii *v°*. — the vlcere cacoethes: *ib.*, sig. 2 D iii *v°*.

cacoēthēs: Gk. *κακοήθες*: neut. of Gk. *κακοήθης*, ='of ill (*κακο-*) habit (*ἦθος*)', used as *sb.*: an ill habit, an evil disposition, an itch for doing anything (with *of*).

1563–87 Such is the malady and cacoethes of your pen, that it beginneth to bark, before it hath learned well to write: FOXE, *A. & M.*, I. 657/1. [N. E. D.] **1603** This cacoethes, or ill custome...incroacheth so vpon the good maners of men: H. CROSSE, *Vertues Commonw.*, 139 (1878). [*ib.*] **1704** They had the Cacoethes of Scribbling without learning: TOM BROWN, *Stage-Beaux toss'd in a Blanket*, p. 9. bef. **1745** As soon as he came to town, the political *Cacoethes* began to break out upon him with greater violence, because it had been suppressed: SWIFT, *Char. of Steele*, Wks., Vol. V. p. 447. **1845** Scottish writers and preachers are apt to indulge the argumentative cacoēthes of their country: J. HAMILTON, *Life of Bunyan*, Wks. of Eng. Purit. Divines, p. xxxii.

cacoēthēs loquendi, *phr.*: Lat.: itch for speaking.

1820 the *cacoethes loquendi* was not to be subdued without a struggle: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 262.

*cacoethes scribendi: Lat. See **scrib. cac.**

***cacophōnia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *κακοφωνία*, = 'ill (*κακο-*) sound (*φωνή*)': disagreeable sound (of a word or of diction), the opposite to euphony. Anglicised in 18 c. as *cacophony*.

bef. **1745** For I will put no force upon the words, nor desire any more favour than to allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia: SWIFT, *Antiquity Eng. Tongue*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 439 (1824).

***cactus**, *pl.* **cacti**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κάκτος*.

1. (ancient use) a prickly plant, probably the cardoon.

1601 Cactos: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 16, Vol. II. p. 98. **1607** a kind of thorne called *cactus*, wherewithall if a young one [hart] be pricked in his legs, his bones will never make Pipes: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 130.

2. name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants with fleshy stems, generally of singular shape and without leaves, furnished with clusters of spines or filaments. Many species have flowers of great beauty, as the Night-blowing Cereus.

1797 The cacti are plants of a singular structure, but especially the larger kinds of them; which appear like a large, fleshy, green melon, with deep ribs, set all over with strong sharp thorns: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1819** In front rose a hillock covered with ruined koobbehs, cactus hedges and date trees: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 91 (1820). **1830** In the more arid vallies are to be found the...superb *cactus*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 120 (2nd Ed.). **1845** A few hedges, made of cacti and agave, mark out where some wheat or Indian corn has been planted: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. III. p. 40. **1864** The entrance to the hamlet was planted with gigantic plants of the cactus tribe: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 145.

cadarigan, *sb.*: corruption of *Kārdārīgān*: title of a high military dignity among the Sāsānians (Theophanes, i. 390).

1614 their [the Persians'] title of *Carderiga*: SELDEN, *Titles Hon.*, p. 90. — *Cardarigan*: *ib.*, p. 91. **1788** that powerful satrap...the cadarigan, or second in command: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. p. 247 (1813).

***cadastre**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'register of a poll-tax': a register of the quantity and value of real property, made for purposes of taxation.

1804 It is first to compile a general *Cadastre*, somewhat in the style of our old *doomsday-book*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 17.

cadāver, *sb.*: Lat.: a corpse, a carcase.

1547 Beware of...dead cadavers, or caryn: BOORDE, *Brev.*, lx. 18. [N.E.D.] bef. **1626** Whoever came | From death to life? Who can cadavers raise? DAVIES, *Wit's Pilgrim.*, v. 2. [C.E.D.] **1658** Fresh and warm *Cadavers*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 59. **1667** every grain of ashes of a burned *Cadaver*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 347.

caddi: Arab. See **cadi.**

***caddy** (ˌ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., corruption of **catty** (*q. v.*): a small box for holding tea.

1792 A Quantity of Tea in Quarter Chests and Caddies, imported last season: *Madras Courier*, Dec. 2. [Yule] **1793** When you went you took with you the key of the caddy: COWPER, *To Lady Hesketh*, Jan. 19. [R.]

cadeau, *sb.*: Fr.: a present, a gift.

1840 If there seems any chance of a little *cadeau*, | A 'Present from Brighton' or 'Token' to show, | In the shape of a work-box, ring, bracelet, or so: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 201 (1865). **1841** I must go and put my taste to the test in selecting *cadeaux* to send in return: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 279. **1842** ladies like little *cadeaux* from a suitor: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 211 (1865). **1857** pretty *cadeaux* sent to my mother of scented pincushions and *sacs d'ouvrage*, worked by the nuns: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1862). **1861** this little *cadeau* from his mother has touched his filial heart: A. TROLLOPE, *Framley Pars.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 153.

cadelisquer: Arab. See **cadilesker.**

***cadenza**, *sb.*: It.: a cadence, an ornamental passage at the end of an opening in Music.

***1874** fainting fits adapted to cadenzas: *Echo*, Apr. 8. [St.] **1883** improvising a marvellous cadenza: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 137.

***cadet**[1] (ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cadet*.

1. a younger son, a younger brother, the youngest son, a member of the younger branch of a family.

1626 I crave leave to deal plainly with your Lordsh. that I am a Cadet, and have no other patrimony or support, but my breeding: HOWELL, *Lett.*, IV. XXV. p. 35 (1645). **1646** *David* the...minor cadet of *Jesse*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 286 (1686). **1646** his Confederates ought not to take offence if he as the *Eldest*, had treated himself alone for his *Cadets*, a title which they had reason to esteeme for honorable: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 72. bef. **1658** He is the Cadet of a Pamphleteer: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 80 (1687). **1709** This Gentleman...was a *Cadet* of *Justice*, with no large Estate: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 172 (2nd Ed.). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1826** The Marquess of Carabas started in life as the cadet of a noble family: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881).

2. a volunteer who served in the army to learn the duties of an officer in the hope of gaining a commission; now, a student at a military or naval academy. In the days of the E. India Company all young officers went out to India as *cadets* [Yule].

1659 Room for our bravoes, cadets! they march along in ranks and files: *Lady Alimony*, iii. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 327 (1875). **1691** The Elector of Saxony...adds a Company of Cadets: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 2719/2. [N. E. D.] **1769** Upon our leaving England, the cadets and writers used the great cabin promiscuously: In J. Long's *Selections*, 290 (1869). [Yule]

***cadet**[2], *sb.*: Fr.: junior (after a proper name), opposed to **aîné** (*q. v.*), = 'senior'.

1883 M. Coquelin *aîné*...M. Coquelin *cadet*: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 43.

***cadi** (ˌ⏑ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qāḍī*, = 'judge': a civil judge or magistrate among Turks, Arabs, and Persians, the chief magistrate of a town or village. See **alcalde.**

1583 the *Cadie* of this place: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1645. **1590** In Turkie no man may strike the graunde Cady, that is their chiefest Iudg: E. WEBBE, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1868). **1599** the *Cadi*, y^e^ *Subassi*, & the Meniwe, with the *Padre guardian*: (abt. 1553) JOHN LOCKE, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 106. **1615** KADI, *Cadi*, *Alkadi*, *Alkad*, The Lord chiefe Iustice: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1615** the *Cadie* of the place: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 62 (1632). — At the gate they tooke a Madein a head, for our selues and our asses, so indifferently do they prize vs: through which we could not passe without a *Tescaria* from the *Cadee*, the principall officer of this citie: *ib.*, p. 115. **1617** The third Magistrate is called Cady, who gouernes Ecclesiastical matters: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 241. **1619** there ioned presently with them certaine Comminalties of the Iurisdictions, & of the *Cadè*, with Ensignes displayde: *Proceedings of the Grisons*, 1618, sig. C 1 *v°*. bef. **1625** then Vice Cadies on horseback: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, &c., Vol. III. sig. U 4 *v°* (1776). **1625** ouer against the great gate, is the *Casi* his seat of Chiefe-Iustice in matters of law: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439. **1634** the *Cawsee* (or Iudge) and *Calentar* or Gouernour, with many other men of note gallantly mounted: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52. — this precept and the rigour of the *Caddies* or *Causæ* in the *Divanoes*, or Iudgement Hals: *ib.*, p. 157. **1662** 'Tis the work of a King of *Guzuratta*, built by him to the memory of a *Kasi*, who had been his *Præceptor*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1669). **1665** The Caddi, Cadaleshi, and Mustaedini are next in Ecclesiastic dignity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 347. — Judge *Causee*, or *Caddi*: *ib.*, p. 315 (1677). **1704** The Man to be married...goes to the *Kadee*, or Judge or Magistrate: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 27. **1717** carry the child and its parents before the cadi, and there declare they receive it for their heir: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 256 (1827). **1741** He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cadi or Waivod would for Money: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 267. **1786** the Moullahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imans of Schiraz...arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). **1788** Timour distinguished the doctors of the law,..he was silenced, or satisfied, by the dexterity of one of the cadhis of Aleppo: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. p. 22 (1813). **1797** Civil matters are all determined by the cazi: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Persia*, 78. **1819** I was made Cadee of a miserable country town: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 272 (1820). **1836** The *Cha'dee* (or chief judge) of Cairo presides in Egypt only a year: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 132. **1839** The lady Zubeydeh, therefore, sent for the Kádee: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 355.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *cadie*, *cady*, 17 c. *kadi*, *cadee*, *cadè*, *casi*, *caddi*, *causae* (pl.), *causee*, *cauzee*, *cawsee*, *kasi*, 18 c. *cadhi*, 18, 19 cc. *kadee*, 19 c. *cadee*. The forms with *z* and *s* represent the Pers. pronunciation.

cadilesker (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qāḍī 'l 'askar*, = 'judge of the army': a chief judge among the Turks, having originally jurisdiction over soldiers.

1586 [See **bashaw** 1]. **1615** Next in place to the *Mufties*, are the *Cadileschiers*, that are Iudges of the Armies: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 61 (1632) **1625** the *Cadde Leskar*, or Chiefe Iustice: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1371. **1665** [See **cadi**]. **1684** The *Cadilesquers* follow the *Moufti* and are Judges-Advocates of the Militia: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag.*, p. 12. **1741** a secret Council of the Mufti also, and the Cadilesquers, or Justices-general: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 255. **1793** appeal may be made to the *Cadi Leschkires*, or superior judges of the army, in Rumilia and Anadoli: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 462 (1796). **1797** There are but three cadileschers in all the grand signior's territories: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

Variants, 16 c. *cadelisquer*, 17 c. *cadileschier*, *cadde leskar*, *kadilesker*, *cadaleshi*, 17, 18 cc. *cadilesquer*, 18 c. *cadi leschkire*, *cadiles(c)her*.

[For *cadi-* see **cadi.** The Arab. *'l 'askar* is ultimately fr. Pers. *lashkar* (see **lascar**).]

***cadit quaestio**, *phr.*: Lat.: the question falls, the argument or case collapses (nothing being left for discussion).

1883 If it does not feel it, *cadit quæstio*: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1. **1887** the mode of working...is such...as will not damage the canal, in which case *cadit quæstio*: SIR L. W. CAVE, *Law Times Reports*, LVII. 808/2.

cadjan, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Jav. and Malay *qājāng*, = 'palm-leaves' [Yule].

1. cocoa-palm leaves matted and used for thatch in S. India.

1673 Flags especially in their Villages (by them called Cajans, being Co-coe-tree branches) upheld with some few sticks, supplying both Sides and Coverings to their Cottages: FRYER, *E. India*, 17 (1698). [Yule] **1727** his [the Cananore Raja's] Palace, which was built with Twigs, and covered with Cadjans or Cocoa-nut Tree Leaves woven together: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 296. [*ib.*] **1809** The lower classes [at Bombay] content themselves with small huts, mostly of clay, and roofed with cadjan: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 4 (1812). [*ib.*] **1860** Houses are timbered with its wood, and roofed with its plaited fronds, which, under the name of cadjans, are likewise employed for constructing partitions and fences: TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 126 (1860). [*ib.*]

2. a strip of fan-palm leaf (either of the **talipot** or the **palmyra**, *qq. v.*) prepared for writing upon; a document written on such a strip.

1707 a Cajan letter: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 78 (1861). [Yule] **1716** a villainous letter or Cajan: *ib.*, 231. [*ib.*] **1839** copying our books on their own little cadjan leaves: *Lett. fr. Madras*, 275 (1843). [*ib.*]

cadjowa: Anglo-Ind. See **cajava.**

Cadmean, Cadmian, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. **Cadmēus,** fr. Gk. Καδμεῖος, adj. to Κάδμος (Cadmus), the mythical founder of Thebes in Boeotia. For *Cadmean victory*, see quotations and Herod., i. 166.

1603 A Cadmian victorie, that is to say, which turneth to the detriment and losse of the winner: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 12. — the victorie which in olde time they call the Cadmian victorie, was nothing els but that victorie betweene brethren about the citie of Thebes, which is of all other the most wicked and mischievous: *ib.*, p. 186. **1762** Our conquests would prove Cadmean victories: *Gent. Mag.*, 430. [N. E. D.]

cadmĭa, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. καδμ(ε)ία (γῆ),='Cadmian earth': obsolete name of **calamine** (*q. v.*).

1601 Brasse...Made...of the Chalamine stone, named otherwise Cadmia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 486. — brasse...made of another stone also besides Cadmia, which they name Chalcitis: *ib.*, ch. 2. **1611** *Calamite*, a kind of Cadmia: COTGR.

***cadre,** *sb.*: Fr.

1. a frame, a scheme.

1830 This species of *cadre*, or frame, afterwards afforded the poem its name: SCOTT, *Introd. Lay Last Minstr.* [N. E. D.]

2. *Mil.* a list of officers, the officers of a regiment collectively.

2 *a. Mil.* the permanent framework or thoroughly organised nucleus of a regiment, which is raised to full strength on emergency.

1851 The number of officers...becomes inadequate to the sudden filling up of their cadres, upon a transition from the peace to the war-footing: GALLENGA, *Mariotti's Italy*, 243. [N. E. D.] **1883** It would have supplied the *cadres* of a much more powerful organization: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 459. **1887** Only a comparatively small proportion of the latter [regular troops] could be placed in the first line on account of the want of a sufficiency of solid cadres: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 205/2.

Cadua, representative name for an elderly woman desirous of admiration or courtship.

1663 Some *Cadua* or other has a kindness for me: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 35 (1701). **1695** you shall see the Rogue shew himself, and make Love to some desponding *Cadua* of fourscore for Sustenance: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 392 (1710).

***cādŭceus,** *sb.*: Lat.: a herald's staff (in Classical times, *orig.* an olive branch entwined with fillets of wool, *later*, a staff entwined with serpents); *esp.* the winged staff of Mercury (Hermēs), borne by him as the messenger of the gods. Anglicised as *caducy*, 16 c., and as *caduce*, 17 c.—19 c.

1591 in his hand | He tooke Caduceus, his snakie wand, | With which damned ghosts he governeth: SPENS., *Prosopop.*, 1292. **1598** *Caduceo*, Mercuries rod, a caducy: FLORIO. **1601** a *caduceus* for *Mercury*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 318 (1616). **1606** Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy caduceus, if ye take not that little little less than little wit from them that they have! SHAKS., *Troil.*, ii. 3, 14. **1606** He showed himselfe abroade carying in his hand either a thunderbolt or a three-tined mace, or else a warder or rod called *Caduceus* (the ensignes all and ornaments of the Gods): HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 147. **1659** My caduceus, my strong zeal to serve you: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ... Wks., p. 325 1 (1759). **1665** Mercury, drinking, singing, playing till the Bottles prove empty, songs be spent, or that *Morpheus* lays his *Caduceus* over them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 131 (1677). bef. **1719** Why should they not as well have stamped two thunderbolts, two *Caducuses*, or two ships, to represent an extraordinary force: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 299 (Bohn, 1854). **1763** The Caduceus had no relation to the sun: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 134. **1886** a receipt in Italian signed "Jacobus de' Barbaris," marked with the caduceus: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 640/3.

cady: Arab. See **cadi.**

Caecias: Lat. fr. Gk. *καικίας*: the north-east wind.

1603 like unto the north-east winde *Cæcias*, which evermore gathereth the clouds unto it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 379. **1667** [See **Argestes**].

caecum, *pl.* **caeca,** *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *caecus*,='blind': a blind tube in an animal organism, *i.e.* a tube with one end closed; esp. *intestinum caecum*, 'the blind gut', an elongated bag opening into the first part of the large intestine.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Intestine*. **1753** — Suppl. **1858** The resemblance of the *cæcum* to the stomach in most of the graminivorous, and particularly the ruminating, animals, as well as its form and situation throughout all the higher classes of the animal kingdom, are circumstances showing that it is an important viscus, and one in which the last act of digestion is performed: J. COPLAND, *Dict. Pract. Med.*, Vol. I. p. 274.

caena: Lat. See **cena.**

***Caesar,** cognomen or family name of the great Roman dictator Caius Julius Caesar, adopted as a title by the Roman emperors, and after Hadrian's time, as a title of the reigning emperor's heir and destined successor; *hence*, the word has come to mean any supreme ruler, *esp.* an emperor of the old Roman empire, and of the 'Holy Roman Empire' of Germany. See **aut Caesar aut nullus, kaiser, Czar.** Hence, *Cæsareate, Cæsarship.*

1. Caius Julius Caesar, representative of conquest, supreme power, pre-eminence. *Also*, in the phr. *Caesar's wife*, in allusion to Julius Caesar's saying "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion", as an excuse for divorcing his first wife.

1657 for you, who are a true *Caesar* in disposition and science, a *Caesar* in diligence, in vigilance, in courage: J. D., Tr. *Letters of Voiture*, No. 141, Vol. I. p. 232. **1679** I who was once as great as *Cæsar*, | Am now reduc'd to *Nebuchadnezar*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 215. **1714** the poor Ambition of a *Cæsar* or an *Alexander*: *Spectator*, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** a Judge should be, like *Cæsar's* Wife, neither false nor suspected: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 57, p. 59 (1740). **1785** never with'ring wreaths, compar'd with which | The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 204 (1808). **1883** With the Rylances it has always been Cæsar or nothing: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 46.

2. title applied to Roman emperors or to their heirs.

bef. **1400** Therfore ȝelde ȝee to Cesar [*v. l.* the emperoure] tho thingis that ben Cesaris [*v. l.* emperouris]: Wycliffite *Bible*, Matt., xxii. 21. **1540** wherefore he was the fyrste that receyued at one tyme all ornamentes and tokens of honour, aydynge therto the name of Cesar, which a fewe yeres before he had receyued: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 7 *v°*. **1549** [See **aut Caesar aut nullus**]. **1567** In histories we read that many *Cæsars* or Emperours...haue had *Nightingales* & *Starlings*...taught both in the Greeke & Latine tongue: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 95 *v°*. **1609** like a good and thriftie mother, prudent withall and wealthy, committed unto the *Cæsars*, as to her children, the whole right and interest of the inheritance, to be managed & ordred by them: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. v. p. 10. **1660** Who...had they been able, would have advanced the power of the Senate to the abdication of Caesars: R. COKE, *Elem. of Power & Subj.*, 57. **1776** *Augustus* was therefore a personal, *Cæsar* a family distinction: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 113 (1813). **1868** the Teutonic tribes...destined...to be soon the conquerors of the Cæsars, and the masters of the Western world: C. KINGSLEY, *Hermits*, 5 (1879).

3. the emperor or kaiser of the 'Holy Roman Empire' of Germany; perhaps extended or to be extended, like *kaiser*, to the head of the present German Empire.

1549 [Gregorie] ordeyned further, that from the emperours election to his coronacion, he shoulde be called none other but Cæsar and kyng of Romayns, and after that the bishop of Rome had crowned him, he shoulde be called Emperour and *August*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 50 *v°*. — Celestine the .iii....called into Italie Henrie the .vi. than elected Cæsar, And after he had crowned him emperour in Rome: *ib.*, fol. 55. **1591** the late *Cæsars* were by consent of the whole peeres of *Germany* crowned first: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. E 2 *v°*. **1602** And in Germany howsoeuer there be some slacknes and dislikes at their Diets and election of their *Cæsar*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 275.

4. a person brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation. Raynald follows Pliny to some extent. See **Cæsarean.**

1540 They that be borne after this fashion are called *Cæsars*, for because they be cut out of their mothers belly: where vpon also the noble *Romane Cæsar* the first tooke his name: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 148 (1613).

caesare: Lat. See **cesare.**

Cæsarean (ˌ ⏑ ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Lat. *Caesārēus*; **Cæsarian** (ˌ ⏑ ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Lat. *Caesārĭānus*: *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: pertaining to Caesar; esp. *Cæsarean birth, operation, section*; the delivery of a child by cutting through the abdomen of the mother. P. Scipio Africanus Major and C. Julius Caesar are said to have been born in this manner, and the latter gave the name to the operation; though Pliny derives the name *Caesar* (and *Caeso*) from the part. *caesus*,='cut', as though the founder of the Caesar family derived his name from the operation, but this is manifestly false etymology.

1528 The Archbishop of Capua and others of the Cæsarians: *Let.*, in Brewer's *Reign Hen. VIII.*, II. 323. [N. E. D.] **1615** Concerning this Cæsarian section: CROOKE, *Body of Man*, 344. [*ib.*] **1650** his Cæsarean

Majesty [Charles V.]: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 83. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

***Cæsarise** (‿ ⏑ ⏓), *vb.*: to be an absolute ruler; **Cæsarism** (‿ ⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: a system of absolute government. See **Caesar.**

1603 This pow'r hath highest vertue of Desire, | And Cæsarizeth ore each appetite: DAVIES, *Microcosm.*, p. 25. [Davies]

caestus (misspelt *cestus*, another word which in turn is misspelt *caestus*), *sb.*: Lat.: a 'boxing-glove' in Ancient Italy and Greece, namely a thong of bull's hide wound round the hand and forearm of the pugilist; sometimes armed with balls of lead or iron.

bef. **1720** The prizes next are order'd to the field, | For the bold champions who the cæstus wield: POPE, Tr. *Homer's Il.*, XXII. 754. **1813** Tom [Crib] has been a sailor—a coal heaver—and some other genteel profession, before he took to the cestus: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 277 (1832). **1887** A pugilist...sits with his hands and forearms still bound with the brutal loaded cestus: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 219/2.

caesūra, Lat., *lit.* 'a cutting'; **caesure, ce(a)sure,** Eng. fr. Lat. (through Fr. *césure*): *sb.*: *Prosody*: interruption of rhythm.

1. the interruption of a metrical foot by the end of a word falling before the end of the foot, *esp.* certain regular interruptions of this kind near the middle of long verses such as iambic trimeters and dactylic hexameters. The division of a long verse by the coincidence of the end of a word with the end of a foot is sometimes also called *caesura*, sometimes distinguished by the term *incision* (Lat. *incīsio*).

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1830** A verse being expressed in words, the *cæsura* signifies the end of a rhythm in the words, coinciding with the end of a metrical order: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 13. **1855** We must carefully distinguish *incision* from caesura: L. SCHMITZ, Tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Grammar*, p. 554 (4th Ed.).

1 *a.* the irrational lengthening of the last syllable of a word which makes a caesura (1).

1678 PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1755** JOHNSON.

2. *English Prosody.* a pause in or about the middle of a verse.

1556 Obserue the trayne: the ceasure marke To rest with note in close: ABP. PARKER, *Psalter*, A ij. [N. E. D.] **1575** There are also certayne pauses or restes in a Verse whiche may be called *Ceasures*, whereof I woulde be lothe to stande long: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 5 (1815). **1589** The meter of seuen sillables is not vsual, no more is that of nine and eleuen, yet if they be well composed, that is, their *Cesure* well appointed, and their last accent which makes the concord, they are commendable inough: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. iii [iv.]. p. 85 (1869). **1595** That *Cæsura*, or breathing place in the middest of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish haue: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 71 (1868).

3. *English Prosody.* interruption of a word by elision to avoid hiatus, as *th'old* for *the old.*

1706 the Cæsura sometimes offends the ear more than the Hiatus itself: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 52 (1757).

4. *metaph.* a stop, an interruption.

1590 After him Uther, which Pendragon hight, | Succeeding—There abruptly it did end, | Without full point, or other Cesure right; | As if the rest some wicked hand did rend, | Or th' Author selfe could not at least attend | To finish it: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. x. 68.

caeter-: Lat. See **ceter-.**

***café,** *sb.*: Fr.: coffee, coffee-house. Sometimes written *caffé*, perhaps by confusion with It. **caffè** (*q. v.*).

1. coffee.

1842 taking *café*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 219 (1865).

2. coffee-house; a French term originally, but used at least since 1860 to designate restaurants in England, which bear some of the characteristics of a Parisian café.

1815 Cafés, where coffee and liqueurs are taken—Restaurateurs, where dinners are served,—Patissiers, where you may regale on patties and ices: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2nd Ed.). **1818** With its cafés and gardens, hotels and pagodas: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 80. **1864** He went from café to café, and drank deep: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 175. **1885** the remnants of an excellent luncheon in the shaded hall of a Genoese *café*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 37.

***café au lait,** *phr.*: Fr.: coffee with (hot) milk, opposed to *café noir.*

1763 pray send me some caffé au lait: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 121 (1857). **1818** Lord Frederick, who was sipping his caffé au lait: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 255 (1819). **1822** yet *caffé au lait* was, I believe, the only exhilarating liquor on the table: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 310. **1822** and the cup of smoking *cafe au lait* stood still in their hand: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 302. **1841** urged the necessity of her abandoning *café au lait*, rich *consommés*, and high-seasoned *entrées*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 214. **1883** *café au lait* in the morning in one's bedroom: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 484.

***café chantant,** *phr.*: Fr., 'singing café': a café provided with a stage for singing and other entertainments.

***café noir,** *phr.*: Fr., 'black coffee': very strong coffee taken without milk.

1876 where his *café-noir* had been placed: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Phœbe Junior*, Vol. II. p. 55.

cafejee, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *qahvejī*: a servant whose business it is to serve coffee, the termination *-jī* signifying in Turkish one whose employment is indicated by the first part of the word.

1819 cafedjee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 48 (1820). **1839** the cafijhi seizes a small live coal in a pair of iron pincers, and deposits it on the summit of the tobacco: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 149.

cafejee-bashi, *sb.*: Turk. *qahvejī-bāshī*: head of the *cafejees.*

1820 The Cafigeebashi superintends the coffee: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 69.

caffa, capha, *sb.*: a silk stuff, perhaps like damask. It may be the same as Fr. *cafas*, "a kind of course taffata" (Cotgr.). Also in 18 c. a kind of painted cotton cloth made in India.

1531 White caffa for the Kinges grace: *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII.*, May 18. [N. E. D.] **1619** the new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours, *Crispe, Tamet, Plush, Tabine, Caffa, Tertianella, Burratine, Pan-velvet*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXVII. p. 268. **1750** And some others [*i.e.* places] dependant on Caffa, which serves them for an Almagazen: BEAWES, *Lex Mercat.*, 780 (1752). [N. E. D.]

***caffè,** *sb.*: It.: coffee, coffee-house, café.

1848 The Caffès and waiters distress me: A. CLOUGH, *Amours de Voyage*, v. 145. **1851** the bloody waistcoat of a German shot in the breast was exhibited at the Caffè Greco before crowds of people: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 148 (1857). — One evening I was sitting in the caffè in the Piazza di Spagna: *ib.*, p. 160.

***caffre** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kāfir*, = 'infidel'. Some of the Eng. forms are fr. the Arab. pl. forms *kafara, kuffār.*

1. one who does not believe in Islam, *esp.* a non-Mohammedan Negro.

[**1555** thynkynge that they myght forceably drawe them to the dyggynge of golde bycause they were Caffranite Idolaters and circumcised: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 190 (1885).] **1588** from thence they carry Eliphants teeth for *India* Slaues, called *Caferi* and some Amber and Golde: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 38 *v°*. **1598** that you deliuer into his hands as many *Caphars*, that is, vnbeleeuers (meaning vs the Christians) as are among you with their goods: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 331. **1598** The black [people] or Caffares of the land of Mosambique, and all the coast of Ethiopia: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 269 (1885). **1600** strongly walled toward the lande, for feare of the Cafri, or lawlesse wilde Negros, who were deadly enimies to the Arabians: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 27. — The people of this place called in the Arabian toong Cafri, Cafres, or Cafates, that is to say, lawlesse or outlawes: *ib.*, p. 36. **1614** That knave Simon the Caffro, not what the writer took him for—he is a knave, and better lost than found: SAINSBURY, *Cal. of State Papers, E. Indies*, I. 356 (1862). [Yule] **1625** They call the conquered *Caffars* (misbeleeuers, or if you will heretikes) and subiect them to great slauery: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 419. **1662** a certain people called *Kebber*, that is to say, *Infidels*, from the *Turkish* word *Kiaphir*, which signifies a *Renegat*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 225 (1669). **1673** They show their Greatness by their number of Sumbreeroes and Cofferies, whereby it is dangerous to walk late: FRYER, *E. Indie*, 74 (1698). [Yule] **1731** The *Caffres* traffick with the Rovers of the *Red* Sea; who bring 'em Manufactures of Silk for Elephants Teeth...He had Two *Caffre* Wives: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 82. **1781** *To be sold by Private Sale.* Two Coffree Boys, who can play remarkably well on the French Horn: *India Gaz.*, No. 19. [Yule] abt. **1866** And if I were forty years younger, and my life before me to choose, | I wouldn't be lectured by Kafirs, or swindled by fat Hindoos: SIR A. C. LYELL, *Old Pindaree.* [*ib.*]

2. a native of S. Africa living in Cafraria, N.E. of Cape Colony, adopted by English from the Arabs through Port.

1786 Tr. *A. Sparrman's Voyage...into the country of the Hottentots and Caffres*: Title. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Hottentots.*

Variants, 16 c. *caferi* (pl.), *caphar, caf(f)ar*, 17 c. *cafre, cafri, caffro, caffar, kebber, coffery, coffree* (fr. Hind. *kufrī*), 18 c. *caf(f)er*, 19 c. *kafir.*

cafigee-bashi: Turk. See **cafejee-bashi.**

***cafila, caffila,** *sb.*: Arab. *qāfila*: a caravan, a company of travellers.

1594 the *cafelow* or carouan: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 193. **1598** there commeth a great companie of people ouer land which are called Caffiles or Carvanes, which come from Aleppo: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 48 (1885). — The marchants know the times when the Carvana or Caffila will come: *ib.* **1614** wee had a Caffeloe or Conuoy of two hundred strong: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 47. **1615** CAFFILA, is the same almost that *Karawan* is: that is to say, a conuoy, or company of men, with weapons hired to defend and gard others from the violence of theeues and robbers: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1625** a great *Caphala*, or Fleete of neere fiue hundred saile of *Portugall* Frigats: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 301. — the comming

of the Caffell to *Castan*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1415. **1662** the *Caravans*, which they call *Caffilas*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). **1665** that rascal-race of *Coolyes* and *Bielsgrates* which so thievishly robb'd the Caffilaes and lived upon the spoil of peaceful passengers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 75 (1677). **1797** Caffila: *Encyc. Brit.* **1810** we again set forward, accompanied by a coffle of fourteen asses loaded with salt: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 841 (1814). **1819** made my bargain with the Kerwan-bashi of a small kaffílé on the eve of its departure: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 111 (1820). **1840** The way was a mere sheep-path, and he was, unhappily, induced to leave the *cafilah*, or party with which it appears he was travelling, to see this place: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 62. **1884** Forthwith, the kafila got into motion: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 288.

Variants, 16 c. *caffile*, *caffila*, *cafelow*, 17 c. *caffeloe*, *caffila*, *caffell*, *caphala*, 19 c. *coffle*, *kaffílé*, *cafilah*, *kafila(h)*.

cafila-bashi, *sb.*: Turk. *qāfila-bāshī*: captain of a cafila.

1840 the *kafilah-bashee* (or leader of the caravan) being among the number who died: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ix. p. 247.

***caftan** (⌣ –, or ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. (and Pers.) *qaftān*: a long tunic or cassock tied round the waist, worn in the East. Sometimes taken fr. Fr. *cafetan* (*caphetan*, Cotgr.).

1598 a *Caftan* or a close coat buttoned, and girt to him with a Persian girdle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 497. **1662** Upon the *Kaftan* they wear a close Coat, which falls down to the mid-leg, and is called *Feres*...the *Kaftas* and *Feres* are made of Cotton: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. iii. p. 56 (1669). **1717** The difference of the dress here and at London is so great, the same sort of things are not proper for *caftans* and *manteaus*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 136 (1827). **1741** This Caftan is a Vest of Linsey-Woolsey, or of some other Stuff: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 106. **1768** Entering the second court of the seraglio, we were dressed in kaftans (Persian vests): *Gent. Mag.*, 154/1. **1830** a superb caftan: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). **1840** The men retained their shirt, drawers, and often their kaftan, a kind of inner cloak: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 221. **1882** A tall figure in a gray *caftán* and a plain white turban stood in the door: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 117.

Variants, 17 c.—19 c. *kaftan*, 17, 18 cc. *caf(f)etan*, 18 c. *coftan*.

cagot, *sb.*: Fr.: one of an outcast race in S. France, *hence*, gen. an outcast.

1845 In the former valley lived the *Agotes*, who, resembling the *Cagots* of Luchon, have long been a stumblingblock to antiquarians: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 998. **1883** Those miserable *cagots*, those moral lepers, are then forced into the society of decent people's children: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 488/1.

cahaia: Turk. See **kehaya**.

cahier, *sb.*: Fr.: paper book, quire of paper, sheets of manuscript fastened together, a set of instructions or conditions, an official report; *c. des charges*, conditions of a mercantile or financial contract.

1805 busily employed in preparing the *cahiers* or instructions for the direction of their deputies: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 152. **1845** [See **bailliage**]. **1883** the *cahier des charges* already passed by the Rothschilds and the Deloit Syndicate: *Standard*, May 3, p. 5.

caia: Turk. See **kehaya**.

caid, *sb.*: Arab. *qā'id*, = 'leader'; see **alcayde**.

1830 The Caids, or governors of cities: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 311 (2nd Ed.). **1889** At a village on the southern side of the Atlas Mountains Mr. Thomson was hospitably entertained for several days, but the kaid would not consent to allow him to return westward: *Athenæum*, Jan. 19, p. 87/3.

cailliach, *sb.*: Gael. *cailleach*: an old woman, a hag.

1818 The cailliachs (old Highland hags) administered drugs, which were designed to have the effect of philtres: SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, Introd. [C. E. D.]

caimac: Turk. See **kaimak**.

***caimacam**: Turk. See **kaimakam**.

Caimaes, *sb. pl.*: Port. *caimães*: kaimals, a Malayalam title of Nair chiefs of Malabar.

1625 certaine Nobles, called *Caimaes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 28.

caiman: Carib. See **cayman**.

Cain, name of Adam's eldest son, who perpetrated the first murder by killing his brother Abel (Gen., iv.); hence, *Cain-colored*, = red or reddish-yellow, applied to human hair, Cain, like Judas Iscariot, being represented with this kind of hair.

1598 he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard, a Cain-coloured beard: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, I. 4, 23. **1604—6** And as there were many Marii in one Cæsar...so are there many Cains and Caiaphases in the best of us all: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 17/1 (1867). **1662** There is not one Cain among all those Abels nor an Esau among all those Jacobs in heaven: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 151 (1867).

cainkeen. See **cannequin**.

caique, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *qāiq* (pronounced *qāyiq*): a light wherry used for rowing, esp. on the Bosp(h)orus. The spelling *caique* is Fr.

1625 hee steeres the Kings *Kaick*: PURCHAS. *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1591. **1741** We were fain to hale our Caick ashore: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 113. — They both pass in Caiques with Sails from one Island to another, to cultivate them: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 318. **1813** And fearful for his light caique, | He shuns the near but doubtful creek: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 154 (1832). **1819** Each stroke of the oar, after we had pushed off from the ship, made our light caïck glide by some new palace: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69 (1820). **1820** we could see his caique no where on the expanse of waters: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 500. **1839** and mark the arrowy speed of the graceful *caïques* as they fly along the Channel: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 127. **1865** the pleasure-boats kept for the Abbey, pretty toys, shaped like Turkish caïques: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 55. **1877** We had arrived at the open sea. Mohammed removed his handkerchief from his eyes, the motion of the cayek was different to that which he had experienced on the river: F. BURNABY, *Thr. Asia Minor*, ch. lxix. p. 346 (1878).

***caiquejee**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *qāiqjī*: a rower of a caique, boatman.

1839 the caique...with...its drowsy *caïquejhes*, awaiting, half asleep, the return of their lounging employer: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 44.

***cairn**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Sc. *cairn*, fr. Gael. *carn*, = 'heap of stones': *Archæol.*: a pyramid of stones raised as a sepulchral monument or boundary mark or mark of any kind; a pile of stones.

1797 CAIRNS, or CARNES, the vulgar name of those heaps of stones which are to be seen in many places of Britain, particularly Scotland and Wales: *Encyc. Brit.* **1818** he pointed out, here a Cromlech, and there a cairne, a Danish fort, or a monastic ruin: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 246 (1819). **1818** the cairn beneath which the Berserkir lie interred: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 62. **1820** as for the miscellaneous antiquities scattered about the country, he knew every one of them, from a *cromlech* to a *cairn*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 398/1 (1867). **1835** Men were also sent to erect a cairn of stones to mark the entrance of the harbour: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. x. p. 146. **1856** they built a substantial cairn, and buried the provision...ten paces from its centre: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 134.

***cairngor(u)m, cairngorm-*stone**, *sb.*: a variety of rock crystal, found in many shades of yellow and brown, sometimes smoky, sometimes transparent, named after a mountain, or a group of mountains, in the north of Scotland on which it is found, much used as an ornament for Highland costume.

1823 brilliant breeches, bright as a Cairn Gorme, | Of yellow casimire we may presume: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. xliii.

cairo, cayro, *sb.*: Port. *cairo*: **coir** (*q. v.*).

1598 coquen, which are Indian nuttes, and cayro, which are the shelles of the same nuts, and that is the Indian hemp, wherof they mak ropes, cables, and other such like [commodities]: Tr. *Y. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 75 (1885). **1599** great store of *Cairo* to make Cordage: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 227. — sowed together with cayro, which is threede made of the huske of *Cocoes*: *ib.*, p. 251. **1625** some *Cayro*, or bast Ropes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 304. **1677** Vessels...sow'd together with Cairo as here called; a Cord made of the rind of Cocos: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 362.

caisse, *sb.*: Fr. *caisse*, *quaisse*: "a Drumme, or (most properly) the barrell, or wood of a Drumme" (Cotgr.).

1591 the drums likewise ought to be ready to batter their caisses according to y^e^ sound of the collonels trumpets: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 204.

caisson (⌣ –, *-ai-* as Fr., **caisso(o)n** (⌣ ⌣, *-ai* as Fr., *-son* = *-soon*), *sb.*: Fr.: large chest.

1. *Mil.* a case to hold bombs used as a mine, an ammunition chest, a covered waggon.

1702 *Caisson* or *Superficial Fourneau*. A Wooden Case, or Chest into which they put 3 or 4 bombs...also a covered Waggon to carry bread, or Ammunition: *Mil. Dict.* **1755** *Caisson*, a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach: JOHNSON. **18..** Right and left the caissons drew, | As the car went lumbering through | Quick succeeding in review | Squadrons military: BRET HARTE, *How are you, Sanitary?*

2. *Hydraul.* a watertight case or frame used in laying foundations and building in the bed of a river, or any mass of water, the sides rising above the water level so that the inside of the case can be kept free from water, and the enclosed portion of bed reached by workmen; a kind of floodgate for a dock, shaped like a boat; a float used for lifting ships, &c., which is sunk full of water, attached to whatever has to be raised, and then pumped empty; a reservoir formerly used in canal-making.

1753 *Caisson* is also used for a kind of chest used in laying the foundations of the piers of bridges: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1788** two of the caissoons erected at Cherburgh have been destroyed by an inundation of the sea: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 78/2.

3. *Archit.* a sunken panel in a ceiling or soffit.

1840 *Caissons*, the sunk panels in flat or vaulted ceilings, or in soffits: *Gloss. Goth. Archit.*

caixa: Port. See **cash.**

cajan: Anglo-Ind. See **cadjan.**

cajava, cadjowa, *sb.*: Pers. *kajāwa, kajāba*: a kind of litter or pannier, a pair of which are slung across a camel.

1665 his Seraglio...was in two hundred Doolaes or Cajuaes, as if he were going upon a journey into *Bengala*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1677). — the Queen-mother, and wife of *Darius*...were drawn in Chariots of Gold, with fifteen Cajua's in which sat the Kings Children and Nieces: *ib.*, p. 246. — those [women] of better rank are mounted two and two upon Camels in Cages (or *Cajuaes* as they call them) of wood, covered over with cloth, to forbid any Man the sight of them: *ib.*, p. 299. — every Camel usually is loaden with two Cajuaes, which holds two Women: the Cage is of Wood, covered with Cloath; so low, as suffers them not to stand upright: *ib.*, p. 315. **1684** He enter'd the Town with eight or ten Camels, the two *Cajava's* or Litters on each side of the Camel being close shut, to keep the Women from being seen: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 61. — fifty Camels that carry'd his Women; their *Cajavas* being cover'd with Scarlet cloth fring'd with Silk: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 63. **1790** two persons, who are lodged in a kind of pannier, laid loosely on the back of the animal. This pannier, termed in the Persic Kidjahwah, is a wooden frame, with the sides and bottom of netted cords, of about 3 feet long and 2 broad, and 2 in depth: Forster, *Journey*, II. 104—105 (1808). [Yule] **1883** The main body of the caravan is made up of camels, on which the wives ride in covered *Khajawahs* slung on the animals' backs: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 118. **1884** women...were carried in *kedjavés*, hamper-like litters, slung one on each side of a camel or mule, and usually covered by a sunshade: Edm. O'Donovan, *Merv*, ch. X. p. 98 (New York).

cajeput, cajuput (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kajoepoetih*, transliteration of Malay *kāyu-putih*, = 'white wood' (*puteh* = 'white'): name of a tree, native of the Moluccas, the *Melaleuca Leucodendron* (Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*), the leaves of which yield a green essential oil used in medicine. Also, the oil itself, generally called *cajeput-oil.*

1797 CAJEPUT, an oil brought from the East Indies resembling that of cardamoms: *Encyc. Brit.* bef. **1845** Doors all shut, On hinges oil'd with cajeput: Hood, *To Mr. Malthus*, vii. [N. E. D.]

caju: Eng. fr. Fr. See **cashew.**

calaat: Pers. See **khalat.**

calabash[1], **calabass** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. ?: a kind of small gun. *Obs.*

1579 some laden with *Muskets*, some with *Calabashes*, others with murdering *Fire balles*: Digges, *Stratiot.*, p. 179. **1591** Likewise there may be certaine small carriages, some laden with muskets, some with Calabashes, others with murdering fire balles: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 197.

***calabash**[2], **calabass** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *calabaça, calabaza*, = 'gourd', 'pumpkin'.

1. the gourd-like fruit of the *Crescentia cujete* (Nat. Order *Crescentiaceae*) or Calabash-tree, native of W. Indies and Tropical America. The shell of this fruit is so hard that it can be used for household utensils and even kettles.

1596 his *calabaças* or gourds of the golde beads: Raleigh, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 636 (1600). **1604** the Calibasses or Indian Pompions: E. Grimston, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 238 (1880). **1797** Calabash-Tree: *Encyc. Brit.*

2. short for the *Calabash-tree.*

1797 The latifolia, or broad-leaved calabash: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Crescentia.*

3. an utensil made from the shell of a calabash (1), or from a gourd or pumpkin; or a similar utensil of any material. Also, *attrib.*

1699 they are presented every one with a *Calabash*, of about two *Pynts* of *Scotish* Measure: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 13. **1705** a good Calabash of Lime Juice and Malaget mixt: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XIII. p. 224. **1797** The smaller calabashes are also frequently used by these people as a measure: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1814** Instead of China-vessels and calabashes, poverty had taught them to use the shells of the tortoises: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 29. **1803** all my beautiful scarlet calibash boxes...floating on the sea: M. Edgeworth, *To-morrow*, ch. II. p. 288 (1832).

***calaboose**, *sb.*: U. S. Eng. fr. Sp. *calabozo*, = 'dungeon', through Amer. Negro Fr.: name for a prison, in and about Louisiana.

1805 others...followed the merchants; after them the priests and commandant; then the church and jail (or callaboose), and now nothing of the old town is left: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, p. 727 (1832).

calahan: Pers. See **calean.**

calamanco (ˌ⌣ ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *calamaco.*

1. a glossy woollen stuff, chequered in the warp, sometimes striped, flowered, or watered; originally manufactured in Brabant. Also, *attrib.*

1598 *Tesserino*, a weauer. Also a kinde of fine stuffe like silke mockado, or calimanco: Florio. **1619** Pan-veluet, Lana Murandela, Callimanco, Sattinisco, Figuretto: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXVII. p. 268. **1641** Silke-Laces, Sattins, Plushes, Taffeta's Cally-mancos, and many others: L. Roberts, *Treas. Traff.*, in M^cCulloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). abt. **1709** A gay calamanco waistcoat: Addison, *Tatler*. [N. & Q.] **1797** CALAMANCO...It has a fine gloss; and is checkered in the warp, whence the checks appear only on the right side: *Encyc. Brit.* **1857** At that time ribbed calimancoes were the main line; they were made of hand-spun yarn, and we had five shillings for weaving about sixty-four hanks in a piece: J. James, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 479.

2. a garment of this material.

1859 The girls went off straightway to get their best calamancoes, paduasoys...capes, &c.: Thackeray, *Virgin.*, XXXII. [N. E. D.]

3. *metaph.* apparently conveying the idea of unintelligibility.

1592 Doest thou not understand their [huntsmen's] language? *Min.* Not I! *Pet.* Tis the best calamance in the world, as easily deciphered as the characters in a nutmeg: Lyly, *Midas*, IV. 3. [N. E. D.] **1607** A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Calimanco: Dekker & Webster, *Sir T. Wyat*, 45. [*ib.*]

4. wood and plaster buildings, in allusion to the stripes.

1792 The mansion...was of plaister striped with timber, not unaptly called callimanco work: *Misc. Ess.*, in *Ann. Reg.*, 150/2. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 16 c. *calamance*, 16 c.—19 c. *calimanco*, 17 c. *callymanco, callamanco*, 17, 18 cc. *callimanco.*

calamba(c), *sb.*: Sp.: the finest kind of aloes-wood.

1589 There is a great stoare of a wood called palo de Aguila, and of another woode called Calambay, and both of them are verie odoriferous: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). **1598** [See **amber** I. 1]. **1622** a present of halfe a lb. of lignum allowas (or *calemback*): R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1883). — ij chistes which came from Syam with *callamback* and silk: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 51. **1634** [See **aguila**]. **1657** *Cedar* and *Calambon*: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 136, Vol. I. p. 224. **1662** *Benjamin*, Wax, Copper, Lead, Indico, Calamba-wood, Brasil-wood: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 104 (1669). — *Palo d'Aguila*, by Druggists called *Lignum Aloes*; by the *Portugues, Palo d'Aguila*; and by the *Indians, Calamba*, grows in *Java*: *ib.*, p. 122. **1665** here we had the Wood called Calambuco, a Tree much valued and used at Funerals:...*Calamba* or *Calambuca*, which some think *Lignum Aloes*; much burnt in these parts at Funerals: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677). **1667** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 23, p. 417. **1694** *A Columbuck*, a piece of wood of a very pleasant Scent: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 12/1.

Variants, 16 c. *calamba, calambay*, 17 c. *calemback, callamback, calambon, calambuca, columbuck.*

[From Oriental Port. *calambuco*, perhaps fr. Jav. *kalambak.*]

calamine (ˌ⌣ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calamine*, ultimately fr. **cadmia** (*q. v.*): an ore of zinc, either a carbonate or a silicate. Also, *attrib.*

1601 Some thinke it better to wipe...the dust from the Calamine with wings: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 18, Vol. II. p. 520. — Chalamine stone: *ib.*, Bk. 34, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 486. bef. **1704** We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, *viz.* loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, calamine, or *lapis calaminaris*: Locke. [J.]

***calamity** (⌣ ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calamité.*

1. a state of distress or misery.

1490 He was restored...from anguisshe and calamyte in to right grete prosperite: Caxton, *Eneydos*, XXII. 80. [N. E. D.] **1509** And hye promotyd in welth and dignyte. | Hath sodaynly fallyn into calamyte: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1874). **1528** Of whose miserable calamite/Vnder the spretuall captiuite/I will here after a processe make: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 123 (1871). **1531** Beholde the astate of Florence and Gene, noble cities of Italy, what calamite haue they both sustained by their owne factions: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. II. Vol. I. p. 22 (1880). **1545** a greuouse calamite and miserable captiuite: G. Jove, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 12 *v°*. **1546** a man borne to the miserie, calamitie, and adversities of this life: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1844). **1563** they came to greate calamitye and misery: J. Pilkington, *Paules Church*, sig. A ii *v°*. **1591** Will'd me to leave my base vocation | And free my country from calamity: Shaks., *I Hen. VI.*, I. 2, 81. **1595** Like true, inseparable, faithful loves, | Sticking together in calamity: — *K. John*, III. 4, 67. **1598** And therunto soone after was added another fatall mischief, which wrought a greater calamitye then all the former: Spens., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 615/2 (1869). **1660** We observed our Solemn Fast for the calamity of our Church: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1872).

2. a disaster, misfortune, loss.

1546 which thinge [*i.e.* the divorcement] so fell out that it was bothe a calamitie and a saftie unto him: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1846). — this daye should...bee the beginninge of all calamities if never so littel thei showld recule: *ib.*, p. 268. **1554** and by the aboueseyde Calamyties they were so greatly weryed with trauayles: W. Prat, *Africa*, Prol., sig. B ii *v°*. **1555** Moste humbly desyringe the Admirall to haue compassion of theyr calamities: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 81 (1885). **1595** too well I feel | The different plague of each calamity: Shaks., *K. John*, III. 4, 60. **1596** much lamented his calamity: Spens., *F. Q.*, VI. VIII. 3. **1665** If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter, the calamity will be indicible: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 167 (1872). **1820** it was exposed to the greatest external calamities by an Albanian invasion: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 15.

calamus, *sb.*: Lat.: (*a*) a reed or cane; also (*b*) *Sweet Calamus*, or *Calamus aromaticus*; an Oriental aromatic plant not identified with certainty. Anglicised by Wyclif as *calamy.*

a. **1601** the shorter and thicker that the reed is, the better is the Calamus: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 375.

b. **1398** It is sayde that Calamus aromaticus is a manere of kynde of spycery that growyth besyde mount Libani: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. xxix. bef. **1400** Dan, and Greece, and Mosel, settiden forth in thi fairis...calamus: Wycliffite *Bible*, Ezek., xxvii. 19. ?**1540** Calamus aromaticus: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A ii *vº*. **1558** lignum Aloes, Calamus Aromaticus, Galanga, Bengewine: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 50 *vº*. **1580** red Sanders, *Carduus benedictus, ana* 3 ounces, Cloues, long Pepper, *Callomus aromaticus*: J. HESTER, Tr. *Phioravanti's Chirurg.*, p. 61. **1599** Nuttmegges, Calamus, longe Pepper: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 24/2. **1603** the aromaticall calamus, or cane of *Arabia*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 568. **1627** *Fume* of *Rose-Mary* dryed, and *Lignum Aloës*, and *Calamus*, taken at the *Mouth*, and *Nosthrils*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 925. — Also of the *Roots* of *Piony* the *Male*; And of *Orris*; And of *Calamus Aromaticus*; And of *Rew*: *ib.*, § 963.

calantica, better **calautica**, *sb.*: Lat.: a kind of feminine head-dress or veil, sometimes reaching down to the breast and shoulders, applied by archæologists to a kind of ancient Egyptian head-dress.

1882 Egyptian Statue with apron and calantica: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 288.

calapatch, calapee. See **calipash.**

***calash** (˘ ˊ), **calèche**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calèche.*

1. a kind of light carriage, with low wheels and a removable folding hood.

1666 The Pope...taking the air in a rich Caleche: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 104/1. [N. E. D.] **1673** I have been at your Lodgings in my new Galeche: DRYDEN, *Marr. à la Mode*, 16 (1691). [*ib.*] **1676** Truly there is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men: ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, iii. 2, 36 (1864). [*ib.*] **1679** Proposing first to go in his Calash, and pass for a French-man: R. MANSELL, *Narr Popish Plot*, 43. [*ib.*] **1679** Ladies hurried in Calleches, | With Cornets at their Footmen's Breeches: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 130. **1684** a small Coffer, for the Powder, drawn by two very fair Horses, driven by a Coachman, like a *Caleche*, adorned with a number of small red Streamers: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 68. **1782** furnishing calashes to those who visit his domains: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 268 (1858). **1816** he purchased a calèche at Brussels for his servants: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 243 (1832). **1819** I wrapped myself in my cloak, stepped into my calesh, and...again rolled on with renovated speed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 417 (1820). **1826** I took a *calèche* to myself from Coblentz to Maynz, that I might linger on the way: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 48. **1826** Essper George rode up to the calèche: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 489 (1881) **1828** the venerable caleche, that let down as venerable a visitant: *Engd. in France*, Vol. II. p. 30. **1831** The Duke of Richmond was in the King's *calèche* and Lord Grey in one of the coaches: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 147 (1875).

2. the hood of a calash, the hood of any vehicle.

3. a silk hood for a woman's head, supported with hoops of cane or whalebone and shading the face.

1774 Chip hats or calashes: *Westm. Mag.*, ii. 352. [N. E. D.] **1814** Others wore, hanging loose over their shoulders, a sheep's skin, the ends of which scarcely met before, the upper part going, like a calash, over the head: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 12. **1818** that curious *cëiffure* made and called after the head of a French carriage, and not many years back worn in Ireland under the name of a *calesh*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 162 (1819).

calathus, *pl.* **calathi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κάλαθος*, ='a vase-shaped basket', such as are represented on the heads of statues of Demeter. See **kalathos.**

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

calavance: Eng. fr. Sp. See **caravance.**

calcar (˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *calcara*, ='a lime-kiln', 'a kind of furnace': in *Glassmaking*, a small furnace or oven in which the first calcination of sand and salt of potash is made to form frit.

1662 Mix & spread them well in the Calcar, with a rake, that they may be well calcined, & continue this till they begin to grow into lumps: C. MERRET, Tr. *Neri's Art Glass*, 19. [N. E. D.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

calcedon, calcidenys, calcydone, calsydoyne: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. or Gk. See **chalcedony.**

calceolāria, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: slipper-wort, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*, native of S. America, cultivated as a garden-flower in Europe.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

calcium, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., coined fr. Lat. *calx*, ='lime': a chemical element, the basis of lime, the carbonate of which is the chief constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, &c. *Calcium light* is lime-light.

calcul (˘ ˘), **calcule**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calcul*: calculation.

1591 The place of Artillerie is comprehended in the Calcull of the footmens quarters: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 257. **1645** The general calcule, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions: HOWELL, *Dodona's Grove*. [J.]

calculator (˘ ˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *calculātor*: a reckoner, a set of tables to assist in reckoning, a calculating machine.

abt. **1380** Siche ben many calkelatours: WYCLIF, *Sel. Wks.*, II. 408. [N.E.D.] **1586** to seeke after sorcerers, magitians, & calculators of nativities: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 40 (1589). **1652** the magisty of Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astromancer*, p. 9. **1782** the mercenary troop of Calculators was likely to desert to the side that was most likely to possess the military chest: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 176 (1858). **1820** the most successful combiner of powers and calculator of numbers as adapted to practical purposes: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 404 (1867). **1823** a situation | Extremely disagreeable, but common | To calculators when they count on woman: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. xliii.

[Lat. *calculator*, noun of agent to Lat. *calculāre*, ='to reckon'.]

calculus, *pl.* **calculi**, *sb.*: Lat., ='pebble'.

1. *Med.* stone, a hard internal concretion formed in an animal body.

1797 Human calculi are commonly formed of different strata or incrustations: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

2. *Math.* computation, *esp.* differential calculus and integral calculus, in which the ratios of indefinitely small quantities are investigated.

1666 after they shall have well examined and considered all his Observations, and the *Calculus* raised therefrom: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 304. **1843** The neglect of this obvious reflection has given rise to misapplications of the calculus of probabilities which have made it the real opprobrium of mathematics: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1856). **1854** the exhibition of logic in the form of a calculus: BOOLE, *Invest. Laws Th.*, ch. i. [L.] **1858** forget the very essence of the differential calculus: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10.

caldārium, *sb.*: Lat.: the hottest room of a Roman hot bath, a Roman hot bath. The spelling *calidārium* is Late Lat.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1830** advancing by slow degrees, he successively passes through the *frigidarium*, and *tepidarium*, until he reaches the *calidarium* of the Romans: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.). **1885** We enter the tepidarium...and thence pass into the caldarium: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

caldera, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'cauldron': a crater of a volcano or of an extinct volcano.

1691 thus...have been made those deep and dreadful *calderras* both of Vesuvius and Etna: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 327 (1872). **1865** Enlarged afterwards into a caldera: LYELL, *Elem. Geol.*, 632 (6th Ed.). [N. E. D.]

calean, caleeoon, *sb.*: Pers. *qaliyūn*: a water-pipe for smoking; the Persian form of the hookah, with an inflexible stem.

1739 Several persians of distinction, who, smoaking their callean, observed a profound silence: ELTON, in Hanway's *Trav.*, I. i. 5, 16. [N. E. D.] **1797** going out of a house without smoking a calean, or taking any other refreshment, is deemed in Persia a high affront: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XVI. p. 177/2. **1811** Reclining in garden and smoking caleans: H. MARTYN, *Let.*, in *Mem.*, iii. 412 (1825). [N. E. D.] **1828** silken-shirts and trowsers, cloaks and slippers, with calleeoons and metal-platters: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53. — the elders of the men met to smoke their calleeoons: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 59. **1840** a servant brought me a caleeoon: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 18. **1844** in the Irish pictures may be included Mr. Solomon Hart's Persian gentleman smoking a *calahan*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 247 (1885). **1884** The Turcomans rarely smoke anything but a water-pipe, or *kalioun*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. iii. p. 32 (New York).

***calèche**: Fr. See **calash.**

calecut: Eng. fr. Port. See **calico.**

caleever: Eng. fr. Fr. See **calibre.**

calembour(g), *sb.*: Fr.: a pun.

1826 I am in no humour for sorrow to-day. Come! a bon-mot, or a calembourg, or exit Mr. Vivian Grey: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 151 (1881). **1839** no fanciful *calembourgs* on roses and reine-marguerites are graven into the eternal stone: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 132. **1883** many of his *jeux de mots* and *calembours* are quoted with approval: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 632/1.

calendae: Lat. See **kalendae.**

***calender, calendar** (˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *qalandar*, fr. Arab. *qalandarī*: a member of a mendicant order of dervishes in Persia and Turkey, founded by the Sheikh Qalandar (Qarandal), whose rule enjoins constant wandering.

1621 Their Kalenders, Dervises, and Torlachers, &c. are more abstemious: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 531 (1827). **1625** thirtie of his Nobles, all clad like *Kalendars* or *Fookeers*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 433. **1634** The Calenderi, Abdalli, and Dervislari be Pæderasts, and dangerous to meet in solitary places: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 331 (1677). **1665** *Babur* and thirty Nobles in the habit of Pilgrim Kalenders: *ib.*, p. 70. **1786** [See **Brahmin**]. **1828** I had frequently seen dervishes and calunders: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 150. **1884** The one-eyed calender informed me that he could get permission to visit them: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p 237.

Calends: Lat. See **Kalends.**

calentar, *sb.* See quotations.

1662 the *Chan* and his *Calenter*, or Lieutenant: J. Davies, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 154 (1669). **1665** Constable *Calentar*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 315 (1677).

calentura, Sp.; **calenture** (ˌ⏑¯⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp.: *sb.*: (*a*) a burning fever, *esp.* a feverish attack accompanied by delirium to which sailors are subject in the tropics. Also, (*b*) *metaph.*

a. **1593—1622** the contagion...is wont...to breed calenturas, which wee call burning fevers: R. Hawkins, *Voyage South Sea*, § xii. p. 125 (1878). **1598** The burning Feuer, calde the *Calenture*: G. W., *Cures of the Diseased*, sig. A 4 *vº*. **1600** we lost not any one, nor had one ill disposed to my knowledge, nor found any *Calentura*, or other of those pestilent diseases which dwell in all hot regions: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 660. **1623** now lies sick at my Lord of *Bristolls* house of a Calenture: Howell, *Lett.*, III. xxvi. p. 94 (1645). **1634** long diseases and mortall, as the Calenture, Scorbute or Scuruie: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 5. **1640** You scap'd the Calenture by 't: R. Brome, *Antip.*, ii. 4, sig. E 1 *rº*. **1665** in changing so many parallels, the weather increast from temperate to raging hot...so as it would have been intolerable had it not been compensated by some breezes we had,...nevertheless *Calentures* begun to vex us: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). **1721** So, by a calenture misled, | The mariner with rapture sees, | On the smooth ocean's azure bed, | Enamell'd fields and verdant trees: Swift, *S. Sea Proj.*, vii.

b. **1596** Ere hee bee come to the...raging Calentura of his wretchedness: Nashe, *Saffron Walden*, 44. [N. E. D.] bef. **1631** For, knowledge kindles Calentures in some, | And is to others icy *Opium*: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 160 (1669). **1675** Break, break distracted heart, there is no cure | For Love, my minds too raging Calenture: Shadwell, *Psyche*, ii. p. 23.

calepin (ˌ⏑¯⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calepin*, or directly fr. It. *calepino*: a dictionary, a memorandum-book. The word derives its use from the famous Latin (polyglot) dictionary of Ambrosio Calepino, *i.e.* Ambrose of Calepio in Italy, first published in 1502, of which Passerat published an edition 1609.

1568 I wyll that Henry Marrecrofte shall have my calapyne and my parafrasies: *Lanc. Wills*, II. 226 (1860). [N. E. D.] **1662** We have weeded the calepines and lexicons: Evelyn, *Chalcogr.*, 22 (1769). [*ib.*]

calesa, *sb.*: Sp.: calash.

1845 what din and dust, what costumes and *calesas*: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 738.

calesh: Eng. fr. Fr. See **calash.**

calessino, *sb.*: It., dim. of *calesso*,='**calash**' (*q. v.*): a small calash.

1860 looking back at us from the driving-seat of his calessino: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 612/1.

calibash. See **calabash,** or **calipash.**

***calibre, caliber, caliver** (¯ ⏑⏑ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calibre.*

1. the diameter of a spherical missile, the bore of a gun, the weight of a spherical missile; *extended use*, the diameter of any spherical body, the internal diameter of any hollow cylinder or pipe.

1591 These Hargabuziers or rather Musketeares, must haue Péeces of two ounces of *Calibre*, for by such like yº besieged are greatlie troubled: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 296. **1628** being 1 and a halfe in thicknesse at the Calibre of the Bore in Mettall: R. Norton, *Gunner*, p. 158. **1705** armed with bayonnets and firelocks, all of a caliver: Tindal, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 694/1 (1751). **1738** Chambers, *Cycl.* **1826** twenty mortars of different calibre: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 48 (1828).

1 *a.* one of the earliest uses of the word is with the spelling *caliver* in the sense of a light musket or harquebus; perhaps fr. Sp. *calibre.*

1568—1588 kalyver, qualliuer, qualivre, caleever, caliber. [N. E. D.] **1591** their burgonets, corslets, caléeuers, halberds, swords: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 189. **1598** the Cannon, the Musket, the Caliuer and Pistoll: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 2. **1600** a supply of calieuers, handweapons, match and lead: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 264.

2. *metaph.* measure of rank or power, and generally of any qualities.

1567 The forfeiture of the honor of a ladye of equall calibre [elsewhere spelt 'calabre'] and callinge to mee: Fenton, *Trag. Disc.*, 164. [N. E. D.] **1775** We have no news of ordinary calibre: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 183 (1857). **1818** historical and astronomical dictionaries of every calibre: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). **1826** Men of his calibre make themselves out of mud: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 407 (1881). **1840** a poet of no mean calibre: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 127 (1865).

3. *attrib.* as in *caliber-compasses, caliber-rule.* Generally spelt *calliper, caliper.*

***calico** (ˌ⏑¯⏑), **calicut,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *Calecut.*

1. name of an Indian city on the Malabar coast, one of the principal ports in India in 16 c., used *attrib.* in *calicut-cloth, calico-cloth.* The *-ut* was probably changed to *-o* in this combination.

1540 A surplyse and an elne kalyko cloth: *Lanc. Wills*, II. 151 (1860). [N. E. D.] [**1547—8** the newe founde land named Calyco: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. vi. p. 142 (1870).] **1553** silke and linnen wouen together, resembling something Callicut cloth: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 113 (1599). **1591** fine Calicut cloth, *Pintados*, and Rice: *ib.*, p. 592. [Yule] [**1601** Calecut Pepper-wort: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 64.] **1605** a kind of Callico-cloth: Edm. Scot, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 165 (1625). [Yule] **1608** Calecut clothes: J. Davis, *ib.*, 136. [*ib.*]

2. (*a*) Oriental cotton cloths; any cotton fabric; plain white cotton cloth; also (*b*) *attrib. Calico-ball*, a ball where women wear only cotton fabrics.

a. **1578** iiij yards of Callaga, 6*s.* 4*d.* xij yards of Callaca, 12*s.*: *Invent.*, in *Drapers' Dict.*, 42. [N. E. D.] **1592** Booke Callicutts, the peece marchantable xij^{s}: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxxviii. p. 102 (1846). **1600** another Portugall ship...laden with victuals, rice, *Calicos, pintados*, and other commodities: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 572. **1604** I can fit you, gentlemen, with fine callicoes too for your doublets: Dekker, *Honest W.*, Pt. I. **1614** a Towne, onely consisting of Spinners and Weauers, and there is much Calico made: R. Coverte, *Voyage*, p. 25. **1615** Shashes are long towels of Callico wound about their heads: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). **1625** fiftie packes of Calicoes, and Pintados: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 159. **1630** Lawne, Cambricke, Holland, Canuase, Callico: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 *rº*/1. **1665** their Habit is a quilted Coat of Calico tyed under the left Arm...there they sell Calicoes: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 44 (1677). **1678** Instead of Green Sey...is now used Painted, and *Indian*-stained, and Striped Calico: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16. **1712** am all in Callicoes when the finest are in Silks: *Spectator*, No. 292, Feb. 4, p. 420/2 (Morley). **1716** it is a white robe, the sleeves of which are turned up with fine white calico: Lady M. W. Montagu, *Letters*, p. 63 (1827).

b. **1592** Callico Lawnes, the peece xx^{s}: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxxviii. p. 102 (1846). **1614** white callico breeches: R. Coverte, *Voyage*, p. 14. — fine Pentathose and Calico Lawnes: *ib.*, p. 26. **1879** the famous Calico Ball he gave at the Mansion House: W. Besant, *All in a Garden Fair*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 26.

Variants, 16 c. *kalyko, cal(l)icut, callaga, callaca, calocowe*, 17 c. *calecut, callico, callicot.*

calidarium: Late Lat. See **caldarium.**

calidity (¯ ˌ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calidité*: heat, warmth.

1528 walnut...is harde of digestion...by reason of hit calidite: Paynell, *Reg. Sal.*, sig. Q ij *vº*. **1543** And that chaunceth by reson of his sharpnesse, and caliditie or heate: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii *rº*/2.

calipash (ˌ ¯ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng., of unknown origin, but cf. Sp. *carapacho*,='carapace'.

1. the upper shell or carapace of a turtle.

1689 We left some peces of the flesh on the calapatch and calapee, that is, the back and breast shells: H. Pitman, *Relation*, in Arber's *Garner*, VII. 358. [N. E. D.]

2. the dull greenish gelatinous substance under the upper shell of a turtle.

1750 The tortoise, as the alderman of Bristol, well learned in eating, knows by much experience, besides the delicious calibash and calipee, contains many different kinds of food: Fielding, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 18 (1806). **1759** have plenty of water in several pails or tubs, lay your fish upon the back or calliopash, cut off the under shell or calliopee, in the first line or partition, from the edge of the calliopash, take that off: W. Verral, *Cookery*, p. 236. **1807** I wonder they don't go on to inform us "from authority" who *took* calipash, and who calipee! Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 100 (5th Ed.).

calipee (ˌ ¯ ˌˌ), *sb.*: Eng., of unknown origin.

1. the lower shell of a turtle with the substance that adheres to it.

1657 Lifting up his [a turtle's] belly, which we call his Calipee, we lay open all his bowells: R. Ligon, *Barbadoes*, 36 (1673). [N. E. D.] **1689** [See **calipash** 1].

2. the light yellowish gelatinous substance next to the lower shell of a turtle.

1750, 1759, 1807 [See **calipash** 2].

***caliph, calif** (ˌˌ ¯), **khalif** (¯ ˌˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caliphe, calife*, ultimately fr. Arab. *khalīfa*,='successor' (of Mahomet): the title of the temporal and spiritual head of the Mohammedans, or Prince of the Faithful. In Anglo-Indian households, the tailor and the cook are called *khalīfa* or *khalīfajī* [Yule].

Hence, *caliphate*, the dignity, reign, or dominion of a caliph; *caliphship*, the dignity of a caliph.

1393 the caliphe of Egipte: Gower, *Conf.*, I. 245. [N. E. D.] abt. **1400** And there with alle he holdethe Calyffes, that is a fulle gret thing in here Langage: And it is als meche to seye as Kyng: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 36 (1839). — In that Rewme, at Baldak aboveseyd, was wont to duelle the Calyffeez, that was wont to ben bothe as Emperour and Pope of the

Arabyenez: *ib.*, p. 43. — the Calyffee of Barbaryenes: *ib.*, p. 44. — the Calyphee of Baldak, that was Emperour and Lord of alle the Sarazines: *ib.*, ch xxi. p. 230. **1562** helde the soureraintie therof [of Cairo] & were named Caliphi: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 43. bef **1579** Califfes, kings, Soudans, Admirals, and gouernoures of the lands: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk v p. 130. **1586** In like maner the Caliphaes of the Sarasins were kings and chiefe bishops in their religion: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 633. **1600** a certaine factious and schismaticall Califa: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 10. — the Mahumetan Caliphas: *ib.*, p. 28. **1603** *Haly* the *Caliphe*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Triumph, I. xxxix. p. 173 (1608). **1615** CHALIFA, *Califa*, *Chalibas*, is the title of honor attributed to the successors of Mohammed; it is commonly interpreted by the Historiographers *Pontifex*, that is, Bishop: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1625** *Vlit* the Chalipha: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 4. **1665** the *Babylonian Kalyph*, who disbursed two millions of gold to re-edifie it [Bagdad] after that devastation which was made there by *Almerick*:...*Almansor*...the three and twentieth *Chalyph*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav*, p. 229 (1677). **1786** The subjects of the Caliph: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 27 (1883). **1788** "Be of good courage," said the caliph: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. p. 374 (1813). **1817** It is the Caliph's glorious armament: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 28 (1860). **1830** the Caliphs, Emirs, Fatemirs, Abacidi, and Almohades: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 424 (2nd Ed.). **1839** When the Khaleefeh saw it, he felt its weight: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 251. — The Khaleefeh threw down the cup: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 50. **1883** The Khalifs had become rigidly orthodox: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 383/1. **1887** The earliest Mohammedan coinage of Egypt was, of course, merely a branch of the general money borrowed or minted by the Khalifs: *Athenæum*, Sept. 10, p. 337/3.

1614 Whil'st the *Chaliphat* remaind vndeuided: SELDEN, *Titles Hon.*, Pt. I. ch. v. p. 93. **1677** Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet...pretending to the caliphship: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, 266. [T.] **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1786** On a given signal the great standard of the Califat was displayed: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 66 (1883). **1797** Caliphate: *Encyc, Brit.* **1817** Nor e'er did armament more grand than that | Pour from the kingdoms of the Caliphat: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 28 (1860). **1870** Móstafa Airta gathered all the learned men in his califate and enquired of them what the inscription might mean: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 327.

Variants, 14, 17 cc. *caliphe*, 15 c. *calyffe*, *calyffeez* (? pl.), *calyphee*, 16 c. *calyphi* (pl.), *califfe*, 16, 17 cc. *calipha*, 17 c. *califa*, *chalifa*, *chalipha*, *kalyph*, *chalyph*, 18, 19 cc. *khalif*, 19 c. *khaleefeh*, *kalif*.

caliver: Eng. fr. Fr. See **calibre.**

calix: Lat. See **calyx.**

callaca, callaga: Eng. fr. Port. See **calico.**

callamanco, callimanco, callymanco: Eng. fr. Sp. See **calamanco.**

callamback: Sp. See **calambac.**

callapee, callepy, callipee. See **calipee.**

callean, calleon: Pers. See **calean.**

calleche: Fr. See **calash.**

callepash, calliopash, callipash. See **calipash.**

callico, callicot, callicut: Eng. fr. Port. See **calico.**

callida junctūra, *phr.*: Lat.: skilful connection. Hor., *A. P.*, 47, 48, where it means skilful connection of words so as to give a fresh meaning to an old word. In the quotations it is applied to connection of parts.

1804 it forms, indeed, the cement of the whole work—the *callida juncturæ* by which all the parts are held together: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 210. **1805** The *callida junctura* of its members is a grace, no doubt, which ought always to be aimed at: *ib.*, Vol. 6, p. 6. **1813** the havoc it must...make among...the... *callidæ juncturæ* of the critics: *ib.*, Vol. 21, p. 299. **1886** After all, in novels as in verse, *callida junctura*, that is (for our present purpose) clever piecing, is half the battle: *Athenæum*, June 19, p. 808/3.

callivance: Eng. fr. Sp. See **caravance.**

callus, *sb.*: Lat. *callus*, = 'hardened skin': a hardening of part of the skin; an osseous formation which joins the two parts of a broken bone; a hard thickening on a plant; also, *metaph.*

1563 the parts of the broken bone may be conglutinated & ioyned together by engendring of callus: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 42 *v°*. **1692** A Callus that he Contracts, by his insensible way of handling Divine Matters: BURNET, *Past. Carr*, vii. 73. [N. E. D.] **1769** A callus extending up the forehead: PENNANT, *Zool.*, II. 494. [C. E. D.] **1797** the callus generated about the edges of a fracture, provided by nature to preserve the fractured bones, or divided parts, in the situation in which they are replaced by the surgeon: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

calo: Gk. καλὸ-ς: good, beautiful. The base **καλο-** is found in composition as *calo-*, though the form *calli-* is commoner.

abt. **1400** [See **caco**].

calocowe: Eng. fr. Port. See **calico.**

calor, Lat.; **calour**, Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: heat, warmth.

1590 The humidum and calor...Is almost clean extinguished and spent: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, v. 3 (1592), p. 72/1 (1858). bef. **1618** The one dries up the Humour Radicall, | The other drowns the Calor Naturall: SYLVESTER, *Tobacco Battered*, 517. [Davies]

caloyer (= ⏑ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *caloiero*: a monk of the Greek Church, esp. of the order of S. Basil.

1599 being guided of one of their Monkes called *Caloiero*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 126. **1612** certaine of their religious men, whom they call *Coloires*...A *Coloire* hath his etymologie of καλος & ιερευς, *calos hiereus*, that is, *bonus Sacerdos*, *a good Priest*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 9. **1612** The first *Caloieri* that euer I saw were in this Towne of *Zante*, which are certaine *Greekish* Priests: T. CORYAT, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1812 (1625). **1615** a Monastery of *Caloieros*; for so are their [the Greeks'] Monks called: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 8 (1632). **1620** a poor Caloier of *Trapizonda*, became a great renowned Cardinal, and wanted not much of being Pope: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 71 (1676). **1625** my holy *Coloyro* led mee to a Monastery: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1634. **1741** we principally address'd our selves to the Papas and the Caloyers: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1776** Two or three caloyers, or monks who manage the farm: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 148. **1812** The convent's white walls glisten fair on high: | Here dwells the caloyer: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. xlix. **1819** I had heard of one [monastery] on the road, where the Caloyers lived well, and could spare a wayfaring man a few crums [*sic*] from their table: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 268 (1820). **1820** the most picturesque sites to several convents of Caloyers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 318.

[It. *caloiero*, whence Fr. *caloyer*, Eng. *caloyer*, is fr. Mod. Lat. *calogērus*, fr. Late Gk. καλόγηρος, = 'beautiful in old age' (γῆρας). Byron seems to follow the Fr. pronunc.]

caloyera, *sb.*: It. *caloiera*: a nun of the Greek Church.

1819 Her husband dying, she took the habit of a caloyera, in a nunnery: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 5 (1820).

***calpac(k)**, **kalpac(k)**, *sb.*: Turki *qalpāq*: a Turkish cap edged with fur; a felt cap round which the shawl is wound to form a turban.

1598 On his head hee weareth a white Colepecke, with buttons of siluer, gold, pearle, or stone, and vnder it a blacke Foxe cap, turned vp very broad: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 314. — A cap aloft their heads they haue, that standeth very hie, | Which *Colpack* they do terme: *ib.*, p. 387. **1717** Round her *kalpic* she had four strings of pearl, the whitest and most perfect in the world: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 225 (1827). **1813** His calpac rent—his caftan red—: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 176 (1832). **1819** a clumsy calpack of short black lamb's wool: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42 (1820). **1820** with a mountain of calpac upon his head: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 301. ***187.** four domestics, wearing *kalpacs* or furred bonnets: *Echo*. [St.]

calsouns, calsounds, calsunes: Eng. fr. It. See **calzoons.**

***calumet** (/ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Canadian (Normandy) Fr. *calumet*: a North American tobacco-pipe, an emblem of hospitality and peace. For deriv. see *N. & Q.*, 7th S., IV. Nov. 19, 1887, p. 411. The word was originally applied to plants with hollow stems.

1714 they are great Juglers, and have as well as the others the use of the Tobacco Pipe, which they call *Calumet*: Tr. *Trav. of Sev. Learned Missionarys*, p. 273. **1763** The calumet of the Savages is the tube of a pipe: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 133. **1846** The lowest orders have a coarse roll or rope of tobacco...this is their calumet of peace: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195. bef. **1849** The pipe part of the Calumet is two feet long, made of strong reed or cane: In Southey's *Comm. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 572/2. **1872** islands of soft pipe-stone from which are cut the bowls for many a calumet: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 159.

***calumniator** (= ⏑ = / =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *calumniātor*: one who spreads false charges, a slanderer.

bef. **1563** Satan...is called 'the tempter', 'the calumniator or quarrel-picker', and 'the accuser of the brethren': BECON, *New Catech.*, IV. 185 (1844). [N.E.D.] **1602** he was to be reckned of for an iniurious calumniator: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 95. **1619** A rumour was spred abroad by some false Calumniators: *Proceedings of the Grisons*, 1618, sig. H 3 *v°*. **1675** these Calumniators: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. vi. § 3, p. 57. **1714** liars and calumniators at last hurt none but themselves, even in this world: POPE, *Let.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 262 (1757). **1762** refrain from trampling into dust the insolent calumniator: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 14 (1817). **1776** The author has a brand of infamy set upon him, as a public warning to all calumniators and detractors: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 14/2. **1828** drawing his sword, he would have pierced his calumniator, had not the Lord High Constable interposed: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xxiii. p. 284 (1886). **1832** attempts made by himself towards confuting his calumniators: MOORE, in Byron's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 217. **1851** the pretended betrayer and calumniator of Marie Antoinette: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 77 (1857).

[Noun of agent to Lat. *calumniāri*, = 'to lay a false information', 'to spread calumnies'. Lat. *calumniātor* is only used as a Legal term meaning 'perverter of law'.]

calunder: Eng. fr. Pers. See **calender.**

calvaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a calvary. See **calvary 2.**

1888 In Finistère and the Morbihan (Erdeven), as often as not, the *calvaire* by the wayside has been sculptured from or erected on a rude Celtic megalith: *Athenæum*, Sept. 15, p. 359/3.

***calvary** (ˌ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *calvāria*,='skull', used to translate New Test. transliteration γολγοθᾶ, a softened form of Aram. *gulgaltā* (Syr. *gāgultā*),='skull': the name of the mount of the Crucifixion near Jerusalem.

1. a scene of a crucifixion compared with that of Christ, a scene of an atoning sacrifice.

1878 A Calvary where Reason mocks at Love: GEO. ELIOT, *Coll. Breakf. P.*, 293. [N. E. D.]

2. a representation (in statuary) of the Crucifixion in the open air in Roman Catholic countries; also, a small hill or hillock with a series of chapels on the sides containing each the representation of one of the scenes of the Crucifixion, and with a crucifix, or a chapel containing a crucifix, at the top.

1738 *Calvary*, a term used in catholic countries for a kind of chapel of devotion, raised on a hillock near a city...Such is the *Calvary* of St. Valerian, near Paris; which is accompanied with several little chapels, in each whereof is represented in sculpture one of the mysteries of the passion: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

3. See quotation. Does Cockeram give a loose paraphrase of 'the place of a skull'?

1626 *Calvary*, A place for dead mens bones: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

calx, *pl.* **calces**, *sb.*: Lat., 'lime'.

1. powder produced by calcining metal or mineral which the alchemists and early chemists considered to be the essential part of the substance calcined. Also, *metaph.*

1471 For in lesse space our Calxe wyll not be made, | Able to tayne with colour whych wyll not vade: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 130 (1652). **1610** his *fæces* there, *calcined*. | Out of that *calx*, I' ha' wonne the *salt of* MERCURY: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 624 (1616). **1652** He intended it for a dissolvent of calx of gold: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1872). **1658** The rest subside in coal, calx or ashes: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 45.

2. lime.

1797 CALX properly signifies *lime*, but is also used by chemists: *Encyc. Brit.*

calx vive, *phr.*: *calx*, Lat.; *vive*, Fr.; Anglicised as *calce vive*: quicklime.

1477 Calx vive, Sandifer, and Vitriall: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 39 (1652). **1579** Sulphur, Salte Peter, Rosine, *Calx viue*, Lintséede oyle: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 113. **1591** Sulphure, Saltpeter, Rosine, *Calx viue*, Quickepeall, Lintesede oile: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 275.

calycanthus, *sb.*: coined Late Lat. fr. Gk. καλυκ-,='calyx', ἄνθος,='flower': name of a genus of ornamental shrubs, comprising two species, Carolina All Spice, and Japan All Spice.

1797 The floridus, a flowering calycanthus: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1880** Miss YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xvi. p. 359.

***calyx, calix**, *pl.* **calyces**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κάλυξ, formerly confused with Lat. *calix*,='cup': *Bot.*: the outer integument of a flower, also called an *involucre*; the calyx is formed of leaves generally green either distinct or united at their margins, and form the outside of a bud. Some physiologists wrongly use *calyx* (which should be confined to botany) instead of *calix*.

1698 A large Bell-fashioned cinereous Calyx: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XX. p. 315. **1741** The Calix or Cup of the Flower is eight or nine lines high: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 187. **1881** When the blossom is unopened the forms of the calyces are lost in the general mass of greenery: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. IX. p. 209.

calzoons (⏑ ⏑), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. It. *calzone*: drawers, breeches, hose, applied to such garments worn by Oriental nations. There seems to be a mistake in the first quot. fr. Herbert, which is repeated in the 1665 and 1677 edd. In the last quot. fr. Herbert *calzoon* seems to be a corruption of Sp. *colchon*,='mattress'.

1615 These are attired in calsouns and smocks of calico: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 75 (1632). **1634** Some againe...haue short coats or calzoons of cloth without sleeues: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 146 (1st Ed.). **1656** *Calsounds* or *Calsunes*, a kind of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1665** the better sort of that sex [female] wear linnen Drawers or Calzoons of Pantado: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). — The floors we could not enter with our shoes on...but with good reason, seeing they were spread some with Velvet stuft with Down or fine Bombasine; others with rich Carpets and Calzoons of Bodkin and cloth of Gold: *ib.*, p. 185.

cam, kam(me), *adj.* and *adv.*: Eng. fr. Welsh, Gael., and Ir. *cam*,='crooked'.

1. *adj.*: crooked, twisted, perverse, ill-tempered.

bef. **1600** His mind is perverse, kam [Ed. 1676 cam], and crooked: HOOKER, *Serm.*, iii. Wks., II. 698. [N. E. D.] **1755** Kam. *adj.* Crooked: JOHNSON.

2. *adv.*: awry, askew, crooked, athwart.

1579 We speake in good earnest, and meane not...to say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully: and go cleane kam our selues like Creuises: TOMSON, *Calvin's Serm. Tim.*, 909/1. [N. E. D.] **1607** *Sicin.* This is cleane kamme. *Brut.* Meerely awry: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iii. 1, 304. **1611** *Contrefoil*, The wrong way, cleane contrarie, quite kamme: COTGR.

cam: Pers. See **khan.**

camaca, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *camoca, camaca*, Fr. *camocas*: a kind of fine cloth, probably of silk.

1393 A cote of cammoka oper of clene scarlett: LANGL., *P. Pl.*, C. xvii. 299. [N. E. D.] abt. **1400** thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfytly: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xxii. p. 233 (1839). abt. **1475** Your curtaines of camaca: *Sqr. lowe Degre*, 835. [C. E. D.]

[According to Dozy, Sp. *camocan, camucan*, whence probably the mediæval Lat. and Fr. forms, are fr. Arab. *kamkhā*.]

camaieu, camayeu, *pl.* -eux, *sb.*: Fr. *camaïeu*,='cameo'.

1. **cameo** (*q. v.*).

1596 Goodly Camayeux excellently well cut: DANETT, Tr. *Comines*, 264 (1614). [N. E. D.] **1684** A beautiful Camahieu of a white Agate, on which is seen the Effigies of the Queen of *Saba*: Tr. *Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 131. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1766** And sure no *Camayeu* was ever yet seen, | Like that which I purchas'd at *Wicksted's* Machine: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. X. **1797** A society of learned men at Florence undertook to procure all the *cameos* or *camayeux* and intaglios in the great duke's gallery to be engraven: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

2. a mode of painting in one color.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1887** The MS....was on vellum, illuminated, and containing over a dozen very pretty miniatures in *camaïeu-gris* [gray], of French execution: *Athenæum*, May 14, p. 643/1.

camarada, *sb.*: Sp.

1. a small number of soldiers, who share mess and lodging together.

1598 a camerada: FLORIO, s.v. *Camerata.* **1598** a whole Camarada of Soldiers: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 10. — *Camarada*, a Spanish vvord, is a small number of 11 or 12 soldiers, and is the one halfe of a squadra, being vnited together in their lodging, and diet, and friendship, the chiefe man of whom is the Cabo de Camara: *ib.*, Table. **1625** They feed by whole Camaradaes, and are serued and waited vpon by other women: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1587.

2. a messmate, comrade. For quotations see **comrade.**

[Derived fr. Sp. *camara*,='chamber', 'cabin', Lat. **camera** (*q. v.*).]

camarade, camarado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **comrade.**

***camaraderie**, *sb.*: Fr.: intimacy, good-fellowship, prejudice in favor of companions.

1840 you will observe how a spirit of *camaraderie* and partisanship prevails in matters of art especially: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 152 (1885). **1882** She laid her hand upon his arm with so charming a *camaraderie*, that he could not choose but obey: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. xxi. p. 154 (1883). **1888** the badges, the seals, the processions and social gatherings, by which in America the spirit of *camaraderie* among the Chautauquans is encouraged and their loyalty to the institution is maintained: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 496.

camarick, camarike: Eng. fr. Flem. See **cambric.**

***camarilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: a small chamber, a royal cabinet (both the room and the councillors), a clique, a band of secret intriguers.

1845 misgovernment is either conducted by a *Camerilla* or a Court Martial: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 716. **1886** Alexander, Czar of Russia... assisted the better elements in Spain against the clerical *camarilla*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 748/2.

camarine (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Camarīna* (Καμάρινα), name of a Sicilian town, near which was an unwholesome marsh: a malarious marsh, a swamp. Also, *metaph.*

1576 This Author...doth not onely...wade into the very Gulph and Camarine of Mans apparant wilfulnesse: NEWTON, Tr. *Lemnie's Complex*, To Reader. [N. E. D.] **1681** The danger of poisonous sents, and Camerines of Customs, which use to envenome and infect the soul: P. RYCAUT, *Critick*, 163. [*ib.*]

camarlengo, camarlingo: Sp. See **camerlengo.**

camayeu: Fr. See **camaieu.**

cambays, *sb.*: name of Indian piece-goods from Cambay, a port of Guzerat.

1622 chaders, cambias, and buxshaws: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1883). **1797** CAMBAYES, in commerce, cotton cloths made at Bengal, Madras, and some other places on the coast of Coromandel: *Encyc. Brit.*

cambiatura, *sb.*: It.: change, relay, system of relays.

1765 The method we took was that of cambiatura. This is a chaise with horses shifted at the same stages that are used in posting: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 544 (1817).

cambio, *sb.*: It.: barter, change, exchange, bill of exchange, place of exchange, burse. Anglicised by Eden as *cambie*.

1555 For .xv. yardes of cloth sumwhat woorse then the other, they receaued in Cambie, one Bahar: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 259 (1885). **1645** I commend them for their plain downright dealing, and punctuality in payment of cambios, contracts, and the souldiers' salary: HOWELL, *Dodona's Grove*, p. 20. [Davies] **1656** *Cambio*, a Burse or Exchange as the Royal Exchange in London: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

cambium, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'exchange': *Bot.*: a cellular tissue between the wood and the bark of exogens in which the growth of wood and bark takes place.

1830 LINDLEY, *Introd. to Bot.*, Bk. I. ch. i. § 2. [L.]

cambozade: Eng. fr. Sp. See **camisado.**

cambric (*ā ī*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Flem. *Kameryk*,='Cambray', a town of French Flanders.

1. a kind of fine white linen, orig. made at Cambray.

[1481 the bysshop of camerik: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxviii. p. 68 (1880).] **1530** xxiij elles of cameryk for vj shirtes for the King: *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.*, Oct. 29, in Beck's *Draper's Dict.* abt. **1570** His shirt had bandes and ruff of pure cambrick: THYNNE, *Pride & Lowl.*, in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.* (1846). **1579** the Cambricke sooner stayned then the course Canuas: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 34 (1868). **1583** Ruffes, made either of Cambricke, Holland, Lawne or els of some other the finest cloth: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 22 *vº*. **1598** kerchieffes of fine white lawne, or cambricke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 497. bef. **1627** Windows, some of Glasse, some of a kind of Cambrick oyled: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 4 (1658). **1711** Cambrick and Muslins: *Spectator*, No. 57, May 5, p. 93/1 (Morley). **1883** pale blue cambric: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 170.

2. *attrib.*

1573—80 Frenche camarike ruffes, deepe with a witnesse starched to the purpose: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884). **1610** the swan-skin couerlid, and cambrick sheets: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 641 (1616). **1840** a fine cambric handkerchief: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 183 (1865).

*cameleon, camelion: Eng. fr. Lat. See **chameleon.**

***camellia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. *Camelli*, the Jesuit who introduced the flower from China and Japan: name of a genus of shrubs with beautiful flowers (Nat. Order *Ternströmiaceae*). The cultivated varieties known in England are derived from the *Camellia japonica*.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** With us, the *Camellia* is generally treated as a stove plant, and propagated by layers: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1848** magnificent curling ostrich feathers, soft and snowy as camellias: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22 (1879). **1852** my dress! Lace, with bouquets of red camellia: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 173 (1878). **1865** the scarlet camellias: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 176. **1878** in front of the gay little country houses were rows of striped camellias: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 14. **1885** a mere tangle of roses, camellias, lilacs, and other flowering shrubs: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 41.

camēlopardalis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. καμηλοπάρδαλις: a camelpard, generally called a **giraffe** (*q. v.*). Wyclif called it a *camelion, i.e.* 'camel-lion'. The Eng. *camelopard* is adapted fr. Lat. *camēlopardus*.

1398 Cameleopardus...hyghte Cameleopardalis for he hath the heed of a Camel & speckes of the Perde: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVIII. xx. **1601** the Nabis, necked like an horse...headed for all the world as a camell, beset with white spots upon a red ground, whereupon it taketh the name of Camelopardalus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 18, Vol. I. p. 205. **1613** The Giraffa or Camelopardalis, a beaste not often seene: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, I. vi. i. 464. **1708** Hyæna's, Camelopardals: MOTTEUX, *Rabelais*, v. xxx. 141 (1737). [N. E. D.] **1769** Inclosed I have sent you the drawing of a Camelopardalis: *Phil. Trans.*, LX. 27. [*ib.*]

***cameo** (*ă ō*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cam(m)éo*, pl. *cam(m)éi*. In 16 c. forms derived fr. the Late Lat. and Fr. equivalents are found [N. E. D.]. A precious stone carved in relief, such as the onyx or agate, esp. sardonyx, which have two layers of different colors, so that the figure in one color rises in relief from a ground of another color. The term has been extended to similar carving of shells and to any carved work in low relief of similar nature.

1673 Several *Entaglie, Camei & Nicoli*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. **1689** cameos taken from achates...and other precious stones: EVELYN, *Correspt.*, Vol. III. p. 304 (1872). **1749** no days lost in poring upon almost imperceptible *Intaglios* and *Cameos*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 163, p. 434 (1774). **1760** There is a glass-case full of...lapis lazuli, cameos, toothpick-cases: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). **1762** a smaller head of the Queen, both in cameo on onyx: — Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 162. **1816** gems are of two kinds, cameos which are raised from the surface: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 296. **1826** [See **bandeau**]. **1840** cameos and intaglios of the Greek artists: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. ii. p. 31. **1864** the quietly-folded scarf of black ribbed silk, fastened with a subdued cameo representing the profile of a Roman Emperor: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 95. **1865** a bracelet of cameo dropped from her arm: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 152. — the glitter of the camei on an arm as white as they: *ib.*, ch. x. p. 166.

***camera**, *sb.*: Lat., 'vault', 'vaulted chamber'.

1. *Leg.* a judge's chamber; see **in camera.**

2. *Mus.* (rather It. than Lat.). See quot.

1724 CAMERA, a Chamber. This Word is often used in the Title Page of Musick Books, to distinguish such Musick as is designed for Chambers, or private Consorts, from such as is designed for Chapels, or great Consorts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

3. a council or legislative chamber, in reference to Italy or Spain.

1712 A Declaration...read by the Secretary of the Camera: *Lond. Gaz.*, 5068/1. [N. E. D.] **1816** the first share was claimed by the Pope, the second by the "camera" or officers of state: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 293.

4. short for *camera obscura* (q. v.); *esp.* a camera obscura used in photography.

1738 Another portable Camera may be thus made: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Camera-Obscura*. **1759** Others...will make a drawing of you in the camera... there you are sure to be represented in some of your ridiculous attitudes: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 56 (1839). **1847** The camera gives on the Daguerreotype plate an inverted image: CLAUDET, in *Trans. of Soc. of Arts*, Suppl. Vol., p. 202 (1852). **1888** Mr. Stone took a small camera with him, and by means of dry plates has been able to illustrate the journey very fully: *Athenæum*, Mar. 24, p. 368/1.

camera lūcida, *phr.*: Late Lat. (fr. two Lat. words), 'light chamber': a contrivance invented by Dr. Hook in 1668 for throwing a colored image of anything on to a wall in a light room; the name was transferred to a contrivance for throwing, by means of a peculiarly shaped prism, a colored image of any object on to a horizontal surface, so that it can be traced accurately.

1753 *Camera lucida*, a contrivance of Dr Hook for making the image of any thing appear on a wall in a light room, either by day or night: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1886** He was an expert draughtsman with a camera-lucida: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 109/3.

***camera obscūra**, *phr.*: Late Lat. (fr. two Lat. words), 'dark chamber': a dark chamber into which light is only admitted through a small opening, so that images of external objects are thrown upon an interior surface opposite to the opening. A double-convex lens placed in the aperture will throw upon a surface placed at the proper distance a perfectly clear picture reversed. The principle was discovered in 16 c. by Baptista Porta. In photography, the chamber is a box, the length of which can be varied so as to throw the image on to a sensitive plate at the proper focus.

1725 When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 171 (1737). **1738** Construction of a portable camera obscura: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. **1777** It is such a perfecting of the camera obscura, that it no longer depends on the sun and serves for taking portraits with a force and exactness incredible: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 483 (1857). **1798** Roger Bacon...describes the Camera Obscura with all sorts of glasses that magnify or diminish any object: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, Vol. I. p. 2. **1819** he offered to shew it to the King, with the camera obscura and telescope: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 46. **1826** A camera obscura I can be amused by for hours, when man is the thing exhibited,—man Lilliputianised: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 136. **1827** If I had a sort of spiritual *Camera Obscura* that could reflect the constructions of my brain and fix them: COLERIDGE, *Alaric Watts*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1884). **1839** The third is the placing the prepared plate properly in the camera obscura to the action of light: J. S. MEMES, Tr. *Daguerre's Hist. Photogen. Drawing*, p. 55. **1883** The shadow [is] thrown on a plate in the camera obscura: *Standard*, Aug. 27, p. 5/2.

camerick(e), cameryk(e), camerige: Eng. fr. Flem. See **cambric.**

***cameriere**, *pl.* **camerieri**, *sb.*: It.: valet, gentleman's servant.

1592 one of the meanest Servitors of the Pope...now *Cameriere Canonico*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 661 (1685). **1644** Then followed four other camerieri with four caps of the dignity pontifical: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872).

camerine. See **camarine.**

***camerlengo**, It.; **camarlengo**, Sp.: *sb.*: chamberlain, lord of the bed-chamber, chancellor.

1625 the Inhabitants are gouerned by a *Camarlingo*, in the behalfe of *Venice*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1834. **1673** a *Camerlengo* and a *Castellano*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 242. **1753** *Camerlingo*, or *Camarlingo*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

camese: Eng. fr. Arab. See **camise.**

camestres, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the second mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the first

premiss is an universal affirmative, the second premiss an universal negative, and the conclusion an universal negative.

1552 Purenesse of the minde { *Camme-stres.* The Christian righteousnesse, is the purenesse of the minde. To weare a Tippet, a Cowle, a shauen crowne, is not the purenesse of the minde. Therefore the outwarde attire is not the Christian righteousnesse.

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29 *v°* (1567).

camis, camus, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *camisa*: a chemise, shirt, loose tunic of light material.

1590 She... was yclad... All in a silken Camus lilly whight: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iii. 26. **1596** All in a Camis light of purple silke: *ib.*, v. v. 2.

camisa, *sb.*: Sp.: a camis (*q. v.*).

1851 These polite mannered men stood before us...dressed in a bark cloth "camisa": HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. II. p. 198 (1854).

camisado (/ ⏑ – –), **camisade** (/ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *camiçada, camizada, camisada* (Oudin), fr. Sp. *camisa*, ='a shirt'. Occasionally corrupted to *canvasado, canvisade*, by confusion with *canvas*.

1. a night attack in which the attackers wore shirts over their armour to prevent mistakes. Also, *metaph.*

1548 Of whom, in a camisado...his Lordship killed above eight hundred: W. PATTEN, *Exped. Scotl.*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, III. 89. [N. E. D.] **1558** But considering the Castle to be strongest, and doubting that by a Cambozade or sudden assault, the town might be won, for it was but weak: T. CHURCHYARD, *Siege of Guisnes*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. IV. p. 209. **1560** The Emperour attempteth the matter by a Camisade in the night, and chouseth out of the whole nombre the fotemen of Almaignes and Spanyardes, & comaundeth them to put on whyte shirtes ouer their harnesse: DAUS, Tr. *Sleidane's Comm.*, 268 a. [N.E.D.] **1573—80** philosophy and knowledge in divers naturall morall matters, must give her the Camisade and beare y^e^ swaye an other while: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 87 (1884). — Never miserable Villacco, | Surprisd with y^e^ like Cammassado: *ib.*, p. 112. bef. **1579** to this camisado, the which I woulde should be two houres after midnight, and as secretly as may be, for feare of waking of our enimies: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. x. p. 257. **1591** my lord havinge intelligence that those of Roan mente to give him a camisado in the nighte: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 13 (1847). **1591** suddaine surprises and *Canuisadoes* haue bin giuen: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 12. — suddaine Surprises, Camisades, Escalades: *ib.*, p. 328. **1598** as in lodging *Ambuscados*, to giue *Camisadas*, to sallie in skirmish, and to make incursions: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 175. — the very same night that he approched neare, gaue him a most furious *Camisado*, and slew many of his people: *ib.* — Moreouer wee both pronounce and write the word *Canuasada*, the which (in truth) ought to be written and pronounced Camisada, being a Spanishe tearme; and doth signifie the inuesting a shirt ouer the soldiers apparell or armour: *ib.*, Table. **1600** he turned his armie and marched to Puteoli, for to surprise and give a camisado to the fort and garison there: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 517. **1600** but that night I meant by the way to giue them in the Island a *canuisado*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 263. **1622** to give them in the Ile a Canvisado, and at an instant sieze on all their Canons about the Ile: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 317. **1622** her selfe Telesilla with her companions sallying out, entertained *Cleomenes*...with such a *Camisado*, that he was faine to show his back: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 80. **1630** all their talke is...Of Camasado, | Pallizado | Of the secret | Ambuscado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aaa 3 *r°*/2. **1665** *Heraclius* having intelligence of his force and drift, divides his also into three; the one to hasten into *Thrace*, the other to bestow a Camisado upon *Sayn's* Quarter, and the last he led himself: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 264 (1677). **1679** Some for engaging to suppress | The *Camisado of Surplices*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 100.

2. a shirt worn over armour in a night attack. *Obs. Rare.*

1618 some two thousand of our best men, all in camisadoes with scaling ladders: SIR R. WILLIAMS, *Actions Lowe Countr.*, p. 82. [T.]

camiscia, camicia, *sb.*: It.: shirt, linen tunic.

1825 King Richard, his large person wrapt in the folds of his camiscia, or ample gown of linen: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xv. p. 64/1 (1868).

camise (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qamīṣ*, ='shirt' (fr. Lat. *camisia*; see **camis** and **chemise**): an Oriental shirt. The Mid. Eng. *camise* is a variant (fr. Old Fr.) of *chemise*.

1812 Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliote, | In his snowy camese and his shaggy capote? BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (2). **1865** Snow-white the camise: S. EVANS, *Bro. Fabian's MS.*, 105. [N. E. D.] **1881** He wore the *kamis*, a white cotton shirt tight-sleeved, open in front, extending to the ankles and embroidered down the collar and breast: L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, 9.

camoca, camoka: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **camaca.**

camocho, camouccio, *sb.*: perhaps corruption of It. *camoscia*, a fabric worn in Italy: a term of contempt or abuse, of which the exact meaning is not certain. Perhaps Anglicised as *camooch*.

1599 I will not hear thee: away, camouccio: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 62/2 (1860). **1602** Whosoever says you have a black eye, is a camooch: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 19 (1885). **1607** [See **calamanco** 3].

***camorra,** *sb.*: It.

1. "an irish rugge. Also an vpper cassock" (Florio), a smock or blouse.

2. a secret organisation for the purpose of extortion, robbery, and resistance to the law, such as exist in the district of Naples and in Sicily. Hence *camorrism*, tyranny of a secret lawless organisation; *camorrist*, a member of a camorra.

1883 [See **bagnio** 3]. **1886** The suspicion his proceedings might arouse in this mercantile *camorra*: *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 39/1.

camouccio. See **camocho.**

camouflet, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'puff of smoke': a small mine placed between the galleries of a mine and countermine intended to bury or suffocate the occupants of the enemy's mine.

camp volant, *phr.*: Fr.: flying camp.

1562 he determyned to leue before it a campe volant, and so in y^e^ ende by time to take it: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 *v°*. **1696** *Camp volant*, a little Army of Horse and Foot, that keeps the Field, and is continually in motion: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

***campagna, campa(g)nia,** *sb.*: It. *campagna*, fr. Lat. *campānia.*

1. open country, level tract, **champaign** (*q. v.*), *esp.* the Campagna of Rome.

1591 When he is to march in *Campania*, (as it is to be presupposed he shall) it is requisite that he make prouision: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 273. **1598** The Campania or field without the Citie ought to be razed or plained a thousand pases round about: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 128. — it is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as it is to brawle at Westminster Hall with hands full of gold...nor so iocande to heare the bouncing of the Cannon; as to hearken to the cry of the crowching Clyents: nor so delicate to lye in open *Campania*; as to wallow at home in a bed of downe: *ib.*, p. 167. — *Campania*, an Italian vvord, and is a field: *ib.*, Table. **1641** This is a hill of Glory, hard to climb...no plain campagnia to it: M. FRANK, *Serm.*, 413 (1672). [N. E. D.] **1740** the open campagna of Rome: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XXXVIII. Vol. I. p. 80 (1819). **1798** I have often met him...amongst the ruins of antient Rome, and often in the Campagna: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 387. **1816** it occurred to these gentlemen...that "the campagna" had been imperfectly examined: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 293. **1832** Along the deathly *campagna*, a weary and desolate length of way: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xl. p. 83/1 (New Ed.).

2. *Mil.* a campaign.

1652 He who hath not made two or three campagnas (as they use to term it) by the time that he is 18 years of age: EVELYN, *State France*, Misc. Writ., 84 (1805). [N. E. D.]

campāna, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'bell': some bell-shaped flower, perhaps the pasque flower, *Anemone pulsatilla.*

1613 For the laboring wretch that's troubled with a cough, Or stopping of the breath...Campana heere he crops, approoued wondrous good: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*, xiii. [N. E. D.]

***campanile,** *pl.* **campanili,** *sb.*: It. fr. Late Lat. *campāna*, ='bell': a bell-tower, in Italy frequently detached. In Eng. sometimes treated as if Fr. Apparently used by Tennyson for a campanula in bloom; but the stanza is obscure.

1644 On each side of this portico are two campaniles, or towers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). **1673** The *Campanile* or Steeple, a large round tower of a considerable highth: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 262. **1806** The *Campanile* is always detached from the main building: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 7. **1855** What slender campanili grew | By bays, the peacock's neck in hue: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 13. **1882** Now and again, clear and sharp in the liquid air, the musical bells of the Campanili rang out the time: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (2nd Ed.).

***campānula,** *sb.*: Late Lat., dim. of *campāna*, ='bell': name of an extensive genus of herbaceous plants, Nat. Order *Campanulaceae*; bell-flower. The best-known British species is the hare-bell.

1664 MAY...*Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*...red *Martagon*, *Bee-flowers*, *Companella's* white & blue: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). **1767** *Perennial & Biennial Flower Plants*...*Campanula*, bell-flower, Peach-leaved, common blue: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 695/1 (1803). **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

campeachy[-*wood*], campeche, *sb.*: the red dye-wood, better known as log-wood, named fr. *Campeachy* on the west coast of Yucatan, obtained from the *Haematoxylon Campeachianum.*

1600 The chiefest merchandize which they lade there in small frigats, is a certeine wood called *campeche*, (wherewith they vse to die): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 461. **1741** [See **brazil** 2]. **1797** *Campeachy-Wood*, in botany: *Encyc. Brit.*

campeador, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'one who is in the field' (*campo*): distinguished warrior.

1845 The Campeador appealed to Alonzo VI. and a trial of arms took place: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 614.

camrade: Eng. fr. Sp. See **comrade.**

***camphora**, *sb.*: Late Lat. and Port., ultimately fr. Arab. *kāfūr*. The earliest Eng. forms of *camphor* are fr. Fr. *camfre*, or adapted fr. Late Lat., to which the modern form *camphor* is assimilated.

1. a substance obtained from a species of laurel native in the Malay Islands, and in inferior quality from another species found in Japan. It is whitish, volatile, and crystalline, and has stimulant, antispasmodic, and antiseptic properties.

1589 There is also much camphora, and all kinde of spices: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 320 (1854). **1598** many [kindes of] Drogues, as Amfion, or Opium, Camfora, Bangue, and Sandale wood: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 61 (1885).

2. the camphor-tree. In Spenser probably a mistake for *conferva*='comfrey', variants of which are *campherie*, *cumphory*.

1590 Had gathered Rew, and Savine, and the flowre | Of Camphora, and Calamint, and Dill: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. ii. 49.

***campo**, *pl.* **campi**, *sb.*: It., Sp., and Port.: a field, plain, valley.

1645 Rome...has seven mountains, and as many campi or valleys: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 189 (1872). **1820** a *fiume*, broke down a bridge, and flooded heaven knows how many *campi*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 278 (1832). **1864** an extensive grassy plain or campo with isolated patches of trees: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. iv. p. 80.

campo santo, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'holy field' (cf. 'God's-acre'): cemetery, burial-ground.

1833 the cloister of the Campo Santo [arose] in 1275: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 75. **1837** the bodies of the people thus murdered are not buried by the roadside, but in the *campo santo* of a neighbouring village: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 229. **1883** Eloquent of the life beyond the grave, the Campo Santo...speaks also of man's doings in the world: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 28. **1883** The wall forms the enclosure of a dismal burying-ground, the *campo santo* of the Yarmouth Dissenters: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 530.

campoo, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *campoo*, fr. Port. *campo*, ='field', 'camp': camp, brigade (under European commanders in the Mahratta service). [Yule]

1803 Begum Sumroo's Campoo has come up the ghauts, and I am afraid... joined Scindiah yesterday. Two deserters...declared that Pohlman's Campoo was following it: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, ii. 264. [Yule] **1883** the cavalry of rival Mahratta powers, Mogul and Rohilla horsemen, or *campos* and *pultuns* (battalions) under European adventurers: *Quarterly Rev.*, Apr., p. 294. [*ib.*]

***Campus Martius**, the field of Mars (god of war) in Ancient Rome, used for elections, military drill, games, &c. Hence, *metaph.* place of action or contest.

1602 then what hath he to doe in *Campo Martio* [abl.], with *Bellonaes* banner, to ballance his pen with gastfull gores of English blood: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 238. **1611** I saw their *campus Martius* where in ancient times they were wont to muster their souldiers: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 198 (1776). **1792** It was the latter end of August, the weather fair and pleasant, when Harry issued forth to his little *Campus martius*, accompanied by Neddy and the faithful James: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 132.

camrade: Eng. fr. Sp. See **comrade.**

camuesa, *sb.*: Sp.: pippin, a good kind of apple.

1604 If they suffer them to ripen on the tree, they have a better taste, and a very good smell, like to *camuesas*: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 243 (1880).

camulicai, *sb.* See quotation.

1555 In all the Ilandes of Molucca is founde...canes of suger, oyle of Cocus, mellons, gourdes, and a marueilous coulde frute which they name Camulicai and dyuers other frutes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885).

camus: Eng. fr. It. See **camis.**

can: Pers. See **khan.**

Canaan, ancient name of the part of Palestine west of the river Jordan. Hence, *metaph.* land of promise, land of life after death.

1637 New English Canaan: T. MORTON, Title. **1654–6** he [the Christian] hath tasted of the grapes of this celestial Canaan: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 257/1 (1868). **1807** It is also the Canaan of Physicians: SOUTHEY, *Espriella's Lett.*, III. 328 (1814). [N.E.D.]

cañada, *sb.*: Sp. *cañada*, ='glen', 'dale', 'glade', 'measure of wine'. [N.E.D.]

1. a narrow valley, a small **cañon** (*q. v.*), in the western parts of N. America.

1850 Descending a long cañada in the mountains: B. TAYLOR, *Eldorado*, xiii. 131 (1862). [N.E.D.] **1879** The cañada... was about a mile and a half broad: BEERBOHM, *Patagonia*, iv. 51. [*ib.*]

2. a measure of wine, probably with a play on the Eng. word *can*.

1610 And now, my maisters, in this bravadoe, I can read no more without Canadoe. *Omnes.* What ho! some Canadoe quickly! *Histrio-m.*, ii. 104. [N. E. D.]

canaglia, canalia, *sb.*: It. *canaglia*: canaille.

1605 Clamours of the Canaglia: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). bef. **1733** a rattle-headed Scum of the *Canaglia*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 162, p. 114 (1740). — Low *Plebeian* inventions, proper only for a Canaglia of Paltroons, over Ale, to babble to one another: *ib.*, II. iv. 141, p. 306. **1822–3** dilated throats for vocal encouragement of the canaglia below on usual and unusual occasions: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, note on ch. xliv. (1886).

***canaille**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'pack of hounds', 'number of dogs'. Naturalised in 17, 18 cc. as *canail(e)*, *cannale*.

1. a rabble, a low crowd, a mob.

1661 And this canaille of wild Independents...have hewed their way to, and lopped off the top, and then grubbed up the roots of the royal stock: *Archdn. Arnway's Tablet, &c.*, p. 98. **1758** we are daily insulted...with the opprobrious term of *Canaille*: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance of the Mob of Gt. Brit. agst. Importation of French Words*, p. 373/1. **1763** The vanity which characterizes the French extends even to the canaille: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 287 (1817). **1807** Going to the Exhibition at so exquisitely late an hour, as, you fondly flatter yourself, will completely shelter you from the canaille: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 49 (5th Ed.). **1815** The *canaille* are objects rather of disgust than curiosity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 334. **1822** The clergy also went away at the Reformation, and the *canaille* only remained at last: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 523. **1830** I'm sure it is very condescending of his Lordship to speak to such *canaille* as all of you: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 70 (1875). **1853** The *canaille* of talkers in type are not my friends then: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1884). **1863** the canaille of the French nation: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 314.

2. a pack (of dogs).

1856 though our Esquimaux *canaille* are within scent of our cheeses: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 106.

canāliculus, *pl.* -culi, *acc.* -culos, *sb.*: Lat.: groove, fluting.

1563 4 partes are left for the Canalicoli: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii *v°*. — Astraguli be made and set vpright round about the piller within the Canaliculi: *ib.*, fol. xi *v°*.

***canard**, *sb.*: Fr. (sometimes Anglicised = *n*), *lit.* 'duck': an absurd story, a hoax, a wild report.

1864 WEBSTER. ***1878** the canards of Vienna: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.] **1883** So excellent a *canard* could not be left unnoticed by the ingenious American advertiser: *Standard*, Sept. 3, p. 3/2.

Canary, canary, *sb.*: fr. *Canāria* (*insula*), ='isle of dogs', one of the Fortunate Islands on the west coast of Africa, which gives its name to the group. Hence used *attrib.* and as a common noun.

1. a light wine from the Canary Islands, also called *sack*.

1584 wine of Madera and Canary, they beare the name of the Ilands from whence they are brought: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 211. **1597** I' faith, you haue drunke too much Canaries: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 29. **1598** As if he list revive his heartless grain | With some French grape, or pure Canarian, | When pleasing Bourdeaux falls unto his lot, | Some sourish Rochelle cuts thy thirsting throat: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, v. iii. 127. **1601** thou lack'st a cup of Canarie: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 85. **1616** Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, 1916, p. 62 (1871). **1621** *Jack T.* I feare will dye in a butt of *Canary*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxv. p. 30 (1645). **1634** Come then, and bring with you prepar'd for fight, | Vnmixt Canary: W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). **1634** *Sherries* and *Malagas* well mingled pass for Canaries in most Taverns, more often then Canary it self: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 352 (1678). **1662** they gave us Canary that had been carried to and brought from the Indies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1850). **1676** Sir, a Dish of Racy Canary if you please, I am for no Hocks! D'Urfey, *Mad. Fickle*, i. p. 3 (1691). **1688** payd for a bottle of connary when Mr. Sanders preached 2*s.*: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 83 (1882).

2. a lively dance (Sp. *canario*), said to have been derived by the Spaniards from the natives of the Canary Islands. Used by Shakspeare as a vb.

1588 to Iigge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 1, 12. **1598** *Castagnette*, little shels, such as they vse that daunce the canaries, to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers: FLORIO. **1601** A medicine | That's able to breath life into a stone...and make you dance Canari: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 77.

3. a singing-bird from the Canary Islands of green or yellow color (*Carduelis canaria*, Fam. *Fringillidae*).

1655 So also doth the Canary, Finch or Fiskin: MOUFET & BENN., *Health's Improv.*, 186 (1746). [N. E. D.]

4. a malaprop for *quandary*.

1598 you haue brought her into such a Canaries, as 'tis wonderfull: the best Courtier of them all...could neuer haue brought her to such a Canarie: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 2, 61.

15. *attrib.* as in *canary-bird, canary-colored, canary-creeper, canary-grass, canary-seed, canary-wine, canary-wood.*

1577 Canara byrds, come in to beare the bell, | And Goldfinches, do hope to get the gole: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas, &c.*, p. 88 (1868). **1662** little Birds, like the *Canary* Bird: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 221 (1669). **1695** Come hither Hussie, you little Canary-Bird, you little Hop-o' my-thumb: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, iv. p. 49. **1731** Canary Birds are seen at the *Cape*, differing from the Birds of the same Name in *Germany* only in their Colours: MEDLEV, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 155. **1759** I took notice that the Canary-bird, which grows white in France, is here almost as grey as a linnet: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 604 (1814). **1614** we tooke in fresh Water, Canarie wine, Marmalad of Quinces at twelue pence the pound: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 3. **1641** Take of the best Canary Wine, as much as you please: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 27 (1651). **1653** a butt of Canary wine divided into three barrells: SIR R. BROWNE, in Evelyn's *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 288 (1850).

canaster (ˌ⌣ˊ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *canastro, canasta*, = 'hamper', 'rush-basket': a kind of tobacco prepared by breaking up the dried leaves roughly; so called from the rush-baskets in which it was formerly brought from America. Also called *canister-tobacco.*

1827 The best tobacco...the Dutch Canaster: HONE, *Every-day Bk.*, II. 196 [N. E. D.] **1842** a pound of canaster: THACKERAY, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Miscellanies, p. 5.

canaut, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Arab. *qanāt*, ='caul': the side-wall of a tent, or canvas enclosure. [Yule]

1616 The King's Tents are red...incircled with Canats (made of red calico stiffened with Canes at every breadth, standing upright about nine foot high): TERRY, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, II. 1481 (1625). [Yule] **1625** with high Cannats of a course stuffe made like Arras: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 559. **1793** The canaut of canvas...was painted of a beautiful sea-green colour: DIROM, *Narrative*, 230. [Yule] **1817** A species of silk of which they make tents and kanauts: J. MILL, *Brit. India*, II. 201 (1840). [*ib.*] **1882** In the *connât* or verandah of the tent: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 187.

Variants, 17 c. *can(n)at, kanate*, 18, 19 cc. *canaut, kanaut, connaut, connât.*

***cancan,** *sb.*: Fr.: a wanton dance originated in the public dancing places at Paris, such as the 'Mabille' Gardens.

1848 the sympathy he has acquired by wearing a beard, smoking a short pipe, dancing the *cancan*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 269. **1865** threw his ermine over his emptiness, covered all cancans with his coronet, and hushed all whispers with his wealth: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154.

***cancer** (ˌ⌣ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *cancer* (='crab', 'malignant tumor'), or fr. Norm. Fr. *cancre*, whence Mid. Eng. and Mod. Eng. *canker.*

1. a crab.

1607 The like things are reported of the Asps, Cancers, and Tortoyses of Egypt: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 686. [N. E. D.]

2. the constellation of the Crab, between Gemini and Leo, now the fourth of the divisions of the zodiac, which the Sun enters on June 21. This division no longer coincides with the constellation.

1391 the heued of cancer turnyth evermor consentrik vp-on the same cercle...this signe of cancre is cleped the tropik of Somer: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 9 (1872). **1582** the hotest time of the yeere, the sunne entring into Cancer: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 108 (1850). **1590** from the midst of fiery Cancer's tropic | To Amazonia under Capricorn: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, i. 1 (1592), p. 44/1 (1858). **1603** [See **Auster**]. **1606** And adde more Coles to Cancer, when he burnes | With entertaining great Hiperion: SHAKS., *Troil.*, ii. 3, 206.

3. a malignant growth which destroys the parts affected and spreads indefinitely. Also called *carcinoma.*

bef. **1492** a sore the whiche was called a cancer: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. f vi *r°*/2. **1563** Laste of all, that he maketh no warrantyse of suche sicknes, as are incurable, as to cure a Cancer not vlcerate, or elephantiasis confirmyd: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 46 *v°*.

4. *metaph.* anything malignant, regarded as a corroding sore.

1670 grief (Beauty's worst Cancer): DRYDEN, *Temp.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 252 (1701).

5. a plant, perhaps Cancer-wort.

1546 Yf he be stynged with a spider, he healeth himself with eatinge Pylles or a certain herbe named Cancer: LANGLEY, Tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, I. xvii. 31 b. [N. E. D.] **1609** To seeke th' hearbe cancer, and by that to cure him: HEYWOOD, *Britaines Troye.* [C. E. D.]

cancionero, *sb.*: Sp.: collection of songs.

1886 Of early romances and *cancioneros*, Spanish, French, Italian, and German, no such array has ever before been seen in an auction room: *Athenæum*, Nov. 27, p. 707/3.

cancro, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'canker': an expletive. [Halliwell]

candareen (ˌ⌣ˊ⌣), *sb.*: Eng., probably corruption fr. Malay *kandūrī*: a Chinese weight or money of account, equal to 10 **cash** (*q. v.*) or a hundredth part of a **tael** (*q. v.*).

1622 5 greate square postes...cost 2 *mas* 6 *condrins* per peece: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 1 (1883). **1625** I made readie fifteene buckets, which cost sixe Condrins a peece: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 402. **1673** 1 Teen is 10 Mass 1 Mass in Silver is 10 Quandreens 1 Quandreen is 10 Cash: FRYER, *E. India.* [Yule] **1796** Candareen: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, II. 531. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 17 c. *condrin, quandreen.*

***candēlābrum,** *pl.* -bra; incorrectly *sing.* **candelabra,** *pl.* -bras, *sb.*: Lat.: an ancient candlestick, an ancient lamp-stand, a branched candlestick, a chandelier.

1811 her vases, her *candelabra*, her exotics, curtains: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 267 (2nd Ed.). **1815** Some of these [cacti]...divide into several branches in the form of *candelabras*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 106. **1816** Luxury...required that the Bacchick Vases and Candelabra should be elaborately wrought both in marble and bronze: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 185. **1820** a candelabrum from which a flame arises: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 163. **1845** huge aloes towering up in candelabras: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 410. **1845** A centre ornament, whether it be a *dormant*, a *plateau*, an *epergne*, or a *candelabra*, is found so convenient: J. BREGION, *Pract. Cook*, p. 25. **1884** On the table...glimmered in mild yellow luxuriance a large candelabrum of wax-lights: EDGAR FAWCETT, *Rutherford*, ch. xxiii. p. 270.

candidate (ˌ⌣ˊ⌣), Eng. fr. Lat.; **candidātus,** Lat.: *sb.*: *lit.* 'clothed in white': a competitor for office in Ancient Rome (because such wore a white *toga*); one who offers himself for election or appointment to any office, place, or dignity; one who is considered fit (for any position); *metaph.* an aspirant, one who strives to deserve (with *of* and *for*); *University use*, a student preparing for a degree.

1588 the people of Rome...Send thee by me...This Palliament of white and spotlesse Hue; | And name thee in Election for the Empire...Be *Candidatus* then, and put it on, | And helpe to set a head on headlesse Rome: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 185. **1600** two Candidates for a Consulship: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. CVII. (*Brev. Flor.*), p. 1257. **1609** he served in the warres as a Candidate: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XV. ch. v. p. 37. **1621** competitors for the place...I hear of a number of new candidati named: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 219 (1848). **1691** he published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a candidate of the Fac. of Theology: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.* [R.] bef. **1700** While yet a young probationer, | And candidate of heav'n: DRYDEN. [J.]

candor, candour (ˌ⌣ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *candor.*

1. brilliance, brightness.

1634 This nights travaile was bettered by Cynthias candor: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, 91. [N. E. D.] **1658** the candour of their seminal pulp: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 46 (1686).

2. purity, innocence.

1610 helpe his fortune, though with some small straine | Of his owne candor: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 676 (1616). **1620** This is a pure soul in which there shines a candour, an excellency of nature: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xix. (1676). **1633** your innocence and candour: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 306/1 (1839).

3. fairness, impartiality, kindly disposition.

bef. **1637** Writing thyselfe, or judging others writ, | I know not which th' hast most, candour or wit: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 123. [R.] **1675** one Bulwark...grounded upon the Candour and Integrity of its Assailants: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 104. **1712** been famous for the Candour of its Criticisms: *Spectator*, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 497/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** upon Pretence of Candor and Impartiality: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. v. (1740).

4. frankness, outspokenness. Sometimes a malicious pleasure in telling disagreeable truths is implied.

1769 This writer, with all his boasted candour, has not told us the real cause of the evils: *Lett. Junius*, ii. 11. [N. E. D.]

candy, candil, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *khaṇḍī*, Tamil and Malay. *kaṇḍi.* The forms ending in *-l* are fr. Port. *candil.* A weight used in S. India, corresponding roughly with the **bahar** (*q. v.*), varying in different localities, but generally containing 20 maunds (see **maund**). The average weight is about 500 pounds English.

1598 One candiel is little more or less than 14 bushels, wherewith they measure Rice, Corne, and all graine: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 69. [Yule] **1599** at so much *per* candill, aduertising that there be two sorts of candill, one of 16 manas, the other of 20 manas: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. **1625** The Candee we found by triall thereof, with our *English* weights, to contayne fiue hundred and two pounds nete: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 657. **1710** They advised that they have supplied Habib Khan with ten candy of country gunpowder: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 136 (1861). [Yule]

cane, *sb.*: W. Afr.: servant, messenger.

1819 I left a cane in waiting at the palace, with orders to quit and return to me at 4 o'clock: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. v. p. 108.

cane. See **khan.**

cane pēius et angui, *phr.*: Lat.: worse than a (mad) dog or a snake. See Hor., *Epp.*, I. 17, 30.

1602 This is right Mahumetisme, & tendeth to the ouerthrow of the Gospel and church Catholike, the sweete spouse of Christ, and therefore is to be detested *cane peius & angue*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 301. **1663** Have we not enemies *plus satis*, | That *Cane & angue pejus* hate us? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 57.

canēphorus, canēphora, *sb.*: Gk. *κανηφόρος*, adj., = 'basket-carrying': a maiden who bore on her head a basket containing the mysteries of Demeter, Bacchus, or Athena; *Archæol.* a figure of a maiden bearing a basket on her head. The forms *canēphoros, canēphorus*, are sometimes applied to the figure of a youth bearing a basket on his head.

[**1603** vessels to carie in procession both of golde and silver, besides other jewels of fine gold for the service and worship of the said goddesse, and namely, to the number of one hundred *Canephoræ*, that is to say, Virgins carrying paniers or baskets with sacred reliques upon their heads: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 939.] **1816** The Canephora or young female bearing the votive basket on her head: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 106. **1882** the large round vessel which people have been inclined to designate as a *κανοῦν* or *κάλαθος* (and hence too the bearer as Kanephoros or Kalathephoros): C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 243.

***canezou**, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman's jacket. Also *attrib.*

1827 A half high *canezou* is worn over the dress: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. — a pelerine canezou, with long ends of the same colour and materials as the dress: *ib.*, p. 127/2. **1828** A *canezou* spencer of white muslin: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 183/2. **1850** Another pattern is of Indian muslin *Canezou*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 431.

canga, cang(ue), congo, *sb.*: Port. *cango* (cf. *canga*, = 'porter's yoke'): a heavy broad collar of wood fastened round the neck as a punishment in China.

[**1696** He was imprisoned, congoed, tormented, but making friends with his Money...was cleared, and made Under-Customer: *Bowyer's Jrnl.*, in Dalrymple's *Orient. Repert.*, I. 81 (1808). Yule] **1727** With his neck in the congoes which are a pair of Stocks made of bamboos: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 175. [*ib.*] **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** The punishment of the *cha*, usually called by Europeans the *cangue*, is generally inflicted for petty crimes: STAUNTON, *Embassy, &c.*, II. 492. [Yule] **1797** The canga is composed of two pieces of wood notched, to receive the criminal's neck...Some cangas weigh 200 lb; the generality from 50 to 60: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1878** the wretch that was starved to death in the *cangue*: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

[The Port. *canga* is fr. Chinese of Canton *K'ang-ka* or *K'ong-ka*, = 'neck-frame' (Sir T. Wade).]

cangan, *sb.*: Chin. *kangan*. See quotations.

1600 some white *Cangas* of cotton, (which are pieces of cotton-linen so called by the Chinars): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 446. **1882** *cangan. Fabrics:* Chinese coarse cotton cloth. It is in pieces six yards long, nineteen inches wide, and has a fixed currency value. (*Knight.*): *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

cangeant, *sb.*: dialectic Fr. = *changeant*: changing, varying.

1603 The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 116 (1608).

cangia, It.; **canja**, Eng.: *sb.*: fr. Arab. *qanja*: a long covered boat used on the Nile and the Bosp(h)orus.

1790 This sort of vessel is called a Canja, and is one of the most commodious used on any river, being safe, and expeditious at the same time, though at first sight it has a strong appearance of danger. That on which we embarked was about 100 feet from stern to stem, with two masts, main and foremast, and two monstrous *Latine* sails: the main-sail yard being about 200 feet in length: J. BRUCE, *Trav.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 43. **1883** He took the only boat available, a mere open "cangia": *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 337/1.

cango, *sb.*: Jap.: a kind of litter to carry one person.

1876 cangos...consist of round trays fixed beneath poles supported on the shoulders of two men: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters fr. Challenger*, p. 339.

canion, canyon (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Sp. *cañon*; **canon**, Eng. fr. Fr. *canon*: *sb.*: *lit.* 'tube', 'pipe'; in pl. ornamental rolls placed horizontally at the ends of the legs of breeches.

1583 The Frenche hose...with Cannions annexed, reaching downe beneath their knees: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, sig. C i *v°* (1585). **1598** a payer of paned hose...drawne out with cloth of silver and canyons to the same...a pair of round hose of panes of silk, laid with silver lace and canons of cloth of silver: HENSLOWE, *Diary*, in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.*, Gloss. (1860). **1611** *Chausses à guenë de merlus*, Round breeches with strait cannions: COTGR. **1623** 'tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of canions; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting-woman: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 398 (1885).

canna[1], *sb.*: Lat., 'cane', 'reed': a genus of plants of the endogenous order *Marantaceæ*, native in warm climates in both Hemispheres.

1664 now on the *Hot-bed* such plants as are late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our climate, as...*Myrtus-berries* (steep'd a while) *Capsicum Indicum Canna Indica*, &c.: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729). **1767** *Canna*, Indian shot, or cannacorns: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 743/1 (1803).

canna[2], It.; **canne**, Fr.: *sb.*: a measure of length varying from a little less than six feet to a little more than seven feet; *lit.* 'cane', in which form the word *canne* is occasionally found Anglicised.

1598 as great as a vessell of 2. cannes [Indian] measure: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 75 (1885). **1600** A Canna (which is a measure proper to this region, containing two elles) of course cloth is sold for halfe a peece of gold: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 61.

canna[3], *sb.*: Sp. *caña*: a cane. The *juego de cañas*, or 'game of canes', consisted in throwing canes at one another on horseback.

1651 me-thinks, that not onely in their sports of *Cannas* and *Toros*, but even in some more solemn and serious things than those, they are not free from having still somewhat of the *Moor*: J. DONNE, *Letters*, p. 72.

canna fistula, *phr.*: Late Lat.: **cassia fistula** (*q. v.*).

1577 greate quantitie of *Canafistola*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 21 *v°*. **1589** there is cannafistola for to lade fleetes, very bigge and good...one of the notablest things in this kingdome, and is a maruellous tree of an admirable vertue: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 318 (1854). **1598** The Canna Fistula, which is likewise much used for Purgations, and other such like Medicines: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 122 (1885). **1600** The countrey yeeldeth great store of suger, hides of oxen, buls and kine, ginger, *Cana fistula* & *Salsa perillia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 449. — there is much sugar, and *cana fistula*: *ib.*, p. 466.

cannat: Anglo-Ind. See **canaut.**

cannequin (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cannequin*, fr. Port. *canequin*: a kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies, in pieces of about eight ells long.

1598 Cotton Linnen of divers sorts, which are called Cannequins, Boffetas, Ioriins, Chautares and Cotonias, which are like Canvas, thereof do make sayles and such like things: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 60 (1885). **1625** musters of goods landed, the greatest part whereof was Cainkeenes, blue Selas: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 660. **1662** *Cannequins*, black *Chelas*, blew *Assamanis*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). **1797** CANNEQUINS...are a proper commodity for trading on the coast of Guinea, particularly about the rivers Senegal and Gambia: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Old Indo-Port. *quamdaquy*, prob. fr. Mahr. *khaṇḍaki*, = a low-priced kind of cloth.]

***cannibal** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *canibal*, dialectic variety of *caribal*, = 'a Carib-islander'.

1. a man-eating Carib; hence generally, a man-eating savage.

1555 Of the people called *Canibales* or *Anthropophagi*, which are accustomed to eate mans fleshe: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 29 (Arber, 1885). abt. **1565** an Island of the Cannybals: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 25 (1878). — In these Islands they being ashoare, found a dead man dryed in a maner whole...so that those sorte of men are eaters of the flesh of men, as well as the Canibals: *ib.*, p. 51. **1584** [See **anthropophagi**]. **1589** the American, the Perusine and the very Cannibali: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. v. p. 26 (1869). **1600** those barbarous people called Cannibals which feede only vpon raw flesh, especially of men: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 237. **1601** Please God, *Catay* or the *Canibals* countrie were their abode, rather then so civill a land as *England*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 95. **1604** The Canibals that each others eate: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3, 143. **1608** wee found them no Canyballs: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxvii. (1884). **1625** these *Gagas* are the greatest Canibals and Man-eaters that bee in the World: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 974. **1646** Cannibals or Men-eaters: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 268 (1686). **1712** a sort of *Cannibals* in *India*, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the Nations about them: *Spectator*, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 407/2 (Morley).

2. *metaph.* one who in any way preys on his own kind.

1584 The Canibals crueltie, of popish sacrifices exceeding in tyrannie the Iewes or Gentiles: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. iii. p. 191. **1593** Butchers and Villaines, bloudy Caniballes, | How sweet a Plant haue you vntimely cropt: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, v. 5, 61. **1599** if we fed upon one another, we should shoot up a great deal faster, and thrive much better; I refer me to your usurous cannibals, or such like: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 64/2 (1860). **1600** suddenly we were assaulted by the Indians, a warlike kind of people, which are in a maner as Canibals, although they doe not feede vpon mans flesh as Canibals doe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 474. **1603** Who taxes strange extorts; and (Caniball) | Gnaws to the bones his wretched Subiects all: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 332 (1608). **1625** Certainly, if a Man would giue it a hard Phrase, Those that want *Frends* to open themselues vnto, are Canniballs of their owne *Hearts*: BACON, *Ess., Friendship*, p. 173 (1871). **1630** the vncharitablenesse and ingratitude of those beastly, barbarous, cruell Country *Canibals*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 1 *v°*/1. bef. **1658** Right *Canabals* that made the Church their Food: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 283 (1687). **1663** Against the bloudy Caniball, | Whom they destroy'd both great & small: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 36.

3. an animal that devours its own species.

1845 They all seem to be cannibals; for no sooner was a mouse caught in one of my traps than it was devoured by others: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 179.

4. *attrib.*

? **1582** Oh, flee this Canibal country, this coouetous Island: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 71 (1880). **1665** to record the variety of tortures here too much used by men-eating Hags of Hell, Canibal-hounds, Capigi, and their death-twanging Bow-strings...what could be the effect, but an odious... remembrance? SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).

***cannon** (ˈ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *canon*.

1. a piece of ordnance, a gun mounted on a carriage; sometimes used collectively.

1525 5 gret gonnes of brasse called cannons, besides sondery other fawcons: T. MAGNUS, in *State Papers*, IV. 325. [N. E. D.] **1559** both armies were in sigte of other within shot of canon: KNOX, *Let.*, in McCrie's *Life*, p. 424 (1855). **1562** he herde him shote of certaine Cannones: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 37 *vº*. [**1567** all the horrible and tempestuous soundes...canoned forth oute of the greatest bombardes: PAINTER, *Pal. Pleas.*, Vol. I. Pt. i. p. 246 (Hazlitt).] **1577–87** The next daie the Frenchmen with five double canons and three culverings began a batterie, from the Sandhils: HOLINSHED, *Chron.*, Vol. III. p. 1135/2. **1590** And with their cannons, mouth'd like Orcus' gulf, | Batter the walls: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 20/1 (1865). **1591** his castle being...taken by force of cannon: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1847). **1596** thou hast talk'd...Of Basiliskes, of Canon, Culuerin: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 56. **1600** Then, a Soldier...Seeking the bubble Reputation | Euen in the Canons mouth: — *As Y. L. It*, ii. 7, 153. **1641** They have also power to... dispose of yᵉ cannons and artillery in yᵉ North: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 66 (1872). **1644** the works furnished with four brass cannon: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 65. **1646** That which the murdring *Cannon* cannot force...*Love* can: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, p. 221 (1647).

2. *the etymological sense*, a tube, the bore of a hollow cylinder.

1588 How long the canon or concauitie of every Peece of Artillerie ought to bee: LUCAR, Tr. *Tartaglia's Arte Shooting*, 30. [N. E. D.] **1611** *Trajectoire*, The cannon, or taile of a perfuming funnell: COTGR.

3. a smooth round bit, also called *cannon-bit*.

1590 menage faire | His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. vii. 37. **1598** *Cannone*...a cannon of a horses bit: FLORIO. **1611** *Canon*...also, a Canon-bitt for a horse: COTGR.

4. *Billiards* (properly a distinct word corrupted fr. *carrom*, short for *carambole*), a stroke in which the striker's ball hits the other two balls, either at the same time, or one after the other.

5. *attrib.* and in combinations, as in *cannon-ball*, *cannon-proof*, *cannon-shot*.

1590 How those were hit by pelting cannon-shot | Stand staggering like a quivering aspen leaf: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 15/2 (1865). **1591** These haughtie wordes of hers | Haue batt'red me like roaring Cannon-shot: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 3, 79. **1595** The Spanish Navie came within the reach | Of Cannon shot: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 65 (1871).

cannon: Eng. fr. Lat. See **canon.**

cannonade (ˌ ⌣ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cannonata*, or Sp. *cañonada*: a continued discharge of cannon against an enemy.

1562 the faire Cannonade, harquebuzade and such lyke; J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 *vº*. **1743–7** the Admiral gave the signal for beginning the cannonade: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 664/1 (1751).

cannoneer (ˌ ⌣ ˈ), **cannonier**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cannoniere*, or Fr. *canonnier*: an artilleryman employed in discharging cannon, a gunner.

1562 halfe cannonnes, falconers and passe volantes...and prouided a great number of cannoniers to vse them: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 57 *vº*. **1579** how far off such *Cannoniers* are from the first *Elements* of that *Science*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 188. **1598** *Cannoniere*, a cannoniere or a gunner: FLORIO. **1626** *Canonier*, One which shooteth in great Ordnance: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1639** The Compleat Cannonier; or the Gunner's Guide: J. ROBERTS, Title.

cannonera, Sp. *cañonera*; **cannon(i)er(e)**, Eng. fr. Sp. *cañonera*: *sb.*: an embrasure, a place for a cannon in a bulwark. Anglicised as *cannon(e)ry*.

1532 a bulwerke to be made...with cannoners in the same: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 127 (1846). **1591** the Counterscarpe therof, doth prohibite the flankes or Cannonieres, which defende the bothome of the ditch: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 327. **1598** the Cannoneras of the flankers, which are to guarde this bulwarke: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 130. — *Cannonera*, a Spanish word, and is the place or roome where the Cannon is placed in a bulwarke: *ib.*, Table.

cannula, canula, *sb.*: Lat. *cannula*, = 'small reed', 'small pipe', dim. of *canna*, = 'reed': a small tube introduced into a cavity or tumor or into the bladder, as a passage for fluid; also a small tube generally of silver or aluminium introduced into the trachea after tracheotomy as a passage for the breath.

1684 Let a Cannula be made of a Linnen Rag besmear'd with White Wax: Tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.*, XIV. 484. [N. E. D.] **1738** *Cannula*, or *Canula*, in chirurgery, a little tube, or pipe, which the chirurgeons leave in wounds and ulcers: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1888** The doctors in inserting the new cannula yesterday took the opportunity of examining the wound: *Standard*, May 10, p. 5/5.

***canoe** (⌣ ˈ), **canoa**, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *canoa*, fr. Haytian *canoa*: a kind of light boat in use amongst uncivilised nations, generally propelled by paddles, orig. applied to the boats of the W. Indian aborigines; also, 18, 19 cc. a small boat propelled by paddle made and used amongst civilised nations. The spelling *canoe* is an early French form, but it may be due to an Anglicised pl. *canoes*.

1555 Theyr custome is to go fyue, syxe, or seuen, or more in one of theyr *Canoas* or barkes erly in the mornynge to sume place in the sea: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 213 (1885). abt. **1565** [See **almadia**]. **1589** many canoas that came thether (the which be small barkes or botes made all of one peece): R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1854). **1600** wee were all perswaded that we had seene a Canoa rowing along the shoare: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 99. **1607** spying 8. salvages in a Canoa: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. xli. (1884). — Cannow: *ib.*, p. lxii. — Cannoa: *ib.*, p. lxiv. **1608** Canowes: *ib.*, p. 10. **1613** Canoes which is a kind of Boate they haue made in the forme of an Hoggs trowgh But sumwhat more hollowed in: *ib.*, p. cxiv. **1614** they espied a *Cannooe* and two men in it a fishing: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 6. **1625** My Pinnasse took three of the actors in a small Cannow: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 510. bef. **1627** China also, and the great Atlantis, (that you call America) which have now but Iunks, and Canoas, abounded then in tall Ships: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 12 (1658). **1634** Their Canoes or Boats are hued out of one tree, and capable of three naked men: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 25. **1705** with which and Palm-Oil about an hundred *Canoas* are daily laden at *Mouree*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. iv. p. 54. **1719** he had the other canoe in the creek: DE FOE, *Rob. Crusoe*, p. 252 (1858). **1731** small Boats or Canoes: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 78. **1748** on board a canoe that lay alongside: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 229 (1817). **1765** Their canoes were rendered very leaky: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 7. **1817** a Gondola...Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe, | Where none can make out what you say or do: BYRON, *Beppo*, xix. ***1878** The jury expressed an opinion that the Rob Roy canoes were dangerous, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death": *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/4. [St.] **1887** The voyage was performed by him on a "lakatoi," a cumbersome native craft, consisting of a number of canoes lashed together: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 202/1.

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. *canoa*, 17 c. *cannoa*, *can(n)ow(e)*, *cannooe*, *cano(o)*, *canno(e)*, *canot* (Fr.), 17 c.—19 c. *canoe*, 18 c. *canoo*.

***canon** (ˈ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *canon*, fr. Gk. κανών, = 'rule'. The forms *canun*, *canoun*, *canown*, are fr. Old Fr. *canun*. Ecclesiastical meanings date from 13 c. or earlier.

1. *Eccles.* a rule, a law of the Church, the canon = canon law, *i. e.* ecclesiastical law.

1489 The canon deffendeth expresly al manere of bataille and violent hurt: CAXTON, *Faytes of A.*, IV. ix. 254. [N. E. D.] **1509** Whiche of theyr maners vnstable ar and frayle | Nought of Lawe Ciuyl knowinge nor Canon: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1874). abt. **1522** Strawe for lawe canon, | Or for the lawe common: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 39 (1843). **1562** the dregges of Poperie with their Canons & Decrees: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Ee v *vº*. **1588** the decrees of godly cannons: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 81 (1880). **1601** selfe-loue, which is the most inhibited sinne in the Cannon: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 1, 158. **1644** crowding free consciences and Christian liberties into canons and precepts of men: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 69 (1868). **1659** We turn this Canon against the Canoneers, and easily prove that the Papist cause is utterly lost, if the Catholick Church be Judge: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xvii. p. 71.

1 *a.* the books of Scripture which are received as inspired according to the decree of the Church as distinguished from the Apocrypha; the list of canonical books; *metaph.* any set of sacred books sanctioned by authority.

abt. **1400** in the bigynnyng of canon, that is, of the bok of Genesis: Wycliffite *Bible*, Apocal., Prol. **1619** they...which obtrude vpon the Canon, Apocryphall Writings: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxvi. p. 666. **1675** the taking of forged Oracles into the *Sibylline Canon*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. vi. § 4, p. 60.

1 *b.* a canonical book.

1483 Saynt John that saith in his canone, We have, &c.: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 25/3. [N. E. D.]

1 *c.* the part of the Mass between the Preface and the *Pater*, containing the words of consecration.

bef. **1300** Þe first mess þat sent petre sang, Was þar þan na canon lang Bot pater-noster in þaa dais, Na langer canon was, it sais: *Cursor Mundi*, 21190. [N. E. D.]

2. *gen.* a law, rule, formula, axiom, principle.

abt. **1386** But certes I suppose that Auycen | Wroot neuere in no Canon ne in no fen: CHAUCER, *Pardoner's Tale*, *C. T.*, 12824. **1485** an autentyke book named myrrour hystoryal, as by the canonnes and some other bookes which make mencyon of the werke folowyng: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 2 (1881). **1588** Such rules, maximaes, canons, axioms...or howsoever you tearme them: FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Log.*, I. ii. 7 *vº*. **1600** the Pontificiall canons and laws: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXX. p. 740. **1607** Against the hospitable Canon: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, i. 10, 26.

3. *Math.* a general rule, a table of calculations.

1391 lok how many howres thilke conjunccion is fro the Midday of the day precedent, as shewith by the canoun of thi kalender: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 41 (1872). **1598** Rules or Canons for the Elections of workes: F. WITHER, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. R 4 *vº*. **1816** the mathematical canons such as Polycletus invented give the measure of the principal parts of the body: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 63.

4. a standard, a criterion.

1603 the very Canon rule, and paterne of all vertue: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 33. bef. **1631** of the diseases of the mind there is no Criterium, no Canon, no rule: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 284 (1669). **1816** In order to transmit to posterity infallible principles of design, a single statue was made in which they were all included, and upon that account called the rule or canon: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 98.

5. *Mus.* name formerly applied to musical signs; a species of composition written according to strict rule (hence the term), in which the different voices take up the same melody, one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch.

1596 The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increaseth in *Dupla*, *Tripla*, *Quadrupla*, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembriefe by a long: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii *vº*. — It [*Diminution*] is a certaine decreasing of the naturall value of notes and rests, by certaine signes or canons, and is signified foure vvaies. The first by a line cutting the circle or semcircle: *ib.*, sig. D ii *vº*. **1597** an example whereof you haue in this *Canon* following: wherein also I haue broken the plainsong of purpose, and caused it to answer in Fuge as a third part to the others: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 99. — if you sing the leading part an eight higher, your Canon wil bee in *hypodiatessaron*: *ib.*, p. 100. **1698** On the Division of the Monochord or Section of the Musical Canon: DR. J. WALLIS, in *Phil. Trans. Abr.*, Vol. IV. p. 240.

6. Various technical uses, as in *Printing*, the name of a type equal to four-line pica.

***cañon, canyon** (ˌkæ ˈnɪən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cañon*, = 'tube', 'pipe': applied in the west of N. America to the vast deep ravines or gorges, often with precipitous sides, at the bottom of which in many cases, a river or stream flows.

1846 halted at noon in a ravine, or cañon, 6,486 feet above the sea: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 15 (1848). **1851** I suspect this cave is nothing more than the cañon, or opening of some long deserted mine: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 73 (1854). **1876** the same unearthly yell rolled up from the cañon: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. IX. p. 373. **1888** We may not, for instance, agree with him in referring the cañons of Western North America to initial fissures: *Athenæum*, Nov. 3, p. 595/3.

canōpus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Κάνωπος, name of a city in the Delta of the Nile: (*a*) name of the bright star '*a*'' in the southern constellation *Argo navis*; also, (*b*) a kind of ancient Egyptian vase, chiefly used for holding the entrails of the dead who were embalmed.

a. **1594** With brows as bright as fair Erythea | That darks Canopus with her silver hue: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 102/2, l. 37 (1861). **1842** Lamps which out-burn'd Canopus: TENNYSON, *Dream F. Wom.*, 146.

b. **1704** the learned German author,...who had probably never seen anything of a household god, more than a canopus: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

***cantabile,** *adj.* and *sb.*: It., 'fit for singing'.

1. *adj.*: in an easy flowing style, suitable for singing.

1724 CANTABILE, is to play in a Kind of Singing or Chanting Manner: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1884** Hubert's 'Invocation to Sleep,'—a brief but pleasing piece of cantabile writing: *Daily News*, Apr. 30, p. 6/4.

2. *sb.*: a style suitable for singing; a composition or movement in this style.

1788 Tho her sportive cantabilies win us: J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin), *Childr. Thespis*, 137 (1792). (N. E. D.) **1856** It expresses them admirably in its cantabile: MRS. C. CLARKE, Tr. *Berlioz' Instr.*, 81. [*ib.*]

cantābit vacuus cōram lātrōne viātor, *phr.*: Lat.: the traveller with empty pockets will sing [feel unconcerned] before a robber. JUV., X. 22.

1593 'Tis an old said saying...that *Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator*: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 401/1; l. 21 (1861).

cantambanco, *pl.* **cantambanchi,** -qui, *sb.*: It.: "*Cantinbanco*, a mountibanke, a ballad-singer" (Florio). Anglicised as *cantabank*.

1589 small and popular Musickes song by these *Cantabanqui* vpon benches and barrels heads: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. ix. [x.] p. 96 (1869). **1834** He was no tavern cantabank: SIR H. TAYLOR, *Artevelde*, I. iii. i. (N. E. D.)

***cantar** (ˌkæ ˈnɑː), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cantaro*, or Sp. *cantara*, fr. Arab. *qintār*, = 'a weight of a hundred pounds', 'a **quintal**' (*q. v.*), and fr. Lat. *cantharus*, = 'a tankard'. The Arab. name for the weight was assimilated to the native It. and Sp. names for a measure of capacity.

1. a measure of weight of varying value, used on the shores of the Mediterranean.

1555 (See **bahar**). **1599** The waight there is called a Cantare for fine wares, as mettals refined, and spices: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 176. **1600** Olives are sold among them for a ducket and a halfe the Cantharo, which measure containeth a hundred pounds Italian: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 120. **1616** KANTAR, *Kintar*, (*Cantarus*), an hundred weight. The greatest weight amongst the Arabians of Barbary, containing an hundred pound weight: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* — Now an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar, or Kintar as some do pronounce it, that is an hundred weight: *ib.*, s.v. *Rethl.*

1625 one *Bahar* of Cloues, which amounteth to foure *Cantari*, and six pound weight; and one *Cantar* is a hundred pound weight: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 44. **1650** fifty cantaras of Powder: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 64. **1797** CANTAR is also an Egyptian weight, which is denominated a *quintal*, and consists of an hundred or of an hundred and fifty rotolos: *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** weighing full half a kantar: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 20 (1820). **1836** The *rutl* is about 15¾ oz., and the *ock'ckah*, nearly 2¾ lbs., avoirdupois. The *chunta'r* is 100 rutls: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 8.

2. a measure of capacity in Italy and Spain of about 32 pints English (Spanish wine measure).

1730—6 *Cantar* [in Spain] wine measure, is about two gallons: BAILEY. **1797** CANTARO is also a Spanish liquid measure, in use especially at Alicant, containing three gallons. CANTARO is also a measure of capacity, used at Cochin, containing four rubies, the rubi 32 rotolos: *Encyc. Brit.*

[The Arab. *qintār* is fr. a shortened Syr. form of Lat. *centēnārium* (Fränkel, *Aram. Fremdworte*, p. 203).]

***cantata,** *sb.*: It., 'song': a dramatic composition set to music, orig. for a single voice, now with solos and choruses, a short-oratorio or a short lyric drama without action.

1724 CANTATA, is a Piece of Vocal Musick, for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Instruments of Musick, of any Sort or Kind; composed after the Manner of Operas, consisting of Grave Parts and Airs intermixed one with another: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1759** Never was anything so crowded as the House last night for the Prussian cantata: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 205 (1857). **1777** quite disgusted at the numberless subscriptions we are pestered with, for cantatas, sonatas. and a thousand other things: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. XXXV. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1777). **1820** whose admirable *cantatas* have furnished ideas to a vast number of his successors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 369. **1823** a cantata, which...is still a feeling and a fearful picture of the trials: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. IV. p. 81 (1855). **1883** the production of Dr. Arnold's sacred cantata *Sennacherib*: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

***Cantāte,** *sb.*: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. act. of Lat. *cantāre*, = 'to sing': name (taken from the first word of the Lat. version) of Psalm xcviii. used as a canticle in the evening service of the Church of England, as an alternative to the *Magnificat*.

1550 now we may synge Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: KYNGE, *Johan*, p. 65 (1838).

cantatore, *sb.*: It.: a male singer. Anglicised as *cantator*, 1866 [N.E.D.].

1876 STAINER & BARRETT.

***cantatrice,** *sb.*: It. or Fr.: a female professional singer.

1827 The supper of Machiavel at Florence, with the *cantatrice*, la Barbara: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 373. **1877** a cantatrice, who had left the stage: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 31 (1883).

***canteen** (ˌkæ ˈtiːn), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cantine*, = 'a sutler's shop', 'a bottle-case'.

1. a sutler's shop, a place where liquor, &c. is sold to soldiers.

1744 I took him to the Canteen, and gave him what he would drink: M. BISHOP, *Life & Adv.*, 138. [N. E. D.]

2. a mess chest, a chest containing apparatus and utensils for preparing an officers' mess.

1817 Next follow the mules, with the tents and canteens: KEATINGE, *Trav.*, II. 6. [N. E. D.] **1882** Abu Nakhleh was clearing up and packing the canteen in our tent: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 193/1 (1883).

3. a soldier's bottle for carrying liquor.

1744 The soldiers...ran into the Water...and after they had filled their Bellies, filled their Canteens: M. BISHOP, *Life & Adv.*, 8. [N. E. D.] **1807** Till the bottom is seen | Of each can and canteen: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 239 (5th Ed.). **1885** a trooper of the 19th Hussars generously brought him a canteen of hot tea: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/5.

canter, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: a kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

1600 certaine *Canters* which were Spanish fishermen, to whom we gaue chase...wee tooke with vs one of theirs which they called *Canters*, being of the burden of 40. tunnes or thereabouts: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 731.

***cantharidēs,** *sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of *cantharis*, = 'blistering fly', 'green worm which feeds on vines and roses', fr. Gk. κανθαρίς.

1. a beetle with golden-green wing-cases, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, commonly called Spanish Fly; also applied to other green insects and grubs. The Mid. Eng. *cantharide* is fr. Fr.

1541 gryllettes blacke flesshe flyes or cantarides: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. Y iii *vº*. **1600** *Cantharides*, a certaine greene and venemous worme, or flie, vsually feedeth vpon wheate when it waxeth ripe or on Roses in their pride: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 249. **1634** Here be the flies that are called Chantharides, so much esteemed of Chirurgions, with divers kinds of Butterflies: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 47.

2. the drug consisting of dried Spanish Flies, or *Cantharides vesicatoriae*, used for blisters, and internally as a diuretic, &c. Also, *metaph.*

1525 ye shall gyue them this medecynes of Cantarides that dryueth oute through the vryne the melancolyous blode: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F i *v°*/2. — Take Cantarides / that is greate and olde / and therof cut away the heedes foote & fatnes: *ib.* **1551** corrosyues made of the flyes called chantarydes: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. C iii *r°*. **1563** the beastes that be called *Cantharidis*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 8 *v°*. — make also powder of *Cantharides*: *ib.*, fol. 49 *v°*. **1586** Likewise he compareth it to the flies called Cantharides: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 459. **1599** Take Cantarides, Hares greace, & leaven, mixe them together as a salve: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 202/1. **1601** I, you whorson *cantharides*! was 't I? B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 344 (1616). **1607** poysoned with French green flyes called *Cantharides*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 252. **1627** BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 95. **1630** a pound of ambergris, and half a peck | Of fishes call'd cantharides: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839). **1685** they cupped him and put on severall blistering plasters of cantharides: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 51 (1878). **1779** such a sentimental writer would be so gross as to make cantharides one of the ingredients of a love-potion for enamouring Telemachus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 187 (1858).

cantharo: It. See **cantar**.

canthus, *pl.* **canthi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κανθός*: a corner of the eye.

1646 they open at the inward *Canthus* or greater Angle of the eye: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. XXVII. p. 143 (1686). **1842** the canthus or angle of the eye is fixed immoveably and no working of passion can alter it: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 151 (1847). **1887** There is slight exaggeration in the size of the inner canthi of the eyes: *Athenæum*, Jan. 8, p. 71/2.

cantica, Lat., 'songs'; **cantics**, Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: Cantica Canticorum, or *Song of Solomon*.

bef. **1300** þe pridde book aftir [þe] two | Cantica men calleþ hit so | A noteful boke of holy writt: *Cursor Mundi*, 8472. **1536** 15 books of cantica: In Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, Vol. III. p. 570. **1586** S. *Ambrose* vpon the 35. Psalme, and S. *Augustine, de spir & lit.* alleage for example the *Cantickes*, which some for their owne pleasure haue very disorderly applyed: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. XXX. p. 140.

Cantica Canticorum, *phr.*: Lat., *lit.* 'song of songs': name of the *Song of Solomon*.

1531 amonge the iewes, though it were prohibited to children untill they came to rype yeres to reade the bokes of Genesis, of the iuges, *Cantica Canticorum*, and some parte of the boke of Ezechiel: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 130 (1880).

***cantilēna**, *sb.*: Lat. or It.: the air of a musical composition; in old Church song, the plain song or **canto fermo** (*q. v.*); a ballad.

1776 she thought me (like *Handel*) too ambitious of displaying my talent of working parts and subjects, and added, that my *cantilena* was often rude: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 90. **1837** They are sung in a sort of recitative, monotonous *cantilena* style, which is not very pleasant as music: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 23. **1885** The *scena* consists of a declamatory recitative followed by a fine and broad *cantilena*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 281/1.

cantinière, *sb.*: Fr.: female keeper of a canteen.

1864 She was cantinière to the Trente-septième: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 127.

***canto**, *sb.*: It., 'song'. In Eng. pl. *cantoes*.

1. a division of a long poem, as of the Books of Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, 1590—6.

1591 I haue cut short some of his Cantos, in leauing out many staues of them: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1815). **1596** what befell her in that theevish wonne, | Will in another Canto better be begonne: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI. x. 44. **1640** Wherefore my troubled mind is now in pain | Of a new birth, which this one Canto 'll not contain: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iv. 42, p. 185 (1647). **1670** and accordingly to divide it into Five Books...and every Book into several *Canto*'s: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Heroick Plays*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 382 (1701). **1748** Your Poem, of which I have read the first Canto: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 18 (1777). **1756** an heroic poem. The four first cantos are by much the best: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 12 (1857). **1821** To how many cantos this may extend, I know not, nor whether (even if I live) I shall complete it: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 127 (1832). **1877** in a few weeks he had four cantos ready: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xvii. p. 130.

2. a ballad, a song.

1603 To heare a Canto of Elizae's death: G. FLETCHER, *Death of Eliza*, iii. [N. E. D.] **1634** and after the violent expression of many a hideous bellowing and groaning, he makes a stop, and then all the auditors with one voice utter a short *Canto*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 83.

3. the melody of a musical composition, the upper voice-parts in concerted music.

1724 CANTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1839** The French have no taste for 'canto', and prefer declamatory music and exaggerated sentiment: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 139.

canto concertante, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'song in concert'. See quotation.

1724 CANTO CONCERTANTE, is the Treble of the little Chorus, or the Part that sings throughout: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

canto fermo, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'firm song': simple melody, plain song; *orig.* plain ecclesiastical chant.

1889 The first verse of the ancient *chorale* forms a sort of *canto fermo* for the sopranos: *Athenæum*, Mar. 9, p. 321/2.

canto ripieno, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'replenishing song'. See quotation.

1724 CANTO RIPIENO, is the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***canton**[1] (⊥ ⌐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *canton*,='a corner', 'a Hundred', 'a precinct', or 'circular territory'.

1. an angle, a corner.

1534 When I kept the Cantons, jetted in the streetes: LORD BERNERS, *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.*, xv. [N. E. D.] **1601** the very canton and angle of Bœotia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 4, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 73. **1615** In a canton of the wall...there is a clift in the rocke: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 191. [C. E. D.]

1 *a*. *Herald.* a small division in a corner of a shield, generally in the dexter, less than a quarter of the shield.

1572 Whan yee shall see anye token abated, by the dignitie of the Canton: BOSSEWELL, *Armorie*, II. 39. [N. E. D.] **1662** The king gave us the arms of England to be borne in a canton on our arms: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 389 (1872).

1 *b*. a piece, a part, a cantle; a division of a long poem (by confusion with *canto*).

1601 a square piece or canton of the fish Tunie salted and condited: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434. **1609** Troia Britanica, or Great Britaines Troy. A Poem deuided into XVII. seuerall Cantons: HEYWOOD, Title. [N. E. D.] **1686** another piece of Holbein's...in which, in six several cantons, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented: BURNET, *Trav.*, p. 255 (Ord MS.). [L.]

2. a division of a country, a district, *esp.* one of the confederated divisions of Switzerland.

1522 there is such discencion, discorde, and actuall warre between the Cantons there: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846). **1579** a certaine canton or quarter of the country of ATTICA: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 86 (1612). **1586** I haue seene this same lawe of the collar obserued in certain Cantons of *Zuizerland*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxiii. p. 154. **1592** The four Protestant Cantons: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 687 (1685). **1601** The fourth Canton or region of Italie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 64. **1620** In some *Cantons* also of *Bohemia*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 3 (1676). **1646** an Ambassadour was attending him from *Zuric*, who desir'd to enter into an alliance with him, as the rest of the Cantons had: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 20. **1646** of the fourteen Cantons half be Roman Catholics: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 245 (1872). bef. **1670** Therefore it is no discredit to your Profession, that as the *Ætolians* in *Greece* of old, and the *Suitzers* in the *Cantons* at this Day are often Auxiliaries of both sides in a pitcht Battail: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 124, p. 113 (1693). **1686** some *Cantons* of the Kingdom of Granada: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 42. **1704** Jack...put himself in possession of a whole canton: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 97/2 (1869). **1746** inform yourself daily of the nature of the government and constitution of the Thirteen Cantons: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 82, p. 183 (1774). **1763** We are on the edge of the Iriquois cantons: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 136. **1864** Monsieur Constant came...from one of the cantons bordering upon Italy: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 98.

canton[2], *sb.*: perhaps a variety of Eng. *cantion* or **canzon** (*q. v.*), affected by *canto*: a song.

1601 Write loyal cantons of contemned love | And sing them loud even in the dead of night: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 5, 289.

***cantonnier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a laborer employed in keeping roads in repair (so many to each canton).

1832 The houses of the cantonniers, who had been in earlier days stationed for the relief of travellers, were now devoted to the cultivation of the mosses and ferns of the province: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. 31, p. 931. **1868** a perfect army of cantonniers and their attendant sweepers are at work for ten hours per day: *Morning Star*, Jan. 16.

cantor (⊥ ⌐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *cantor*.

1. a singer.

1609 A *Musitian* to a *Cantor*, is as a *Prætor* to a *Cryer*: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 4.

2. a **precentor** (*q. v.*).

1538 The Cantor of S. Davids: LELAND, *Itin.*, V. 26. [N. E. D.]

cantore, *sb.*: It.: a singer.

1724 CANTORE, a Singer, or Songster: One that sings: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

cantōris, *sb.*: Lat., gen. of *cantor*,='singer', 'precentor': often used *attrib.* in the phr. *cantoris-side*, i.e. the precentor's side (generally the north) of a cathedral or collegiate church, opposed to *decani-side* or dean's side; the use is extended to any sacred building in which the singing is antiphonal.

cantref, cantrev (ˌ ˘), *sb.*: Welsh *cant*, = 'hundred', *tref*, = 'town', 'dwelling-place'; early Anglicised as *cantred*: a division of land, a Hundred, a district containing a hundred townships.

1606 Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past: WARNER, *Albion's Eng.*, xv. xciii. 375 (1612). [N. E. D.] **1656** *Cantred* or rather *Cantref* signifies an hundred villages: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

cantus, cantum (*acc.*), *sb.*: Lat.: song, treble voice. See **canto** 2, 3.

1481 what was it. prose or ryme. metre or verse...I trowe it was cantum. for I herde you synge: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxvii. p. 63 (1880). **1597** In this *Cantus* there is no difficultie if you sing your Semibreefes three Minyms a peece: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 20. **1887** The work is written for cantus, altus, and tenor—a rather unusual combination of voices: *Athenæum*, June 25, p. 842/1.

canvasado, canvisado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **camisado.**

canvis(s)ado, canvizado, *sb.*: perhaps a corruption of **camisado** (*q. v.*): a term of fencing, a counter-check direct.

1601 The one of them proferring the canuizado, or counterchecke directly vnto the other: DEACON & WALKER, *Spirits & Dev.*, 312. [N. E. D.] **1605** Holo, holo! thou hast giuen me the canvissado: HEYWOOD, *Troubles Q. Eliz.*, Wks., I. 225 (1874). [*ib.*]

canyon: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cañon.**

canzon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *canzone*: song, ballad, canzone.

1590 My canzon was written in no such humor: LODGE, *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, in *Shaks. Wks.*, VI. 37 (Halliw.). [N. E. D.] **1665** The Canzon was this: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 395 (1677). **1742** a canzon of Guarini, beginning thus, *Cor mio del*, &c.: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 207 (1826). **1764** I have not chosen this *canzon* for the beauty and elegance of thought and expression: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 416 (1817).

***canzona** (*pl.* **canzone**), **canzone** (*pl.* **canzoni**), *sb.*: It.: song, ballad; a form of measured melody less strict than a madrigal; also, applied to instrumental pieces. In Mod. It. the meaning of *canzone* has been modified, = 'canticle', 'hymn'.

1589 *Petrarch* hath giuen vs examples hereof in his *Canzoni*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. x. [xi.] p. 100 (1869). **1590** Canzone [heading]: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 296/2 (1861). **1724** CANZONE, in general signifies a Song or Tune. If this Word is fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, it signifies much the same as the Word *Cantata*: But if fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Musick, it then signifies much the same as the Word *Sonata* or *Suonata*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1823** accompanying voices which for ever sang the fashionable *canzoni* of Cambio Donato and of the Prince di Venusa: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 30 (1855). **1865** she began to sing one of the sweet, gay, familiar canzone of Figaro: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 70. **1887** such longer Canzoni are often called 'versi intercalari' from the recurring burden which cuts into the midst of the sense of each verse: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 28. **1888** There is a canzone...which has a certain celebrity from the fact that Petrarch has borrowed its first line in a canzone of his own: *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, p. 46/2.

canzonet (ˌ ˘ ˌ), Eng. fr. It. *canzonetta* (not in Florio, 1598); **canzonetta,** It.: *sb.*: a little song, short song.

1588 let me supervise the canzonet [a short poem]: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 124. **1590** Canzonets; or little shorte Songs to Foure Voyces, celected out of the best and approued Italian Authors: TH. MORLEY, Title. **1597** Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like: — *Mus.*, p. 24. **1598** *Canzona, Canzone*, a song, a canzonet, a ballad, a dittie, a laye, a roundelay, a virelaye: FLORIO. **1600** B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 234 (1616). **1696** *Canzonet*, (*Ital.*) one of the most usual dispositions of *Italian* Lyrick Poesie, in which every several Stanza answers, both as to the number and measure of the Verses, tho' every *Canzonet* varies in both at pleasure: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1724** CANZONETTA, is a little Song or Tune, Cantata, or Sonata: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1807** these cradle-canzonettes: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 177 (5th Ed.) **1811** spun canzonettas for Vauxhall: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1832). **1847** She wept her true eyes blind for such a one, | A rogue of canzonets and serenades: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, IV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 97 (1886). **1864** Percy sings a Spanish seguidilla, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879).

canzoniere, *sb.*: It.: a maker of songs, a singer of songs.

1886 The Altissimo never once affords us the pure thrill of beauty which we get from any popular Italian *canzoniere*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 28, p. 265/3.

caoul: Arab. See **caul.**

***caoutchouc** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caoutchouc*, fr. a word meaning 'juice of a tree', in the dialect of the Indians of the province of Mainas in Ecuador: india-rubber, an elastic gum consisting of the inspissated milky juice of certain euphorbiaceous trees, chiefly produced on the river Amazon in S. America from the *Siphonia elastica*.

1775 An elastic gum bottle, otherwise called *boradchio* or *caout-chouc*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXVI. p. 358. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1799** the solution of ...utchouc, or elastic gum: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. II. p. 83. **1835—6** Others suppose the ventricles of the heart to dilate in consequence of elasticity, in the same manner as a bag of caoutchouc does after being compressed with some degree of force: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 656/2. **1865** Caoutchouc...is used as a varnish for water proofing purposes: J. WYLDE, in *Circ. Sc.*, I. 419/2. **1886** A sheet of caoutchouc was kept in a state of tension: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 298/1.

***capable** (ˌ ˘ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capable.*

1. able to take in or to hold.

1571 This transfygured, bodye is also capable of two internall spheres: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, IV. xxv. Gg ij. [N. E. D.] **1601** Phasis [the River] was capable of great ships: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 117. **1620** an Hall, capable to receive about 200 persons: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 51 (1676).

1 *a.* able to perceive.

1561 Only those things be painted and grauen wherof our eies are capable: T. NORTON, *Calvin's Inst.*, I. 26. [N. E. D.] **1588** if their daughters be capable, I will put it to them: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 82. **1589** Arrogancie is *Lynx*-eyed into advantage; Enuie capiable of the least error: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. ¶ 4 *vº*. **1594** Capable we are of God, both by vnderstanding and will: HOOKER, *Eccl. Pol.*, Bk. I. § xi. [R.] **1667** not capable her ear | Of what was high: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 49.(1705).

1 *b. absol.* able to contain or comprise much; roomy, capacious, comprehensive.

1578 all round thynges are more capable: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 69 *vº*. **1604** Till that a capable and wide revenge | Swallow them up: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iii. 3, 459.

1 *c.* fitted by size or quality for.

1644 a narrow river...capable of bringing up a small vessel: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1872). **1645** The Piazza itself is so large as to be capable of jousts and tournaments: *ib.*, p. 227. **1649** this city...is capable to do hurt or good to the King's affairs: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 41.

2. susceptible of, able to undertake, willing to undertake, qualified legally, *absol.* competent, able.

1579 a sharpe and capable witte: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 138 (1868). **1595** urge them while their souls | Are capable of this ambition: SHAKS., *K. John*, ii. 476. **1602** His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, | Would make them capable: — *Ham.*, iii. 4, 127. **1605** of my land...I'll work the means | To make thee capable: — *K. Lear*, ii. 1, 87. **1606** Let me bear another to his horse; for that's the more capable creature: — *Troil.*, iii. 3, 310. **1665** I am resolved to do my duty as far as I am capable: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 166 (1872). **1673** he was not capable of holding any office: — *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 90. **1675** as high an Encomium as any Prince is capable of: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 1, p. 11. **1705** he was thought the capablest man for business: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1818).

capacity (˘ ˌ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capacité.*

1. power of holding, containing, receiving; also, *metaph.*

1481 In diuiding yᵉ tronke...betwene the necke & the legges, is two great capacytees: R. COPLAND, *Galyen's Terap.*, 2 G ij. [N. E. D.] **1563** where the Pellet or shotte moueth in the capacitie of the Breste: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 14 *vº*.

1 *b.* area, volume, cubic extent.

1571 You maye readely measure all equiangle figures, what capacitie...soeuer they bee of: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, II. ix. [N. E. D.] **1658** The present Urns were not of one Capacity, the Largest containing above a Gallon: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, II. 18 (1736). [*ib.*]

1 *c.* power of comprehension.

1531 giueth to a childe, if he wyll take it, euery thinge apte for his witte and capacitie: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. x. Vol. I. p. 66 (1880). **1552** the capacitie of my Countrie-men, the English nation, is so pregnant, and quicke to achiue any kinde: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, sig. A ii *vº* (1567). **1570** the infinite desire of knowledge, and incredible power of mans Search and Capacitye: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. *ij *vº*. **1588** God comfort thy capacity! I say, the allusion holds in the exchange: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 44. **1598** the capacitie and wit of man is fettered and entangled: BACON, *Sacred Medit., Imposture*, p. 121 (1871). **1603** the quicknesse and promptitude of their wit and their readie capacitie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 62.

2. susceptibility, receptivity, capability.

1601 spirit of love! how quick and fresh art thou, | That, notwithstanding thy capacity | Receiveth as the sea: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 1, 10. **1659** Several branches [of Justice] answerable to those capacities of injury: *Whole Duty Man*, x. ii. 79. [N. E. D.]

2 *a.* legal qualification.

1480 to have succession and capacite in the lawe to purchase, take and resceyue...londes, tenementes,...or other possessiouns: *Bury Wills*, p. 66 (Camd. Soc., 1850). bef. **1529** So many capacities, | Offices and pluralities: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1843). ? abt. **1533** and so sens I understond thay have gotten capacytees and exemsyons owt of the relygion: RICH. LYST, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. xxii. p. 260 (1846). **1538** any other man of holy church...if he hadde capacitie to take suche grauntes or feoffements: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. vi. fol. 30 *vº*. bef. **1550** By great audacitees | They graunt capacitees: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 431 (1843).

3. ability, power.

1541 nor extortioner for money but after the capacyte of the pacyent: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. B ii *vº*. **1713** There are a set of dry, dull fellows who want Capacities and talents to make a figure amongst mankind: JOHNSON, *Guardian*, No. 3, par. 2.

†3 *a.* mental ability, talent.

1485 the capacyte of my lytel entendement: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 2 (1881). **1528** theare is the Cardinall/Of whose pompe to make rehearceall/It passeth my capacite: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 45 (1871). **1563** I according to my small Capacitie did waye with my selfe: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, sig. A ii *r°*. **1580** as if some instinct of Poeticall spirite had newly ravished them above the meanenesse of common capacitie: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Ep., Wks., p. 442/2 (1869). **1584** confections so innumerable... as confound the capacities of them that are...set on worke héerein: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. i. p. 354.

4. position, office, function.

1672 joining the Council of Trade to our political capacities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1872).

capagi: Turk. See **capigi.**

***cap-à-pie,** *adv.*: Old Fr. phr. (*de*) *cap a pied*, ='from head to foot' (Mod. Fr. *de pied en cap*): from head to foot, entirely, thoroughly. Hence, *cap-à-queue*, *quasi*-Fr.: head to tail.

1523 XX. thousande of other mounted on genettes cap a pee: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 136, p. 334 (1812). **1593** Arm'd cap-de-pè, with shield and shivering lance: PEELE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 585/2 (1861). **1604** A figure like your Father, | Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap a Pe*, | Appeares before them: SHAKS., *Ham.*, I. 2, 200. **1611** I am Courtier *Cap-a-pe*: — *Wint. Tale*, IV. 4, 761. **1623** Secretary Conway was very gay and gallant there, all in white, *cap-à-pie*, even to his white hat and white feather: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 393 (1848). **1642** take an *Englishman Capa pea*, from head to foot, every member hee hath is *Dutch*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 58 (1869). **1646** A Horseman armed *Cap-a-pe*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. XVII. p. 211 (1686). **1659** a knight of honour armed cap a pié: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 348 (1872). **1674** making the world a God *Cap-a-pe*, or up to the Brim: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 180. **1676** I am disguis'd *Cap a pe* to all intents and purposes: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 17. **1694** *Don Quixote* is seen Arm'd *Ca-p-a-pee*: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. i. p. 1. **1755** But all your productions are of a different sort; they come from you armed *cap-a-pié*, at all points, as Minerva is said to have issued from the head of Jupiter: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 41 (1853). **1762** It was the figure of a man armed cap-a-pee: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 9 (1817). **1813** I presume you would like miss Georgina to have an entire *cap-à-pie* new dress: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. XXVII. p. 149 (1833). **1818** if in steel | All cap-à-pie from head to heel: BYRON, *Mazeppa*, VIII. **1848** these dignitaries, armed *cap-à-pié*, and spear in hand: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 54/2 (3rd Ed.). **1850** he flung open the door and entered with the most severe and warlike expression, armed *cap-à-pie* as it were, with lance couched and plumes displayed: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 84 (1879).
1854 and whereas the first tribe have smooth backs, and carry no hostile weapons, the other, armed at every point, bristles *cap-à-queue* with swords, saws, and stilettoes: REV. C. D. BADHAM, *Prose Halieutics*, p. 446.

caparison (= ⏑ = ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *caparazon*: an ornamental horse-cloth, a cloth spread over the furniture of a horse; the furniture of a horse; extended to the furniture of other beasts and to the dress of human beings, also *metaph.*; a kind of armour for a war-horse.

1579 a goodly horse with a capparison, and all furniture to it: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 225 (1612). — the caparison of a horse: *ib.*, p. 959. **1601** [an Elephant] had a rich harnish and caparison given him: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 194. **1607** Oh Generall: | Here is the Steed, wee the Caparison: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, i. 9, 12. **1611** With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison: — *Wint. Tale*, IV. 3, 27. **1667** tilting Furniture, emblazon'd Shields, | Impresses quaint, Caparisons and Steeds: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 35 (1705). **1738** Antiently, *Caparasons* were a kind of iron armour, wherewith horses were covered in battel: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. **1742** having richer caparisons than any of the expedition: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1857). **1749** my heart groanes | Beneath the gay caparison, and love | With unrequited passion wounds my soul: SMOLLETT, *Regicide*, iii. 4. [R.] **1825** he arched his neck, shook his steel caparison, and snorted to announce his unabated mettle: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. IX. p. 93.

capataz, *sb.*: Sp.: overseer, head man.

1826 The day before we started, the capataz came to me for some money to purchase hides, in order to prepare the carriages in the usual way: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 43. **1868** My versatile peon Esquimeralda volunteered to act as *capitaz* of the postilions: H. C. R. JOHNSON, *Argentine Alps*, p. 165. **1876** The *Capataz* is often very skilful in little feats of this kind: *From Vineyard to Decanter*, p. 25. — The sample having been tasted the *Capataz* is sent with his venencia into the cellar: *ib.*, p. 31.

capella, *sb.*: It., also *cappella*: a chapel, small church.

1882 The Capella had apparently been built of the remains of some temple or old Roman house: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. XII. p. 259 (2nd Ed.).

capella ardente, *phr.*: It.: a chapel illuminated with candles for the lying-in-state of a body; a place to contain a coffin round which candles are set. Cf. **chapelle ardente.**

1645 In this church was erected a most stately Catafalco, or Capella ardente, for the death of the Queen of Spain: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1850).

capellano, *pl.* -ni, *sb.*: It.: chaplain.

1644 capellani, camerieri de honore, cubiculari and chamberlains: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1850).

***capercailye, capercailzie** (⏑ = ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. and Sc., corruption of Gael. *capull coille* (gen. of *coll*, ='wood'), ='horse of the wood': the wood grouse, mountain cock, or cock of the woods, *Tetrao urogallus.* Formerly indigenous in the Highlands of Scotland; re-introduced in modern times from Sweden and Norway.

1630 Capons, Chickins, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Caperkellies, and Termagants: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 2 *r°*/2.

caperdewsie. See **cappadochio.**

caperoon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *capperoni* (pl.): very large caper (flower-bud of *Capparis spinosa*).

1598 *Capperoni*, a kinde of great capers for sallets, called caperons: FLORIO. **1623—4** a great quantity of capers and caperoons; many frails or tepnots of special figs: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 453 (1848).

capha. See **caffa.**

caphala: Arab. See **cafila.**

caphar (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *khifāra*, ='defence', 'protection', 'money paid for protection': a tribute or toll imposed by Turks in return for protection granted to travellers or the inhabitants of a place; *hence*, a station where such toll is collected.

1612 made vs pay *Caphar* or pole money twice: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 95. **1615** they followed vs to gather their *Caphar*; being three Madeins vpon euery camell: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 116 (1632). **1617** we iointly paid fiue meydines for cafar, (that is Tribute): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 215. **1738** CAPHAR, a toll, or duty, imposed by the Turks on the Christian merchants, who carry or send merchandises from Aleppo to Jerusalem: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1754** Upon the farther side of this plain is a caphar, where a watch is kept for the security of travellers, and there I paid toll for their maintainance: DRUMMOND, *Trav.*, Let. IX. p. 187.

caphar: Arab. See **caffre.**

capi-aga, *sb.*: Turk. *qapi āghā*, ='door-master': the chief of the white eunuchs, who is governor of the gates of the Seraglio.

1696 *Capi Aga*, the principal Groom of the Grand Seignior's Bed-chamber, and the chief introducer of all private Addresses to him, as being the nearest about his person: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1738** *Capi-aga*, or *Capi-agassi*, a Turkish officer, who is governor of the gates of the Seraglio, or grand master of the Seraglio: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

capias, *2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. act.* of Lat. vb. *capere*, ='to seize': *lit.* 'thou mayest seize', name of several writs authorising the sheriff to arrest or seize. *Capias ad respondendum*, a writ before judgment to take the defendant and make him answer the plaintiff; *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or *ca. sa.*, a writ of execution of judgment for recovery in a personal action on a person who is to be taken and kept in prison until he give satisfaction; *capias pro fine*, a writ lying against a person who does not discharge a fine due to the Crown; *capias utlagatum*, a writ lying against an outlaw upon any action; *capias in withernam*, a writ lying against beasts under distraint which have been driven out of the county, or concealed.

1463—4 Also Whele sends you a *capias ut legat* against Harlare: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1465** an accyon in Wyks name of trespas under such forme as ther may be a *capias* a wardyd a yenst hys comyng: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 503, p. 189 (1874). **1470** Broom and Pampyng may have warnyng that they may purvey for hem self, if ther com eny *capyas* owght for hem: *ib.*, No. 642, p. 400. **1489** that in every such action populer... every of the same defendauntes have emprisonement of ij. yere by processe of capias and utlagatur: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 20, sig. e v *r°* (1869). **1535** And the proces is in thys wrytte / Attachement and dystresse / and for defaute of dystresse thre Capias & one Exigent / as in a wrytte of Trespas: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 80 *r°*. **1596** All which when Cupid heard, he by and by | In great displeasure wil'd a Capias | Should issue forth t' attach that scornefull lasse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 35. **1607** a *capias utlagatum* for your execution: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). **1608** Do but send out your *Herum* or *capias ut legatum* to attach *Summoneas* and bring him *viva voce* tongue to tongue: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, v. p. 76 (A. H. Bullen). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1742** to be sued only in that court, and by bill, and not *capias*, as officers of the court are proceeded against: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1826). **1760** But it seems that there should be a *Capias* or some Process to bring in the Party: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 133. **1762** [See **alias** II.]. **1768** the *capias ut legatum* was not taken out as it should have been: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 97 (1857). **1787** Mr. Justice Hyde gave an order for issuing a *capias* against the Zemindar: *Gent. Mag.*, 1181/2. **1807** serving a *capias ad satisfaciendum*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 672 (1834). — serving a *capias ad respondendum*: *ib.* **1827** I can assure that gentleman, that if he had been unfortunate, he never could be subjected to the operation of *ca. sa.*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 18. **1842** But oh! what dismay Fill'd the tribe of *Ca Sa*, | When they found he'd the cash, and intended to pay! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

capigi, capidjee, *sb.*: fr. Turk. *qapijī*, ='door-man': a porter, *esp.* a gate-keeper of the Seraglio. *Capigis* are employed as messengers and executioners.

1599 iustices and *Cadies*, *Ianisaries*, *Capagies*, and others: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 181. **1612** the King sent a *Cappagie* to strangle him: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 70. **1615**

He hath not so few as foure thousand persons that feed and liue within his *Seraglio*; besides *Capagies*, of whom there are fiue hundred attired like *Ianizaries*, but onely that they want the socket in the front of their bonnets, who waite by fifties at euery gate: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 73 (1632). **1625** one of his *Capoæies*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1693. **1634** *Nassuf*...was strangled in his bed by eight *Capigies*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 29. **1642** the visiers, for security of the Emperor, assembled the causes, capagies, spaheis, and janisaries of the court: *Strangling and Death of the Great Turk, &c.*, in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.), V. p. 192. **1653** The...chief...Gate...is in the day time guarded by a Company of *Capoochees* [*marg.* Porters], which change their watch by turns: J. GREAVES, *Grand Signour's Seraglio*, p. 2. **1665** [See **cannibal** 4]. **1678** *Capitzi* [1696 Ed. adds, or *Capigi*], those that guard the Gate of the Grand Seigniors Palace: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1687** a *Capigi* passed through this place [Smyrna] from *Rhodes*, carrying from *Constantinople* the Head of [the] late Visier: *London Gaz.*, No. 2305, Dec. 19—22. **1741** the Entrance whereof is also kept by fifty Capigis: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 283. **1802** The *Capidgi* made us cross various apartments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 48. **1819** On the threshold stood lounging a boy—the son of a Capidjee of the Porte: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 169 (1820). **1840** Thus, when it is known that a *capidjee* or messenger is on the road, provision is made for his reception according to the nature of his commission: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. X. p. 256.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *capagi*, 17 c. *cappagie, capogi, cæpigi, capoochee, capitzi*, 19 c. *capidgi, capidjee*.

capigi-bashi, *sb.*: Turk. *qapijī-bāshī*: captain of porters or guards of the gates, in Turkey.

1599 The *Capagi Bassas* head porters: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. **1625** a *Capoogee Bashee*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1606. **1688** whilst they were discoursing, the *Capigee Bachi* entred the House: *London Gaz.*, No. 2320/2.

capi-kehagia: Turk. See **kehaya.**

***capillaire**, *sb.*: Fr., 'maidenhair': syrup of maidenhair; syrup flavored with orange-flowers. See **adiantum.**

1763 and, in lieu of tea in the afternoon, they treat with a glass of sherbet, or capillaire: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, IV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 274 (1817).

capilotade, capirotade, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capilotade, capirotade*: a stew of various kinds of meat, a hash of one kind of meat; also, *metaph.* hash, jumble. Apparently first introduced in the form *capirotado*, direct fr. Sp. *capirotada*.

1611 *Capirotade*, A Capirotadoe; or, stued meat, compounded of Veale, Capon, Chicken, or Partridge, minced, spiced, and layed vpon seuerall beds of Cheese: COTGR. **1677** *Capilotade*, a capilotade, or stewed meat of veal, capon, chicken, and partridge minced: MIEGE. **1702** Ah the Traitor! What a *Capilotade* of Damnation will there be cook'd up for him! VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 343 (1776). **1705** What a Capilotade of a Story's here? The Necklace lost; and her Son *Dick;* and a Fortune to marry; and she shall dance at the Wedding: — *Confed.*, iii. p. 35. **1816** Capilotade of partridge is made from the partridges left from the day before: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 154. **1845** *Capilotade.*—A common hash of poultry: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

[Sp. *capirotada*, apparently derived from *capirota*, ='a kind of sauce'. Cf. It. *capirota*, ="a kind of daintie potage or sauce vsed in Italie" (Florio).]

capisoldo, *pl.* -ldi, *sb.*: It.: bounty, reward.

1591 rather distribute amongst them, all the aduantages, dead paies, and *Capisoldi*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 143.

capitaine, *sb.*: Fr.: captain.

1644 the capitaine sent a band of them to give us music at dinner: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1872).

capitāna, *sb. fem.*: Late Lat. and Romance; properly fem. adj. from Late Lat. *capitānus* or Romance *capitano* with fem. sb., ='ship' suppressed: the captain galley, the chief ship, the ship of the captain general of the galleys or of the admiral.

1753 *Capitana* or *Captain gally*, the chief or principal gally of a state, not dignified with the title of a kingdom: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1771** Cortes himself commanded the capitana, or admiral: ROBERTSON, *America*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 266 (1824). **1797** The capitana was anciently the denomination of the chief galley of France, which the commander went on board of: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

capitano, *sb.*: It.: captain, chief, governor.

1645 having been very merry with them and the capitano: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 156 (1872). **1673** *Padua* is governed by a *Podestà* or Maior, who is chief in civil matters; and a *Capitaneo* or Governour who is over the Military: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 215. **1704** The chief officers of the commonwealth are the two capitaneos, who have such a power as the old Roman consuls had: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 405 (Bohn, 1854).

capite, *sb.*, abl. of Lat. *caput*, ='head': *Leg.*: used *attrib.* with *tenure* or *land*, see **in capite**: in chief, held in chief.

1607 *Capite*, is a tenure, which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown most commonly where we talke of tenure in *capite*, we meane tenure by Knights seruice: COWELL, *Interpreter*. **1611** COTGR., s.v. *Chef*. **1654—6** We shall have in heaven not only vision but fruition: we have it already in *Capite* tenure, in Christ our head and husband: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 281/1 (1867). bef **1733** when the *Capite Tenures* of Estates were taken away, and the Excise, planted in the room of them: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 56, p. 607 (1740). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

capitellum, Late Lat.; **capitel(le)**, Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr. *capitel* (Cotgr.): *sb.* See quotations.

1543 Capitellum, whiche is made of lye of Frenche sope, is hote and drye in the fourth: ...Item capitelle made thycke at the fyre in a brasse banne, wyth a lytle vitrioll romayne breaketh all Apostemes in cauterysynge: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxviii *v°*/2. **1607** strong lie, called *Capitellum*, or *Magistra*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 430.

***capitol** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Capitōlium*: the temple of Jupiter on the Tarpeian rock or Capitoline hill in Ancient Rome, also the whole hill including the temple and citadel; *hence*, any citadel on a hill. The name has been borrowed for the name of the Congress House and the House of Legislature of the United States. *Capitolium* was Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as *capitolie* and *capitoile* (Chaucer, *C. T.*, 14621) through Old Fr.

1531 they wold haue set his image in triumphant apparaile within the capitole, and haue granted to him to haue ben consul and Dictator during his lyfe: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. Vol. II. p. 328 (1880). **1567** Vpon our royall Capitoll and Court within *Roome* towne: A. GOLDING, Tr. *Ovid's Metam.*, Bk. XV. fol. 199 *v°* (1575). **1586** I overcame both Carthage and Hannibal, and therefore I am now going to the capitol to sacrifice to *Iupiter*: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 107 (1589). **1589** The Senate...Could not themselues, their Citie, scarce their Cappitoll release: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 66. **1591** to set vp Images and statues in the Capitoll: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 1 *v°*. **1607** *Cæsar* ascended into the *Capitall* betwixt foure hundred Elephants: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 206. **1675** henceforth the Veil of the Temple...must be hung up in the Capitol...the Capitoline Gods: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. X. § 2, p. 119.

capiton, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. See quotations.

1611 *Capiton*, Capiton; course sleaue (silke): COTGR. **1759** That the duties now payable upon raw short silk or *Capiton*...shall from and after July 5 1759 cease and determine: *Ann. Reg.*, p. 182.

capitoul, *sb.*: Fr.: title of the magistrates of Toulouse.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

capitoulat(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capitoulat*: the office or jurisdiction of a capitoul.

1586 Shreeualties, Consulships Capitolats, & Church-wardens: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 627.

capitulator (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng.: one who capitulates.

1611 *Capituleur*, A capitulator: COTGR.

[Coined fr. Eng. *capitulate*, or *capitulation*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *capitulāre*, ='to reduce to heads'.]

capitulum, *pl.* -la, *sb.*: Lat.: a small head (in various technical senses); a chapter or division of a literary work.

1563 So endeth the forme and measures of the Capitulum [capital of a column]: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. V *v°*.

capivi: Eng. fr. Port. See **copaiba.**

***capo d' opera**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'chief of work': masterpiece; cf. Fr. **chef d'œuvre.**

1817 it is a capo d' opera of Titian: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 8 (1832). **1845** The works of Cervantes especially his capo d' opera Don Quixote: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 317. **1887** Mr. F. Madox Brown's *capo d'opera* is *Work* (47), a large and vigorous picture: *Athenæum*, July 16, p. 91/1.

capo maestro, capomaestro, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'head-master': chief architect, superintendent.

1883 he was an architect and at one time "Capo maestro" of Pisa Cathedral: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 33.

capo popolo, *phr.*: It.: head (chief, captain) of the people.

1652 They also elected a *Capo popolo* who might govern all the Communalty: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 55.

capocchia, *sb. fem.*: fr. It. *capocchio*, ="a doult, a noddie, a loggarhead, a foolish pate, a shallow skonce" (Florio).

1606 alas poore wretch: a poore *Chipochia*: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 2, 33.

capogi, capoochee: Turk. See **capigi.**

capoiba: Port. See **copaiba.**

capooch, *sb.* See quotation.

1625 a certaine war-like Instrument called in the *Turkish* Tongue a *Capooch*, which is somewhat like a Mace: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. X. p. 1822.

***caporal**, *sb.*: Sp. *caporal*, and Fr. *caporal*.

1. a corporal (Sp. or Fr.).

1598 euen from the Caporall to the Captaine generall: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 13. — The word *Caporall*, which is a meere Italian, and also vsed by the French, we corruptly do both write and pronounce *Corporall*: *sb.*, Table.

2. a kind of tobacco (Mod. Fr.).

1862 Their tobacco, though it bore no higher rank than that of *caporal*, was plentiful and fragrant: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 342 (1887). **1883** who are much too mightily connected to make up packets of *caporal*, even though it be *caporal supérieur*, with their own genteel fingers: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3.

capot, *sb.*: Fr.: hood, kind of bonnet. Anglicised in 17 c. as a term of **piquet** (*q.v.*).

1827 Half dress bonnet of the *capot* shape: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1860** a hood or *capot* of the same material: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 354/2.

capote (˘ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capote*.

1. a long rough cloak with a hood, a loose overcoat with a hood, a long mantle for a woman.

1809 wrapped myself up in my Albanian capote (an immense cloak): BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. I. p. 296 (1832). **1819** Wrapped up in my capote I sallied forth: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 51 (1820). **1820** his fleecy capote thrown carelessly over his shoulder: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 99. **1830** this strut is probably the effect of the capote, a cloak depending from one shoulder: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 96. **1854** the ladies came down—pretty capotes on: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 357 (1879). **1856** His dress was a hooded *capôte* or jumper of mixed white and blue fox-pelts...and trousers: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 203.

2. a kind of bonnet (mere Fr.).

1850 Drawn *capote* of pink *crape*, adorned in the interior with half wreaths of green myrtle: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 575.

cappadochio, caperdochy, caperdewsie: cant name for stocks or prison.

1600 My son's in Dybel here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol: HEYWOOD, *I Edw. IV.*, iv. 4, Wks., I. 72 (1874). [N. E. D.] **1607** How, captain Idle? my old aunt's son, my dear kinsman, in Cappadochio? *Puritan*, in *Supp. Shaks.*, II. 550. [Nares] **1664** I here engage my self to loose yee, | And free your *heels* from *Caperdewsie*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 60.

cappagie: Turk. See **capigi**.

capparison: Eng. fr. Sp. See **caparison**.

capriccio, caprichio, *sb.*: It. *capriccio*.

1. a sudden movement of the mind, a whim, a strange conceit, a passing fancy.

1601 Will this Caprichio hold in thee, art sure? SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 3, 310. **1620** fearing lest at some time or other by the Capricio's of the Princes brain, a worse encounter might befall him: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xi. (1676). **1635** which by a sullen *Capriccio* of his he would have restrain'd them from: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xvii. p. 31 (1645). **1650** meerly...to please his own caprichio, and to make himself formidable: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 121. **1675** In short, nothing is so intrinsically decorous, but the experience or capricio of a phantastical Lady will alter or explode: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 46. **1684** We would...wish...he would resign his sovereignty...to the *capricios* of our humour: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 468 (1864). **1709** Come, 'tis *Caprichio*, to like me *less* now you *know* I *know* you: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). bef. **1733** Transactions...referred to Persons, on whose Design, or Capriccio they turn: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 1, p. 31 (1740). **1807** Going, with ardent expectations, to a Pic-nic; and finding that, from some sudden capriccio in the decrees of fashion, there is no *nic* to *pick*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 47 (5th Ed.). **1824** folks who in no way partake of their fantastic capriccios, do yet allow it to pass unchallenged: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. v. p. 52 (1886).

2. a sudden movement or turn, a caper, a frisk.

1665 It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected caprichios of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment: GLANVILLE, *Scepsis*, Pref. [J.] **1759** viewed the soul stark-naked...watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capricios: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 55 (1839). **1823** Magnificent were thy capriccios on this globe of earth, Robert William Elliston! LAMB, *Ess. of Elia*, p. 223 (1867). **1840** These *capricios* of mountain streams are often, as in this instance, as remarkable as unaccountable: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 140.

3. a fantastic work of art.

1696 *Capriccio's* are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the rules of art: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1824** In the centre of it is a pillar or stone pulpit richly carved...on which the Emperor used to sit...It is a mere capriccio, with no merit except its carving: BP. HEBER, *Journal*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 353 (2nd Ed.).

3 *a*. name given to various kinds of musical composition of a fanciful character.

1696 [See 3]. **1776** Saying this, I took up my violoncello, that by the execution of a most masterly *capricio*, I might convince him of his ignorance, and my own skill: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 51. **1847** Alack, for the Bard's want of science! to which he owes | All this misliking of foreign *capricios*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 414 (1865).

***caprice** (˘ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caprice*. This Fr. word gradually ousted the It. *capriccio* from common use, during the latter part of 17 c., and 18 c.

1. a whim, freak, an opinion or decision taken up without adequate motive.

1732 That counter-works each folly and caprice; | That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice: POPE, *Ess. Man*, II. 239.

2. a propensity towards indulging freaks or whims; also, *metaph.*

1668 so doubtful a foundation as the caprice of mankind: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 10 (1872). **1815** What is the certainty of caprice: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 107 (1833). **1845** they are free from caprice, hardy, patient: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 65.

3. a fantastic work of art.

1721 *Caprichio, Caprice*...also a particular Piece of Musick, Painting and Poetry: BAILEY. **1845** the creamy stone is worked into saints, apostles, candelabra, and the richest caprice: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 579.

caprich (˘ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *capriccio*: caprice.

1656 *Caprichio, Caprich*, an humour, fancy, toy in ones head, a giddy thought: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1664** Til drawing bloud o' th' Dames, like witches, | Th' are forthwith cur'd of their Capriches: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 3. **1679** Abus'd, as you have been, b' a Witch, | But conjur'd int' a worse Caprich: *ib.*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 17.

caprieuse, *sb.*: Fr., properly fem. of adj. *capricieux*: a capricious woman.

1865 the bright *capricieuse*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 82.

capricioso, *adj.* and *adv.*, also used as *sb.*: in the style of a *capriccio* (3 *a*); a piece in the style of a *capriccio*.

1754 a few *capriciosos* on the violin: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 172 (1817).

caprifico, *sb.*: It.: wild fig-tree.

1884 the fig-wasp, who comes...from a wild tree called the caprifico...the true fig is a cultivated wasp-proof caprifico: *Cornhill Mag.*

capriole (˗ ˘ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capriole*, Mod. Fr. *cabriole*.

1. a leap, frisk, caper.

1594 With lofty turns and caprioles in the air: DAVIES, *Orchestra*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, v. 40. [N. E. D.] **1630** Ixion...does nothing but cut capreols, fetch friskals, and leades Lavaltoes with the *Lamiæ*: B. JONSON, *Chloridia*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 154 (1640). **1824** "True," said I, having no mind to renew my late violent *capriole*, "and I must go help old Willie": SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 134 (1886).

2. in *Horsemanship*, a leap which a horse makes without advancing, jerking out its hind legs while all its feet are in the air.

1598 *Capriola*...a capriole, a sault or goates leape that cunning riders teach their horses: FLORIO. **1674** the *Capriole*...is the same manner of Motion as the *Corvet*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 193.

capsicum, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: (*a*) name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Solanaceae*), bearing membraneous pods, containing many seeds of hot and pungent flavor. This genus yields chillies, cayenne pepper, and the capsicum of the pharmacopœia, which is the fruit of the species *Capsicum fastigiatum*. (*b*) The fruit-pods of plants of this genus.

a. **1767** Capsicum...to be sowed in a hot-bed, March or April, and planted out in May or early in June: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 652/1 (1803).

b. **1787** The active ingredient...is the capsicum: J. COLLINS, in *Med. Commun.*, II. 372. [N. E. D.]

***capsula**, *sb.*: Lat., 'small box', 'small case'. Very often Anglicised as *capsul(e)*.

1. *Physiol.* a membraneous envelope or sac.

1664 The obtuse Tip of this Capsula...shoots itself into the basis of the Liver: POWER, *Exp. Philos.*, I. 40.

2. *Bot.* a dry dehiscent seed-vessel.

1731 It grows about a Half a Foot high; and bears a great Number of White Flowers, which are follow'd by several *Capsulæ*, containing each a Quantity of very small Seed: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 72.

3. *Chem.* a small earthen pan for containing substances to be exposed to strong action of fire, a kind of crucible.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

captal, *sb.*: Fr. (dialect of south, = Fr. *capital*, *capitau*): commander, captain.

1523 y^e^ captall of Buz [Buche]: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 211, p. 254 (1812).

captor (˗ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *captor*, noun of agent to *capere*, = 'to seize', 'to take': one who seizes, one who takes, "he that takes a prisoner, or a prize" (J.).

1688 *Captor*, celui qui a fait la prise: MIEGE, *Gt. Fr. Dict.* [N. E. D.] **1788** A moiety of this treasure was undoubtedly the property of the captors: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 67/1. **1837** the captors of such *spolia opima*: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. III. Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 158 (1888).

Capua, name of the chief city of Campania in Italy, renowned for luxury, and in particular for having caused the demoralisation of Hannibal's army; representative of any scene of deterioration owing to self-indulgence.

[**1609** the shadie boothes and bowers of Theatres, which *Catulus* imitating the wantonnesse of Capua, in his Ædileship pitched and reared first: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. v. p. 13.] **1887** Many landscapes here prove...how carefully and skilfully Gainsborough painted before at Bath he found his Capua: *Athenæum*, Oct.-29, p. 574/3.

capuccio, *sb.*: It.: hood, capuche (*q. v.*).

1590 Next after him went Doubt, who was yclad | In a discolour'd cote of straunge disguyse, | That at his backe a brode Capuccio had, | And sleeves dependaunt Albanese-wyse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. xii. 10.

capuche (= ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capuche*: hood of a garment.

1611 *Capuchon*, A Capuche; a Monks Cowle, or Hood; also, the hood of a cloake: COTGR. **1612** Hee wore a little browne Capouch, gyrt very neere to his body with a white Towell: T. SHELTON, Tr *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. i. p. 283. **1662** the capuche of their Wastcoats: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 54 (1669). **1681** *Capouchins*, or *Capuchins*, a religious order of friars so called of their cowl, or capouch: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

capuchin (⌒ = ⌒), **capuchine, capucin**, *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Eng. fr. It. *capuccino*, or Fr. *capucin* (Mod. Fr. *capuchin*).

1. a monk of a Franciscan order distinguished by a pointed capuche. The order was sanctioned by Clement VII., 1525.

1596 It was a great speech for a while about the towne, that this great marchant would become a Capuchine, and make a distribution of his goods among them: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 78. **1598** *Capuccini*, an order of friers called Capussins wearing hoods: FLORIO. **1611** *Capucin*, A Capucine Frier (of S. *Frances* Order) weares neither shirt, nor breeches: COTGR. — *Caputions*, Monkes; or, Capucine Friers: *ib.* **1612** If thou wilt not, here solemnly I vow | By holliest Saint, enwrap't in precious shrine, | Neuer to leaue those hils where I dwell now, | If 't be not to become a Capucine: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 82. **1620** Whether the Duke *de Joyeuse* being a Capuchin were dispensable: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxi. (1676). bef. **1631** [I give by Will] My money to a Capuchin: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 46 (1669). **1644** [two small islands] in one of which is a convent of melancholy Capuchins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1850). **1705** Their Wisdom was lodged in their *Capucin's Cap*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XX. p. 418. **1741** the Chapel whereof is serv'd by Capuchin Fryars: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 193. **1826** the capuchin was reading the vesper-service to the goatherds assembled in the chapel: *Recl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 163.

2. a hooded cloak for women, made in imitation of the dress of Capuchins.

bef. **1771** With bonnet blue and capuchine: GRAY, *Long Story*, 37. **1771** carefully wrapped his poor feet in her capuchin: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 36/1 (1882).

capuchon, *sb.*: Fr.: a hood.

1604 a capuchon or hoode: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 221 (1880).

capule, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *capulin*: Mexican cherry.

1600 fruit which wee found...having a stone in it much like an almond (which fruit is called *Capule*): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 474.

caput (*pl.* **capita**), *sb.*: Lat., 'head': name of the old Council of the University of Cambridge, which prepared the *agenda* for the Senate of the University.

1769 It will be much more agreeable to find the whole *caput* asleep, digesting turtle, dreaming of bishoprics: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 172 (1857). **1787** *Cambridge, Oct.* 12. This day the following were elected of the Caput for the ensuing year: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 927/2.

caput inter nūbila condit, *phr.*: Lat.: hides its head among the clouds. Virg., *Aen.*, 4, 177.

1665 *Pyco* [one of the Azores] is extraordinary high land and surges in a peak or spire like *Teneriffe*, so far above the Clouds as those that sail by find it oft invelloped with foggs...so as its Motto may be, *Caput inter nubila condo* ['I hide']: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 398 (1677). bef. **1733** We must allow the first Notice of this Practice to have been about 1641. But *Caput inter nubila*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 114, p. 92 (1740).

caput lupinum, *phr.*: Lat., *lit.* 'wolf's head': an outlawed felon (who might be killed like a wolf).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1837** should be treated as a *caput lupinum* because he could not read the Timæus without a headache: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 401 (1877).

***caput mortuum**, *phr.*: Lat., 'dead head'.

1. the residuum left after exhaustive distillation or sublimation.

1641 to these adde the *Caput Mortuum*, of Vitrioll, or *Aqua fortis*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 4 (1651). **1665** They take the *Caput mortuum* and pound it, and renew the operation as long as they can get any *Mercury* out of it: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 23. **1673** the *Caput mortuum* of Vitriol, which though the Vitriol hath been once or twice extracted from it, will by being exposed to the Air again recover more: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 65. **1704** You cleanse away carefully the *sordes* and *caput mortuum*, letting all that is volatile evaporate: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). **1741** lay your Hand upon a Glass Retort, whereon a Solution of that *Caput Mortuum* has been made: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 104. **1762** that his silver, by the fire, must be calcined to a *caput mortuum*, which happens when he will hold and retain the menstruum, out of which he partly exists, for his own property: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. V. p. 93 (1817). **1805** and he found the *caput mortuum* to consist of 168 grains: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 178. **1812** the beef reduced to a wasted *caput mortuum*...is then considered fit to eat: *ib.*, Vol. 20, p. 306.

2. *metaph.* a worthless residue.

bef. **1733** [the Faction against *Charles* II.] was a fresh Growth out of the *Caput mortuum* of that which actually destroyed King *Charles* I.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 4, p. 16 (1740). **1759** Whenever therefore this essential spirit, as I may term it, of a free nation is totally dissipated, the people become a mere *Caput mortuum*, a dead inert mass, incapable of resuscitation: E. W. MONTAGU, *Ancient Republicks*, p. 154. **1765** Lord Temple is a *caput mortuum* since Churchill died and Wilkes was banished: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 338 (1857). — When we are divested of that eagerness and illusion with which our youth presents objects to us, we are but the *caput mortuum* of pleasure: *ib.*, p. 407. **1835** and much of the philosopher's conversation...becomes a mere *caput mortuum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 135. **1837** Had Philippe d'Orleans not been a *caput mortuum*! CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. iv. ch. ix. p. 133 (1888). **1844** the Conservative Constitution will be discovered to be a Caput Mortuum: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 100 (1881). **1879** [The design] was a mere *Caput mortuum*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. iv. p. 196.

capybara (⌒ = ⌒ =), *sb.*: Braz.: the water-cavy of Brazil (*Hydrochoerus capybara*), also called *cabiai*.

1774 The capibara resembles a hog of about two years old, in the shape of its body, and the coarseness and colour of its hair: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 350 (1840). **1797** The capybara, or thick-nosed tapir, has no tail; the hind feet have each three webbed toes. The length of the animal, when full grown, is above two feet and a half: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Mus.* **1845** on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87.

caquiras, *sb.* Cf. Sp. *chaquiras*. See quotation.

1555 These beades and Iewels and such other trynkettes, they [Indians of the firme lande, *i.e.* Central America] caule *Caquiras*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 238 (1885).

cara, care, *sb.* See quotation.

1599 for cariage of 10 cares 180 larines...Note that a cara is 4 quintals of *Balsara*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 272.

caraba: S. Amer. See **carapa.**

carabe, charabe, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *kahrubā*, ='straw-attracting', perhaps through Fr. *carabé* (*carabe*, Cotgr.), or Port. *carabe*: yellow amber.

1526 Carabe or cacabre is a gomme called ambre: *Grete Herball*, ch. CXXXIII. **1540** Take of Frankencense, Carabe, Galles Balaustium: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 129 (1613). — Karabe, otherwise named Amber: *ib.*, p. 126. **1558** yelowe Ambre whiche the Apoticaries call Carabe: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 37 *v°*. **1569** Charabe brayed and dissolued with oyle of Roses: R. ANDROSE, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. ii. p. 20. **1599** *Carabbe* from *Almanie*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. **1738** *Carabe*, or *Karabe*, denotes yellow amber: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

carabe: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carob.**

carabin, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carabin*: a horseman armed with a carbine, a carabineer. *Obs.*

1591 Musters of Carabins or Argolettiers: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Instr. Milit.*, 202. [N. E. D.] **1591** there was intelligence browghte by our Carbynes, that they discovered...soundrie troupes of horses: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 25 (1847). **1611** *Carabin*, A Carbine, or Curbeene an Arquebuzier armed with a morrian, and breast-plate, and seruing on horsebacke: COTGR. **1646** another Army...consisting of 16000. foot, 1500. horse, and 2000. Carrabins, to make head against the Mutiners: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 29.

carabinero, *sb.*: Sp.: a carabineer, light horseman armed with a carbine.

1845 The *Contrabandistas* have a perfect understanding with the *Carabineros* and other preventive guards: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 600. **1883** the *carabineros*, or revenue officers: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 216.

carach: Eng. fr. Arab. See **caratch.**

caraches, *sb.*: system (or systems) of secret writing, cryptogram(s). See quotation. Perhaps a clerical error for *caractes*. See **character** 3 *b*.

1641 and gotten the key of their *caraches*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1872).

caracol, caracore, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *caracora*, or direct fr. Malay *kura-kura*: a Malay galley, or large rowing boat.

1606 The formost of these Galleys or Caracolles recovered our Shippe, wherein was the King of Tarnata: MIDDLETON, *Voyage*, E 2. [Yule] **1622** 7 or 8 carecoles (or boates): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1883). **1625** Toward night came a Caracoll with fortie or fiftie men aboord me, sent from the King of Button: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 197. — Presently the King came off in his Caricoll, rowed at least with an hundred oares: *ib.*, p. 226. — the King and all his *Caricolles* came vnder sayle after mee: *ib.*, p. 239. — we had sight of two *Curra Curras* between vs and *Botus*: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 356. — an

Holland Coracora which came from *Amboyna* with Letters to the Captaine: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 677. **1632** the *Ternatans* of *Loho*, should haue come with their *Curricurryes* to assist Maister *Towerson* at *Amboyna*: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 13. **1634** their Boates or Curricurroes: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 193. **1665** They delight in fishing, and to sport upon the Water in Boats or Curricurries resembling the Venetian Gondalos: *ib.*, p. 348 (1677). **1779** The Banguey corocoro had then twenty-five people; they hove overboard of water: T. Forrest, *Voy. New Guinea*, p. 100.

Variants, 17 c. *caracoll(e)*, *carecole*, *caricoll(e)*, *curra curra*, *coracora*, *curricurry*, *curricurro*, 18 c. *corocoro*, *caracore*.

[Malay *kura-kura* is fr. Arab. *qurqūra*, which according to Dozy is perhaps from Late Lat. *carricāre*,='to load'. The Eng. word *carrack* is, according to Dozy, fr. *qarāqir*, pl. of *qurqūra*.]

***caracole** (⏑ – ⏑), **caracol** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caracol(e)*, or direct fr. It. *caracollo*, *caraguolo*, or Sp. and Port. *caracol*, *lit.* 'snail', 'periwinkle', 'spiral shell'.

1. *Mil.* a ring or round. Cf. Cotgr., "*Caracol*, A Snayle; (whence;) *Faire le caracol.* (Souldiors) to cast themselues into a Round, or Ring".

1591 It is requisite if you desire to make the Ring a *Caraguolo*, to hold the same order that is set down in making of the *Bissa*: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 136.

2. a shell shaped like a snail-shell.

1593—1622 certaine shels, like those of mother of pearle, which are brought out of the East Indies, to make standing cups, called *caracoles*: R. Hawkins, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 176 (1878).

3. *Archit.* a winding staircase.

1721 *Caracol*: Bailey. **1753** Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

4. in *Horsemanship*, a half turn, a zig-zag movement; also applied to rapid movements of human beings themselves, as also is Thackeray's **caracolade.**

1614 In the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turns...those we call Caragolo: Markham, *Cheap Husb.*, I. i. 21 (1668). [N. E. D.] **1643** Now was Sr Wm Constable crept out of Hull wth their Horse making their Carrocols upon ye woulds: Slingsby, *Diary*, 103 (1836). [*ib.*] **1797** CARACOL, in the manege, the half turn which an horseman makes, either to the right or left.—In the army, the horse always makes a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass the rear of the squadron: *Encyc. Brit.* **1840** somersets and caracoles [of a quack's jack-pudding]: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 73 (1865). **1862** performing various caracolades and gambadoes in the garden: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 99 (1887).

caract: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carat.**

***carafe** (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carafe*, fr. It. *caraffa*: a glass bottle for holding water.

1786 Called for a...*caraff* of water: *Lounger*, II. 178 (1787). [N. E. D.] **1865** the wines sparkled pink and golden in their carafes: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39.

caraffa, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *gharrāfa*, fr. *gharafa*,='to draw water': a carafe, "a kind of viol glas" (Florio).

1880 two or three stiff necked glasses, called caraffas, containing different sorts of wine: J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, ch. xxvii. p. 313 (1883).

carafon, *sb.*: Fr.: a small decanter (a quarter of a bottle).

1862 A crust and a carafon of small beer: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 343 (1887).

caragasoune: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cargason.**

carage: Turk. See **caratch.**

***caramba,** *interj.*: Sp.: strange!, wonderful!.

1865 "Caramba!" broke in Strathmore: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 41. **1870** "Caramba!" exclaimed the woodman, "Surely our Lord died for all, without excluding *escribanos*": Miss R. H. Busk, *Patrañas*, p. 258.

caramba, *sb.*: Sp. See quotation.

1845 The gay *charra* is worthy of such a beau. She wears a *caramba* in her hair and a mantilla of cloth cut square *el cenerero*: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 559.

***carambola,** *sb.*: Port.: the fruit of a small E. Indian tree (*Averrhoa carambola*, Nat. Order *Oxalidaceae*); also, the tree itself. See **kamrak.**

1598 There is another fruite called Carambolas, which hath 8 corners, is bigge as a smal aple, sower in eating, like vnripe plums, and most vsed to make Conserues: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 96. [Yule]

caramousal, carmousal, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *caramusali(no)*, *caramussale*, or Fr. *carmoussal*: a Turkish merchantman, a Moorish transport ship.

1572 a great number of *Caramusalins*, or Brigandines: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 122. **1587** were sent foorth in a *Galeot* to take a *Greekish Carmosell*: *ib.*, p. 187 (1599). **1599** a smal barke called *Caramusalin*, which was a passage boat: *ib.*, p. 284. **1615** Turkish Carmasals and Gallies: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 26 (1632). **1625** I embarqued in a *Carmoesalo*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1834. **1696** *Carmousal*, a Turkish ship with a very high poop: Phillips, *World of Words.*

Variants, 16 c. *caramusalin*, *carmosell*, 17 c. *carmasal*, *carmoesal*, (*carmusol*, *carmizale*, *caramoussal*, *caramusal*, *caramozil*, N. E. D.) 17, 18 cc. *carmousal*, 18 c. *caramousel.*

[Ultimately fr. Turk. *qarāmūsāl* (perhaps through Low Lat. *caramussallus*),='a kind of ship'.]

carapa, carap (⏑ –), **crab,** *sb.*: S. Amer.: name of a small genus of trees, native in tropical America and W. Indies (Nat. Order *Meliaceae*), of which some species yield from their seeds a liquid oil. The bark of the *Carapa* or *Crab* tree of Guiana is also used in tanning.

1769 The Caraba, or Crab tree...consists of numerous branches covered with long narrow leaves of a dark green color: E. Bancroft, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 81. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*

carasie: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carisi.**

***carat** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carat*, or It. *carato.*

1. the fruit of the carob-tree (see **carob**), Gk. κεράτια (*pl.*). *Rare.*

1601 The fruit called Carobes or Caracts: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 447.

2. a small weight used for diamonds and other precious stones.

1555 From this Ilande of *Tararegui*, there was brought a pearle of the fasshyon of a peare, wayinge .xxxi. carattes: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. ii. p. 214 (1885). **1588** certaine men...set and make the price of pearles according to their carracts, bewty and goodnes: T. Hickock, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 14 *vº*. **1589** there is great fishing of pearles and aliafar, and those which are there founde do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). **1598** the prices of the stones, that is one Quilat for so much, two Quilates for so much...a Diamant of one Quilat alone: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 146 (1885). **1600** The golden coine of Tunis containeth fower and twenty charats apeece: John Pory, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 251. **1624** a great Table Diamond for *Olivares* of eighteen Carrats Weight: Howell, *Lett.*, IV. i. p. 2 (1645). **1626** *Kirat*, The weight of three graines: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1665** if a Diamond exceed twenty Caracts (a Caract is four Grains,) such by the Law of that place are reserved for the king: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 88 (1677). **1673** A stone of one Carrack is worth 10*l.*: Fryer, *E. India*, 214 (1698). [Yule]

3. a small weight, one twenty-fourth of some larger weight, as a scruple.

1558 Bengewine a Carret, Muske foure graines: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 51 *rº*. **1590** here's the note | How much your Chaine weighs to the vtmost charect: Shaks., *Com. of Err.*, IV. I, 28. **1836** The *cheera't* (or carat)=4 ckum'hhahs=3 hhab'behs,=the 24th part of a mitkal, or from $2\frac{126}{128}$ to 3 English grains: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 371.

4. a twenty-fourth part of an unit, used to indicate the proportionate fineness of gold, pure gold being 'of 24 carats'.

1558 fine golde foile, that is of xxiiii. Carate: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 7 *rº*. **1597** thou [O crown though] best of Gold, art worst of Gold. | Other, lesse fine of Charract, is more precious, | Preseruing life, in Med'cine potable: Shaks., *II Hen. IV.*, IV. 5, 162.

5. small money of account.

1797 Arabia. *Medina*, *Mecca*, *Mocha*, &c. A Carret £0 0s. 0$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Money.*

6. *metaph.* fineness, worth, character.

1598 I will not go. Business, *go by* for once. | No, beauty, no; you are of too good caract, | To be left so, without a guard, or open: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 13/2 (1860). **1650** authority doth commonly discompose, and stound the mind of man, specially one of a base carat, and low extraction: Howell, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 125.

[Some forms are fr. Sp. and Port. *quilate*, Old Port. *quirate*, or Arab. *qīrāṭ* (whence come all Romance forms). The Arab. *qīrāṭ*, *qirrāṭ*,='the pod of the carob-tree', hence 'a weight of four grains', is a loan-word from Aramaic. The Gk. κεράτια,='little horns' (whence Arab. *qīrāṭ* is usually derived), was used to represent the Aramaic original, and may have been in use earlier than κερατία,='carob-tree', though the latter is found in extant literature long before the former. The amount of the weight varied; but mediæval and modern uses are derived from the sense of 'the twenty-fourth part' of a gold Roman *solidus* and of its Arabic representative the *dīnār*. The κεράτιον, Lat. *siliqua*, was equivalent in weight to 3 grains of barley or 4 grains of wheat.]

***caratch** (– ⏑), **carach, carage,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kharāj*,='tribute': a tax imposed on Christians by the Turks.

1682 The Inhabitants were all run away, not being able to pay their Caratch: Wheler, *Journ. Greece*, VI. 479. [N. E. D.] **1684** I ask'd several of the Christians of the Country, how they did to live and pay their *Carage*?...many Christians turn'd *Mahometans*, to avoid paying their *Carage*, which is a Tribute

that the Grand *Signor* lays upon all Christians throughout his Dominions: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 79. **1741** Besides the 300 Purses of the *Carach*, exacted from the *Armenians* and *Greeks*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 101. **1776** they pay to the Grand Signior two purses yearly as caratch or tribute-money: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 6. — the caratch-money or poll-tax: *ib.*, p. 17. **1793** Amount of the *Charatsch*, or capitation of such subjects in Europe as are not Mussulmen: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 462 (1796).

***caravan** (˘ ˘ ˘, or ˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *kārwān*, perhaps sometimes through Fr. *caravane*. In early uses equal to **cafila** (*q. v.*).

1. a company of merchants or pilgrims travelling together in Mohammedan countries.

1588 there goeth a great *Caruan* from *Percia* to *China*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 19 *v°*. **1594, 1598** [See **cafila**]. **1598** neither went there any Caruan of people from *Boghar*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 305. **1599** The *Caruan* maketh but small iourneis about 20. miles a day: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 243. **1600** if any caruoan or multitude of merchants will passe those deserts, they are bound to pay certaine custome: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 22. **1614** Also we had thought to haue gone along with a Carrauand of foure hundred and fifty strong: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 30. **1615** KARAWAN, *Caraban*, a company of merchants going together for trading, with a great number of Horses, Camels, and Mules: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1615** setting for the *Caruan* vnto *Mecha*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 108 (1632). **1665** the *Indian* commerce by Merchants was brought to *Samarcand*, and thence by *Carravan* with extream charge, toil and hazard remov'd to *Trepezond*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1677). **1684** and in two and thirty hours, going the *Caravan*-pace, I arrived at *Suez*: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 1. **1714** a Caravan passed by in its way from *Mecca*: *Spectator*, No. 631, Dec. 10, p. 879/2 (Morley). **1761** The sentiment might easily have come...to Tor or Sues, towns at the bottom of the gulf, and from thence by karrawans to Coptos: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. 62. [Davies] **1797** As we descended we saw two caravans, who had pitched their waggons on the side of the mountain: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 104. **1820** a caravan of merchants: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 183. **1845** when the caravan arrives in small villages it attracts immediate notice: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 38. ***1878** The caravan now guided by the Balizy tribe: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

2. a fleet of ships.

1588 we staied 40 dayes for prouiding a Carauan of barks to go to *Babylon*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 39 *v°*. **1625** the Carrauan of Frigats: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 214. **1819** He had lost half his crew in his last Egyptian caravan: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 19 (1820).

3. a troop, company, or flock.

1667 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise | In common, rang'd in figure wedge their way...and set forth | Their Aerie Caravan high over Seas | Flying, and over Lands: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 428 (1705). **1704** They [the gods] travel in a caravan, more or less together: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 105/1 (1869). **1764** his letters lie very often till enough are assembled to compose a jolly caravan: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 306 (1857). **1775** On the way from Tenedos we were amused by vast caravans or companies of cranes passing high in the air: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 22. **1809** The Bohemian travels much. Some as dealers in glass, who go as far as England and Italy, and some as basket and sieve-makers. I have met with large caravans of these on the Upper Rhine and in the Netherlands: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 136. **1830** In moving from Ravenna to Pisa, Lord Byron's caravan consisted of 7 servants, 5 carriages, 9 horses, a monkey, a bull-dog, a mastiff, 2 cats, 3 peafowl, a harem of hens: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 266.

4. a covered waggon (in this sense the word is now often shortened to *van*), applied originally to vehicles for conveying a number of people, then to waggons containing animals and other objects for exhibition, then to waggons for conveying goods, and lastly to wooden houses on wheels such as gipsy-carts.

1674 *Caravan* or *Karavan* (Fr. *caravane*)...of late corruptly used with us for a kind of Waggon to carry passengers to and from London: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1748** my caravan sets out with my household stuff on Monday: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1857). bef. **1782** In coaches, caravans, and hoys, | Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 205 (1808). **1813** It was a large sociable, what they used to call their caravan: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 175 (1833). **1821** Caravans, on Springs and Guarded, for the conveyance of Goods only, in 32 hours to London: *Liverpool Directory*, in *N. & Q.*, 7th Ser., v. Jan. 28, 1889, p. 71/2. **1826** two enormous crimson carriages, a britzska, and a large caravan: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. viii. p. 206 (1881). ***1878** the ragged tents and caravans at Dulwich: *Echo*, May 22, p. 1. [St.]

Variants, *carvane*, *carvana*, 16, 17 cc. *carouan*, 17 c. *carrauand*, *karawan*, *karavan*, *caraban*, *caruan*, *carravan*, 18 c. *karrawan*.

***caravance, gar(a)vance, calavance,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *garbanzo*, = 'chick-pea': name of sundry kinds of peas and small beans. The corrupt spellings with *l*, *ll* for *r* seem to be due to American pronunciation.

1600 great store of victuals, of garuansos, peason, and some wine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 817. **1622** garvances, or small peaze or beanes, in abondance: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 311 (1883). **1625** twentie sixe Canoires of Garuances PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 632. **1665** seeing we would not trust them, they came aboard our ships, daring to trust us; and in their Canoos brought us Cocoes, Mangoes, Jacks, green Pepper, Caravance, Buffols, Hens, Eggs, and other things: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677). — fruit...resembling the Gynny Beans or Carravances, but safe-guarded with sharp prickles: *ib.*, p. 382. **1668** all the sorts of garavances, calaburos and gourds: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 206 (1872). **1719** I was forc'd to give them an extraordinary meal every day, either of *Farina* or calavances, which at once made a considerable consumption of our water and firing: SHELVOCKE, *Voyage*, 62. [Yule] **1738** But garvanços are prepared in a different manner, neither do they grow soft like other pulse, by boiling: DR. T. SHAW, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1757). [*ib.*] **1774** When I asked any of the men of Dory why they had no gardens of plaintains and Kalavansas...I learnt...that the Haraforas supply them: T. FORREST, *Voy. New Guinea*, 109. [*ib.*] **1814** any Beans called Kidney, French Beans, Tares, Lentiles, Callivances, and all other sorts of Pulse: *Stat.* 54 *Geo. III.*, c. 36. [*ib.*]

Variants, 17 c. *garuanso*, *garvance*, *grauance*, *carravance*, *garavance*, 18 c. *calavance*, *garvanço*, *kalavansa*, 19 c. *callivance*.

***caravansera(i),** *sb.*: Pers. *kārwān-sarāy*, = 'palace': a building for the shelter and accommodation of caravans, also, *metaph.* and *extended* to any house for rest and refreshment, any inn or hotel.

1599 we lay in one of the great *Cauarzaras* [? Crauanzaras], that were built by *Mahomet Basska* with so many goodly commodities: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 196. **1612** In *Constantinople*, *Pera* and *Galata*...there are Karabassaries or *Xenodochia* four hundred and eighteen: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. x 8 *r°* (1776). **1625** wee came to a Crauansall...lodged at a Crauanserras: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1418. — it may be kept in a *Magosine* within some Caue or Crauancera: *ib.*, p. 2643. **1634** And note that neere all or most of the *Carrauans-raws*, are Tancks or couered ponds of water, fild by the beneficiall raines, for the vse and drink of Trauellers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 51. **1662** The *Persians* call those places *Caravanseras*, and they are as the *Ventas* in *Spain*, and serve for Inns upon the Highway: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 152 (1669). **1665** we found there a very neat Carravans-raw, (a building resembling an empty Colledge:) The *Greeks* call them *Pandochia*; the *Turks Imaretts*; the *Indians Serrays*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677). **1684** ten or twelve wretched *Caravans-serraks*, that is, great Barns...where hundreds of men are found pel-mel together with their Horses: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 73. **1712** a House that changes its Inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual Succession of Guests, is not a Palace but a *Caravansary*: *Spectator*, No. 289, Jan. 31, p. 416 (Morley). **1716** For the spacious mansion, like a Turkish Caravanserah, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 24 (1872). **1741** Bezestains (Places like our Changes, for selling Wares) Caravanserais (Houses of Hospitality) Seraglios: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 155. **1775** we came in view of a ruined caravansera or building for the reception of travellers: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 111. **1793** Foreign merchants...transact their business in caravanseras; or large square buildings, containing their ware-houses, lodging-rooms, and compting-houses: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 470 (1796). **1800** But not in sumptuous caravansary | The adventurer idles there: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, v. 269. **1837** Not a Palace but a Caravansera: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. v. ch. ix. p. 173 (1888). **1883** Much individuality can hardly be expected in a temporary lodging—a mere caravansary in life's journey: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 255.

Variants, 17 c. *karabassary*, *crauanserra*, *crauancera*, *carrauans-raw*, *caravans-serrah*, *caravanserah*, 18, 19 cc. *caravansary*.

caravella, *sb.*: It.: a Turkish frigate.

1793 20 caravellas: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). **1819** One of his caravellas, stationed before Nauplia, by chance espied our doings, and immediately gave us chase: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 24 (1820).

***caraway,** (˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *carui*, fr. Arab. *karāwiyā*, said to be fr. Gk. *κάρεον*.

1. name of an umbelliferous plant, *Carum carui*, biennial, belonging to the parsley family; also, *attrib.*

1440 carwy herbe: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). **1525** Cara. This herbe is called Careaway: *Herball*, pr. by R. Banckes, sig. B iv *v°*. **? 1540** Fenell sede 5 .i. Careway sedes 3 .i.: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A iii *v°*. **1548** Daucus... for the other kindes ye may vse carawey seede: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1550** Carui...Caruy: A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. B vii *v°*. **1601** The wild Caraway, named Cacalia or Leontine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 232. **1627** Adding a little *Coriander Seed*, and *Carraway Seed*, and a very little *Saffron*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cant. i. § 54.

2. the fruit or seeds of the *Carum carui*.

1543 Carwayes bene hoote and drye in the thyrde degree: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvii *v°*/2. **1548** Carcum...is called in englishe Carruwayes...in French Carui, the poticaries cal it also Carui: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1562** Dill, Fennell, wilde Carwayes: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 14 *v°*. — Anyce, *carui*, Fennell: *ib.*, fol. 17 *v°*. **1591** *Alcaruea*, Carrowaies: PERCIVALL, *Biblioth. Hisp.*

3. an article of food flavored with caraway.

1597 a dish of caraways: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 3.

carbine (˘ ˘), **carabine** (˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carabine*: a short fire-arm used by cavalry and artillery; also, in combin. and *attrib.* Identical in form with the Anglicised instances of Fr. *carabin*, = 'a carabineer'.

1605 The names of Lances, Carabines, pykes, muskets: VERSTEGAN, *Dec. Intell.*, i. 23 (1628) [N. E. D.] **1643** their pistols and Carabines at the first charge doe great execution: *Parlt. Scout communicating Intell. to the Kingdom*, June 20—27, No. 1, p. 5. **1644** for whom [*i.e.* the rogues] we were all well appointed with our carabines: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 61 (1872). — the soldiers

at the guard took our...carbines: *ib.*, p. 84. **1664** Brought in their childrens *spoons, & whistles*, | To purchase *Swords*, *Carbines* and *Pistols*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 123. **1741** one very indifferent Carabine with a Lock: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 323.

carbonada, Sp.; **carbonado** (˙ ˗ ˙˙ ˗), Eng. fr. Sp. *carbonada* (with the usual 16, 17 cc. change of Sp. *-a* to *-o*): *sb.*: a piece of meat sliced and broiled.

1590 I will make thee slice the browns of thy arms into carbonadoes and eat them: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 29/2 (1865). **1596** if I come in his [way] willingly, let him make a carbonado of me: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 61. **1598** *Carbonata*, a carbonada, meate broiled vpon the coles, a rasher: FLORIO. — *Brasuole*, steakes, collops, rashers, or carbonados: *ib.* **1607** before Corioli he scotched him and notched him like a carbonado: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iv. 5, 199. **1626** *Carbonado*, A rasher vpon the coales: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1769** For that I wear him [a sword] unemploy'd, who longs | To make a carbonado of the foes: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 127.

***carbonaro**, *pl.* **carbonari**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'collier', 'charcoal-burner': a member of a secret society of Italian republicans, which originated at Naples early in this century. Hence *carbonarism*, the principles of carbonari or similar politicians.

1819 they said at Venice, that I was arrested at Bologna as a *Carbonaro*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 246 (1832). **1821** think the Carbonari strong enough to beat the troops: *ib.*, Vol. V. p. 63. **1830** Is not this description...of the conspirators applicable to, as it was probably derived from the Carbonari...? J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 232. **1849** Emperor and king, jacobin and carbonaro, alike cherished him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 143 (1881).

1887 Alfieri, Foscolo, Manzoni, and others evoked sentiments that could not be crushed out by Metternich's stamping down of Carbonarism: *Athenæum*, Nov. 5, p. 597/1.

carboy, karboy (˙˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *qar(r)āba*, = 'a glass wine-flask' (cased with wicker-work): a large globular glass vessel protected with wicker-work, chiefly used for containing strong acids and other corrosive liquids.

1754 I delivered a present to the Governor, consisting of oranges and lemons, with several sorts of dried fruits, and six karboys of Isfahan wine: HANWAY, *Trav., &c.*, I. 102. [Yule] **1800** Six corabahs of rose-water: SYMES, *Emb. to Ava*, p. 488. [*ib.*] **1813** Carboy of Rosewater: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, II. 330. [*ib.*] **1875** People who make it [Shiraz Wine] generally bottle it themselves, or else sell it in huge bottles called "Kuraba" holding about a dozen quarts: MACGREGOR, *Journ. Khorassan, &c.*, I. 37. [*ib.*]

carcajou, *sb.*: Fr. of Canada: N. American name of the glutton or wolverine; also applied to the American badger, *Meles labradorica*, and by Charlevoix to the Canadian lynx.

1763 The Carcajou who cannot bear the water lets go his hold immediately: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 66. **1774** The war between these is carried on not less in Lapland than in North America, where the reindeer is called the *carribou* and the *glutton* the *carcajou*: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 341/2 (1840).

carcan, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carcan*: an iron collar used as a punishment (N. E. D.), an ornamental collar.

1534 Carcans for blasphemers, chaynes for sclaues: LORD BERNERS, *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.*, iv. D iij b. [N. E. D.] **1539** New-ȝeris Giftis, in chenȝeis, tabullatis, ringis, stanis, carkannis: *Ld. Treas. Acc.*, in Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, I. 299. [*ib.*] **1601** carquans and such ornaments for their shoes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 483. **1603** your chaines, corquans, and brooches of gold: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 154. — the brooches, collars and carkans of riches are any waies comparable: *ib.*, p. 215.

carcere duro, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'cruel prison': severe imprisonment.

1823 and, while the patriots of the land he misruled were chained to the galleys, or died the slow death of the *carcere duro*, could lead a procession in honour of the Madonna: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 31 (1855). **1824** The punishment of political libel...is, for the first offence, the *carcere duro* for an indefinite period: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 289.

carceres, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'prisons'. See quotation.

1600 the barriers or *carceres*, so called, because the horses stood there pent and kept in untill the magistrat gave the signall to begin the course: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. IV. ch. x.), p. 1376.

carchi, *sb.*: a coin of Cyprus. See quotation.

1599 These are so plentifull that when there is no shipping, you may buy them for 10. *Carchies*, which coine are 4. to a *Venetian Soldo*, which is peny farthing the dozen: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 110.

[Probably fr. Turk. *girsh*, *ghirsh*, orig. = the German dollar, now a very small coin.]

carcinōma, *pl.* **carcinōmata**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *καρκίνωμα*: *Med.*: cancer; a disease of the cornea.

carcoon, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *kārkūn*: a clerk, manager.

1803 A carkoon whom he sent to me this morning: WELLINGTON, *Let.*, in Gurw. *Disp.*, II. 161. [N. E. D.] **1826** My benefactor's chief *carcoon*, or clerk: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. i. p. 21 (1884).

cardamōmum, Lat.; **cardamom(e)**, **cardamum** (˙˙ ˗ ˗), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: spice consisting of the aromatic seeds of various plants of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ*, esp. (Pharmacopœia) Malabar cardamom, the seed of the *Elettaria cardamomum*.

1555 mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia, and dyuers other kyndes of spyces: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 15 (Arber, 1885). **1558** Mace, great *Cardamomum*, Muske: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 45 *v°*. **1563** ten graynes of *Nasturtium*, otherwyse called Cardamum: *ib.*, Pt. II. fol. 5 *v°*. — fower Vnces of Cardamomum, or towne kerse: *ib.*, fol. 38 *r°*. **1588** there goeth out of this kingdome of *Cananor*, all the *Cardomomo*, great store of pepper, Ginger, Honey: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 11 *v°*. **1598** Cardamomum is a kinde of spice which they use much in India to dresse with their meates, and commonly they have it in their mouthes to chaw upon: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 86 (1885). **1599** Annis seedes, Fennelle, Cardamome: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 12/2. **1603** Besides two sorts of the juniper berries, the greater & the lesse, Cardamomum and Calamus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1319. **1627** *Cardamon* is in Latine *Nasturtium*; And with vs *Water-Cresses*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 354.

cardarigan. See **cadarigan.**

carduus benedictus: Lat.: name of a plant, the Blessed Thistle, supposed to cure many diseases; also called simply **carduus**, esp. in combin. or *attrib.*

1543 of tormentyll, of Cardus benedictus, of y^e^ rotes of Tunici: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CCXXVIII *r°*/1. **1558** the Iuice of *Cardus benedictus*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 11 *v°*. — the iuice of *Cardus benedictus*: *ib.*, fol. 20 *r°*. **1580** [See **calamus** *b*]. **1599** that wolle which groweth in the flowers of Carduus Benedictus: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 66/2. **1627** For *Opening*, I Commend *Beads*, or *Peeces* of the *Roots* of *Carduus Benedictus*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 963. **1654** enough to make...a *Carduus Posset* [passe] for a universall Medicine: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 291. **1665** I also observed there [at Cape of Good Hope] store of Agrimony, Betony...Carduus Benedictus: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 15 (1677). **1682** drinking *carduus* posset, then going to bed and sweating: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1872).

carecole: Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol.**

***career** (˙ ˗ ˙˙), **car(r)ier(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carrière.*

1. a race-course, a space for riding, a course, a way.

1580 It was fit for him to go to the other end of the Career: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, 286 (1622). [N. E. D.] **1642** those Islands...in the carrere to *Her* [Spain's] mines: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 46 (1869). **1738** *Career*, or *Carier*, in the manage, a place inclosed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

2. a short gallop or charge at full speed of a horse; by *extension*, a charge, rush, or rapid motion generally.

1546 tooke privelie there carier abowte, and violentlie assailed the tents of there adversaries: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 55 (1846). **1579** he put his horse in full cariere against him: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 309 (1612). — hoping by the fiercenesse and fury of their careire, to brake into the ranke of the enemies [of chariots "carts" armed with scythes]: *ib.*, p. 955. **1582** For it is not reason, that a good horse should be the lesse estéemed, for that the ryder knoweth not how to make him runne hys carrier: — Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, sig. C iij *r°*. **1589** the Dolphines...fetcht their carréers on the calmed waues: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 23 (1880). **1590** horses...after the first shrinck at the entring of the bullett doo pass their *Carrire*, as though they had verie litle or no hurt: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 23 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1591** and when these of the first ranks haue discharged their Pistolets, making *Carier* & being charged, they place themselues: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 118. **1591** To stop, to start, to pass carier: HARRINGTON, *Orl. Fur.*, XXXVIII. 35. [Nares] **1598** Hee stoppes, when hee shoulde make a full careere: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 81. **1598** *Cariera*, a careere of a horse: FLORIO. **1607** some sudden stop in passing a Cariere: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 398. **1667** Defi'd the best of *Panim* Chivalry | To mortal Combat, or carriere with Lance: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 766 (1705). **1810** The Winds who swept in wild career on high | Before its presence check their charmed force: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 57.

2 *a.* *metaph.* a freak of fancy.

1573—80 Extra iocum, and to leave thessame stale karreeres: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 75 (1884). **1599** The King is a good King, but...he passes some humors, and carreeres: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, II. I, 132.

3. a regular course or motion, speed (in the phrases, *in full career*, *with full career*).

1600 ran amaine with full carriere upon the Consul: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 48. — ran his horse with full cariere: *ib.*, Bk. X. p. 355. **1603** Ay, will-they nill-they, follow their carreres: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 99 (1608). **1663** how suddenly they [*i.e.* the skaters] stop in full career upon the ice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 394 (1872). **1665** there the Sea stopped his carriere; but prostrating himself...the Sea parted in two and yielded...a safe passage: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59 (1677). **1667** the Sun | Declin'd was hasting now with prone carreer | To th' Ocian Isles: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 353 (1705).

4. *metaph.* the course of action, continuous activity, the signal part of an active course (esp. with *full*).

1594 at the first your carire was not the best: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1599** Shall quips and sentences...awe a man from the careere of his humour? SHAKS., *Much Ado*, ii. 3, 250. **1611** stopping the Cariere | Of Laughter, with a sigh: — *Wint. Tale*, i. 2, 286. bef. **1733** interpose their authoritative Testimony to give the Career of the others a Check: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. i. (1740). **1845** he finished his desolating career by blowing up the fortifications: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 472.

5. a line or course of life systematically pursued, a professional employment, a road to distinction or fortune.

***carême**, *sb.*: Fr.: Lent.

1787 What cannot arrive here a month before the careme, would miss its sale: TH. JEFFERSON, *Writings*, Vol. II. p. 207 (1859). **·1865** If congresses were held *en petit comité*, with a supper worthy Carême, they might come to something: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132.

carena, *sb.*: Sp.: careening.

1600 I caused them to bring them into a good harbour, & to giue the carena to the shippe called *Sanct Peter*, & to mend all things that were needfull: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 437. — The shippe...must giue a *Carena*, as they call it in the Spanish tongue, which is in English, shee must be throughly calked, and fortified...The *Carenero* or the Calker: *ib.*, p. 864.

caret, *sb.*: Lat. (properly *3rd sing. pres. indic.* of *carēre*, =‘to be wanting’): a mark like the Fr. circumflex accent ∧ used by scholars and writers to show where a corrected omission or an addition is to be inserted. It is pronounced usually like the vegetable *carrot*; cf. Shaks., *Merry Wives*, iv. 1, 55, “*Evans.* Remember, William; focative is caret [=‘vocative is wanting’]. *Quick.* And that’s a good root”.

1681 *Caret*, (Lat.) *it wanteth*, is the name for this mark (∧) which is made in writing, where any thing is wanting, left out, or interlined; or to show where an interlineation comes in: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1797** CARET, among grammarians, a character...signifying that something is added on the margin, or interlined, which ought to come in where the caret stands: *Encyc. Brit.*

cārex, *pl.* **cārices**, *sb.*: Lat.: sedge, name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Cyperaceae*.

1853 green with the mosses and carices of Arctic vegetation: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xviii. p. 136.

carga, *sb.*: Sp.: a load, a large measure of weight. Sometimes Anglicised as *cargo*.

1600 The Indians of this country pay the king their tribute in *cacao*, giuing him foure hundred *cargas*, and euery *carga* is 24000 almonds, which *carga* is woorth in *Mexico* thirty pieces of reals of plate: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 457. **1753** *Cargo* also denotes a weight used in Spain and Turky, amounting to about 300 English pounds: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1811** The ordinary price paid for wheat upon the farm, in New Spain, is about 4 or 5 dollars the *carga* or load: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 157. **1826** we again mounted our mules, but as the capataz was very slow in loading the cargas, I rode on with one of the party: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 175. **1851** The price of maize is five dollars the *carga* or mule load: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 71 (1854).

cargason, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cargazon*, *cargaçon*.

1. load of a ship, freight, cargo.

1583 euery ship the fourth part of her Cargason in money: In R. Hakluyt’s *Voyages*, Vol. II i. p. 246. **1588** The Broker that hath receiued his *Cargason*, commaundeth his seruants to carry the Marchaunts furniture for his house home: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick’s Voy.*, fol. 5 *v°*. **1621** she [a Letter] was to me, as a Ship richly laden from *London* useth to be to our Marchants here, and I esteem her Cargazon at no less a value: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxviii. p. 54 (1645). **1622** I delivered 50 *taies* plate bars to Mr. Eaton, and is parte of money sent in cargezon, Mr. Wickham having 150 tais before. And I delivered the invoiz or cargezon of goodes: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 53 (1883). **1625** their ships *Cargason*...was as followeth: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 306. **1626** the *Cape-merchant* and *Purser* hath the charge of all the Caragasoune or Merchandize: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 789 (1884). **1642** make their returne in *Apes* and *Owles*, in a cargazon of *Complements* and *Cringes*, or some huge monstrous *Periwigs*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 67 (1869). **1654** the English Ship *Pearl*...perisht in the Port with all her Cargazond: — *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 40.

2. a bill of lading.

1588 these merchants assoone as they are come to land, doo giue the cargason of all their goods to that Broker: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick’s Voy.*, fol. 5 *v°*.

***cargo** (⏑ – / –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *carga*, =‘load’, ‘burden’, ‘freight’. Gradually supplanted *cargason*.

1. freight, load of a ship; also, *metaph.* and *attrib.* and in combinations.

1657 As we had Cause to suspect him for the Cask, so wee had for the Cargo: R. LIGON, *Barbadoes*, 8. [N. E. D.] bef. **1670** O Planet-blasted Wits, to think their Cargo could be preserved in the shipwrack of the whole Kingdom! J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 193, p. 206 (1693). **1686** my Coat, and my Bale of Dice: For that’s all my Cargo: D’URFEY, *Commonw. Wom.*, I. p. 7. **1697** I had...never so many or fair [things] as in this cargo: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 368 (1872). **1705** Whereas if the King would be a little reasonable, as he was the first and second time I was there, we could easily dispose of the whole Cargo: Tr. *Bosman’s Guinea*, Let. xix. p. 360. **1720** Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longævity!) by mortals call’d spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). **1742** We here take leave of the high Court of Chancery (a gross cargo upon the shoulders of the lord keeper): R. NORTH, *Lives of North*, p. 49 (1826). bef. **1782** But ah! what wish can prosper, or what pray’r, | For merchants rich in cargoes of despair: COWPER, *Charity*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 135 (1808). **1806** receiving in return, six months afterwards, a cargo of *novels*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 35 (5th Ed.). ***1876** on board a cargo boat: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. a bill of lading.

1678 LITTLETON, *Lat. Dict.* [N. E. D.]

caribe, *sb.* See quotation. Cotgrave gives the word as Fr. for the “most biting kind of Indian pepper”.

1604 There is of this *Axi* [or Indian pepper] of diuerse colours, some is greene, some red, some yellow, and some of a burning color, which they call Caribe, the which is extreamely sharpe and biting: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D’Acosta’s Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 239 (1880).

caribou, *sb.*: Fr. of Canada: the reindeer of N. America.

1763 Champlain speaks of hunting...the Caribou: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 66. **1774** The war between these is carried on not less in Lapland than in North America, where the rein-deer is called the *carribou* and the *glutton* the *carcajou*: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 341/2 (1840).

***caricatura**, It.; **caricature** (/ – – ⏑), Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: *lit.* ‘a loading’.

1. *abstr.* the method or process in Art of producing a grotesque or ludicrous likeness by exaggeration of special details; also, by *extension*, a grotesque and exaggerated delineation in words.

bef. **1682** Pieces and Draughts in *Caricatura*, of Princes, Cardinals and famous Men: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 101 (1686). **1736** Draw them like; for, I assure you, | You will need no *car’catura*: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 557 (1814). **1742** let us examine the works of a comic history painter, with those performances which the Italians call Caricatura...Now what Caricatura is in painting, Burlesque is in writing: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, Pref., Wks., Vol. V. p. 12 (1806). bef. **1754** several persons were depicted in caricatura: — *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 340 (1806). **1757** His genius for likenesses in caricature is astonishing: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 71 (1857). **1792** taking off and holding up the solemnity and self-importance of each profession in caricature: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. V. p. 100.

2. *concr.* a likeness in which certain details are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous or grotesque effect; also, *metaph.* a similar description of words.

1712 those burlesque pictures which the Italians call caricaturas; where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster: *Spectator*, No. 537, Nov. 15, Vol. VI. p. 55 (1826). **1715** instead of making *Caricaturaes* of Peoples Faces: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 198. **1722** Another book consists chiefly of Caricaturaes or Droll-heads: — *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 24. **1726** Your map is as much a caricatura of Bibury: SWIFT, in Pope’s *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 81 (1871). **1748** several *caricaturas* of the French: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 138 (1857). **1751** I love *la belle nature*; Rembrandt paints caricaturas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 148 (1774). **1771** O what a *caricatura*! SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107/2 (1882). **1772** Like Hamlet in the play, you produce two pictures; you tell us, that one is not like the Duke of Bedford; then you bring a most hideous caricatura, and tell us of the resemblance: but *multum abludit imago*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. XXVI. p. 191. **1777** I must own I had made a *caricature* of the picture you sent me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 174 (1777). **1815** In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature, both his character and person were held up to odium: BYRON, in Moore’s *Life*, Vol. III. p. 216 (1832). **1816** almost all these prints are rather caricatures of ancient art than a faithful copy of its perfections: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 287. **1854** Caricatures of the students, of course, were passing constantly among them: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 197 (1879).

2 *a.* an object regarded as a ludicrous or exaggerated copy of another object.

1738 I behold with indignation the sturdy conquerors of France shrunk and dwindled into the imperfect mimics, or ridiculous *caricaturas*, of all its levity: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1777). **1809** This want of interest in usual virtues and vices, this insensibility to the little events of ordinary life, oblige the German to look for strong emotions and caricatures to entertain him on the stage: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck’s Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 23.

caricoll: Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol**.

***cariēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: decay (in a living organism), esp. of bones or teeth.

1555 Suche trees are never infected with the disease of trees that the Latines caule *caries*,...being but a certaine putrifaction by reason of a wateryshe nurysh-ment: R. EDEN, *Voyages, &c.*, fol. 211 *v°*.

***carillon** (– / – –, *-ll-* =*-ly-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carillon*, partly naturalised.

1. an arrangement of bells and machinery for producing a kind of chime, in which four bells can be struck at once by means of the hands and feet or by mechanism.

1776 Tho’ I know Dr. *Burney* treats all *Carillons* with sovereign contempt, I confess I was much pleased with these: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 37. — an accurate history of the carillons and church-clock: *ib.*, App., p. 15. **1826** the sound of the carillons: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 10.

2. music played on bells by the above contrivance.

1797 CARILLONS, a species of chimes frequent in the low countries, particularly at Ghent and Antwerp, and played on a number of bells in a belfrey, forming a complete series or scale of tones and semitones, like those on the harpsichord and organ. There are petals [*sic*] communicating with the great bells, upon which the *carilloneur* with his feet plays the bass to sprightly airs, performed with the two hands upon the upper species of keys: *Encyc. Brit.* **1865** the bells were still ringing the curfew with low mellow chants and carillons: OUIDA,

Strathmore, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 30. **1887** Ending as it does with a *carillon* of wedding bells...it is scarcely a "tragi-comedy": *Athenæum*, Nov. 26, p. 721/1.

3. a musical instrument or part of a musical instrument which imitates a set of bells.

1819 *Carillon* is likewise the name of a small keyed instrument to imitate a peal of hand bells: REES, *Cycl.*

[Fr. *carillon* is fr. It. *cariglione*,="a chime of bels" (Florio).]

carīna, *sb.*: Lat., 'keel of a ship': *Zool.* and *Bot.*: applied to various parts of plants or animals which have been thought to resemble the keel of a ship.

carisi, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carisi*,='a kind of pear', 'perry made from the same' (Cotgr.): a kind of perry, called in Fr. *cerelle* (Cotgr.).

1616 But for as much as we are not determined to speake in this place of all these sorts of fruit drinkes, but onely of them vvhich are called cider, perrie, and carasie, vvhich next vnto the juice of the vine, are the most profitable and necessarie liquor for the life and health of man: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farme*, p. 410.

carlin(e), Eng. fr. It. *carlino*; **carolin(e)**, Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Carolus*,='Carlo', 'Charles': *sb.*: a small coin of Naples, worth 4*d.* originally, now worth 2*d.*

1599 you may lade hoopes, which will cost *carolins* of *Naples* 27 and a halfe the thousand, which is ducats two and a halfe of *Spaine*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 117. **1650** they added five Carlines more to *Ferdinand* for ever: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 3.

carlino, *pl.* **carlini**, *sb.*: It.: small money of Italy. Florio (1598). See **carline.**

1617 At *Naples* a gold Spanish crowne, or a French crowne of iust weight, was giuen for thirteene carlini, an Italian gold crowne for twelue carlini and a halfe, a siluer crowne for tenne carlini: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292.

***carmagnole**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a wild song and dance, popular in France during the great Revolution, which also gave its name to a sort of jacket; also, *metaph.*

1793 The people who, five years since, fell down in the dirt as the consecrated matter passed by, now dance the *Carmagnole* in holy vestments: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 383 (1832). **1837** men dance the Carmagnole all night about the bonfire: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. III. Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 158 (1888). — Simon taught him to drink, to swear, to sing the *carmagnole*: *ib.*, Bk. vi. ch. iii. p. 183. **1886** The official before whom civil marriages took place...was clad in red cap and red carmagnole: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 54/2. **1887** M. Uzanne makes us see the wild carmagnole of lewdness and waste: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, p. 309/3.

2. cant name for a soldier of the French Revolutionary forces.

[**1796** Then that curst carmagnole, auld Satan, | Watches, like baudrans by a rattan, | Our sinfu' saul to get a claut on | Wi' felon vie: BURNS, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1830).]

carmasal, carmizale, carmoesalo, carmosell, carmousal, carmusol: Eng. fr. It. See **caramousal.**

carn: Gael. See **cairn.**

carnac, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Fr. *cornac*, and Port. *cornaca*: the driver of an elephant, a **mahout** (*q. v.*).

1704 Old Elephants...oftentimes kill their *Carnak* or Guides: *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill), III. 825/2. [N. E. D.] **1727** As he was one Morning going to the River to be washed, with his Carnack or Rider on his Back, he chanced to put his Trunk in at the Taylor's Window: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 110. [Yule] **1797** Another [elephant], in his madness, killed his *cornac* or governor: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 552/2. **1884** The carnac, or driver, was quite unable to control the beast, which roared and trumpeted with indignation: C. BOCK, *Temples & Elephants*, p. 22. [Yule]

carnadine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *carnadino*,="a carnation colour" (Florio): red, or carnation color; or a stuff of that color (Nares).

1598 How ill fits you this Ribbon Carnatine: TOFTE, *Alba*, 74 (1880). [N. E. D.] bef. **1627** Silk-grograns, satins, velvet fine, | The rosy-colour'd carnadine: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 268 (1885).

carnage (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carnage.*

1. great slaughter, butchery.

1600 they made foule worke & carnage among them: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXII. p. 462. — that great butcherie & carnage: *sb.*, p. 464. **1603** But now, what rage, what furie and madnesse inciteth you to commit such murders and carnage? — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 573. **1787** The carnage was great; we trampled thick on the dead bodies that were strewed in the way: J. HUBBARD, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 66/2. **1852** Men and women fought side by side amidst flames and carnage: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xxxii. p. 408.

2. dead bŏdies, heaps of slain.

1667 such a scent I draw | Of carnage, prey innumerable: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 268 (1705). bef. **1744** His ample maw with human carnage fill'd: POPE. [C. E. D.]

carnifex, *sb.*: Lat.: executioner.

1561 Auoide the murder of this carnifex Aman; *Godly Q. Hester*, 40 (1873). [N. E. D.] **1617** let the carnifexes scour their throats! MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, IV. 4, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 246 (1885).

carnificīna, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'office of carnifex or executioner': execution, torture.

1611 Being entred into Italy, to passe throgh that carnificina, that excruciating and excarnificating torture of the *Spanish Inquisition*: CORYAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 4 *ro*. — to eschew the bloudy Spanish *carnificina*: — *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 156 (1776). **1635** I graunt it is Carnificina, a Racke to a good Conscience: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 348.

***carnival** (ˌ⌣⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *carnevale*, *carnovale* (some forms through Fr. *carnaval*).

1. in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries, the name of Shrovetide, the week before Lent, in the middle of which Quinquagesima Sunday falls.

1611 your proudest Tuscan Carniuals, and yee French Bals their brother: L. WHITAKER, in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. b 2 *ro*. **1712** this Anniversary Carnival, which lasted about a Week: *Spectator*, No. 433, July 17, p. 622/2 (Morley). **1717** the carnival is begun, and all sorts of diversions are carried to the greatest height: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 85 (1827). **1749** They will take the carnaval at Venice, in their way, where you will likewise probably meet them: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 553 (1777). **1820** The splendid entertainments of the carnival, with its bull-fights: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3. **1845** the *carnival* is almost a religious duty...this bidding adieu to flesh-eating is called in Spanish *carnes tolendas*; the institution is...alluded to as *carnis privium* in the Mosarabic ritual: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 482. **1881** as some saturnalia passes into a carnival at Rome: E. MULFORD, *Republic of God*, ch. iii. p. 77.

I *a. attrib.*

1549 theyr *Carnouale* time (whiche we call shroftide): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 85 *ro*. **1581** Nor any ruffian or Carnevall-youth in Rome would speak [such a libel] without a visard: CARDL. ALLEN, *Apol. Engl. Colleges*, fol. 97 *vo*. **1605** your carniuale concupiscence: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 498 (1616). **1694** half a dozen merry Fellows, with Magicians and Devils Vizards, such as are used in *Carnaval* time, with other rare Anticks: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. v. p. 55. **1788** the carnival sports of the Testacean mount and the Circus Argonalis: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxxi. p. 420 (1813).

2. a period of high holiday, of unrestrained festivity, of intense enjoyment, of unbridled indulgence of appetite.

1598 The Carnouale of my sweet Loue is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate: TOFTE, *Alba*, 102 (1880). [N. E. D.] **1677** the Sun is no sooner set, but that then their Carnival begins, then they let loose the reins of their appetite: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 325. **1766** she is going to spend the Carnival at Marseilles at Christmas: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 766/1 (1839). **1847** Love in the sacred halls | Held carnival at will: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, vii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 191 (1886).

[It. *carnevale* is fr. Late Lat. *carnilevarium* (*carnelevale*), ='solacing of the flesh' (Skeat), a term applied to Quinquagesima Sunday and Shrove Tuesday. *Carnilevarium* has been explained less satisfactorily to mean 'putting away of flesh', while the explanation as 'farewell to flesh' from *carne vale* is popular etymology which may have helped to produce the corrupted form.]

***carnivora**, *sb. neut. pl.*: Lat., fr. adj. *carnivorus*,='flesh-eating', 'carnivorous', applied especially to a principal division of Mammalia whose teeth are adapted for mastication of flesh. In the quot. fr. Bacon *carnivorae* is an adj. agreeing with *aves*,='birds' understood.

1627 In *Birds*, such as are *Carnivoræ*, and *Birds* of *Prey*, are commonly no Good *Meat*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 859.

carnoggin, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *cyrniogyn*: a piggin.

1656 *Carnogan* (Brit.), a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggin: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1682** A herd of goats, or runts, or ought | That country [Wales] yields; flannel, carnoggins, | Store of Metheglin in thy waggons: *Wit & Drollery*, p. 203. [Nares]

carnosity (ˌ ˌ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carnosité.*

1. fleshiness, flesh.

1533 Carnositie or fleshynes, etc.: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, I. 2. [N. E. D.] **1543** knobbes, whiche onely are ful of carnosyte or flesshines: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxvii *ro*/2.

2. a fleshy swelling.

1543 Whan the carnosytie is taken awaye, ye muste mundifye, and cicatrise the place: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxviii *vo*/2. **1555** And within, there cleaueth faste to the rynde of the nutte a carnositie or substaunce of coornel: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 225 (1885). **1558** vntil you feele the Carnosite: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 8 *vo*. **1599** as much contaminated carnosity as there is soe much Alumme you must take: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 44/2.

caro, *masc. adj.* used as *sb.*: It.: dear, darling.

1793 To each of the dear little Caro's pray deliver nine kisses for me, which shall be repaid on demand: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 354 (1869). **1865** What are you thinking of, caro? OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 2.

caro sposo, *phr.*: It.: dear bridegroom, dear husband.

1806 still hated by both;—by her, for attacking her caro sposo, whom she will suffer no one to despise but herself: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 167 (5th Ed.). **1815** The thing would be for us all to come on donkeys...my *caro sposo* walking by: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. VI. p. 318 (1833). **1820** you are a prodigiously kind and obliging help-mate, to provide your *caro sposo* with so charming a *locum tenens* when you are confined to your apartments: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 100. **1841** The silvery sound of its bell often reminded her of the flight of Time, and her *caro sposo* of the effects of it on his inconstant heart: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 56.

carob (ˌ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caro(u)be.*

1. the pods of a tree, native in the Levant, the *Ceratonia siliqua*, the pulp of which is edible, but generally used for food for horses; also called *Algarroba Bean*; also, *attrib.* as in *carob-tree.* The *husks* of the Prodigal Son are supposed to have been carobs, so also are the *locusts* eaten by S. John Baptist, whence the names *S. John's Bread, Locust-bean.*

1548 I se in Colon one little Carob tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs.* **1578** in English, a Carob tree, a Beane tree, the fruite also may be called Carobbes: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 740. **1599** They lade also great store of *Carrobi*: for all the countrey there about adioining, and all the mountaines are full of *Carrobi* trees: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 110. **1600** here they have abundance of Carobs and honie: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 218. **1601** Carobs or Cods of Syria: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 172.

2. the tree called *Ceratonia siliqua*; also, *attrib.* as in *carob-bean.*

1548 the fruite Carobes or Carobbeanes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs.* **1578** Carob beane coddes, or S. Johns bread: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 740. **1664** Plants...late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our Climate; as...*Volubilis, Myrrh, Carrobs*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729). **1704** The carob seeds are very fresh: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 251 (1878). **1845** The Algarroba or carob-pod is the usual food for animals, and sometimes for men: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 462.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. *kharrōba, kharrūba,*='carob tree'.]

carobia, *sb.*: Russ. *korobea.* See quotations.

1598 they deliuered mee my *Corobia* againe with all thinges that were therein: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 304. — by reason it came in *Corrobias*, wee lose and spoyle more then the Caske will cost: *ib.*, p. 306. — a *Carobia* or cheste, wherein were dollers, and golde: *ib.*, p. 425.

caroch(e), **carroch(e)**, ˌ⊥ ⊥, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caroche*: a coach, a grand carriage.

1591 *Carrucha*, a carroch, a coche: PERCIVALL, *Biblioth. Hisp.* **1600** to maintaine a ladie in her two carroches a day: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 221 (1616). **1603** As a Carochē, draw'n by foure lusty steeds: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Captaines, p. 516 (1608). **1606** He neuer by report when he made anie journey, had under a thousand carroches in his traine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 193. **1609** Others againe, reposing the chiefest grace and glory that is, in carroches higher than ordinary, and in the superfluous braverie of sumptuous apparrell: —Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. V. p. 11. **1611** seven or eight stately Carochs attended: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1776). **1614** has he ne'er a little odd cart for you, to make a Carroch on... with four ; yoel hobbihorses: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 37 (1631—40). **1617** Oxen to draw Carts, and sometimes Caroches (vulgarly *Carozzi*): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 108. **1625** I ouertook a Caroch, wherein were two Gentlemen of *Rome*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. X. p. 1832. **1630** Caroches, Coaches, and Tobacconists...His vaine expences daily sucke and soake: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ee 4 *v°*/2. **1648** a numerous train of Carroches: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 159, p. 1246. bef. **1670** carried him in their Caroaches to *Newmarket*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 27, p. 21 (1693). **1679** To mount two wheel'd Carroches, worse | Than mannaging a Wooden Horse: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 185.

carolin (ˌ⊥ ˌ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Karolin*, fr. Late Lat. *Carolus*,='Karl', 'Charles': a German gold coin worth rather more than a sovereign, no longer current.

1797 German Coins... A Carolin legal weight...115.45 grs. Troy: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Money.*

carolin(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See **carline.**

carolus, *sb.*: Late Lat. *Carolus*,='Karl', 'Charles': name of several coins called after a Karl or Charles, *esp.* an English gold coin first struck in the reign of Charles I. value 20*s.*, afterwards 23*s.* Sometimes Anglicised in 16 c.

1547—8 in bras they haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes, halfe karalles & karales, halfe sowses & sowses: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. XXVII. p. 191 (1870). — a karoll is worth .x. bras pens: *ib.* **1797** Carolus: *Encyc. Brit.*

caroogh, kearroogh, *sb.*: Ir. *cearrbach*: a gambler.

1598 theyre Kearrooghs, which are a kind of people that wander up and downe to gentellmens howses, living onely upon cardes and dice: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 642/1 (1869). — Carooghs, Bardes, Jesters, and such like: *ib.*, p. 678/2.

caros, *sb.*: Gk. *κάρος*: heavy sleep, torpor.

1578 feuers, caros, & dotage: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 10 *r°.* **1603** The *Karos*, th' *Apoplexie*, and *Lethargy*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 276 (1608). **1626** *Karos*, A drowsie disease in the head: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

carosse (ˌ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *car(r)osse*: a **caroche** (*q. v.*).

1598 *Carroccia, Carrozza*, a caroce, a coche, a chariot: FLORIO. **1604** going in coches and carosses: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 129 (1880). **1615** the women in large Carosses, being drawne with the slowest procession: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 245 (1632). **1626** carasse: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1848). **1884** The Prince travelled alone in a *carosse-coupé*, or travelling chaise, at the head of his party: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. IV. in *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Oct., p. 51.

carouan: Eng. fr. Pers. See **caravan.**

carouse (ˌ⊥ ⊥, formerly pronounced so as to rhyme to *house*), *adv.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *gar aus*,='all out', in the phr. *gar aus trinken*,='to drink all out', 'to empty the drinking-vessel'.

1. *adv.*: all out, to the bottom.

1567 The tiplinge sottes at midnight which to quaffe carowse do vse: DRANT, *Ep. to Lollius.* [R.] **1609** others busie in colouring the hayre of their heads yellow...and some againe drinking garaus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXVII. ch. I. p. 305.

2. *sb.*: a bumper, the drinking of a bumper, a drinking bout. Shortened to *rouse* in 17 c. Perhaps *drink carouse* was understood as *drink a rouse.*

1559 Lyæus fruitful cup with full carowse | Went round about: *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 610. [R.] **1591** Sir Roger and I were invyted to certaine French gentlemen, where we dranke carowses: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 59 (1847). **1594** Alvida begins her quaff, | And drinks a full carouse unto her king: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, p. 141/2 (1861). **1598** dranke a great carouse to the health of the Queene: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 460. **1605** To say *drink a Caraus*...which is to say *All-out*: VERSTEGAN, *Dec. Intell.*, 13 (1634). **1607** You are in your rouses and mullwines: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 191 (1885). **1607—8** In the midst of dinner, the king drank a carouse in a cup of gold: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1848). **1617** each one at the Table salutes him with a Cup, all which garausses he must drinke as for a fine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 86. **1630** it must be well liquored with two or three good rowses of Sherrie or Canarie sacke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 3 *v°*/2. **1635** The Vintners drink Carowses of joy that he is gon: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. XVII. p. 31 (1645). bef. **1767** The swains were preparing for a carouse: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.* [C. E. D.]

carousel (ˌ⊥ ⊥ ⊥, *-ou-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Fr. *carrousel*: a kind of tournament consisting of knightly exercises and games. Sometimes spelt *carousal*, which spelling may have led to the confusion with the derivative of *carouse.*

1650 Before the Crystal Palace where he dwells The Armed Angels hold their Carousels: MARVELL, *Death Ld. Hastings.* [N. E. D.] **1797** CARROUSAL, a course of horses and chariots, or a magnificent entertainment exhibited by princes on some public rejoicing. It consists in a cavalcade of several gentlemen, richly dressed and equipped after the manner of ancient cavaliers, divided into squadrons meeting in some public place, and practising justs, tournaments, &c.—The last carrousals were in the reign of Louis XIV.: *Encyc. Brit.*

carpack, *sb.*: apparently='**calpack**' (*q. v.*).

1819 CARPACK, in the *Egyptian Dress*, a sort of red cap turned up with fur, which some make a custom of wearing in common, though it is properly a part of the dress of the interpreters only, the same cap with muslin tied round it being more properly the common dress: REES, *Cycl.*

carpe diem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'enjoy the day', make the most of the present time; Hor., *Od.*, I. 11, 8.

1817 I never anticipate—*carpe diem*—the past at least is one's own, which is one reason for making sure of the present: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 332 (1832). **1862** Well! *carpe diem, fugit hora*, &c. &c.: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. X. p. 140 (1887).

carrack, carract, carrat, carret: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carat.**

carranto: Eng. fr. It. See **coranto.**

carrauand, carravan: Eng. fr. Pers. See **caravan.**

carrauans-raw: Pers. See **caravanserai.**

carrefour, *sb.*: Fr.: a place where four roads meet, or two roads cross each other. Anglicised as *carfour.*

1889 [A place was selected] in the *carrefour* formed by the junction of the Boulevard Arago and the Place and the Rue St. Jacques: *Athenæum*, May 11 p. 602/2.

carrettella, *sb.*: It., dim. of *carretta*: a small carriage.

1860 with a good carrettella and a fast-trotting horse: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 612/1.

carroch(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **caroche.**

carta blanca, *phr.*: Sp.: blank paper, *carte blanche* (q.v.).

1667 I, Blanca Rocca, am not carta blanca | Fit to receive whate'er impression: *Elvira*, iv. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XV. p. 72 (1876).

cartas, *sb. pl.*: Sp.: papers (of a ship), passport.

1625 The *Portugall* ships...had met with one of this Towne, and finding her without *Cartas*, brought her with them as prize for *Goa*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 422. — he reapeth great benefit to himselfe by giuing himselfe *Cartasses* or *Passports* to all ships and Frigats: *ib.*, Bk. iii. p. 267.

***carte**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'card': bill of fare, menu. See also **carte de visite.**

1818 we've MASSINOT'S eloquent *carte* to eat still up: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 90. **1823** all the delicacies of Very's *carte*...do not supply the vacancy: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 15 (1886). **1829** A pink *carte* succeeded to the satin play-bill: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 33 (1881). **1860** The soups on the *carte* at a Restaurant may sometimes taste rather vapid: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/1.

***carte blanche**, *phr.*: Fr., 'blank paper'. See also **charte blanche.**

1. a blank paper, or a paper with only a signature upon it, on which the person to whom it is given may write his terms on the understanding that they will be accepted. *Orig.* a military phrase, referring to capitulation at discretion.

1714 But being in Possession of the House, I intend to insist upon *Carte Blanche*: *Spectator*, No. 566, July 12, p. 806/2 (Morley). **1742** giving hopes that his necessities would, at length, reduce him to the state of *carte blanche*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 104 (1826). **1775** Full powers and instructions were sent at the same time to Gunning, to agree for any force between five, and twenty thousand men, *carte blanche* for the terms: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 238 (1869). **1790** I cannot conceive how any man can have brought himself to that pitch of presumption, to consider his country as nothing but *carte blanche*, upon which he may scribble whatever he pleases: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 232 (3rd Ed.). **1792** I will sign a carte blanche, insert the terms at your pleasure: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. V. p. 16. **1823** the government scribbler should get a *carte blanche* to fill up your character and pretensions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 374. **1828** he was willing to sign a *carte blanche* to that gentleman to alter them [*i.e.* resolutions]: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1131.

2. *metaph.* absolute freedom of action, full discretionary power, leave granted without any reservation.

1754 whether commissioned or non-commissioned...he carried *carte blanche* to the Duke of Bedford, who bounced like a rocket, frightened away poor Sir George, and sent for Mr. Pitt to notify the overture: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1857). **1765** The Duke of Cumberland was...sent to Mr. Pitt, from whom, though offering almost *carte blanche*, he received a peremptory refusal: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 371. **1811** and that superior rank claimed the privilege of acting under *carte blanche* from conscience: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 64 (2nd Ed.). **1814** This argument, however, only proves that absolution does not give a *carte blanche* to sin anew: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 46. **1826** they did not give him *carte blanche*, to make the bill what he pleased: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 353. **1837** The poor devil, I believe, was given *carte blanche* to lie: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 31 (1845). **1871** he gave his patron carte blanche to repeat his visits: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 13. **1888** Mr. Smith has given him *carte blanche* to do what he likes with the new rules, and he will do it: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 20, p. 5/6.

3. a term in piquet.

1814 *Carte Blanche* means a hand without a court card in the twelve dealt, which counts for ten, and takes place of every thing else: *Hoyle's Games*, p. 112.

***carte de visite**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'visiting-card': a small photographic portrait on a card. Introduced about 1860, originally intended to be used as visiting-cards.

1886 Of his [Diamond's] improvements in the practice of photography perhaps the most noteworthy at the present time was the substitution of the familiar *cartes-de-visite* for the less convenient "positives on glass": *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 17/3.

carte du pays, *phr.*: Fr.: map of the country; also, *metaph.* position of affairs (as we say 'the way the land lies').

1744 not being quite perfect in the *carte du pais*, told my lady, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 317 (1857). **1840** my companion, who knew the *carte-du-pays* well, had been prowling about to discover...the means of getting on: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 436. **1850** He walked the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the *carte du pays*, and where there was the best view of the mansion: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 197 (1879).

***cartel** (ˈ ˌ), **chartel**, Eng. fr. Fr. *cartel*; **cartello**, It.: *sb.*: small paper.

1. a challenge or defiance in writing, a challenge or defiance.

1549 the defamed maketh his defiaunce by a writte called *Cartello*, and openly challaungeth the defamer: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 4 *r°* (1561). **1598** *Cartello*, a cartell, a chalenge, a defiance, a libell: FLORIO. **1600** drawn hither by report of your chart[e]r, advanced in court, to prove his fortune with your prizer: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 94/1 (1860). **1798** that his first emotion was...to send him a cartel of defiance: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 363. **1829** Treacherous Squib! I positively must call him out. Duke, bear him a cartel: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 73 (1881).

1 *a.* a calumnious writing, libel.

1598 *Cartellante*, a chalenger, a libeller against one with cartels: FLORIO.

2. a written agreement about exchange of prisoners, an exchange of prisoners.

1716 I think it is very convenient there should be a cartel settled between them: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 483 (1856). **1745** to propose a cartel for the exchange of prisoners: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 412 (1857). **1760** leaving most of the wounded...upon the confidence of the cartel: *New Mil. Dict.*, sig. 3 H 1 *v°*/2.

2 *a.* short for a *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or to carry commissions between hostile forces.

1769—1813 [N. E. D.]. **1800** Whether cartel vessels...shall be exempted from the restrictions imposed on other vessels? *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 286 (1832).

3. a piece of card or paper, a tablet; in Art, a representation of an inscribed paper or tablet.

1722 Some Boys holding a Cartel most Beautifully Design'd: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 102. — The two uppermost have in each two Prophets holding Cartels: *ib.*, p. 104.

carthamus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Arab. *qurtum*: name of a small genus of plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*). The flowers of an annual species, *Carthamus tinctorius* or Bastard Saffron, are used as a drug, and yield red and yellow dye, the red being the basis of *rouge*. The flowers are called Saffower.

1600 So long as a man stung with a Scorpion holdeth wilde *Carthamus* in his hand, he feeleth no paine: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 96. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

cartilage (ˈ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cartilage*: gristle, a gristly part of an animal.

1525 The iye hathe cartilages aboue & vnder whiche we name the iye lyddis w[t] here that close from aboue with one musculus / & opyn w[t] twhart musculus: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *r°*/1. **1541** the bones, grystles, or cartilages, the synewes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, *&c.*, sig. B iv *v°*. **1563** bones, cartilagies [*sic*] ligamentes, Nerues, vaynes, arteries, muscles, fleshe, and skynne: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 6 *v°*. **1578** [the trew ribbes] are vnited, by a Cartilage goyng in the middest to the brest bone: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 23 *r°*. **1678** Nerves and Muscles, Bones and Cartilages: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 149.

***carton**, *sb.*: Fr., 'pasteboard': case for drawings or papers.

1816 Your two philosophical letters...have been too long in my *carton* of "letters to be answered": J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 212 (1852). **1828** And into a *carton* so labelled, the inquisitive eyes and fingers of Sophy dived: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 69.

***cartoon** (ˈ ˌ), Eng. fr. It. *cartone*; **cartone**, It.; **carton**, Fr.: *sb.*

1. a large sheet of drawing-paper; a drawing or sketch on a large sheet of paper.

1598 the best painters...vsed first to prepare certaine sure, wel-seasoned and infallible *Cartones*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. V. p. 186. **1697** But y[e] sight best pleased me was y[e] cartoons by Raphael, w[ch] are far beyond all y[e] paintings I euer saw: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1878). **1699** It was designed for a Pavement in *Marchetterie*, of which he shewed me a *Carton* drawn in the Natural Colours: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 77. **1715** Raffaëlle therefore in that *Carton*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 45. **1722** By it another large Carton of Perugino; great Taste and not Stiff: — *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 28. **1748** a large cartoon of Rubens: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 110 (1857). **1806** they were finished by English artists from Flemish cartoons: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 270. **1851** I made the acquaintance of Blake who showed me his Cartoons: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 42 (1857).

2. a full-page illustration, *esp.* in 'Punch' or a comic paper arranged more or less like 'Punch'.

1883 drawing for more than two decades cartoons for "Punch": *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 24, p. 5.

***cartouche** (ˈ ˌ, last syllable as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cartouche.* Partly naturalised; almost Anglicised in 17, 18 cc.

1. a cartridge.

1611 *Cartouche*...also, a Cartouch, or full charge, for a pistoll, put vp within a little paper, to be the readier for vse: COTGR. **1743—7** the French had several cannon laden with cartouches: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 294/1 (1751). **1819** decked with muskets, blunderbusses, cartouch belts fantastically ornamented, and various insignia: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 18. **1826** cartouch-boxes: *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 106 (1828).

2. a case of pasteboard or wood for holding balls and pieces of iron to be discharged from a mortar.

3. *Archit.* an ornament in the shape of a scroll, the volute of an Ionic column, a modillion. Also *cart(h)ouse*, *cartouze.*

1611 *Volute*...also, the writhen circle, or curle tuft that hangs ouer, or sticks out of the chapter of a piller, &c; and is tearmed by our workmen a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouse: COTGR. — *Modillon*, A cartridge, or cartoose, a foulding bracket, or corbell: *ib.* **1664** figur'd *Mutils* or *Corbells* in stead of *Cartouzes*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 36.

4. a representation of a piece of paper bearing an inscription or design.

1664 [the Fronton]...*carv'd* and *frett* with some *Escutcheon* or *Cartouch*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 84.

4 *a. Egypt. Antiq.* an oblong sign with rounded corners, inside which are hieroglyphs of names or titles.

1886 Mr. Petrie...says that the cartouche on the breast is that of Aahmes: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 472/2.

caruan, carvana, carvane: Eng. fr. Pers. See **caravan.**

***caryātides,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Καρυᾶτιδες*: maidens of Caryae (Gk. *Καρύαι*) in Laconia, serving in the temple of Artemis (Diāna); in *Archit.* female figures used instead of columns. Anglicised as *caryatids*, rarely sing. *caryatid.*

1563 ymages, figured like women, which are named Cariatides...vpon their heades be laide Epistilia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii *ro*. **1601** The virgins also going under the name of *Caryatides*, erected upon the chapters of the columns in that temple [the Pantheon]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 569. **1722** They seem to be a sort of *Cariatides* but that they have nothing like Capitals on their Heads: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 111. **1755** the cariatides are fine and free, but the rest is heavy: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 428 (1857). **1820** the Chapel of Pandrosos, supported by female figures called Caryatides: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 259. **1837** These men call themselves supports of the throne, singular gilt-pasteboard *caryatides* in that singular edifice: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 19 (1888). **1845** observe the 3 fine tombs separated by caryatides: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 617. **1847** Two great statues, Art | And Science, Caryatids, lifted up | A weight of emblem: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 101 (1886). **1856** Eight Yankee Caryatides, up to their knees in water, and an entablature sustaining such of their household gods as could not bear immersion! E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 93.

***casa,** *sb.*: It.: house, mansion.

casada. See **cassada.**

casale, *sb.*: It.: hamlet, homestead.

abt. **1506** we landed there, and wente to such casales as we founde and refresshed us: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 56 (1851). **1625** lodged at a Casal: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1414.

casaua, casaue, casaui: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cassava.**

casbeg(he), casbeke: Pers. See **kasbeke.**

cascabel (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cascabel*, = 'a bell', 'a knob' (at the breach of a cannon), 'a rattlesnake'.

1. a knob at the back of a cannon, the part of a cannon behind the base-ring, only applied to muzzle-loading guns.

1639 the cascabell, or her Decke: J. ROBERTS, *Comp. Cannoniere*, p. 25.

2. a rattlesnake, a rattlesnake's rattle.

***cascarilla,** *sb.*: Sp.: the bark of the tree *Croton eleuteria* (Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*); also called *Cascarilla-bark.* Imported from the Bahama Islands. The word is dim. of Sp. *cascara*, = 'bark'. In Spanish use *cascarilla* includes Peruvian bark.

1686 200 thousand pounds of the Bark of Trees, called Cascarilla: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 2186/1. [N. E. D.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Croton.* **1851** I would call your attention to the "cascarilla" or Peruvian bark: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1854).

cascata, It.; **cascate,** Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: cascade, waterfall, cataract. Now superseded by the earlier *cascade* (through Fr. *cascade*).

1670 curious Fountains, *Cascatas*, and other delightsome Water-works: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 198 (1698). **1673** cascates or falls of water: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 366. **1684** a thousand other little Rivulets, and a thousand *Cascata's* every where: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 127.

cascine (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cascina*: country-house, hovel; also, terrace-garden (cf. Fr. *cassine*, Cotgr.); *esp.* the garden so called at Florence.

1743—7 The rest of the day was spent in taking several cascines...possessed by the enemy: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 700 (1751) **1787** The Cascine at Florence is like the plantation of a private gentleman; this is like the forest of a Prince: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 362 (1805).

***casemate** (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *casamata* (cf. It. *casamatta*), *lit.* 'slaughter-house'.

1. a kind of vault in a bastion serving as a battery to defend the ditch; an embrasure; a bomb-proof chamber with embrasures.

1575 The enemies cannon...well sertched...everie corner that *casematti* might lurch in: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1847). **1590** It [*i.e.* the fort] must have...casmates to flanke the great ditches: MARKHAM, *H. Tumbull*, Wks. p. 55/2 (1865). **1591** with theyr defence of *Casamatte*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 284. — he may easily enter within the Ditch, and open the Counterscarpe, to batter afterwarde the *Casemates*: *ib.* p. 311 **1598** Casamats were wont to be made in steede and place, where we now plant our Platformes: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 126. — *Casamatta*, a Spanish word, and doth signifie a slaughter-house, and is a place built low vnder the wall or bulwarke: *ib.*, Table. **1598** *Casamatta*, a kinde of fortification called in English a Casamat or a slaughter house, and is a place built low vnder the wall or bulwarcke, not arriuing vnto the height of the ditch seruing to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemie when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall: FLORIO. **1622** halfe Moones, Bulwarkes, Casamates, Rampires, Rauesins: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 77. **1625** Secure your *Casamates*: B. JONSON, *Staple of News*, I. 3, Wks., p. 12 (1631). **1702** *Casemate*: *Mil. Dict.* **1743—7** the French had made a detached bastion...with a casemat upon it bomb-proof: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 290/1 (1751).

2. *Archit.* a hollow moulding.

1611 *Nasselle*...also, a hollow in a piller, &c, called, a Casemate: COTGR.

caserne, *sb.*: Fr.: soldiers' hut between a town and its ramparts, barrack. Anglicised as *casern*, *cazern*, 17 c.

1696 *Cazerns*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1743—7** firing the cazerns and granaries, where the oats and other magazines lay: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 326/2 (1751). **1797** *Casern*: *Encyc. Brit.* **1823** He must go home with us to our caserne...there is no safety for him out of our bounds: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. vi. p. 101 (1886). **1837** Paris is pretty well garrisoned, and the *casernes* in the vicinity of the capital are always occupied: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 248.

***cash,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *caixa*, *casse*, *cas* (perhaps confused with Eng. fr. Fr. *cash*): name given to small money of S. India up to 1818 (see quotations from Lockyer and Grose); also to small money of China and the Malay Islands, made of an alloy of copper and lead, with a hole in the middle for stringing them on cords. The word *cash* (Chinese *tsien*) as applied to Chinese money = $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the **tael** (*q.v.*), or Chinese ounce of silver, so that about thirty cash = a penny.

1598 200 Caixas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are 1000 Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portingale money, or 3 Keysars guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885). **1600** Those [coins] of Lead are called *Caxas*: whereof a thousand sixe hundred make one *Mas*: J. DAVIS, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 117. **1622** We paid for our diet at Ishehe 3 *ta.*, and to the servantes 200 *cash*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1883). **1625** Foure hundred *Cashes* make a *Cowpan*, Foure *Cowpans* are one *Mas*. Fiue *Masses* make foure shillings sterling: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123. — for when Cashis were cheape, and Rials deare, wee could not vent a piece of stuffe at halfe the value we did at our first comming: *ib.*, p. 173. — the King hath no Coine of his owne, but what commeth from *China*, which is called Cashes, and is made of the drosse of Lead, it is round and thin, with holes to string them on, a thousand Cashes vpon a string, called a Pecoo, which is of diuers values, according as Cashes rise or fall, wherewith they know how to make their accounts, which is as followeth: ten Pecooes is a Laxsau, ten Laxsaues is a Cattee, ten Cattees is an Vta, ten Vtaes is a Bahar: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 391. **1662** a string of two hundred *Caxaes*, called *Sata*, is worth about three farthings sterling, and five *Satas* tyed together make a *Sapocon*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 118 (1669). **1711** Doodos and Cash are Copper Coins, eight of the former make one Fanham, and ten of the latter one Doodo: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 8. [Yule] **1738** The *Caxas* are of two kinds, *great* and *small*: the *small* are those we have been speaking of; three hundred thousand whereof, are equal to fifty-six livres five sols, Dutch money. The *large* are old *Caxas*; six thousand whereof are equal to the piece of eight, or four shillings sixpence sterling. These are nearly the same with the caches of China, and the cassies of Japan: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v. *Caxas*. abt. **1750—60** At Madras and other parts of the coast of Coromandel, 80 casches make a fanam, or 3d. sterling; and 36 fanams a silver pagoda, or 7s. 8d. sterling: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 282 (1772). [Yule] **1790** I think it very possible that every Cash of that ill-judged saving may cost the Company a crore of rupees: LORD CORNWALLIS, in *Madras Courier*, Sept. 22, 1791. [*ib.*] **1878** strings of cash—very 'petty cash' indeed—to buy prayers with of the priest: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 26. — every thousand cash paid: *ib.*, p. 33.

[Ultimately fr. Skt. *karsha*, = a weight of silver or gold, equal to one four-hundredth of a *tulā* (about 145 ounces Troy), through Tamil *kāsu*, or some kindred Konkani form.]

cashew (– ⏑), **cachou, caju,** *sb.*: Eng. corruption of Fr. **acajou** (*q. v.*): name of the fruit *Anacardium occidentale*, or cashew-nut tree, a kidney-shaped nut growing on a large pear-shaped receptacle. The form *cachou* seems to be a confusion with Fr. *cachou*, = '**catechu**' (*q. v.*). Cashew-nut is used with other things for a condiment generally in the form of small pills used to conceal the taste and smell of tobacco after smoking. Such pills are called *cashews*, or (by confusion with Fr. *cachou*, = 'catechu') *cachous.*

1598 Cajus groweth on trees like apple trees, and are of the bignes of a Peare, at one end by the stalk somewhat sharp, and at the head thicker, of a yelowish colour, being ripe they are soft in handling: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 28 (1885). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Anacardium.* **1819** under the shade of a cachou tree: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii p. 24.

***cashier** (– ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. or Flem. *kasseren*, = 'to quash', *lit.* 'to cross out a writing'.

1. to dismiss, discharge, orig. applied to troops; to discard, lay aside.

1598 *Fal.* Truly, mine host, I must turn away some of my followers. *Host.* Discard, bully Hercules; cashier: let them wag: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, I. 3, 6. **1600** clense the armie by casseering and discharging those busie-bodies

and troublesome spirites: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 276. **1600** it will now bee my grace to entertaine him first, though I casheere him againe in priuate: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 5, Wks., p. 196 (1616). bef. **1603** he could not abide very fat men, but cassiered a whole band of them for that cause only: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1116 (1612). **1615** Sir Arthur Ingram is at last quite cashiered, and on Monday Sir Marmaduke Dayrell is sworn cofferer: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 367 (1848). **1618** to deny a man's self, to cashier his familiar lusts: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1867). **1620** the Council was casseered: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 119 (1676). **1639** Christ takes not the advantage of the weakness of the Church to cashier and to hate her: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 76 (1862). **1640** Lets now—that *Idea* with our inward sight | Behold, casheering sensibility: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 12, p. 158 (1647). **1664** *Trapan'd* your Party with Intregue, | And took your *Grandees* down a peg, | *New-Modell'd* th' *Army* and *Cashier'd* | All that to *Legion* SMEC adher'd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 105. **1665** The indignity offered his Son-in-Law gladded her in part, and much more to see his son *Zeidcawn* by her means cashiered from his employment: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 56 (1677). **1708** now *Gehazi* was cashiered,...'tis likely an honester man [was] put in his room: M. HENRY, *Expos.*, Vol. II. p. 423/1 (1725).

2. *Mil.* and *Nav.* to dismiss an officer from service.

1598 a certaine Lieutenant...was...disgraced, or rather after a sort disgraded, and cashierd for bearing any farther Office: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 607. **1682** and you know the Admiral Dorp was cashiered for not quarrelling it with our Northumberland: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 271 (1872).

3. to quash, annul.

1598 *Cassare*, to crosse or blot, or casheere out of a booke: FLORIO. **1648** hauing lately by their arrest cashiered an arrest of Parlament: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 347 (1872).

Variants, 17 c. *casseer*, *cassier*.

***cashmere, cachemire, cas(s)imere,** *sb.*: a shawl made of the wool of the goat of Cashmere or Kashmīr, a kingdom in the Western Himalayas; also called in full a *Cashmere shawl*; the fabric of which such a shawl is made; a similar fabric, or an imitation of the cloth of Cashmere. The earliest forms of the word in common use were *cassimere*, *kassimere*, applied to a fine twilled woollen cloth principally manufactured in the west of England, which forms, by confusion with Eng. *kersey*, have given rise to the form *kerseymere*.

1684 I had always a Covering of *Kachemire* over my Head, which like a great Scarf hung down to my Feet: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 86. **1784** For sale—superfine cambrics and edgings...scarlet and blue Kassimeres: W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, I. 47 (Calcutta). [Yule] **1797** CASSIMER, or CASIMER, the name of a thin tweeled woollen cloth, much in fashion for summer use: *Encyc. Brit.* **1811** The casimeres made of it [Vigonia wool] were for this same reason not brought into fashion: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 172. **1818** Lady Dunore drew her cashmir over her head and round her shoulders: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 65 (1819). **1818** The great heiress, you know, of Shandangan, who's here, | Showing off with *such* airs, and a real Cashmere: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 114. **1826** Her cashmere would have graced the Feast of Roses: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 391 (1881). **1828** His turban, which was formed of a cashmere shawl: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. XV. p. 200. **1839** the tall Effendi, with his turban of *cachemire*: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 60. **1840** The shawls used are always the finest Cashmeres, and are fringed with gold and silver ornaments: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 282. **1865** cachemires, sables, flowers, *objets d'art*, were scattered over it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. XX. p. 236. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] **1883** those delicate tints in that soft Indian cashmere, that falls in such artistic folds: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32.

[The forms with *-ss-* or *-s-* for *-sh-* are probably through Fr., cf. Fr. *casimir*, or through Port., cf. Barros' *Queximir*. The forms with *-che-* for *-sh-* are fr. Fr.]

casho. See **cassa.**

cashoo: Eng. fr. Fr. See **catechu.**

casi: Pers. fr. Arab. See **cadi.**

***casino,** *sb.*: It.

1. a summer-house, a pleasant country residence.

1806 In Lord Burlington's casino at Chiswick he has adopted the general idea of that built by Palladio near Vicenza: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 210. **1816** the Apollo Belvedere and the Gladiator were taken from under the ruins of the palace of Nero at Antium...when a casino was made there by Cardinal Borghese: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 223. **1820** a pretty rural casino in the midst of vines and olives: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21.

2. a club-house, a room used for social gatherings, a public dancing-saloon.

1744 well received at the *conversazioni*, at Madame de Craon's, and the Casino [of Florence]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 305 (1857). **1787** The Gentlemen of the Casino, on the same occasion, to their great honor, liberated a hundred and fifty insolvent debtors with a thousand crowns: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 283 (1805). **1826** he will find at the casino English newspapers and reviews: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 65. **1850** The casino of our modern days was not invented, or was in its infancy yet: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 16 (1879). **1854** We are speaking of a time before Casinos were, and when the British youth were by no means so active in dancing as at the present period: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879). **1865** she has more the look of a court than a casino: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 84. **1886** certainly superior to the majority of the casinos at the watering-places: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 116/1.

casique: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cacique.**

casis, *sb.*: Port. fr. Arab. *qasīs*,='(Christian) presbyter': title given by Christians to Mohammedan divines.

1582 And for pledge of the same, he would give him his sonne, and one of his chief chaplaines, the which they call Cacis: N. L[ITCHFIELD], Tr. *Castañeda*. [Yule] **1612** their *Casseeses*, that is, their Churchmen (with blew shashes about their heads): W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 28. **1688** While they were thus disputing, a Caciz, or doctor of the law, joined company with them: DRYDEN, *L. of Xavier*, Wks., XVI. 68 (1821). [Yule] **1870** A hierarchical body of priests, known to the people (Nestorians) under the names of Kieshishes and *Abunas*, is at the head of the tribes and villages, entrusted with both spiritual and temporal powers: MILLINGEN, *Wild Life among the Koords*, 270. [*ib.*]

cask, caske, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *casco*,='skull', 'sherd', 'cask', 'helmet'. Imported with Spanish wines, perhaps in 15 c.

1. a barrel, a wooden vessel, with circular flat top and bottom and bulging sides encircled by hoops, for holding liquor or any commodities.

1522 Cambridge. 6 new casks *7s.*: In Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, Vol. III. p. 565. **1557** New wine will search to finde a vent, | Although the caske be neuer so strong: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 153 (1870). **1598** by reason it came in *Corrobias*, wee lose and spoyle more then the Caske will cost: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 306. **1603** new Wine, Working a-new, in the new Cask: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Fathers; p. 450 (1608). — Spews out a purple stream, the ground doth stain, | With *Bacchus* colour, where the cask hath layn: *ib.*

1 *a.* *collect.* casks, supply of casks.

abt. **1598** Great inconveniences grow by the bad cask being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away: RALEIGH. [J.] **1611** *Barillier*, an officer that tends...the caske of a great mans sellor: COTGR.

1 *b.* a barrel with its contents, a measure of capacity.

1738 A *Cask* of almonds, is about three hundred weight: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v.

1 *c.* See quotation.

1548 any wheat, malt, oats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, cask or tallow: In Strype's *Mem. Eccl.*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 186 (1822). [Referred to in N.E.D.]

2. a casket.

1593 A jewel, lock'd into the wofull'st cask | That ever did contain a thing of worth: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 2, 409.

3. a helmet, head-piece; modern spelling *casque*, after Fr.

1591 and we all with our caskes downe, and eyther sword or pystolls drawn: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 45 (1847). — all his nobles standing about him all armed saving their kaskes: *ib.* **1648** The blacke Troops hide the Field, fear'd when they wore | The plumed Caske, but fear'd without it more: FANSHAWE, *Escurial*, p. 237. **1788** their arms were...a wooden casque, and a buckler of raw hides: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xlii. p. 324 (1813). **1816** Minerva has thick curls, which flow beneath the casque: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 49. **1847** He knightlike in his cap instead of casque: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 126 (1886). **1887** The warrior takes water in his casque from a spring to bathe the horse's fetlock: *Athenæum*, June 25, p. 836/1.

4. case, shell.

1646 Not denying the shell and the cask to them who enjoy the kirnell and the pearl: R. BAILLIE, *Anabapt.*, 150 (1647). [N. E. D.] **1727** The Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. xxiv. 296. [*ib.*]

casotte, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *casotto*, or *casotta*: small country residence.

1743—7 the Casotte, where he lodged himself: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 297/2 (1751). — Major-general S....commanded the right attack of all before the *Casotte*: *ib.*

cassa, casho, cacha, cossa, cushee, *sb.*: a kind of Indian piece-goods.

1598 this linnen is of divers sorts, and is called Sarampuras, Cassas, Comsas, Beatillias, Satopassas, and a thousande [such like names]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 95 (1885). **1622** a peece of fine casho or chowter: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1883). **1625** fine Cotton Cloath which commeth out of *India*, where they call it *Cacha*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1089. **1665** he...ties a zone of Cushee about his loins woven with Inkle of the *Herboods* making: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 57 (1677). **1785** Cossaes, Doreas, Jamdannies, Mulmuls, Nainsooks, Neckcloths: In W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, I. 83 (Calcutta). [Yule]

cassada, *sb.*: corruption of *cassava* (q. v.).

1600 I sent euery weeke 16. or 20. of the rest of the company to the maine ouer against vs, to liue of *Casada* and oysters: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 262. **1624** the Cassado root: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 629 (1884). **1625** They brought vs also fruits, as Plantans, Cassathoe roots, and diuers other fruits: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 226. **1655** Puttato and Cassadra [*sic*] Roots (whereof they make their bread): J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of y^e late Proceed. of y^e Eng. Army in y^e W. Indies*, p. 19. **1777** *cassada* bread which, though insipid to the taste, proves no contemptible food: ROBERTSON,

America, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 6 (1824). **1797** JATROPHA, the CASSADA PLANT: A genus of the monodelphia order, belonging to the monœcia class of plants... The manihot, or bitter cassada, has palmated leaves; the lobes lanceolate, very entire, and polished: *Encyc. Brit.* **1845** Mandioca or cassada is likewise cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 23.

[The form *cassatho* makes it likely that *cassatha* was an intermediate corruption between *cassava* and *cassada*.]

***Cassandra**: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of Priam's daughter, who prophesied the woes of Troy, but was not believed; representative of a prophetess or a female foreteller of evil, especially if the prophecies be disbelieved. Rarely, applied to a male foreteller of evil.

1670 *Cassandra* like: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A vi *v°* (1698). **1711** A *Cassandra* of the [Gypsy] Crew: *Spectator*, No. 130, July 30, p. 195/2 (Morley). **1837** A Cassandra-Marat cannot do it: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 15 (1888).

cassareb, cassareep, *sb.*: Carib: the concentrated juice of bitter cassava, which is highly antiseptic and forms the basis of the W. Indian pepper-pot. The poisonous acid is expelled by heating the juice. *Treas. of Bot.* [C. E. D.]

1882 the cassava, from which the black man gets his starch, his tapioca, and his bread, and the cassareb, which is the basis of all his best sauces, and the chief ingredient in the famous "pepper pot": *Standard*, Dec. 14, p. 5.

cassatho(e). See **cassada.**

***cassava, cas(s)avi**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *casabe*, ultimately fr. native Haytian *casāvi*, *caçābi*: name of a genus of plants, also called *Manihot*, or *Mandioc*, esp. of the *Manihot utilissima* (the *Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot* of Linnæus). From its large tuberous root, after expressing a very poisonous volatile juice containing hydrocyanic acid, starch or flour called *cassava* is procured, which when purified is known as **tapioca** (*q. v.*). The bread made from cassava flour is also called *cassava*. See also **cassada.** *Sweet cassava* or *Manihot Aipi* is quite harmless and used as a vegetable.

1555 Soo that duryng al that tyme, they had none other meate but only *Cazibi*: that is, suche rootes whereof they make theyr breade: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 93 (1885). — their custome was to sende them a portion of their fyne breade of *Cazabbi* or *Maizium*: *ib.*, Sect. II. p. 215. abt. **1565** and hauing taken two caruels laden with wine and casaua, which is a bread made of roots: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 55 (1878). **1577** a Leafe of that Plant whiche they dooe make the *Casani* [*sic*]... The *Casani* is the bread: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 103 *r°*. — this kinde of corne...whiche thei doe call *Cacaui* is healthfull, and the fruite thereof is eaten and the water that commeth of it is dronke: *ib.*, fol. 103 *v°*. — there is breade made of it [maies], as of the *Casaui*: *ib.*, fol. 104 *r°*. **1589** a roote, which dooth growe in that iland in great quantitie and abundance... It is white, and is called casaue, the which being grinded and brought into meale, they doo make bread thereof for their sustinence: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1854). **1600** *Coscushaw* some of our company tooke to be that kinde of root which the Spanyards in the *West Indies* call *Cassauy*...it groweth in very muddy pooles, and moist grounds: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 272. — her loading was thought worth 1000 or 1300 pounds, being hides, ginger, Cannafistula, Copper-pannes, and Casaui: *ib.*, p. 290. — certaine cakes made of rootes called *Cassaui*: *ib.*, p. 448. — Casaui-meale...Cazaui-roots: *ib.*, p. 851. **1604** they vse a kinde of bread they call Caçavi, which is made of a certaine roote they call Yuca: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 232 (1880). **1622** [The Indians] liuing...vpon Cassaua, a root to make bread, onely then knowne to themselues: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 580 (1884). **1625** Cocos nuts and Bananas, and some Cassauie and Papede, which is also to be had in East *Indies*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 104. **1691** the *Cotton Trees*; the *Manyoc*, or *Cassava*; the *Potatoe*; the *Jesuit's bark tree*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701). **1699** There is a Root called by the Indians *Cazave* of which they make a Liquor called *Vey-Cou* much like unto *Beer*: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 9. **1769** The Cassava shrub is about 4 feet in height: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 39.

Variants, 16 c. *cazibi*, *cazabbi*, *casaua*, *casaui*, *cacaui*, *casaue*, 17 c. *cassauy*, *cazaui*, *caçavi*, *cas(s)aui(e)*, *cazave*.

cassawaris, cassawarway: Eng. fr. Malay. See **cassowary.**

cassé, *part.*: Fr.: quashed, annulled, rescinded.

1820 my decree of arrest should instantly be *cassé*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 379.

casseer, cassier: Eng. fr. Du. See **cashier.**

casserole, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a kind of stew-pan.

1708 [illegible] Copper-Pan: KERSEY. **1837** his imagination had never pictured to him such a store of abominations for the *casserole* as were to be seen in this pile: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148.

2. an edible edging or case forming the outer part of a made dish.

1706 *Casserole*...a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullets, Chickens, etc., and dress'd in a Stew-Pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf; also a kind of Soop or Potage of Rice, etc. with a Ragoo: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1816** Casserole au ris [of rice], with giblets...put a little coulis round the casserole when on the dish: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 135.

cassetta, *pl.* **cassette**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'casket': alms-box.

1549 But then beganne the Artisanes with the rascal of the citee (which for their powertee were called *Cassette*) to assemble together in companies: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 183 *r°* (1561).

cassia, casia, *sb.*: Lat. *casia*, fr. Gk. κασία,='the bark of *Cinnamomum Cassiae*', or '*Cassia lignea*': (*a*) short for **cassia lignea**; (*b*) short for the tree *Cinnamomum Cassiae*; (*c*) short for **cassia fistula**; (*a*) short for the tree *Cassia occidentalis*, which yields cassia fistula; (*e*) a vague poetic term for a fragrant shrub.

a. **1398** two manere Cassia. That one is callyd Cassia fistula & the other Cassia lignea: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. xxvii. — The smellynge cane is of Ynde... And is medicynall almoost as Casia other Canel: *ib.*, xxix. abt. **1400** Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis...of chasee [*v.l.* casia] fyve hundryd sicles: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., XXX. 24. **1600** The trees bearing Cassia are of great thicknes, hauing leaues like vnto the mulberie-tree: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 356. **1601** Canell or Casia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 19, Vol. I. p. 372. **1615** a composition of Cassia, Mirrh and other odours: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 134 (1632). **1625** Cancamo, Spikenard, Cassia, Frankincense, Xilocassia: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43.

b. **1555** a great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome and Cassia: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 8 (Arber, 1885). — yet haue I not seene any [trees] that lose theyr leaues...in these regions excepte onely *Cassia*: — *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 227 (1885). **1577** one sorte they call *Cassia*, and an other Sinamon, & an other *Cassia lingua*, and it is all one kinde of Tree, that bringeth them forthe: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 88 *v°*.

c. **1398** [See *a*]. **1526** Casia may be kept two yeres: *Grete Herball*, ch. lxxxiv. **1558** of the inside of Cassia, the quantitie of a beane: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 23 *r°*. **1620** When he saw his best time he would take Physick of his own appointment, but simple, not compounded, as *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Tamaris*, or some such thing: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxx. (1676). **1684** *Cassia*-Trees, that bear the best *Cassia*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 70.

d. **1578** Cassia groweth in Syria, Arabia, and such lyke Regions: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 740. **1797** There are 30 species... The most remarkable are...The fistula, or purging cassia of Alexandria: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

e. **1586** Casia, broade mary Goldes, with pancyes, and Hyacinthus: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815). **1667** through Groves of Myrrhe, | And flouring Odours, Cassia, Nard, and Balme; | A Wilderness of sweets: MILTON, *P. L.*, V. 293, p. 180 (1705). **1693** With branches, thyme and cassia, strowed around: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 19 (Bohn, 1854).

cassia fistula: Late Lat.

1. name of the fruit of the Pudding-pipe tree, the pulp of which is used as a laxative drug; also of the drug itself. See also **senna.**

1398 [See **cassia** *a*]. †**1530** sene leues, Cassie fistule, of eche .ii. ounces: *Antidotharius*, sig. E i *v°*. **1540** If these profite not *Cassia fistula* taken iii. or iiii. drammes one halfe houre before dinner: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 96 (1613). **1555** the trees, whiche beare *Cassia fistula* of the beste kynd: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 36 (Arber, 1885). — Here they founde those great trees which of them selues in dyuers places bringe furth the fruite or spice whiche the Apothecaries caule *Cassia fistula*: — *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 98 (1885). **1558** an vnce of *Cassia fistula*, and halfe a quarter of an vnce of Metridate: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 32 *v°*. **1562** cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitiue: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. c iiii. **1578** The tree which beareth *Cassia Fistula*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 740. **1625** great store of *Cassia Fistola*, and *Indian* Dates: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1156.

2. name of the Pudding-pipe tree, or *Cassia occidentalis*.

1598 *Cassiafistula*, a puddingpipe fruite, or tree, or Cassia fistula: FLORIO. **1797** [See **cassia** *d*].

cassia lignea: Late Lat.

1. name of the bark of the tree *Cinnamomum Cassiae*, an inferior kind of cinnamon.

1398 [See **cassia** *a*]. **1540** temper these with Cassia lignea, and Honey: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 114 (1613). **1558** halfe an vnce of *Cassia Lignea*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 5 *v°*. **1569** Take of *Labdanum*, of *Cassia lignea*, and of the iuice of Wormwood clarified of eche one scruple: R. ANDROSE, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 48.

2. rare name of the tree *Cinnamomum Cassiae*.

1600 *Ascopo* a kinde of tree very like vnto Lawrell,...it is very like to that tree which *Monardes* describeth to be *Cassia Lignea* of the West *Indies*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 275.

cassia [*-buds*], commercial name of a spice consisting of the flower-buds of the *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, and other species of cinnamon.

cassia [*-oil*], oil of cinnamon, produced from cassia bark and cassia buds.

cassid: Anglo-Ind. See **cossid.**

cassido(i)n(e), Eng. fr. Old Fr. *cassidoine*; **cassidonie**, **-ny**, fr. Fr. *cassidonie* (Cotgr.): *sb.*: fr. Lat. *chalcedōnius* (*lapis*): stones of Chalcedon; see **chalcedony.** The forms

cassidonie, cassidony, also mean the plant *Lavandula stoechas*, or French Lavender, and a species of *Gnaphalium*, but the derivation of the botanical term is uncertain.

bef. **1300—1548** cassidoine, casydoyne, cassiden, casyldon, cassadone, cassilden, cassaydown. [N. E. D.] **1579** Her finger tipt with Cassidone: PUTTENHAM, *Parth.*, in *Eng. Poes.*, Vol. I. p. xxiv. (1811). **1601** cassidoine or cristall bolls: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 553. — Cassidoin vessels: *ib.*, Bk. 37, ch. 2, p. 603. **1611** *Cassidonie*, A Cassidonie; a base, and brittle stone, of small value, though it shine like fire: COTGR.

cassimer(e). See **cashmere.**

cassine[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Native Amer.: name of the *Ilex vomitoria*, or *yapon* of Virginia and Carolina, and of the *Ilex paraguensis* of S. America, the leaves of which the Jesuits used to export from Paraguay as South Sea tea; *also*, an intoxicating beverage made of the leaves of this tree.

1600 baskets full of the leaues of *Cassine*, wherwith they make their drinke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 339. — he commaundeth Cassine to be brewed, which is a drinke made of the leaves of a certaine tree: They [natives of Florida] drinke this Cassine very hotte: *ib.*, p. 307. **1797** CASSINE, in botany: A genus of the trigynia order... There are three species, all of them natives of warm climates: *Encyc. Brit.*

cassine[2], *sb.*: name of a genus of S. African plants, allied to the Spindle-tree (Nat. Order *Celastraceae*), the wood of which is adapted for making musical instruments. [C.E.D.]

cassine[3], *sb.*: Fr.: a farm-house, an Italian *cascina*; see **cascine.**

1708 *Cassine*, a Country Farm-House in *Italy*, such as are occasionally fortify'd to maintain a particular Post, &c.: KERSEY. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1764** Last June, when I found myself so ill at my *cassine*, I had determined to go to Rocabiliare: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxiv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 434 (1817).

cassino, *sb.*: fr. It. *casino*: a game at cards, in which the ten of diamonds, counting two, and the two of spades, counting one, called respectively *great cassino*, and *little cassino*, are the principal cards.

1811 Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of Cassino: J. AUSTEN, *Sense & Sens.*, ch. xxiii. [Davies] **1811** Two whist, cassino, or quadrille tables will dispose of four couple...Great cass, little cass, and the spades, Ma'am: E. NARES, *Thinks I to Myself*, II. 132 (1816). [*ib.*]

***cassolette** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cassolette*: a vessel for burning perfumes, a box for perfumes with a perforated cover. Anglicised as *cassolet.*

1817 rang'd in cassolets and silver urns: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). **1837** our antique *Cassolettes* become Water-pots; their incense-smoke gone hissing, in a whiff of muddy vapour: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. I. ch. xii. p. 48 (1888).

cassone, *pl.* **cassoni**, *sb.*: It.: large chest, coffer.

1883 He painted two chests ("Cassone") for the Duchess Margaret: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 40. **1886** The first and second [pictures] are decorative panels from *cassoni*, and represent scenes at tournaments: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 687/2.

cassowary (⏑ – – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *kasavārī* or *kasuvārī*: name of a genus of birds of which the first known species *Casuarius galeatus* is found in Ceram Island (Moluccas), the Australian species being more generally called the **emu** (*q. v.*).

1611 St. *James* his Ginny Hens, the Cassawarway moreover (*Note by Coryat.* An East Indian bird at St. *James* in the keeping of Mr. *Walker*, that will carry no coales, but eat them as whot you will): PEACHAM, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. l 3 *r°* (1776). **1630** from the *Titmouse* to the *Estrich*, or *Cassawaraway*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1 *r°/2.* **1673** A Cassawaries or *Emeus* Egg: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28. **1690** I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park: LOCKE. [J.] **1705** The Cassawaris is about the bigness of a large Virginia Turkey. His head is the same as a Turkey's; and he has a long stiff hairy Beard upon his Breast before, like a Turkey: FUNNEL, in Dampier's *Voyages*, IV. 266 (1729). [Yule] **1774** The cassowary's eggs are of a gray ash colour: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 271/1 (1840). **1797** The *Casuarius Novæ Hollandiæ*, or New Holland cassowary, differs considerably from the common cassowary: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Struthio.* **1800** Large as the plumeless Cassowar | Was that o'ershadowing Bird: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vii. 65.

castaldo, *sb.*: It.: steward, factor.

1654 *Atenolfo* being now made Castaldo of *Capoa*, was afterwards in the year 899. entituled Prince of *Capoa* and *Benevento*: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 40.

Castalia: Lat. fr. Gk. Κασταλία: name of the celebrated fountain of the Muses on Mount Parnassus, the waters of which were supposed to inspire those who drank them with poetic power. Hence, the adj. *Castalian*, = 'poetic'. English poets seem to have agreed to make the second *a* long, though it ought to be short, as it is in the Anglicised *Castaly.* A less known *Castalia* was a prophetic fountain at Daphne, near Antioch in Syria.

1591 Helicon, | So oft bedeawed with our learned layes, | And speaking streames of pure Castalion: SPENS., *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 273. **1603** All thy worth, yet, thyself must patronise, | By quaffing more of the Castalian head: G. CHAPMAN, in B. Jonson's *Wks.*, p. 74 (1860). **1667** th' inspir'd | *Castalian* Spring: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 274, p. 133 (1705). **1742** a purer Stream...than that which burst | From fam'd *Castalia*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 80 (1773). **1781** A stream of prophecy...flowed from the *Castalian* fountain of Daphne: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IV. ch. xxiii. p. 119 (1813). **1782** would make your hair stand on end instead of dipping you in Castalia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 252 (1858). **1785** true pray'r | Has flow'd from lips wet with Castalian dews: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1808). **1805** Though from the Muse's chalice I may pour | No precious dews of Aganippe's well | Or Castaly: H. KIRKE WHITE, *Death Nelson*, 20. **1812** From this part descend the fountain and the "Dews of Castalie": BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. i. *note.* **1847** I led you then to all the Castalies; | I fed you with the milk of every Muse: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 107 (1886).

***castanet** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *castañetas* (pl.), or It. *castagnette* (pl.), cf. Florio, "*Castagnette*, little shels, such as they vse that daunce the canaries, to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers": pairs of clappers, of wood or other material, used to accompany dance or song, orig. played by the dancers themselves. The negro 'bones' are a simple form of these instruments.

1662 the *Tzarpanes*, or *Castagnetts*, which they had in their hands, in the managing whereof they were very expert: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 207 (1669). **1665** dance a *Saraband* with *Castanieta's*: DRYDEN, *Ind. Emp.*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1701). **1669** Dance with Gittars and Castanietta's: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, ii. p. 27. **1681** *Castanets* (from the Lat. *Castanea*, a Chesnut, which they resemble) Snappers which Dancers keep time with in dancing Sarabands: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1776** a couple then danced with castanets and the other swarthy ladies...began smoking: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 133. **1797** At Benevente I first saw people dancing with castanets: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 86. **1832** we heard the notes of a guitar, and the click of castanets: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. **1845** let all...listen to the song, the guitar, the castanet: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 77. — the sound of the castanet wakens the most listless: *ib.*, p. 187.

[The Sp. *castañeta* = 'cracking or snapping of the fingers', which accompanies some Spanish dances. The word is derived from *castaña* (It. *castagna*), = 'chestnut', the sound being compared to the cracking of chestnuts on the fire.]

***cast(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *casta*, = 'race', 'family': a tribe, clan, family. In India the term also comes to denote special occupation and social status according to the institutions of Brahminism. The four principal Brahmin castes are, the *Brahmins* or religious order, the *Kshetriyas* or military order, the *Vaisyas* or merchants, and the *Sudras* or artisan and laboring classes. Hence, the term is applied by extension of meaning to *social position* generally, to the breed of domestic animals, and finally, to status of any kind.

1. an Oriental family, clan, or tribe.

1625 about which part liued the *Cassa* or *Caste* of *Alkeid Absadock*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VI. p. 861. **1662** the same *Caste*, or Family: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 52 (1669). **1791** their division into separate tribes or *casts*, the members of which never intermarry: ROBERTSON, *Anc. India*, § 1, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 24 (1824).

2. an order or class of Hindoo society, the division being based on descent.

1613 The Banians kill nothing; there are thirtie and odd severall Casts of these that differ something in Religion, and may not eat with each other: N. WITHINGTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 485 (1625). [Yule] **1630** This world was to be continued for four ages, and to be peopled by four casts or sorts of men: LORD, *Discov. Banians*, p. 3. [L.] **1665** a Book (the *Shaster* by name) divided into three Tracts, dedicated to the three great Casts... with peculiar instructions to each Cast or Tribe: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677). abt. **1760** The distinction of the Gentoos into their tribes or Casts, forms another considerable object of their religion: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 201 (1772). [Yule] **1787** They are the lowest of the four ranks or *casts* of India: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 899/1. **1797** imprisonment and whipping, which occasion loss of caste: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1858).

2 *a. by extension*, social position, an order or rank in society, a breed (of animals), status of any kind; esp. common in the phrases *high-caste, to lose caste.*

1812 that great body of the people, it appears to us, is likely to grow into a fixed and degraded *caste*, out of which no person can hope to escape, who has once been enrolled among its members: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1844). **1845** Zamora the proverbial strong city which resisted even the Cid lost caste with the monarchy's decrepitude: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 588.

2 *b.* the Hindoo system of division into classes; also, *metaph.* any exclusive social system.

1845 a silent spot where officers alone are buried...*caste* rules over dead and living: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 345.

***castellano**[1], *sb.*: Sp.: an ancient gold coin of Spain; also, the corresponding weight of about 71 English grains. Anglicised in 16 c. as *castellan, castelian.*

1555 This pounde of .viii. vnces, the Spanyardes caule *Marcha* [Sp. *Marco*], whiche in weyght amounteth to fyftie pieces of golde cauled *Castellani*: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 118 (1885). — those pieces of golde which they caule *Pesos* or golden Castellans: *ib.*, p. 135. — coste me more then a thousande and fyue hundreth Castelians: *ib.*, Sect. II. p. 238. **1589** a piece of virgin golde...did weigh three thousand and sixe hundred castillianos: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 217 (1854). **1753** *Castillan*, a gold coin current in Spain, valued at fourteen rials, and a half: Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl. — *Castillan* also denotes a weight used by the Spaniards in the weighing of gold, containing the hundredth part of a Spanish pound: *ib.*

castellano[2], *sb.*: It. and Sp.: warden of a castle. Some Anglicised forms in *-ane, -an*, may be from Sp. or It., but Old Fr. *castellain* already appears as *castellaine* in Gower.

1549 Castellane: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 182 *ro*. — Castellaine: *ib.*, fol. 184 *ro*. **1591** for it is not lawfull for the Castellane to leaue his Castle: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 48. **1598** The Castellane hath one key of the chest, where all the keyes are locked: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 247. — The Election, charge, office and dutie of a Castellano, or Captaine of a Citadell, Castell, Fortresse: *ib.*, Bk. VI. p. 240. **1612** The Hoste thought he had called him a *Castellano* or Constable: T. Shelton, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 12. **1626** the Castellano [of Port Aurea] and the people beganne to mutine: Sir Th. Roe, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 197 (1882).

castigātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *castigāre*, ='to chastise', 'correct': a corrector, a critic.

1618 The Latin Castigator hath obserued, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here: P. Holderus (R. Houlder), *Barnevels Apology...with Marginall Castigations.* [R.]

Castile [*-soap*], name of a hard kind of fine pure soap, orig. made in Castile of olive oil. "*Castle-soap*...I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*" (J.).

1621 it [*Barillia*] is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile-Soap: Howell, *Lett.*, I. xxiv. p. 47 (1645). **1636** a parcel of Castile soap: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 245 (1848). **1658** The Nitre of the Earth...had coagulated large lumps of fat, into the consistence of the hardest castle-soap: Sir Th. Brown, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 48. bef. **1719** I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on Castle-soap: Addison. [J.] **1864** Nurse Pigott had purchased a bar of Castile soap, the which, from its curiously marbled appearance, the child imagined to be sweet-stuff, and essayed to suck: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 57.

***castor** (ˌ⊥ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *castor*, fr. Gk. *κάστωρ*, ='beaver'.

1. a beaver.

1398 the Castor bytethe of his gendryng stones: Trevisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVIII. xxix. **1526** Castoreum is hote and drye in the seconde degre. It is the genytours or stones of a beest called castor / beuer / or a brocke: *Grete Herball*, ch. xliii. **1547–8** Ther be many castours and whyte beares: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. vi. p. 141 (1870). **1665** Musk Cats here are also store of; she exceeds the Castor for bigness: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 363 (1677). **1696** *Beaver*... This Beast is also called a *Castor*; and such Hats where the chief Ingredient is the Hair of this Beast, are called *Castors* and *Beavers*: Phillips, *World of Words.* bef. **1700** Like hunted castors conscious of their store, | Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring: Dryden. [L.] **1763** The Beaver or Castor is the same creature: Father Charlevoix, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 38.

2. a hat made of beaver's fur.

1696 [See 1]. **1741** they work likewise in Straw-Hats, which are sold all over the *Archipelago* by the name of *Siphanto* Castors: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 185.

3. the castor of *castor-oil, castor-bean*, may be the same word, but the connexion has not been traced. Castor-oil (not in Johnson) is expressed from the seeds or beans of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis* (Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*), formerly called *palma Christi*. An *oleum ricini* was known to Pliny as useful for lamps, which *ricinus*, he says, received its Latin name (*lit.* 'tick') from the likeness of the seeds to that kind of vermin.

1777 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXVII. p. 510. **1796** Here I saw, for the first time, the *oleum ricini*, or castor oil: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton Vol. XVI. p. 17 (1814).

4. a castle. Properly a distinct word, fr. Lat. *castrum.*

1666 But while these devices he all doth compare, | None solid enough seem'd for his strong castor; | He himself would not dwell in a castle of air, | Though he had built full many a one for his Master: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1860).

***Castor and Pollux**: *Gk. Mythol.*: twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda, called also *Dioscuri*. They were the patrons of sailors, and consequently gave a name to the electric flames that are seen to play about the mast-heads or yards of a ship during a storm; also called *St. Elmo's fire*. They are the Heavenly Twins of the sign *Gemini* in the zodiac.

1555 As on the contrary parte, the lyke fyers cauled in owlde tyme *Castor* and *Pollux* and nowe named the two lyghtes of saynt Peter and saynt Nycolas whiche for the most parte faule on the cables of the shyppes: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 250. **1580** delicate and choyce elegant poesie of good M. Sidneys or M. Dyers (ouer very Castor and Pollux for such & many greater matters): Gab. Harvey, *Three Proper Letters*, p. 36. **1600** We had also vpon our maine yarde, an apparition of a little fire by night, which seamen doe call *Castor* and *Pollux*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 159. **1696** *Castor and Pollux*... They are also certain Aerial Fires, which in great Tempests are wont to appear to the Mariners, sometimes in rapid motion, sometimes fixing upon the Masts of the Ship. These Fires, if double, signifie approaching serenity; if single, the continuance of the storm: Phillips, *World of Words.*

***castoreum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a strong-smelling mucilaginous substance extracted from the inguinal glands of the beaver, which formerly were supposed to be the animal's testicles. This substance yielded an oil used by painters. Anglicised in 16 c. as *castorie, castory.*

1398 very castorium & not feyned helpethe ayenste the grettest euylls of the bodye: Trevisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVIII. xxix. **1526** Agaynst forgettyng sethe castorium in stronge vineygre / put therto of y^e^ humour of anacardie & anoynt y^e^ hynder part of the heed: *Grete Herball*, ch. xxiii. **? 1530** Oyle of Castory the whyche is moche profytable and nedefull for a surgyan: *Antidotharius*, sig. D iii *vo*. — Castorie, Mumie, Reed Myrre, wormewode: *ib.*, sig. E iii *vo*. **1540** *Item*, Asa fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease, mingled together with Castorium, of the waight of a dram: Raynald, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 (1613). **1543** of oyle of Juniper, of Castoreum, of Laurell: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cix *vo*/1. **1555** they lefte a very sweete sauour behynde them sweeter then muske or *Castoreum*: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 153 (1885). **1561** let him oft smell at Castoreum: Hollybush, *Apothec.*, fol. 5 *ro*. **1562** Take the oyle of Castoreum two vnces: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 3 *ro*. **1590** polisht yvory | Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd | With fayre vermilion or pure Castory: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 41. **1599** throughe out the day he must reserve a little Castoreum in his mouth: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 16/1. **1603** a potion of *Scammonie*, or a drinke of *Castorium*: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 109. **1607** The Beauers of Spaine yield not such vertuous *castoreum* as they of Pontus: Topsell, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 48. **1627** I iudge the like to be in *Castoreum, Muske, Rew-Seed, Agnus Castus Seed*, &c.: Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. X. § 966. **1696** Phillips, *World of Words.*

castrato, *pass. part.*, used as *sb.*: It.: an eunuch.

1776 I then told my friend that I would willingly hear the *castrato*, but he answered he was afraid the *Caffarelli* could not oblige me in that particular: J. Collier, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 35.

castron, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *κάστρον*, fr. Lat. *castrum*, ='castle', 'fortified place'. See quotation.

1820 fortifying its castron or citadel: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8.

castrum, *sb.*: Lat.: castle, fortified place; *castra* (pl.), ='camp'.

1886 [The] space is known to have contained another characteristic of a Roman castrum, that is to say, a huge wine cellar filled with thousands of amphorae: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 365/2.

casuarina, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of exogens found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Indian Archipelago, used as an ornamental tree in India. Also called *Beef-woods.*

1861 over all slim Casuarine | Points upwards, with her branchlets ever green: *Barrackpore Park, 18th Nov.*, 1861 [Yule] **1867** Our road lay chiefly by the sea-coast, along the white sands, which were fringed for miles by one grand continuous line or border of casuarina trees: Col. Lewin, *Fly on Wheel*, 362 (1885). [*ib.*] **1886** a London firm has been employed to produce some furniture of jarrah, jam, banksia, casuarina, and other timber: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 23/1.

casucha, *sb.*: Sp.: hut, cabin.

1818 he might be received into the wretched casucha of a vacuna hunter on the banks of the Salado: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 296 (1834).

***cāsus belli**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a case for war': an act or circumstance which constitutes a justification for proclaiming war.

1853 the entrance of the Russians into the Principalities should be considered a *casus belli*: Greville, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 71. **1882** Whatever the future may bring forth, there is at this present moment no *casus belli* between Austria and Russia, and none whatever between Germany and Russia: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5.

cāsus foederis, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a case of the treaty': an act or circumstance contemplated under the provisions of a treaty, so that its occurrence makes it obligatory upon the signatories to fulfil their respective shares of the compact.

1780 These powers will...adjudge this war not a *casus fœderis*: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 348 (1852). **1803** a source of disagreeable questions between the parties concerning the actual *casus fœderis*...requiring for the *casus fœderis* a great and manifest danger threatened to the territory guaranteed: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 544 (1832). **1808** that she should...allow a Turkish war to be a *casus fœderis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 292. **1834** Do you not suppose that this Government which is bound by a quadripartite treaty, of which your person is the *casus fœderis*, will seize the vessel which conveys...? H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 16. **1882** the Treaty of Alliance with the Austrian Empire, including those paragraphs...which define the special obligations of each contracting party under a *casus fœderis*: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5.

***cāsus omissus,** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a case left out': a case not specially provided for by law, statute, or other authoritative declaration.

1774 it cannot be too often repeated, that colonization is *casus omissus* at common law: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 121 (1851). **1811** but the legal right of supplying it [*i.e.* the defect]...is a *casus omissus* not provided for by the Constitution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 51. **1828** so material a defect would have been regarded as a *casus omissus*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1633.

catabothron, *sb.*: Late Gk. *κατάβοθρον*. See quotations, and **katavothron.**

1820 a catabothron or subterranean channel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 311. **1886** This is, it is believed, the first example of a "catabothron," as such subterranean aqueducts are called in Greece, which has been discovered in Madagascar: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 523/2.

catabra, *sb.*: Jap. *katabira*: a thin summer garment.

1622 I had 1 peec Liquea cloth of Mr Wickham to make Co Jno. of Goto a *catabra*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 10 (1883).

catachrēsis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάχρησις*.

1. a rhetorical figure by which a word is used in a sense which does not properly attach to it.

1553 Abusion, called of the Grecians Catachresis, is when for a proper certaine woorde we use that which is most nighe unto it: T. WILSON, *Art of Rhet.*, p. 93. **1589** *Catachresis*, or the Figure of abuse: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi [i.]. p. 190 (1869). **1603** take these termes as spoken metaphorically or by the figure *καταχρησις*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 33. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1887** Herr Schlapp dealt very fully with the origins of Shakspeare's metaphor...his use of catachresis or mixed metaphor: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 579/2.

2. an instance of the perversion of terms according to the figure described above.

1603 it ministreth some rhetoricall figures, catachreses and metaphrases, songs, musicall measures and numbers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 984. **1603** that this title of *Mathematici*, is by a *Catachresis*, abusiuelie vsed in the ciuill law: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 330. **1609** When we cals pipes *Vocal*, it is a translated word and a *Catachresis*: J. DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 6. **1654—6** It is a catachresis signifying the very great destruction of their enemies: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 436/1 (1867). **1671** and by the way how do'st like that Metaphor or rather *Catachresis*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 37. **1674** Catachreses *and* Hyporboles: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 591 (1701). **1727** nothing so much conduces to the Bathos, as the CATACHRESIS. A Master of this will say, Mow the Beard, Shave the Grass, Pin the Plank, Nail my Sleeve: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 191 (1757).

***catacomb** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *catacomba*: underground burial-places near Rome, supposed to have been used as hiding-places by the early Christians; *hence*, gen. any connected series of underground burial-places.

1680 But without the City [of Naples] near the Church and Hospital of St. Gennaro,...are the Noble Catacombs: BURNET, *Lett. Switzerland, &c.*, iv. p. 201 (1686). **1696** *Catacombs*, the Tombs of the Martyrs are so call'd in *Italy*, which the People go to visit out of Devotion: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1704** Amphitheatres, triumphal arches, baths, grottoes, catacombs, rotundas: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 434 (Bohn, 1854). **1797** The method of preserving the dead in catacombs seems to have been common to a number of the ancient nations: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

catadūpa, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Κατάδουποι (*fem. pl.*): the Cataracts of the Nile. Also, *metaph.* Anglicised as *catadupe*.

1596 Sien of my science in the catadupe of my knowledge, I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit: *Wit's Miserie*. [Nares] **1601** the water that he [Nile] beareth, hasteneth to a place of the Æthyopians called Catadupi, where in the last fall amongst the rockes that stand in his way, hee is supposed not to runne, but to rush downe with a mightie noise: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 9, Vol. I. p. 97. **1612** and in the fall, the water maketh an exceeding great noise, like vnto that *Catadupa* in *Ethiopia*, where the fall of *Nilus* maketh such a noise, that the people are made deafe therewith that dwell neere it: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 30. **1640** no more than Egypt can Niles Catadupa bear: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 17, p. 159 (1647). **1696** *Catadupe*, (*Greek*) the same as *Catarract* in the first signification, *viz.* a fall of Waters, with a great noise from on high: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

catadupe (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *catadūpus*, pl. *catadūpi*: one living near the Cataracts of the Nile.

1607 As I remember, the Egyptian catadupes never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them: BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. sig. e 8 *v°* (1657). [C. E. D.] bef. **1658** Like the *Catadupi* at the Fall of *Mile* [sic]: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 241 (1687).

***catafalco,** *sb.*: It., 'stage', 'scaffold', 'hearse': a decorative structure used in funeral solemnities, a richly decorated hearse. Anglicised by Evelyn, 1643, as *catafalque*, perhaps through Fr. *catafalque*.

1641 in the middle of it [the chapel] was the hearse, or catafalco, of the late Archduchess: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1850). **1645** In this church was erected a most stately Catafalco...for the death of the Queen of Spain: *ib.*, p. 168. **1680** AUBREY, *Lives of Eminent Men* (1813). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1753** CASTRUM DOLORIS, in middle-age writers, denotes a catafalco, or a lofty tomb of state: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***catafalque,** *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ). See **catafalco.** Also, *metaph.*

1643 In the nave of the church lies the catafalque, or hearse, of Louis XIII.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1850). **1774** refusing to assist at the *catafalque* of the late King: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 102 (1857). **1835** each corpse was brought up the church and placed on a great catafalque in the middle of the dome: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 66. bef. **1863** the catafalque...is really a noble and imposing-looking edifice, with tall pillars supporting a grand dome: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. Napoleon*, p. 341 (1879). **1878** The black and yellow *catafalque* known as the 'best bed': GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 17. **1883** The *catafalque* stands in front of the altar: *Standard*, Sept. 1, p. 5/6. **1884** I saw the catafalque of curls...that the hair-dresser piled on her head: Tr. *Galdos' Trafalgar*, p. 104.

catagrapha, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *κατάγραφα*, properly neut. of adj. *κατάγραφος*, = 'drawn in profile'. See quotation. The Anglicised *catagraph*, = 'a drawing in outline', is probably fr. Gk. sb. *καταγραφή*, = 'a delineation'.

1638 *Cimon Cleonæus* was the first that found out *Catagrapha*, that is, oblique or travers images, varying the countenances of men, by making them not onely to looke backe, but up and downe also: JUNIUS, *Anc. Painting*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 290.

***Cataian,** *adj.* to Late Lat. *Cataia*, = 'Cathay' or 'China'. Used as *sb.* in 16, 17 cc., the word meant either a liar or a thief.

1598 I will not believe such a Cataian, though the priest o' the town commended him for a true man: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 1, 148. **1604** I'll make a wild Cataian of forty such: *Honest W.*, in *Old Plays*, III. 435. [Nares] **1649** Hang him, bold Cataian, he indites finely: DAVENANT, *Love & Hon.* [*ib.*]

catalēpsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάληψις*: a seizure, a state of real or apparent unconsciousness into which hysterical subjects may fall. Generally Anglicised as *catalepsy*.

1671 Catalepsis...is a sudden detention or benumning both of Mind and Body: SALMON, *Syn. Med.*, I. lii. 126. **1708** KERSEY. bef. **1735** a disease called a catalepsis: ARBUTHNOT. [T.]

catalēxis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάληξις*, = 'termination': the absence of part of the last foot of a verse, *gen.* the ending of a verse with a long syllable instead of a complete foot.

1830 Since the Cretic foot is by itself a catalectic order, Cretic verses are for the most part terminated by that same foot, and have no other catalexis: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xix. p. 46.

***catalogue** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *catalogue*: a list, esp. a systematic list, often arranged in alphabetical order, as the catalogue of a library, a list made for a special purpose (as an auctioneer's catalogue of a sale); not now applied to persons in England, as it still is in Scotland and America.

1576 his name is not read in all the *Catalogue* of the Saxons: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 354. **1586** The whole...frame of this earth seemeth blundered and confounded with the innumerable Catalogues of Interpreters: FERNE, *Blaz. Gentrie*, Ded. **1589** in euerie wrinckle was a catalogue of woes: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 28 (1880). **1598** the Catalog of bookes that I haue read through: FLORIO, sig. b 1 *v°*. bef. **1603** a great Christian Doctor, who hath placed *Senecæ* in the Catalogue of Saints: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1225 (1612). **1605** the count-lesse catalogue of those I haue cured: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). **1611** I could then haue look'd on him, without the help of Admiration, though the Catalogue of his Endowments had bin tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by Items: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, i. 4, 5. **1620** the Catalogue of the Divine Books: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 145 (1676). **1657** Other innumerable things there were, printed in his Catalogue by Mr. Ashmole: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 340 (1872). **1665** ranked in the catalogue of the Heathen Gods: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 107 (1677). **1675** marking them [books] in the Bodleian Catalogue...beyond my merit or ambition: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 249 (1872). **1694** They are printing catalogues of all y^e^ manuscripts in all y^e^ publick and all y^e^ private libraries in England: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 203 (1878). **1712** a long catalogue of those virtues and good qualities he expects to find in the person of a friend: *Spectator*, No. 385, May 22, Vol. IV. p. 296 (1826). **1776** he was inserted in the catalogue of Athenian divinities: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 59. **1785** station'd there | As duly as the Langford of the show, | With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 180 (1808).

***catalogue raisonné,** *phr.*: Fr., 'analytical catalogue': a catalogue based on analysis, a catalogue arranged and executed on scientific principles, giving a full description of each item registered.

1803 A *catalogue raisonee*, if executed with judgment and impartiality, would be a very useful appendage to every work: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 79. **1806** While on a visit, without a servant—counting out your linen (shaking piece by piece) for the wash, and drawing up, at intervals, a *catalogue raisonnée* of the litter: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 108 (5th Ed.). **1816** the ingenious Mr. Tassie has made a collection amounting to 160000 gems of which a catalogue raisonnée was published 1792: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 299. **1828** his poem on Zoology, considered with reference to the subject, is little more than a catalogue raisonné: *Harrovian*, p. 82. **1843** Even after he has learned as much as people usually do learn from others, will the notions of things contained in his individual mind afford as sufficient a basis for a *catalogue raisonné* as the notions are in the minds of all mankind: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1856). **1888** A specially useful feature will be a *catalogue raisonné*, descriptive of all the different sets of slides now on sale: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 288/3.

cataloon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *catalogne*: fabric from Catalonia, a province of Spain. Cf. Cotgr., "*Catalongne*, A (white) Spanish rug; or, a coarse couerlet of *Catologna*".

bef. **1605** Buffyn, catalowne...single chambletts: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 26.

***catalpa,** *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: name of a genus of trees (Nat. Order *Bignoniaceae*), native in N. America, W. Indies, Japan, and China.

1754 The Catalpa Tree...*Bignonia Uructl*... This Tree was unknown to the inhabited parts of *Carolina*, till I brought the seeds from the remoter parts of the country: Catesby, *Nat. Hist. Carolina*, Vol. I. p. 49. **1767** deciduous ornamental trees...such as poplar, almond, catalpa, tulip tree: J. Abercrombie, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 180 (1803). **1797** The catalpa...deserves a place in all curious shrubberies: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bignonia*.

catalysis (˘ ˊ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Gk. *κατάλυσις*,='dissolution' (*esp.* of a government).

1. a rapid decay, a dissolution, a bringing to an end.

1655–6 I perceive by your symptoms, how the spirits of pious men are affected in this sad catalysis: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 69 (1872). bef. **1667** While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad catalysis did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation: Jer. Taylor. [L.] **1688** I look for no mighty improvement of mankind in this declining age and catalysis: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 290 (1872).

2. in *Physics*, the effect produced by contact with a chemical re-agent which was supposed to cause decomposition and recomposition without itself entering into actual combination with the substances affected.

***catamaran** (ˊ ˘ ˘ ˊˊ), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hindustani of the Deccan *katmaran*, ultimately fr. Tamil *kaṭṭu*,='binding', *maram*,='wood'.

1. a raft used in India and Ceylon as a surf-boat, formed of logs of wood tied together; similar rafts are used in the Brazils.

1673 Coasting along some Cattamarans (Logs lashed to that advantage that they waft off all their Goods, only having a Sail in the midst and Paddles to guide them) made after us: Fryer, *E. India*, 24 (1698). [Yule] abt. **1780** The wind was high, and the ship had but two anchors, and in the next forenoon parted from that by which she was riding, before that one which was coming from the shore on a Catamaran could reach her: Orme, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, &c., III. 300. [*ib.*] **1836** None can compare to the Catamarans and the wonderful people that manage them...each catamaran has one, two, or three men: *Lett. from Madras*, 34. [*ib.*] **1846** The catamarans used in the Brazils, and which are also common in the East Indies: Young, *Naut. Dict.* [L.] **1883** Of these animating diversions...some idea may be formed by those who have seen a *catamaran*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 411.

2. a flat-bottomed boat or a raft used for setting hostile ships on fire.

1804 The Catamaran Project: *Ann. Reg.*, Vol. XLVI. p. 143/1. **1821** immense sums...have been...expended on Barracks, Magazines, Martello-Towers, Catamarans: In W. Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1885).

3. a vixen, a scold.

1779 I imagine there will be a large company. The invitation is to dine and spend the evening. Too much at a time. I shall be in danger of crying out, with Mr. Head, *Catamaran*, whatever that may mean, for it seemed to imply tediousness and disgust: Johnson, *Lett.*, &c., Vol. II. p. 79 (1788). **1834** The cursed drunken old catamaran: Marryat, *Peter Simple*, ch. vi. [Davies] **1862** He and his little catamaran: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 115 (1887).

catamēnia, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *καταμήνια*: the **menses** (*q. v.*).

1750 Two ancient Hindoo sages are of opinion, that if the marriage is not consummated before the first appearance of the catamenia, the girl becomes 'degraded in rank': Dunn, *Unity of Human Species*. [L.] bef. **1771** I am assured by persons of credit, that if they are...approached by a woman in her catamenia, they infallibly expire: Smollett, *Trav.*, Bk. I. Let. xxii. p. 346. [Jodrell]

catamite (ˊ ˘ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *catamitus*, Old Lat. form of Gk. *Γανυμήδης*; see **Ganymede**: a youth who submits to unnatural crime.

1603 Another time *Cassander* forced him even against his will to kisse a yoong baggage or Calamite [*sic*] named *Python*: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 418. **1665** dancing girls and painted Catamites; that *nefandum peccatum* being there tolerated: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 162 (1677).

cataplasm (ˊ ˘ ˊ), Eng. fr. Fr. *cataplasme*; **cataplasma,** Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάπλασμα*: *sb.*: a plaster, a poultice.

1541 the Cathaplasmes made of barly meale: R. Copland, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. a F ii *vº*. **1543** a good remedye to heale the disease, called alopecia, layed on in the fourme of a cataplasme: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvii *vº*/1. — applied...after the maner of cataplasma: *ib.*, fol. ccxxxvi *vº*/2. **1563** emplasters, cataplasmes, vnguents, fomentations: T. Gale, *Enchirid.*, fol. 3 *vº*. **1598** [apple thereof is a] Pultis or Cataplasme of Barley meale: G. W., *Towres of the Diuine[?]*, sig. D 1 *vº*. **1601** [Lime-water] stamped and applied with water it is an excellent cataplasme for the Kings evill: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.* II. 221, ch. 3. **1604** I bought an ointment of a mountebank, | So mortal that but dip a knife in it, | Where it draws blood no cataplasm so rare, | Collected from all simples that have virtue | Under the moon, can save the thing from death | That is but scratch'd withal: Shaks., *Ham.*, iv. 7, 144.

***catapult** (ˊ ˘ ˘), Eng. fr. Fr. *catapulte*; **catapulta,** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *καταπέλτης*: *sb.*: an engine for hurling large stones or darts. The name has been transferred to an instrument for hurling small stones, consisting of a forked stick with a piece of elastic, the ends of which are fastened to the branches of the fork.

1605 The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the catapults: Camden, *Remains*. [T.] **1769** My fist is a *Balista*, | My arm a *Catapulta*: B. Thornton, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 323. **1829** long laborious lines of ordnance...lombards, ribadoquines, catapults: W. Irving, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. li. p. 300 (1850). **1833** *Catapultæ* or *Mangonels* to cast large stones to a distance: J. Dallaway, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 279.

***catarrh** (˘ ˊˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *catarrhe*: a morbid discharge from some membrane connected with one of the outlets of the body, *esp.* of the mucous membrane of the eyes and nose, in which case the disease is popularly called *cold in the head*.

1528 speciallye if the catarre procede of cold matter: Paynell, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. a ii *vº*. **1540** the colde whereof is dangerous to bring them to Catarrhes and poses: Raynald, *Birth Man.*, Bk. IV. ch. vi. p. 199 (1613). **1543** it represseth the catarre: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclviii *vº*/2. **1563** To breake botches, impostumes, cattarres, or sores comming in the throte: W. Wardr, Tr. *Alexius's Secr.*, Pt II. fol. 16 *vº*. **1603** *Coughes*, and *Catarrhs*: J. Sylvester, Tr *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 281 (1608). **1605** a humide fluxe, or catarrhe: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). **1607** the Catarre or Rheume: Topsell, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 348. **1620** there fell upon him such a sudden coldness, as if he had been frozen...with a fearful benumbdness, being the first time in his life that he had known what a Catarrh was: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xcvi. (1676). **1663** They'l feel the Pulses of the Stars, | To find out Agues, Coughs, Catarrhs: S Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 46. bef. **1782** coughs, and rheums, and phthisic, and catarrh: Cowper, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 167 (1808).

Variants, 16 c. *catare, cattarre*, 16, 17 cc. *catarre*.

catastasis (˘ ˊ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *κατάστασις*,='a settling': *Rhet.*: the part of a speech in which the case is set forth, or in which the general drift of the speech is indicated; *also*, in a drama, the main part of the action which leads up to the catastrophe.

1632 [See **epitasis**]. **1679** I saw it Scene by Scene, and helped him in the writing, it breaks well, the *Protasis* good, the *Catastasis* excellent, there's no *Episode*, but the *Catastrophe* is admirable: Shadwell, *True Widow*, i. p. 6. **1681** *Catastasis* (Gr.) the third part of a Comedy: Blount, *Glossogr.* **1761** the *Catastasis* or the ripening of the incidents and passions for their bursting forth in the fifth act: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. Wks., p. 169 (1839). **1837** Consider therefore this pitiable Twentieth of June as a futility; no catastrophe, rather a *catastasis*, or heightening: Carlyle, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 183 (1888).

***catastrophe** (˘ ˊ ˘ ˘), **catastrophy,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *καταστροφή*,='an overturning'.

1. the concluding action of a drama, which generally consists in a sudden resolution of the intricacies and perplexities of the plot, and a reversal or upsetting of the course which events have seemed likely to take, commonly called a **dénouement** (*q. v.*); also, *metaph.* (with an allusion to the drama expressed or implied).

1540 whervpon is grounded the catastrophe of this comedy: Palsgrave, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. U ii *vº*. **1579** and a fit *Catastrophe*: Gosson, *Schoole Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 33 (Arber). **1588** The catastrophe is a Nuptiall: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1, 77. **1589** attend this actuall *Catastropha*: W. Warner, *Albion's England*, p. 158. **1591** For all mans life me seemes a Tragedy, | Full of sad sights and sore Catastrophees: Spens., *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 158. **1609** Shall I goe fetch the ladies to the *catastrophe*? B. Jonson, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 580 (1616). **1646** His subject for the most part tragicall, to wch he put an ill Catastrophe: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 181. **1655** After a whining prologue, who would have look'd for | Such a rough catastrophe? Massinger, *Guardian*, i. 1, Wks., p. 342/2 (1839). **1679** [See **catastasis**] bef **1733** to preconceived Drama could...tend to its final Catastrophe, more regular and naturally: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 28, p. 44 (1740). **1761** it has its *Protasis*, *Epitasis*, *Catastasis*, its *Catastrophe* or *Peripeteia*, growing one out of the other in it, in the order Aristotle first planted them: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. Wks., p. 168 (1839). **1771** such a farce! such a *dénouement*! such a *catastrophe*! Smollett, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107/2 (1882). **1772** Let them proceed as they have begun, and your Majesty need not doubt that the Catastrophe will do no dishonour to the conduct of the piece: Junius, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. XXXV. p. 39. **1812** But it has impaired their dramatic excellence, by dispensing them too much from the necessity of preparing their catastrophes by a gradation of natural events: Jeffreys, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1844)

2. a decisive event, a complete overturning, a signal misfortune, a (disastrous) conclusion. In *Geol.*, a stupendous convulsion of the earth's surface regarded as a cause of geological phenomena.

1601 This his good melancholly oft began | On the Catastrophe and heele of pastime: Shaks., *All's Well*, i. 2, 57. **1615** to make the catastrophe more horrid: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 271 (1632). **1620** But it is certain that the

Catastrophe of the Council, which it was thought could not possibly have a quiet conclusion, had beginning in this time: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 659 (1676). bef. **1631** with patience see | What this mad times' catastrophe will be: DRAYTON, *To W. Browne*. [R.] bef. **1641** the prologue to her fall and lives catastrophe: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 16 (1641). bef. **1658** If by the fall of *Luminaries*, we | May safely guess the World's *Catastrophe*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 215 (1687). bef. **1670** And the King being come to *Salisbury* in *September* with a full Court, it came to a *Catastrophe*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 21, p. 20 (1693). **1671** What a Devillish Catastrophe is this? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iv. p. 54. **1709** fail'd not to compare her...to *Donna Olympia* of *Rome*, and wish'd her the same *Catastrophy*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 157 (2nd Ed.). **1712** the great Catastrophe of this Day [Good Friday]: *Spectator*, No. 356, Apr. 18, p. 519/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** this amazing Catastrophe of Godfrey's Murder: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 113, p. 199 (1740). **1754** he furnished me with two vials of poison for the dismal catastrophe I had planned: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 142 (1817). **1856** My mind never realizes the complete catastrophe, the destruction of all Franklin's crews: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 246. **1859** There are, in the palætiological sciences, two antagonist doctrines: catastrophes and uniformity: WHEWELL, *Nov. Org. Renov.*, p. 25. [L.]

catchup, catsup. See **ketchup.**

catēchēsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατήχησις*, = 'instruction by word of mouth', a Stoic term borrowed by ecclesiastics: teaching by means of a catechism, teaching of catechumens.

1882 From the sixth to the sixteenth century very little was done for catechetics and catechesis: SCHAFF-HERZOG, in *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 418/1.

catechu (⏑ ⏓), **cutch,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Canarese and Malay *kāchu*: name of gums obtained from the wood of *Acacia catechu*, and *Acacia suma*, called 'black catechu', or from *Uncaria Gambir*, and *Uncaria acida*, called 'pale catechu', and from areca-nuts, whence the botanical name of the areca palm, *Areca catechu*. Catechu is also called *Terra japonica*. It is used in India as an addition to betel and areca for chewing, and in commerce for dyeing and tanning.

1617 And there was rec. out of the *Advize*, viz....7 hhds. drugs cacha; 5 hampers pochok: R. COCKS, *Diary*, I. 294 (1883). [Yule] **1708** *Cashoo*, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *East-Indies*: KERSEY. abt. **1760** Another addition too they use of what they call Catchoo, being a blackish granulated perfumed composition: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 238. [Yule] **1883** CUTCH.—1,770 bags sold without reserve, at 23s. 6d. to 24s.: *Daily News*, Sept. 26, p. 3/4.

catēchūmenus, *pl.* **catēchūmeni,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατηχούμενος*, properly pres. part. pass., = 'being instructed': a catechumen, one who is being catechised with a view to being received into a Christian Church. The form *catecumelynge* in *Piers Plowman* (C. E. D.) suggests that the word was Anglicised in Middle English.

1502 and they [were baptised] that dewely were cathecuminus: that is to saye instructe of the artycles of the fayth: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, sig. a 6 *vº*. **1565** The *catechumeni* might not be present at the ministration of the sacrament of Christ's body: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 706 (1847). **1582** as *Catechumenus*, signifieth the newly instructed in faith not yet baptized: *Rheims Test.*, Pref., sig. c 3 *vº*. **1624** The *Catecumeni* beeing not baptized, could not bee imparted with the body of Christ: R. MOUNTAGU, *Gagg*, p. 244. **1644** are these their disciples? their wicked Catechumeni? *Merc. Brit.*, No. 23, p. 178.

Variants, 16 c. *cathecuminus*, 17 c. *catecumeni* (pl.).

catēna, *pl.* **catēnae,** *sb.*: Lat.: chain, connected series.

1641 an English Concordance and a topic folio...a Harmony and a Catena: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1806). **1753** Catena Patrum [a commentary on the Scriptures compiled from the Fathers]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1871** A Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese: S. BEAL, Title. **1878** you may from either construct unbroken *catenæ* of examples: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 145. **1883** Mr. Gardiner's narrative...will assume its proper place in the *Catena classicorum* [of Classical writers] of our national history: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 472/1. **1885** At the end is given a catena of inscriptions: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 362/2.

catenella, *sb.*: It.: small chain.

1854 There are afflictive penances such as fasting, hair shirt, *catenella*, &c.: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. xi. p. 189 (1872).

cater, catter, *sb.*: Turk. *qāṭir*: a mule.

1598 they lay not aboue twentie batmans vpon a catter, and it lieth no lower then the skirts of the saddle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 391.

cateran (⏑ ⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *ceatharnach*: an irregular Highland Scotch, or Irish soldier.

bef. **1529** To angre the Scottes and Irysh keteringes withall, | That late were discomfect with battayle marcyall: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1843). **1814** Alexander ab Alexander proposed they should send some one to compound with the caterans: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. xv. [C. E. D.]

catergi, *sb.*: Turk. *qāṭirjī*: a muleteer, a carrier.

1599 The *Catergi*, Carriers vpon Mules: HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. **1741** The *Catergis*, or Carriers, rose an Hour before the Signal: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 80.

catharticon, *sb.*: Gk. *καθαρτικόν*, properly neut. of adj. *καθαρτικός*, = 'purifying': a purgative, a purifying medium.

1836 mathematics...do constitute the true logical *catharticon*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 433.

***Cathay**: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *Cataia*: a name for China, borrowed from Central Asia; hence, *Cathayan*, = 'Chinese'; see **Cataian.** In 16 c. *Cathay* was thought to lie to the north or west of China.

1817 With javelins of the light Kathaian reed: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, p. 11 (1860).

cathaye, a mistake for 'cwt.' in the quotation below.

1625 I haue aboord one hundred thirtie nine Tunnes, six Cathayes, one quarterne two pound of Nutmegs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 247.

cathecuminus: Late Lat. See **catechumenus.**

cathedra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *καθέδρα*: a chair, *esp.* a chair of office. See **ex cathedra, in cathedra.**

1640 R. BAKER, *1st Psalm*, p. 17. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** CATHEDRA is also used for the bishop's see, or throne in a church: *Encyc. Brit.* **1883** a marble "cathedra" of the 13th Century: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. XXXV. **1889** The only part that has survived to our times is the stone chair termed the "Frith-stool." It is probable that this was the *cathedra*, or bishop's seat, of the Saxon church: *Athenæum*, Jan. 19, p. 90/1.

***catheter** (⏑ ⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Gk. *καθετήρ* (properly = 'a sender-down', 'a discharger'), = 'a plug of lint', 'a catheter': a surgical instrument for emptying the bladder, consisting of a somewhat flexible tube.

1611 *Algarie*, A kind of instrument wherewith Chirurgians prouoke vrine; some tearme it, a Catheter: COTGR. **1708** KERSEY. **1734** WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [L.]

***catholicon,** *sb.*: Gk. *καθολικόν*, properly neut. of adj. *καθολικός*, = 'universal', 'general'.

1. an universal remedy, a medicine supposed by old physicians to have the power of curing any disease, a panacea; also, *metaph.*

1614 Physicians tell us that the herb *panaces* is good for all diseases, and the drug catholicon instead of all purges: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 372 (1867). **1637** Now affliction is God's Catholicon, the cross is the cure of them all: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. App., p. 707/1 (1868). **1642** There is no *Catholicon* or universal remedy I know, but this, which...is Nectar, and a pleasant potion of immortality: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § IX. p. 41 (1686). bef. **1658** I care not much if I untwist my Committee-man, and so give him the Receipt of this Grand *Catholicon*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). **1665** A moist redolent gum...soveraign against poyson; and (if we may believe it) a Catholicon for all sorts of wounds whatsoever: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 124 (1677). **1692** and therefore God applied a *catholicon*, or universal outward plaster every year: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 429 (1863). **1762** [See **alkahest**].

2. See quotation.

1776 a sun-dial at the catholicon or cathedral [Athens] inscribed with the name of the maker: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 35.

cathyl. See **catty.**

Catiline, Lucius Sergius Catilina, a depraved Roman patrician, celebrated for his conspiracies to ruin Rome, especially for one frustrated by Cicero, B.C. 65; representative of a desperate conspirator; hence, *Catilinism*, = 'desperate conspiracy'.

1602 He must be a *Cateline* in countenance, a *Protheus* in shape, and a *Camelion* in change: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. **1647** a preaching *Catiline*: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 7, p. 49. bef. **1658** His Brother pledg'd him, and that bloody Wine | He swears shall seal the Synod's *Catiline*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 27 (1687). **1770** Catilines start up in every street. I cannot say Ciceros and Catos arise to face them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 222 (1857).
1611 *Catilinisme*. Catilinisme, conspiracie: COTGR.

Cato, Marcus Porcius Cato the elder, a very strict censor of Rome, renowned for virtue and austerity; *also*, his descendant Marcus Porcius Cato the younger, a man of similar character and a patriotic opponent of Catiline and Julius Caesar; representative of stern antagonism to vice and luxury, and of austerity. The form *Cato(u)n* is Fr. fr. Lat. acc. *Catōnem*, and generally means, esp. before 16 c., another Cato, a mediæval author of moral verses which had great reputation.

[abt. **1386** He knew nat Catoun for his wit was rude (*v. l.* Caton): CHAUCER, *C. T., Miller's Tale*, 3227. **1483** George the booke sellur hath doctrinals, catons, oures of our Lady, Donettis, partis, accidents: CAXTON, *Boke for Travellers*, quoted in Way's *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 63 *note*.] **1558** In cowncell he was a Cato righte | And one of Hector's side: *Ancient Biographical Poems*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 17 (1855). ? **1582** For grauitee the *Cato*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 154 (1880). **1603** *Tunes, Notes*, and *Numbers* (whence we do transfer | Th' harmonious powr that makes our

verse so pleasing) | The sternest *Catoes* are of force to stir, | Mans noblest spirits with gentle *Fury* seazing: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, xxxix. p. 157 (1608). **1616** As for the crabbed & criticall interpretation of many, that would seeme moste iudicious Catoes, & yet are indeed most censorious coxcombes, I waigh it litle: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 111 (1871). **1625** we may feare in this taske frequent Censurers, not rigid *Catoes*, or seuerer iudicious Iudges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 91. **1630** should any censorious *Cato* plead the Law for banishing of any *Bawdes*? JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ii 4 *r*°/2. **1654–6** But...these Catos, these civil justiciaries, they want sincerity in the first table, and integrity in the second: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 73/2 (1867). **1660** Wise Cato's all: J. C[ROUCH], *Return of Charles II.*, p. 7. **1712** retaining any Footsteps of a *Cato*, *Cicero* or *Brutus*: *Spectator*, No. 364, Apr. 29, p. 534/2 (Morley). **1770** [See **Catiline**]. **1824** emigration, | That sad result of passions and potatoes — | Two weeds which pose our economic Catos: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. xxxvii. **1826** Some future Cato may mourn over the long lost liberties of his country: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1709.

catso, catzo, *interj.*, also used as *sb.* in Eng.: It. *cazzo* (sb., = '*penis*', and interj.): "an interiection of admiration and affirming, what! gods me, god forbid, tush" (Florio, s. v. *Cazzica*). As sb. in Eng. the word seems generally to mean 'crafty rogue'. Corrupted by confusion with profane expletives, beginning with 'God', 'Cod', ''od', 'Gad', to *Cod's so*, *Gad so*, &c. Hence, *catzerie*, = 'evasion', or 'abuse'.

bef. **1593** I grieve because she liv'd so long, | An Hebrew born, and would become a Christian | *Cazzo*, *diabolo*! (1633) MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. p. 166/1 (1858). **1599** These be our nimble-spirited *Catso's* that ha' their euasions at pleasure: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 99 (1616). **1602** Catso, Saint Mark, my pistol! thus death flies: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 84 (1885). **1659** And so cunningly temporize with cunning catso: *Wily Beguiled*, in *Old Plays*. [Nares] abt. **1671** Our good King *Charles* the Second, too flippant of treasure and moisture, | Stoop'd from the Queen infecund, to a Wench of Orange and Oyster; | Consulting his Catzo, he found it expedient | To [waste time in revels with] *Nell* the Comedian: *Roxburghe Ballads*, Vol. IV. Pt. xii. p. 521.

bef. **1593** looks | Like one that is employ'd in catzerie | And crosbiting; such a rogue: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, in *Old Plays*, VIII. 374. [Nares]

cattan, *sb.*: Jap. *katana*, = 'a sword': a Japanese sabre.

1622 the rich *cattan* he left in my custody: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 10 (1883). — they thought it best to buy 4 *cattans* or Japan sables: *ib.*, p. 66. **1625** he whipt out his Cattan, and wounded both of them very sorely: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 369. **1665** Murder, theft, treason, and adultery are punisht severely, either by crucifying or beheading with a Cuttan: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 373 (1677).

cattaventos. See quotation.

1598 They [the people of Ormus] use certaine instruments like Waggins with bellowes, to beare the people in, and to gather winde to cool them withall, which they call *Cattaventos*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. p. 16/2.

catter: Turk. See **cater.**

cattiva musica, *phr.*: It., 'naughty music': irritating sound.

bef. **1733** the Sound *No Popery*...was *cattiva Musica* to the Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 4, p. 506 (1740).

catty, *sb.*: corruption fr. Malayo-Jav. *kātī*, *katī*: a weight used in E. India and China of 1 lb. 5 oz. 2 drs. A catty = 16 taels, or (in Java) 20 taels. Catty is also a lapidary's weight for emeralds = 3 grains, and Javanese money of account = 19 florins Dutch. [*Encyc. Brit.*] See **caddy.**

1555 For .xvii. Cathyls of quicke syluer, one Bahar: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 259 (1885). **1598** each sacke wayeth 45 Catten waight of China: everie Catte is as much as 20 Portingale ounces: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885). — the Mosseliat [or Muske] is commonly worth, one yeare with the other the Caete, which is 20. ounces, sixe or seven Kyalls of eight: *ib.*, p. 149. **1622** 8 or 10 *cattis* of amber greese: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1883). **1625** their pound they call a *Catt*, which is one and twentie of our ounces: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123. — We receiued a Beame and waight, the Cattee poize ninetie nine Dollerss: *ib.*, p. 198. — *Bantam* Pepper vngarbled...was worth here...tenne Tayes the Peecull, which is one hundred Cattees, making one hundred thirtie pound English subtill. A Taye is fiue shillings sterling with them: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 369. **1662** sold for six, seven, or eight *Campans* the *China Catti*; but the grey are not so dear, and not worth three or four Campans the *Catti*, which amounts not to above eleven *Sols*, or a *Mamide* of *Cambaya*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 108 (1669).

Variants, 16 c. *cathyl*, *catte*, *caele*, 17 c. *cate*, *catti*(*e*), *catt*, *cattee*.

catur, *sb.*: Old Port.: a light rowing vessel used on the coast of Malabar.

1688 No man was so bold to contradict the man of God; and they all went to the Arsenal. There they found a good and sufficient bark of those they call Catur, besides seven old foysts: DRYDEN, *Life of Xavier*, Wks., XVI. 200 (1821). [Yule]

caubeen, *sb.*: Ir. *caibin*: a hat, an old hat.

1818 I changed my old wig and *caubeen* for this bit of a straw hat: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819). **18..** The boys were mostly farmers' sons, in long frieze coats,...clouted shoes tied with strips of raw neat-skin, and slovenly caubeens: C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. i. p. 2 (1883). Caubeens were lifted in the village, wherever this deraved noble passed: *ib.*, p. 11.

***caucus,** *sb.*: from the name of a political club started abt. 1725 in Boston, U. S. A., perhaps a corruption of American-Indian of the Chickahominy district *Caw-cawwassoughes*, = 'elders' (Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, Arber's Ed., p. 347); or else fr. Eng. *caulkers*, the club meeting in the shipping quarter of Boston [See *N. & Q.*, 6th Ser., XII. pp. 54, 194, 336]: a committee which organises and controls a political party. Made familiar in England by the Birmingham Liberal 'Six Hundred', called a 'caucus' abt. 1880. The meaning has extended from local committees to national organisations of a similar character and to the system involved in the existence of such institutions.

1763 This day learned that the Caucus Club meets: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 144. **1788** Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, in Boston, one or two from the north end of the town, where all ship-business is carried on, used to meet, make a caucus: GORDON, *Hist. Amer. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 240. [N. & Q.] **1826** That plan contained within itself at least an effectual remedy against the operations of the Caucus: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 1416. **1828** He was opposed to the selection of speakers by any thing like a caucus arrangement: *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 2478. **1853** "I think of taking a hint from the free and glorious land of America, and establishing secret caucuses. Nothing like 'em." "Caucuses?" "Small sub-committees that spy on their men night and day, and don't suffer them to be intimidated to vote the other way": LORD LYTTON, *My Novel*, Bk. XII. ch. xii. Vol. II. p. 424 (1874). [Davies] **1856** Thus challenged, I bethought myself neither of caucuses nor congress: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 128 (Bohn, 1866). **1867** *Caucus*... The editor of *The Times* has twice, in the course of the present week, applied the phrase in question to the political meeting lately held at the private residence of Mr. Gladstone: *N. & Q.*, 3rd Ser., XI. Apr. 13, p. 292. **1882** the whole force of the Caucus was brought to bear on the hesitating members: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5.

caudatario, *sb.*: It.: train-bearer, page. "*Caudatarij*, such as hold vp princes or bishops traines or trailes" (Florio, 1598).

1644 the caudatari [*pl.*], on mules: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1850).

caudex, *pl.* **caudices,** *sb.*: Lat.: trunk, stem. Techn. in *Bot.*, the main axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** the stems or caudices of these trees projected from the trunks like flying buttresses: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 20.

caul, *sb.*: Arab. *qaul*, = 'word', 'promise', 'agreement': a safe-conduct, a written engagement.

1625 the *Sabanders* men brought vs a *Caul* or conduct to come safely ashoare: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 320. **1688** The President has by private correspondence procured a Cowle for renting the Town and customs of S. Thomé: J. T. WHEELER, *Madras*. I. 176 (1861). [Yule] **1780** This Caoul was confirmed by another King of Gingy...of the Bramin Caste: DUNN, *New Directory*, 140. [*ib.*] **1800** the neighbouring fort...having surrendered, received cowle, and suffered no injury: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1844).

cauliagh, *sb.*: Ir. *cailleach*: an old woman.

1883 the cauliaghs, young colleens, and men of the village: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 127.

cauphe: Eng. fr. Turk. See **coffee.**

Caurus, Cōrus, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the north-west wind, often personified.

abt. **1374** a swifte wynde pat hyȝt chorus: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 9 (1868). **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1748** Or else the ground by piercing Caurus sear'd, | Was jagg'd with frost, or heap'd with glazed snow: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. lxxviii. p. 245 (1834).

causa, *sb.*: Lat.: a cause, that which produces, or contributes to the production of, an effect. The word is used in many metaphysical phrases, as *causa efficiens*, an efficient cause; *causa movens*, a moving cause, an initiating cause, a first cause, the last item arrived at when tracing back the elements of a chain of causation; *causa proxima*, an immediate cause; *causa remota*, a remote cause; *causa secunda*, an intermediate cause.

1629 The Father may be said to be *Causa movens*, the Son *operans*, the Spirit *absolvens*; the Father wills it, the Son works it, the Holy Ghost accomplisheth it: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 115 (1862). **1781** so that the expansive force of the air is the *causa proxima*, the weight of the atmosphere the *causa remota* of the *suspension* of the mercury: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 60/2 (1846). **1696** nor do any give a firmer...assent to that metaphysical principle, *causa secunda non movet, nisi mota* [does not become active unless acted upon]: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 171 (1865).

causa causae est causa causāti, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the cause of the cause is the cause of the effect. A legal and philosophical maxim.

1684 according to the rule, that *causa causæ est causa causati*, they [*i.e.* such motions] may be justly charged upon our score: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 291 (1866). **1781** Your Lordship knows the maxim, *Causa causæ est causa causati*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 60/2 (1846).

causa causans, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a causing cause, an effective cause, a cause which is actually operative in producing the result.

1824 the *causa causans* of all the improvements that have ever been made: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 6. **1831** the *causa causans*, by whose...interposition the old laws of nature may be...permanently changed: *ib.*, Vol. 52, p. 392. **1882** Some of the less charitable observers were inclined to regard the real *causa causans* to be the necessity felt by their official chiefs for assigning in action a presentable *raison d'être* for their existence: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. i. p. 7.

causa mali, *phr.*: Lat.: cause of mischief.

1877 The *causa mali*, then, in both plays is the prolongation of a visit: *Athenæum*, July 14, p. 49/1.

causa sine qua non, *phr.*: Late Lat., *lit.* 'a cause without which not': an indispensable cause or condition, a cause or condition without which a certain effect or result is impossible. *Causae sine quibus non*, ='causes without which not'. See **sine qua non**.

1602 Shall I be the efficient instrumentall cause or *causa sine qua non*, of so many great, worshipfull, honorable and princely heires: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 210. **1638** these inherent dispositions are exacted on our part as *causæ sine quibus non*, as necessary conditions: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 262 (1820). **1650** ignorance is but the *causa sine quâ non* of sinning: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 164 (1862). **1659** Whether they will call it an Efficient Cause, or only a *Causa sine qua non*, Election & Ordination must go to make a Pope: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xviii. p. 74. **1684** that [*i.e.* Christ's Resurrection] was not his glory, but the beginning of his exaltation, a *causa sine qua non*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 49 (1865). **1696** faculties cannot act without some qualities...required as necessary conditions, *causæ sine quibus non*, without which there can be no acts: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 117 (1865). **1759** the third cause, or rather what logicians call the *Causa sine quâ non*, and, without which, all that was done was of no manner of significance: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 103 (1839).

causātor, *sb.*: Low Lat., noun of agent to *causāre*, ='to cause': a causer, he who, or that which, produces an effect.

1646 the indivisible condition of the first Causator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 29 (1686).

cause bobi, *phr.*: corruption of Welsh *caws pobedig* or *caws wedi ei bobi* (S. Wales): toasted cheese, Welsh rabbit.

1526 cryed with a loude voyce 'Cause bobe'/that is as moche to say as 'rostyd chese': In *Hundred Mery Talys*, p. 131 (Oesterley, 1866). [From note in Boorde's *Introd.*, p. 330 (1870)] **1547–8** I do loue cawse boby, good rosted chese: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. ii. p. 126 (1870). **1584** rosted chéese... corrupteth in the stomacke both it selfe and other meates, and sendeth vp ill vapours and fumes, which corrupt the breath. Wherefore let students let *Caus bobi* alone: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 162.

***cause célèbre**, *phr.*: Fr.: celebrated trial.

1858 A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 203. **1860** Well-nigh all the great murders—the *causes célèbres* of blood in our day—have been most deliberately planned: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 363/2. **1882** In the Criminal Court of Innsprück to-day proceedings were opened in a *cause célèbre* of a most extraordinary, and, in many respects, most painful character: *Standard*, Dec. 16, p. 5.

causee, causae: Arab. See **cadi**.

***causerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: gossiping, small-talk; *also*, a paragraph of gossip.

1827 the volume which has been the innocent cause of all this *causerie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 386. **1841** the warmth of discussion, which too frequently renders politics a prohibited subject, is excluded, or the pedantry that sometimes spoils literary *causerie* is banished: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 269. **1887** Alfred Hedenstierna...is writing *causeries* in a small provincial paper: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 30/2.

causeur, *sb. masc.*: Fr.: a man who gossips, a man given to small-talk, a talker.

1824 we have...the *causeurs* of the saloons: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 320. **1865** We can fill our cells with convicts, but not our clubs with *causeurs*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 134.

causeuse, *sb. fem.*: Fr.: a female who gossips, or is given to small-talk; *also*, a small sofa or lounge, on which two people can sit and chat.

1849 Sofas, couches, causeuses, chairs: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 25. **1864** Lanesborough dropped into the other half of Maud's *causeuse*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 50. **1865** nestling herself in her causeuse: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 47.

cauter(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cautère*: an instrument for cauterising.

1611 *Cautere*, A cauter; a searing hot yron: COTGR. **1617** a *Cautere*, a searing hote iron: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*.

cauterisation (*ɹ ⌣ ⌣ ɹ ⌣*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cautérisation*: the act or process of cauterising.

1543 whan ye know that it is a pestiferous carbuncle, incontinentlye cauteryse the sayde carbuncle with a depe cauterisation: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi *v°*/2. **1611** *Cauterisation*, A cauterisation, or cauterizing: COTGR. **1734** They require, after cauterization, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

cauterise (*ɹ ⌣ ɹ*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cautériser*: to burn or sear, either with heated substances or by the application of corrosives or caustics; also, *metaph.* to sear, to render callous.

1543 [See **cauterisation** and **cautery** 1]. **1598** *Cauterio*, an iron which surgeons vse to cauterize or seare with: FLORIO. **1601** though the wound were cauterized with a red hot yron: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434. **1603** And thus they say that the Physician biddeth his apprentise or Chyrurgian to cut or to cauterize: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1063. **1648** JER. TAYLOR, *Gt. Exemp.*, sig. C *v°*. bef. **1657** The more habitual our sins are, the more cauterized our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell, and yet our danger is much the greater: — *Holy Dying*, I. 603 (Ord MS.). [L.] **1684** — *Contempl.*, p. 241.

cautery (*ɹ ⌣ ⌣*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *cautērium*, Gk. καυτήριον.

1. an instrument for cauterising.

1525 The cauterys or yrons y^{s} ye brenne w^{t}: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D i *v°*/2. **1543** it muste be cauterised with an actuall cauterie: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxviii *r°*/1.

2. the act or process of cauterising.

1525 The hote cauterium shalbe done in this maner w^{t} a hote brennynge yron: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D i *v°*/2. **1578** A *caveat* for the application of cauterie to the legge: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. III *r°* marg. abt. **1720** Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels: QUINCY. [J.]

cauzee, cauzy: Arab. See **cadi**.

***cavalcade** (*ɹ ⌣ ɹ*), Eng. fr. Fr. *cavalcade*; **cavalcata**, It.; **cavalcate**, Eng. fr. It. *cavalcata*; **cavalgade, cavalgado**, Eng. fr. Sp. *cavalgada*; **cavalgada**, Sp.: *sb.*

1. riding service, riding, an expedition of cavalry.

1590 cavalgade: SIR R. WILLIAMS, *Discourse Warre*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1598** These and the other shot on horsebacke do serue principally for great *Caualgadas*, they serue to watch, to ward, to discouer, to scoute: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 143. — to make incursions and great *Caualgados* to surprise victuals and conuoies, to preuent their allodgements: *ib.*, p. 175.

2. a procession of people on horseback, a company of persons on horses; *hence*, any procession.

1650 a motion was made to make a solemn Cavalcata to the Church del Carmine: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 43. **1664** First, He that led the *Cavalcate*, | Wore a Sowgelder's Flagellate: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 111. **1670** the two Princes of the *Calcio* come to the place in a most stately *Cavalcata*, with all the young Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Town, upon the best Horses they can find: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 139 (1698). — this watery *Cavalcata*: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 254.

1640 I saw his Majesty...conducted through London with a most splendid Cavalcade: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1872). **1662** Your cavalcade the fair spectators view | From their high standings: DRYDEN, *Coronation*, 37. **1665** the *Armenian* Prince in a Cavalcade of about four thousand Horse and innumerable Foot, came out to meet us; SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 154 (1677). **1679** Nor *Cavalcade of Ho'born*, | Could render half a grain less stubborn: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 107. **1689** provided a seat to see the cavalcade at the coronation: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 5 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1712** such a beautiful Procession of his own Descendants, such a numerous Cavalcade of his own raising: *Spectator*, No. 500, Oct. 3, p. 713/2 (Morley). **1748** joined in the cavalcade, which luckily took the same road that we had proposed to follow: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 48 (1817). **1776** forming as usual a long and motley cavalcade: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 207.

3. Sp. *cavalgada*, a prey or booty conducted by horsemen.

1829 encumbered with booty, and with the vast cavalgada [of sheep or cattle] swept from the pastures of the Campiña de Tarifa: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xii. p. 79 (1850). — to which places the cavalgadas of Christian captives had usually been driven: *ib.*, ch. lxvi. p. 366.

***cavalier** (*ɹ ⌣ ɹ*), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cavalier*, *cavallier* (Cotgr.), or It. *cavaliere* (*cauagliere*, Florio), ='knight'.

I. *sb.*: 1. a knight, a gentleman serving in war as a horse-soldier, a mounted gallant.

1589 *Melicertus* begirt the Castle with such a siege, as so manie sheepish Caualiers could furnish: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 81 (1880). **1591** *Caualiers* of *S. Georges* Squadrons: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 74. **1595** gallant cavaliers: PEELE, *Anglor. Fer.*, p. 597/2 (1861). **1599** For who is he ...that will not follow | These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France? SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. Prol., 24. **1599** Many good welcomes, much gratis cheer | Keeps he for everie straggling Cavaliere: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. III. Sat. 7. [R.] **1620** cavaglier: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxii. (1676). — Cavalier of *Malta*: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 49. **1642** a *Cavalier* of any of the *three habits* [in Spain]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 50 (1869). **1644** an absolute cavalier, having...been a captain of horse in Germany: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1872). **1818** A better cavalier ne'er mounted horse: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. ix.

I. *sb.*: 1*a*. a fine gentleman, a gallant.

1669 as you have been curious in enquiring into my secrets, you will be so much a Cavalier as to conceal 'em: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I.

p. 293 (1701). **1670** those Coaches double lin'd with Ladies and Cavaliers of *Garbo*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 101 (1698). **1748** received daily the addresses of all the beaux and cavaliers of the country: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 23 (1817).

I. *sb.*: 1 *b.* the Italian title *Cavaliere*, = 'Chevalier' (see **chevalier**).

1670 That of St. *Michael* in *Mosaick* work, is of the design of *Cavalier Gioseppe*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 27 (1698).

I. *sb.*: 2. an adherent to the party of the King in the great English Civil War of the seventeenth century, so called from the richly furnished cavalry of the King's army.

1642 but if the cavaliers march towards you, wee shall march to Barnet to morrough upon necessety: Earl of Essex, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclxxiv. p. 216 (1846). **1648** the bruit of Cromwell's defeat...does not a little recover our drooping Cavaliers: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 27 (1872). **1855** a concession in which the Cavaliers were even more deeply interested than the Roundheads, was easily obtained from the restored King: Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 254 (1861).

I. *sb.*: 3. "*Cauagliere a cauallo*, is a high mount or platforme of earth, raised verie high that the artillerie vpon the same may shoote ouer the wals and bulwarks to scoure and cleere the fields all about" (Florio, 1598).

1569 Our casemates, cavaliers, and counterscarps: J. Heywood, *Four P's.* [T.] **1590** great Ordinaunce, planted vppon the Cavaleeres (by us called Mounts): Sir John Smyth, *Certain Discourses*, pp. 49—56 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1591** Caualiers raised vppe of purpose: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 317. — Bastillions, Caualieres, Casemates: *ib.*, p. 319. **1591** 400 or 500 working upon a...cavillier or such lyke fortification: Coningsby, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 36 (1847). **1670** nine Royal *Bastions*; Eighteen Cavaliers: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 231 (1698). **1822** Byron, *Don Juan*, VII. xii.

II. *adj.*: 1. knightly, warlike, brave, chivalrous.

bef. **1642** The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier: Suckling. [J.] **1666** The Queen was now in her cavalier riding habit: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 18 (1872). **1670** the stately Entrance, Gate, and two strong Towers, make this Castle one of the most Cavalier Curiosities a Man can see in *Italy*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 87 (1698).

II. *adj.*: 2. belonging to the party of the King in the great English Civil War of the seventeenth century, in the style of a member of that party.

1844 an old Cavalier family: Lord Beaconsfield, *Coningsby*, Bk. III. ch. iii. [L.] **1864** a cavalier hat with a scarlet feather: *London Soc.*, Xmas No., p. 30.

II. *adj.*: 3. supercilious, haughty, contemptuous.

1670 a Cavalier way of entering into a Room: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 7 v° (1698). **1696** I have a good mind to pursue my Conquest, and speak the thing plainly to her at once... I'll do't, and that in so Cavalier a manner, she shall be surpriz'd at it: Vanbrugh, *Relapse*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 34 (1776). **1697** now will he be most intolerably cavalier, tho' he should be in love with me: — *Prov. Wife*, ii. p. 131.

cavalier seul, *phr.*: Fr., 'solitary cavalier'.

1. a single gentleman.

1829 He was a *cavalier seul*, highly considered, truly, but yet a mere member of society: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 19 (1881).

2. a figure in a quadrille, during which each man in turn of two opposite couples dances a few steps by himself, while the other three face him.

1850 Pen was performing *cavalier seul* before them: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879).

***cavaliere**, *sb.*: It.: a cavalier, a knight, a **cavaliere servente** (*q. v.*).

1823 learning, with implicit obedience, to fold a shawl, as a Cavaliere: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. VI. p. 57 (1832). **1849** a Cavaliere, decorated with many orders: Lord Beaconsfield, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 336 (1881).

cavaliere servente, *phr.*: It.: a cavalier in attendance, a lover of an Italian married lady, one who dangles after a married lady.

1768 [See **cicisbeo**]. **1787** to whisper was formerly called Cicisbeare: and as the gentleman I am to describe, usually speaks by whispers, he is called Cicisbeo. In other parts of Italy, he is called Cavaliere Servente, a name better suited to the purpose, and which explains itself: P. Beckford, *Lett fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1805). **1817** within the Alps... "Cavalier Serventes" are quite common: Byron, *Beppo*, XXXVI. **1819** Italy...where I saw nothing but priests and *cavalieri-serventes*: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 385 (1820). 1821 I meant to have made him [Don Juan] a cavalier servente in Italy: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 127 (1832). **1824** the exercise of the fan, the *tisane*, and the other duties of the *Cavalier servante*: Scott, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 129 (1886). **1883** the aristocratic tool of Lauriola, and the *cavaliere servente* of the wife of that great speculator: L. Oliphant, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxvi. p. 323 (1884).

cavaliero, *sb.*: Sp. and Port. *cavallero*, *caballero* (often affected by Fr. *cavalier*, or It. *cavaliere*), or It. *cavaliero* (Minsheu).

1. knight, horseman, cavalier.

1589 It is neither losse of liuing nor life, nor so blind a bob as Blind Asse, that will scare a Caualiero: *Pasquil's Ret.*, sig. D iiij. **1592** Nashe, *P. Pensilesse* (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1597** I'll drink to Master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleros about London: Shaks., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 62. **1598** hee's a gallant, a *Cavaliero* too, right hangman cut: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 22 (1616). **1600** one of them was a *cauallero*,...another a souldier: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 646. **1622** Ike Dono, the cavelero of Xaxma: R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 11 (1883). **1625** *Semidone* went aboord the ship to accompany certaine strange Caualeroes, and afterward he brought them to see the *English* House: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 395. **1646** a Cavaliero who passed by...looked a good while earnestly on us: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 236 (1872). **1817** he was a perfect cavaliero, | And to his very valet seem'd a hero: Byron, *Beppo*, XXXIII. **1823** willing...to take up the gallant profession of Cavalieros of Fortune: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. XXXVII. p. 446 (1886). **1883** Spanish *cavalleros*: Lord Saltoun, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 188.

2. a raised platform for ordnance (see **cavalier**, I. 3).

1590 The bulwarks and the rampires large and strong, | With cavalieros and thick counterforts: Marlowe, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 55/1 (1865).

cavallerie: Eng. fr. Fr. See **cavalry.**

cavallerizza, *sb.*: It.: "a princes quierie or stable where his horses of seruice are kept and ridden" (Florio, 1598).

1644 At the Duke's Cavalerizza, the Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1850).

cavallerizzo, *sb.*: It.: a riding-master, a master of the horse.

1646 He then shewed a stable of brave horses with his menage and cavalerizzo: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 237 (1872).

cavallo, *sb.*: Port.: a fish, perhaps of the genus *Equula* [Yule], or a fish like a mackerel, Sp. *cavalla* (Minsheu).

1624 the Cauallo, the Gar-fish, Flying-fish and Morerayes: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 631 (1884). **1634** Oysters, Caualloes, Porpiece, Grampasse: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 213. **1875** *Caranx denter* (Bl. Schn.) This fish of wide range from the Mediterranean to the coast of Brazil, at St. Helena is known as the Cavalley: J. C. Melliss, *St. Helena*, p. 106. [Yule]

cavallotto, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'a fine horse'. See quotations. Anglicised as *cavalot*; cf. Fr. *cavalot*, = "A certein coyne worth about iij. s. also, a nag, or little horse" (Cotgr.).

1617 In the Dukedome of *Ferrara*...foure [bolignei] make one caualot: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 291. — seuen soldi and a halfe of *Genoa* make a reale, foure soldi make a caualotto: *ib.*, p. 292.

cavalo, *sb.*: It. See quotation. Perhaps *cauali* is for *caroli* (see **carolus**) or for *carli*. Perhaps for *cavalli* from the impress of a horse.

1617 At Naples...ten quatrines make one sequin...& two cauali make one quatrine: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292.

cavalry (⊥ = =), **cavallerie**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cavallerie*: (*a*) the mounted troops of an army or nation, a body of horse-soldiers; (*b*) a body of men on horseback.

a. **1546** but the cavallery of Fraunce came upon them with so great speede... they were forced to fight a field with horsemen: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 29 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1579** according to the *Almane*, *Spanishe*, *Frenche*, and *Italian* customes, as well for *Cauallerie*, as *Fanterie*: Digges, *Stratiot.*, p. 135. **1591** the which had entire past the said wood, before the enemies *Cauallarie* could ouertake them: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 272. **1598** the Cauallerie and Infanterie: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 155. **1601** generall of the Roman Cavallerie: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 28, Vol. I. p. 170. **1620** Amongst the Popes particular designs, one was to institute a Religion of an hundred persons, like unto a Cavalary: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. V. p. 366 (1676). **1648** Earl Calendar and Middleton were gone to Wigan...with a considerable part of the cavalry: Sir J. Turner, *Memoirs*, in Carlyle's *Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, Let. xli. Vol. I. p. 336 (1845). **1665** so gallantly and in so good order his Cavalry appeared, that had not the noise of the Turks Artillery affrighted their Horse more than their numbers did their Riders 'tis thought the *Persians* had obtained a clearer Victory: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 276 (1677). **1743—7** the cavalry designed for their relief, coming up, the enemy were in their turn constrained to retire: Tindal, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 560/2 (1751).

b. **1670** behold the sports of Cavalry which are often exhibited upon this fair green spot of ground by the Nobility: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 118 (1698).

***cavasse, kawasse**, *sb.*: Arab. and Turk. *qawwās*: archer, policeman, a servant armed with a stick who precedes his master to clear the way, or carries messages; *esp.* a servant in uniform attached to a consulate.

1819 three Hawarees or Barbaresque horsemen for the protection of my vassals, half a dozen kawasses, to clear my way of canaille, and four or five Sais, or grooms, to take care of my stud: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820). **1840** a few stages back, we had overtaken a *cavasse* or confidential servant of the Grand Vizier: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 377.

***cavatina**, *sb.*: It.: a short, simple air, with no repetition of the melody.

1813 duets, trios, and sets of *cavatinas*: M. Edgeworth, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 59 (1833). **1818** she sung a cavatina of Paesiello's: Mrs. Opie,

New Tales, Vol. I. p. 107. **1888** The vocalist of the evening was Miss Liza Lehmann, who sang charmingly the Cavatina from 'Der Freischütz': *Athenæum*, Mar. 24, p. 381/1.

cavatine, *sb.*: a kind of weapon. See quotation.

1629 an old *Christian* pike, or a *Turks* cavatine: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 864 (1884).

***cavē**, *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. vb. *cavēre*, ='to beware': beware!.

1883 that undefinable air...which gives society as fair a warning as if the man wore a placard on his shoulder with the word *Cave*: M. E. BRADDON, *Phantom Fortune*, Vol. III. p. 110.

***cavē canem**, *phr.*: Lat.: beware of the dog!, an inscription often found at the entrance to a Roman house.

cavea, *sb.*: Lat., 'hollow place', 'enclosure', 'cage': the part of an ancient theatre in which the spectators sat on semicircular tiers of seats.

1611 The seats or benches ..encompassing the Cavea: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1776). **1886** The peculiarity of this theatre [at Thoricum] is the strange form of the cavea...A very rude low wall divides the cavea, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 751/2.

caveare: Eng. fr. Fr. See **caviare.**

***caveat**, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* of Lat. vb. *cavēre*, ='to beware': let him beware.

1. *Leg.* a notice to an official to refrain from some act pending the decision of a court or magistrate as to the propriety of the said act. The term was especially used with reference to ecclesiastical courts, and in the phrases *enter a caveat*, *put in a caveat.* Hence, *caveator*, ='one who enters a caveat'.

1565—6 a *caveat* entered for the title that the earls doth defend: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 267 (1853). **1623** but we say they have a caveat to divulge nothing: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 405 (1848). **1837** the nieces and nevys, who was desperately disappointed at not getting all the money, enters a caveat against it: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xliii. p. 471.

2. *metaph.* (with reference to the legal use), a protest, a caution (not to act in some way).

1549 I speake it as scripture speaketh to giue a *Caueat* and a warning to all maiestrates: LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, IV. p. 112 (1869). **1567** A Caveat for Common Cursetors, vulgarly called Vagabones, set forth by Thomas Harman, Esquier, for the utilitie and proffyt of hys naturall Countrey: Title. **1579** *Plutarch* with a caueat keepeth them out, not so much as admitting the litle crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantoufles, to set foote within those doores: GOSSON, *Schoole Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 30 (Arber). **1606** having precisely & with much curiositie put in caveats both for the number & also for the condition & respect otherwise of those that were to be made free: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 56. **1614** A caueat against cutpurses: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 41 (1631—40). abt. **1630** in true zeal to the publique good, and presented in caveat to future times: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 22 (1870). **1681—1703** And what other righteousness can he allege and produce to make void that caveat and bar put in against him: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 378 (1863). **1711** I do hereby enter my Caveat against this piece of Raillery: *Spectator*, No. 10, Mar. 12, p. 20/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** and, by way of Caveat, may serve to prevent the like Animal biting harmless people in after Times: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 82, p. 181 (1740). **1764** you may perhaps put in a caveat against my plea of peace: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 263 (1857).

3. *gen.* a warning, a caution, a precaution.

1578 A *caveat* for the application of cauterie to the legge: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 111 *v°* marg. **1579** he thought to giue a Caueat to al parents, how they might bring their children vp in vertue: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 122 (1868) ?**1582** Theese be such od caueats, as I to the frendlye can vtter: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 85 (1880). **1597** But withall you must take this caueat: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 84. **1598** the chiefest caveat and provisoe in the reformation of the Northe must be to keepe out the Scottes: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 659/1 (1869). **1603** whereby he giveth us a caveat, not to provoke farther a man that is angrie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 15. **1618** he doubleth the *caveat*, saying 'Take heed and beware': H. AIRAY, *Philippians*, Nichol's Ed., p. 52/2 (1864). **1620** For although the caveats to look to himself were now very frequent, yet these religious men walkt about with an intire confidence, fearing no ill: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lvii. (1676). **1645** The late Earl of Salisbury gives a caveat for this, That beuty without a dowry...is as a gilded shell without a kernell: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. lx. p. 89. **1656** implying that only those who make conscience of the *caveat* have a share in the comfort: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 123/1 (1865).

***caveat emptor**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'let the purchaser beware': a phrase embodying the principle that if a purchaser does not take reasonable care of his own interests before purchase, he must not, if he be dissatisfied after purchase, blame the seller. See Butler's *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. I. p. 50, "Buyers, you know, are bid beware".

1523 he [the horse] is no chapmannes ware if he be wylde, but if he be tame, and haue ben rydden vpon, than *Caueat emptor*: FITZHERBERT, *Boke Husb.*, sig. H I *v°*. **1584** *Sed* [but] *caueat emptor*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 225. **1616** we compel none to buy our ware *caveat emptor*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1867). **1643** *Merc. Brit.*, No. 10, p. 80.

cavedo, cavido, cabido, *sb.*: Port.: a long measure equal to about 27⅓ English inches.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

caveer: Eng. fr. Arab. See **kabeer.**

cavēto, *sing. imperat.* of Lat. *cavēre*, ='to beware': *lit.* 'beware!', 'let him beware!'; caution, wariness.

1599 Therefore, Caveto be thy counsellor: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 3, 55.

cavetto, *sb.*: It.: a concave moulding of which the section is a quarter of a circle or less, used to ornament cornices.

1664 the *bandage* which composes the *Capitelli* of the *Triglyphs* and continues between them over the *Metops* and not seldom under a *Cavetto* or small *Cymatium*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 133. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

cavezon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cabezon*, or Fr. *caveçon*, *cavesson* (Cotgr.), or It. *cavezzana*: a band placed on the nose of a horse by way of a curb.

1584 Lastlie, is added a short discourse of the Chaine or cavezzan: J. Astley's *Art of Riding*, Title. **1598** *Cauezzana*, a cauetzan or headstraine: FLORIO. **1611** *Camorre*, A sharpe, and double-edged Cauesson of yron, for an vnruly horses nose: COTGR. **1674** fasten one of the Reins of the Cavezan to the Ring: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 192. **1797** Cavezon: *Encyc. Brit.*

***caviar(e)**, *I = II*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caviar.* Some forms fr. It. *caviale*, *caviaro.*

1. a relish made of the roe of Russian sturgeon and other Russian fish.

abt. **1560** they had fisshed all the wynter and had saulted great quantitie of *Moroni* and *Caviari*: W. THOMAS, Tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Persia*, p. 13 (1873). **1598** *Ickary* or *Cauery*, a great quantitie is made vpon the riuer of *Volgha* out of the fish called *Bellougina*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Seueriga* and the *Sterledey*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 478. — very great store of *Icary* or *Caueary*: *ib.* **1600** He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat *anchouies*, *maccaroni*, *bouoli*, *fagioli*, and *cauiare*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616). **1607** A man can scarce put on a tuckt-up cap, | A button'd frizado sute; scarce eate good meate, | Anchovies, caviare, but hee's satired, | And term'd phantasticall: MARSTON, *What you Will*, ii. 1. **1616** Mullet and Sturgion, whose roes doe make Cauiare and Puttargo: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 918 (1884). **1617** great abundance...of *Cauiale* (a salt liquor made of fish) and *botargo*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 115. **1620** A pasty of venison makes him sweat, and then swear that the only delicacies be mushrooms, caveare, or snails: E. BLOUNT, *Observ.* [Nares] **1624** shall relish like *Anchoves* or *Caveare*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 116 (1640). **1625** The Cauiare or Roe must be taken whole out of the Fish...the names of the three fishes, of the Roes whereof they make it, are these: Sturgeon, and Mourrounna, and Merssenne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1420. **1627** And we see againe, what Strange *Tastes* delight the *Taste*: As *Red-Herrings*, *Caueary*, *Parmizan*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IX. § 835. **1645** here is sold great quantities of Parmegiano cheese, with Botargo, Caviare, &c. which makes some of their shops perfume the streets with no agreeable smell: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1850). **1654, 1655** [See **botargo**]. **1662** The *Muscovites* call it *Ikary*, and the *Italians Cavaiar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 65 (1669). **1665** Sturgeons. the roe of which makes Caveare; Cabirot the French call it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1677). **1684** Of the Spawn of this Fish [the Sturgeon] they make *Caveare*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 35. **1730** And for our home-bred British cheer, | Botargo, catsup, and caveer: SWIFT, *Paneg. on the Dean.* **1742** at night always eat somewhat, and particularly what was savory, as cavear, or anchovies: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 416 (1826). **1774** the Common Sturgeon, the Caviar Sturgeon, and the Huso or Isinglass Fish: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 283/2 (1840). **1776** the rows are made into Botarga and Caviaro; a species of food which the antients esteemed a delicacy: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece.* **1820** caviar...is that [roe] of the sturgeon: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 26.

2. a delicacy which requires an educated taste for its appreciation; something which refined or educated people approve, but which the vulgar dislike, or which one set of people approves, but another does not.

1604 the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million, 'twas *Cauiarie* to the Generall: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 457. **1821—2** He [*i.e.* Cobbett] must, I think, however, be *caviare* to the Whigs: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 68 (1885). ***1876** As a general rule the humour of one nation is caviare to the rest: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1882** It will fascinate here and there the clever boy or girl of a clever household, but to the general of nursery palates it will be *caviare*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 846.

3. Mexican caviare made of the eggs of a fly called *Axayacatl.*

1797 This caviare, called *ahuauhtli*, which has much the same taste with the caviare of fish, used to be eat by the Mexicans, and is now a common dish among the Spaniards: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Axayacatl.*

Variants, 16 c. *caviari*, *cauery*, 16, 17 cc. *caueary*, 17 c. *cauiare*, *cauiarie*, *cauiale*, *caveare*, *cavaiar*, 18 c. *cavear*, *caveer*, *caviaro*, 18, 19 cc. *caviar.*

[Ultimately fr. Turk. *ḫavyār*, or *ḫāvyār.* The word is sometimes pronounced as if it were spelt *caveer* (*I II*).]

cavity (ˈ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cavité*.

1. a hollow place, a depression, a hole.

1541 Is it possyble...that an vlcere caued may growe togyther and be agglutynate before that the cauyte be replete with flesshe? R. COPLAND, Tr. *Galyen's Terap.*, sig. 2 D j. **1611** *Cavité*, A cauitie, hollownesse; hollow way: or hollow place: COTGR. abt. **1712** Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several cavities of the skull: *Spectator*. [J.] **1776** Some cavities in the ground near the road seem to have been receptacles of grain: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 195. **1797** The cellars near Benevente are hollowed in the earth, and the earth from the cavity forms a mound above them: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 83.

2. hollowness, the state of being excavated or hollow.

bef. **1679** the cavity or hollowness of the place: GOODWIN, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 565. [R.]

cavo rilievo, *phr.*: It., 'hollow relief': a relief in which the highest parts of the sculpture are on a level with the surface of the stone, the outline of the figures being formed by cutting down perpendicularly to the surface of the stone to a line sufficiently deep to allow of carving down to it in relief.

1889 Had this cavo-rilievo been sculptured any length of time before his death, these signs for *deceased* would be absent: *Century Mag.*, Sept., p. 719/1.

cavum aedium, cavaedium: Lat.: the inner court of Roman houses.

cawachee, *sb.*: Pers. pronunc. of **cafejee** (*q. v.*).

1840 FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 56.

cawn: Pers. See **khan.**

cawse boby. See **cause bobi.**

cawsee: Arab. See **cadi.**

caxa: Port. See **cash.**

caxicus, *sb.*: Low Lat. fr. Sp. *cacique*: a **cacique** (*q. v.*).

1555 or in his name to sende one with them to salute their *Caxicus*, that is their kinge: R. EDEN, *Decades*, fol. 15 *ro*.

caxon, *sb.*: Sp.: a chest, a chest of fifty cwt. of ore ready to be refined.

1753 *Caxon* [sic]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1818** the veins...have yielded...even seventy marks to the caxon of ore: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 333 (1834). **1851** The general yield of the Cascajos is six marks to the caxon: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1854).

caya, cayha: Turk. See **kehaya.**

cayek: Turk. See **caique.**

***cayenne**[*-pepper*], *sb.*: name of the hot red pepper obtained from dried fruits of various kinds of capsicum, esp. of the *Capsicum annuum*, the fruit of which is called **chilli** (*q. v.*), native of W. Indies. The name is that of an island off the coast of French Guiana, in S. America.

1759 season with Kian pepper (but not too much): W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 236. — a pinch of Kian: *ib.*, p. 237. **1796** Cucumbers...pickled first in salt water, and afterwards in vinegar, with Cayenne pepper: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 21 (1814). **1848** cayenne pepper, hot pickles, guava jelly, and colonial produce: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 226 (1879). **1871** Slices of liver, well peppered with cayenne and salt, were grilling on the gridiron: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 214.

cayer, *sb.*: Fr. *cayer*, *cahier* (Cotgr.): a quire of paper, several sheets of writing tacked together, a report, a memorial.

1646 he could not answer their *Cayers* so soon as he desired: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII*, p. 25.

cayman, caiman, *sb.*: Native S. Amer. of Guiana: a large American reptile of which there are several species, also called **alligator** (*q. v.*), answering to the crocodile of the Eastern Hemisphere.

1577 Pimpe scales, whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of *Caymanes*, yt are called *Lagartes*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73 *vo*. **1589** if they meete with a Caiman, or lyzarde, or any other sauage worme, they knowe it to be a signe of euil fortune: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China*, Vol. II. p. 380 (1854). **1600** There is a fish in the river called *Cayman*, which liue with after the manner...: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 564 [a fish called by the Spaniards *Lagarto*, and by the Indians *Caiman*, which is indeed a *Crocodile*, for it hath 4 feete and a long taile, and a wide mouth, and long teeth, & wil deuour men. Some of these *Lagartos* are in length 18 foot: *ib.*, p. 579. **1604** a combat betwixt a Cayman and a Tiger...the Tiger with his pawes resisted the Caymant: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 148 (1880). **1625** a small Hand...did rise in the forme of a *Cayman*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 654. — great Crocodiles, which the Countrey people there, call *Caiman*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 991. **1705** The Caymen, better known by the name of Crocodile: Tr. *Barman's Guinea*, Let. xiv. p. 246. **1774** two kinds; the Crocodile, properly so called, and the Cayman or Alligator: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 395/1 (1840).

cayolaque, cayulacca, *sb.*: fr. Malay: the red-colored wood of a tree native in Sumatra, used for incense and dyeing.

1589 cayolaque [See **aguila**]. **1625** Bezar stones, Wax, Rotans, Cayulacca, and *Sanguis Draconis*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 392.

cayote: Amer. Sp. See **coyote.**

cayro: Port. See **cairo.**

cazabbi, cazave, cazibi: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cassava.**

cazador: Sp. See **caçador.**

cazern: Eng. fr. Fr. See **caserne.**

cazi-asker, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab.: **cadilesker** (*q. v.*).

1819 On going away, the Cazi-asker, in order to save a present, gave his host a counsel: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 271 (1820).

cazimi, *sb.*: *Astrol.*: the position of a planet when neither its latitude nor its longitude is more than sixteen minutes distant from the centre of the sun.

1603 if any starre be within 16. minuts of the *Sunne* in *Cazimi*, (as the *Arabians* teach and tearme it): C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 447. **1615** [See **alfridaria**]. **1659** occidental from the sun, oriental from the angle of the east, in cazini of the sun, in her joy, and free from the malevolent beams of infortunes: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 322/2 (1839). **1696** *Cazimi*, A Planet is said to be in *Cazimi* when it is not above 17 minutes from the center of the Sun: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

[According to Devic, fr. Arab. *jazm*, = 'section'.]

cazique: Sp. See **cacique.**

cazzo: It. See **catso.**

ce, cet (before vowels and *h* mute), *masc.*; **cette**, *fem.*; **ces** (*pl.*): *demonstr. pron.*: Fr.: this, these, that, those, *with a noun*; he, she, it, that, they.

***ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte**, *phr.*: Fr.: it is only the first step which is difficult (costly); *c'est le* —, = 'it is the —'.

bef. **1790** FRANKLIN, *Econ. Proj.*, Wks., p. 187 (1809). **1826** in this case as in so many others—C'est ne que le premier pas qui coute—the first step is all the difficulty: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 131. **1827** Never was the maxim—*C'est le premier pas qui coute*—more completely verified: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 5. **1845** in these miracles which abound in papal hagiology *c'est le premier pas qui coûte*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 253. **1858** A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 219.

***cead mile failte**, *phr.*: Ir.: a hundred-thousand welcomes!.

1857 LADY MORGAN, *Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1862).

ceasure: Eng. fr. Lat. See **caesura.**

cecisbeo: It. See **cicisbeo.**

cecity (ˈ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cécité*: blindness, darkness; also, *metaph.*

1528 Wherfore let theym do wonders / By the divels their founders / To leade men in blynde cecite: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 112 (1871). **1646** they [moles] are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no Cecity, yet more than a Cecutiency: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 120 (1686).

***cēdant arma togae**, *phr.*: Lat., 'let arms give place to the **toga**' (the outer garment of the Roman civil dress): let civil authority take the place of martial law, *or* let peace take the place of war. The verse ends *concedat laurea laudi*, see Cicero, *in Pisonem*, XXX. 73; *de Off.*, I. xxii. 77.

1608 *Cedant arma togæ*, my gowne and bookes boy: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. F 4 *vo*. **1783** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. [illegible] (1858). **1815** Wilkinson seems to have put an amorous construction on the precept *cedant arma togæ*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 181 (1856). **1845** Sertorius by persuading the natives to adopt the dress, soon led them to become the admirers, then subjects, of Rome—*Cedant arma togæ*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 177.

cedilla, *sb.*: Sp. *cedilla*, *cerilla* (Minsheu): a mark or tail placed under a *c* to indicate that it has the sound of *s* or *ts*. The word means 'little z'. Often used *attrib.* in the phrases *cedilla c*, *c cedilla*. This letter ç is used in French, Spanish, and to express the Sanskrit ष, the first sibilant in the syllabarium.

1708 *Cerilla*, (in the Art of *Printing*) a Mark set under the Letter ç in *French* and *Spanish*, to shew that it is to be pronounc'd as an *s*: KERSEY. **1753** The *cedilla* is called by some of our printers *ceceril* [i. e. *c cerilla*]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s. v.

cedrati, *sb. pl.*, **cedrato**, *sb. sing.*: It.: citron-water.

1742 the jar of cedrati, for which I give you a million thanks: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 156 (1857). **1747** it is the cedrato which he has often tasted at Florence: GRAY, *Letters*, No. LXV. Vol. I. p. 146 (1819).

cedule, *sb.*: Fr.: a scroll, a private instrument in writing. Cotgrave Anglicises it, "*Cedule*, A cedule"; but the English form of the word is *schedule*, ='list', 'inventory', and (in statutes) something appended to an act.

1622 I have procur'd a royall *cedule* which I caus'd to be printed...by w^ch *cedule* I have power to arrest his very person, and my Lawyers tell me there was never such a *cedule* granted before: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xiv. p. 69 (1645). **1650** dispersing little cedules, up and down to that purpose sign'd by himself: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 17.

ceiba, *sb.*: Sp.: a species of *Bombax* or Silk-cotton tree (Nat. Order *Sterculiaceae*), native in S. America and W. Indies.

1797 BOMBAX... The ceiba, with a prickly stalk: *Encyc. Brit.* **1884** At the Cross of San José, near a big ceibo tree: F. A. OBER, *Trav. Mexico, &c.*, p. 131.

ceimēlia, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κειμήλια: heirlooms, valuable objects preserved as treasures; hence (for *ceimēliarchium*), a repository of such treasures.

1644 a lower very large room...which is a vaulted Cimelia, destined for statues only: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1850). **1753** *Ceimelia*...in antiquity, denotes choice or precious pieces of furniture or ornaments, reserved or laid up for extraordinary occasions and uses. In which sense, sacred garments, vessels, and the like, are reputed of the *ceimelia* of a church: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

ceimēliarcha, *sb.* See quotations.

1644 Above this is that renowned Ceimeliarcha, or Repository, wherein are hundreds of admirable antiquities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1850). **1753** *Ceimeliarchium*...the repository or place where ceimelia are preserved: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[Late Gk. κειμηλιάρχης, ='treasurer', κειμηλιάρχιον, ='treasury'.]

***ceinture**, *sb.*: Fr.: sash, cincture. Hence, the name of the railway round Paris.

1827 White satin *ceinture*, fastened by an emerald buckle: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1851** The skirt...has three broad flounces...and embroidered *ceinture* of very broad white satin ribbon: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 432/1.

cela est selon, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'that is according': that depends on circumstances.

1803 "*Cela est selon!*" said Clarence, smiling: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, ch. V. p. 95 (1825).

***cela va sans dire**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'that goes without saying': that is a matter of course. The literal translation is sometimes affectedly used by English writers as if it were English.

Céladon, a sentimental character in the French romance of Astrée, who has given the name to the color sea-green in French.

1763 The Lord is too doucereux and Céladonian: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 95 (1857).

cēlārent, *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the second mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

1552 Magistrate { *Ce-* No contemner of y^e Magistrate is a Christian. / *la-* All Anabaptists are contemners of the Magistrate. / *rent* Therefore no Anabaptist is a Christian.
T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 28 *v^o* (1567).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1837** A man of sense syllogizes in *celarent* and *cesare* all day long without suspecting it; and, though he may not know what an *ignoratio elenchi* is, has no difficulty in exposing it whenever he falls in with it: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 408 (1877).

celebrator (˘ – ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who extols or makes famous, one who solemnly performs (a rite or ceremony), one who solemnly commemorates, a celebrater.

1661 It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators, and admirers, as disregarders: BOYLE, *Style of H. Script.*, p. 174. [T.] bef. **1744** I am really more a wellwisher to your felicity than a celebrator of your beauty: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 207 (1751). [Jodrell]

[Lat. *celebrātor*, noun of agent to *celebrāre*, ='to keep a solemn festival', 'to make widely known'.]

Celery: Fr. See **Sillery.**

***celestina**, *sb.*: It.: an accordion.

celestinette, *sb.*: Fr.: some kind of musical instrument.

1778 [written an Opera and not told me] I wish your Celestinette may be broken about your ears: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 20 (1858).

celeusma, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κέλευσμα: a word of command, the call of the person who gave the time to the rowers of an Ancient Greek vessel.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***cella**, *sb.*: Lat.: the space enclosed by the walls of a temple.

1820 upon the vast pilasters of the cella, stood enormous statues: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 18. **1885** An irregular transverse line may be seen dividing the original wall of the cella from the newer wall: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 247/1.

cello, 'cello. See **violoncello.**

cēna, coena, caena, *sb.*: Lat.: the principal meal in the day of the Ancient Romans.

1. dinner or supper.

1865 I'm sure Horace himself was prosy before he had sat down to the *cœna*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129.

2. a representation of the 'Last Supper' in Christian Art.

1644 on this [altar] is a cœna of plate: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 133 (1872). **1882** High over the altar, brilliant with a thousand lights, flashed the countless gems of the wonderful tabernacle, and the coena of plate of inestimable cost: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 245 (2nd Ed.).

cēnāculum, *sb.*: Lat.: dining-room, supper-room.

1615 Here *Helena* built a most sumptuous Temple, including therein the Cœnaculum; where that marble pillar was preserued that stood before in the palace of *Pilate*, to which they tied our Sauiour when they whipped him: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 184 (1632).

cenchris, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κέγχρος, or κεγχριδίας, ='a kind of serpent with millet-like protuberances on its skin': name of a venomous serpent of the Eastern Hemisphere known to the Ancients, applied to a genus of American serpents of the Rattlesnake family.

1601 Serpyllum...is thought to have a speciall vertue against serpents, and namely the Cenchris, the Scolopendres also as well of the sea as the land: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 22, Vol. II. p. 75. **1617** *Cenchris*, a greene and most venimous and bloud-sucking Serpent: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues.* **1750** SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, p. 106. [Jodrell]

cenotaphium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κενοταφιον, ='an empty tomb': a funereal monument to someone whose remains are not entombed on the spot. Anglicised in 17 c. as *cenotaph(e)*, probably through Fr. *cenotaphe.*

1611 I take this monument to be nothing else then a cenotaphium: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 428 (1776).

censitaire, *sb.*: Leg. Eng. fr. Fr. *censitaire*: a copyholder.

1825 feudal and seigniorial rights and burthens to which such censitaire...his ...heirs and assigns, and his and their lands...may be subject: *Stat. 9 Geo. IV.*, c. 59, § 3.

***censor** (˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who estimates.

1. a magistrate in Ancient Rome whose duty it was to regulate the classification of the citizens according to the amount of their property, and also to degrade those who had outraged public morality.

1531 Caius Cesar (who had bene bothe Consul and Censor, two of the moste honorable dignities in the citie of Rome): ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. vi. Vol. II. p. 58 (1880). **1540** ye wyll cause to be chosen Censores or correctours of maners: — *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 19 *r^o*. **1545** The Romaynes...appoynted also the Censores to alow: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 130 (1868). **1567** there was one of these brought into the Cityе of *Rome* when *Claudius* was Censor: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 99 *v^o*. **1579** they made him *Censor*... In his office of Censorship: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 134 (1612). **1609** in reforming of manners a most quick and severe Censor: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXV. ch. v. p. 268. **1644** Cato the Censor: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 37 (1868). **1786** Here, rigid CATO, awful Sage! | Bold Censor of a thoughtful age: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 199.

1 *a*. persons exercising similar duties in other states.

1789 Every seventh year...13 persons shall be chosen by the freemen [of Vermont], and be called 'the council of censors': J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1796).

2. an examiner, a critic, one who finds fault.

1586 censors and iudges: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. XXXVII. p. 165. **1589** You Censors of the glorie of my deare, | With reuerence and lowlie bent of knee: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 76 (1880). **1599** Let envious Censors with their broadest eyes | Look through and through me: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 82 (1616). **1601** hard censours of these my labours: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. ii. **1603** thy far-seeing Ey, as *Censor*, views | The rites and fashions: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 113 (1608). **1604** *the* Comptroller, Censor, *or* Muster Master Generall: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 8. **1619** where every vulgar eye is a Spectator, euery lauish tongue a Censour: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlix. p. 458. **1714** The petition of a certain gentleman...famous for renewing the curls of decayed periwigs, is referred to the censor of small wares: *Spectator*, Nov. 12, No. 619, Vol. VI. p. 325 (1826). **1767** Tho' much I fear the *Censor's* Wand | May ill become my feeble hand: C. ANSTEY, *Poet. Epist.*, Let. I.

1810 where every thing must be canvassed and sanctioned by its legitimate censors: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1844). ***1874** Nor...could their censors have treated their undertaking...: *Echo*, May 30. [St.]

3. in modern times, an officer who regulates public entertainments and the Press with a view of preventing the publication of anything immoral or indecent. In England the Lord Chamberlain holds the censorship of the stage.

1738 CENSORS *of Books*, are a body of doctors, or other officers, established in divers countries, to examine and give their judgment of all books, ere they go to the press: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

4. in Cambridge University, the officer who is responsible for the discipline and general management of non-collegiate students; also, two of the delegates of students not attached at Oxford; also, certain officers at Christ Church, Oxford; also, officers of the Royal College of Physicians.

censor mōrum, *phr.*: Lat.: a regulator of morals.

1713 I find I am looked upon as a *censor morum*, an obstacle to mirth and talk: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 163, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 316 (1856). bef. **1733** A bare Relator may be unarmed, but a *Censor Morum* cannot: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 309 (1740). **1826** Who made him the *censor morum* of this body: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 401. **1862** Who was he to be *censor morum*? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 161 (1887). **1865** to have constantly refused would have been to place himself in the absurd light of *censor morum* to Strathmore: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 298.

censure[1] (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *censure*, ='an estimate'. Early used in the sense of 'a judgment', 'a judicial decision'. Probably borrowed again in less technical meanings.

1. an expression of opinion as to merit (gen. unfavorable).

1573–80 What needid so rigorous and severe a censure? GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 122 (1884). **1586** requesting your worshyps censure of the same: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, Ep., in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 16 (1815). **1594** Set each man forth his passions how he can, | And let her censure make the happiest man: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 89/1 (1861). **1598** he did confute and reprehende the censures of such as woulde take vpon them, to giue their iudgementes of such things as appertained not to their professions: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 16. **1608** There are those places where respect seems slighter; | More censure is belonging to the Mitre: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 156 (1885). **1645** How the young king will prosper after so high, and an unexampled act of violence... there are divers censures: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xviii. p. 39. **1668** I desire rather your assistance than your censure: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 202 (1872). bef. **1733** Methods of advancing themselves, which meet with Censure or Approbation, as the Genius of future Times happens to dispose: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 4, p. 33 (1740). **1742** What Hand, | Beyond the blackest Brand of Censure bold...Would...give its *All* to Chance, | And *stamp* the Die for an Eternity! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 97 (1773).

2. examination.

1598 I haue added a briefe Censure of the booke of Colours: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, To Reader, sig. ¶ v *r°*.

censure[2] (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *censūra*: the office of a Roman censor, the term of office of a Roman censor, the taking of the census in Rome, scrutiny by a censor.

1862 The censure of Camillus and Postumius, A.U. 351, was celebrated: MERIVALE, *Hist. Romans*, Vol. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 40 (1862).

***census**, *sb.*: Lat.: a rating, estimating. Anglicised as *cense* by Bacon and Sir Th. Herbert.

1. in Ancient Rome, the inquiry into the numbers, property, &c., of Roman citizens, held every five years.

1 *a*. any similar enrolment.

2. in modern times, the numbering of the population of a country accompanied by the collection of statistics as to age, occupation, &c., taken every ten years in the United Kingdom.

1665 free Denizons enrolled into Cense that were able to bear arms: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 220 (1677).

3. any collection of statistics.

1881 The catalogue may be regarded as a kind of *census* of British plants; but a census, so to speak, of dwelling-places and not of inhabitants: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vii. p. 55.

cent. per cent., short for **centum per centum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: (interest at the rate of) one hundred for a hundred. See **per cent.**

1741 and these honest Pilferers will not furnish a Piece, but at *Cent. per Cent.*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 242. bef. **1744** 'Till all the Demon makes his full descent | In one abundant show'r of Cent per Cent: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, III. 172. **1748** speak, you old cent. per cent. fornicator: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1817). bef. **1796** Here passes the squire on his brother—his horse; | There centum per centum, the cit with his purse: BURNS, *Big-bellied Bottle*, Poems (1830).

***centaur**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κένταυρος*.

1. *Gk. Mythol.* name of the members of a fabulous tribe of Thessaly, who had the legs and body of a horse, the equine neck and head being replaced by the upper parts of a human being from the abdomen upwards.

abt. **1386** He [Hercules] of Centaures laid the best adoun: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Monkes Tale*, 14105 (1856). [**1387** Centauri, as it were an hundred wynde waggers: for þey wagged þe wynde wel faste in her ridynge: TREVISA, Tr. *Higden*, Vol. I. p. 189 (Rolls Ser.).] **1506** And in likewise, vnto the sagittary | They feyne the centaures, to be of likenes | As halfe man, and halfe horse truely: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. E ii *r°*. **1508** One of the Centaures, | Or Onocentaures, | Or Hipocentaures: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 1294, Wks., Vol. I. p. 91 (1843). **1555** they thought that the man on horsebacke and the horse had byn all one beaste, as the antiquitie dyd fable of the monster *Centaurus*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, III. xi. fol. 159 *v°*. **1579** the battle of the *Lapithae* against the *Centauri*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 15 (1612). **1590** Infernall Hags, Centaurs, feendes, Hippodames: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 50. **1590** The battle with the Centaurs, to be sung | By an Athenian: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 44. **1600** Centaure: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). **1605** Down from the waist they are Centaurs, | Though women all above: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 6, 126. **1619** Centaures and Monsters: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 209. **1646** Thus began the conceit and opinion of the *Centaures*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 10 (1686). — Swans, Hydras, Centaures, Harpies and Satyrs: *ib.*, Bk. V. ch. xix. p. 214. **1651** as a *Syrene* or a *Centaure* had been intolerable in his eye: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 260 (1654). **1663** That which of *Centaure* long ago | Was said, and has been wrested to | Some other Knights, was true of this: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 106. **1679** By Santring still on some Adventure, | And growing to thy Horse a Centaur: *ib.*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 70. **1709** the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1854). **1776** He is killing a Centaur whom he has thrown on the ground backwards: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 72. **1825** They will say to you, that the Centaur form, half war, half peace, is a deformed monster which the friends of humanity must extirpate: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 310.

2. *Astron.* one of the southern constellations.

1667 *Satan* in likeness of an Angel bright | Betwixt the *Centaure* and the *Scorpion* stearing | His *Zenith*: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 328, p. 378 (1705).

***centime**, *sb.*: Fr.: the hundredth part of a franc in modern French money, in value less than half an English farthing.

1885 As you care for the flower you buy for fifty *centimes*, and let wither for an hour in your button-hole! L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 133.

centimètre, *sb.*: Fr.: the hundredth part of a *mètre*, a little less than two-fifths of an inch English. The cubic centimètre is a little more than ·06 of a cubic inch.

1882 It was found at Cologne yesterday morning that the Rhine had risen ninety centimètres during the night, and the low-lying parts of the town were submerged: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 4. **1886** The cranial capacity is 1,330 cubic centimètres: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 557/2.

centinel: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sentinel.**

***centipeda**, *pl.* **centipedae**; **centipēs**, *pl.* **centipedēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a centipede.

1601 These Scolopendres of the sea, are like to those long earewigs of the land which they call Centipedes, or many-feet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 43, Vol. I. p. 262. — Millepedae or Centipedae, which are a kind of earthwormes keeping upon the ground, all hairie, having many feet: *ib.*, Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 369. **1646** some make their progression with many Legs, even to the number of an hundred, as *Juli*, *Scolopendræ*, or such as are termed *Centipedes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 111 (1686). **1774** The Scolopendra is otherwise called the Centipes, from the number of its feet: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 467/1 (1840).

cento, *sb.*: Lat., 'a garment made of rags sewn together', 'a poem made up of verses taken from other poems': a composition formed by piecing together portions of other compositions, a literary or musical patchwork.

1605 It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a cento: CAMDEN, *Remains*. [T.] **1628** His verses are like his clothes miserable centoes and patches: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, XXVIII. p. 81. **1642** these Centoes and miserable outsides: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 449 (1852). **1658** A compleat peece of vertue must be made up from the *Centos* of all ages: — *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. **1659** The Chaldee paraphrase is a *cento* also: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 533 (1852). **1722** you call'd 'em an Horatian Cento and then I recollected the *disjecti membra poetae*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 249 (1737).

cento por cento, *phr.*: Sp. *ciento por ciento*: cent. per cent.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE, *Steele Glas*, p. 72 (1868).

centumvir, *pl.* **centumviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a commission of a hundred members, appointed in Ancient Rome for deciding civil suits.

1601 Thou art one of the *centum viri*, old boy, art' not? B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 302 (1616). **1603** having to plead a cause onely before the Centumvirs or hundred judges: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 440. **1696** *Centum-viri*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

centuriator, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to *centuriāre*,='to divide into hundreds or centuries': a historian who divides his work into centuries, used especially of the ecclesiastical historians of Magdeburg, who between 1571 and 1574 published thirteen volumes, each volume dealing with a century.

1659 the Centuriators of *Magdeburg* are full and large in his Character: E. LARKIN, *Spec. Patr.*, p. 15. **1670** maintaining this Ecclesiastical History against the Centuriators of Magdeburg: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 38 (1698). — I must justly say, that *Baronius* deserved well the purple of the Church, for having alone born up the cause of the Church of God, against a whole Troop of Centuriators: *ib.*, p. 137. **1726** The *Centuriators* of *Magdeburg* were the first among the Protestants that discover'd this grand Imposture of the Papists: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.*, p. xvii.

cephalalgia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κεφαλαλγία: headache.

1753 *Cephalalgia* is defined to be a pain in the *Head*, proceeding from a copious congestion of the blood and humours to that part: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v. *Head-ach*. **1863** Kephalalgia, or true cerebral headache: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 115.

ceptier, ceptyer: Eng. fr. Fr. See **septier.**

cerafagio: It. See **serafagio.**

cerastes, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κεράστης: a horned serpent, esp. *Cerastes horridus*, one of a genus of very venomous vipers, found in Asia and Africa.

1601 the horned serpent Cerastes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434. **1667** Scorpion and Asp, and *Amphisbæna* dire, | *Cerastes* horn'd, *Hydrus*, and *Ellops* drear, | And *Dipsas*: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 525 (1705). **1731** A Horn of a *Cerastes* is in the Possession of an eminent Physician at the *Cape*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 169. **1800** Wreathes the Cerastes round her playful child: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. 174.

***Cerberus,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Κέρβερος. Hence, the adj. *Cerberian.*

1. *Mythol.* the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance to Hades.

abt. **1386** He [Hercules] drow out Cerberus the hound of helle: CHAUCER, *C. T., Monkes Tale*, 14108 (1856). **1591** Cerberus, whose many mouthes doo bay | And barke out flames, as if on fire he fed: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 345. **1637** Hence, loathed Melancholy, | Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born, | In Stygian cave forlorn: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 2. **1643** whom he had corrupted, and who then stood like *Cerberus* keeping hell gates: *Relation of all Proceedings of Sir Hugh Cholmleys Revolt*, p. 7. **1663** Or *Cerberus* himself pronounce | A Leash of Languages at once: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 9. **1819** I resolutely defended the pass committed to my care, was as formidably repulsive as Cerberus himself: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 47 (1820). **1667** Hell Hounds never ceasing bark'd | With wide *Cerberian* mouths full loud, and rung | A hideous Peal: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 655 (1705).

2. an inexorable guardian, a ravening monster, esp. in the phr. *to throw a sop to Cerberus*, to give a bribe, or to offer a gift or concession with a view to satisfying, at as little cost as possible, demands which cannot be denied.

1618 They are the devil's ban-dogs, as one calls parsons the Pope's Cerberus: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 75 (1867). **1630** But first the Prisoner drawes without delay, | A sop for *Cerberus* that turnes the key: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 5 *v°*/2. **1632** I will be | Her Cerberus, to guard her: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 195/1 (1839). **1656** If you put not into the mouths of these Cerberuses [*i.e.* prelates], they would even prepare war against you: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 517/2 (1868). **1675** must we suffer then this many-headed *Cerberus* to go unmuzzl'd, out the Lease, barking against the Light of Heaven: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. x. § 6, p. 130. **1733** To Cerberus they give a sop, | His triple barking mouth to stop: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 603/2 (1869). **1748** to which intimation this Cerberus [a porter] replied: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. li. Wks., Vol. I. p. 353 (1817). **1777** Sure your custom-house Cerberus's must be much more inexorable than ours: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 90 (1777). **1874** Beyond the closed door, Philip, in the hot kitchen, was throwing sops to Cerberus: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 157 (1883).

1619 Or, if thou wilt *seare thy Conscience*, and giue *Reason* some *Cerberean* Morsell to muzzle him, remaine still: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. liii. p. 511.

3. *attrib.*, and in combin.

1625 they began to cast their Cerberous heads together how they should get in: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 173. **1665** whose Tongue was, *Cerberus*-like, triple: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 10.

cercis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κερκὶς: name of a genus of plants, also called *Judas-tree.* The *Cercis siliquastrum* has fine purple flowers, and leaves green on the upper and hoary on the under surface.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

cercle, *sb.*: Fr.: circle, club.

1880 there's two hundred pounds, which, thank Heaven, I won at the *cercle* last night: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iii. p. 338.

***cerebellum,** *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'little brain' (*cerebrum*): the posterior inferior portion of the brain. Anglicised in 17 c. as *cerebel.*

1578 [the presse] lyeth between the brain and Cerebellum: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 77 *v°*. **1621** The fourth creek, behind the head, is common to the *cerebel* or little brain, and marrow of the back-bone, the least and most solid of all the rest, which receives the animal spirits from the other ventricles, and conveys them to the marrow in the back, and is the place where they say the memory is seated: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 27 (1827). **1665** The *Scull* being opened, both the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum* were bigg in proportion to the Body: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 87. **1717** [See **cerebrum**]. bef. **1735** In the head of man, the base of the brain and cerebel, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon: DERHAM. [J.] **1759** the cellulæ of the occipital parts of the cerebellum: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 103 (1839).

***cerebrum,** *sb.*: Lat.: brain; *techn.* the superior anterior portion of the brain, distinguished from the *cerebellum.*

bef. **1627** I have had a conquassation in my *cerebrum* ever since the disaster, and now it takes me again: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 293 (1885). **1665** [See **cerebellum**]. **1717** Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em | Of cerebrum and cerebellum: PRIOR, *Alma.* [T.] **1759** instead of the *cerebrum* being propelled towards the *cerebellum*, the *cerebellum*, on the contrary, was propelled simply towards the *cerebrum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 104 (1839).

***Ceres,** name of the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of husbandry, answering to the Gk. Dēmētēr (Δημήτηρ). The word is used to mean *corn.*

1593 Why droops my lord, like over-ripen'd corn, | Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load? SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 2, 2. **1594** lands that wave with Ceres' golden sheaves: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 171/1 (1861). **1619** I am now upon the fair Continent of *France*...one of *Ceres* chiefest Barns for Corn: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xiv. p. 25 (1645). **1654—6** Some foreign writers have termed our country the court of Queen Ceres, the granary of the western world: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 296/1 (1867). **1665** Fishing delights those that live near the Sea, more than tillage: *Thetis* being better accounted of than *Ceres*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677). **1667** ported Spears, as thick as when a field | Of *Ceres* ripe for harvest waving bends | Her bearded Grove of ears, which way the wind | Sways them: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 981 (1705).

cēreus, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'waxen': name of a genus of cactuses, of which some species are remarkable for the size and beauty of their flowers, esp. *Cereus grandiflorus*, which blossoms at night.

1730 This Cereus, separated from another, of which it was a Branch seven Years ago, and exposed in open Air all Summer, grew without pushing forth Branches: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XXXVI. No. 416, p. 462. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Cactus.*

cerilla: Sp. See **cedilla.**

cerneau, *pl.* **cerneaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: kernel, nut.

1823 the salad, the olives, the *cerneaux*, and the delicious white wine: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

ceron, ceroon, seroon (= ″), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *seron*: a bale, a large package.

1599 six *cerons* or *bagges* of sope: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 3. **1811** the wool of the Alpaca is shorn, packed in seroons, and only seen out of the country, on the skin, as a rarity: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 71.

cerot(e), = ″, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cerot*: a plaster made with wax (Lat. *cēra*) and other substances.

1543 afterwarde wyth sufficiente whyte waxe by arte and fyer make a styffe cerote: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xvi *r°*/1. — make a soft cerote, and malaxe it with aqua vite: *ib.*, fol. cclv *r°*/1. **1601** Laid too as a Cerot with pitch, it [black cress] resolveth pushes and biles: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 56. **1611** *Cerat*, A Plaister made of Waxe, Gummes, &c, and certaine oyles; wee also, call it, a Cerot, or Seare-cloth: COTGR. **1734** In those which are critical, a cerote of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose: WISEMAN, *Surgery.* [J.]

certi fīnis (less correctly **fīnēs**), *phr.*: Lat.: definite limits. Cf. Hor., *Sat.*, I. i. 106.

1825 the *certi fines* beyond which it is wrong to go: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 249.

***certiōrāri,** *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a writ issuing out of the Chancery Division, or the Crown side of the Queen's Bench Division, of the High Court of Justice, directing an inferior court to return the records of a cause there depending, directing, that is to say, that a cause shall be transferred to a superior court, upon reasonable apprehension of miscarriage of justice in the inferior court. If the case on which the *certiorari* rests be not proved, the other side may obtain a writ of *procedendo.*

1476—7 Your writs and *certiorari* are labored for, and shal be had, howbe the judges will graunt no *certiorari* but for a cause: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 35 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1535** the partye demaundaunte / or pleyntyfe / may haue one Cerciorare out of the Chauncery: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 33 *v°*. **1593** here's a *certiorari* for your *procedendo*: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 382/1 (1861). **1607** O raptures! here a writ of demur, there a *procedendo*, here a *sursurrara*, there a *capiendo*: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 122 (1885). **1607** sasarara: TOURNEUR, *Revenger's Trag.*, iv. 1. **1630** Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corposes, Sursararaes, Procedendoes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. and Hhh 1 *v°*/1. — Your hungry mawes I often did replenish, | With Malmesie, Muskadell, and Corcica, | With White, Red, Claret, and Liatica, | With Hollocke, Sherant, Malliga, Canara, | I stuft your sides vp with a surserara: *ib.*, sig. Lll 4 *v°*/1. **1676** be sent to *Bridewel*, and be whipt with a *Certiorari*: SHAD-

WELL, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 50. **1688** what is there to be done more in this Case, as it lies before the Bench, but to award out Execution upon the *Posse Comitatus*, who are presently to issue out a *Certiorari*: — *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 5 (1699). **1693** I'll rattle him up I warrant you, I'll firk him with a *Certiorari*: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. i. p. 187 (1710). **1742** His lordship put by this indiscreet, or rather treacherous, pass, and let the presentment come, and then it was immediately removed by a *certiorari*, which did not afford any matter of charge: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 259 (1826). **1760** Upon the return of a *Certiorari*, Mr. *Page* took an Exception to an Order of Bastardy: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 2. — We never grant *Certioraries* to remove Judgments from the *Old Baily*: *ib.*, p. 13. **1762** O! that there was a lawyer here to serve him with a *siserari*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 12 (1817). **1790** Should he be free to withdraw the cause by a *certiorari* at any time before trial from the State Court: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. i. p. 23 (1834). ***1878** a writ of *certiorari*: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/4. [St.]

certitūdo objecti, — subjecti, *phr.*: Lat. See quotations.

1669 (1) There is a *certitudo objecti*, a certainty of the object; so our election is sure with God, for with him both it and all things are unchangeable. (2) There is a *certitudo subjecti*, the certainty of the subject; and so we must make our election sure to ourselves in our own hearts and consciences: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 474 (1866). **1684** It is not meant of a personal assurance, or a *certitudo subjecti*, but *objecti*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 484 (1865). **1696** Though there be *certitudo objecti*, yet not *certitudo subjecti*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 75 (1864).

ces: Fr. See **ce.**

Cesar: Lat. See **Caesar.**

cēsare, *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the first mood of the second figure of syllogisms in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

1552 Vnquiet conscience
- *Cæ-* No iust man before God hath an vnquiet and doubtfull conscience.
- *sa-* All they that trust to be iustified by their workes, haue vnquiet consciences.
- *re* Therefore none trusting to his workes, is iust before God:

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29 *r°* (1567).

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1837** [See **celarent**].

cessāvit, *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'he has ceased': name of a writ which gave a lord power to recover lands or tenements, if the holder had ceased to perform the services of his tenure for two years together.

1535 Knowe ye/that a recouere in a Cessauit agaynste the demaundauntes selfe/is a good barre in a wryte of ryght: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 3 *r°*. **1621** upon which the Lord bringeth a Cessavit, and doth recover, and entreth into the tenancy: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 389, p. 168 (1642). **1708** KERSEY. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

cesta, *sb.*: Sp.: basket.

1622 Tozoyemon Donos wife of Sakay sent me a *sesto* (or basket) of Japon figges and peares: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 73 (1883).

***cestui,** *pron.*: Anglo-Fr., 'he', 'him'. Used in legal phrases, as **cestui que trust,** a person for whose benefit lands, &c., are held in trust by another (by a trustee); **cestue (a) que use** (*obs.*), a person to whose use any one is infeoffed of lands or tenements; **cestui (a) que vie,** one for whose life any lands, &c., are granted. Jacobs' *Law Dict.*, 1756, and *Encyc. Brit.*, 1797, explain *cestui que trust* wrongly. For *cestui que*, *cestui qui* is often found.

1548 prouidethe that the heire *cesty que vse* shallbee in warde: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. i. fol. 9 *r°*. **1607** *Cestui qui vie*, is in true French (*cestui a vie de qui*), i. hee for whose life any land or tenement is graunted: COWELL, *Interpreter* (1637). — *Cestui qui use* (*ille cujus usui vel ad cujus usum*) is broken french, and thus may be bettered: (*Cestui al use de qui.*) It is an ordinary speech among our common lawyers, signifying him, to whose use any other man is infeoffed in any lands or tenements: *ib.* **1621** If Cestyque use be of a Reversion, he may grant the same as well as if he were in possession: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 98, p. 44 (1642). **1696** *Cestuy a que vie*, *Cestuy a que use*. The first is, He for whose Life another holds an Estate. The second is, he who is a Feoffee for the use of another: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** Cestui qui Trust — Vie. — Use: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1760** Although the *cestui qui trust* should die heirless to-morrow: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 54 (1856). **1826** the lands may be sold by the State with the consent of the townships, which were the cestuyque trusts: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 36. **1835** TOMLINS, *Law Dict.*, Vol. i. (4th Ed.).

cestus: Lat. (='boxing-glove'). See **caestus.**

cestus, cestos, ceston, *sb.*: Lat. *cestus*, fr. Gk. κεστὸς, ='stitched': a zone, a girdle, *esp.* the magic girdle of Venus, with which women of irresistible fascination are supposed by poetical fiction to be girt. Wrongly spelt *caestus*, and *caestus* (='a boxing-glove') is in turn wrongly spelt *cestus*. Anglicised as *cest* in 17 c. The form *ceston* may be Fr.

1557 To you, I trow, Ioues daughter hath the louely gyrdle lent, | That Cestos hight: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 104 (1870). bef. **1593** *Mer.* Venus, give me your pledge. *Ven.* My ceston, or my fan, or both? PEELE, *Arraignment of Paris*, iii. 2. [Davies] **1603** thy Brest | [Thou] Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous Cest: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 67 (1608). **1650** She [sickness] pulls off the light and fantastick summer-robe of lust and wanton appetite; and as soon as that cestus, that lascivious girdle is thrown away, then the reins chasten us: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, III. § 6. **1672** her *Cestos* girt: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 436 (1701). bef. **1674** As if love's sampler here was wrought, | Or Citherea's ceston, which | All with temptation doth bewitch: HERRICK, *Hesp.*, p. 177. [Davies] **1709** Venus was proud of an opportunity of obliging so great a goddess, and therefore made her a present of the cestus which she used to wear about her own waist: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II. p. 104 (1854). **1746** Fancy... To whom, prepared and bathed in heaven, | The cest of amplest power is given: COLLINS, *Charact.*, 19. **1775** The Queen has had the cestus since: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 245 (1857). **1792** the Graces alone gird on the cæstus or girdle of irresistable beauty: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 210. **1800** the Cestus of Venus...was the zone: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 250.

cesure: Eng. fr. Lat. See **caesura.**

cet: Fr. See **ce.**

***cētācea,** *sb. neut. pl.*: Late Lat.: name of an order of aquatic mammals, which includes whales, dolphins, narwhals, and porpoises.

1835 SWAINSON, *Nat. Hist. Quadr.*, § 185.

cētera dēsīderantur, *phr.*: Lat., 'the rest is wanting': sometimes used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

1842 BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 289 (1865).

cētera dēsunt, *phr.*: Lat., 'the rest is wanting': often used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

***cēteris paribus,** *phr.* (*abl. absol.*): Lat.: other things being equal.

1601 Yet my meaning is always *cæteris paribus*: T. WRIGHT, *Passions Minde*, Pref., p. v. **1604** for this cause we feele greater heat at land then at sea, *Cæteris paribus*: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 95 (1880). **1620** Of these two sorts of drinkes, *cæteris paribus*, Perry for pleasantnesse and goodnesse hath the precedency: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § iii. p. 39. **1644** the only way to be (*cæteris paribus*) safe Temporall and Eternally: *Ld. Digbies Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 19. **1654** So we may, (*Cæteris Paribus*) believe the Primitive Times more knowing, because more Industrious: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 219. **1659** General Councils of true Pastors *cæteris paribus*, are to be most reverenced by the Princes and people: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 445. **1672** R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 119. **1722** Less considerable Masters have practis'd a Nobler Manner of Painting and which (*cæteris paribus*) would have a better Effect than This: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 174. **1751** and *cæteris paribus*, a French minister will get the better of an English one, at any third court in Europe: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 125 (1774). **1787** relations, friends, acquaintance, countrymen, *cæteris paribus*, are entitled to a preference: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1805). **1804** But *cæteris paribus*, there is a slow tendency in mankind to escape from the violence and sterility of nature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 343. **1817** he persuaded some soldiers...to admit that *cæteris paribus*, a big loaf was better than a small one: *ib.*, Vol. 28, p. 527. **1837** I think every one must have remarked, *cæteris paribus*, how much more activity and curiosity of mind is displayed by a countryman who first visits a town, than by the dweller in a city who first visits the country: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 144.

cette: Fr. See **ce.**

cha: Chin. See **tea.**

chaa. See **chaya.**

Chablis, name of a white French wine made near the town Chablis. Often used loosely for lighter white Burgundies as a whole.

1670 your Cellar full of Champaign, Chablee, Burgundy, and Remedy Wines: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71.

chabob: Anglo-Ind. See **cabob.**

chabootra, *sb.*: Hind. *chabūtrā*, *chabūtara*: a paved or plastered terrace or platform, often attached to a house, or in a garden. [Yule]

abt. **1810** this Cherbuter was many feet square: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Autobiogr.*, 345 (1857). [Yule] **1811** The Chabootah or Terrace: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 114. [*ib.*] **1827** a chabootra or platform of white marble canopied by arches of the same material: SCOTT, *Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xiv. [*ib.*] **1882** Some ryots had been called in to dig a ditch and raise a rough *chapudra* or terrace: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 227.

chabouk, chabuch, chabu(c)k: Anglo-Ind. See **chawbuck.**

chacam: Heb. See **cacam.**

chacone, chacune (= *ŭ*, *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chaconne*, or Sp. *chacona*: a Spanish dance in triple time, something like a saraband.

1691 dance her new chacoone: D'URFEY, *Love for Money*, ii. p. 23. — chacune: *ib.*, iii. p. 28. **1724** CIACONA, a Chacoon, a particular Kind of Air,

always in Triple Time: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1728** Of the Manner of moving the Arms with the open Contretems or Chaconne: Essex, Tr. *Rameau's Dancing-Master*, Pt. II. p. 154. **1776** The characteristic of the Chacone is a bass or ground, consisting of four measures, of that kind of triple wherein three crotchets make the bar: Hawkins, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. IV. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 388.

chacun à son goût, *phr.*: Fr.: everyone to his taste.

1842 But *Chacun à son gout*—this is talking at random—: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 365 (1865).

chadar, chader, chudder, shudder(o), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chadar*: a sheet, a square piece of cloth, a large sheet used as a mantle by women in Bengal.

1622 [See **cambays**]. **1625** Chints and Chadors, Shashes and Girdles: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 530. **1665** he drinks a little cold water, chaws a Pomgranat leaf, washes in a Tanck, cloaths his body with a fine Shuddero reaching to his waste: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 57 (1677). —a thin Shuddero of lawn: *ib.*, p. 114. **1876** a *chaddar* (cloak) to wrap round you: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 335.

***chagrin** (= ⏑, *ch-* as Fr.), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chagrin*, ='shagreen','melancholy','vexation'. See **shagreen.**

1. *sb.*: vexation, ill-humor, pique. In R. North, 'puckers'.

1681 Blount, *Glossogr.* **1712** Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin, | That single act gives half the world the spleen: Pope, *Rape of Lock*, IV. 77. **1731** Soothers and Softners of the Chagrin and Melancholy of Humane Life: Medley, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. Pref., p. xiv. bef. **1733** Thoughts which...had made their Skin run into a Chagrin: R. North, *Examen*, II. v. 129, p. 394 (1740). **1748** an agreeable companion, whose conversation greatly alleviated my chagrin: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 134 (1817). **1771** his chagrin, which is the effect of his own misconduct: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 23/1 (1882). **1806** I have not yet found calmness to digest each under the separate chapter of chagrins into which I have said that my social miseries resolve themselves: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 135 (5th Ed.).

2. *adj.*: vexed, annoyed, piqued.

1691 To say they've Melancholly been, | Is Bar'brous; no, they are *Chagrin*: *Islington-Wells*, p. 9. **1699** These Men, I say, cannot but be in the main Chagrin: M. Lister, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 20.

***chaise**, *sb.*: Fr., 'chair', 'light carriage': a light four-wheeled carriage.

1705 a fine Road to travel on with Coaches, or *Chaises*, as in *Holland*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xxii. p. 493. bef. **1719** Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaise of government, for a chaise is driven by the person that sits in it: Addison. [J.] **1763** we made the tour of the farm in eight chaises and calashes: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). **1772—84** open chaises, made to hold two people, and driven by a man sitting on the coach-box: Cook, *Voy.*, Vol. II. Bk. ii. ch. x. [R.] **1768** the hammer in the chaise-box: Sterne, *Sentimental Journ.*, Wks., p. 470 (1839). **1815** They will hardly come in their chaise...this time of the year: J. Austen, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 243 (1833).

chaise à bras, *phr.*: Fr.: arm-chair.

1654 he looked to haue a *chaise a bras* as the Archduc had: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 218 (1850).

chaise longue, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'long chair': a kind of sofa, with the back carried round one of the ends.

1800 she only begged they would permit her to lie down on her *chaise longue*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. III. p. 76. **1818** I must have *chaises longues* instead of that lumbering old-fashioned sofa: Mrs. Opie, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 160. **1819** of Buhl consoles, chaise-longues and commodes: Hans Busk, *Dessert*, 39. **1826** she begged him to share her chaise-longue: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 435 (1881). **1828** [See **bergère.**]

chaise-à-banc, *sb.*: Fr.: a small **char-à-banc** (*q.v.*).

1814 we took a *chaise-a-banc*, and proceeded to *Frutigen*: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 157.

chaise-marine, *sb.*: Fr., 'a balanced seat used on board ship': a light vehicle slung on springs.

1818 a curious sort of vehicle—a chaise-marine, covered with a canvass awning: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 207 (1819).

chalcedon, *sb.*: apparently pedantic spelling of *cassidone*, or *cassidoine*, in the sense of *Gnaphalium stoechas*, or Cotton-weed, which is called *Cassia sterilis* by Minsheu, s. v. *Cantuesse* (Sp.).

1664 May. *Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting...Spanish Nut, Star-flower, Chalcedons*, ordinary *Crowfoot*: Evelyn, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729).

chalcedony (⏑ ⏑ = =), **calcido(i)ne**, Eng. fr. Lat. *chalcēdōnium*, or Fr. *calcidoine*; **chalcēdōnium**, Lat.: *sb.*: name of several semi-opaque varieties of quartz which form ornamental stones; as a general name chalcedony includes agate, chrysoprase, cornelian, onyx, and sard. The chalcedony of the Ancients was named from the town Chalcedon (Gk. Χαλκηδών) in Asia Minor, on the north coast of the Propontis. See **cassidoine.**

bef. **1300** calcydone: *Old Eng. Misc.*, p. 98, l. 171 (Morris, 1872). [Skeat] abt. **1360** calsydoyne: *Allit. Poems*, A. 1003, p. 30 (Morris, 1864). [*sb.*] abt. **1400** The first foundement, iaspis; the secounde, saphirus; the thridde, calcedonyus; the fourthe, smaragdus; the fyuethe, sardonix; the sixte, sardius, the seuenthe, crisolitus: Wycliffite *Bible*, Apocal., xxi. 19. **1482** my peir bedys of calcidenys gaudied with silver and gilt: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 861, p. 287 (1874). **1535** Calcedony: Coverdale, *Rev.*, xxi. 19. **1555** many of the precious stones cauled Smaragdes, calcidones, and Iaspers: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 159 (1885). **1558** a calcidoine stone: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 119 *vº*. **1566** The first foundacion was Jaspis, the seconde Saphire, the third a Calcedoni, the iiii. an Emeralde: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 19. **1567** *Calcedon*, is a kind of stone pale and wan, of dull colour: J. Maplet, *Greene For.*, fol. 4 *rº*. **1578** emeralds, turquies, calcedons: T[homas] N[icholas], Tr. *Cortes' W. India*, quoted in Southey's *Comm. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 571/2 (1849). **1598** *Calcedonio*, a precious stone called a chalcidonie: Florio. **1611** The first foundation was Jasper, the second Saphir, the third a Chalcedony, the fourth an Emerald: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 19. **1624** alwaies in your hands vse eyther Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium,...or some like precious stone to be worne in a ring vpon the little finger of the left hand: Sir J. Harrington, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 257 (Furnivall, 1868). **1644** In another [cabinet] with calcedon pillars, was a series of golden medals: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1872).

Variants, 14 c. *calsydoyne, calcydone*, 15 c. *calcidenys* (pl.), 16 c. *calcidone, calcidoine, calcedoni, chalcidonie*, 16, 17 cc. *calcedon.*

Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee, *sb.* and *adj.*: pertaining to Chaldaea (Babylonia), *i.e.* the alluvial country between Mesopotamia and the head of the Persian Gulf, where astronomy and astrology had their rise.

I. *sb.*: 1. an inhabitant of Chaldaea.

abt. **1400** Lo! the lond of Caldeis such a puple was not: Wycliffite *Bible*, Isaiah, xxiii. 13. **1535** The Caldees were soch a people, that no man was like them: Coverdale, *l.c.* **1611** Behold, the land of the Caldeans, this people was not till the Assyrian founded it for them that dwel in the wildernesse: *Bible*, *l.c.*

I. *sb.*: 2. an astrologer.

abt. **1400** Nabugodnosor, thi fadre, ordeynyde hym prince of witchis, enchauntris, of Caldeis, and of dyuynours by sterris: Wycliffite *Bible*, Dan., v. 11. **1535** chefe of the soythsayers, charmers, Caldees and deuel coniurers: Coverdale, *l. c.* **1603** What learned *Chaldé* (skill'd in Fortune-telling) | What cunning Prophet your fit Time doth showe? J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 125 (1608). **1611** the magicians, astrologers, Caldeans, and soothsayers: *Bible*, Dan., v. 11. **1623** That key will lead thee to a pretty secret, | By a Chaldean taught me: Middleton, *Changeling*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 80 (1885).

I. *sb.*: 3. a name often incorrectly applied to the dialect of the Aramaic parts of *Ezra* and *Daniel*, or to Jewish Aramaic generally.

II. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to Chaldaea. *Rare.*

II. *adj.*: 2. *Astrol.*

1652 Chaldaicall or Astrological fate: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 123.

II. *adj.*: 3. improperly applied to Biblical Aramaic.

1641 the Chaldee, and the Syrian dialect: Milton, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 281 (1806). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Chaldee.*

***châlet**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'cheese-house': a Swiss cottage.

1782 We passed several chalets, formed of mud and stone: Beckford, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 248 (1834). **1814** from their lofty *chalets* see storms form themselves at their feet: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 159. **1822** we reached a *chalet* on the top of the mountain: L. Simond, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 234. **1840** through châlets and châteaux, | Towns, villages, hamlets: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 138 (1865). ***1876** the British flag floating from a tiny châlet: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

chalifa, chalipha, chalyph. See **caliph.**

challaine, *sb.*: money of Malacca.

1599 2 of these [chazzas] make a *challaine*. The *Challaine* is of tinne...and 40 of these make a tanga of *Goa* good money, but not stamped in *Malacca*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276.

challapee. See **calipee.**

chalon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **shaloon.**

chaloupe: Eng. fr. Fr. See **shallop.**

cham: Pers. See **khan.**

chamade, *sb.*: Fr.: the sounding of a trumpet or drum in war to give notice that a parley is desired.

1711 they beat the Chamade, and sent us *Charte Blanche*: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). **1741** We rose at the first Chamade, and mounted our Horses at the second: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 79. **1864** So the drummer beats the charge or the chamade—the advance or the retreat: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 41.

Chambertin, name of a fine kind of red Burgundy.

1818 *Chambertin*, which you know's the pet tipple of Nap: T. Moore, *Fudge Family*, p. 25. **1822** a cask of the best chambertin that ever came out of Burgundy: L. Simond, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 561. **1847** Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 398 (1865).

chambre à coucher, *phr.*: Fr.: bedchamber.

1828 A decayed silk curtain of a dingy blue, drawn across a recess, separated the *chambre à coucher* from the *salon*: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 64

(1859). **1841** the doors of my *chambre à coucher* and dressing-room are opened: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 119.

***chambre ardente**, *phr.*: Fr.: burning chamber, lit-up chamber.

1. "A chamber, or court (in euery Parliament one) wherein those of the Religion haue bin censured, and adiudged vnto the fire" (Cotgr.).

1680 The Duke of Luxembourg is released from the Bastile, having pass'd the tryal of the *chambre ardente*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 154 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

2. a room illuminated with candles for a lying-in-state.

1883 the remains of M. GAMBETTA are still lying in the Chambre Ardente: *Standard*, Jan. 6, p. 5.

chambrière, *sb.*: Fr.: a chambermaid.

1675 And never *Asian Cavaliers* | Could boast they had such *Chambrieres* [the three Graces]: COTTON, *Burlesque upon Burl.*, p. 166.

***chameleon** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *chamaeleon*, fr. Gk. *χαμαιλέων*, = 'ground-lion'.

1. name of a genus of tree-climbing lizards, esp. of *Chamaeleo africanus* which has the property of changing color and inflating itself, and was supposed to live on air. Also, in combin., as *chameleon-colored, chameleon-like*.

1393 camelion: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 133 (1857). **1398** it is sayd y^e^ camelion lyueth oonly by ayre: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVIII. xxi. abt. **1400** there ben also in that Contree manye Camles, that is a lytille Best as a Goot, that is wylde, and he lyvethe be the Eyr, and etethe nought ne drynkethe nought at no tyme. And he chaungethe his colour often tyme: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xxviii. p. 289 (1839). **1487** The gamaleon is moche fayr in his lyf but he is right foul in his deth: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a viii *v°*. **1567** The *Cameleon* is a small kinde of beast, whose bodie is such that with easie conuersion it chaungeth into all colours, a few onely excepted: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 76 *v°*. **1573–80** As y^e^ cameleon or polypus: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 121 (1884). **1579** the *Camelion* though he haue most guttes drawest least breath: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 45 (1868). **1583** in a *Camilion* are saied to be all colours, saue white: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 37 *v°*. **1586** For they transforme themselues into all shapes (as the *Polepus* & *Cameleon*) that they may please: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxviii. p. 171. **1589** the Salamander liueth not without the fire...the Mole from the earth, nor the Cameleon from the aire: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 36 (1880). **1596** For she could d'on so manie shapes in sight, | As ever could Cameleon colours new: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. i. 18. **1598** The *Camelion* (saith *Plinie*) is like a little *Lyon*, in bignes like a *Lyzarde*... Among all other beasts this onely neuer eateth nor drinketh, but liveth by the ayre, and dew of the earth: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 306 (1885). **1600** the Cameleon when he espies a Serpent taking shade vnder a tree, climbes vp into that tree, and lets down a threed, breathed out of his mouth as small as a Spiders thread, at the end whereof there is a litle drop as cleare as any Pearle, which falling vpon the Serpents head kils him: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 165. **1603** it fareth with a flatterer even as with the Chamœlion...[which] can take upon him any colour save only white: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 89. **1603** the Cameleon, who with various change | Receiues the colour that each obiect giues: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 155 (1608). **1615** Frogs, Lizards, Camelions, & all sorts of lesser serpents: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1632). **1623** A crook'd chamelon-colour'd rainbow: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 87 (1885). **1634** the Aery *Camelion* and fiery *Salamander* are frequent there: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 20. **1646** Concerning the *Chameleon* there generally passeth an opinion that it liveth only upon air, and is sustained by no other aliment: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 124 (1686). **1664** That like a thin *Camelion* Bourds | Her self on Ayr, and eats her words: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 5. **1672** you make 'em keep such severe Lents, they eat no more than *Chamelions*: SHADWELL, *Miser*, iii. p. 47. **1699** She shewed me the Skeletons of two *Chameleons*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 94. **1782** One quality of the chameleon I have, and rejoice in having: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 327 (1858). **1845** These animals also escape detection by a very extraordinary, chameleon-like power of changing their colour: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 7.

1 *a. metaph.* one who pretends to change his views, a changeable person, one whose diet seems to be unsubstantial.

1573 a camellion priest: *Articles agst. W. Sanderson in Eccl. Court*, in Cooper's *Ath. Cant.*, Vol. II. p. 79. **1582** A right *Chameleon* for change of hewe: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 134 (1870). **1590** though the Cameleon Loue can feed on the ayre, I am one that am nourish'd by my victuals; and would haue meate: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 1, 178. **1602** [See **Catiline**]. **1603** O rich quick spirit! O wits Cameleon! | Which any Authors colour can put on: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 340 (1608). **1605** Out, thou *chameleon* harlot: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 6, Wks., p. 604 (1616). **1608** true worth scornes to turne Camelion: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. C 4 *v°*. **1704** The first of these was the chameleon, sworn foe to inspiration: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 81/2 (1869). **1863** the budding virgin is the princess of chameleons: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106. **1887** He would fail...to fix the chameleon colours of such a genius and such a man: *Athenæum*, Oct. 1, p. 433/3.

2. a camelopard, a mere confusion of *camelion* for *chameléon* with Eng. *camel-lion*.

abt. **1400** phigarg, origen, camelion [*v.l.* camelioun], that is, a beest lijk a camele in the beed, in the bodi to a paard, and in the nek to an horse, in the feet to a bugle, and pardelun, that is, a litil pard: Wycliffite *Bible*, Deut., xiv. 5. **1535** Vnicorne, Origen and Camelion: COVERDALE, *l. c.*

3. *Bot.* name of two varieties of thistle, *White Chameleon* = *Carlina gummifera*; *Black Chameleon* = *Cardopatum corymbosum*. The *chamel(a)ea* is an entirely different plant (H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 369).

1526 Cameleonta is an herbe called black cameleonte. Some cal it cameleon: *Grete Herball*, ch. cxxi. **1578** The blacke Chameleons leaues, are also almost lyke to the leaues of the wilde Thistel... The roote of the white Chameleon dronken with redde wine wherin *Origanum* hath bene sodden: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. IV. p. 517. **1601** the hearbe Chamelaeon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 56. **1617** *Chameleon*, Carline thistle: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. — white *Chameleon* grasse. So called because it hath some likenesse with the white *Chameleon*, in that it hath many white veines and ribbes: *ib.*

Variants, 14 c. *camle*, 14 c.—17 c. *camelion*, 15 c. *gamaleon*, 16 c. *camilion*, 16, 17 cc. *cameleon*, 17 c. *chamœlion*, *chamelion*, *chamelaeon*.

chami, *sb.* See quotation.

1840 The money was counted down, and when he saw 800 *châmis* (about 80 or 90*l.*) all his own, he got quite confounded: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. XV. p. 380.

***chamois, shamois**, *sb.*: Fr. *chamois*.

1. a name of the European antelope, *Rupicapra tragus*, found on high mountain ranges.

1598 *Camoccia, Camozza*, a chamoy or chamoise, or wilde goate: FLORIO. **1601** the roe bucke, the shamois: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 53, Vol. I. p. 231. — the wild goat or shamois: *ib.*, Bk. 28, ch. 19, Vol. II. p. 341. **1611** the Pygarg, and the wilde oxe, and the chamois: *Bible*, Deut., xiv. 5. **1611** *Chevreul sauvage*. A Shamois, or wild goat: COTGR. **1626** *Shamoyse*, a wilde Goat: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). **1673** They run over the mountains like *chamois*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 248. **1774** The chamois hair is short, like that of a doe: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 304/1 (1840). — The chamois has scarcely any cry: *ib.*, p. 305/1. **1822** Chamois are very fearful, certainly not without sufficient cause: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 242. **1845** Smugglers and robbers who delight like the chamois in hard fare and precipices: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 323.

2. a flexible kind of leather, supposed to be made of the skin of chamois (1), but generally made of other skins dressed in a particular manner. Inferior kinds of chamois are called *wash-leather*. Often corrupted to *shamoy*-leather, *shammy*-leather.

1572 with the skins they make chamoyce, such as we in *England* make doublets and hose of: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 468 (1600). **1587** *Deer skinnes* dressed after the maner of *Chamoes*: *ib.*, p. 269. — *Chamois* skinnes: *ib.*, p. 308. **1589** shamwayes skins very well dressed: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 251 (1854). **1600** Chamoys, Buffe, and Deere skinnes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 247. **1611** *Chamois*... called ordinarily Shamois leather: COTGR. **1639** but keep you Constant to cloth and shamois: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 43/1 (1839). **1828** Did there come war to the gates of our fair burgh, down went needles, thread, and shamoy leather: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. ii. p. 26 (1886). **1864** chamois leather riding trouser: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8.

***champ clos**, *phr.*: Fr.: enclosed field, an enclosure for single combats.

1821 'twere less their will | Than destiny to make the eternal years | Their date of war, and their "champ clos" the spheres: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. XII. p. 263 (1832).

champac, champak(a), chumpak(a), chumpuk, *sb.*: Hind. *champak*, fr. Skt. *champaka*: an Indian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the *Magnolia* genus, which has fine fragrant yellow blossoms.

1786 the walks are scented with blossoms of the *champac* and nagasar: SIR W. JONES, in Lord Teignmouth's *Mem.*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1835). **1810** Some of these [birds] build in the sweet-scented champaka and the mango: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 22 (1812) [Yule] **1819** The champak [*v.l.* chumpak's] odours fail | Like sweet thoughts in a dream: SHELLEY, *Lines to an Indian Air*. **1888** jasmine buds and roses or *chumpaka* flowers: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 67.

***Champagne**, a white wine, which is generally effervescent when bottled, made in Champagne, a district in France.

1664 Drink every letter on't, in *Stum*, | And make it brisk Champaign become: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 41. **1670** Now the qualifications of a fine Gentleman are to eat A-la-mode, drink Champaigne, dance Jiggs, and play at Tennis: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 21. **1676** full of Champagn, venting very much noise, and very little wit: — *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 18. **1687** *Champain* our Liquor, and *Ragousts* our Meat: *Hind & Panther transvers'd*, p. 18. **1693** I find Champagne is powerful: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 166 (1710). **1709** [See **Bordeaux**]. **1712** I entertain'd all our Visiters with the best Burgundy and Champaign: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). **1728** The mellow-tasted burgundy and quick, As is the wit it gives, the gay champaign: J. THOMSON, *Autumn*, 704 (1834). **1739** you have nothing to drink but the best champaigne in the world: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XXII. Vol. I. p. 45 (1819). **1754** You shall also have admirable champaign and rhenish: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. XCI. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 416 (1777). **1780** "Read my book, or go hang yourself," is not like the language of a fair lady; any more than what she says about being drenched in Mr Walpole's champaigne: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 97, p. 70 (1820). **1825** by no means sparing their champaign: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1844). **1888** Signor Frappa...shows in No. 1034 Dom Pérignon, the

blind Benedictine who invented *champagne mousseux* [creaming],...testing various grapes: *Athenæum*, June 2, p. 702/3.

Variants, *campaigne*, *champaign(e)*, *champagn*, *champain*.

champaign (ˌ ˈ, *ch-* as Fr.), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *champaigne* (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *campagne*, Anglicised in 16, 17 cc., and confused with *champion* which Tusser uses in the sense of 'one who lives in open country'.

I. *sb.*: 1. open country, open field.

1579 *Bætia*, a plaine champion: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 474 (1612). **1579** They that neuer went out of the champions in Brabant, will hardly conceiue what rockes are in Germany: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 29 (Arber). **1591** that in short space of a woodland he made it a champion: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 130 (1815). **1591** this shall haue his back turned towards the Champaine, and the Front towards the Cittie: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 323. **1596** As when a Dolphin and a Sele are met | In the wide champian of the Ocean plaine: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. ii. 15. **1600** he was not willing to give battaile in the champian: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 266. **1601** laid level with the plain champion: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 88, Vol. II. p. 40. **1627** Plant them vpon Tops of Hills, and Champaignes: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 526. **1644** we travel a plain and pleasant champain to Viterbo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1872). **1663** They their live Engines ply'd, not staying | Untill they reach'd the fatal champain: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 76.

I. *sb.*: 1 *a. metaph.*

1598 you have a fayre champian layd open unto you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse into many sweete remembraunces of antiquities: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 624/2 (1883).

II. *adj.*: open, flat (only applied to land).

1523 some champyon countrey with corne and medowes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 22 (1812). **1546** This cowntrie...to the beholder afarre of it appearethe verie champion and plaine: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 4 (Camd. Soc., 1846). **1579** all the champion countrie and villages thereabouts: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 145 (1612). **1590** In champion grounds what figure serves you best: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 55/1 (1865). **1591** lead by men sent by the kinge thorowe the moste champyon and open places: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 13 (1847). **1601** the champion plaine countries: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 19, Vol. I. p. 126. **1658** they dwelt in the open Champion-fields: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 10. **1711** a wide Champain Country filled with Herds and Flocks: *Spectator*, Mar. 6, No. 5, p. 11/2 (Morley). **1781** the whole province, which is entitled to the appellation of a *champaign* country: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI. ch. XXXV. p. 113 (1813).

champan(a): Port. See **sampan.**

champêtre, *adj.*: Fr. fr. earlier *champestre*,="Fieldie, plaine, champian" (Cotgr.). See **fête champêtre.**

1699 divers Convents which have spatious and well kept Gardens,...as the *Carthusians*, which is vast and Champestre: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 185.

***champignon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a mushroom, an edible *agaricus*; *techn.* in England, the *Agaricus Oreades.*

1670 [See **andouille**]. **1696** *Claudius* the Emperor was poison'd with eating *Champignons*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*, s.v. **1699** Out of this Earth springs the *Champignons*, after Rain: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 153. bef. **1700** He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, | Secure for you, himself champignons eats: DRYDEN. [J.] **1797** The prætensis, or *champignon*, is very common upon heaths and dry pastures: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Agaricus*. **1820** to hazard an opinion which is a *Phallus*, which is a *Champignon*: HANS BUSK, *Banquet*, iii. 468. **1828** men...who suffer in the stomach after a *champignon*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859).

champion: Eng. fr. Fr. See **champaign.**

***champlevé**, *adj.*: Fr. See quotations, and **cloisonné.**

1877 champlevé enamels are sometimes called *taille d'epargne* enamels: Tr. *C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress*, p. 259. **1885** Incrusted enamels are of two classes, *cloisonné* and *champlevé*... In *champlevé* examples...the spaces for receiving the enamels are excavated in the plates: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 149/2.

champoe: Anglo-Ind. See **shampoo.**

chan: Pers. See **khan.**

chancre, Fr.; **shanker**, **chancre** (ˌ ˈ), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a malignant ulcer, esp. of syphilitic origin, a canker.

1681 the *French* youth...their *Chancres* and *Poulains*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 58. **1734** It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a chancre: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

***chandelier** (ˌ ˈ ˌ, *ch-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chandelier*: a frame or apparatus with branches for holding candles; *Fortif.* a movable wooden parapet (*Encyc. Brit.*, 1797).

1736 Lamps, branches, or chandeliers, (as we now modishly call them,) were adorned with the flowers then most in season: STUKELEY, *Palæogr. Sacra*, p. 69. [T.] **1814** The grand saloon is...lighted by a profusion of elegant chandeliers: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. i. p. 12. **1842** [the lightning] danced on the brass chandelier: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 236 (1865). **1845** the great chandelier-like cactus: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xv. p. 336. ***1878** the grounds were...illuminated with splendid chandeliers: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] **1878** The entertainment would be more poetic than a ball under *chandeliers*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 88.

chanfron, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The name of an Italian coyne, worth about xx d."

1617 a chanfron of Naples [is giuen] for one and thirtie soldi: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292.

[From It. *cianfrone*, *zanfrone*,="red ruddocks, pelfe, coin, or crowns" (Florio).]

chank, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind., and Skt. *çankha*: a large kind of turbinated sea shell or conch, used in Hindoo temples as a vessel or a horn, and also cut into ornamental rings, cameos, &c., found especially in the Gulf of Manaar. [Yule]

1673 There are others they call chanquo; the shells of which are the Mother Pearl: FRYER, *E. India*, 322 (1698). [Yule] **1727** produces Cotton, Corn, coars Cloth, and Chonk: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 131. [*ib.*] **1734** Expended towards digging a foundation, where chanks were buried with accustomed ceremonies: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 147 (1861). [*ib.*]

***chanson**, *sb.*: Fr.: a song, lay, ballad; *chanson à boire*, a drinking-song; *chanson d'amour*, a love-song; *chanson de geste*, a ballad of romance.

1816 There's an amiable *chanson* for you—all impromptu: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 320 (1832). **1826** would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment to chase the cloud which hovers on the brow of our much-loved daughter of Austria! LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. x. p. 445 (1881). **1832** What shall we say to the hearty out-break of her *chanson a boire*...? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 195. **1858** read me one of his stateliest songs, and after it a gay *chanson*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, viii. p. 182 (1886). **1883** the fine old *chanson de geste* the "Poema del Cid": *St. James's Gaz.*, Feb. 9, p. 6. **1884** This *chanson* merely tells one of the many current legends about the proper solution of the *devinettes*: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 9, p. 188/1. **1887** A soldier of the seventeenth century accompanies his *chanson d'amour* with a guitar: *Athenæum*, Oct. 22, p. 543/1.

chansonette, *sb.*: Fr.: a light, short *chanson*, a slight song.

1865 some mischievous chansonette out of the Quartier Latin: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 70.

chansonnier, *masc. sb.* (fem. *-ière*): Fr.: a composer of songs or ballads.

1887 A few pieces of spontaneous inspiration...had led us to believe that there was in M. Richepin the stuff for a popular *chansonnier*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 11/1.

chanterelle, *sb.*: Fr.: treble bell, treble string; a kind of mushroom.

1797 The chantarellus, or *chantarelle agaric*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Agaricus*. **1883** a little back then, and now the fourth [string of the violin] is dead, and the *chanterelle* [*i.e.* first string] sings like a lark—misery! H. R. HAWEIS, in *Gent. Mag.*, Oct., p. 333.

chanticleer, chaunteclere (ˌ ˈ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Chante-cler*,='Sing-clear'; a proper name coined for a male domestic fowl or cock (*Gallus gallinaceus*), in the epic of *Reynard the Fox*; a cock or cockerel.

[abt. **1386** she had a cok highte Chaunteclere, | In all the land of crowing n'as his pere: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Nonnes P. Tale*, 14855 (1856). **1481** Chauntecler: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, p. 9 (1880).] **1508** Chaunteclere, our coke, | Must tell what is of the clocke: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 495, Wks., Vol. I. p. 66 (1843). **1600** My Lungs began to crow like Chanticleere: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, ii. 7, 30. **1687** crowing Chanticleers in cloistered walls: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1022.

chaoosh, chaoush, chaoux. Turk. See **chiaus.**

***chaos** (ˌ ˈ, *ch-* as *k-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. χάος, in *Gk. Mythol.* the universe in its earliest state. The English senses 1 and 2 are from the Greek, the second and historically later sense ('abyss', 'void', 'space') being probably prior etymologically. The Eng. metaph. senses 3 and 4 are derived fr. sense 1.

1. the uncreated universe, "matter unformed and void".

1531 More ouer take away ordre from all thynges what shulde than remayne? Certes nothynge finally, except some man wolde imagine *Chaos*: whiche of some is expounde a confuse mixture: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 3 (1880). **1573—80** a huge ilfavorid misshapen heape... The very selfe same that poetts chaos do cleape: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 132 (1884). **1590** in the wide wombe of the world there lyes, | In hatefull darknes and in deepe horrore | An huge eternall Chaos, which supplyes | The substaunces of natures fruitfull progenyes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vi. 36. **1593** beauty dead, black chaos comes again: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 1020. **1600** the strife of *Chaos* then did cease, | When better light then Nature's did arriue: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 253 (1616). **1603** But before the creation of the world, there was nothing but a *chaos*, that is to say, all things in confusion and disorder: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1032. **1607** first shall the whole Machin of the world, heauen, earth, sea, and ayre, returne to the mishapen house of Chaos, then the least vacuum be found in Nature: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 1, sig. G4 *v°*. **1619** Demogorgon obseruing that vncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter, to be impregnated with Power...the Sonne of Demogorgon...stretched forth his hand...to help her Trauell: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 564. **1622** darkenesse

was vpon the face of the earth in the *Chaos*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xiii. p. 145. **1640** brought out light out of the deadly shade | Of darkest Chaos: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 40 (1647). **1652** This fine *virgin water*, or *Chaos*, was the *second nature* from God himself: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 43. **1654–6** the Chaos had the seeds of all creatures, and wanted only the Spirit's motion to produce them: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 18/1 (1867). **1667** where eldest Night | And *Chaos*, ancestors of Nature, hold | Eternal *Anarchy*: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 895, p. 77 (1705). **1681** that first *chaos*, that lump of darkness, out of which God made all things: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1861).

1 *a. personified.*

1667 *Chaos* Umpire sits, | And by decision more embroils the fray | By which he reigns: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 907, p. 78 (1705).

2. abyss, void, space, "void and formless Infinite", vast chasm or gulf, yawning cavity.

1582 Betwene us and you there is fixed a great chaos: *Rheims Test.*, Luke, xvi. 26. **1594** O comfort-killing Night... Vast sin-concealing chaos: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 767. **1603** and looke what other thing soever besides commeth within the chaos of this monsters mouth,...downe it goes all incontinently: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 975. **1640** like to comets bright | In our blew *Chaos*: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. i. 8, p. 221 (1647). **1667** the Gulph | Of *Tartarus*, which ready opens wide | His fiery *Chaos* to receive their fall: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 55, p. 211 (1705).

3. absolute confusion, superlative disorder, state of utter disorder.

1563 So that they are confused in their studies, and make rather a rude chaos then a perfecte arte of Chirurgerye: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. C ii *vº*. **1598** for warres disorderlie vsed, is the *Chaos* of confusion: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 7. **1600** a chaos, and confused heape of all wickednesse: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 377. **1606** This chaos, when degree is suffocate, | Follows the choking: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 3, 125. **1622** a Chaos of blindnesse would repossess vs again: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. v. p. 38. bef. **1658** {See **ana**[2]}. **1660** Already was the *shaken Nation* | Into a wild and deform'd *Chaos* brought: A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 7. **1675** turn the World into a mere *Chaos*, in point of Morality: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iii. § 2, p. 21. bef. **1733** There had been [if the Rye Plot had succeeded] a perfect Chaos: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 120, p. 389 (1740). **1868** amid bloodshed, misery, and misrule, which seemed to turn Europe into a chaos: C. KINGSLEY, *Hermits*, p. 5 (1879). **1885** The materials...are many of them in a state of mere chaos: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 366/1.

4. a confused heap or mass, anything in an extremely confused state.

1593 To disproportion me in every part, | Like to a chaos, or an unlick'd bear-whelp: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, iii. 2, 161. **1619** Confound the streete, with *Chaos* of old braules: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 7 *vº*. **1624** then began this which was before...but as an vnsettled and confused Chaos, to receiue a disposition, forme, and order: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 662 (1884). bef. **1631** oft did we grow, | To be two Chaosses: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 35 (1669). **1641** This shadowed figure assoon as the vessell is taken from the fire, returnes to its ashes again and vanisheth away, becoming a Chaos, and confused matter: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. V. p. 127 (1651). **1697** but for *Esop*, that unfinish'd Lump, that Chaos of Humanity, I'll use him: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 259 (1776). **1885** The room was a small chaos of trunks and boxes: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 332.

chaoua: Arab. See **coffee.**

chap(a): Anglo-Ind. See **chop.**

chapa, *sb.*: Sp.: a thin plate of metal; *hence*, a facet.

1582 Diamondes...which have their chapas and pointes cleane: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 165 (1850).

chaparoon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **chaperon.**

chapar(r)al, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *chaparral*: a thicket of evergreen oak (*chaparra*); *hence*, an entangled thorny thicket.

1847 a man lost in a chaparral is by far worse off than one lost in the prairie: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 63 (1848). — The intermediate plain is for the greater part covered with chaparral: *ib.*, p. 65. **18..** you see that rock that's grown so bristly | With chaparral and tan: BRET HARTE, *Hawk's Nest.*

chapattee: Anglo-Ind. See **chupatty.**

***chapeau,** *pl.* **chapeaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: hat, hood, bonnet.

1523 shapeause: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 431, p. 756 (1812). **1662** In memory of which service he had given him, for the crest of his arms, a chapeau with wings, to denote the Mercuriousness of this messenger: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1840). **1826** rallied with unmerciful spirit the unfortunate Von Bernstorff for not having yet mounted the all-perfect chapeau: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 394 (1881). **1841** their respective *chapeaux* have come from the *atelier* of Herbault: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 271. **1862** her own battered blowsy old *chapeau*, with its limp streamers: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 127 (1887).

chapeau(x) bas, *phr.*: Fr.: hat(s) off.

1764 Time was, when Britons to the boxes came, | Quite spruce, and *chapeau bas!* address'd each dame: GARRICK, *Epil.* to Fielding's *Good-Natured Man*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 90 (1806).

chapeau bras, more correctly **chapeau de bras,** *phr.*: Fr.: a hat which can be flattened and held under the arm (*bras*).

1776 While the other on which his *camayeus* appear | Holds a thing called a *chapeau de bras* at his ear: C. ANSTEY, *Election ball*, Wks., p. 230 (1808). **1824** A *chapeau bras* and sword necessarily completed his equipment: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*. Let. v. p. 50 (1886). **1851** a court suit of violet silk, a dress sword, a *chapeau bras*, and his hair full dressed on one side: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 84 (1857).

chapeau de bergère, *phr.*: Fr.: shepherdess' hat.

1818 Mr. Crawley's sister, with her chapeau de bergere in one hand, her watering pot in the other: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1819).

chapeau sous le bras, *phr.*: Fr.: hat under his arm.

1783 intended to begin a round of visits on foot, *chapeau sous le bras*: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 303 (1869).

***chapelle ardente,** *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'burning chapel': a chapel illuminated for lying-in-state.

bef. **1863** The coffin was carefully lowered between decks, and placed in the *chapelle ardente* which had been prepared at Toulon for its reception: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 314 (1879). **1883** The coffin was conveyed in a first-class saloon carriage, turned for the time being into a *chapelle ardente*: *Standard*, Sept. 4, p. 5/6.

***chaperon,** *sb.*: Fr.

1. a hood, a covering for the head or head and shoulders, *esp.* part of the full dress of Knights of the Garter.

abt. **1380** tweie cotis or kirtlis wip-outen hood and a girdil & a brech & a chaperon to pe girdel: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 40 (1880). **1470** your geer ys send to you, as Thomas Stampes sayth, savyng Mylsents geer and the shafeson [*sic*]: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 656, p. 416 (1874). **1593** A goodly king in robes most richly dight, | The upper part like a Roman palliament, | Indeed a chaperon, for such it was: PEELE, *Ord. Garter*, Wks., p. 586/1 (1861). **1619** their Rebatoes, Chaparoones, Frouzes, Falses, Puffes, and Dresses: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvi. p. 258. **1630** Smocks, headtires, aprons, shadowes, shaparoons: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 *vº*/2. — Her Shapperoones, her Perriwigs and Tires: *ib.*, sig. Kk 4 *rº*/1. **1632** his head and face cover'd with a Chaperon, out of which ther are but two holes to look through: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xliv. p. 48 (1645).

1 *a.* See quotation.

1681 *Chaperon*...among Heralds it is that little Escotcheon which is fixed in the fore-head of the Horses that draw the Herse: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

2. a man who escorts a woman; hence, fem. *chaperoness*, a woman who is taking care of a man.

[**1622** my precious *chaperoness*, I trust thee the better for that: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law Case*, i. 2.] **1767** I had the honour of being acquainted with her, and was her *chaperon*: STERNE, *Letters*, No. CXVI. Wks., p. 783/1 (1839).

3. a married or aged woman who acts as an escort to a single woman. Sometimes partly Anglicised as *chaperone* (= = *m*). Hence, *chaperonage* (a rare Eng. coinage), the care of a chaperon.

1754 I send this by the coach, with the last volume of Sir Charles Grandison for its chaperon: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 375 (1857). **1777** Will you like, when your daughters are to go about, to trust them to chaperons: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 443. **1803** The person alluded to was a perfectly fit chaperon for any young lady to appear with in public: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 15 (1832). **1813** to whom I would have undertaken to be *chaperon*: — *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 230 (1833). **1818** her chaperon was provided with a dress of the newest fashion: MISS AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 18. **1878** Her *chaperon* had not wished her to play: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 4.

1829 Under the unrivalled chaperonage of the countess they had played their popular parts without a single blunder: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. ii. [L.] **1883** three unmarried ladies...going out to India under the chaperonage of one of the married ladies: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 114.

4. a protectress.

1828 LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. I. [L.]

5. female exhibitor in show houses (Latham).

chaperoness. See **chaperon** 2.

chapin, chapiney. See **chopine**[2].

chappar, *sb.*: Pers. fr. Turk. *chāpmak*, ='to gallop': a swift courier.

1684 the King dispatch'd away certain *Chappars* or Courriers: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. V. p. 205. — The Posts or *Shappars* are those that carry the Kings dispatches to the Governours of Provinces: *ib.*, p. 233. **1738** *Chappar*, a courier of the king of Persia, who carries dispatches from court to the provinces and from the provinces to court: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

chappow, *sb.*: Pers. *chapū*: a plundering expedition.

1828 many horrid barbarities are committed on their chappows: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 277. **1840** The Beebas every now and then amuse the neighbouring districts, with a *chappow*, as the highlanders used to descend from their hills on the low lands: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 63. **1884** The Khan of Kuchan...sent out a *chappow* of a hundred horsemen to seize whatever corn, cattle, or horses they could find in the outlying Turcoman villages: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xiv. p. 150 (New York).

chapudra: Anglo-Ind. See **chabootra.**

***char-à-banc**, *sb.*: Fr.: wagonette, a light cart or open carriage generally with several benches for passengers facing the horses, and a box for the driver. See **chaise-à-banc.**

1816 one of the country carriages (a char-à-banc): BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 256 (1832). — the subsequent jolting of the char-à-banc: *ib.*, p. 258. **1822** a light sort of carriage, called *char-à-banc*, consisting of two flexible bars on four wheels, drawn by one horse, two or three people sit upon these bars sideways, and a driver in front: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 28. **1826** On my arrival at Como I immediately took a *charabanc*, and crossed by a most romantic and beautiful road: *Repl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 178. **1883** a nice *char-à-banc* drawn by two spicy grey horses: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 107.

charabe: Eng. fr. Arab. See **carabe.**

***character** (/ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caractère*, or direct fr. Lat. *charactēr* (Gk. χαρακτήρ): an impression, mark, sign, figure, letter, characteristic, peculiar nature, peculiar style. The form *caracte* (Fr. *caracte*) is early and obsolete.

1. impression, mark, figure.

abt. **1325** Caracter thet is prente y-cliped, | Nys non of eliinge: W. DE SHOREHAM, p. 9 (Percy Soc., 1849). abt. **1400** And he shal make alle...for to haue a caracter [*v.l.* carect, carecte] in the ri3t hond, or in her forhedis: Wycliffite *Bible*, Apocal., xiii. 16. **1597** A *Cliefe* is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. **1598** and betweene euerye twoo lynes is placed the Charactar of the *Planet* which hath the Dominion in that place: F. WITHER, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. F 3 *v°*. **1640** As if a man should impresse any character, or stamp upon wax, paste, or any such like matter: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 8 *v°* (1647). **1652** to deduce a *Genius* down from heaven, and intice it by certain characters and figures: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 24. **1652** Nor are these remarkable *Signatures* made and described by Chaunce, (for there is a certaine *Providence* which leades on all things to their end, and which makes nothing but to some purpose,) but are the *Characters* and *Figures* of those *Starrs*, by whom they are principally governed, and with these particular *Stamps*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 464. **1657** our Characters engrav'd together upon the Tree of Bourgon: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 15, Vol. I. p. 24.

2. a carved, written, or printed letter of an alphabet or a syllabarium; one of an ordinary system of signs or figures representing numerals (as 0, 1, 2, 3; I, II, V, X, L, C, D, M).

1502 he ought to examen hym of all fals byleves, as of sorceryes of wrytynges, of caracters, of invocatyons of divelles, &c.: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. v. sig. k ii *v°*. **1530** with what caracters so euer they be written: PALSGR., fol. v *v°*. **1551** the true characters or fourmes of the Utopiane letters: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 168 (1869). **1579** All Numbers may bée expressed by these Characters following: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. I. **1600** they haue a peculiar language, and letters or caracters to themselues: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 124. **1601** *Palamedes*...added foure more in these characters following, Θ. Ξ. Φ. Χ: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 187. **1617** I'll rather bear the brand of all that's past, | In capital characters upon my brow: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 258 (1885). abt. **1630** For sure so well instructed are my tears, | That they would fitly fall in order'd characters: MILTON, *Passion*, 49. bef. **1637** While she sits reading by the glow-worm's light... The baneful schedule of her nocent charms, | And binding characters, through which she wounds | Her puppets, the sigilla of her witchcraft: B. JONSON, *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 500/2 (1860). **1664** The *Spectacles* with which the *Stars* | He reads in smallest *Characters*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 161.

3. a written alphabet or syllabarium.

1598 Marseilles, which is sayd to have bene inhabited first by the Greekes, and from them to have had the Greeke character: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 626/2 (1883). bef. **1616** It is in the *Syrian* Character: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 404 (1711). **1642** *Slavonique tongue*, which... hath this prerogative to have *two Characters*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 56 (1869).

3 *a.* handwriting.

1605 You know the character [of a letter] to be your brother's: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, i. 2, 66.

3 *b.* a cipher. See **caraches.**

1664 He hath given my lord a character, and will oblige my lord to correspond with him: PEPYS, *Diary*, July 15. [C. E. D.]

4. peculiar nature or condition.

1620 an old common objection, what need there could be of a *Character*, and spiritual grace, to exercise corporal Acts: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 686 (1676). **1640** Wherefore in our own souls we do possesse | Free forms and immateriall characters: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 36, p. 238 (1647). **1646** imprint a dangerous Character on such as arrive unto it: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 179 (1686). **1667** less expressing | The character of that Dominion giv'n | O'er other Creatures: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 545, p. 302 (1705).

4 *a.* feature, distinctive attribute.

4 *b.* moral and intellectual constitution.

1738 Those Natives who live high up the River, have a much better Character than they had formerly: F. MOORE, *Trav. Afr.*, p. 122. bef. **1744** Of the Characters of *Women*: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. *heading*. **1757** a vindication of his *moral character*: WARBURTON, Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. vii.

5. a personage, an actor in a history or drama.

1631 Whimzies; or, a new cast of Characters: CLITUS, Title. **1698** J. COLLIER, *Eng. Stage*, p. 200. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1712** *Homer* has excelled all the Heroic Poets that ever wrote, in the Multitude and Variety of his Characters: *Spectator*, No. 273, Jan. 12, p. 391/1 (Morley). ***1875** a catholic and generous character: *Cardiff Times*, June 26. [St.]

5 *a.* a part assigned to an actor in a drama, a rôle; also, *metaph.* In phrases, *in character*, ='appropriate', *out of character*, ='inappropriate'.

bef. **1732** The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his character by suitable actions: ATTERBURY. [T.]

6. reputation, *esp.* for chastity (of females).

1614 His lady says she shall lose her character: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 293 (1848). **1815** They were...a family whom Emma knew well by character: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 18 (1833). ***1875** whose character for probity and for business capacity: *Times*, May 29. [St.]

7. description.

1540 The first Figure of the partes of women, with the declaration and caracters of the same: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. xv. p. 68 (1613). bef. **1733** both Sides cannot be in the right, but the late Earl of *Middleton's* Character may fit them, which is honest Men and Knaves: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. iii. (1740).

7 *a.* a short literary sketch of a type of human temperament and manners, in the style of Theophrastus.

1628 *Micro-cosmographie*, or, A Peece of the world discovered; in Essayes and Characters: J. EARLE, Title. **1729** show'rs of Sermons, Characters, Essays: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 361.

7 *b.* outward impress of inward qualities.

1601 yet of thee | I will beleeue thou hast a minde that suites | With this thy faire and outward character: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 2, 51. **1607** What harme can your beesome Conspectuities gleane out of this Charracter? — *Coriol.*, II. 1, 71. — I paint him in the Character: *ib.*, V. 4, 28.

8. written testimonial given to a servant in quest of employment.

1853 Lady Spratt...had taken a discharged servant of Mrs. Leslie's without applying for the character: LORD LYTTON, *My Novel*, Bk. VIII. ch. V. [C. E. D.]

***charade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a puzzle in which a word which is to be guessed, and each syllable thereof (which itself constitutes a word), is described in a more or less oracular manner; sometimes the puzzle constitutes a dramatic representation, the descriptions of the word to be guessed being indicated in dramatic scenes or *tableaux vivants*.

1778 [He] *fineers*...rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 54 (1858). **1778** But turned to flat, unmeaning bards, | In sonnets, riddles, and *Charards*: C. ANSTEY, *Envy*, Wks., p. 244 (1808). **1786** And all her "little senate" own | She made the best charade in town: H. MORE, *Florio*, 600, p. 39. **1815** What a pity that I must not write this beautiful charade into my book: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 68 (1833). **1863** The latter was playing a part in a charade to the admiration of all present: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 181.

charag, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kharāj*: **caratch** (*q. v.*).

1738 *Charag*, the tribute which Christians and Jews pay to the grand signior,...of ten, twelve or fifteen francs *per ann.*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

charapa, *sb.*; **charapella**, *sb.*: Amer. Sp. See quot.

1851 we found a smaller kind of turtle called *Charapella* better and more tender than the large turtle which is called *Charapa*: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1854).

charat: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carat.**

charatsch: Eng. fr. Turk. See **caratch.**

***chargé d'affaires**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'charged with affairs': an official representative of a foreign country of a lower grade than an ambassador and a minister; the officer in charge of the embassy in the absence of the ambassador or minister.

1768 Keith is rather inclined to go to Turin, as *Chargé d'Affaires*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 196, p. 532 (1774). **1783** In conversation yesterday with M. d'Asp, the *charge des affaires* of Sweden: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 130 (1853). **1806** our author returned to Turin, and again resumed the functions of *chargé d'affaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 352. **1816** had the advice of the British chargé d'affaires been followed...they had been deposited in the King's storehouse at Gibraltar: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 218.

charisma, *sb.*: Gk. χάρισμα: grace, a free gift of God's grace.

1655 Deliverance and health is a gift, Charisma a free gift: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 191 (1862). **1882–3** The charisma of prophecy was not limited to these individuals. It was found in the congregations of the apostolic times everywhere: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 1940.

***charivari**(s), *sb.*: Fr., "A publicke defamation, or traducing of; a foule noise made, blacke *Santus* rung, to the shame, and disgrace of another" (Cotgr.): a noisy demonstration of disapproval or detestation, hooting. The title of a comic journal of Paris, whence 'Punch' is styled *The London Charivari*.

1681 *Charivary* (Fr. *charivaris*) publick defamation, or traducing of another: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1847** We...played a charivari with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons: C. BRONTË, *Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii. [Davies] **1848** the mob had given a *charivari* to Prince Lichstenstein, because he had given shelter to Prince Metternich: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 259.

charkana, *sb.*: cf. Sp. *charcanas*, = 'stuff made of silk and cotton': a kind of E. Indian piece-goods.

1813 Charconnaes: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, II. 221. [Yule, s.v. *Piece-goods*] **1886** Checkered muslins, or *charkana*, are chiefly made at Dacca, Nagpur, Arni, and Nellore: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

***charlatan** (ˌ⏑⏑, *ch-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *charlatan*, or It. *ciarlatano*: a mountebank, empiric, quack; *hence*, an impostor, a humbug.

1601 Their very Lay-brothers, Cursitors, *Charlatagni* [sic] and Apparators, must be all said to be rare men: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 110. **1605** these ground *Ciarlitani*, that spread their cloaks on the pauement, as if they meant to do feates of actiuitie: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). **1611** Who, to refresh his graver Muse, did often walk *per spasso* | Sometimes to heare the *Ciarlatans*, and sometimes to the *Ciasso*: R. RICHMOND, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. f 6 *ro* (1776). **1646** *Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers*, and *Charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). **1670** Here also they have every night in Summer, a world of *Montebanks, Ciarlatani*, and such stuff, who, together with their druggs and remedies, strive to please the People with their little Comedies, Popet-plays, Songs: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 248 (1698). **1679** Chiarlatans can do no good, | Until th' are mounted in a Crowd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 135. **1710** Ordinary quacks and charlatans: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 179 (1854). **1738** *Charlatan* or *Charletan*, an empiric, or quack, who retails his medecines on a public stage: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1751** he was an Italian Charlatan: SMOLLETT, *Per. Pickle*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. [R.] **1762** The physicians here are the errantest charlatans in Europe, or the most ignorant of all pretending fools: STERNE, *Letters*, No. xxxiii. Wks., p. 753/2 (1839). **1809** many things are taught, even here, which can be of no service in life, and only serve to make young pedants and *charlatans*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 85. **1809** Those men were in fact the *Charlatans* of antient philosophy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 193. **1883** He attacked the charlatans: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 307.

charlatanerie, *sb.*: Fr.: quackery, humbug; partly Anglicised as *charlatanery, charlatanry*.

1654 Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the charlatanery of the world: W. MONTAGUE, *Devout Ess.*, Pt. II. p. 111. [T.] **1681** *Charlatanery*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1696** *Charlatanerie*, (*French*) a couzening, cheating or cogging. A *Cuttle*, an artificial perswasion of any thing that is prejudicial to him that hears it: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1785** The profession of author is trifling; but, when any *charlatanerie* is super-added, it is a contemptible one: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 554 (1858). **1803** an amusing instance of that universal *charlatanerie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 22. **1828** You see there the same empyricism, the same *charlatanrie* that we see here: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1131. **1834** he thundered out his invectives against the *charlatanerie* of the Apostles and Fathers and the brutal ignorance of the early Christian converts: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiv. p. 135 (1874). **1886** In the historical department charlatanry is still permitted to reign: *Athenæum*, Oct. 2, p. 423/3.

***charlatanism** (ˌ⏑⏑⏑, *ch-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *charlatanisme*: quackery, humbug.

1838 The want of all those decent *charlatanisms* which men of every profession are almost necessitated to employ: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 238 (1848).

charlotte (ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *charlotte*: a dish consisting of apple preserve baked in a case of buttered bread, or with a crust of breadcrumbs and butter.

1816 J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 122.

Charlotte Russe, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'Russian Charlotte': a dish consisting of a sort of custard, served in an edible mould of a kind of sponge-cake.

1847 They soon play'd the deuce With a large *Charlotte Russe*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 441 (1865).

charmante, *adj. fem.*: Fr.: charming.

1820 the *charmante* Henrietta: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 208. **1854** How is the *charmante* Miss Clara? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 329 (1879).

charneco, charnico, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *charneca*: a sweet wine made near Lisbon.

1593 here Neighbour, here's a Cuppe of Charneco: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, ii. 3, 63. **1604** swallow down six gallons of Charnico: MIDDLETON, *Black Bk.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 38 (1885). **1616** Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1916, p. 62 (1871). **1630** Peter-see-me or head strong Charnico, Sherry, nor Rob-a-Dany here could flow: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2nd Fff 4 *ro*/1.

Charon: Gk. Χάρων: name of the mythical ferryman who conducted the souls of the dead across the river Styx to the Infernal Regions.

1582 As life were spent he waiteth *Charons* boate: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 38 (1870). — *Carons* boate: *ib.*, p. 47. **1583** to ferrie the bodies and soules of Christians as it were in *Charons* Boate, ouer the Sea of the world to the *Stigian* floud of Hell: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 122 *vo*. bef. **1586** How often...doe the Phisitians lye, when they auer things, good for sicknesses, which afterwards send *Charon* a great nomber of soules drowned in a potion: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 52 (1868). **1590** Millions of souls sit on the banks of Styx, | Waiting the back-return of Charon's boat: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2 (1592), p. 37/1 (1858). **1616** But perhaps being olde, | One foote already within Charons bote: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 2267, p. 72 (1871). **1733** And as they sail in Charon's boat, | Contrive to bribe the judge's vote: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 603/2 (1869). **1783** Had they been hurried into Charon's hoy at once, they could not be more surprised at the higgledе-piggledyhood that they would meet there: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 360 (1858).

charpie, *sb.*: Fr.: lint for dressing wounds, obtained by scraping linen.

***charpoy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chārpāī*: a common Indian bedstead.

1872 under the punkah, is a bed, the *charpoy* of the country: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 111. **1883** a 'charpoy', or strong frame of wood: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 170. **1884** the body was carried on a charpoy, under a cloth: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 67.

***charqui**, *sb.*: ? Peru.: jerked beef, beef cut into thin strips and dried in the sun. Called **biltong** (*q. v.*) in Africa.

1604 Of the flesh of these sheepe they make *charqui*, or dried flesh, the which will last very long, whereof they make great accompt: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 290 (1880). **1811** In this state, the flesh of the smaller animals, such as Sheep, Llamas, &c. is called *charque* by the Spaniards, and charqui by the Peruvians, distinct from the word *chalona*: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 39. **1826** my arms filled with hard sea biscuits, some dried beef (charque) with one hand full of salt, and in the other red Chili pepper: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 161. **1851** The laborers eat *chalona* (or dried mutton), *charqui* (or jerked beef), yucca, cancha, sweet potatoes and beans: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 83 (1854).

charract: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carat**.

charrette, *sb.*: Fr.: cart.

1828 Two huge *charrettes*, with seven or eight horses each, were just returning from labour: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 172.

charte blanche, *phr.*: Fr.: **carte blanche** (*q. v.*).

1711 they beat the Chamade, and sent us *Charte Blanche*: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). **1712** I threw her a *Charte Blanche*, as our News Papers call it, desiring her to write upon it her own Terms: *ib.*, No. 299, Feb. 12, p. 430/1.

chartel: Eng. fr. Fr. See **cartel**.

chartophylacium, *pl.* -ia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χαρτοφυλάκιον: a case or repository for papers.

1703 that work would astonish you did you see the bundles and packets...in my *chartaphylacia* here: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 392 (1872).

***chartreuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of liqueur manufactured by the Carthusian monks of *La Grande Chartreuse*, 'the great Carthusian monastery', near Grenoble; also, in *Cookery*, an ornamental dish of vegetables cooked in a mould. In London, the proper name 'Charterhouse' is a corruption of *Chartreuse*.

1816 A Chartreuse. Line a plain mould with bacon, cut turnip and carrot... scoop the turnips and carrots with chartreuse scoops: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 103.

chartreux: Fr.: Carthusian, a Carthusian monk, a Carthusian monastery.

1603 *King.* What was that Hopkins? *Surv.* Sir, a Chartreux friar, his confessor: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 2, 152. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* bef. **1744** Like some lone Chartreux stands the good old Hall, | Silence without, and fasts within the wall: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, III. 187.

***Charybdis**: Lat. fr. Gk. Χάρυβδις: a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite the rocks Scylla on the Italian side, in the strait of Messina. **Charybdis** and **Scylla** (*q. v.*) represent alternative dangers. *Charybdis* is occasionally used in the sense of a whirlpool.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 241 (1870). bef. **1568** If *Scylla* drowne him not, *Charybdis* may fortune swallow him: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 125 (1884). **1578** I haue wholly abstained my penne: least, shunnyng *Charibdis*, I should fall into Scylla headlong: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B i *vo*. bef. **1592** So shall we soon eschew Charybdis lake And headlong fall to Scylla greedy gulf: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. p. 238/1 (1861). **1594** my only pilote to gyde me safelie betuixt thir Charibdis and Silla: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1596** SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 5, 19. **1611** The boyling of *Charybdis*, the seas wildnesse: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 722 (1616). **1615** I rather coniecture that within these streights there haue bin diuers *Charybdises* occasioned by the recoiling streames: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 247

(1632). **1630** But we supposing all was safe and well, | In shunning *Sylla*, on *Caribdis* fell: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 6 *r°*/1. **1637** Scylla wept... And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft applause: MILTON, *Comus*, 259. **1638** divers men have fallen into Scylla, with going too far from Charybdis; be sure therefore, you keep close to Charybdis: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 441 (1820). **1665** that Night we sailed merrily by the *Mascarenas*, a Charybdis in 21 degrees, var. 13 and 17 minutes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24 (1677). **1819** Whether I gained by the last change, or only fell from Charybdis upon Scylla: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25 (1820). **1886** While escaping the evident Scylla of monotony, he is caught in the subtler Charybdis—involution and elaboration of style: *Athenæum*, Aug. 21, p. 234/3.

chasma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χάσμα: a gap, an abyss, a great rent in the earth. Anglicised as *chasm*, according to Trench not until after the Lat. form had been long in use. Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. I. p. 37, 1601. The form *chawm*, = 'hiatus', is prob. for *chawn*, influenced by *chasma*.

1664 that hideous and unproportionate *Chasma* betwixt the Predictions in the eleventh Chapter of *Daniel* and the twelfth is in this way filled up with matters of weighty concernment: H. MORE, *Myst. of Iniquity*, Bk. II. ch. x. § 8, p. 397. [C. E. D.] **1681** we see here is a mighty *chasma*, a great gulf between these two: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 68 (1861).

chasse[1], **chassi**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *châssis*, "A frame of wood for a window" (Cotgr.): a window-sash. The further corruption to *sash* shows that the *ch-* of *chasse* was pronounced *sh-*. *Sash* occurs early in 18 c. *Châssis* is fully Anglicised as *chase* by printers.

1664 when...*housed* Trees grow *tainted* with Mustiness, make Fire in your *Stove*, and open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon. Then closing the Double-shuts (or *Chasses* rather) continue a gentle Heat: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 224 (1729). **1689** If either the wind or the sun be troublesome, there are both *Shutters* and *Chassies* to keep them out: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 108.

***chasse**[2], *sb.*: Fr.: hunt, chase.

1823 much more resembled a grand chasse of Louis Quatorze than of a poor king of Scotland: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886). **1840** there is a fine palace, park, and *chasse*, belonging to the Emperor: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 471. **1883** the panther...was a fine large specimen of his race, and his beautifully spotted skin fell to the share of Stevens, as the organiser of the *chasse*: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 155.

chasse[3], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **chassé** (*q. v.*): a step in dancing.

1883 *chassé*, chasse, a step in dancing: *Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.*

chassé, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance-step in which one foot follows the other; used in the galop, &c. Also used as a vb. in English.

1818 invariably *chasséed* to the right when he should have gone to the left: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 85. **1826** Our feelings would not be outraged by a husband chassezing forward to murder his wife: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 425 (1881). **1828** there was nothing vicious about him, it was only a *chassée*: *Harrovian*, p. 141. **1842** Dressed, drank, and fought, and *chassée*'d with the best of them: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 209 (1865).

châsse, *sb.*: Fr.: reliquary, shrine.

1670 her Body in a gilt Chasse, and divers other rich things: LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 35 (1698). **1696** and placed it [*i.e.* the glass] in a rich chasse of silver gilt: EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 100 (Camd. Soc., 1845). **1886** In his workshop are various sculptures, including the bas-reliefs for the font at Siena...and a *châsse* in bronze: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 310/3.

chasse-café, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'chase-coffee': a glass of liqueur or neat spirit taken after coffee; often called simply a *chasse*.

1803 She ordered coffee, and afterward chasse-café: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 66 (1832). **1823** La Jeunesse brought...chasse-caffé from Martinique, on a small waiter: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 33 (1886).

chassé-croisé, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance movement in which partners keep changing places.

1883 His drama is a perpetual *chassé-croisé* at the edge of a precipice: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 595/1. **1886** The waves were dancing a kind of *cotillon*, now up, now down. When he arrived alongside, the Espiègle and the galley were performing a sort of vertical *chassé-croisé*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 516/1.

chasselas, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a sort of grape (Johnson).

chasse-marée, *sb.*: Fr., 'chase-tide': fish-cart, lugger.

1763 The best part of the fish caught on this coast is sent post to Paris, in chasse-marines [*sic*]: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 270 (1817). **1865** being run down in the darkness by the *chasse-marées* and other vessels that came to or past the port of Toulon: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 273. **1886** The dark sails of a *chasse-marée* are seen as she comes rushing blindly for her home between the pierheads: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 722/1.

***chassepot**, *sb.*: Fr.: the breach-loading central fire rifle of the French army, named after the inventor, A. A. Chassepot. It was brought out in 1867 to surpass the Prussian needle-gun, and subsequently improved.

1870 now and then I hear the waspish song of a chassepot bullet: *Daily News*, Dec. 27.

chasser, *vb.* (past part. **chassé**): Fr.: to expel, dismiss. Orig. meaning 'to hunt', 'to chase'.

1769 Lady Harrington has *chasséd* Sir P. Lambe, notwithstanding he said he would give Lady Henrietta mint sauce: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1882).

***chasseur**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'hunter'.

1. a hunter.

1814 it is believed that a *Chasseur* after his death always appears to the person who is most dear to him: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iv. p. 94.

2. one of a body of superior light infantry in the French army. The use of the term has been extended to other armies.

1760 the chasseurs and two battalions of grenadiers: *New Mil. Dict.*, sig. 3 M 1 *r°*/2. **1787** A regiment of chasseurs, and one of light infantry: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1014/2. **1789** These troops, together with a corps of about 250 free negroes...and another small corps of chasseurs: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 754 (1796). **1818** the singular and elegant costume of an Austrian chasseur: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 209 (1819). **1822** He found a number of Chasseurs, all scatter'd | By the resistance of the chase they batter'd: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. XXXVII. **1844** 4 regiments of chasseurs: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

3. an attendant dressed in military style.

1765 [a large wolf in the Queen of France's antechamber] covered with a cloth, which two chasseurs lifted up: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 415 (1857). **1850** her enormous chasseur behind her bearing her shawl: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 200 (1879). ***1878** the Emperor motioned the coachman to stop, and spoke to the Chasseur, who left the box and pursued the would-be assassin: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/1. [St.] **1886** There were three tall footmen and a chasseur in rich liveries, with sword, canes, and bags: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 51/2.

***château**, *pl.* **châteaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: castle, country-mansion.

1756 I...return to my *château* this evening: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 21 (1857). **1759** Whence is it that the few remaining chateaus amongst them [the French] are so dismantled...? STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xviii. Wks., p. 40 (1839). **1788** a chateau of a considerable German nobleman: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. CXV. (1857). **1793** Dear architect of fine chateaux in air: COWPER, *To W. Hayley*. [C. E. D.] **1811** his lordship's *chateau*, which her fortune had secured from the gripe of a mortgage: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 72 (2nd Ed.). **1818** The castle of *Le bois dormant* faintly images the quietude of our provincial chateau: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 34 (1819). **1822** Several large houses, or modern *châteaux*...display their wide and shallow fronts full of windows: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 5. **1826** shall I pass my life a moping misanthrope in an old château? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 19 (1881). **1840** châlets and châteaux, | Towns, villages, hamlets: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 138 (1865). ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

***château en Espagne**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a castle in Spain': a castle in the air, a feigned or imagined fortune.

1845 The scheme ended in nothing, like so many other loans, &c.—Chateaux en Espagne: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 291. — Those who go there will, as in many other *châteaux en Espagne*, have all these illusions dispelled: *ib.*, p. 394. **1852** It was, however, an Irish fortune, and, like a Spanish château, its loss is more a question of feeling than of fact: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 167 (1878).

Château Margaux: Fr.: name of one of the best brands of claret or red Bordelais wine.

1754 the wine was the very same which they had all approved of the day before, and...was true Chateau Margoux: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 154 (1777). **1847** Chambertin, Château Margaux, La Rose, and Lafitte: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 398 (1865).

châtelain, *sb. masc.*: Fr.: lord of a manor, castellan. Old Fr. *chastelain* occurs in various forms in English of 14 c.—17 c.

[**1592** The Chattelon of Dampost: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 51. **1617** The Spanish troopes were comanded by Don Sancho de Luna, the Chastelayne of the cittadell att Milan: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 87 (Camd. Soc., 1860).] **1783** Still I was a very uncourteous *châtelain*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 388 (1858). **1845** The Cid was the personification of the genuine character of these ancient chatelains of Christendom: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 720.

***châtelaine**, *sb. fem.*: Fr.

1. lady of a manor, mistress of a mansion.

1886 you would be the very ideal of a charming *châtelaine*: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 83.

2. an article fitted with short chains for suspending keys, scissors, and any small objects of use or ornament, intended to be fastened to a woman's waist-belt.

1850 The lower part of the body [*i.e.* of the dress]...is round and stiffened, from which descends a *chatelaine*, formed by a wreath of *plumetis*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 720. **1871** the women wear a large bunch of charms, as a sort of châtelaine, suspended beneath their clothes round the waist: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vi. p. 85. **1877** with the pencil attached to her *chatelaine*, wrote the fatal words: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiii. p. 126 (1883).

chatna: Anglo-Ind. See **chutnee**.

***chaton**, *sb.*: Fr.: "The Beazill, Collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c, wherein the stone is set" (Cotgr.).

1578 A perll sett; four small diamintis sett in ane pece. A chaton without a stane: *Inventories*, anno 1578, p. 265. [C. E. D.]

chatoyant, *adj.*: Fr.: shot (of color), reflecting different colors according to the angle at which the light falls, and so varying in color.

1883 *chatoyant*, chatoyant, shot (of colours—*des couleurs*): *Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.*

chatty, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *sha̱ṭi*: a globular earthen pot.

1781 drank his health in a chatty of sherbet: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. 285 (1849). [Yule] **1800** broke the chatties of those bringing milk: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 76 (1844). **1829** The chatties in which the women carry water are globular earthen vessels, with a bell-mouth at top: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 97. [Yule] **1886** the painted pottery of Kandy consisting principally of chatties and plaques: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 18/1.

chaubac: Anglo-Ind. See **chawbuck**.

chaud-medley (*ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. See quotation.

1768 the word *chance-medley*, or (as some rather choose to write it), *chaud-medley*, the former of which in its etymology signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiv. [C. E. D.]

chaumière, *sb.*: Fr.: a thatched cottage.

1801 It would be a great pleasure to the farmer of Stonyfield to take you by the hand in his little *chaumiere*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 583 (1854). **1864** The easy young nobleman had passed many a year of his life in all sorts of wild company. The *chaumière* knew him, and the balls of Parisian actresses, the coulisses of the opera at home and abroad: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 380 (1879).

chaumontelle, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a variety of pear (Johnson).

chauri: Anglo-Ind. See **chowry**.

chaus(e): Turk. See **chiaus**.

chaussé, *pl.* **chaussés**; *fem.* **chaussée**, *pl.* **chaussées**, *past part. pass.*: Fr.: shod.

1862 for where were feet more beautifully *chaussés*? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 100 (1887).

***chaussée**, *sb.*: Fr.: causeway, causey (fr. Old Fr. *caussée*), highway.

1809 This order is kept up through the wood and on the *chaussée* in the suburb, till you come to the city, and some *cuirassieres* ride to and fro with drawn sabres: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXVII. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 95. **1813** If the march from thence to the *chaussée* is difficult for a large body of men, it might be made at different periods of the day by the troops, as they should be required for the reliefs in the trenches: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 541 (1838). **1840** From hence a *chaussée* leads across to Pest: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 466. **1844** As he approached the chaussée, the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 2nd Elbe-landwehr... advanced to his support: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 214. **1855** Prussia had no chaussée till 1787: LEWES, *Goethe*, I. i. p. 319.

***chaussure**, *sb.*: Fr.: shoes, boots, equipment for the feet.

1841 no risk is incurred of encountering aught offensive to the olfactory nerves, or injurious to the *chaussure*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 2. **1848** "I delight in Hessian boots," said Rebecca. Jos Sedley, who admired his own legs prodigiously, and always wore this ornamental *chaussure*, was extremely pleased at this remark: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 32 (1879). **1854** but what is Mrs. Newcome's foot compared with that sweet little chaussure which Miss Baughton exhibits and withdraws: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 210 (1879). **1865** no chaussure more bewitching than the slipper...into which the foot she held out to the fire to warm was slipped: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113.

chautare: Anglo-Ind. See **chowter**.

***Chauvin**: Fr.: name of the principal character in Scribe's *Soldat Laboreur*, one of the first Napoleon's veterans, characterised by absolute adoration of his chief. Chauvins of a similar type are found as characters in other French plays. Representative of excessive desire for national aggrandisement, or of boastful and aggressive display of patriotism. Hence, *Chauvinism*, *Chauvinist(ic)*.

1882 the Chauvins (*Anglice*, Jingoes), who are endeavouring to loosen the ties of amity from which France and England have derived such valuable advantage: *Standard*, Dec. 16, p. 5. **1878** The country which has since been the birthplace of Chauvinism, put away national pride almost with passion: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. vii. p. 100. **1883** It is at the mercy of Chauvinist speculators: *Standard*, Sept. 5, p. 4/7. **1886** [These considerations] are not advanced in anything like a chauvinistic spirit: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 470/3. **1888** The rean-ti- sketch of Mr. Macarthy Grice, an American chauvinist, makes 'The Modern Warning' amusing: *ib.*, Nov. 17, p. 660/1.

chaw: Chin. See **tea**.

chawadi: Telugu. See **choultry**.

chawbuck, **chawbook**, *sb.* and *vb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *cha̱buk*, = 'horse-whip': a large whip; to flog with a large whip, to flog generally.

1665 he was...disrobed of his bravery, & being clad in rags was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 90 (1677). — with a cane they...chabucht him upon the soles of his feet: *ib.*, p. 287. **1673** Upon any suspicion of default he has a Black Guard that by a Chawbuck, a great Whip, extorts Confession: FRYER, *E. India*, 98 (1698). [Yule] **1756** threatened their *Vaquills* with the Chaubac: In J. Long's *Selections*, 79 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] **1817** ready to prescribe his favourite regimen of the Chabuk for every man, woman, or child who dared to think otherwise: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*. [*ib.*]

chawn: Pers. See **khan**.

chaya, **choya**, **shaya**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *sha̱ya*: the root of the plant *Oldenlandia umbellata* (Nat. Order *Cinchonaceae*), which yields a fine red dye, sometimes called *Indian Madder*. [Yule]

1588 they layd great store of red yarne, of bombast died with a roote which they call *Saia*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 237 (1599). **1665** They paint their nails and hands with *Alcanna* or *Chaa*-powder into a red or tawny colour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 297 (1677). **1727** The Islands of *Diu* [near Masulipatam] produce the famous *Dye* called *Shaii*. It is a Shrub growing in Grounds that are overflown with the Spring tides: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 370. [Yule] **1860** choya-roots, a substitute for Madder, collected at Manaar...for transmission to Surat: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 54. [*ib.*]

chazza. See quotation.

1599 the money of *Malacca*, the least money currant is of tinne stamped with the armes of *Portugall*, and 12 of these make a *Chazza*. The *Chazza* is also of tinne with the said armes, and 2 of these make a *challaine*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276.

chê, *sb.*: Chin.: a musical instrument consisting of a board and twenty-five strings of silk, each with a separate bridge.

1797 The *che* is about nine feet in length, has 25 strings: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *China*. **1885** the other instrument which gives the Sound of Silk...which is called the Chê, used to have 50 strings: J. F. ROWBOTHAM, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. I. p. 292.

***che sara sara**, *phr.*: It.: what will be, will be.

bef. **1590** What doctrine call you this, *Che sera, sera*, | What will be, shall be? Divinity, adieu! (1604) MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 80/1 (Dyce).

chebec(k): Fr. See **xebec**.

Chebeck, **Chebacco**, the proper name of an American coast-town, applied to a kind of boat used in Newfoundland fisheries.

1786 But the Chebecks...are moreover so badly armed and maneuvered that assistance from without would be most to be feared: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 108 (1832).

checaya. See **kehaya**.

check, cheek: Anglo-Ind. See **chick**.

checkin: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See **sequin**.

Chedreux, a kind of wig, named after a Frenchman.

1675 How fits my *Chedreux*? DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (1701). **1691** A...*cherdreux Periwig*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 6. **1694** his *Chedreux* Periwig is not of a coal black: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 14/1.

cheelah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: novice, student.

1885 King THEEBAW as a devout Cheelah, with Colonel OLCOTT for his learned and gallant Gooroo, or "coach" as he is called in the English universities: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/2.

***cheese**, *sb.*: English slang: anything good, first-rate in quality, thoroughly satisfactory. Col. Yule suggests that the word is Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Hind. *chīz*, = 'thing', "the real *chīz*" being used instead of "the real thing". Davies, however, says there is "an old proverb 'After cheese comes nothing'—cheese being the crown and completion of dinner".

abt. **1850** "You look like a prince in it, Mr. Lint," pretty Rachel said, coaxing him with her beady black eyes. "It *is* the cheese," replied Mr. Lint: THACKERAY, *Codlingsby*. [Davies]

***cheeta(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chītā*, fr. Skt. *chitraka*: the hunting leopard of India, a species of ounce (*Felis jubata*).

1797 The *Jubata*, or HUNTING LEOPARD... This species is called in India, *Chittah*: *Encyc Brit.*, s.v. *Felis*, p. 194/1. **1840** The cheetah has been, until of late years, very imperfectly known in Europe: WHITELAW, Goldsmith's *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 378/2 *note*. **1870** this graceful creature [an actress], so exquisite in form was mindless and soulless as any beautiful cheetah gamboling under Indian suns: OUIDA, *Tricotrin*, ch. xlviii. p. 480.

***chef,** *sb.*: Fr.: head, chief, *esp.* head cook, *chef de cuisine.*

1826 What sort of a genius is your Lordship's chêf: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1881). **1850** Chef of the bouche of Sir Clavering: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 235 (1879). **1860** [See **claqueur**]. **1865** pondering on a new flavour for a salmi of woodcocks that he should have tried by his *chef* the first day of the season: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 168. **1880** its *chef* had a way of stewing whelks that was considered perfection: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 102.

chef d'attaque, *phr.*: Fr., 'chief of attack': *Mus.*: leading player in an orchestra, generally the 'first violin', leader of a chorus.

1883 The conductor finds perhaps that his *chefs d'attaque*...have never been at a single rehearsal: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 532/2.

chef d'école, *phr.*: Fr.: leader of a school, founder of a special style of art.

1840 Is this the way in which a *chef d'école* condescends to send forth a picture to the public? THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 192 (1885). **1854** Your splendid *chef d'école*, a Rubens or a Horace Vernet, may sit with a secretary reading to him: — *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 2 (1879). **1886** We shall need to narrowly examine this reputation of a *chef d'école* whose powerful influence is felt even now: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 10/2.

***chef d'œuvre,** *pl.* **chefs d'œuvre,** *phr.*: Fr.: "A Maisterpeece, or Maisters peece; any principall peece of worke, or of workemanship" (Cotgr.).

1619 Sir Henry Saville...makes account to go this next week to Oxford, and there to make up an election at Merton College, as his *chef d'œuvre*, and last work: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 182 (1848). **1623** Sir Thomas Roe hath taken great pains, and thought he had done a *chef d'œuvre*, in concluding a truce or peace for our merchants: *ib.*, p. 410. bef. **1733** if the King had that Cunning, it was a *Chief d'ouvrie*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 125, p. 99 (1740). **1733** an Epistle...which is thought by my chief Critic in your absence to be my *Chef d'Oeuvre*: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 169 (1757). **1758** The Prince of Brunswick's victory is, by all the skilful, thought a *chef d'œuvre*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, p. 429 (1774). **1763** I have neither capacity nor inclination to give a critique on these *chef d'œuvres*, which, indeed, would take up a whole volume: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 294 (1817). **1777** great politicians conclude it is a *chef-d'œuvre* of finesse: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 482 (1857). **1803** *chef d'œuvres* of natural or artificial workmanship: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 231. **1808** the *chef-d'œuvre* of his plays: SCOTT, *Dryden's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 357. **1813** Grattan's speech...was a *chef d'œuvre*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 211 (1832). **1820** several chef d'œuvres of painting and statuary: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16. **1826** This work, the chef d'œuvre of a celebrated artist of Vicenza: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 36 (1881). bef. **1849** Here, too, are some *chef d'œuvres* of the unknown great: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 260 (1884). **1854** Then comes an account of the principal dresses, chefs-d'œuvre of Madame Crinoline: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 413 (1879).

***chef de cuisine,** *phr.*: Fr., 'chief of the kitchen': head cook.

1860 your fashionable perfumer will no more allow the public to enjoy the pure perfume of the flower than a *chef de cuisine* will permit you to taste the natural quality of the meat: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 666/1. **1865** claimed her by right of ownership, as he claimed his racing stud, his chef de cuisine, his comet wines! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 243. **1871** The untuned ear of the savage can no more enjoy the tones of civilized music than his palate would relish the elaborate dishes of a French *chef de cuisine*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 139.

chef-lieu, *sb.*: Fr.: head-quarters, chief town.

1826 Treves had been the *chef lieu* of a department under the republic...of France: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 30.

chegoe, chegre: W. Ind. fr. Sp. See **chigre.**

cheiry, cheir, chier, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *khīrī*: wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), yellow gillyflower.

1527 The water of yelowe vyolettes...Cheiri in latin: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, sig. G vi *r*°/2. **1548** Viola alba is called in greeke Leucoion. There are diuerse sortes of Leucoion. One is called in English Cheiry, Hertes ease or wal Gelefloure. The Arabians cal it Cheiri: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1562** oyle of Cheiri: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 14 *v*°. **1578** The yellow Gillofer is a kinde of violets...which are also called in Latine *Leucoia lutea*, and of...the Apothecaries *Keyri*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 150. **1797** The cheiri, or common wall flower, with ligneous, long, tough roots: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Cheiranthus.*

chekao, *sb.*: name of a Chinese porcelain clay, used in ornamenting the surface of white porcelain.

1753 *Chekao*, in natural history, the name of an earth found in many parts of the East Indies, and sometimes used by the Chinese in their porcelain manufactures: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

chelam: Anglo-Ind. See **chillum.**

chelas, *sb. pl.*: a kind of piece-goods formerly exported from Bombay, called in Port. *chillas.*

1622 10 pec. red zelas of 12 Rs. *corg.*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). **1625** *Siam* girdles, Salolos, fine Ballachos and Chelleys are best requested: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 392. — musters of goods landed, the greatest part whereof was Cainkeenes, blue Selas: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 660. **1662** *Cannequins*, black *Chelas*, blew *Assamanis*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). **1813** Chelloes: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule]

chelebī, *sb.*: Turk.: a noble.

1665 Amongst them [the Persians] four degrees are most remarkable, Chawns, Coozel-bashes, Agaes, and Cheliby or Coridschey: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 303 (1677). **1788** his apostasy was rewarded with the sultan's daughter, the title of Chelebi, or noble, and the inheritance of a princely estate: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. p. 93 (1813).

chemarim, *sb. pl.*: Heb. *kĕmarīm*, ='idolatrous priests'; cf. Syr. *kumrā*, ='priest'.

1665 what they [the Idols] could not do, their Chemarims effected: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677).

chemin de fer, *phr.*: Fr., 'road of iron': railroad, railway.

***chemise** (ˌ⏑ ⏑, *ch-* and *-i-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chemise*: shift, smock, an under garment worn by females; *Fortif.* a wall that lines a bastion or any earthwork. *Chemise* is a doublet of **camise** (*q. v.*).

1821 Of azure, pink, and white was her chemise: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxx. **1830** The dress of the Arab females is also composed of a haik, under which a chemise and pantaloons are worn: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 173 (2nd Ed.). **1840** I've seen Ladies run at Bow Fair for chemises: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 33 (1865).

[The word *chemise* occurs in Mid. Eng. (Skeat), but the mod. *chemise* is borrowed fr. Mod. Fr.]

chemisette, *sb.*: Fr., dim. of *chemise*: a garment worn by females from the shoulders and breast under the dress, of which the front often forms part of the visible costume.

1827 a full chemisette of French cambric: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 29/2. **1845** Chemisettes and pea-jackets don't take long to put on, where the toilette process is an uncomfortable one: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 10. **1850** within the corsage is worn a chemisette: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 287.

***chemist, chymist** (ˌ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. an **alchemist** (*q. v.*).

1611 *Chymique*, A Chymist, or Alchymist: COTGR. **1627** the industry of the *Chymists* hath giuen some light: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 98. — Either that the *Body* of the *Wood* will be turned into a kinde of *Amalgama*, (as the *Chymists* call it): *ib.*, § 99. **1654** a Wish equall to the Gold searching Chymists endeavours: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 566. **1676** We like subtle Chymists extract and refine our pleasure: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, i. p. 2. **1678** the *Chymists* and *Paracelsians*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 153. **1691** *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 16.

1 *a. metaph.* the controller of the elements and forces of nature.

bef. **1716** Th' Almighty Chemist does his work prepare, | Pours down his waters on the thirsty plain, | Digests his Light'ning, and distils his rain: BLACKMORE, cited in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 176 (1757).

2. a scientific student of the elementary constitution and properties of substances.

1729 The Maid's romantic wish, the Chemist's flame, | And Poet's vision of eternal Fame: POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 11.

3. a vendor of medicines and drugs.

1748 sent my landlady to a chemist's shop for some cinnamon-water: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xix. p. 128 (1867).

[The form *chemist* seems to be a shortening of **alchemist** (*q. v.*). The form *chymist* may be borrowed fr. Fr. *chimiste.* There is a tendency to call a vendor of drugs, &c., a *chemist*, and a scientific student a *chymist.* The spelling *chemist* best preserves the history of the word in English. The spelling *chymist* is more correct according to the ultimate derivation. The Arab. *kīmiyā* is fr. post-Classical Gk. *χυμεία*, which was, as well as *ξήριον* or *ξηρόν* (see **elixir**), originally a name for the substance by which metals could be transmuted (the philosopher's stone), prob. derived fr. *χῦμός*, ='juice', though some would carry it back to a Coptic word. Gradually however *al-kīmiyā* came to be used metonymically for the science, the object of which was the discovery of the philosopher's stone. See Gildemeister (Z D M G, XXX. 534 ff.). The later Gk. forms *χημία, χημεία* are fr. Arab. *kīmiyā.*]

chenar, chinor, chinaur, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chinār*: the Oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*).

1634 a street of two miles length and better, both sides planted with *Chenor*-trees: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 87. — plentie of broad spreading *Chenor*-trees (which is like our Beech): *ib.*, p. 97. **1662** that delightfull Tree called *Tzinnar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 200 (1669). — *Tzinnar*-Trees: *ib.*, p. 201. **1665** Gardens, Forests rather of high Chenaers, (resembling our Elm) and Cypresses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 129 (1677). — lofty pyramidical Cypresses, broad spreading Chenawrs: *ib.*, p. 130. — amongst other Trees the spreading Chenores, Sycamores and Chestnuts surround the place: *ib.*, p. 185. **1683** He showed me the zinnar tree, or platanus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 193 (1872). **1684** The avenues to it are very pleasant, being as it were Alleys of great Trees, which are call'd *Tchinar*: J. P., Tr.

Tavernier's Trav., Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 24. **1817** Like a chenar-tree grove: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, p. 11 (1860). **1840** rows of chenārs and poplars towering above the inclosure: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 56.

cheney. See **china.**

cheng, *sb.*: Chin.: the Chinese hand organ blown by the mouth, said to have suggested the accordion. The wind-chest is a gourd, into the top of which pipes of bamboo are fixed, each having a metal tongue at its further extremity.

1797 The ancient *cheng* varied in the number of their pipes; those used at present have only 13: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *China*.

chenille, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'caterpillar': a fine ornamental cord consisting of a wiry core surrounded by velvety silk nap.

1770 I have chosen a pretty silk, as I think it, and a *chenille* embroidery: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 4 (1882). **1877** with coloured silks, *chenille*, &c., she imitated each flower and its leaf: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ii. p. 14 (1883).

chenix: Gk. See **choenix.**

chequin: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See **sequin.**

cherbuter: Anglo-Ind. See **chabootra.**

cherd, *sb.*: Pers. See quotation.

1840 For six weeks in the year they attend the *cherd* (or machine by which water for irrigation is raised by oxen), there being usually five tents to one cherd: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xv. p. 376.

cherdreux: Fr. See **Chedreux.**

chère amie, *phr.*: Fr.: dear friend (*fem.*), mistress.

1803 and keeps a sort of assignation house for Serbellone and his *chere amie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 176. **1807** replenishing the purse of your chere amie: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 44 (5th Ed.). **1830** so that almost every slave has his Moorish *chere amie*, as each soldier of Italy his servant: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 241 (2nd Ed.). **1845** particularly Flora the chère amie of Parapey: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 254.

chéri, *fem.* **chérie**, *pass. part.*: Fr.: cherished, beloved, darling.

1860 The party consisted of Madame and Marguerite, the lieutenant and myself, the *cheri* being left at home to guard the house: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 149/2. **1877** Not just now, *chérie*: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. vii.

cherif(f): Eng. fr. Arab. See **sherif.**

cherimoyer: Eng. fr. Sp. See **chirimoya.**

chermes: Eng. fr. Fr. See **kermes.**

cheroot (= ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, ='a roll' (of tobacco): a cigar, *esp.* a cigar cut across at both ends, such as a *manilla* or a *trichinopoly*. [Yule]

1759 60 lbs. of Masulipatam cheroots, Rs. 500: In J. Long's *Selections*, 194 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] **1781** chewing Beetle and smoking Cherutes: *Old Countr. Captain*, in *India Gaz.*, Feb. 24. [*ib.*] **1803** He prohibits all persons whatever from dressing victuals among the grass, smoking cheroots, or having any fire with them at all: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 414 (1844). **1854** The Colonel was smoking a cheroot as he walked: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 78 (1879). **1882** I lit a cheroot: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 108.

chersidro, *pl.* **chersidri**, *sb.*: It. fr. Lat. *chersydrus*, fr. Late Gk. χέρσυδρος (*lit.* 'dry-wet'): "a serpent that liues as well in the water, as on the lande" (Florio).

1654 There are also bred the Chersidri: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 62.

chersonese, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χερσόνησος, ='a peninsula', 'the Chersonese', *i.e.* the peninsula of Thrace, which the Hellespont divides from Asia Minor: a peninsula, *lit.* 'a dry-land island'.

1665 The sea so circles there that it [Aden] becomes a chersonese: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36. **1671** From India and the golden Chersonese: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 74.

***cherub**, *pl.* **cherubim**(s), Eng. fr. Heb. *kĕrûb*, pl. *kĕrûbîm*; **cherubin**, Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Aram. and Late Heb. pl. *kĕrûbîn*: *sb.*: (*a*) a mystical celestial being; an artistic representation of the same, a winged figure of various forms. See quot. fr. *Spectator*. (*b*) Used like *angel* as a term of admiration, *esp.* (owing to the representation of cherubs as heads of children with wings in Christian art) applied to chubby children. See quott. fr. Jonson and Shakspeare (*b*).

a. **971** Drihten Ælmihtig God, thu the sitest ofer cherubime & ofer deoppresse calra grunda: *Bin. Kemg. Homilies*, p. 141 (Morris, 1874). bef. **1300** "Sun," he said, "þou most now ga To paradis pat I can tra Til cherubin patles] þe yateward": *Cursor Mundi*, 1245. bef. **1300** And he stegh ouer Cherubim, and flegh thar: *Metr. Eng. Psalter*, Ps., XVIII. 11 (Skeat) bef. **1400** Crist Kyngene Kyng Knighted ten, Cherubyn and Seraphyn: *Piers Pl.*, C. 21. [R.] abt. **1400** two goldun cherubyns: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., XXV. 18. — o cherubyn [v.l. cherub] be in the o syde of Goddis answeryng place: *ib.*, 19. — the stejede vpon cherubyn (v.l. cherubym), and floi3: *ib.*, Ps., XVII. 11. **1542** Diogenes mocking soch quidificall trifles, that were al in the cherubins [mystical, unsubstantial], said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee I see none soche: UDALL, Tr. *Erasm. Apophth.*, p. 139. [Davies] **1596** There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st | But in his motion like an angel sings, | Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 62. **1599** he has a face like a *Cherubin*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 118 (1616). **1600** the Cherubins spread out their wings on high, and couer the mercy seate: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 605. **1604** I see a cherub that sees them: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iv. 3, 50. **1611** The roof o' the chamber | With golden cherubins is fretted: — *Cymb.*, ii. 4, 88. **1611** cherubims: *Bible*, Exod., XXV. 18. — a cherub: *ib.*, Ps., XVIII. 10. **1667** with him the Cohort bright | Of watchful Cherubim; four faces each | Had, like a double *Janus*, all their shape | Spangl'd with eyes more numerous than those | Of *Argus*, and more wakeful than to drouze: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 128, p. 419 (1705). **1675** the poorest sincere Christian hath a love to God, a knowledge or apprehension of God, of a more generous kind, a more noble tincture, than *Cherubims* and *Seraphims* have: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 4, p. 93. **1697** I know no body sings so near a Cherubim as your Ladyship: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 143 (1776). **1714** Some of the Rabbins tell us, that the Cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most, and the Seraphims a Set of Angels who love most: *Spectator*, No. 600, Sept. 29, p. 845/2 (Morley). **1771** altar-tombs or mural tablets with cherubims and flaming urns: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 96. **1882** The Ark and the Cherubim and Aaron's budding rod: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 314.

b. **1607** This fell whore of thine | Hath in her more destruction than thy sword, | For all her cherubin look: SHAKS., *Timon*, iv. 3, 63. **1634** Sing forth sweete Cherubin (for we have choice | Of reasons in thy beauty and the voyce...): (1640) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. I. p. 21 (1870). **1676** I'de not Marry a *London* Cherubin: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, ii. p. 20. **1864** fond of the little cherub: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50.

chetah: Anglo-Ind. See **cheetah.**

chetné: Anglo-Ind. See **chutnee.**

chettijn, chetty: Anglo-Ind. See **chitty.**

***chetvert, chetwert, chetfird**, *sb.*: Russ.: a quarter, a tetrarchy; *esp.* a dry measure, equal to nearly 3 imperial bushels English.

1588 foure Iurisdictions, which they call *Chetfyrds* (that is) *Tetrarchies*, or *Fourthparts*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 475 (1598). — two alteens or ten pence starling the *Chetfird*...three English bushels: *ib.*, p. 477.

***cheval** (= ˘, *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevalet*, ="little horse" (Cotgr.), 'bridge' (of a musical instrument), 'tanner's beam', 'sawing trestle', 'easel', 'prop', 'shore', 'buttress': in the combin. *cheval-glass*, a large mirror swung on a frame which stands on the floor, so as to show the whole figure.

1839 an immense variety of superb dresses and materials for dresses...hanging upon the cheval glasses: DICKENS, *Nich. Nick.*, ch. x. p. 93. **1854** a cheval glass: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 205 (1879).

***cheval de bataille**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'horse of battle': charger, favorite basis of argument, favorite subject.

1818 Ceremony, with all its laws of precedence, is the *cheval de bataille* of the demi-officials of Ireland: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Maurthy.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 86 (1819). **1833** England is the Baron's *cheval de bataille*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 158. **1836** it has unluckily been their sole *cheval de bataille*, they have ridden it till it has not a leg to stand upon: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxxi. p. 347 (1874). **1862** The General remounts his *cheval de bataille*, but cannot bring the animal to charge as fiercely as before: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 120 (1887). **1880** MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xlvii. p. 593. **1883** Chopin's *polonaise* in A flat (op. 53), the *cheval de bataille* of pianists: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52.

***cheval de frise**, *pl.* **chevaux de frise**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'Friesland horse', so named from its use by the Frisians in the latter half of 17 c. to check the enemy's cavalry: a bar traversed by rows of pointed stakes set up so as to revolve on its axis, used as military defence; *also*, iron fences made on the same plan.

1702 *Chevaux de Frize*, or *Horse de Frize*. The same as Turnpikes: *Mil. Dict.* **1738** *Cheval de Frize*, a large piece of timber pierced and traversed with wooden spikes, armed or pointed with iron: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1753** Your neck and your shoulders both naked should be, | Was it not for Vandyke, blown with chevaux de frise: *Receipt for Mod. Dress*, in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.*, p. 572 (1846). **1777** a ship attempting to come up the river, had been lost among the *Chevaux de frise*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 6 (1852). **1794** the greatest possible security would be insured to the city of Philadelphia, and without need of *chevaux de frise*: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil Affairs, Vol. I. p. 62 (1832). **1815** to be received as a son by the fiercest American tribe it is only necessary for a stranger to bear suffocation over kindled straw, and allow his body to be the bed of *chevaux de frize* of lighted matches: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 58 (2nd Ed.). **1819** The palisades were broken down, and the chevaux-de-frise filled up with the slain: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 213 (1820). **1826** to render these scientific combinations of skill perfectly unassailable, a infinite general surrounded the whole with a *chevaux de frize*: *Congress Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 1183. **1837** a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frize* at the top: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xl. p. 436. **1844** which, being securely flanked by the houses, and backed by a solid mass of horsemen, presented a complete *chevaux de frise*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 271.

***chevalet,** *sb.*: Fr. [C. E. D.]

1. *Mil.* a movable bridge.

1813 Chevalets, boats, Spanish and English pontoons: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, VII. 414. [C. E. D.] **1819** REES, *Cycl.*

2. *Mus.* the bridge of a stringed instrument. [Stainer and Barrett]

***chevalier** (ˌ⊥ ⊐ ⊥, *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevalier*: a knight, mounted warrior, gallant. Members of certain foreign orders of knighthood have the title of *Chevalier*; in English History, the title 'The Chevalier' is applied to the son and eldest grandson of James II.

1478 John Paston, Chevalier: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 813, p. 221 (1874). **1591** in which [army] there are a nombre of Chevaliers: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 37 (1847). **1595** Mount, chevaliers! to arms: SHAKS., *K. John*, ii. 287. **1602** you little effeminate sweet chevalier, why dost thou not get a loose periwig of hair on thy chin, to set thy French face off: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 85 (1885). **1665** Opposite to this [figure of Giant on horseback] is the other Chevalier: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677).

***chevalier d'industrie,** *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'knight of industry': one who lives by his wits, an adventurer, a swindler.

1750 Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of fine-dressed and fine-spoken *chevaliers d'industrie* and *avanturiers*, which swarm at Paris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 4 (1774). **1756** many worthy Gentlemen, distinguished by the Appellation of *Chevaliers de l'Industrie*: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 149. **1863** all the qualities of a *chevalier d'industrie*: *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.*, Vol. VIII. p. 17 (New Ser.).

chevalrie, -y: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chivalry.**

chevauchée, *sb.*: Fr.: a riding, a mounted procession, a state progress.

1883 The Lord Mayor had his *chevauchée* in November: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 344.

***chevelure,** *sb.*: Fr.: hair, head of hair.

1883 The chief here, at this village of Embé, had a most unusual crop of hair. His Bayansi are, indeed, remarkable for the abundance and glossiness of their "chevelure": *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/5.

chevreuil, *sb.*: Fr.: roebuck.

1828 I have received some *chevreuil* as a present, and long for your opinion: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxx. p. 241 (1859). **1842** Ask the wretched hunter of *chevreuil*, the poor devourer of *rehbraten*, what they think of the noble English haunch: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 45 (1857).

***chevron** (ˌ⊥ ⊐, *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevron*, ='kid', 'rafter'.

1. a rafter, a pair of rafters joined together forming an angular support for the ridge of a roof.

1611 *Chevron*, A Kid; a Chevron (of timber in building;) a rafter, or sparre: COTGR. **1681** *Cheverons*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

1 *a.* a frame or pattern in the shape of a pair of rafters in a roof.

1606 the top...was stuck with a *cheu'ron* of lights: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 894 (1616).

2. *Herald.* a band bent so as to form a rectilinear angle like that of a pair of rafters in a roof.

1592 Three sable stars plast on a Cheuron gold: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 41. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

3. a zig-zag moulding found in Norman architecture; used *attrib.* zig-zag bands.

1878 The English type is adhered to in the retention...of decorations founded in the chevron: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 115. **1885** Mr. Park Harrison...exhibited coloured drawings of chevron and aggry beads found in Roman London: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 53/3.

4. a glove; perhaps for *cheveril*, ='kid-skin'.

1828 revenge on a smith—in the quarrel of a pitiful manufacturer of rotten chevrons? SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xv. p. 190 (1886).

chez, *prep.*: Fr., forms with personal pronouns, *moi*, *soi*, *lui*, &c., phrases meaning 'at home', 'at my house', 'at your house', &c.

1779 but he only looked over the table, which he might have done as well *chez lui*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 77 (1882). **1845** who knows whether there may not be something of the sort *chez nous*? THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 264 (1885). **1883** my request to come and visit him *chez lui*: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/8.

chi offende non perdona mai, *phr.*: It.: he who injures never forgives.

1606 to which purpose the Italian proverbe saith, *Chi offende non perdona mai*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 27.

chiacchiera, *sb.*: It.: chatter, prattle.

1825 Lady Euston was almost equally immersed and delighted with the mysterious whispers, and *chiàcchera* of Italian society: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 37.

chiaia: Turk. See **kehaya.**

Chianti, name of a Tuscan red wine.

1887 He lived in Florence...when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul: *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, p. 635/3.

***chiaro-(o)scuro,** *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'clear-obscure'.

1. a method of painting which presents only two colors, the ground being of one color and the design of another, monochrome. Florio defines *Chiaroscuro*, "a kind of darke puke colour".

1646 one [of the palaces] is well painted in *chiaro-oscuro* on the outside: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1872). **1722** Several other Figures in *Chiaro Scuro* by Correggio, something heavy: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 25. **1743** the Apollo in chiaro oscuro, done by Kneller: POPE, *Will*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 268 (1757). **1753** painted glass in chiaroscuro: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 339 (1857). **1806** The windows and wainscot are painted in chiaro-scuro: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 120. — the chiaro-scuro figures in the chapel at Magdalen are by Van Linge: *ib.*, p. 281. **1845** two grand subjects in chiaro scuro on a gilded ground: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 635.

2. the production of effects of light and shade in paintings, engravings, drawings, &c.

1712 clar obscur [Latino-Anglicised]: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, VI. 631. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. **1733** as Painters, with their *Chiaro oscuro*, contrive to make their Figures set one another off: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 52, p. 154 (1740). **1762** Antonio sometimes struck into a bold and masculine style, with a good knowledge of the Chiaro Scuro: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 122. **1771** His management of the *chiaro oscuro*, or light and shadow, especially gleams of sunshine, is altogether wonderful: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 301 (1882). **1821—2** but we nearly owe to him [Rembrandt] a fifth part of painting, the knowledge of *Chiaroscuro*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 55 (1885). **1829** the *chiaroscuro* may be worked up with the utmost delicacy and pains: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 246. **1854** The chiaroscuro is admirable: the impasto perfect: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 246 (1879). **1865** a future which was not to him as to most wrapped in a chiaro'scuro with only points of luminance gleaming through the mist: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 97. **1884** All appearing distinctly and with the happiest *chiaroscuro*: SEELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 65.

chiasmus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χιασμὸς: a diagonal arrangement suggesting the form of the Greek letter χ; *esp.* in *Rhet.* the immediate repetition of two words or ideas in inverted order, as in Spenser (*Wks.*, p. 8/2, 1883):—

> And on whose mightie shoulders most doth rest
> The burdein of this kingdomes governement,
> As the wide compasse of the firmament
> On Atlas mighty shoulders is upstayd.

1658 the *Chiasmus* in five-leaved flowers, while one lies wrapt about the staminous beards, the other four obliquely shutting and closing upon each other: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 34 (1686).

chiaus, chaus(e), chouse, chaoush, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *chā'ush*, ='sergeant', 'mace-bearer'. Anglicised as *chouse.*

1. messenger, herald, pursuivant, head of a caravan, envoy.

1599 In the foreward [of a Caravan] go the 8 Pilots before with a *Chaus*... This *Chaus* is as the Captaine of the foreward: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 204. — his *Chause* and Drugaman or Interpreter: *ib.*, p. 305. **1603** The grand Chaoux is arrived at the French court: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1848). **1610** doe you thinke...That I am a *Chiause*? *F.* What's that? *D.* The *Turke* was, here—. | As one would say, doe you thinke I am a *Turke*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 611 (1616). **1612** then head Visiers...with one hundred Chauses their attendants: T. CORVAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 4 *v°* (1776). **1614** put him in a house with a *Chowse* or keeper: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 20. **1615** Of the other *Iemoglans* some come to the Chauses; who go on Embassies, execute Commandements, &c.: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). **1617** a Chaus (or Pensioner) being on horseback: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 262. **1618** on Tuesday the Turkish Chians [*sic*] went to the court: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 105 (1848). **1620** There being at that time in *Venice* one of those *Nuntios* that came from *Constantinople* about Affairs, whom they called a *Chaus*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xviii. (1676). **1629** There arriued also a Chiaus from the Port: *Newes of certaine Commands lately given by the Fr. King*, No. 32, p. 13. **1634** The *Turkes Chiaux*, or Agent: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 29. **1649** a Chiaoux or Ambassador: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 3 *v°*. **1741** but yet he found the Grand Signior's Horses, the Chiaoux, and the Janizaries: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 225. — The greater part of the *Chiaus's* do the Duty of Serjeants: *ib.*, p. 251. **1775** They were headed by a Chiaush or Messenger of the Aga: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 229. **1819** a Tchawoosh, followed by two or three peasants, walked in, and summoned me before the Soo-bashee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 377 (1820). — Accordingly the Tchawoosh went away: *ib.*, p. 378. **1820** agàs and beys might be distinguished by jackets embroidered till they were as stiff as coats of mail,...chaoushes by their golden knobbed sticks: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 444. **1828** Our approach was regularly announced by the Chiaooshes who went in advance: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 320. **1845** the emblem of the office of chaöoshes: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 274. **1884** Two of these [watches] had been given to the *chaoush* (head man) of Kaka: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxiii. p. 253 (New York).

2. a cheat; in modern times spelt *chouse*. Gifford's note on the above quotation from Jonson tells us that in 1609 Sir Robert Shirley sent a *chiaus*, or agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy, to England, who cheated the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4000, adding that two other chiauses arrived in 1618, 1625. One of the above quotations proves his accuracy as to 1618. Perhaps, however, the particular fraud had little to do with the modern use of the word. As Jonson suggests, *chiaus* may have been used for 'Turk' in the sense of 'cheat', just as *Cataian* stood for 'thief' or 'rogue'.

1610 This is the gentleman, and he is no *chiause*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 611 (1616). **1679** You'ld find your self an arrant Chouse, | If y'were but at a Meeting-House: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 65.

Variants, 16 c. *chaus(e)*, 17 c. *chaoux, chiause, chaus, chowse, chiaux, chioux*, 17, 18 cc. *chiaoux*, 17 c.—19 c. *chouse*, 18 c. *chiaush*, 19 c. *tchawoosh, chaoush, chiaoosh, chaoosh, chaoux, choux*.

chiaus-bashi, *sb.*: Turk. *chā'ush-bāshī*: captain of the chiauses of the Sultan.

1599 The *Chaus Bassa*, Captaine of the Pensioners: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. **1741** The Chiaoux Bachi waited for his Excellency on the Wharf towards *Constantinople*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 218.

***chibouque**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Turk. *chibūk*: a long Turkish tobacco-pipe.

1813 his gem-adorn'd chibouque: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, I. viii. Wks., Vol. IX. p. 217 (1832). **1834** smoking the never-failing chibouk: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11. **1836** smoking his shib'ook or shee'sheh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 43. **1839** and the quiet-living Moslem smokes his Chibouque in luxurious repose: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 37. **1840** taking his chibouk from his mouth to speak to you: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 228. **1849** The great Sheikh drew a long breath from his chibouque: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 276 (1881). **1871** but a pipe!—the long "chibbook" of the Turk would have made our home a Paradise! SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 105. ***1876** smoked a chibouque with him: *Western Morn. News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1882** The old man smoked his long chibook, cross-legged upon his mat: ARMSTRONG, *Garl. fr. Greece*, Fugitives, p. 227.

chibūkji, *sb.*: Turk.: pipe-bearer.

1819 a young fellow from Odesché...had just superseded in the Bey's favour, and in the place of Tchibookdjee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12 (1820). **1834** The end of the room was crowded with *chiboukchies* or pipe-men, shoe-bearers, cloak-bearers, and other attendants: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 151. **1876** the *chibouqcujee* (pipe-bearer): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 279.

***chic**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Painting*: knack of producing effects easily, effective style. In English slang, 'good style', 'the correct thing', and as if an *adj.*, 'stylish', 'fashionable', 'correct', 'effective'.

1865 Contrasts are always *chic*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1883** There is a kind of '*chic*' about it [a portrait] which is not pleasing: *Guardian*, May 2, p. 657. **1888** gaiety, animation, *chic*, and style: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 294/2.

***chica**, Amer. Sp.; **chicha**, Sp.: *sb.*: a fermented liquor made of maize.

1604 They make this wine of Mays in diverse sortes and maners, calling it in Peru Açua, and by the most common name of the Indies Chicha: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 230 (1880). **1861** Chica, or fermented liquor is also made from Indian corn and much drunk by all classes: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1854).

***chicane**, *sb.*: Fr.: cavilling, quibbling, mean evasions, petty tricks, artifice, shift, shiftiness. The second syllable is sometimes Anglicised.

bef. **1704** The general part of the civil law concerns not the chicane of private cases: LOCKE. [T.] bef. **1721** He strove to lengthen the campaign, | And save his forces by chicane: PRIOR. [J.] **1758** *Chicane*, we dare not meddle with as we are told the lawyers have taken it under their immediate protection: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374/2. **1762** what theme for the arts! barbarous executions, chicane, processes, and mercenary treaties: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 46. **1771** But *you* attribute it to an honest zeal in behalf of innocence oppressed by quibble and chicane: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxi. p. 287. **1794** Sincerity, candor, truth and prudence...will always prove to be more wise and more effectual than finesse and chicane: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 477 (1832).

[The word *chicane* originally meant a kind of golf, which game came to Languedoc from Byzantium, the Gk. name being seen in the vb. τζυκανίζειν. In the East the game was played on horseback, and was borrowed by the Greeks with the word from Pers. *changān*, a game which survives as **polo**, *q. v.* (Yule, referring to W. Ouseley and Quatremère).]

***chicane** (⌒⌒), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chicaner*: to cavil, to use petty tricks, to use mean evasions, to perplex with paltry annoyances. Often pronounced as if Fr.

bef. **1733** It would be an endless thing to chicane with Pamphletiers: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 112, p. 289 (1740). **1748** My vertigos still chicane and teaze me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1777). — The humor...teazes and *chicanes* me, sometimes in my legs, sometimes in my head and stomach: *ib.*, Bk. III. No. xlix. p. 516.

***chicanery** (⌒⌒⌒, *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chicanerie*: quibbling, chicane, evasiveness.

1609 And all this *chicanery* as they call it was brought into France from Rome upon the Pope's coming to reside at Avignon: SIR T. OVERBURY, *State of France*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. IV. p. 311 (1882). bef. **1670** inhibiting the *Corinthians* very sharply for their *Chicanery*, their Pettifoggery and common Barretry: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 161, p. 170 (1693). **1742** This was the chief point, but there were in the case divers other chicaneries, as would appear in the argument itself, if made public: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1826). **1762** a person, who, he heard, was by chicanery and oppression wronged of a considerable estate: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 47 (1817). **1771** He carried home with him all the knavish chicanery of the lowest pettifogger: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 62/2 (1882). **1821** I saw many scenes of London intrigues, and complex chicanery: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 44 (1823).

chicaneur, *sb.*: Fr.: caviller, pettifogger, shifty person. The Eng. noun of agent *chicaner*, fr. *chicane*, vb., is also found.

bef. **1733** that Embassador, a chicaneur by Profession: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 36, p. 529 (1740).

chick, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chik*: a kind of screen blind made of finely split bamboo, laced with twine, and often painted on the outer side. [Yule]

1673 their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with Cheeks or latises: FRYER, *E. India*, 92 (1698). [Yule] **1810** Cheeks or Screens to keep out the glare: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 43. [*ib.*] **1825** The check of the tent prevents effectually any person from seeing what passes within: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 192 (1844). [*ib.*]

chick, chickino, chiquene. See **sequin**.

chicken, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chikin*, = 'art needlework'. [Yule]

1886 At Calcutta embroidered muslin is called *chikan* (needle work): *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16. — The large collection of *chikan* work from Calcutta: *ib.*, p. 43.

chickore: Anglo-Ind. See **chukor**.

***chicorée**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'chicory', 'endive': a kind of trimming.

1850 three deep flounces, finished at the edge with a *chicorée* of green ribbon forming a wave: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 719. — Morning caps which are slightly ornamented...some being trimmed with *chicorees*: *ib.*, p. 575.

chiffon, *sb.*: Fr.: rag, trinket; in pl. frippery, finery.

1765 she wanted to get back to all her *chifons*, contrary to my inclination: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1843). **1878** The dress would stand out well among the fashionable *chiffons*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxix. p. 367. **1883** secured her costume a description in the journals which devote themselves to the *chiffons* of professional beauties: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxiii. p. 282 (1884).

***chiffonière**, *sb. fem.*: Fr., *lit.* 'collector of rags': a piece of furniture (for the reception of odds and ends), a small sideboard. The Fr. masc. form is used in the same sense.

1765 I wish you to buy the *chiffonière* you mention: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1882). **1841** Gilt *consoles*, and *chiffonnières*, with white marble tops: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 115. **1847** Adèle was leading me by the hand round the room, showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the consoles and chiffonieres: C. BRONTË, *Jane Eyre*, ch. xiii. [Davies] **1854** What étagères, and bonbonnières, and chiffonnières! What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879).

***chiffre, chifre**, *sb.*: Fr.: cipher, monogram.

[**1561** Item, ane bed dividit equalie in claith of gold and silvir, with drauchtes of violet and gray silk maid in chiffers of A: *Inventories*, anno 1561, p. 136.] **1865** many of them [letters] had feminine superscriptions, and scarlet or azure chiffres at the seal, as delicately scented as though they had been brought by some court page, rather than by the rough route of the mail-bag: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 6.

***chignon**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'nape of the neck': a mass of hair (sometimes their own, generally padded in any case) worn by women on the back of the head, as was the fashion from abt. 1866 to 1875.

1817 The hair...was turned up in a sort of great bag, or club, or *chignon*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. **1878** He converses in cigars, and she answers with her chignon: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxix. p. 243.

chigre, chigoe, chigger, jigger, *sb.*: W. Ind.: the name given to an insect allied to the flea (*Pulex penetrans*) which penetrates the human skin, esp. of the feet, and lays eggs under it, unless promptly removed.

1668 Whether the little *Cirons* called *Chiques*, bred out of dust, when they pierce once into the Feet, and under the Nails of the Toes, do get ground of the whole body: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. III. No. 33, p. 639. **1769** The chigger, or chique,

is a small dusky insect resembling a flea: E. Bancroft, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 245. **1797** Chegoe, or Nigua, the Indian name of an insect common in Mexico: *Encyc. Brit.*

chikan: Anglo-Ind. See **chicken.**

chili: Eng. fr. Sp. See **chilli.**

chiliahedron, *pl.* -ra, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. χίλιοι, = 'a thousand', and ἕδρα, = 'seat', and in composition 'a side of a solid figure': a solid figure contained by a thousand sides.

bef. **1704** In a man who speaks of a chiliaedron, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct: Locke. [J.]

chilipa, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp. See quotation.

1845 the white boots, the broad drawers, and scarlet chilipa; the picturesque costume of the Pampas: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 259.

chillaw, *sb.*: Pers. *chulāw*: boiled rice.

1828 Some plain chillaw, with a few bits of meat: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 272.

chilli, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *chili.*

1. red pepper.

1604 Indian pepper... In the language of Cusco, it is called *Vchu*, and in that of Mexico, *Chili*: E. Grimston, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 239 (1880). **1793** spices of different kinds, but chiefly what is called in the East *chilly*, and in the West, green or Cayen pepper: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 545 (1796). **1819** two grains of *chilé*, or Mexican pepper: Rees, *Cycl.*, s. v. *Chocolate.*

2. (gen. in pl. *chillies*) the pod of the capsicum, *esp.* the ripe pod of *Capsicum fastigiatum.*

1848 Try a chili with it, Miss Sharp: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 24 (1879).

chillo, *sb.*: a fabric like **chelas** (*q. v.*), made in England for export to Africa.

chillum, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chilam*: the bowl of a hookah containing the charge of tobacco and glowing charcoal balls; *hence*, a hookah, a charge of tobacco and charcoal for a hookah, the act of smoking a hookah. [Yule] See **hookah.**

1781 Dressing a hubble-bubble, per week at 3 chillums a day, *fan* 0, *dubs* 3, *cash* 0: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. (1849). [Yule] **1828** the occasional bubbling of my own hookah, which had just been furnished with another chillum: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. Introd., p. 2. **1829** Tugging away at your hookah, find no smoke; a thief having purloined your silver chelam and surpoose: J. Shipp, *Mem.*, II. 159. [Yule] **1854** Mr. Newcome had been obliged to go to bed himself in consequence of the uncontrollable nausea produced by the chillum: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879). **1860** smoking their chillumjees [*sic*] all day and all night: W. H. Russell, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 51. **1865** the smoke of chillum from eastern hookahs: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 237. **1882** the odour of the *chillum* in the pipe: F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. i. p. 14.

chillumchee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chilamchī*: a metal basin used for washing hands. The word is chiefly used in the Bengal Presidency. [Yule]

1715 the unicorn's horn...the astoa and chelumgie of Manilla work: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 246. [Yule] **1833** Our supper was a peelaw...when it was removed a chillumchee and goblet of warm water was handed round, and each washed his hands and mouth: P. Gordon, *Fragm. Jrnl. Tour, &c.* [*ib.*] **1860** each person washed his or her hands, one attendant pouring water from a copper jug whilst the other held a large copper basin with a false bottom, so that the dirty water fell through and was not seen, much after the old-fashioned *chilumchee*, in which we used to wash of yore—it may be so yet—on the "Bengal side" of India: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 122/2. **1886** The collection of spittoons, watercups, drinking vessels, *chillumchis*, plates and bowls, &c. was purchased in the Calcutta Bazaar: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 39.

chilus: Late Lat. See **chylus.**

chimacham: Turk. See **kaimakam.**

***chimēra, chimaera,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χίμαιρα. Sometimes Anglicised as *chimere*, *chymere.*

1. *Gk. Mythol.* a monster with a lion's head, goat's body, and serpent's tail, or with the heads of a lion, a goat, and a serpent; an artistic representation of the same.

abt. **1400** beestis clepid chymeres, that han a part of ech beest, and suche ben not no but oonly in opynyoun: Wycliffite *Bible*, Prol., p. 31 (1850). bef. **1586** formes such as neuer were in Nature, as the *Heroes*, *Demigods*, Cyclops, Chimeras: Sidney, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 25 (1868). **1586** Therefore it was that they of old time, by the differmed monster of *Chymera*, which spit fire, described choler: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxiv. p. 114. **1625** a strange *Chymera*, *headed like a Lion*, and in shew presenting a Lionlike fortitude: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1271. **1709** the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: Addison, *Tatler*, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1854). **1722** *Chimæra*—a Lyon with a Goat coming out of his Back, and a Tail like a Serpent: Richardson, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 46. — a small Chimæra like that in the Gallery: *ib.*, p. 61. **1806** the architrave of the circular window of Barfreston is filled with chimæras and masks: J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 34. ***1877** lions, horses, and chimeræ: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

2. *metaph.* a monstrosity, a being that contravenes the laws of nature, an absurdly blended character.

1605 This [man is], a *Chimæra* of wittall, foole, and knaue: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, v. 12, Wks., p. 522 (1616). **1619** hellishly fuming in Othes, Curses, Threats, Blasphemies; a very *Chimæra*, or worse: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xix. p. 211. **1678** upon this Pretence, that an *Atheist* is a meer *Chimæra*, and there is no such thing any-where to be found in the World: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. *** 2 *v°*.

3. an illusion, an unreal creature of the imagination.

1589 breede *Chimeres* and monsters in mans imaginations: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, I. viii. p. 35 (1869). **1601** Men of worth haue their *chymæra's*, as well as other creatures: and they doe see monsters: B. Jonson, *Poetast.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 283 (1616). **1603** to have his minde and soule troubled at all and disquieted with a fantasticall illusion of idoles and *Chimæres* in the aire: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 259. **1607** Whole squadrons of phantasticall *Chimeras*: A. Brewer, *Lingua*, i. 7, sig. B iv *r°*. **1647** As if there were no joy | But the Chimera's in a Lovers head, | Of strange Eliziums, by his feaver bred! Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, I. I, p. 11. **1693** But that is a *Chimera*; it is nothing, it is an Idol: J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iv. p. 56 (1713).

4. an absurd or extravagant idea, a wild scheme, a foolish theory, an absurdity.

1592 Behold here a braue chimere. Is there a *Lieutenant* where there is no head? E. A., Tr. *Present Estate of France*, fol. 18 *v°*. **1610** they must fetch their audiences eares up to them by pursuing *Chymæra's & non entia*: J. Healey, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 431. **1618** But this object here proposed is no empty Chimera, or imaginary, translucent, airy shadow, but substantial: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1867). **1618** it seems that that golden myne is proved a meer *Chymera*, an imaginary airy myne: Howell, *Lett.*, I. iii. p. 5 (1645). **1624** Pray you, do not bring, sir, | In the chimeras of your jealous fears, | New monsters to affright us: Massinger, *Bondman*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 91/1 (1839). bef. **1631** Chimeraes vain as they or their prerogative: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 24 (1669). **1640** *Spaine* was amusing after Chymeraes: H. H., *Treatise of Interest of Princes & States of Christendome*, p. 80. **1652** we must not be transported with *Chymeras*, and build Castles in the air: Howell, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 111. **1684** and make his own contrivance to end in a mere *Chimæra*: S. Charnock, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 488 (1865). bef. **1733** this is all Chimæra, or meer Imagination: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 160, p. 120 (1740). **1843** I am not speaking of perfect identity of interest, which is an impracticable chimera: J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 474 (1856).

***chimpanzee** (ˌ ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. W. Afr. (Guinea) *tshimpanzee*: a name of a kind of ape allied to the **gorilla** (*q. v.*), but smaller (*Troglodytes niger*). The name was formerly applied to other kinds of larger man-shaped apes.

1764 he deserved it [a box of the ear], if he could take liberties with such a chimpanzee [as Mme. de Yertzin]: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 249 (1857). **1819** Rees, *Cycl.* **1840** Two chimpanses were sent from the forests of the Carnatic by a coasting vessel, as a present to the governor of Bombay: Whitelaw, Goldsmith's *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 491/1 *note*. **1840** The Misses Macarty...vowed and protested now that he was no better than a chimpanzee: Thackeray, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 265.

***china,** *sb.*: porcelain ware, so called from the European name of the country China.

1600 fine *China*-dishes of white earth: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 736. **1603** they are not China-dishes, but very good dishes: Shaks., *Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 1, 97. **1625** Salt, Rice, and *China* dishes: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 135. **1665** they [the Persians] sip it [coffe] as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small *China* cups: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). **1673** Factitious *China* or Porcellane of his own invention and making: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246. **1676** For Wit, like *China*, should long buri'd lie, | Before it ripens to good Comedy: Shadwell, *Virtuoso*, Prol., sig. A 3 *v°*. **1685** Women, like Cheney, shou'd be kept with care: Crowne, *Sir Courtly Nice*, i. p. 8. **1702** break all her China: Vanbrugh, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 343 (1776). **1709** *Tuberoses* set in pretty *Gilt* and *China Pots*: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (and Ed.). **1714** china ware...a china dish: Addison, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 332 (1856). — his great room, that is nobly furnished out with china: *ib.* bef. **1744** The *China* cups in these days are not at all the safer for the modern *Rattles*: Pope, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 115 (1757). **1777** I long to see your china, merely because it comes from you, for I am no *connoisseur* in china: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 194 (1777). **1809** There is a china manufacture here: Maty, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 21. **1823** Society, that china without flaw: Byron, *Don Juan*, XII. lxxviii. **1840** And ox-tail soup in a China tureen: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 133 (1865).

***china-mania,** *sb.*: a craze for collecting or admiring china-ware. See **mania.**

***1876** The China-mania laid hold of him, in another form from that which sorely afflicts London now: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

china[*-root*], *sb.*: name of the tuber of various species of *Smilax*, allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much used as a drug to relieve gout and to purify the blood.

1577 a roote called the *China*: Frampton, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 13 *v°*. **1587** *Tsinaw*, a kind of root much like vnto that which in *England* is called the *China root* brought from the *East Indies*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 272 (1600). **1588** infinite store of the rootes of *China*: T. Hickock, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 19 *v°*. **1600** if the Sauages should not helpe vs with *Cassaui*, and *Chyna*, and that our weares should faile vs, (as often they did,) we might very well starue: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 261. [**1611** *Squine. Bois de squine.* The knottie, and medicinable root of an Jndian, or Chinean bullrush: Cotgr.] **1621** make frequent and good use of guaiacum, and china, *so that*

the liver be not incensed: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). **1662** The Root *Tsinae*, or *Chinae*, which the *Persians* call *Bich Tsini*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 223 (1669). **1668** all China commodities, as tutanag, silk, raw and wrought, gold, China root, tea, &c.: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47 (1836). **1671** two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of *Sarsaperilla*, and *Guiacum*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 6. **1691** the *Coloquintida*; the *China*; *Sarsa*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701). **1699** The Tree likewise that affords *Gummi Elemi* grows here in great Abundance; As doth *Radix Chinæ*, or China-root: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 4.

chinch(e), *sb.*: Amer. Eng. fr. Sp. *chinche*, or Anglo-Ind. (17 c.) fr. Port. *chinche*, ='bug': the common bug (*Cimex lectularius*); also, an insect destructive to corn, called also *chints*, *chinch-bug*, and *chink-bug* (Webster).

1616 we were very much troubled with Chinches, another sort of little troublesome and offensive creatures, like little *Tikes*: TERRY, *Voy. E. India*, p. 372. [Yule] **1673** Our Bodies broke out into small fiery Pimples...augmented by Muskeetoe-Bites, and Chinces raising Blisters on us: FRYER, *E. India*, 35 (1698). [*ib.*] **1722** Chinches are a sort of flat Bug, which lurks in the Bedsteads and Bedding, and disturbs People's Rest a-nights: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. XIX. p. 267. **1884** Ticks, sandflies, fleas and chinches: F. A. OBER, *Trav. Mexico, &c.*, p. 135.

chinchilla, *sb.*: Sp.: a small rodent, native of Peru and Chili (*Eriomys laniger*); also, the fur of this animal, or a heavy cloth dressed in imitation of this fur.

1593—1622 they have little beastes like unto a squirrell, but that hee is gray; his skinne is the most delicate, soft, and curious furre that I have seene... They call this beast *chinchilla*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xliv. p. 240 (1878). **1604** The Chinchillas is another kind of small beasts, like squirrels: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 284 (1880). **1811** furs and ornamental skins, equal to the Chinchilla: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 175.

chinchona: Peru. See **cinchona**.

Chinguleys. See **Singalese**.

chini, cheeny, *sb.*: Hind., *lit.* 'Chinese': name of whitish varieties of common sugar in India.

1799 I have desired Mr. Gordon to send with them some chini, of which they are to have an allowance of two seers each per day: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1858).

chinor, chinaur: Anglo-Ind. See **chenor**.

***chintz**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind. *chint*, ='spotted cotton cloth'. The form *chite* is Fr. fr. Port. *chita*, fr. Mahr. *chīt* [Yule]: a variegated cotton cloth which takes a good glaze, much used for covering furniture.

1623 10 pec. chint Amad of 20 Rs. *corg.*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). **1625** [See **chadar**]. **1684** Chites or Painted Calicuts, which they call *Calmendar*, that is done with a pencil, are made in the Kingdom of Golconda, and particularly about Masulipatam: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, p. 126. [Yule] bef. **1744** No, let a charming Chintz, and Brussels lace | Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, I. 248. **1748** a wrapper of fine chintz about his body: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 224 (1817). **1786** There was not left in Masulipatan a single piece of chintz: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 59 (1883). **1796** The latter, in going out, sell Danish ale and tar, and on their return, chintzes from Bengal: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 57 (1814). **1818** bales of muslin, chintzes, spices: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 101. **1864** a meek brown little woman, usually habited in a chintz bed-jacket and a petticoat of blue serge: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 127.

chioppine: Eng. fr. Sp. or It. See **chopine**[2].

chiorme, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *ciurma*, ='gang': "A banke of Oares; or, the whole companie of slaues, Rowers (in a Galley;) also, the noise they make in rowing; also, (in a ship) the Saylers: and, the noise they make, in weighing of ankers, and hoising vp of saile-yards" (Cotgr.).

1620 having got leave of Grace to release some slaves, he went aboard the *Cape-Gallie*, and passing through the Churma of slaves, He ask'd divers of them what their offences were: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXI. p. 42 (1645). **1742** he procured of him a string of slaves out of his chiurm, with a capo, to work in his building: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 404.

chipeener, chippin. See **chopine**[2].

chipochia: It. See **capocchia**.

chique: Fr. See **chigre**.

chiragra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χειράγρα: gout in the hand.

chirimoya, *sb.*: Amer. Sp.: a large luscious fruit, borne by the tree *Anona Cherimolia*, akin to the Custard-apple.

1851 This is *par excellence*, the country of the celebrated chirimoya: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1854).

chiroot: Eng. fr. Tamil. See **cheroot**.

***chit, chitty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chiṭṭhī*: a letter, a note, a certificate (of good conduct, &c.), a pass.

1673 I sent one of our Guides, with his Master's Chitty, or Pass, to the Governor, who received it kindly: FRYER, *E. India*, 126 (1698). [Yule] **1776** The General wrote a chit, and sent it and another paper, together with me and Barnassy Ghose, to Mr. Fowke: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 10/1. **1829** He wanted a chithee or note, for this is the most note-writing country under heaven: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 80 (2nd Ed.). [Yule] **1872** *chuprassies*...carrying *chits* (notes) about: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 116. — Some of the chits [certificates] are dated many years back: *ib.*, p. 127.

***chitōn** (*c-* as *k-*), *sb.*: Gk. χιτών: a garment worn next the skin, the Ionian *chiton* being a long frock with sleeves, the Dorian, a square frock without sleeves.

1883 Thus elongated, it becomes a *chiton* or tunic, over which will flow the plaid scarf, which thus becomes the toga: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. viii. p. 104 (1884). **1885** And this our heroine in a trice would be, | Save that she wore a *peplum* and a *chiton*, | Like any modern on the beach at Brighton: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 144. **1886** The dress of Helen was... a himation of white silken gauze with a gold border over a chiton of golden yellow: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 689/3.

chitty, chetty, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *cheṭṭi*: a trader (in S. India).

1598 The Souldiers in these dayes give themselves more to be Chettijns and to deale in Marchandise, than to serve the King in his Armado: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 58. [Yule] **1686** the Chetty Bazaar people do not immediately open their shops: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 152 (1861). [*ib.*] **1801** borrowed from a shroff, or chitty, a certain sum of money: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 256 (1844).

chiurm: Eng. fr. It. or Fr. See **chiorme**.

***chivalry** (*ch-* as *sh-*), **chevalrie**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevalerie*, *lit.* 'horsemanship'.

1. knighthood, order of knighthood, knightly conduct, prowess, skill in war.

abt. **1330** Her schal com a bachelrie Of the to haue cheualrie: *Arth. & Merl.*, 4099. abt. **1386** Thus rit this duc thus rit this Conquerour | And in his hoost of Chiualrie the flour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 982. abt. **1400** Phicol, the prince of his chyualrye: Wycliffite *Bible*, Gen., xxi. 33. **1485** dyd them to do other esbatements longyng to chyualry contynuelly: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 28 (1881). **1487** the state of good chyualrye: — *Book of Good Manners*, sig. C ii *ro*. abt. **1522** Of cheualry he is the floure: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 31 (1843). **1540** the fortune and moste experte chiualrie of valiant Pompey: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 80 *ro*. **1545** In our fathers tyme nothing was red, but bookes of fayned cheualrie: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 19 (1868). **1549** giuen as well vnto chiualrie by lande as vnto the exercise on the water: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 75 *ro*. **1551** feates of chiualrie: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 35 (1869). bef. **1568** fewe bookes were read in our tong, sauyng certaine bookes of Cheualrie, as they sayd, for pastime and pleasure: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 135 (1884). abt. **1570** an Achademy of Philosophie and Chiualrie: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, p. 12 (1869). **1589** not only Artes but Cheualrie, from Greece deriue we may: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 2. **1590** So to his steed he gott, and gan to ride | As one unfitt therefore, that all might see | He had not trayned bene in chevalree: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iii. 46. **1654** no less worthy of honour for his Learning then his Chivaldri: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 51.

1 *a*. deed of prowess, exploit.

bef. **1586** They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private chivalries: SIDNEY. [J.]

2. a body of knights, a host of warriors, the military force (of a country), brave gentlemen (collectively). In the Wycliffite *Bible*, 2 Chron., xviii. 30, *chivalry* is found for *chariots* (A. V.).

aft. **1300** with al his faire chivalrie: *K. Alisaunder*, 1495. abt. **1386** How wonnen was the regne of ffemenye | By Theseus and by his chiualrye: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 878. abt. **1440** All werthy men that luffes to here | Off cheualry þat by for vs were | Þat doughty weren of dede, | Off charlles of Fraunce: *Sege off Melayne*, 2 (1880). — And Sendis Rowlande to lumbardy, | With fourty thowsande cheualry | Of worthy men of were: *ib.*, 203. **1545** slewe all the chevalrie of Fraunce: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 87 (1868). **1589** *Arthur*, chief of Chiualrie: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xix. p. 80. **1597** and by his Light | Did all the Cheualrie of England moue | To do braue Acts: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 20. **1667** *Busiris* and his *Memphian* Chivalry: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 307, p. 16 (1705).

3. *Leg.* knight's-service, a form of tenure, opposed to *soccage*, or tenure by certain fixed duties and payments.

1538 If...the wyfe brynge a wrytte of Dower agaynste the wardeyne in Chyualrye: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. I. ch. v. fol. 11 *vo*. — euerye tenure that is nat tenure in chyualrie, is tenure in socage: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. v. fol. 26 *vo*. **1607** COWELL, *Interpreter*.

4. (more exclusively modern usage) courteous attention to women; conduct elevated by a high standard of virtue and honor; the system of manners, morals, and ideas, to which the institution of knighthood gave rise in Europe.

bef. **1700** Solemnly he swore, | That, by the faith which knights to knighthood bore, | And whate'er else to chivalry belongs, | He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs: DRYDEN. [J.] **1833** when Chivalry had thrown her rags of refinement over domestic life: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, *&c.*, p. 309.

chlamys, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χλαμύς: a short mantle (properly worn by horsemen), a military cloak, fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder.

1699 a *Chlamys* knotted upon the Right Shoulder: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 121. bef. **1719** a laurel on his head, and a *chlamys* over his shoulders: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 350 (Bohn, 1854). **1776** when the colour of their chlamys or cloke was changed from black to white: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 93. **1816** These were represented naked, having the casque and the chlamys only thrown over the shoulder: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 262. **1885** M. Müntz sees in the biretta and short mantle of Donatello's day...the Phrygian cap and chlamys of classical times: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 737/3.

Chloë, name given by Horace to a young woman, who is supposed to slight his addresses (*Od.*, i. 23, iii. 26); hence used in modern poetry as the fictitious name of any young woman.

1753 every Strephon and Chloe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 334 (1857). **1888** Lord Peterborough, when he was pretending to make love to Lady Suffolk, was not far from the Psalmist's limit of age; Chloe herself was very deaf and not very young: *Athenæum*, Nov. 24, p. 693/3.

Chlōris, fictitious name of one of Horace's beauties (*Od.*, ii. 5, 18). Contrast *Od.*, iii. 15.

bef. **1593** O Angelica, | Fairer than Chloris: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 93 (1861). **1682** A Mighty Prince is fam'd in Stories, | That long had doted on a *Chloris*: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 25.

chlōrōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χλωρόσ, = 'pale'.

1. a kind of anaemia popularly called 'green sickness', to which young women who live under unhealthy conditions are subject, in which the skin assumes a greenish tint.

1755 JOHNSON. **1766** But the *man without sin*, that *Moravian* Rabbi | Has perfectly cured the *Chlorosis* of Tabby: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 100 (1808).

2. *Bot.* a disease of plants in which the tissues are weak, and a deficiency of green coloring matter makes the leaves pallid.

choava: Turk. See **coava.**

chobdar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chob-dār*, = 'staff-bearer': an attendant (bearing a staff overlaid with silver) on persons of rank. [Yule]

1701 he had sent four Chobdars and 25 men, as a safeguard: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 371 (1861). [Yule] **1776** The Governor spoke to a Chubdar, and said, Do you go along with this man to the Chief Justice's house: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 11/2. **1810** the entrance of a Chuabdar, that is, a servant who attends on persons of consequence, runs before them with a silver stick: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 57 (1812). [Yule] **1812** chubdar: *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India.* **1826** We were preceded by chobdars and mace-bearers: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XXXVI. p. 389 (1884).

***cholate** (/ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mexican *chocolatl*, through Sp. *chocolate*.

1. a paste made of the fruit of the cacao-tree mixed with other substances. See **cocoa.**

1640 *A Treatise on Chocolate* printed by Jo. OKES, cited by Blount (1681). **1657** I cannot answer your demand concerning *Chocolate*: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 63, Vol. I. p. 119. **1662** Likewise you may have Tobacco, Verinas and Virginia, Chocolatta—the ordinary pound-boxes at 2s. *per pound*: *Merc. Publ.*, Mar. 12—19, Advt. **1671** I have rare chocolate of his prescribing for you: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 28 (1872). **1673** Chocolate is sold at *Sevil* for something more than a piece of eight the pound. *Vanillas* which they mingle with the *Cacao* to make *Chocolate* for a *Real di Plato*. *Acchiote*, which they mingle with the other ingredients [of chocolate] to give a colour is made of a kind of red earth brought from *New Spain*, wrought up into cakes it is sold for a *Real di plato* the ounce: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 485. **1683** JAMES NORCOCK...sells...the best Spanish Chocolate: *Lond. Gaz.*, mdccc. 4. **1713** In fumes of burning Chocolate shall glow, | And tremble at the sea that froths below: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 135, Wks., Vol. I. p. 184 (1757). **1743—7** Another money-bill passed the Commons, for an additional duty on coffee, tea and chocolate: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 92/2 (1751). **1792** having breakfasted on a pot of milled chocolate, they hurried to London: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 89.

2. a beverage made from this paste.

1604 The chiefe vse of this Cacao, is in a drinke which they call Chocolaté, whereof they make great accompt in that Country: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 244 (1880). **1652** Chocolate: or an Indian drink: J. WADSWORTH, Title. **1657** In Bishopsgate Street in Queen's Head Alley...is an excellent West India drink called Chocolate to be sold: *Public Advertiser*, June 16—22. **1662** The Indian Nectar, or a discourse concerning Chocolata, &c.: H. STUBBE, Title. **1663** a sup of chocolate | Is not amiss after a tedious journey: *Adventures of 5 Hrs.*, I. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XV. p. 213 (1876). **1666** too much resembled his wife's chocalate: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1860). **1682** they [the Moors] also drank of a sorbet and jacolatt: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872). **1686** for three-pence Supps on Chocolate: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, Prol. **1699** Chocalate, indeed, was found out by the poor starved *Indians*, as Ale was with us: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 167. **1725** make a sign for my Chocolate: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 213 (1776). **1824** Lord Henry... now discuss'd his chocolate: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. XXXIV.

3. in combin. as *chocolate-house.*

1694 the Choccolat-pot: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 12/1. **1696** If it be nasty Weather, I take a Turn in the Chocolate-house: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 32 (1776). **1709** the *Chocolate-House*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 182 (2nd Ed.). **1711** how they shift coffee-houses and chocolate-houses from hour to hour, to get over the insupportable labour of doing nothing: *Spectator*, No. 54, May 2, Vol. I. p. 203 (1826). bef. **1733** a new Invention called Chocolate-Houses, for the Benefit of Rooks and bullies of Quality: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 32, p. 141 (1740). **1744** the Game of Whist; (as play'd at Court, White's and George's Chocolate-houses...): G. & A. EWING, *Advt.*, quoted in *Notes & Queries*, 7th Ser., VIII. Oct. 5, 1889, p. 263/2.

choenix, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χοῖνιξ: an Attic dry measure equal to a quart or 1½ pints English. The form *chœnice* is through Fr.

1603 Eat not your meat from a chaire: Sit not upon a measure called *Chœnix*: Neither step thou ever a broome or besoome: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 887. **1611** The word chœnix, signifieth a measure containing one wine quart, and the twelfth part of a quart: *Bible*, Rev., vi. 7 *marg.* **1658** There is another composition of the same, that hath of Athenian sesamum half a Sextarius, of honey a half part, of oyle a Cotyle, and a Chœnice of sweet Almonds mundified: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. XX. p. 147. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***chokidar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chaukī-dār*: a watchman.

1689 The Day following the Chocadars, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our Gates: OVINGTON, *Voyage*, 416 (1696). [Yule] **1812** chokeedar: *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India.* abt. **1817** there was not a servant excepting the chockedaurs, stirring about any house in the neighbourhood, it was so early: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Stories*, 248 (1873). [Yule] **1834** the two chokhadars, heedless of their commission, sat themselves down on the Armenian's cushions: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. IX. p. 201.

choky, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chaukī*: the act of watching or guarding; a police-station, a station on a **dāk** (*q. v.*), a customs-station.

1625 The Kings Custome called Chukey, is eight bagges upon the hundred bagges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, I. 391. [Yule] **1673** at every gate, stands a Chocky, or Watch to receive Toll for the Emperor: FRYER, *E. India*, 100 (1698). [*ib.*] **1682** About 12 o'clock Noon we got to ye Chowkee, where after we had shown our Dustick and given our present, we were dismissed immediately: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 17. [*ib.*] **1801** duties are levied at the different chokeys close to the island: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1844). **1826** led in captivity to the *chowkee* or lock-up house: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XIV. p. 153 (1884).

***cholera**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χολέρα, χολερά, = 'bilious complaint': formerly used in the literal classical sense, and Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as *coler*, *choler*.

1. (also called *cholera morbus*) a dangerous epidemic encouraged by insanitary conditions, common in Asia, hence called *Asiatic cholera.* Its symptoms are severe diarrhoea with cramps and muscular weakness, followed by collapse.

1673 The Diseases reign according to the Seasons... In the extreme Heats, Cholera Morbus: FRYER, *E. India*, 113—114 (1698). [Yule] **1710** a very acrid fiery Bile being plentifully suffused into the Intestines, excites Fervor, Fury, and Dolour, as in the *Cholera Morbus*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 210. **1749** SMOLLETT, Tr. *Gil Blas*, p. 369 (Routledge). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1854** What heroism the doctors showed during the cholera in India: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XX. p. 221 (1879). **1887** The third volume...deals with an outbreak of cholera in Italy: *Athenæum*, Sept. 10, p. 339/1.

2. *British cholera*, a severe form of diarrhoea and sickness, generally due to deleterious diet during the summer months.

1601 the disease Cholera, wherein choler is so outrageous that it purgeth uncessantly both upward and downeward: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 46. **1809** the dainty pursuit of indigestions, choleras, and apoplexy: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XX. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 72.

choltry: Anglo-Ind. See **choultry.**

chonk: Anglo-Ind. See **chank.**

chop, chap, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chhāp*, = 'seal-impression', 'stamp', 'brand': privy seal, seal-impression, stamp, brand, passport, license; (in China) port-clearance, *also*, a number of chests (of tea) bearing the same brand. [Yule]

1604 mention is made of their Chapas, letters, and expeditions...their writings and *chapas*: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. VI. p. 398 (1880). **1625** the King came, and sent his Chap to me for my landing, brought by an Eunuch, and sixe or eight more, and also the *Xabandar*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 462. — I receiued the Kings Letter for *Priaman*, and the Chap for my departure: *ib.*, p. 464. — a *Firman*...which he would signe with his *Chop*: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 625. **1689** Upon their Chops as they call them in *India*, or Seals engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name: OVINGTON, *Voyage*, 251 (1696). [Yule] **1799** and under such writing the assessor shall deliver his opinion, with the grounds and reasons thereof, and shall thereunto put his chop, and subscribe his name: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1858). **1817** so great reluctance did he [the Nabob] show to the ratification of the Treaty, that Mr. Pigot is said to have seized his chop, or seal, and applied it to the paper: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, III.

340 (1840). [Yule] **1836** to prevail with the mandarins to grant Mr. Anson a general chop for all the necessaries he wants: J. F. Davis, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 57. **1890** most Tea drinkers prefer the cheaper Indian and Singhalese Teas to the ordinary "chops" from China: *Standard*, Jan. 29, p. 5/3.

***chopine**[1], *sb.*: Fr. *chopine*: "the Parisien halfe pint; almost as big as our whole one...At S. *Denis*, and in diuers other places about Paris, three of them make but one pint" (Cotgr.); as naturalised in Scotland, *chopin* (⅄ = ⅃) means half a Scotch pint, which is a quart of English wine measure.

1611 *Chopine*, A Chopine: Cotgr. **1617** three pints or chopines of Spanish wine: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 44. **1639** my Landlord...brought up a *chopin* of Whitewine: Howell, *Lett.*, VI. xxxviii. p. 59 (1645). **1684** a Gold Ladle that held a good *Chopine* of *Paris*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 181. **1684** his Chopin of Wine: E. Everard, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 41. **1797** CHOPIN, or Chopine: *Encyc. Brit.*

chopine[2], **chapin(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *chapin*, *chapino* (*al corque*, ='a cork slipper', Minsheu): a kind of high shoe or clog worn to add to the height.

1589 those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*: Puttenham, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xv. p. 49 (1869). **1598** *Pianelle*, night slippers, chopinos or pantofles: Florio. — *Zoccoletti*, little or low pattins, startops, galages or chopinoes of wood: *ib.* **15**.. chippins: Hall, *Parad.*, iii. p. 67. [Nares] **1599** At home he is either caried about in a litter, or els he goeth in woodden Choppines a foote high from the ground: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 81. **1600** I doe wish my selfe one of my mistresse Cioppini: B. Jonson, *Cynth. Revs.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 200 (1616). **1604** your Ladieship is neerer Heauen then when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Choppine: Shaks., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 447. **1611** *Chapins*, Choppines; a kind of high slippers for low women: Cotgr. **1611** O, 'tis fine, | To see a bride trip it to church so lightly, | As if her new chopines would scorn to bruise | A silly flower: L. Barrey, *Ram-Alley*, v. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. x. p. 367 (1875). **1611** [Venice] a thing made of wood, and couered with leather of sundry colors... It is called a Chapiney, which they weare vnder their shoes... There are many of these Chapineys of a great heighth, euen half a yard high...the nobler a woman is, by so much higher are her Chapineys: T. Coryat, *Crudities*, Vol. II. pp. 36, 37 (1776). **1616** Cioppinos: B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 137 (1631—40). **1617** The women of *Venice* weare choppines or shoos three or foure hand-bredths high: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 172. **1630** Take my chapines off: Massinger, *Renegado*, I. 2, Wks., p. 101/2 (1839). **1636** The Italian in her high chopeene: Heywood, *Chall. of Beauty*, v. [Nares] **1643** the late Queen of *Spain* took off one of her chapines, and clowted *Olivares* about the noddle with it: Howell, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xliv. p. 336 (1678). **1645** the noblemen stalking with their ladies on *Choppines*: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 210 (1872). **1654** neither do they wear pantofles, but shooes and chopineos: S. Lennard, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 43. **1654** she...wore *Chapins* or high shoos, which no young Ladies usd to do in *Spain*, till they are either betrothd or married: Howell, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 30. **1655** Chioppiens for short women: W. Strode, *Floating Isl.*, sig. C. [Halliwell] bef. **1667** The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in chioppines: Cowley. [C.E.D.] **1670** their horrible *Cioppini*, or high Shooes, which I have often seen to be a full half yard high: Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 234 (1698). **1680** I do not love to endanger my back with stooping so low; if you would wear chipeeners, much might be done: *Revenge, or a Match in Newgate*, iii. [Davies]

[There is no trace of an It. *cioppino*, and It. *scappino*, ='sock', 'pump', is not likely to have given rise to the forms *cioppino*, *shoppino*. It is possible that the form *chopino*, fr. Sp. *chapino*, was taken for It., and spelt accordingly. The connexion between Sp. *chapin*, *chapino*, and Sp. *escapin*, akin to It. *scarpino*, *scappino*, is not at all clear, and they are possibly quite distinct.]

chopper: Anglo-Ind. See **chuppur.**

***chorāgus, chorēgus**, *sb.*: Lat. *chorāgus*, fr. Gk. *χοραγός*, *χορηγός*: the leader of a chorus; the person who at Athens provided a chorus at his own cost; a leader, conductor; (at Oxford University) the Master of Musical Praxis.

1625 And for a *Prologue*, behold *Salomons Ophirian* Nauigation, that Worthy of Men, being most worthy to bee Our *Choragus*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 8. **1678** the Dancers to the *Coryphæus* or *Choragus*: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch iv. p. 396. **1727** He scruples not to affirm, that in this fantastick farce of life, in which the scene is ever changing and inconstant, the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only choragus of the entertainment: Warburton, *Prodigies*, p. 93. [T.]

***choral**, Ger.; **chorale**, It. *corale* with an *h* inserted in Eng. spelling: *sb.*: a sacred air intended to be sung in unison, a metrical psalm-tune or hymn-tune, brought into vogue by the early German Lutherans.

1885 This is no cry out of the depths, but a chorale in the heights: C. H. Spurgeon, *Treas. David*, Vol. VII. p. 69.

choranto: Eng. fr. It. See **coranto.**

chorēus, chorius, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χορεῖος*: a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by a short; also called **trochaeus** (*q. v.*).

1586 A myxt foote of 2. sillables, is eyther of one short and one long called Iambus as ⏑ – dying: or of one long and one short, called Choreus as – ⏑ gladly: W. Webbe, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1603** the *Chorius*, whereof there is great use in the solemnities of the great mother of the gods: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

choriambus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χοριαμβος*: a metrical foot of four syllables of which the first and last are long, the two middle syllables short, thus forming a combination of the *choreus* and *iambus*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1850** if you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a choriambus: J. Hannay, *Sing. Font.*, Bk. I. ch. i. [L.] **1886** Inversion of accent (trochee) is most commonly found in the first foot, sometimes giving the effect of a *choriambus* at the beginning of the verse: Mayor, *Eng. Metre*, xi. 172.

chorion, *sb.*: Gk. *χόριον*: the outer membrane which envelopes a fetus in the womb.

1696 Phillips, *World of Words.* **1780** The windows are made of the chorion...and amnios of sheep: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 101 (2nd Ed.). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

chōrizontes, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *χωρίζοντες*, pres. part., nom. pl. masc., of *χωρίζειν*, ='to separate': separaters, critics who denied that the *Odyssey* was by the same author as the *Iliad*.

1886 Wicked Homeric critics...in our own time represent the ancient chorizontes and arouse the wrath of Mr. Andrew Lang: *Athenæum*, Aug. 14, p. 198/1.

chorme: Fr. See **chirme.**

***chorus**, in Eng. *pl.* **choruses** (Lat. pl. *chorī*), *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χορός*, ='dance', 'band of dancers and singers'. Early Anglicised as *chor(e)*.

1. in Ancient Greek drama, a band of actors who sang (with dancing) the lyrical portions of the play in concert. Their function was to explain, illustrate, or comment on the circumstances or actions of the drama, and occasionally to carry on dialogue with the principal actors. The term is also applied to modern imitations of the ancient drama.

1586 The Chori must be well garnished & sette foorth... Such matter must bee chosen for the Chorus, as may bee méete and agréeable to that which is in hand: W. Webbe, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1815). **1603** the *Chori* or quires in Tragedies: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 270. — *Sacadas* made a certeine flexion or tune, called Strophe, and taught the Chorus to sing the first according to the Dorian tune: *ib.*, p. 1251. **1647** our Authour...presents through the *perspective* of the *Chorus*, another and more suitable object to his *Royall Spectators*: Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, Introd. Ep., p. 3. **1678** As in a *Chorus*, when the *Coryphæus* or *Precentor* hath begun, the whole Quire...followeth...so in the world God, as the *Coryphæus*, the *Præcentor* and *Præsultor*: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 397. bef. **1700** Dryden, *Art Poet.* [L.] **1712** [the Cat-call] has often supplied the Place of the antient *Chorus*: *Spectator*, No. 362, Apr. 24, p. 528/2 (Morley).

2. a song or lyrical portion of a drama assigned to the chorus (1).

bef. **1616** Whereupon it made this threne | To the phœnix and the dove, | Co-supremes and stars of love, | As chorus to their tragic scene: Shaks., *Phœnix*, 52. **1671** what the lofty grave tragedians taught | In Chorus or Iambic: Milton, *P. R.*, IV. 262. — The measure of Verse us'd in the Chorus is of all sorts: — *Sams. Agon.*, Introd.

3. *metaph.* persons or a person performing functions similar to those of the chorus of the Greek drama.

1601 For which all Protestants (being the *Chorus* hereunto) lowdlie laugh us to scorne: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 5. **1604** You are as good as a chorus, my lord: Shaks., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 255. bef. **1670** These were the Chorus of the Scene, that sung in tune with the chief Actor: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 137, p. 125 (1693). **1752** This speech...was strangely flat...for want of his old chorus: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 281 (1857). **1777** do not introduce a chorus of unknown persons to explain: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 244 (1777).

4. a choir, band, or train.

bef. **1670** *Horreum sapientiæ*, or the full *Chorus*, where the Minds of many are gather'd into one Wisdom: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 6, p. 8 (1693). **1681** 'Twas *Ben* that in the dusky Laurel shade | Amongst the Chorus of old Poets laid: A. Marvell, *Misc.*, p. 35. **1691** incircled with a *Chorus* of Planets moving about it: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 18 (1701). **1713** she was chosen to lead up the chorus of maids in a national solemnity: Addison, *Guardian*, No. 166, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 321 (1856). abt. **1870** O you chorus of indolent reviewers: Tennyson, *In Quantity*, Wks., Vol. V. p. 124 (1886).

5. a number of singers who together take part in concerted music, more than one voice generally taking each part.

1717 the leader singing a sort of rude tune, not unpleasant, and the rest making up the chorus: Lady M. W. Montagu, *Letters*, p. 133 (1827).

6. concert, the act of singing together, *esp.* in the phr. *in chorus*.

1675 Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hoa-boys: all joyn in *Chorus*: Shadwell, *Psyche*, I. p. 4. **1814** the sweet voices of the nuns in full chorus: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. IX. p. 209. **1820** whose solo verse was

repeated by the rest in chorus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 30. †**1876** Chinese dogs...bark in chorus after every foreigner who passes: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

7. a piece of music or a part of a musical composition in which a number of voices together render the vocal parts of the score.

1687 Whilst this Chorus is singing, Hymen enters with his Torch, and joins their hands with a Wreath of Roses: OTWAY, *Alcib.*, ii. 16. **1776** I was agreeably surprized by hearing a grand chorus of vocal and instrumental music: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 60. **1883** two exquisite choruses (associated with soprano solos...): *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

7 *a.* a burden or refrain of a song (generally comic) in which the audience join in the singing.

1717 The repetitions at the end of the two first stanzas are meant for a sort of chorus: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 164 (1827).

8. an unanimous declaration or expression.

chorus: Lat. See **Caurus.**

chou, *pl.* **choux,** *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'cabbage'. See quotations.

1694 *A Choux* [sic] is the round *Boss* behind the Head, resembling a Cabbage, and the *French* accordingly so name it: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 10/2. **1851** a *chou* of green ribbon composed of the lightest shades: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 432/2.

choultry, Anglo-Ind. of S. India; **chowry,** of W. India, fr. Tamil *chāwarī*: *sb.*: a hall, shed, or supported roof, used as a resting-place for travellers, and for public business.

1673 Maderas...enjoys some Choultries for Places of Justice: FRYER, *E. India*, 82 (1698). [Yule] **1772** I think the carvings on some of the pagodas and choultrys, as well as the grandeur of the work, exceeds any thing executed now-a-days: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXII. p. 355. **1800** the largest mob had put themselves at the choultries at the bottom of it: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 76 (1844). **1812** *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India.* **1820** The Chowree or town-hall where the public business of the township is transacted: In *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay*, II. 181. [Yule] **1826** a peon from the Kotwall's chowry came to us: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 114 (1884). **1833** We at first took up our abode in the Chawadī, but Mr. Escombe of the C. S. kindly invited us to his house: SMITH, *Life of Wilson*, 156. [Yule] **1836** The roads are good, and well supplied with choultries or taverns: PHILLIPS, *Million of Facts*, 319. [*ib.*] **1880** One choultrie or rest-house within the inclosure...is 312 feet by 125: *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. IX. p. 344 (New York).

chouse, chowse: Turk. See **chiaus.**

chow-chow, *sb.*: *pigeon*-English: mixed preserves, mixture, farrago, food; in *combin.* general, of all sorts.

1878 "Chow-chow" is...food: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19. **1885** this assemblage of tea-trays, chow-chow cabinets, chopsticks, pigtails, and shoes with paper soles: *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 12, p. 5/5.

chowdry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chaudharī*, ='holding four': a landholder or farmer; a surveyor.

1788 *Chowdry.*—A Landholder or Farmer. Properly he is above the Zemindar in rank; but, according to the present custom of Bengal, he is deemed the next to the Zemindar. Most commonly used as the principal purveyor of the markets in towns or camps: *Indian Vocab.* [Yule] **1798** Each chowdrie will report to his commanding officer daily: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1858). **1812** *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India.*

chowkee: Anglo-Ind. See **choky.**

chowpatti: Anglo-Ind. See **chupatty.**

chowree, chowry: Anglo-Ind. See **choultry.**

chowry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chauhrī*: a yak-tail used as a fly-flapper, and as a symbol of rank.

1809 He also presented me in trays, which were as usual laid at my feet, two beautiful chowries: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 428. [Yule] **1810** Near Brahma are Indra and Indranee on their elephant, and below is a female figure holding a chamara or chowree: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 56 (1812). [*ib.*]

chowter, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chautar*: a kind of cotton cloth made in India.

1598 [See **baftah**]. **1622** a peece of fine casho or chowter: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1883). — fyne Semian chowters and white baftas: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 287. **1625** paid seuen Tais the piece for Chowters, and two Tais the piece for Bastas: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 405. **1813** Chowtars: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, II. 221. [Yule, s.v. *Piece-goods*]

choya: Anglo-Ind. See **chaya.**

chrisocolla: Lat. See **chrysocolla.**

Christiānos ad leōnes, *phr.*: Lat.: the Christian men to the lions!.

1613 T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (1867). **1662** The common cry of persecutors has been *Christianos ad Leones*: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 261 *note.*

chrōma, *sb.*: Gk. χρῶμα: a modification of the simple division of the tetrachord. From this use the Eng. *chromatic* is derived.

1603 And evident it is that Chroma is of greater antiquity than is Harmony: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1254.

chronicon, *sb.*: Gk. χρονικόν, neut. of adj. χρονικός, ='relating to time': a chronology, a chronicle.

1738 *Chronicle, Chronicon*, denotes a history digested in order of time: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1776** This Demetrius was the author of the antient and famous Chronicon inscribed on marble at Paros and now preserved...at Oxford: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 28.

chronique scandaleuse, *phr.*: Fr.: a chronicle of scandal, such as Mrs. Manley's *New Atalantis*; orig. applied to the anon. *Histoire de Louys XI. roy de France* (Brunet, col. 1876 f.), as on title of edd. 1611, &c.

1850 Do you suppose that honest ladies read and remember the Chronique Scandaleuse as well as you, you old grumbler? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 263 (1879). **1887** He is enabled to compile a *chronique scandaleuse* of the Middle Ages: *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, p. 153/2.

chronomastix, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. See quotation.

1622–3 Ben Jonson, they say, is like to hear of it on both sides of the head, for personating George Withers, a poet, or poetaster he terms him, as hunting after some, by being a *chronomastix*, or whipper of the time, which is become so tender an argument, that it must not be admitted either in jest or earnest: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 356 (1848).

Chrononhotonthologos: *quasi*-Gk.: a pompous character in H. Carey's burlesque (1734) of the same name.

1818 Her history, turned into metre, would dramatize into a sort of tragi-comic melo-dram of mirth and misery, ferocity and fun, that would leave the pathetic grotesque of chrononhotonthologus far behind: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). **1840** like a female chrononotonthologos immersed in cogibundity of cogitation: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 11 (1865).

Chronos: Gk. Χρόνος: Time.

1847 Alas! how the soul sentimental it vexes, | That thus on our labours stern *Chronos* should frown: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 503 (1865).

***chrȳsalis,** *pl.* **chrȳsalides,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χρῡσαλλίς: an insect between the larva stage and the wing stage, enclosed in a sheath of fibre spun by the larva, which sheath often has a metallic lustre; also, *metaph.*

1601 an hard huske or case...Chrysalis: and...when the kex or huske is broken, he proveth a butter-flie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. II, ch. 32, Vol. I. p. 329. — Chrysalides: *ib.*, ch. 35, p. 330. **1621** called Chrysalides by the wiser sort of men—that is, golden outsides, drones, flies, and things of no worth: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 39 (1827). **1665** an *Aurelia* or *Chrysalis*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 89. **1775** Some of the moths his *commensales* remonstrated to him I suppose, that he had fouled his own chrysalis by helping to unravel an intricate web: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 299 (1857). **1850** Eternal process moving on, | From state to state the spirit walks; | And these are but the shatter'd stalks, | Or ruin'd chrysalis of one: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, LXXXII. **1882** To Apollos Judaism was...a chrysalis from which the winged life had departed: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 312.

***chrȳsanthemum,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. coined fr. Gk. χρυσο-, ='gold', and ἄνθεμον, ='flower': name of a genus of plants with bright flowers belonging to the Nat. Order *Compositae*, British species of which are the Ox-eye daisy and the Corn-marigold. The plants popularly known as chrysanthemums are species native in China.

1551 The herbe whyche I take to be Chrysanthemon: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. K i *v°*. **1578** *Chrysanthemum* boyled in wine, cureth the Jaunders: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 190. — a very large & most excellent floure most likest to Camomill, or Chrysanthemum, but much larger: *ib.*, p. 191. **1664** SEPTEMBER. *Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*, *Colchicum*, *Autumnal Cyclamen*, *Clematis*, *Chrysanthemum*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 218 (1729). **1767** cuttings of double chrysanthemums, and any other of the choicest kinds of perennial plants, in pots, should be well secured from severe frosts: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 48 (1803). **1857** dahlias and chrysanthemums: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 154 (1877).

chrȳsocolla, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χρυσόκολλα, ='gold-solder': according to Pliny, name of a precious stone, also called *amphitane*, said to have the nature of a magnet, found in India; *also*, a name of borax and of one or two green stones containing copper.

1589 Thou countest labour as the Indians doo their *Chrisocolla* wherwith they trie euerie mettall, and thou examine euerie action: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 24 (1880). **1600** paved the very floore with Chrysocolla: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. IV. ch. xi.), p. 1377. **1603** Now, as with Gold growes in the self-same Mine | Much *Chrysocolle*, and also Siluer fine: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 58 (1608).

chrȳsoprasus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χρυσόπρασος: a precious stone of a golden-yellow and leek-green color (πράσον, ='leek'). In modern times Anglicised as *chrysoprase*, and applied to

varieties of quartz, the colors of which make the name appropriate. Johnson only gives the Latin form, but Skeat gives Mid. Eng. *crysopase*, *crisopace*.

abt. **1400** the tenthe [foundement], crisopassus: Wycliffite *Bible*, Apocal., xxi. 20. **1535** the tenth [foundacion] a Crysoprasos: COVERDALE, Rev., xxi. 20. **1611** the tenth, a chrysoprasus: *Bible*, *l. c.*

chubdar: Anglo-Ind. See **chobdar.**

chuchoter, *vb.*: Fr.: to whisper, twitter.

1879 this very day whispering, chuchotéing in my room: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxxvii. p. 385.

chucklah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chakla*: a district.

1760 the lands of the chuklahs (districts) of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong: HARINGTON, *Laws & Regulations*, Vol. I. p. 5 (Calcutta, 1805—9). **1776** *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss.

chudder: Anglo-Ind. See **chadar.**

chukey: Anglo-Ind. See **choky.**

chukor, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name given by sportsmen to the red-legged partridge and other birds. See Jerdon, *Birds of India*, Vol. II. p. 575 (1877). [Yule]

1814 the hill Chikore...which I understand is known in Europe by the name of the Greek Partridge: ELPHINSTONE, *Caubool*, I. 192 (1839). [Yule] abt. **1815** a hill-partridge... This bird is called the chuckoor, and is said to eat fire: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Autobiogr.*, 440 (1857). [*ib.*] **1850** a species of bustard... the people called them Chukore: *Jrnl. Roy. Geogr. Soc.*, XXV. 41. [*ib.*]

***chulo**, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull-fighter's assistant or apprentice, whose duty it is to distract the bull's attention if he is likely to injure any of the regular fighters.

1797 combatants on foot, called *chulos*, come to divert the bull's attention: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. **1845** The *majo* fashion of wearing the cloak is that which is adopted by the *chulos* when they walk in procession round the arena: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 201.

chumpak(a), chumpuk: Anglo-Ind. See **champac.**

***chupatty**, **chowpatty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chapāti*: a flat cake of unleavened bread.

1810 Chow-patties, or bannocks: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 348. [Yule] **1882** I would not give him a *chowpatti* or a mouthful of *dal* to keep his wretched old body alive: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. v. p. 87. **1888** The mysterious *chupatis*, or wheaten cakes, were circulated [at Nagpur] in the month of March, 1857: *Athenæum*, Dec. 1, p. 727/3.

chupe, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp.: a broth generally made of potatoes, cheese, and lard, the chief food on the Sierra.

1851 We got our breakfast of chupe and eggs at a *tambo* or roadside inn: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1854).

chupkun, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chapkan*: a long frock or cassock worn by male natives in Upper India.

1872 the jacket or a long coat (or *chupkan*) is almost invariably worn: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 47.

chuppow: Pers. See **chappow.**

chuppur, **chopper**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chhappar*: thatch, thatched roof. [Yule]

1780 setting fire to Houses by throwing the *Tickees* of his Hooka on the Choppers: In *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.*, May 6. [Yule] **1782** the natives were made to know that they might erect their chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased: J. PRICE, *Some Observ.*, 61. [*ib.*] **1883** the roofs covered with very thick chuppur, or thatch of straw: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 159.

chuprassy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chaprāsī*, ='the wearer of a *chaprās* or badge-plate': in the Bengal Presidency, an office-messenger bearing a badge of his office on a cloth belt. [Yule]

1866 I remember the days when every servant in my house was a chuprassee, with the exception of the Khansaumaun and a Portuguese Ayah: G. O. TREVELYAN, *Dawk Bungalow*, in *Fraser's Mag.*, Vol. LXIII. p. 389. [Yule] **1872** there will probably be from one to half a dozen *chuprassies*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 116. **1882** I wended my way...preceded by a *chuprassie* and followed by my pipe-bearer: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. i. p. 11.

churle, *sb.*: cf. Sp. *churla*, *churlo*, ='bag of cinnamon': an Oriental weight, of which 3½ make one **bahar** (*q. v.*).

1625 A Churle of Indico by their weight is [in Moha] an hundred and fiftie pound, and of ours betwixt an hundred and sixtie sixe, and an hundred and seuentie pound: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 347.

churma: It. See **chiorme.**

churriguer(r)esque, *adj.*: in the style of Churriguerra, a Spanish architect who debased the national architecture by excessive and tasteless ornamentation.

1845 the *Colegiata* [at Xeres, begun in 1695] is vile churrigueresque: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 232. — above rise the enormous organs; the ornaments are churrigueresque and inappropriate: *ib.*, p. 252.

chute, *sb.*: Fr., 'fall', 'waterfall': an inclined trough or channel for the descent of water. Also spelt *shoot* (and thought to be connected with the vb. *shoot*), *shute*.

1613 At the tails of mills and arches small | Where as the shoot is swift and not too clear: DENNYS, *Angling*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 171. [Davies] **1805** By great exertions and lightening the boat, they passed the chutes this evening and encamped just above the cataracts: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 736 (1832). **1849** I have hunted every wet rock and shute from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough: C. KINGSLEY, in *Life*, I. 161. [Davies]

***chutnee**, **chutny**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chatnī*: a strong hot sauce or relish orig. used in India by the natives, now common in Great Britain.

1813 The Chatna is sometimes made with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic, and chilies: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, II. 50. [Yule] **1845** Love Apple Chutnee... This chutnee is only for immediate use: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 335. — Indian Chetné: *ib.*, p. 341. **1883** I hope she hasn't forgotten the chutnee, Tirhoot, and plenty of it: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 85.

chuzo, *sb.*: Sp.: pike, long spear with a bamboo shaft.

1845 received two severe wounds from their chuzos: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 77.

chȳlus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χυλός, ='juice', 'moisture': a milky fluid into which certain ingredients of food are converted by mixture with the intestinal juices, and which is absorbed by the lacteal vessels. Now Anglicised as *chyle*.

1541 R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. H iii *vº*. **1578** Neither is the ventricle...nourished by *Chylus*, which it engendreth: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 71 *rº*. bef. **1627** *as a* VVeake Heate *of the* Stomach *will turne* them *into good* Chylus: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 37. **1665** such food requires good stomachs with hot water to help digestion ere it turn into a reasonable *Chylus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 12 (1677). **1691** *Fishes...* do by the help of a dissolvent Liquor,...corrode and reduce it [meat]...into a *Chylus* or *Cremor*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 30 (1701).

chymist: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chemist.**

chyna. See **china-*root*.**

ci gît, *phr.*: Fr.: here lies; used in the sense of a monumental inscription.

1840 His *ci-gît* in old French is inscribed all around: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 183 (1865).

ciarlatano: It. See **charlatan.**

ciath(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ciathe*: "a small cup or measure, among the auncient Romans, containing foure spoonefuls" (Cotgr.). Ultimately fr. Lat. *cyathus* (Gk. κύαθος).

1543 halfe a cyathe of the straynynge actuallye hoote: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii *vº/2*. **1562** drinke vi. ciathes of water.... A ciath...holdeth after moyste measure an vnce and a halfe: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. D i *rº*. **1601** a cyath of salt: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 9, Vol. I. p. 417.

***ciborio**, It. fr. Lat. *ciborium*; **cibōrium**, *pl.* **cibōria**, Lat. fr. Gk. κιβώριον, ='a drinking-cup', named after the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean: *sb.*

1. a vessel used instead of a paten to contain the Host.

1644 and on the altar a most rich ciborio of brass: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872). **1651** the Grand Jesuits...exposed their Cibarium, made all of solid gold: *ib.*, p. 266 (1850). **1700** In a large chapel there is a great silver *ciborium* that weighs ninety-six ounces: Tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 188 (1814). **1888** We have some of her needlework, her gold rosary and crucifix, necklace, a ciborium of enamel, her watch: *Athenæum*, Dec. 29, p. 888/3.

2. . a kind of baldacchino consisting of a dome somewhat similar to an inverted cup, supported by four columns, placed as a canopy over an altar. Cf. Sp. *cimborio*, ='a dome'.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1879** [The idea of the Prince Consort memorial] was derived consciously from the *ciboria* which canopy the altars of the Roman Basilicas: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. vii. p. 263. **1883** the ciborium... adorned with figures of a Byzantine type: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xv.

***cibouq**. See **chibouque.**

***cicāda**, *pl.* **cicādae**, *sb.*: Lat.: the tree-cricket. There are various species of this homopterous insect. The male has a musical apparatus on each side of the abdomen with which it produces a continuous shrill sound in the day time. It is of a different order from the true cricket and the grasshopper.

1673 a great number of insects very like to *Cicadæ* and which we have not elsewhere seen...the *Cicadæ*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 321. **1775** the Tettinx or Cicada in the daytime is extremely troublesome...it sits on trees, makes a very loud ugly screaking noise: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 276. **1836** A large species of *cicada* is common also among trees, emitting a loud and even stunning noise by the vibration of two flaps under the abdomen: J. F. DAVIS,

Chinese, Vol. II. p. 349. **1845** grasshoppers, cicadæ, small lizards, and even scorpions: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 165. **1877** They [the serpents] hiss a little through it, like the cicadas in Italy: RUSKIN, *Ethics of the Dust*, I. p. 10. **1887** On the marble step [in the picture] are a cicada and two pears: *Athenæum*, Jan. 22, p. 134/3.

cicala, *pl.* **cicale**, *sb.*: It.: cicada (*q. v.*), tree-cricket; grasshopper.

1820 the cicale, a species of grasshopper, made the air resound with their shrill and piercing notes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 38. **1821** The shrill cicalas, people of the pine, | Making their summer lives one ceaseless song: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. cvi. **1832** At eve a dry cicala sung: TENNYSON, *Mariana*. **1845** the shrill Cicalas make their lives one summer day of song: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 520. **1865** the hiss of a shrill cicala echoed to it like a devil's laugh: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 31. **1885** On either hand the road is bordered with hedges of pink monthly roses, wherein the cicalas, with their great eyes and foolish faces, sit fiddling all day long in the hot sunshine: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 33.

cicātrix, *pl.* **cicātrīces**, *sb.*: Lat.: a cicatrice.

1776 the wound was quite healed, and the cicatrix as smooth as the back of my hand: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 15. **1738** *Cicatrix*, in medicine, *&c.* a little seam, or elevation of callous flesh, rising on the skin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound, *&c.* ordinarily called a *scar*, or *eschar*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1860** here is a well-defined *cicatrix*, or scar: *Once a Week*, Mar. 10, p. 229/1.

***cicer**, *sb.*: Lat.: chick-pea.

1526 Cicer is y^e^ herbe that bereth a sede that called chyches: *Grete Herball*, ch. cxiii. **1551** Cicer is much in Italy and in Germany: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. K ii *v^o^*. **1816** Plutarch relates that the ancestor of Cicero had a cicer or division like a vetch at the end of his nose: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 312. — extreme uncertainty of deciding upon every head marked with a "cicer" as a portrait of Cicero: *ib.*, p. 314.

Cicero, name of the greatest orator of Ancient Rome; born B.C. 106, died B.C. 43.

1770 Catilines start up in every street. I cannot say Ciceros and Catos arise to face them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 222 (1857). **1782** The City of Westminster had just nominated our young Cicero, Mr. William Pitt...as their representative at the next general election: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 222 (1858).

***cicerone**, *pl.* **ciceroni**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'a Cicero': a guide who points out and explains objects of interest to strangers. It is said that their talkativeness gives them as a title the name of Rome's greatest orator. Hence, *ciceroneship*.

1750 I do not look upon the subsequent morning hours, which you pass with your *Cicerone*, to be ill disposed of: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 186, p. 568 (1774). bef. **1763** He had not proceeded many steps from the monument before he beckoned to our cicerone: SHENSTONE. [T.] **1768** you must be the worst Newmarket *ciceroni* in the world: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 291 (1882). **1800** Travellers well know their obligation to those descriptive catalogues which they call in Italy "Cicerone books": J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. vi. **1804** he affectedly uses the language of a *cicerone* or shewman: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 81. **1818** the eyes of the travellers were fixed upon the pictures, pointed out by their pious Cicerone: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 220 (1819). **1820** Our cicerone was a very obliging priest: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 32. **1832** I have a traveller's dislike to officious ciceroni: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 51. **1845** Seville being much more visited than other Spanish towns...is not without its *ciceroni*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 242. **1877** he made a sign to his servant, who had been my *cicerone*, to go to him: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 195. **1883** We had no guide...but Oona acted informally as *cicerone*: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 126.
1819 my *ciceroneship* at Pera: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820).

cichery: Anglo-Ind. See **cutchery**.

cicisbea, *sb.*: It.: coquette, mistress.

1743 England, alas! can boast no she, | Fit, only for his cicisbee: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1857).

***cicisbeo**, *pl.* **cicisbei**, *sb.*: It.: gallant, lover (of a married woman in Italy), **cavaliere servente** (*q. v.*).

1752 She has for her *Cicisbeo* an ensign of the Guards: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1882). **1764** The husband and the *cicisbeo* live together as sworn brothers: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 390 (1817). — The ladies sit within, and the cicisbei stand on the foot-boards, on each side of the coach: *ib.*, xxvii. p. 461. **1768** He says that in Venice, a gentleman who attends on, or gallants a married lady, is called a Cavaliere servente, and in the other parts of Italy a Cicisbeo. This Cicisbeo waits on her to the Spectacles, the Conversazioni, and Corso (the publick walks): S. SHARP, *Customs of Italy*, p. 67. **1776** I should be her CECISBEO: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 102. **1782** The Chancellor...not as head of the law, but as Cicisbeo to the authoress,—his countenance is so villanous that he looked more like assassin to the Husband: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 210 (1858). **1787** [See **cavaliere servente**]. **1809** but nothing gives a better idea of the thing, than seeing a lady bespeak masses in a convent, and give alms, with a wish that God may recover her sick *Cicisbeo*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 99. **1818** Mrs D....might have had her constant cecisbeo: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 24. **1840** the widow's eye-glass turned from her *cicisbeo's* whiskers to the mantling ivy: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 8 (1865). **1887** this song is a skit on the bad morals of the upper classes in Zena [Genoa] at the date, as displayed in the cicisbeo-system: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 253.

cickshaws: Eng. fr. Fr. See **kickshaws**.

Ciclades: Lat. See **Cyclades**.

cicūta, *sb.*: Lat.: hemlock.

1590 Mortall Samnitis, and Cicuta bad, | With which th' unjust Atheniens made to dy | Wise Socrates: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vii. 52.

***Cid**: Fr. fr. Arab. *sayyid* (vulg. *sīd*), = 'lord', 'chief': title of a great Spanish champion of Christendom of 11 c., celebrated by Corneille in a French tragedy, in the first half of 17 c.; representative of the highest chivalry.

cidaris, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κίδαρις*, *κίταρις*: (*a*) a turban, a cap worn by Persian kings; also, (*b*) used to translate Heb. *kether* (prob. a borrowed word, but a Pers. original is not found), the mitre of the Jewish high-priests.

a. **1625** Shashes wound about their heads, distinguished yet both by fashion and colour from the *Cidaris*, which is the Royall Diademe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1533. **1665** *Artaxerxes*...causing his Son *Cyrus* to be proclaimed King, gave him the royal prerogative of wearing the pico or top of his Cydaris upright: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 296 (1677).
b. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***ci-devant**, *adv.*: Fr.: heretofore, quondam. As *sb.* during the period of the first French Republic, it meant a French nobleman.

1726 VANBRUGH, mentioned in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*. **1791** It is now enlivened by a visit of the Chevalier de Boufflers, one of the most accomplished men in the *ci devant* kingdom of France: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 138 (1869). **1793** In the course of it [the opera] she stood in the place *ci devant* most holy, and was there adored on bended knees by the President of the Convention: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 399 (1832). **1803** Lady Delacour was...reading once a collection of French plays, with a *ci devant* Count N——: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 226 (1832). **1804** and the names by which the substances had been previously distinguished...are termed *ci-devant*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 30. **1818** The ci-devant agent, now the actual but absent master, had let out this beautiful demesne: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 192 (1819). **1822** the genuine style of the *ci devant* Archbishop: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 270. **1837** one of the chiefs of the counter-revolutionists, and a *ci-devant* brigand: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 42. **1840** a *ci-devant* Abbot, all clothed in drab: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 157 (1865). **1841** Lady Essex, *ci-devant* Stephens, came in the evening: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 149. **1845** There is a *ci-devant* convent chapel for Protestants: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 343. **1851** These troops were quartered in a *ci-devant* convent: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 142 (1857). **1888** The *ci-devant* music-hall singer...had, of course, to be got out of the way to make room for the vicar's daughter: *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, p. 143/1.

cigala, It.; **cigal(e)**, Eng. fr. Fr. *cigale*: *sb.*: a **cicala** (*q. v.*).

***cigar, segar** (= ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cigarro*: a tight roll of tobacco arranged so that it can be held in the mouth and smoked. Webster says the word was originally applied to a kind of Cuban tobacco.

1730 These gentlemen gave us some seegars to smoke... These are leaves of tobacco rolled up in such a manner, that they serve both for a pipe and tobacco itself: Quoted in *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Ser., VIII. July 8, 1865, p. 26/2. **1775** Our hostess...smoked a segar with me: TWISS, *Trav. Spain*. [T.] **1797** if they are ever found with a pipe or cigar in any part of the ship excepting that in which smoking is allowed, they will be most rigorously punished: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1858). **1823** Give me a cigar: BYRON, *Island*, II. xix. **1826** he had a segar in his mouth: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 77. **1840** Cold fowl and cigars, Pickled onions in jars: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 178 (1865). **1842** Sir John has been caught coming to bed particularly merry and redolent of cigar-smoke... The fact is, that the cigar *is* a rival to the ladies, and their conqueror, too: THACKERAY, *Fits-Boodle Papers*, Miscellanies, p. 4. — the fatal cigar-box: *ib.*, p. 17. **1845** But whether at bull fight or theatre...the Spaniard solaces himself with a cigar: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 193.

***cigarette** (= = ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cigarette*: a small cigar; more usually, a small quantity of cut tobacco rolled in thin paper for smoking.

1873 If you forgive me we shall celebrate our reconciliation in a cigarette: W. BLACK, *Pcss. of Thule*, ch. x. [Davies] ***1876** *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

cigarillo, *sb.*: Sp., dim. of *cigarro*, = 'cigar': a cigarette.

1832 Your muleteer...will suspend the smoking of his cigarillo to tell some tale of Moorish gold buried: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 163. **1845** The cigarillo is smoked slowly, the last whiff being the bonne bouche: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195.

cigarito, *sb.*: Sp., dim. of *cigarro*, = 'cigar': a cigarette.

1845 the anchorites smoking their *cigaritos* peered down: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 812. **1846** Both sexes enjoy the cigarrito or paper cigar: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 27 (1848).

***cīlia**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of *cīlium*, = 'eyelash': long hair-like filaments on the surface of vegetable or animal membranes. Animal *cilia* often perform important functions by means of vibratory motion.

cilice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *cilice*: a garment of hair-cloth, originally of Cilician goat's-hair.

bef. **1492** she weryd alwaye wollen bothe nexte her body and wythout some tyme she vsed the hayre or the cilyce: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. b v *v°*/2. **1843** We have heard so much of monks...with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and vows of poverty: CARLYLE, *Past & Pres.*, Bk. II. ch. i. [Davies]

cima, cimatium: Late Lat. See **cyma, cymatium.**

cimbia, cimia, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a ring round the shaft of a column beneath the astragal.

1664 that *solid* of a *Column*...has...under the *Collerine* or *Cimbia* of the Capitel, a Contracture and comely *diminution*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 126. — the *Cimbia* beneath the *Astragal* immediately above the *Contraction*: *ib.*, p. 127.

cimelia: Gk. See **ceimelia.**

cimetar: Eng. fr. It. See **scimetar.**

cimeterio, *sb.*: It.: cemetery, burial-place.

1549 Like as the *Cimiteri* which were vaultes under earth: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 34 *v°* (1561).

cimex, *pl.* **cimicēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: bug.

1611 Those angry flies called *cimices*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 156 (1776). **1645** it is impossible to keep the wooden ones [bedsteads] from the cimices: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 222 (1872).

Cimmerian, *adj.*: like the perpetual darkness of the fabulous Cimmerii (Gk. Κιμμέριοι), placed by Homer beyond the Ocean-stream, by later Greeks about the Crimea, by Latin writers in caves between Baïae and Cumae on the west coast of Italy.

1580 Let cimmerian darkness be my only habitation: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. III. [T.] **1591** Waste wildernes, amongst Cymerian shades, | Where endles paines and hideous heavinesse | Is round about me heapt in darksome glades: SPENS., *Virg. Gnat*, 370. **1598** BP. HALL, *Sat.* **1603** *Cymmerian* darknes: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 119. **1637** There under ebon shades and low-brow'd rocks, | As ragged as thy locks, | In dark Cimmerian deserts ever dwell: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 10. **1640** grosse Cimmerian mist: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. ii. 35, p. 148 (1647). **1670** Being got out of this *Cymmerian* rode, we began to open our Eyes again to see if we could find one another: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 178 (1698). **1729** Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 532.

***cinchona**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Sp. *Chincon*, name of a small town in Spain: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees found on the Peruvian Andes, and of the medicinal bark obtained from such trees. The native Peruvian for 'bark' is *quina*, whence *quinine*, the name of one of the alkaloids which give the Peruvian bark its medicinal qualities. See **quina-quina.**

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1794** the genus Cinchona: J. RELPH, *Vell. Peru. Bark*, p. 34. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1851** a country which produces in abundance...the best quality of cinchona: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1854). **1882** The culture of cinchona has been introduced: *Standard*, Dec. 14, p. 5.

[The name *cinchona* is derived fr. the title of the Comitissa de Chincon, wife of a viceroy of Peru, who was cured of a fever by the bark abt. 1640.]

***cinerāria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. *cinerārius* (Lat. as *sb.*), ='ashy' (Lat. *cinerāceus*, *cinereus*): name of a genus of plants akin to *Senecio*, many species of which are cultivated for their handsome corymbous clusters of bright red or blue flowers sometimes variegated with white. The upper surface of the leaves is covered with whitish down; hence the name.

1664 [Plants] not *perishing* but in excessive *Colds*,...Winter *Aconite*...*Calceolus Mariæ*, *Capparis*, *Cineraria*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). **1767** *Perennial and Biennial Flower-Plants*, *Cineraria* or white mountain knap weed, or greater blue bottle: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 695/2 (1804). **1830** there is a highly esteemed medicinal plant found in this part of Africa, vulgarly called *cineraria*, which is considered by the natives as a sovereign remedy in several diseases: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 121 (2nd Ed.).

cinerārium, *sb.*: Lat.: a receptacle for the ashes of the dead.

1882 C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 379.

cinerator, *sb.*: Eng., coined fr. Eng. *cineration*, as if a Lat. noun of agent: a furnace for reducing (bodies) to ashes (Lat. *cineres*), a crematory. See **crematorium.**

1877 Sir Cecil Beadon at Calcutta, and the sanitary commissioner of Madras, both found it necessary...to erect cinerators on the burning ghat or ground: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Cremation* (9th Ed.).

Cingalese. See **Singalese.**

***cinnamon, cinamon** (⏑ = =), Eng. fr. Lat. *cinnamon*; **cin(n)amome**, Eng. fr. Fr. *cinnamome*; **cinnamomum**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a kind of spice, consisting of the bark of certain trees of the Nat. Order called *Lauraceae*, esp. the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; also, a laurel of the genus *Cinnamomum.*

abt. **1386** What do ye honycombe, swete Alisoun? | My faire bird, my swete sinamome: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Miller's Tale*, 3699. **1398** Canell hyghte Cynamum: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. xxvi. **1526** Cynamome is canell: *Grete Herball*, ch. xcvii. **1555** [See **cassia** *b*]. **1563** Waxe, Colophonie, Fengreke, Cinamome, Saffran, Cypresse, Galbanum, Lyneseede: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 3 *v°*. **1577** they are all one sorte of Trees, which doe geue the Sinamon, some haue the rind thinne, and that is the beste Sinamon: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 88 *v°*. **1578** Cynamone, Ginger, Mace, Cubibes, Galangal, Annys seede: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 354. **1580** The mouldie mosse, which thee acclocieth, | My Sinamon smell too much annoieth: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Feb., 136. **1582** Synomome water: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 126 (1850). **1593** Sweet fires of cinnamon to open him by: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 399/1 (1861). **1625** Cinamon, Pepper long, and white, Cloues, Costus: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43. **1664** MAY. *Flowers* in *Prime* or yet *lasting*,...*Rosa* common, Cinnamon, *Guelder*, and *Centifol*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). — *Abricot-Plum*, *Cinnamon-Plum* the *King's-Plum*: *ib.*, p. 210. — APPLES. *Deuxans*, *Pippins*, Winter-*Russetting*, *Andrew-Apples*, *Cinnamon Apple*: *ib.* **1665** Cinamon is a precious bark: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 342 (1677).

***cinque cento**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'five hundred': a short way of expressing the period of Renaissance which began early in the century of which 1501 was the first year. The phrase has special reference to Italian architecture and art.

1845 The cinque cento ornaments are picked out in white and gold: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 301. **1886** The man of science may look to the Cinque Cento as to a dawning time: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 737/2.

Cinthia: Lat. See **Cynthia.**

cioppino: *quasi*-Lat. See **chopine**[2].

ciotola, *sb.*: It.: cup, bowl.

1885 a *ciotola* from a thirteenth century campanile at Rome, an early example of tin enamel: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 736/1.

***cipollino**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'a small onion': name of an Italian marble, the veins of which are arranged in regular strata, of a white color shaded with a pale green.

1885 This motley collection of marble pillars—some plain and some fluted, some cipollino and some pink and white...—denotes ruin and removal: *Athenæum*, July 18, p. 86/3.

cippus, *pl.* **cippi**, *sb.*: Lat.: a gravestone (often adorned with sculpture), a boundary stone. *Cippi* were generally low columns, bearing inscriptions.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1882** C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 379. **1885** One...appeared to contain only cinerary urns and cippi: *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, p. 610/3.

Ciprus: Lat. See **Cyprus.**

***circā**, *prep.*: Lat.: about (see **C.**[3]). With numerals *circa* is less usual in Classical Latin than *circiter*.

1885 The building erected by Henry Wales, *circa* A.D. 1282, took its name from a pair of stocks: *Athenæum*, Oct. 17, p. 513/3.

Circē: Lat. (Gk. Κίρκη): the enchantress of the island of Aea, told of in the *Odyssey* Bk. X., who turned the companions of Ulysses into beasts, after entertaining them with apparent hospitality. Hence, *Circe-like*, *Circean.*

1557 That Circes cup and Cupides brand hath blend | Whose fonde affects now sturred haue their braine: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 203 (1870). bef. **1568** Some *Circes* shall make him, of a plaine English man, a right *Italian*: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 128 (1884). **1579** These are the Cuppes of *Circes*: GOSSON, *Schoole Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 20 (Arber). **1590** I think you all have drunk of Circe's cup: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 270. **1630** We thank your majesty for employing us | To this subtle Circe: MASSINGER, *Picture*, v. 3, Wks., p. 238/1 (1839). **1654—6** Drunkenness is a flattering evil, a sweet poison, a cunning Circe, that besets the soul: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 83/1 (1867). **1655** To the desarts with this Circe, this Calypso, | This fair enchantress! MASSINGER, *Bash. Lover*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 406/2 (1839). **1854** this Circe tempted him no more than a score of other enchantresses who had tried their spells upon him: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 255 (1879).

1640 base passion...Circe like her shape doth all misfashion: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. i. 4, p. 74 (1647). **1667** From every Beast, more duteous at her call, | Than at *Circean* call the Herd disguis'd: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 522, p. 432 (1795) **1675** sipping the Circean cup of Atheism: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. i. § 2, p. 5. **1742** More pow'rful than of old *Circean* Charm: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 37 (1773). **1790** That seductive *Circean* liberty: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 197 (3rd Ed.). **1865** I have hitherto been a zealous opponent of the Circean herb, but I shall now re-examine the question without bias: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. v. p. 95.

***Circenses, Circenses lūdi**: Lat.: the great games of Ancient Rome celebrated annually, Aug. 21, in the *Circus Maximus.*

1600 the games Circenses: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. IV. ch. x.), p. 1377.

circiter, *prep.*: Lat.: about. With numerals *circiter* is more usual in Classical Latin than *circa*.

1888 The actual pedigree begins with William "Pepis," of Cottenham, yeoman, living *circiter* 1500: *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, p. 49/1.

circo, *sb.*: It.: circus.

1670 the *Circo* of *Caracalla*...is the most entire of all the *Circos* that were in *Rome*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 60 (1698).

circulator (˘ – ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *circulātor*: a mountebank, quack; also used as noun of agent to Eng. vb. *circulate*, instead of *circulater*.

1652 the magistry of Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 9. **1654** The *Orbis Intellectualis*, intellectual World meeting with daily, and fresh *Circulatours*, and *Discoverers*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 212.

[Lat. *circulātor*, noun of agent to *circulāri*, ='to collect a crowd (*circulus*) round one's self'.]

circumbendibus, *sb.*: *mock*-Lat., formed fr. Lat. prep. *circum*, Eng. *bend*, and a Lat. dat. or abl. pl. termination: a winding, a roundabout way, a periphrasis.

1727 [See **periphrasis**]. **1768** I can assure you it grieved me that any thing of yours should make such a *circumbendibus* before it came to my hands: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 317 (1882).

circumnavigator (˘ – ˘ – ˘ – ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng.: one who sails around (the world).

1755 JOHNSON. **1770** Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake: W. GUTHRIE, *Geogr.* [T.]

[From Eng. *circumnavigate*, for *circumnavigater*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *circumnāvigāre*, ='to sail around'.]

***circus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a circle, place for games and races.

1. an oblong space surrounded by raised seats for spectators for the celebration of games in Ancient Italy, esp. the *Circus Maximus* in Rome.

abt. **1374** þe place þat hyȝt Circo: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 38 (1868). **1579** the lists and field called *Circos* by the LATINES: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 262 (1612). bef. **1586** A pleasant valley, like one of those circuses, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses: SIDNEY. [T.] **1600** He...appointed the Circus or Theatre, set forth the publicke games and plaies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 1. **1673** Amphitheatres, Circi, Baths, Aquæducts: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346. bef. **1700** Nor shun the Chariots, and the Coursers Race; | The *Circus* is no inconvenient Place: DRYDEN, quoted in *Spectator*, No. 602, Oct. 4, p. 848/2 (Morley). **1741** We must not judge of the true Bigness of the Circus or Stadium by the Measures we have given: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 343. **1765** The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their theatres, amphitheatres, circusses, naumachia, aqueducts, &c.: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 497 (1817). **1771** The Circus is a pretty bauble, contrived for show, and looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 15/2 (1882).

2. an enclosed space, with seats placed round a central arena, for a public entertainment which includes feats of horsemanship; a movable amphitheatre.

1864 it would have been educated for the pad-saddle and the circus: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 198.

2*a*. a company which gives an entertainment in a circus (2), with their equipage and apparatus.

3. a space in a town or city, more or less circular in form, a space from which several streets radiate.

1766 Whether thou are wont to rove | By Parade, or Orange Grove, | Or to breathe a purer Air | In the Circus or the Square: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Pt. II. Let. i.

4. a circle, a circuit.

1817 The narrow circus of my dungeon wall: BYRON, *Lam. of Tasso*, i.

***cirque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cirque*.

1. a circus.

1601 we see some in the grand cirque, able to endure in one day the running of 160 miles: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 20, Vol. I. p. 167. **1603** the fair Amphitheatres, | Th' Arks, Arcenalls, Towrs, Temples, and Theatres, | Colosses, Cirques, Pyles: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 151 (1608). **1626** *Cirques*, Round lists to behold publike Races: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1729** See, the Cirque falls, th' unpillar'd Temple nods, | Streets pav'd with Heroes, Tyber choak'd with Gods: POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 107. **1774** Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletick art: T. WARTON, *Hist. Eng. Poet.*, I. Diss. i. [T.]

2. a circle, a more or less circular hollow.

1820 a dismal cirque | Of Druid stones: KEATS, *Hyperion*, II. 34, Wks., p. 171 (1861). **1879** They [sub-aerial forces] have eroded lake-basins, dug out corries or *cirques*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. X. p. 374/1 (9th Ed.).

cirro-cumulus, *pl.* -li, *sb.*: coined fr. Lat. *cirrus*, and *cumulus*: *Meteorol.*: a kind of cloud partaking of the nature of a *cirrus* and a *cumulus*, a collection of small roundish clouds making what is called a 'mackerel sky'. L. Howard (1803), in Tilloch's *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XVI. p. 97.

cirro-strātus, *sb.*: coined fr. Lat. *cirrus*, and *strātus*: *Meteorol.*: a kind of cloud partaking of the nature both of a *cirrus* and a *stratus*; a *stratus* the upper part of which ends off in *cirri*. L. Howard (1803).

cirrus, *pl.* **cirri**, *sb.*: Lat., 'curl', 'tuft', 'spiral filament': *Meteorol.*: a cloud which looks as if it was composed of threads or feathers or woolly hair. L. Howard (1803).

1858 asks for lightning from the ragged *cirrus* of dissolving aspirations: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, x. p. 249 (1886). **1877** The 'cirri'... cannot indicate the line of air motion from the cyclone to the anticyclone: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 435/1. **1885** Golden cirri cover the higher firmament: *Athenæum*, Sept. 12, p. 342/2.

***cista**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κίστη*: a box or basket containing the sacred mysteries of Greek and Roman religion; also, any box or chest in Classical Antiquities.

1882 C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 243.

cistophore, Eng. fr. Fr.; **cistophorus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *κιστοφόρος* (see **kistophoros**): *sb.*: an Asiatic coin worth 4 drachmae, on which a *cista* was stamped.

1600 three thousand pound weight of massie silver in bullion; of coine in Atticke Tetradrachmes one hundred and thirteen thousand; in Cistophores two hundred and eight and fortie thousand: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVII. p. 972.

cistus, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the Rock-roses, a genus of shrubs (Nat. Order *Cistaceæ*), which bear fine white or red flowers. Three species yield ladanum.

1548 Cisthus bindeth and dryeth: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1578** The first kinde of Cistus which beareth no *Ladanum*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 658. **1615** Physicall hearbs: as Cistus...from whence they do gather their Ladanum, Halimus: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 224 (1632). **1664** Thus you shall preserve your costly and precious *Marum Syriacum*, *Cistus's Geranium nocte olens*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 218 (1729). **1699** *Cistus's* and *Rosmary*, and a hundred other sweet smelling Woody Shrubs: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 210. **1741** they only cut off the Wool and Hair of such Animals as have rubb'd against the Bushes of that sort of Cistus which we have described before: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 229. **1767** Smaller Evergreen Trees and Shrubs... *Cistus*, or rock-rose, Gum cistus, with spotted flowers; with plain white flowers: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 682/1 (1803). **1819** The oleander, the cistus and the rhododendron...marked the wide margins of the diminished torrents: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820).

cistvaen, *sb.*: Welsh *cistfaen*: a British monument in the shape of a chest, consisting of five flat stones, four at the sides and one at the top.

1797 [See **cromlech**]. **1882** John Sage put down the bone of ham, that he was sucking, upon a kistvaen, and gazed largely around: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxviii. p. 229.

***citadel** (˘ – ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *citadella*, *cittadella*: a castle or large fort which defends and dominates a city; also, *metaph.* and in combin.

1549 a verie faire and stronge castell, called *Cittadella*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 138 *ro*. **1562** the forte or Citadell: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 32 *ro*. **1590** in salvage forests she did dwell, | So farre from court and royall Citadell: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vi. 1. **1598** *Citadella*, *Cittadella*, a citadell, castell, or spacious fort built not onely to defend the citie, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection: FLORIO. **1598** giuing order to withdraw them within the Citadel, Fort, or Keepe: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. VI. p. 241. — *Citadella*, an Italian vvord, is a Castell or spacious fort, built, not onely to defend the City, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection: *ib.*, Table. **1601** the castle or citadell in Athens: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 188. **1603** That thence it might (as from a Cittadell) | Command the members that too-oft rebel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 166 (1608). **1611** *Citadelle*, A Citadell; a strong Fort, or Castle, that serues both to defend, and to curbe, a citie: COTGR. **1617** The Spanish troopes were comanded by Don Sancho de Luna, the Chastelayne of the cittadell att Milan: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 87 (Camd. Soc., 1860). **1621** In every so built city...a citadella...to command it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 88 (1827). **1643** the walls about the bastions and citadel are a noble piece of masonry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1872). **1645** The Cittadell here, though it be an addition to the Statelines, and strength of the Town, yet, &c.: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xi. p. 22. **1667** The Suburb of their [bees'] Straw-built Cittadel: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 773, p. 36 (1705). **1676** Those Trumpets his triumphant Entry tell, | And now the Shouts waft near the Cittadel: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 119 (1725). **1775** where afterwards was the citadel of the Genoese: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 50. **1820** fortifying its castron or citadel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8. **1845** The citadel of Almeida has never been repaired since the Peninsular war: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 565. **18..** a promontory of rock...Tempest-buffeted, citadel-crown'd: TENNYSON, *Will*, i.

cithara, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κιθάρα*, *κίθαρις*: a variety of lyre in which the seven strings were drawn across the sounding-bottom of the instrument, the ancestress both etymologically and musically of the guitar.

1882 in his right hand he elevates the plektron and lays his left on the cithara: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 742.

Citherea: Lat. See **Cytherea.**

***citoyen**, *fem.* **citoyenne**, *sb.*: Fr.: citizen, *esp.* of a republic, *fem.* a citizen's wife, a female member of a republic.

1845 If you are sufficiently a *citoyen du monde* ['of the world'] to accept the hospitality, you will be repaid by a very pleased look on the part of your host: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 66. **1876** I should be glad to think that there was less impudent romancing about you as a *citoyenne* of the States, than there appears to be about me as a stranger: GEO. ELIOT, in *Life*, Vol. III. p. 282 (1885). **1883** From its steps WASHINGTON harangued the *citoyens* in 1791: *Standard*, Jan. 25, p. 5.

***citron** (⊥ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *citron.*

1. a citron-tree, *Citrus medica* (Nat. Order *Aurantiaceae*), or an allied species.

1738 *Citron*, an agreeable fruit...produced by a tree of the same name: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** The Trifoliata, or Japonese citron, is a thorny shrub: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Citrus.* **1819** a new species of citron with indented leaves: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. I. p. 166.

2. the fruit of the above tree, like a lemon, but not so acid. This fruit, or one of the varieties, is also called *pome-citron* (B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 1; Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 23, Ed. 1677).

1526 Citrons ben more colder than cowgourds: *Grete Herball*, ch. cxiv. **1549** Orenges, Lymmans, Citrons: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 2 *vº*. **1558** the Iuice of Lemons or Cytrons: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 3 *vº*. **1578** The Citron is long almost like a Cucumber, or somwhat longer and rugged: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 703. **1598** Rice, Barley, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, and Millons: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 21 (1885). **1600** They haue neither melons, citrons, nor rape-roots: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 14. **1610** your seuerall colours, sir, | Of the *pale citron*, the *greene lyon*, the *crow*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 621 (1616). **1611** *Citron*, A Citron, Pome-Citron: COTGR. **1615** Lemons, Citrions, Pomegranates: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1632). **1646** a very fair fruit, and not unlike a Citron, but somewhat rougher: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. I. p. 279 (1686). **1820** Oranges, lemons, and citrons also are exported from Zante: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 147.

2 *a.* citron-color, the pale or light-greenish yellow of the rind of a citron (fruit); citron-water, a cordial distilled from rind of citrons.

bef. **1744** Now drinking Citron with his Grace and Chartres: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, II. 66. **1877** the chromatic scale of dead-leaf tints, amber and citron, the splendid golden hues: Tr. *C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress*, p. 258.

2 *b.* in combin.

1530 Citron frute... Citron tree: PALSGR. **1600** in citron colour: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616). **1601** forrests are sought out far and neere for Ivorie and Citron trees: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 92. **1605** Tincture of gold, and corrall, citron-pills, | Your elicampane roots: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 482 (1616). **1611** *Citronnier*, Citron-like; of a Citron: COTGR. **1667** mark how spring | Our tended Plants, how blows the Citron Grove: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 22, p. 168 (1705). **1713** Like Citron-waters matrons cheeks inflame: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, IV. 69. bef. **1719** May the sun | With citron groves adorn a distant soil: ADDISON. [T.]

cittadino, *pl.* **cittadini**, *sb.*: It.: citizen, burgess, townsman. The corresponding fem. is *cittadina*, pl. *cittadine.*

1656 the turba forensis, the secretaries, cittadini, with the rest of the populace, are wholly excluded: HARRINGTON, *Oceana*, Introd., p. 33 (1771).

ciunche. See **junk.**

civiliter mortuus, *phr.*: Lat.: civilly dead, politically dead.

1826 he was *civiliter mortuus*—he was politically dead: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 405. **1883** if he were *civiliter mortuus*, or undergoing a sentence of penal servitude: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 2.

***civis Rōmānus sum**, *phr.*: Lat., 'I am a Roman citizen'. Cicero (*Verr.*, 2, 5, 57, § 147) says that this statement brought a Roman respect and safety all the world over. The phr. is applied metonymically to an Englishman or to a member of any powerful state.

1886 The famous "Civis Romanus sum" speech, "I will have you know, and the whole world shall know, that none but an Englishman shall chastise an Englishman," put into Blake's mouth by Burnet,...[is] declared to be equally baseless: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 545/3. **1887** The Colonies'...inalienable right to the *Civis Romanus Sum* vouchsafed by Lord Palmerston: *Bookseller*, Feb., p. 153/2.

ckaseedeh: Arab. See **kasida.**

ckeerat: Arab. See **carat.**

ckuntar: Arab. See **cantar.**

clair-obscure, *sb.*: Fr. *clair-obscur*: light and shade, **chiaro-oscuro** (*q. v.*); also, *metaph.*

bef. **1721** As masters in the clare-obscure, | With various light your eyes allure: PRIOR. [T.] **1722** for *Clair-Obscure* it may stand in Competition with the *Notte* of *Correggio*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 21. **1797** this is precisely the *clair-obscure* of dancing: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. V. p. 668/2.

***clairvoyance**, *sb.*: Fr., 'clear-sightedness': second-sight; a supposed faculty of seeing beyond the material, spatial, and temporal limits of human vision, attributed to persons under the influence of mesmerism or in certain states of ecstasy.

1847–9 As to the reality of the so-called *clairvoyance*, repeated personal examination has led us to a negative conclusion: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 697/1. bef. **1849** His will was at no period positively or thoroughly under my control, and in regard to *clairvoyance*, I could accomplish with him nothing to be relied on: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1884). **1865** perhaps she was startled for the moment lest she should have encountered clairvoyance, *en revanche*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 104. **1883** she showed evident signs of *clairvoyance*: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. p. 105.

***clairvoyant**, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: clear-sighted, endowed with second-sight.

[**1672** I am *clara voyant*, a gad: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, III. i. p. 73 (1868).] **1861** 'Well—stay—let me see,' said Mr. Snell, like a docile clairvoyante, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it: GEO. ELIOT, *Silas Marner*, ch. VIII. [L.] **1865** a woman of the world's clairvoyante perception: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 62. **1878** *Clairvoyantes* are often wrong: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. VII. p. 48.

clamor (⊥ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *clamour*, often assimilated to Lat. *clāmor*: noise, shouting, crying out, noisy entreaty, noisy demand, noisy complaint, noisy execration.

abt. **1383** puttynge open beggynge & clamours on ihesu crist: WYCLIF (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. xi. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 27 (1880). abt. **1386** The grete clamour and the waymentynge | That the ladyes made at the brennynge: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 995. **1483** the gret clamor grugge and complainte: RICH. III., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xlii. p. 104 (1846). **1540** by moche clamour, and open repentaunce: ELYOT, *Pasquill*, sig. C v *vº*. **1546** there was great clamor and no lesse feare on all hands: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 44 (Camd. Soc., 1846). bef. **1547** also yowr plesur whether I may sell any thynge for the costs, and to marvelous clamors I have for detts: R. DEVEREUX, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxviii. p. 192 (1846). **1563** so that he be no moued anye thynge by the clamor and noyse of the patient: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 8 *vº*. **1590** The venom clamours of a jealous woman | Poisons more deadly than a mad dog's tooth: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 69. **1595** Shall braying trumpets and loud churlish drums, | Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? — *R. John*, iii. 1, 304. **1611** contempt and clamour | Will be my knell: — *Wint. Tale*, I. 2, 189. bef. **1627** Clamours of suitors, injuries, and redresses: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 11 (1885). bef. **1733** the general Clamor, about the Case of the five Lords in the Tower: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 146, p. 217 (1740). **1847** till a clamour grew | As of a new-world Babel, woman-built, | And worse-confounded: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 119 (1886).

***clan**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *clann*, = 'offspring', 'descendants', Ir. *clann*, = 'offspring', 'descendants', 'tribe': a tribe, *esp.* an aggregate of families claiming kinship with each other and acknowledging one chief in Scotland or Ireland; also, *metaph.* a division, a party, a company.

1602 for his owne flesh and blood, friends and kinred, if he haue any (as being *filius terræ*: he is of a great *Clan* base though it be): W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 238. **1667** they [atoms] around the Flag | Of each his Faction, in their sev'ral Clans, | Light-arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or slow, | Swarm populous: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 901, p. 78 (1705). **1692** His stroling Pigmy Clan [Puppets]: *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 21. **1742** the secret court clan: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1826). **1754** One of the Chiefs, who brought hither with him a Gentleman of his own Clan, dined with several of us at a Publick House: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 142. **1759** The division of the country into clans had no small effect in rendering the nobles considerable: ROBERTSON, *Hist. Scot.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 22 (1824). **1759** though it was my own *clan*, I had not the curiosity to go and see them [the militia]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 237 (1857). **1855** the weapons by which the Celtic clans could be most effectually subdued were the pickaxe and the spade: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 354 (1861).

clangor (⊥ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *clangor*, = 'sound', 'noise', *esp.* of wind instruments and of birds: noise, blare, sharp harsh sound.

1593 he cried, | Like to a dismal clangor heard from far: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, ii. 3, 18. **1669** The Clangor of the Trumpets sounds, | The roaring Drums thunder aloud: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, iv. p. 54. **1672** The Trumpets Clangor: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 400 (1701). **1837** "There were a great many killed and wounded". Not without clangour and complaint: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. ch. IX. [L.] **1845** there, on those lofty pinnacles the clangor of his trumpets pealed clear and loud: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 916.

claque, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'clap', 'smack'.

1. persons paid to applaud at a theatre.

1864 The claque applauded both: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 181.

2. an opera-hat.

1850 with one hand in the arm-hole of his waist-coat and the other holding his claque: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXV. p. 278 (1879).

claqueur, *sb.*: Fr.: a clapper, a member of a *claque* (1).

1860 Those men in front of us, in the first and second rows of the pit, are the *claqueurs*—that is their *chef* with the diamond breastpin—and they do all the applause: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 149/2.

Clarenceux, Clarencieux: Anglo-Fr.: title of the second royal herald and king-of-arms, who used also to be called *Surroy*. The *Clarenceux* was originally herald to the Duke of Clarence.

bef. **1547** here have bene owre loving ffellowes Clarenceux King at Arms, Somerset, Rougedragone, and Rougecrosse, personallye presente at th' assises nowe holdene at the Citie of Yorke: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxxvii. p. 62 (1846). **1607–8** I am much busied and troubled about it with Mr. Clarencieux [William Camden the Herald], and otherwise: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1848). **1677** his place of Clarenceiux did in point of proffit far exceed that of Garter: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 149 (1878).

clarissimo (proper *pl.* **clarissimi**), *adj.* used as *sb.*: It. superl. of *claro* (poet.),='most illustrious': a grandee of Venice, a grandee, a person of high rank.

1605 a braue *Clarissimo*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 514 (1616). **1611** Some of the *Clarissimoes* dwelling-houses: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1776). **1615** he had been a hundred times better to have been without this new honour, though they say he be in possibility to be a *clarissimo*, if, according to articles, he should marry Mrs. Clare: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 359 (1848). **1615** the Duke, accompanied with the *Clarissimoes* of that Signiory [Venice]: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1632). **1617** the very Gentlemen of *Venice* (which notwithstanding arrogate to themselues a preheminence aboue all Gentlemen of *Italy* with the singular title of *Clarissimi*): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 114. **1621** one of the *Clarissimos* that governs this Arsenall: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXVII. p. 52 (1645). **1625** a *Clarissimoes* house adioyning the *Piazza*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. X. p. 1812. **1630** none but braue Sparkes, rich heires, *Clarissimoes* and *Magnificoes*, would goe to the cost of it: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 3 *r°*/1. **1659** a French monsieur, | And a Venetian, one of the clarissimi: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 325/1 (1839).

class, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *classe*: "A ranke, order, or distribution of people according to their seuerall degrees; In Schooles (wherein this word is most vsed) a forme, or Lecture restrained vnto a certaine companie of Schollers, or Auditors" (Cotgr.).

1. a set of students receiving the same teaching in an educational establishment.

1602 they may not haue their mutuall meetings, congratulations, recreations, and other solaces and comforts of one chamber, *classe*, and company with another, as earst they haue had: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 321. **1753** We shall be seized away from this lower class in the school of knowledge: WATTS, *On the Mind*. [T.]

2. a grade or rank determined by comparative superiority or inferiority.

1664 *Serlio* and *Jacomo Barozzio*...hold of the second *Class*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 22. bef. **1700** Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three classes: DRYDEN. [T.]

3. a kind, a sort, a group connected and distinguished by common characteristics and properties, a principal division determined by scientific observation of affinities, the total number of persons following a similar vocation, as the *farmer class*, the *artisan class*.

1664 his *Profile* with that of *Cataneo*...and some others following this *Class*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 28. **1716** Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a considerable class of men: ADDISON, *Freeholder*. [T.] **1729** Whate'er of mungril no one class admits, | A wit of dunces, and a dunce with wits: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 89. **1768** The third class includes the whole army of peregrine martyrs: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 399 (1839). **1800** a list of all the pensions...divided into the different classes: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 53 (1844).

3*a*. a rank or order in society, a rough division of persons according to social and pecuniary qualifications, as the *upper classes*, the *middle classes*, the *lower classes*; hence, the system of social division upon an aristocratic or plutocratic basis.

1754 The upper Class hire Women to moan and lament at the Funeral of their nearest Relations: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 210. **1814** In this part of the province the costume of the lower classes much resembles that in Holland: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iii. p. 63.

4. **classis** (3).

1595 Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve: BANCROFT, *Dangerous Positions, &c.*, III. 13. [T.] **1785** The kingdom of England, instead of so many dioceses, was now [during the great rebellion] divided into a certain number of provinces, made up of representatives from the several classes within their respective boundaries. Every parish had a congregational or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle; those parochial presbyteries were combined into classes, which chose representatives for the provincial assembly, as did the provincial for the national: T. WARTON, *Notes on Milton's Poems*. [*ib.*]

classis, *sb.*: Lat., 'army', 'fleet', 'a division of the Roman people according to property qualification'.

1. a division of the citizens of Ancient Rome according to the amount at which they were assessed.

1600 and all jointly were counted the first Classis...to this Classis were adjoined two Centuries of carpenters and smiths: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 30.

2. a grade, a kind, a sort, a **class** (3).

1600 I begin at the extreme Northerne limite, and put downe successively in one ranke or *classis*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. sig. A 2 *v°*. **1616** But O, how mote a weaklinge poetes penn | discribe, delineate, limn, in sound poem | (in th' presence of the classis Laureate), | the glories of this kinge and Queene in state? J. LANE, *Squires Tale*, XI. 147, p. 199 (1887). **1646** yet is there unquestionably, a very large Classis of Creatures in the Earth, far above the condition of elementarity: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 42 (1686). **1658** Animals near the Classis of Plants: — *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 42. bef. **1674** He had declared his opinion of that classis of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth: CLARENDON. [T.] **1674** if the gentleman be past that *Classis* of Ignoramusses: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 16.

3. in certain Protestant churches, a small assembly of the ministers and principal elders of a district containing a few parishes. See **class** 4.

1650 Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, classis, or provincial synod, the precedency and the pre-eminence of deceiving: MILTON, *Observ. Art of Peace*. [T.] **1663** In Gospel times, as lawfull as is | *Provincial* or *Parochial Classis*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 63.

claymore (*ˊˊ ˊˊ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *claidheamh-mor*, ='great-sword' (*mor*='great').

1. a two-handed double-edged sword anciently used in the Scotch Highlands, also the more modern basket-hilted broadsword.

1854 He is splendid at the tomb of the Stuarts, and wanted to cleave Haggard down to the chine with his claymore for saying that Charles Edward was often drunk: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXXV. p. 408 (1879). **1855** The former was laid dead on the ground by a stroke from a claymore: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 361 (1861).

2. a Highland soldier whose distinguishing weapon was the claymore (1).

1855 One word from the Marquess would have sent two thousand claymores to the Jacobite side: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 352 (1861).

***clef, cleve, cliff(e), cliefe**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *clef*,='key': *Mus.*

1. a character placed at the beginning of a stave to mark the position of the particular stave in the great stave. The three clefs in use are the *G clef*, or treble clef, which marks the second line of the treble stave as the *G* above the middle *C* of the great stave, the *C clef* which marks a line as the middle *C* of the great stave, and the *F clef* which marks a line as the *F* below the middle *C* of the great stave.

bef. **1577** In concordes, discordes, notes and cliffes in tunes of unisonne: G. GASKOIGNE, *Grene Knight's Farewell to Fansie*. **1596** the diuersitie of *Cleues* and voices...in what line or space each note of his song doth stande, and in vvhat *Cleue* or Key: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A ii *r°*. — a G cliffe thus marked, appertayning to the higher part of the song, a C cliffe marked appertayning to the middle parte, an F cliffe thus marked appertaining to the Base: *ib.*, sig. B iiii *v°*. **1597** How manie clieffes and how manie notes euery Key containeth: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. **1629** Whom art had never taught cliffs, moods, or notes: FORD, *Lover's Melanch.*, I. 1. **1776** The plate page 51 shews the different forms of the cliffs: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. III. Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 54.

2. the term *B cleſ* used to be applied to the signs ♭, ♮, which marked *B* flat and *B* natural. See **B.**

1596 a B cliffe thus marked, b vvhen notes are to be sung Flat and thus vvhen they are to be sung sharp: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. B iiii *v°*.

***clēmatis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κληματίς,='brushwood', 'a climbing plant' (Dioscorides).

1. an old name of Periwinkle.

1551 Clematis is named in englyshe perwyncle: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. K vi *v°*.

2. Traveller's joy, Virgin's bower, *Clematis Vitalba* (Nat. Order *Ranunculaceae*); also sundry kindred cultivated species.

1597 Upright Chamberers or Virgin's bower, is also a kinde of Clematis: GERARD, *Herb.*, p. 888 (1633). [L.] **1627** *Hop's Climatis, Camomill*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. VI. § 594. **1664** JULY. *Flowers* in *Prime* or yet *lasting*, *Campanula*, *Clematis*, *Cyanus*, *Convolvolus*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 212 (1729). **1767** *Clematis*, virgin's bower: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man*

own Gardener, p. 696/2 (1803). **1808** The purple clematis, twisting its flexile branches with those of the pale woodbine, formed a sweet and fragrant canopy to the arched bower, while the flowery tendrils hung down on all sides: H. More, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. p. 375. [Jodrell]

***clepsydra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κλεψύδρα*, *lit.* 'steal-water': a water-clock, *orig.* a contrivance for measuring any definite length of time by the gradual dropping of water from a vessel perforated underneath, used to limit the speeches of advocates in the law-courts of Ancient Athens and Rome. For the Indian clepsydra, see **ghurry**.

1603 Who...will ever abide to take the measure of the Sunnes body, by clepsydres or water-dials, with a gallon or pinte of water? Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1322. **1646** they measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses called *Clepsydræ*, but also by sand in glasses called *Clepsammia*: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xviii. p. 212 (1686). bef. **1683** Thou thought'st each hour out of life's journal lost, | Which could not some fresh favour boast, | And reckon'd'st bounties thy best clepsydras: Oldham, *Wks.*, p. 78. [Jodrell] **1705** This probably gave *Ctesibius* of *Alexandria* an hint to invent the *Clepsydræ* or Water Glasses, which distinguish'd the Hours by the fall or dropping of Water: Greenhill, *Embalming*, p. 231. **1746** A description of a *Clepsydra* or Water-Clock: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. xliv. No. 479, p. 171. **1845** here were made the clepsydræ or water-clocks for the astronomical calculations of Alonzo el Sabio: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 839.

cleptomania: *quasi*-Gk. See **kleptomania**.

***clērum**, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'the clergy': short for *concio ad clerum*, ='a sermon to the clergy': a Latin sermon formerly preached on certain occasions at an University, or before Convocation. *Articulus cleri*, a separate resolution passed by the clergy assembled in Convocation.

1655 This I heard in a *clerum* from Dr. Collings: Fuller, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, vi. 5. [Davies] **1883** *articulus cleri*: *Daily News*, June 8, p. 2/4.

***cliché**, *sb.*: Fr.: a stereotype plate, *esp.* a metal copy of a wood-cut block.

***1877** the illustrations...are all from wood engravings or *clichées*: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] **1888** The touches of scenery [in the book] are all such *clichés* should be, but...they stir no sort of emotion: *Athenæum*, Mar. 3, p. 273/3.

cliefe, clieve, cliff(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **clef**.

***clientèle**, *sb.*: Fr.: the clients of a professional man in the aggregate, the customers of a trader, those who support, or are affected by, a worker in art or literature. The Eng. *clientele* (1611 B. Jonson, *Cat.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 772, Ed. 1616; bef. 1670 J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, I. 219, p. 213, Ed. 1693) is prob. direct fr. Lat. *clientēla*.

***1854** a shop with a certain *clientèle* bringing him such and such an income: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 354 (1879). **1864** The Rataplan clientèle abroad was extensive: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132. **1883** the supposed number of his *clientèle*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 246. **1886** The *clientèle* is so small that text-book writing cannot, from the nature of things, be a profitable pursuit: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 470/3.

climactēr, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κλῖμακτῆρ*, ='round of a ladder' (Late Gk., 'a climacteric year'): a climacteric year, a critical point in a life, esp. a human life, generally supposed to fall when a person's age reaches a multiple of seven, especially sixty-three, the *grand climacteric*.

1642 in his years there is no Climacter: Sir Th. Brown, *Relig. Med.*, § xxviii. p. 17 (1686). **1646** this may also afford a hint to enquire, what are the Climacters of other animated creatures whereof the lives of some attain not so far as this of ours, and that of others extend a considerable space beyond it: — *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. xii. p. 179 (1686).

climacteric, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *climatérique*: climacteric (the usual Eng. form which is fr. Lat.), adj. to **climacter** (*q. v.*).

1582 died at the age of 63. yeres with much honor, in the yeare clymatericke, which is in y^e^ 63. yeares wherein the life of man runneth in great perill: T. North, Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, fol. 3 *r°*. **1837** divers unmarried ladies past their grand climateric: Dickens, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv. p. 380.

***climax** (*ˌ* *ˏ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *climax*, fr. Gk. *κλῖμαξ*, ='ladder'.

1. *Rhet.* an ascending series of expressions arranged in order of effectiveness or importance.

1589 it may aswell be called the *clyming* figure (as the *marching figure*), for *Clymax* is as much to say as a ladder: Puttenham, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 217 (1869). **1678** there seems to be a *Climax* here, that *Solomon*'s Wisdom did not only excel the Wisdom of the *Magi* and of the Chaldeans, but also that of the *Egyptians* themselves: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 311. **1693** Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due climax, is evermore the best: Dryden, Tr. *Juv.*, Ded. [T.] **1771** In the climax, to which your correspondent objects, *Junius* adopts the language of the Court: Junius, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xliii. p. 149.

1 *a.* an ascending series generally.

bef. **1733** we rose up to *Oates*'s Plot by a Climax of Aggravatives: R. North, *Examen*, II v. 7, p. 319 (1740).

2. the highest point of any gradation, esp. of the rhetorical figure of climax (1), a paragon.

1813 the climax of my eloquence: M. Edgeworth, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 236 (1833). **1847** he: The climax of his age! Tennyson, *Princ.*, ii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 39 (1886). **1864** As a climax to his strange proceedings, he added a tower, or belvedere, to his grandfather's old brick house: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 64. **1883** there is perhaps a superabundance of climaxes, and a reflection of Beethoven and Schumann: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

clīnāmen, *pl.* **clīnāmina**, *sb.*: Lat., '*dēclīnātio*': a turning aside from a straight course, a slight inclination. Used by Lucretius to translate the Gk. *κλίσις* of Epicurus, the slightest conceivable deviation from a straight line, by which Epicurus accounted for the concourse of atoms and the consequent formation of the world.

1684 all his *clinamen* or deviation of Principles: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 152. **1704** the light and the heavy, the round and the square, would by certain *clinamina* unite in the notions of atoms and void, as these did in the originals of all things: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/2 (1869).

clinker (*ˏ* *ˌ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *klinker*.

1. a hard, sun-baked Dutch brick of a light color.

1641 that goodly...river, so curiously wharfed with clincars [MS. klincard brick]: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1872).

1 *a.* See quotations.

1830 *Clinkers*, bricks impregnated with nitre, and more thoroughly burnt, by being placed next to the fire in the kiln: R. Stuart, *Dict. Archit.* **1841** *Burrs* and *clinkers* are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in the clamp or kiln: Gwilt, *Archit.*

2. a mass of bricks fused together in a kiln.

1841 [See 1 *a*].

3. a hard fused mass ejected by a volcano, or formed in a furnace or fire.

4. the scale of oxide formed when iron is forged.

clinquant (*ˏ* *ˌ*, *-qu-*=*-k-*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *clinquant*.

1. *adj.*: glittering with, or like, precious metal.

1603 With clinquant Rayes their Body's clothed light: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 66 (1608). **1613** To-day the French, | All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods, | Shone down the English: Shaks., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1, 19. bef. **1616** A clinquant petticoat of some rich stuff, | To catch the eye: Beau. & Fl., *Md. in Mill.* [T.] **1845** but the clinquant Louis XIV. perriwigs act like foils, by contrasting style: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 764.

1 *a.* *metaph.*

2. *sb.*: tinsel, an alloy formed into leaf like gold-leaf.

bef. **1682** *Æs Coronarium* or *Clinquant* or Brass thinly wrought out into Leaves commonly known among us: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, II. p. 29 (1686).

2 *a.* *metaph.* tasteless affectation of brilliance in literature or art.

1711 one Verse in *Virgil* is worth all the *Clincant* or Tinsel of Tasso: *Spectator*, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 13/1 (Morley). **1771** he avoided the glare and clinquant of his countrymen: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 35. **1781** I am only surprised that, in a country like Peru, where gold and silver thread were so cheap, there was no *clinquant* introduced into their poetry: — *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 490 (1858).

***Clio**: Lat. fr. Gk. Κλειώ: name of the muse of Epic poetry and History.

bef. **1529** Of heuenly poems, O Clyo, calde by name | In the colege of Musis goddes hystoriall: J. Skelton, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 6 (1843). **1590** Begin, O Clio! and recount from hence | My glorious Soveraines goodly suncestrye: Spens., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 4. **1595** Clio, proclaim with golden trump and pen | Her happy days, England's high holidays: Peele, *Anglor. Fer.*, p. 595/1 (1861). **1887** What is legend but those expressions in concrete form of the universal elements of humanity which Clio stammers over and tries in vain to express? *Athenæum*, Dec. 24, p. 856/3.

***clique**, *sb.*: Fr.: a set of persons associated together from mischievous or arrogant motives, a small circle in society.

1832 the head-quarters of a family *clique*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 153. **1845** he lives and eats surrounded by a humble clique: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 725. **1881** If there be cliques, there are occasions when clique meets clique: Nicholson, *From Sword to Share*, xii. 78. **1888** there was a sort of clique formed among the gentlemen: Lord Saltoun, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 114.

clister, clistre: Eng. fr. Lat. See **clyster**.

cloāca, *pl.* **cloācae**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a sewer', 'a drain', in Ancient Rome. Anglicised in 19c. as *cloac*.

1. a drain or sewer in Ancient Italy; *hence*, any sewer or drain.

1780 This sweet spark displayed all his little erudition, flourished away upon cloacas and vomitoriums with eternal fluency: Beckford, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1834). **1793** witness the cloacae, and the catacombs...in the neighbourhood

of Rome and Naples: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 424 (1796). **1809** As there was no outlet to these *cloacs*, nor any cabin boys on board to clean them, you may conceive what balsamic exhalations every now and then filled the boat: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 64. **1819** every house had its cloacæ: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. vi. p. 306. **1820** those vast cloacæ or public sewers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 24.

2. *metaph.* a vehicle or receptacle for anything morally foul.

bef. **1733** the Book was a continual Libel, or rather Cloaca of Libels: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740).

3. an intestinal sac or duct terminating in an excretory orifice, into which sac or duct all the visceral excreta are led.

1843 The intestine terminates, as in the reptiles, in a common cloaca: R. OWEN, *Lect. Comp. Anat.*, Introd. Lect. [L.] **1878** The intestine...ends in a small aboral sac or cloaca: MACALISTER, *Invertebr.*, p. 56.

***Cloāca Maxima,** the principal drain of Ancient Rome, constructed early in the sixth century B.C., a marvel of engineering skill, part of which is still in use; *hence*, any principal drain, and also, *metaph.* a main or principal vehicle or receptacle for moral filth.

1845 his ears were the *cloaca maxima* of offences not to be named to minor auriculars: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 674. **1857** one spot where the Cloaca maxima and Port Esquiline of Aberalva town...murmurs from beneath a grey stone arch toward the sea, not unfraught with dead rats and cats: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, p. 47 (1877).

Cloăcīna, a corrupt spelling of *Cluacina*, a title of Venus as goddess of purification: incorrectly supposed to be the Roman tutelary goddess of sewers.

[**1600** *Cloacina*, supposed to be the image of *Venus*, found by K. *Tatius* in the great vault or sinke conveighed under the citie, called Cloaca maxima: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Index II. sig. Eeeeee ij *r°*/2.]

***cloisonné,** *adj.*: Fr., *lit.* 'partitioned': for application to *enamel* see quotations.

1877 Cloisonné enamel unites richness of ornament with sharpness of outline: Tr. *C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress*, p. 260. **1885** Incrusted enamels are of two classes, *cloisonné* and *champlevé*. In the former the patterns are delineated by means of strips of metal soldered so as to form the outlines of the metal backing of the piece to be decorated: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 149/2. **1886** This method of setting the precious stones in a raised framework of thin gold wire, soldered on so as to form a kind of *cloisonné* work, recalls the art of the Gothic goldsmiths: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 27/1.

***Clōthō**: Lat. fr. Gk. Κλωθώ, *lit.* 'the spinner': *Class. Mythol.*: name of one of the three Fates; depicted in art with a distaff. See **Atropos, Lachesis.**

1557 Tyll your last thredes gan Clotho to vntwyne: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 117 (1870). **1591** Parcæ, impartial to the highest state, | Too soon you cut what Clotho erst began: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, p. 277/2 (1861). **1603** And saw this day mark't white in CLOTHO's booke: B. JONSON, *Pt. of King's Entertainm.*, Wks., p. 849 (1616). **1695** His odious Name *Small-Pox*, whom when pleas'd *Clotho* saw, | She streight a slender Thread was seen to draw. | Which envious *Lachesis* soon on the Distaff put; | And *Atropos* as soon prepar'd with bloody Shears to cut: D'URFEY, *Gloriana*, ix. p. 15.

***clôture,** *sb.*: Fr.: closure, termination of a parliamentary debate. The general principle that the majority has power to terminate a debate, was borrowed from abroad, and the term *clôture* from the French Legislative Assembly. In 1882 *clôture* seemed likely to be established in English use, but is now replaced by a fresh use of the old *closure*.

1882 the two-thirds majority limitation of the *Clôture* proposal: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5.

clymatericke: Eng. fr. Fr. See **climateric.**

clymax: Eng. fr. Lat. See **climax.**

clyster, clystre, glyster (⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *clyster*, Gk. κλυστήρ: an enema; also, *attrib.* as in *clyster-pipe*, the nozzle of an enema syringe, used metaphorically for an apothecary.

1509 A woman is lyke a clyster laxatyf: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1874). **1525** must be done with euacuacyon / & attractyffe to the contrary syde with lettynge & with sharpe glystres: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswich's Surgery*, sig. G iiij *r°*/2. **1528** ye must fyrst mollifie the bealy with clisters or suppositories: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. f i *r°*. **1540** Electuaries, Confections, Trochiskes, Powders, Clisters, Odours Suffumigations: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 125 (1613). **1543** In this case suppositories & clysters hauyng some acuite or sharpnes seme more conuenient: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxii *v°*/2. **1551** [apiastrum] is good to be put into clisteres against *y°* blody flixe: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. D iiii *r°*. **1558** giue him another Glister: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 24 *v°*. **1562** it were better to take thys water in by a clister: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. C ii *r°*. **1563** As by purgation, clister or suppositorie: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 11 *r°*. **1600** glyster: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 225 (1616). **1603** she was the first that taught us the use of that evacuation or clensing the body by clystre, which is so ordinarie in Physicke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1317. **1661** John Haselwood, a proud, starch'd, formal, and sycophantizing clister-pipe, who was the apothecary to Clayton when he practiced physick: WOOD, *Life*, May 3. [Davies] **1671** only two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of *Sarsaperilla*, and *Guiacum*; two Glyster-bags and one Syringe: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 6.

Clytaemnēstra: Gk. Κλυταιμνήστρα: name of the unfaithful wife of **Agamemnon** (*q. v.*), who murdered her husband on his return from Troy.

1861 naughty Clytemnestras, with flirtations on hand and tragical *dénouements* looming in the future: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 12.

Coa vestis, *pl.* **Coae vestes,** *phr.*: Lat.: Coan robe. A garment of transparent silk named from the island of Cos; worn by the profligate in ancient times.

1886 Diane de Poitiers [is] in a *coa vestis* and with a pious posy above her head: *Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 64/3.

***coach, coche,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *coche.*

1. any kind of wheeled vehicle for state purposes, or private use, earlier called 'chariot', or 'charet(te)', *esp.* a closed vehicle with four wheels, originally used by the wealthy; said to have been introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to Taylor the Water Poet, by her coachman, in 1564. Taylor says "for indeed a *Coach* was a strange monster in those dayes, and the sight of them put both horse and man into amazement: some said it was a great Crabshell brought out of *China*, and some imagin'd it to be one of the Pagan Temples, in which the Canibals adored the divell: but at last those doubts were cleared, and Coach-making became a substantiall Trade" (*Wks.*, sig. Bbb 2 *v°*/1). Southey (*Comm. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 431/2, 1849), however, tells us that, according to Fynes Moryson, coaches were rare about 1540, and so Taylor himself, both probably speaking of wheeled vehicles for private use, rather than the special kind to which the above quot. refers. According to Johnson a coach is "distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other". *Hackney-coaches* which plied for hire, introduced about the middle of 17 c., were the forerunners of the modern four-wheeled cab.

1567 they cannot without a very great forfeit ride in coaches or chariots...but are constrained...to walk a-foot in the streets: JEWEL, *Def., Lett., &c.*, p. 643 (1850). **1575** She was the first that did invent | In coaches brave to ride: In Peele's *Wks.*, p. 373 (1861). **1580** she beckend her hand for me: I cam to her coach side: DEE, *Diary*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1842). **1584** youths that...now in easie coches ride up and down to court ladies: J. LYLY, *Dram. Wks.*, Lib. of Old Authors, Vol. I. p. 135 (1858). **1585—6** and such ryche coches, lytters, and syde-saddles, as his majestie had none suche: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 112 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1589** They are great inuenters of things,...they haue amongst them many coches and wagons that goe with sailes: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1853). **1591** my lord's coche with his iiii fayre mayres...were taken: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 48 (1847). **1592** but shee must have a coatch for hir convoy: NASHE, *P. Penilesse*, p. 21 (1842). bef. **1593** See that my coach be ready; I must hence: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 194/2 (1865). **1595** comming with Sir Moyle Finche to the Courte in a coche which went fast, I was the worse for it two or three dayes after: R. BEALE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxli. p. 125 (1846). **1599** these cartes...are couered with silke or very fine cloth, and be vsed here as our Coches be in *England*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 254. **1622** Chariots and Coaches (which were inuented in Hungarie and there called Cotzki): PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 71. **1630** When Queene *Elizabeth* came to the Crowne, | A Coach in *England* then was scarcely knowne | Then 'twas as rare to see one, as to spy | A Tradesman that had neuer told a lye: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ll 3 *r°*/2. **1663** We met at the Commission...to regulate hackney-coaches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 397 (1872). bef. **1744** give Humility a coach and six: POPE, *Ess. Man*, Ep. IV. 170 (1757).

2. a chariot in the style of the Ancients.

1579 send her coach and coach-horses to the Olympian games to runne for the best prize: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 621 (1612). ?**1582** Theare gad thee Troians: in coach runs helmed Achilles: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 33 (1880).

3. a closed vehicle with seats on the top as well as inside, drawn by four horses, used as public conveyances called *stage-coaches* and *mail-coaches* in 18, 19 cc. until superseded (except for purposes of recreation) by railways.

bef. **1719** the story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a stagecoach: ADDISON. [J.]

3 *a.* in students' slang, a coach is a private tutor who supplies the shortcomings of universities, colleges, and schools by preparing candidates for examinations; *hence*, also applied to a person who instructs or advises rowers or scullers, or even persons engaged in other athletic pursuits.

1861 He had already been down several times in pair-oar and four-oar boats, with an old oar to pull stroke, and another to steer and coach the young idea: HUGHES, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. ii. [Davies] **1878** studying for India with a Wancester coach: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, ch. vi. [*ib.*]

4. *Naut.* a state-room on a large man-of-war, under the poop, generally occupied by the flag-captain.

bef. **1703** The commanders came on board and the council sat in the coach: PEPYS. [C. E. D.]

5. in combin. as *coach-box*, *coach-full*, *coach-hire*, *coach-horse*, *coach-house*, *coach-maker*, *coach-man*, *coach-yard*.

1591 Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut | Made by the joiner squirrel or old grub, | Time out o' mind the fairies' coachmakers: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 4, 69. **1598** you and your coach-fellow Nym: — *Merry Wives*, ii. 2, 7. **1598** *Cocchiere*, a coche man: FLORIO. **1603** Be thou my Coach-man, and now Cheek by Ioule | With *Phœbus* Chariot let my Chariot roule: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 95 (1608). **1611** *Porte cochere*. A Coach-house dore: COTGR., s.v. *Cocher*. **1641** mastiff dogs, harnessed like so many coach-horses: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 39 (1872). bef. **1700** You exclaim as loud as those that praise, | For scraps and coach-hire, a young noble's plays: DRYDEN. [J.] **1710—1** Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in coach-fulls to Westminster hall: *Spectator*, No. 21, Mar. 24, Vol. i. p. 85 (1827). **1712** Her father had two coachmen; when one was in the coachbox, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*. [J.] **1768** I walked out into the coach-yard: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 398 (1839). — I bid the coachman make the best of his way to Versailles: *ib.*, p. 441.

[The derivation of Fr. *coche* directly fr. Lat. *concha* is unsatisfactory owing to *coche* being masc. It may be that an early *coche* (fem.), = 'boat', has become confused with *coche* (masc.), = 'coach', fr. It. *coccio* (so Diez), or else the word *coche* is directly fr. a Celtic form akin to Cornish *coc*, and Welsh *cwch*. Cognate masc. forms are Gk. κόγκος, = 'cockle-shell', Skt. *çankha*, = 'conch-shell'. The It. *coccio* is either a masc. dim. fr. fem. *cocca*, fr. Lat. *concha* (so Diez), or fr. Hungarian *kotsi* (see quot. fr. Peacham, 1622).]

coactor (⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *co-* for *con-*, = 'with', and *actor*: a fellow-actor; see **actor.**

1640 your coactors in the Scene: R. BROME, *Antip.*, ii. 2, sig. D 3 *v°*.

coadjutator (⏑ ˊ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *co-*, and *adjūtātor*, = 'a helper': a coadjutor (*q. v.*).

1762 I do purpose...to act as a coadjutator to the law, and even to remedy evils which the law cannot reach: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. [Davies]

***coadjutor** (ˊ ⏑ ˍ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a fellow-helper, an assistant, *esp.* applied to subordinate co-operators in any work to express courteously their relation to their chief; *also*, one who performs another's duties as his deputy or *locum tenens*, *esp.* a suffragan of a prelate, or (in Ireland) the assistant of a parish priest.

1531 shall alway fynde coadiutours and supportours of their gentyll courage: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. x. Vol. ii. p. 117 (1880). **1538** if they disseise an other to the vse of one of theym [they are called] Coadjutours to the disseisyn: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. iii. ch. iii. fol. 60 *v°*. **1549** two suffraganes, twoo coadjutours, two cohelpers: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, v. p. 135 (1869). **1591** and euery Gunner haue his Coadiutor or mate: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 274. **1598** Coadiutors, Counsellours, and Captaines: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 170. **1603** a witnesse, guide, director and coadjutour of nuptiall affection and matrimoniall love: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1141. **1620** and to receive for their Archbishop, Prince *Adolphus*, his coadjutour: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. ii. p. 243 (1676). **1625** he...constituted *Linus* and *Cletus* his Suffragans or Coadiutors: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 52. **1634** a pale of Milke and Wine was placed by him, good Coadiutors to his Imaginarie Pilgrimage: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3. **1654—6** they have God to stand by them; not only as a spectator...but as...a coadjutor: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. iv. p. 438/2 (1867). bef. **1670** He that fills his Office with a good Co-adjutor, his absence may be dispenc'd with for a time: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 98, p. 86 (1693). **1771** Sir Toby Matthews was a character equally if not of a more abnormous cast than his suspected coadjutor: *Antiq. Sarisb.*, p. 240. **1813** Right glad was he to have his political vaunts made good by a coadjutor of commanding talents: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. i. p. 145 (1833). **1817** not only a coadjutor in the attacks of the Courier in 1814, but the author of some lines tolerably ferocious: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. iii. p. 355 (1832). **1850** was...better pleased with Pen's light and brilliant flashes, than with the heavier metal which his elder co-adjutor brought to bear: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. i. ch. xxxv. p. 389 (1879). **†1874** several of his coadjutors, speak of their labours as if they were going shortly: *Echo*, May 30. [St.]

[From Lat. *co-*, = 'with', and *adjūtor*, = 'a helper', noun of agent to *adjuvāre*, = 'to help', 'to assist'.]

coadjūtrix, *pl.* **coadjūtrices**, *sb. fem.*: *quasi*-Lat. fr. Lat. *co-*, and *adjūtrix*, = 'a female helper': a female fellow-worker.

1758 Bolingbroke and his coadjutrix insinuated that the treasurer was biassed in favour of the dissenters: SMOLLETT, *Hist. Eng.*, Bk. i. ch. ii. § 40. [L.] **1828** her coadjutrices: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlvi. p. 134 (1859).

coaetāneus, *pl.* **coaetānei**, *adj.*: Late Lat.: of the same age (*aetas*).

1605 we were *coætanei*, and brought up—: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 484 (1616).

coagulator (⏑ ˊ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng.: that which causes clotting or curdling.

1732 Coagulators of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts: ARBUTHNOT, *Aliments*. [L.]

[From Eng. *coagulate*, or *coagulation*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *coāgulāre*, = 'to cause to curdle' or 'become clotted'.]

coāgulum, *sb.*: Lat.: a means of coagulation, a coagulator; rennet or runnet; *also*, a clot of blood, a clot, a clotted substance or mass.

1543 the maw or runnyng of a kydde called coagulum, of a lambe, of an harte, of a calfe: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi *r°*/2. **1672** water concreted by its natural *coagulum*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. vii. p. 4069. **1823** their acids and alkalines, their serums and coagulums: LAMB, *Elia*, Edax on Appetite. [L.] **1836** agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. i. p. 229/1.

coape: Eng. fr. Du. See **cope.**

co-arbiter (⏑ ˊ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *co-* for *con-*, = 'with', and **arbiter** (*q. v.*): a joint arbiter, a joint arbitrator.

1598 The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket...with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 153. [C.]

coarge: Anglo-Ind. See **corge.**

coava, *sb.*: Eng. rendering of Arab. *qahwa*, = 'coffee' (orig. 'wine'). The word is an old doublet of *coffee* (*coffa*), but appears to have only been used for *coffee-berries*, as though some writers had attempted to distinguish the name of the berry from the name of the beverage. See **coffee.**

1612 Their most common drink is *Coffa*, which is a black kind of drink made of a kind of Pulse like Pease, called *Coaua*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1625** Their best drinke is *Coffa*, made of a Graine, called *Coaua*, boyled with water and *Skerberke*, which is onely Hony and Water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. viii. p. 1368. — Their Bread is made of this *Coaua*, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and *Cuscus* a small white Seed like Millet in *Biskany*: *ib.* **1665** Coffe or Coho is a black drink or rather broth, seeing they [the Persians] sip it as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small *China* cups; 'tis made of the flower of Bunny or Choavaberry, steeped and well-boiled in water: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677).

cobalt (ˊ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Kobalt*, *Kobolt*, *lit.* 'mine-demon': name of a metallic element, popularly known from the fine blue pigment which bears its name.

bef. **1728** WOODWARD. [T.] **1743** go to Lord Islay, to know what cobolt and zingho are and where they are to be got: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 251 (1857).

coban(g): Jap. See **kobang.**

cobbob, cobob: Anglo-Ind. See **cabob.**

coboose: Eng. fr. Du. See **caboose.**

***cobra** (ˍ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port.: short for *cobra de capello*, = 'hooded serpent', name of a species of very venomous snake, belonging to the family *Viperidae*, *Naja tripudians*, common in India. The Port. *cobra* is fr. Lat. *colubra.*

1714 there came out a great Snake or Serpent, of that Sort which the *Portugueses* call *Cobra Capelo*: Tr. *Trav. Missioners*, p. 56. **1802** The cobra is entirely brown: R. KERR, Tr. *Buffon's Hist. Ovip. Quadr.*, Vol. iv. p. 166.

coca, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru. *cuca*: name of the shrub *Erythroxylon coca*, both wild and cultivated in Peru; the dried leaves when chewed yield a stimulant which gives the power of enduring fatigue and deficiency of food. *Also*, the dried leaves of the said tree; the active principle of which leaves is the alkaloid anæsthetic *cocaine.*

1577 The *Coca* is an hearbe of the height of a yerd: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 101 *v°*. — Thei take Cokles or Oisters, in their shelles, and they doe burne them and grinde them, and after they are burned they remaine like Lyme, verie small grounde, and they take of the Leues of the *Coca*, and they chawe them in their Mouthes...they make it like to a Paste: *ib.*, fol. 102. — They mingle with the *Coca* the leaves of the *Tabaco*: *ib.* **1604** Although the plantain be the most profitable, yet the Cacao is most esteemed in Mexico, and the Coca in Peru, in which two trees they have great superstition. The Cacao is a fruit little less than almonds: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 244 (1880). **1818** The chief produce is the Peruvian bark and an herb called Cocoa, which the Indians and the Creoles chew: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. iv. p. 338 (1834). **1830** operating like the flour made out of oyster-shells, used by the inhabitants of South America; which, as well as their famous *coca*, enables them to pass whole days without any other sustenance: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 219 (2nd Ed.). **1844** Never, indeed, would the Indians employed in those recesses be able to pursue their labour, unless they chewed the *coca*, the balsamic and healing virtues of which serve to counteract the poisonous effects of the earthy particles which they inhale: W. WALTON, *Alpaca*, p. 153. **1851** they...chew coca mixed with a little lime: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. i. p. 50 (1854).

cocchiata, *sb.*: It.: a serenade in coaches or in a coach (*cocchio*).

1742 you shall give me just such another Cocchiata next summer: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 196 (1857).

***cocculus indicus,** *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: popular name of a poisonous berry of a species of *Menispermaceae*, used to adulterate beer.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1854** beer poisoned wi' grains o' paradise, and cocculus indicus, and saut: C. KINGSLEY, *Alton Locke*, ch. viii. p. 33/1 (1890).

***coccus,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κόκκος, *lit.* 'a berry', 'a kernel', 'a cochineal-insect' (formerly taken for a berry): name of a genus of homopterous insects of the family *Coccidae*, which live on trees and plants; *esp.* the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal-insect.

1753 these *cocci* differ in size: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s. v. *Coccus.* **1787** I made fine red ink, by dropping a solution of tin in *aqua regia* into an infusion of the *coccus*, which Dr. Anderson was so polite as to send me: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. CXXV. p. 99 (1821).

cochier, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): coachman. The Mod. Fr. is *cocher* (also in Cotgr.).

1571 The cochier came unto me: SIR F. WALSINGHAM, *Jrnl.*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. II (1871).

***cochineal** (ˌ ˘ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cochinilla*, or Fr. *cochenille*: the scarlet dye obtained from the cochineal-insect, *Coccus cacti*, formerly supposed to be the juice of a berry.

1572 In this towne is all the *cochinilla* growing: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 463 (1600). **1582** you can find the berrie of Cochenile with which we colour Stammelles: *ib.*, p. 46. **1593** ships fraught with Cutchanel: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 134 (1669). **1593—1622** they have found out the trade and benefit of cochanilia: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § XXVII. p. 176 (1878). **1598** Cochenile, Hides, Golde, Silver, Pearles: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 292 (1885). **1599** sixe chests of Cochinell: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 162. — Cochonillio: *ib.*, p. 177. **1600** Cochenello & dies of diuers sorts: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 176. — that kind of red die of great price, which is called *Cochinile*: *ib.*, p. 273. **1603** There growes vntill'd the ruddy *Cochenel*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 241 (1608). **1604** that Indian Cochinille so famous, and wherewith they dye: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 248 (1880). **1609** certain unknowne kindes of herbs for dieng, not without suspicion (as they terme yt) of *Cuchenilla*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. XCIII. (1884). **1616** 50 chests of cutchanell: *ib.*, p. 225. **1625** Cochinillio, Brasill, Linnen cloth, Foutas, and all wares that come out of *India*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1414. **1626** *Cutchoneale*, some thinke to be a little Flye brought from beyond the Seas, wherewith Stammell is died: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). **1630** Woad, Madder, Indico, and Cutcheneale: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2nd Fff 4 *r°*/2. **1699** Insects...other Sorts, as *Cochinilla's*: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 6. **1741** Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil, Campechy, Verdigrease, Almonds...Serge *de Nismes*, Pinchinats, the Satins of *Florence*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 335.

Variants, 16 c. *cochenile, cochanilia, cutchanel, cochinell, cochonillio, cochenello, cochinile,* 16, 17 cc. *cochinilla,* 17 c. *cochenel, cochinille, cuchenilla, cutchanell, cutchanele, cochanele, cochinillio, cutchoneale, cutcheneale,* 18 c. *cochineel.*

cochlea, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κοχλίας, *lit.* 'a snail', 'a snail-shell', 'a water-screw': a spiral engine for raising water, an Archimedean screw.

1641 inventions for draining off the waters...being by buckets, mills, cochleas: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1872).

cochon de lait, *phr.*: Fr.: sucking-pig.

1872 a man with the complexion of a *cochon de lait*: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, p. II (1874).

cocila: Hind. and Skt. See **kokila.**

***cockatoo** (ˌ ˘ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *kākātūa*: name of a crested family of birds belonging to the order *Psittacidae*, native in the Malay Archipelago and in Australia.

1634 Sparrowes, Robbins, Herons (white and beautifull) Cacatoes (Birds like Parrats, fierce, and indomitable: and may properly be so call:d from the Greeke κακὸν ὠὸν proceeding from an euill egge): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 212. **1654** a rarely-coloured jacatoo, or prodigious large parrot: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 293 (1850). **1662** an infinite number of Parrots, whereof there are several kinds....Some are all white, or of a Pearl colour, having on their Crowns a tuft of Feathers of a Carnation red, and they are called *Kahatou*, from that word which in their chattering they pronounce very distinctly: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 26 (1669). **1750** The red macao, or cockatoon. The crested cockatoo. The grey cockatoo. The greenheaded cockatoo: SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, pp. 359—362. [Jodrell] **1753** *Cockatoon*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

***cockroach** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cucaracha*: a disagreeable and voracious insect of the genus *Blatta*. The best-known species is imported from the East. It is often called the *black-beetle* wrongly, as it is not a coleopterous insect or beetle. The forms with *-l-* for *-r-* may be fr. Fr. *coquelluche* [C.].

bef. **1615** A besognio, a cocoloch, as thou art: BEAU. & FL., *Four Plays in One.* [C. E. D.] **1623** a certaine Indian Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacarootch, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their ill-sented dung: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 630 (1884). **1633** *Treed.* ...Gentlemen, I have an ambition to be your eternal slave. *Fow.* 'Tis granted. *Twt.* And I to be your everlasting servant. *Aim.* 'Tis granted. *Clare.* A couple of cock-loches: SHIRLEY, *Witty Fair One*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 307 (1833). **1665** They...will not kill so much as a Louse, a Flea, a Kakaroch, or the like: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52 (1677). **1677** we were likewise annoyed not a little by the biting of an *Indian* Fly they call Cacaroch, a name agreeable to its bad condition: *ib.*, p. 333.

coco de mer: Fr. See **cocoa-*nut*.**

cocoa (ˌ ˌ), **cacao,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cacao*, fr. Mexican *caca-uatl*, = 'caca-tree'. The forms *cocoa* and *cocao* may be due to confusion with the *coco* of *coco(a)-nut*; but the change of Sp. *-a* to *-o* in Eng. is frequent from 16 c.—18 c.

1. the seeds of a tree of Tropical America and the West Indies, *Theobroma cacao*, from which chocolate and cocoa are prepared.

1555 in the steade [of money]...the halfe shelles of almonds, whiche kynde of Barbarous money they [the Mexicans] caule Cacao or Cacanguate: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. V. p. 342 (1885). **1600** the desolate prouince of *Soconusco*, in which prouince there groweth *cacao*... The Indians of this countrey pay the king their tribute in *cacao*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 457. — In certeine prouinces which are called *Guatimala*, and *Soconusco*, there is growing great store of *cacao*, which is a berry like vnto an almond...The Indians make drinke of it: *ib.*, p. 464. **1604** they made a drinke mingled with another liquor made of Cacao: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. V. p. 385 (1880). **1769** The Cocao tree, to which I have a particular attachment: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 24. **1851** Its lands are so rich that they...produce fine coca...superior cacoa...and the cascarilla, called calisaya: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1854).

2. the article of commerce produced from cacao, the fruit defined above; *also*, the beverage prepared from the said article, or from the nibs of the cacao, commonly called *cocoa-nibs.*

1806 I have taken care that there should be no *coffee* for you...nor any *cocoa*, neither: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 211 (5th Ed.). **1863** cocoa (from the nibs) or weak tea: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

3. the tree *Theobroma cacao*, Nat. Order *Byttneriaceae.*

1777 the nuts or almonds of cacao, of which it [chocolate] is composed, were of such universal consumption, that, in their stated markets, these were willingly received in return for commodities of small price: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VII. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 29 (1824). **17..** The cocoa-nuts being gently parched in an iron pot over the fire, the external covering separates easily: DR. WRIGHT, in *Lond. Med. Jrnl.*, Vol. VIII.

cocoa[*-nut*], **coco**[*-nut*], **coco**(a), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *coco*: the fruit of a kind of palm, *Cocos nucifera*, which flourishes on coasts within a zone extending 25° north and south of the Equator. The form *cocken* is Du. The form *cocoa-nut* is very rarely used for the fruit of the *Cacao* (see **cocoa**). The word *nut* is often omitted in speaking of the fruit, just as in Port. and Sp. *coco* stands for both the tree and the fruit. The spelling *coco-nut* is etymologically correct. The double cocoa-nut is the fruit of the palm *Lodoicea Sechellarum*, which only grows on the Seychelles Islands. The nuts are washed up on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and are hence called *coco de mer* or sea-cocoa-nut.

1555 There is bothe in the firme lande and the Ilandes a certeyne tree cauled *Cocus*, beinge a kynd of date trees and hauynge theyr leaues of the self same greatnesse as haue the date trees which beare dates, but dyffer much in their growynge: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 225 (1885). — Whyle this *Cocus* is yet freshe and newly taken from the tree, they vse not to eate of the sayde carnositie and frute... The frute was cauled *Cocus* for this cause, that when it is taken from the place where it cleaueth faste to the tree, there are seene two holes, and aboue them two other naturall holes, which altogyther, doo represente the giesture and fygure of the cattes cauled *Mammone*, that is, monkeys, when they crye: whiche crye the Indians caule *Coca*: *ib.* — They passe not for these cordes or this clothe that may be made of the frute of *Cocus*...they drawe a mylke thereof much better and sweeter than is the mylke of beastes: *ib.*, fol. 193 *v°* (1555). **1589** hens, nuts called cocos, patatas, and other thinges of that iland: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 255 (1854). **1593—1622** The fruits are few, but substantiall, as palmitos, plantanos, patatos, and coco-nutts: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § XIII. p. 131 (1878). **1598** much Oyle of Cocus or Indian Nuts: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 56 (1885). — coquen, which are Indian nuttes, and cayro, which are the shelles of the same nuts, and that is the Indian hemp, wherof they mak ropes, cables, and other such like [commodities]: *ib.*, p. 75. — manie Indian palme trees, or nut trees, which are called cocken: *ib.*, p. 80. — The Portingalls call this fruit Coquo, by reason of the three holes that are therein, like to a Munkie's head: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 43. **1599** cocos, figges, arrecaes, and other fruits: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 262. **1600** sugar-canes, cochars or cochos nuts, plantans, potato-rootes, cucumbers...the cochos nuts, and plantans are very pleasant fruites, the saide cochos hath a hard shell and a greene huske ouer it, as hath our walnut...this cochos in his greene huske is bigger then any mans two fistes: *ib.*, Vol. III p. 537. **1600** in the same regions grow Cocos, cucumbers, onions, and such kinde of herbes and fruits: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 34. **1604** These Cocos yield a fruit which they likewise call Cocos, whereof they commonly make vessells to drinke in: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 253 (1880). **·1614** they brought vs Coquo nuts to sell, as bigge as a mans head: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 9. **1625** Their food, is *Cocos* and *Battatas*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 37. — *Coquos, Bonnanas*, Rootes, Sugar-canes: *ib.*, p. 75. — Cocos nuts and Bananas, and some Cassauie and Papede, which is also to be had in East Indies: *ib.*, p. 104. **1629** [African elephants] will shake a great *Cocar* tree for the nuts...*Cocar* nuts and berries: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 875 (1884). **1635** We have besides

cups made out of the hornes of beasts, of cocker-nuts, of goords, of eggs of estriches: HEYWOOD, *Philocoth.*, quoted in Larwood's *Signboards*, p. 385. **1650** There is a plant among the Indians called by the name of *cogniès*; the fruit thereof serveth for meat and drink to comfort and refresh the body: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 447 (1862). **1655** Limon, Orange, Coco, Cabage...trees: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of yᵉ late Proceed. of yᵉ Eng. Army in yᵉ W. Indies*, p. 18. **1662** *Ananas, Banasses, Jaccas, Cocos*, and Fig-trees: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). — *Ananas, Bannanas, Cocos, Jacques, Mangas*, Oranges, Lemmons: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 92. **1665** Orenges, Lemons, Lymes, Pomcitrons, Plantans, Sugar-canes, Ginger, Toddy, Cocoes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1677). — The Coco (another excellent fruit) is covered with a thick rind; equal in bigness to a Cabbage: *ib.*, p. 29. **1684** The roof was cover'd with Coco-Branches: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 198. **1696** *Cokoar*, or *Cocoar*, a certain *Indian* Nut-tree, which beareth both Meat, Drink and Apparel: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1705** the Coco-branches are not so long: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 289. **1785** Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 25 (1808). **1810** Reclin'd beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 28. **1845** In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403.

cocoloch. See **cockroach.**

Cōcȳtus: Lat. fr. Gk. **Κωκυτός**: *Class. Mythol.*: one of the rivers of the Infernal Regions.

1590 Furies from the black Cocytus' lake: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 34/1 (1858). **1730** Envy to black Cocytus shall retire, | And howl with Furies in tormenting fire: LYTTELTON, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. xxxviii. (1757).

[The name is derived fr. **κωκύειν**, ='to lament loudly'.]

***coda**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: the final movement of a musical composition; a few chords or bars at the end of a canon.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1883** to alter Chopin's notes, add octaves, cadenzas, or codas: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52. **1886** His overture is a scholarly piece of work...and the *coda* displays considerable knowledge of effect: *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 542/2.

***cōdex**, *pl.* **cōdices**, *sb.*: Lat. (better *caudex*), 'trunk of a tree', 'set of tablets fastened together', 'a book': a manuscript, *esp.* a book written by hand in a language of antiquity; *also*, a code of laws. The word *codex* is most frequently applied to MSS. of the Holy Scriptures.

1670 Four of these pretended Doctors, with their Gowns and Caps on, and their Books of the *Codex* before them, got an Ass into their Coach, who had also another Book before him: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 116 (1698). **1883** [These were] cogent arguments against the genuine character of the *codex*: *Spectator*, Sept. 1, p. 1119/2. **1885** We remarked upon the extreme smallness of the codices at Tepl and Freiberg: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 140/1.

codgea, codja: Turk. See **khodja.**

codilla (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cadillo*, a "thred of the webb, or warfe which is put into the loome, to bee wouen at the first" (Minsheu): in *Commerce*, the coarse part of flax or hemp when sorted out.

codille (– ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *codille*; **codillo**, Sp., 'joint', 'knee': *sb.*: a term used in **ombre** (*q. v.*) when a player wins a game.

1674 It is called *Codillio* when the player is *beasted*, and another wins more Tricks then he: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 100. **1713** She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill, | Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 92, Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1757). **1837** He was a rare good player at the game of ombre, and so frequently *codille*, that he was nicknamed from that circumstance L'Abbé Codille: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 369.

codo. See quotation.

1899 The measure of *Ormus* is of 2 sorts, the one called codo which increaseth vpon the measure of *Aleppo* 3 per 100, for bringing 100 pikes of any measurable wares from *Aleppo* to *Ormus*, it is found in *Ormus* to be 103 codes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273.

coecum: Lat. See **caecum.**

coeffure: Fr. See **coiffure.**

coelum non animum mūtant qui trans mare currunt, *phr.*: Lat.: they change their climate, not their mind, who roam across the sea. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 11, 27. *Caelum* is a better spelling than *coelum*.

1642 HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 68 (1869). **1656** he was for his dishonesty expelled with disgrace, and fled to the Papists: where *cælum mutavit* ['he has changed'] *non animum*: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 131/1 (1868). **1742** FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 214 (1806). **1842** Bitter cares, when you feel 'em | Are not cured by travel—as Horace says, '*Cælum* | *Non animum mutant, qui currunt trans mare!*' | It's climate, not mind, that by roaming men vary: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 218 (1865). **1863** C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 118.

coena: Lat. See **cena.**

coeteris paribus: Lat. See **ceteris paribus.**

coetus, *sb.*: Lat.: assembly; *esp.* an Assembly of representatives of a religious community.

1883 In 1751 Schlatter went to Europe, at the request of the coetus, to solicit aid for the destitute German-Reformed churches of America: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2121/1.

***cœur de lion**, *phr.*: Fr.: lion-heart; *esp.* used as a complimentary addition to the name of Richard I. of England.

1654—6 A man of courage he [*i.e.* a judge] must be, a Cœur de lion, another Cato: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1867). — whither came God and delivered this Cœur-de-lion [*i.e.* Daniel] out of the mouth of the lions: — *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 683/1 (1868).

cœur léger, *phr.*: Fr.: light heart; a phr. made notorious by the French Minister Ollivier, declaring that he contemplated the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war (1870—1) with a "cœur léger".

1882 Our Liberals would proceed with the *cœur léger* of Emile Ollivier to confer a gift which is not needed: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. viii. p. 170.

coexecutor (– – ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *co-* for *con-*, ='with', and **executor** (*q. v.*): a fellow-executor, one of two or more executors under the same will.

bef. **1500** coexecutour: *Wills*, p. 100 (E. E. T. S.). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

coexecūtrix, *pl.* -ūtrīces, *sb. fem.*: *quasi*-Lat. fr. Lat. *co-* for *con-*, ='with', and **executrix** (*q. v.*): a woman associated with another or others for the purpose of executing the provisions of a will.

***coffee** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qahwa*, or Turk. *qahwe*.

1. name of the aromatic invigorating beverage made from the roasted berries of a plant, *Coffaea arabica*. The berry and plant had a name beginning *bun-*, and, according to English accounts, also *coava*. In English the berries are called *coffee-beans, coffee-berries, coffee-nibs*; in Arab. *bunn*.

1598 The Turkes holde almost the same manner of drinking of their Chaona [*sic*], which they make of certaine fruit, which is like unto the Bakelaer, and by the Egyptians called Bon or Ban: they take of this fruite one pound and a half, and roast them a little in the fire, and then sieth them in twentie poundes of water, till the half [be consumed away]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 157 (1885). **1612** Their most common drink is *Coffa*, which is a black kind of drink made of a kind of Pulse like Pease, called *Coava*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1625** for drinke water and *Cohu*, blacke liquor taken as hot as may be endured: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 539. — made vs Drinke Coho and Sherbet: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 623. — They vse a Liquor more healthfull then pleasant, they call Cohha; a blacke seed boyled in water: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1470. **1634** that liquour which most delights them, is Coffa or Coho, a drinke brewed out of the *Stygian* Lake, blacke, thicke and bitter; distrained from Berries of that quality, though thought good and very wholsome, they say it expels melancholy, purges choler, begets mirth and an excellent concoction: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150. **1634** he [the Turk] hath also a drink call'd *Cauphe*, which is made of a brown berry: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 348 (1678). **1637** He was the first I ever saw drink coffee: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1872). **1662** The Persians instead of *Thé* drink their *Kahwa*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 13 (1669). — a Vessel of Porcelane, full of a hot blackish kind of drink, which they call *Kahawa*: — *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 131 (1669). — drunk very much *Cahwa*, or *Coffee*: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 182. **1665** Coffe or Coho is a black drink or rather broth, seeing they [Persians] sip it as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small *Chi.na* cups: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). **1676** let's go drink a Dish of Lac'd Coffee, and talk of the times: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, iii. p. 46 (1681). **1684** The *Cady*...call'd for *Coffee* for us, according to the custom of the Country: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 36. **17..** Some coffee there; tea too, and chocolate: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, IV. Wks., Vol. II. p. 220 (1776). **1712** Coffee, Chocolate, Green, Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). **1713** Coffee...sent up in vapours to the Baron's brain | New stratagems, the radiant Lock to gain: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 117, Wks., Vol. I. p. 190 (1757). **1820** coffee and sweetmeats: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 330. **1830** the best Yemen or Mokka coffee: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 228 (and Ed.). ***1876** coffee and cigarettes: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. the berry of the *Coffaea arabica*. See also **coava.**

1627 They haue in *Turkey*, a *Drinke* called *Coffa*, made of a *Berry* of the same Name, as Blacke as *Soot*, and of a *Strong Sent*...this *Berry Coffa*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 738.

3. in combin. as *coffee-bean, coffee-berry, coffee-cup, coffee-house, coffee-planter, coffee-pot, coffee-room* (the public eating-room of a hotel).

1612 *Coffa*-houses: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1615** their Coffa-houses... There sit they chatting most of the day; and sippe of a drinke called Coffa (of the berry that it is made of) in little *China* dishes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1632). **1621** they spend much time in those coffa-houses, which are some what like our ale-houses or taverns: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). **1623** he would go ordinarily in the night time with two men after him like a petty Constable, and peep into the Cauph-houses and Cabarets, and apprehend Souldiers there: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 86 (1645). **1625** we arriued at a *Cougha* house in the midst of a Plaine: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 259. **1663—4** the London Coffie houses: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1665** I went into a *Coffa-House* one day: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hh 8 *ro*.

1665 *Coku-Houses* are Houses of good-fellowship, where towards evening most commonly many *Mussulmen* ordinarily assemble to sip Coffee: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 230 (1677). **1672** a full Table of the Coffee-house *Sages*: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 6. **1684** Tobacco-whiffers, and Coffee-quaffers: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 154. **1704** a Coffee-pot... They are great Coffee-drinkers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 17. **1709** The *Coffee-Houses, Clubs* and *Cabaret-Meetings*, are infected: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). bef. **1733** a Proclamation was ordered to put down Coffee-houses: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 26, p. 138 (1740). **1769** The Coffee tree is seldom permitted to exceed 6 feet in height: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 26. **1800** mild and fragrant as the evening wind | Passing in summer o'er the coffee-groves: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, x. 223. **1830** No library, not even a coffee-room with a newspaper: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 87 (2nd Ed.). **1836** Cairo contains above a thousand *Ckah'wehs*, or coffee-shops: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 30.

Variants, 16 c. *chaoua*, 17 c. *coffa*, *cohu*, *coho*, *cohha*, *cough*e, *cauph(e)*, *kahw* *kahawa*, *cahwa*, *coffie*, *coffe*, *coffæ*.

coffery, coffree: Arab. See **caffre.**

coffino, *sb.*: I : coffer.

1625 There was nothing saued but my *Coffino*, which I kept alwaies in my armes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1840.

co fle: Arab. See **cafila.**

coffret, *sb.*: Fr.: casket, small coffer.

1485 he sawe the coffret in thayer whyche was full of floures: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 36 (1881).

coftan: Turk. and Pers. See **caftan.**

Cofti, Cofty: Eng. fr. Arab. See **Copt.**

cogish: Ir. See **kin-cogish.**

cōgito ergo sum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: I think, therefore I exist. The famous proposition of Descartes, who maintained that the possession of the faculty of thinking demonstrated the reality of the existence of that which can think.

1675 what Cartesius...begs is the Consequence of this Proposition [Cogito, ergò sum]: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. ix. § 6, p. 85.

coglionaria, *sb.*: It.: a piece of knavery. Cf. *coglionarie*, ="foolish toies, deceitfull things, knaueries" (Florio).

1636 he is come off with a *Coglioneria*, for he disputed with her about the Price of her Picture: In Strafford's *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1739).

***cognac,** *sb.*: Fr.: the finest kind of French brandy, named from a town in the department of Charente.

1797 in order to imitate Coniac brandy, it will be necessary to distil the essential oil from Coniac lees: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Distillation.* **1815** partaking of a cup of tea with Mrs. Allan, just laced with two teaspoonsful of Cogniac: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. iii. p. 460 (1852). **1821** tea and coffee leave us much more serious, | Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. liii. **1841** a glass of cognac: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 401 (1885). **1865** drank down fiery draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac, or poisonous absinthe: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 281.

cognāti, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: blood-relations, related either on the father's or the mother's side; opposed to agnates, *agnati*, who are connected (by nature or adoption) exclusively through males. See **agnate.**

***cognōmen,** *sb.*: Lat.: a Roman family name or surname (see **agnomen**); hence, affectedly used instead of *name* or *title.*

1820 had bequeathed this honourable and characteristic cognomen to his posterity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 315. **1829** the animals so described acquired this *cognomen*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 56.

***cognoscente,** *pl.* **cognoscenti,** *adj.*, generally used as *sb.* in pl.: It.: knowing, well-informed (in some particular department, *esp.* of art); a **connoisseur** (*q. v.*).

1776 the author begs leave to assure the *connocenti* that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient *data*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. **1818** This detailed statement of the cognoscente landlord: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 84 (1819). **1829** This gave time to the cognoscenti to remark her costume, which was ravishing: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 131 (1881). **1830** having told one of the cognoscenti, that he would throw any one out of the window that said such a picture was not an original: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 309 (2nd Ed.). **1881** There are twenty-eight varieties; but the white is in most request by the "cognoscenti": NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xx. 135. **1883** a little clique of *conoscenti*, occupying a good social position: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 244.

***cognōvit,** *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind.* of Lat. *cognoscere*, ='to become acquainted with', in the perf. tenses 'to know', used as *sb.*: *lit.* 'he knows': *Leg.*: name of an acknowledgment made by a defendant that the plaintiff's case is good, no appearance being made by or for the defendant.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1837** You gave them a *cognovit* for the amount of your costs, after the trial: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlv. p. 497. **1842** Away went '*cognovits*,' 'bills,' 'bonds,' and 'escheats': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

cohha, coho, cohu: Eng. fr. Arab. See **coffee.**

cohorn, coehorn (⏑ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *Coehorn*, an engineer, fl. end of 17 c.: a small brass cannon for throwing grenades, named after its inventor; also apparently, a part of the exterior of a fortification.

1743—7 the Bavarians...had fixed themselves upon the outermost retrenchment of the point of the *Coehorn*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 297/2 (1751). **1748** two mortars and twenty-four cohorns: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 206 (1817). **1754** such a sound from the smack of his whip, as equalled the explosion of an ordinary cohorn: — *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 117 (1817). **1799** You will be so kind as to levy a fine upon the two brass men amounting to the sum which Colonel Saxon and Captain M'Intire will inform you the brass guns and cohorns which are still missing are worth: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1858).

cohort (⏑ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *cohors*, acc. *cohortem*, through Fr. *cohorte.*

1. the tenth of a Roman legion, the different classes of infantry being equally distributed among the ten cohorts, so that each was a complete unit of the Roman infantry force.

1579 there came two cohorts vnto him from the right wing of his battell: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 479 (1612). **1598** The ancient *Romanes* reparted the people of their Armies into Legions, Cohorts, Centuries, and Maniples: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 20. **1605** dissipation of cohorts: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, i. 2, 162. **1606** hauing immediatly sent before certaine Cohorts priuily: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 14. **1888** The discoveries...include... a stilus, brick stamps of the third legion and of various cohorts, &c.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 20, p. 525/3.

2. any body of warriors.

1667 with him the Cohort bright | Of watchful Cherubim: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 127, p. 419 (1705). **1815** The Assyrian...And his cohorts: BYRON, *Heb. Mel.*, Sennach.

cohue, *sb.*: Fr.: mob, confused multitude.

1850 the *cohue* of objects and persons his life was cast amidst, did not increase my hopes of a great result: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1884). **1865** a choice *cohue* of courtiers and guests: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 296.

***coiffeur,** *sb.*: Fr.: hairdresser.

1850 said he knew of a—a person—a coiffeur, in fact—a good man, whom he would send down to the Temple, and who would—a—apply—a—a temporary remedy to that misfortune: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 168 (1879). **1882** Questions were...put to that number of...*coiffeurs* with the view of discovering the maker of a certain wig: *Standard*, Dec. 23, p. 5.

***coiffure,** *sb.*: Fr.: head-dress, mode of dressing the hair.

1633 His head was adorned with a royal bonnet, upon which was set a mitre of incomparable beauty, together drawing up the coifure to a highness royal: DONNE, *Septuagint*, p. 68. [T.] **1662** The *Coeffure* of the men, which they call *Mendils*, and the *Turks*, *Tulbans* or *Turbants*, is made of Cotton cloath: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 234 (1669). — Coiffure: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 148. **1699** The Face of the old Woman was cut very deep into the Stone, within the Quoifure, like a Hood pulled over the Forehead: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 33. **1712** the *Coiffeure* is inexpressibly pretty: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley). **1715** the *Coifure* of the Virgin and the little ring of Glory: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 118. bef. **1719** Methinks she is very particular in her *quoiffure*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (Bohn, 1854). **1748** the lady with the strange coiffure: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 120 (1857). **1755** [she] is accoutred with the coiffure called piked horns: *ib.*, p. 464. **1763** If he visits her when she is dressed, and perceives the least impropriety in her *coeffure*, he insists upon adjusting it: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 306 (1817). **1775** her head about six, and her *coiffure* about ten: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 258 (1857). **1800** nothing can be more unfavourable to female beauty than...the angular coiffeur [*sic*]: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 459. **1818** her head enveloped in that curious *cöiffure* made and called after the head of a French carriage, and not many years back worn in Ireland under the name of a *calesh*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 162 (1819). **1830** The hair of a Moorish Venus, together with its gold chains and other ornaments, sometimes give such a size to the whole *coiffure*, that it is with extreme difficulty she is able to move: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 202 (2nd Ed.). **1850** One seemed to have a bird's nest in her head; another had six pounds of grapes in her hair, beside her false pearls. "Its a *coiffure* of almonds and raisins," said Pen, "and might be served up for dessert": THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879). **1864** Another lappet to the coat, another curl to the coiffure, another whiff of perfume about him, and the dandy would have been spoiled: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 28. **1885** a plain, shrewd-eyed, well-dressed person, whose elaborate *coiffure* provoked at once the admiration and envy of her fellow-domestics: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 333.

coignye, coygnye, *sb.*: deriv. uncertain, perhaps fr. Ir. *cain*, ='rent', 'tribute', or fr. Ir. *coinnimh*, ='protection', 'entertainment': a tax or levy of food for the maintenance of armed men, exacted by Irish landlords.

1598 There is also such another Statute or two, which make Coygnye and Liverye to be treason: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 623/1 (1883). — how the woord is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coyne, because they used commonly in theyr Coygnyes, not only to take meate, but coyne also...this woord Coignye: *ib.*, p. 623/2.

coilon, *sb.*: Gk. κοῖλον: the **cavea** (*q. v.*) of an ancient theatre or amphitheatre.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1820** the Coilon was intersected according to custom by narrow flights of diverging steps: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 335.

coinquination (⌣ ⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *coinquination*: pollution, defilement.

1582 coinquinations and spottes: *N.T.* (Rhem.), 2 Pet., ii. 13. **1604** Of no kind of coinquination did the spirit of almightie God so carfullie warne us: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Pt. III. Pref., § 9, Vol. II. p. xxii. **1611** *Coinquination*, A coinquination, or coinquinating; a soyling, defiling, polluting; defaming: COTGR. bef. **1618** To wash thy purest Fame's coinquination, | And make it fit for finall conflagration: DAVIES, *Commend. Poems*, p. 14 (1871). [Davies]

***coir**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay: *kāyar*: fibre of cocoa-nut husk, rope made of cocoa-nut fibre; at first called **cairo** (*q. v.*), and *cair*, *cayar*; also used *attrib.*, and in combin.

1673 They have not only the Cair-yarn made of the Cocoe for cordage, but good Flax and Hemp: FRYER, *E. India*, 121 (1698). [Yule] **1727** Of the rind of the nut they make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut spun fit to make Cordage and Cables for Shipping: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 296. [*ib.*] **1799** I have just received your letters upon the subject of some Coir cordage at Nuggur: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 41 (1844).

coja(h): Pers. See **khoja.**

***col**, *sb.*: Fr.: neck, a ridge near the summit of a mountain, or between two peaks, broader than an **arête** (*q. v.*).

1871 the wish to be able to say that they have climbed a mountain or crossed a col: TYNDALL, *Forms of Water*, § 14, ¶ 123.

cola, *sb.*: Native Afr.: name of a genus of plants and trees (Nat. Order *Sterculiaceae*); one African species, *Cola acuminata*, has large red seeds called *gorra-nuts*.

1665 in taste it [the fruit of the Jack] has some resemblance with that the *Africans* call *Cola*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677).

colberteen, colbertine (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colbertine*: a kind of lace manufactured in the royal French factories, named from the superintendent in the latter half of 17 c., the celebrated minister M. J. B. Colbert; described in Fairholt as open lace with a square grounding.

1691 Our Home-made Lace we do not think is fine, | We doat upon *French Point* and *Colbertine*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 6. **1694** *A Colberteen*, is a Lace resembling Net-work, being of the Manufacture of Monsieur *Colbert*, a *French* States-man: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 102. **1709** Instead of home-spun Coif, were seen | Good Pinners edg'd with Colberteen: SWIFT, *Baucis & Phil.* bef. **1765** Diff'rence rose between | Mechlin, the queen of lace, and Colbertine: E. YOUNG. [J.]

colchicum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κολχικόν, =(plant) 'of Colchis', a country on the east of the Black Sea: the name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Melanthaceae*), of which the species *Colchicum autumnale*, or Meadow-saffron, is found in England; *also*, name of medicinal preparations made from the corm or the seeds of Meadow-saffron, which allay the acute symptoms of gout.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1767** *Autumn flowering Bulbs*...The colchicums and autumnal crocus will be in condition for...removing or transplanting: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 303 (1803).

***coleoptera**, *sb. pl.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κολεόπτερα, ='sheath-winged' (insects): name of a large order of insects, generally furnished with four wings, of which the hinder pair are folded when not in use, while the anterior pair are smaller and horny so as to serve as sheaths for the hinder pair. Popularly beetles are identified with *coleoptera*, and most beetles do belong to the order, but see **cockroach.**

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

colepecke: Turki. See **calpack.**

coleus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κολεός, ='a sheath': name of a genus of plants, native in Asia and Africa, allied to mint. Several species are cultivated for the sake of their beautifully variegated leaves.

colibri, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Carib.: a humming-bird.

1855 "Look, Frank, that's a colibri. You've heard of colibris?" Frank looked at the living gem, which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xvii. p. 318 (1889).

colifichet, *sb.*: Fr.: knick-knack, gew-gaw, trumpery.

1766 There is a great air of simplicity and rural about it more regular than our taste, but with our old-fashioned tranquillity, and nothing of *colifichet*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 492 (1857).

coliseum: Late Lat. See **colosseum.**

***collaborateur**, *sb.*: Fr.: fellow-laborer, assistant, *esp.* applied to association in literary, scientific, or artistic work. Sometimes Anglicised as *collaborator*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *collabōrāre*, ='to work together'.

1833 a young man of about the same age, had been his *collaborateur* in one of his dramas: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 338. **1837** C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 99. **1850** numbers of the "Pall Mall Gazette", which our friend Mr. Finucane thought his collaborateur would like to see: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 202 (1879). ***1877** thrown themselves into the work with true artistic feeling as *collaborateurs* of the accomplished author: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] **1882—3** *Cruciger*, Kaspar, the trusty but modest and quiet collaborator of Luther: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 575/2. **1883** The President...was a *collaborateur* in his youth with the father of geology—the memorable William Smith: *Standard*, No. 18465, p. 2/3.

collarino, It.; **collerine** (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: *Archit.* See quot. under **cimbia.**

collary, collery, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Beng. *khālārī*: salt-pan, salt-works.

1768 an account...of the number of colleries in the Calcutta purgunnehs: In Carraccioli's *Life of Clive*, IV. 112. [Yule] **1776** A claim upon me for the expence of working six collaries: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 18/2.

collator (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *collātor*, or for *collater* (Printing term, not in dictionaries), fr. Eng. *collate.*

1. one who confers anything upon another.

bef. **1628** Well-placed benefits redound to the collator's honour: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, II. 16. [T.]

2. one who collates or presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

1726 A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, till a month is expired from the day of presentation: AYLIFFE. [J.] **1882—3** [Pragmatic sanction of Louis IX.] allows all prelates, patrons, and ordinary collators of benefices, the fullest exercise and unhindered preservation of their jurisdictions: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2108/2.

3. one who compares two versions of the same written or printed work.

bef. **1719** To read the titles they give an editor or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters: ADDISON. [J.]

[Lat. *collātor* is used as noun of agent to *conferre*, meaning 'one who contributes', and in Late Lat., 'one who compares'. The word is not connected etymologically with *conferre*, but with an unrecorded **tlāre*, connected with Gk. aorist τλῆναι, ='to bear', 'suffer'.]

collazione, *sb.*: It.: a collation, repast.

1883 a proposal to change the hour of the *table d'hôte*, so as to have the *collazione* at two o'clock: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 499.

colleague (⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *collègue*: a partner in any office or employment; *hence*, an associate, a fellow.

bef. **1547** Doctor Sampson, our colege: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxii. p. 16 (1846). **1579** his colleague and fellow Tribune: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 779 (1612). **1590** during the time that *Licinius* his *Collegue* in the Empire reigned: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 612. **1595** If anie faulte were founde with that service, suerlye it was neyther my colleagues nor my faulte: R. BEALE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxli. p. 117 (1846). **1600** one of their collegues: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 167. **1606** hauing a collegue ready at his beck to agree & consent with him: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 7. **1641** the ease she had from her visible and sensuous colleague the body: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1806) **1686** His Collegues: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 26. **1694** He had been...my colleague in the commission of the Privy Seal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 343 (1872). bef. **1733** the Jesuits and their Collegues: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 1, p. 15 (1740).

collect (⌣ ⌣), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *collecter*, ='to collect money'.

I. *trans.*: 1. to get together, to bring together.

1563 Actes and Monumentes... Faithfully gathered and collected: FOXE, Title. **1599** Collect them all together at my tent: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, IV. I, 304. **1599** I can by the contrarie, collecte nothing of your patent: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 130 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1665** some were appointed to collect all the technical words: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 160 (1872).

I. 1 *a.* to bring together (mentally), to add together.

bef. **1704** Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases: LOCKE. [J.]

I. 2. to infer, to deduce from several observations brought together mentally.

1593 The reverent care I bear unto my lord | Made me collect these dangers in the duke: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 35.

I. 3. (with reflexive pronoun, or pass.) to recover one's self, to bring one's self out of a state of reverie, distraction, or any temporary aberration, into a state of self-possession; cf. the slang 'to pull one's self together'.

1610 Be collected: | No more amazement: SHAKS., *Temp.*, I. 2, 13. **1611** I did in time collect myself and thought: — *Wint. Tale*, iii. 3, 38.

II. *intr.*: 1. to assemble, to come together.

II. 2. to infer.

1667 How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples: *Decay of Piety.* [J.]

***collectānea,** *sb. neut. pl.*: Lat.: collected notes, collected works. First applied to the collected works of the grammarian Julius Solinus, 3 c.

1809 this collectanea may be formed into a bio-bibliographical and critical account: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1856). **1885** Mr. Stack himself is...preparing from his rich collectanea a grammar and phrase-book of Mikir: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 399/2.

collector (⌣ ˊ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Norm. Fr. *collectour*, Fr. *collecteur*, or fr. Lat. *collector*, noun of agent to *colligere*, =‘to gather together’.

1. one who gathers together, a compiler.

1540 the auctours collectours and declarers of latyn vocables: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. R ii *vº*. **1565** the collector of this tale: CALFHILL, *Answ. Treat. Cross*, p. 200 (1846). **1646** He was the greatest Collector or Rhapsodist of all the Latines: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 23 (1686). **1656—7** Sextus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the...opinions of other philosophers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1872). **1704** those judicious collectors of bright parts, and flowers, and *observandas*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 79/1 (1869). bef. **1719** Volumes without the collector's own reflections: ADDISON. [J.]

1 *a.* one who makes a collection of objects of a certain class, as of books, pictures, works of art, curiosities, old china.

1645 a famous collector of paintings and antiquities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1872).

2. a person appointed to collect taxes, fees, contributions, or other dues.

bef. **1447** þe popis collectoure: J. RUSSELL, 1063, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 188 (Furnivall, 1868). **1473** he is chosyn to be on of the colectours of the taske in Norffolk: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 720, p. 81 (1874). **1510** Item payde to the collectors for the kepyng of the lyght before seynt mighell iijs. iijd.: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 32 (1882). **1546** which [money] was gathered bie the busshops questor, whoe of good reason was named the collector: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, p. 183 (Camd. Soc., 1846). bef. **1547** If your Grace thinke it so good, the said Collectors may first cal them that may beest spare it: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXXV. p. 33 (1846). **1563** the Pope and his collectours: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. C vii *vº*. **1579** their collectors...that did leauy and exact the taxe: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 411 (1612). **1600** receiued the particular summes from the collectors thereof: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 322. **1607** methinks 'twere a part of good justice to hang 'em at year's end, when they come out of their office, to the true terrifying of all collectors and sidemen: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 158 (1885). **1620** the Collector of the *Peter*-pence: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 66 (1676). **1649** Receivers, Treasurers, Collectors: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 2 *vº*.

2 *a.* at Oxford University, the title of a bachelor of arts appointed by the proctors to perform academic functions.

1690 junior collector of the bachelors: WOOD, *A. O.*, Vol. IV. p. 237 (Bliss, 1813).

2 *b.* the title of the chief administrator of an Indian district or zillah under English rule, but in Bengal proper the title of an official who collects revenue. Such administrators were at first called ‘supervisors’. [Yule]

1772 The Company having determined to stand forth as *dewan*, the Supervisors should now be designated Collectors: *Regul. of May* 14, 1772. [Yule] **1799** You will be so kind as to communicate as soon as possible with Captain Munro, the collector of Canara, by means of the post at Hyderghur: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 302 (1858). **1848** such a magnificent personage as the Collector of Boggleywallah: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, ch. iv. [Yule]

3. an apparatus or machine for collecting, anything which has the function or property of collecting, as the system of hairs on the style of certain flowers.

1801 the electrophorus...is a COLLECTOR of electricity from the surrounding bodies: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., s.v. *Electricity*, 194.

colleen, *sb.*: Ir. *cailin*: a girl, a maid.

1883 the cauliaghs, young colleens, and men of the village: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 127.

***collerette,** *sb.*: Fr.: a collar for a woman. Partly Anglicised as *collarette*.

1827 Square lace *collarette*: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21.

***collie** (ˊ ⌣), *sb.*: Sc. fr. Gael.: a country dog; *esp.* a particular breed of long-haired dogs, now common as pets in England, but originally Scotch shepherd's dogs.

1814 a relay of curs, called *collies*, whose duty it was to chase the *chevaux de poste*...from one hamlet to another: SCOTT, *Wav.*, p. 91.

colline, *sb.*: Fr.: small hill, hillock.

1654 It has also a...watered park full of fine *collines* and ponds: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 320 (1872).

colliseum, collosseum: Lat. See **colosseum.**

collocutor (ˊ ⌣ ˊ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *collocūtor*, noun of agent to Lat. *colloqui*, =‘to converse’: one who takes part in a colloquy, dialogue, or conversation.

1620 the different opinions of the Collocutors: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 90 (1676).

collōdion, collōdium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κολλώδης, =‘glue-like’: a liquid made from gun-cotton with ether and alcohol, which dries rapidly on exposure to the air, leaving a thin transparent film; first prepared 1847 or 1848 by Maynard, Boston, U.S., for surgical purposes; applied to photography by Archer in 1850. See *Chemist*, New Ser., Vol. II. No. 19, p. 257, Mar., 1851.

collonel: Eng. fr. Fr. See **colonel.**

collonye: Eng. fr. Fr. See **colony.**

colloquintida: Late Lat. See **coloquintida.**

colloquium, *pl.* **colloquia,** *sb.*: Lat.: conversation, conference, discourse.

1634 In serious discourse our Southerne *Indians* use seldome any short *Colloquiums*, but speake their minds at large: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 92. **1662** I desired the more to see it, because of some description which Erasmus hath made of it in that Colloquium entituled, *Peregrinatio religionis ergo*: J. GREENHALGH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. DXIV. p. 292 (1846). **1760** "You are a cheating Fellow, and keep false Books," spoke of a Draper, but not laid with a *Colloquium* of his Trade, and held not actionable: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 246. **1882** the many disputations, conferences, and colloquia which were held in Germany during the period of the Reformation: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 248/1.

colluviēs, *sb.*: Lat.: a collection of refuse or filth.

1654—6 that Egyptian...who said that both Jews and Christians were a *colluvies* of most base and beastly people: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 240 (1867). bef. **1744** the *colluvies*, and sink of human greatness, at Windsor: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 177 (1751). [Jodrell]

collȳrium, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κολλύριον, =‘poultice’, ‘eye-salve’, ‘very fine clay’.

1. eye-salve. Early Anglicised as *colirie, collerie, collyrie*.

abt. **1400** colirie, collerie: Wycliffite *Bible*, Rev., iii. 18. **1541** Syxtely is put colirium for the rednes and yᵉ teares: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. Y j *vº*. **1543** make a collyrie accordynge to arte, whyche ye muste vse tyll the place be mundifyed: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liv *rº*/1. **1555** I beseech you to take Christ's *collyrium* and eye-salve to anoint your eyes, that you may see what you do: BRADFORD, *Writings*, p. 443 (Parker Soc., 1848). **1561** if he hath greate heate in his head/then make him thys collyrium: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 9 *rº*. **1563** washe the eye with this *colyrium* folowing vntyll he be healed: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 20 *rº*. **1599** An excellent Collyrion, for freshe Catarractes: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 54/1. **1601** a good collyrie or eye-salve: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 168. — colyries or eyesalves: *ib.*, Bk. 24, ch. 12, p. 194. **1626** tinct the tip, | The very tip o' your nose with this *Collyrium*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). **1672** there is such a *collyrium* or eye salve made for us, that we may with these very eyes almost see the Deity: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 273/2 (1868).

2. a solid roll of medicated paste for introduction into the orifices of the body.

3. an occasional name of Samian earth or kaolinite.

1883 a cast of the impression was taken in *collyrium*: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 317.

coloi(e)ro, coloire, coloyro: Eng. fr. It. See **caloyer.**

colombario, *pl.* **colombari,** *sb.*: It. fr. Lat. **columbārium,** *pl.* **columbāria**: a sort of catacomb in which cinerary urns are ranged in holes so as to suggest the idea of a *dovecot*, which is the original meaning of *columbarium*, whence the Eng. *columbary*, =‘a pigeon-house’ (1646 Sir Th. Brown; 1654—6 J. Trapp, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 42/1, Ed. 1867).

1757 the Gothic columbarium for his family: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 100 (1857). — The monument...is a simple Gothic arch, something in the manner of the columbaria: *ib.*, p. 118. **1830** went to look out for some *columbaria* I had heard of out of the Porta Pia: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 374 (1875). **1885** One of these *hypogæa* is built in the shape of a columbarium: *Athenæum*, Nov. 28, p. 707/1. **1888** in the Via Salaria was discovered a network of *Colombari*, in which were no fewer than 7,000 inscriptions: *St. James's Gaz.*

***colon**[1] (⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. κῶλον, =‘a member’, ‘a clause’, also a late form for κόλον, =‘the large intestine between the *caecum* and the *rectum*’.

1. a mark of punctuation used to denote a pause in a sentence, greater than that indicated by a comma. Originally in Greek writing a single dot in the position of the upper dot of the modern colon ‘ : ’.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. iv. p. 88 (1869). **1593** thine eyes dartes at every colon hittes: B. BARNES, *Parth. & Parth.*, p. 76. [N. & Q.]

1623 *Lac. Sharp set;* there a colon, for colon is sharp set oftentimes: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 432 (1885). **1626** *Colon*, A marke of a sentence not fully ended: it is thus made with two pricks (:) thus: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. **1637** *Syllables, Points, Colons, comma's*, and the like: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 90 (1640).

I *a. metaph.* a period of repose, a pause.

bef. **1658** Sleep! The Days *Colon*, many Hours of Bliss | Lost in a wide *Parenthesis*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 296 (1687).

2. the large portion of the intestinal canal between the *caecum* and the *rectum*, thought to be the seat of the ailment called *colic*.

1525 The .v. [gut] is namyd Colon / & is grosse full of holownes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiij *v°*/1. **1541** R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. H iii *v°*. **1543** the gutte, called colon: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccv *v°*/1. **1601** a great gut, named Colon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. II, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 343. **1607** O poor shrimp! how art thou fallen away for want of mouching! O, colon cries out most tyrannically: DEKKER & WEBSTER, *Sir Th. Wyatt*, Wks., p. 193/1 (Dyce, 1857). **1615** We are now got to his [*i.e.* man's] colon. Having left his heart full of evil, we come to his madness: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1867). **1621** The thick guts are three, the *blind gut, colon*, and *right gut*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 25 (1827). **1622** to feed colon: MASSINGER, *V. M.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 15/1 (1839). **1623** [See 1]. bef. **1627** Lent? what cares colon here for Lent?...the colon of a gentleman...Should be fulfill'd with answerable food, | To sharpen blood: MIDDLETON, *Chaste Md.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 38 (1885).

colon[2], *sb.*: Fr.: colonist, settler.

1888 The failure of France in Indo-China is partly, no doubt, to be attributed to her methods of administration, and to the character of her *colons*: *Athenæum*, July 14, p. 59/2.

colonel (*ʌ ˉ ˉ*, as if *kernel*), Eng. fr. Fr. *colonel*; **coronel**(1), Eng. fr. Sp. *coronel*: *sb.*: a field-officer who ranks next to a general, the chief officer of a regiment. Some of the early *colonells* may be fr. It. *colonello*. The word was formerly trisyllabic (see quot. fr. Milton).

1548 certen of the worthiest Almaynes at the desire of their coronell, with a new showte eftsones approched and reentred the same: T. FISHER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxvi. p. 297 (1846). **1562** euerye Colonell wyth his regiment: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 17 *r°*. **1575** he was coronell of the footemen: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 1 (Camd. Soc., 1847). **1579** ascending from a priuate Souldiour to a Coronel: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 79. **1579** colonell of a thousand footmen: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 347 (1612). — colonels: *ib.*, p. 470. **1591** to attend vppon the Colonell: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 3. **1591** tooke advantage of some unkyndnes past betwixt the governor of Roan and one of his collonells: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 25 (1847). **1598** *Colonell or Coronell*, a french vvord, is the commander of a regiment of certaine companies of souldiers: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1598** *Colonello*, a coronell of a regiment: FLORIO. **1598** Lieutenant-*Coronell* to the regiment: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616). **1601** a Tribune Militarie or Colonell: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 488. — divers coronels and centurions: *ib.*, Bk. 22, ch. 23, p. 133. **1604** *the* Collonell *or* Maestro del Campo: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 8. — Captaines and Coronell: *ib.*, p. 9. **1611** *Colonnel*, A Colonell, or Coronell; the Commaunder of a Regiment: COTGR. **1617** *Coronel*, a Coronal, or Colonel, or Coronel: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. bef. **1674** Captain or Colonel, or Knight in arms: MILTON, *Son.*, viii. 1.

***colonnade** (*ˉ ˉ ʌ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colonnade*: a range of columns; also, *metaph.* a row of columnar objects, such as tall straight trees; a covered area the roof of which is supported by columns bearing straight architraves, instead of the arches of an **arcade** (*q. v.*).

1718 for you my Colonades extend their wings: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 240 (1757). bef. **1719** Here circling colonnades the ground inclose, | And here the marble statues breathe in rows: ADDISON. [J.] **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1771** porticos, colonnades, and rotundas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 36/1 (1882). **1775** a terrace-wall with a square area and vestiges of a colonnade: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 201. **1785** Not distant far, a length of colonnade [of trees] | Invites us: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 10 (1808). **1806** Bernini filled up with apartments the grand colonnade which remained of the Basilica of Antoninus: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 151.

colony (*ˈ ˉ ˉ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colonie*.

1. a number of persons sent out from a country to make a settlement in another land, remaining under the rule of the state which they have left. In ancient times, many Greek colonies were independent of their mother-city or metropolis; while the colonies (*colōniae*) of Rome were of sundry classes, all subordinate to the Roman state, and many of them in Italy itself.

1546 the Danes, beinge expelled from thence ..the Romaine colonie was sente thither: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 196 (Camd. Soc., 1846) **1555** so named in respecte of the greater citie of that name from whense was brought the firste colonie of the lesse citie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 313 (1885). **1598** all Spayne was first conquered by the Romains, and filled with colonyes from them: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 627/2 (1883). — Henry the second...settled such a strong colonye therin, as never since could...be rooted out: *ib.*, p. 629/2. **1608** *1ooli* towards the fetching home of the Collonye: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxxv. (1884). **1611** And from thence to Philippi, which is the chiefe citie of that part of Macedonia, and a Colonie: *Bible*, Acts, XVI. 12. **1643** a people as hard of heart as that Egyptian colony that went to Canaan: MILTON, *Divorce*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 337 (1806). **1645** the lower *Bretons*...were a Colony of *Welsh* at first: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xix. p. 30. **1691** they would presently send him a Colony of huge Mortals, with large hats, and no Cravats, to inhabit it: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 24.

2. a country or district occupied by settlers from another country, forming a dependency of the state to which the said settlers owe allegiance.

1579 they determined to make it a Colonie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1036 (1612). **1672** his Majesty's several plantations and colonies in the West Indies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 86 (1872). **1697** The rising city which from far you see, | Is Carthage, and a Trojan colony: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virg. Aen.*, I. 469.

3. any body of persons or living beings, or of inanimate objects, which live or exist together in some kind of association.

1693 New herds of beasts he sends, the plains to share; | New colonies of birds, to people air: DRYDEN, Tr. *Ovid's Metam.*, I. 95. **1711** Thick as the bees, that with the spring renew | Their flow'ry toils...When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 284, Wks., Vol. II. p. 62 (1757).

colophon (*ˈ ˉ ˉ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. κολοφών, ='top', 'summit': the printer's inscription or device at the end of a book, giving his name and generally the date and place of production, seldom seen in modern books; in MSS., a similar notice by the scribe. Also, *by extension*, the concluding portion of a literary work.

1621 His Colophon is how to resist and repress atheisme: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 561 (1827). **1774** They are closed with the following epilogue and colophon: T. WARTON, *Hist. Eng. Poet.*, ii. 2. [T.] **1807** There is a sort of title-page and colophon knowledge—in one word, bibliology: SOUTHEY, *Life*, Vol. III. p. 108 (1850). **1816** from title-page to colophon: SCOTT, *Antig.*, Vol. I. p. xi. (1829). **1887** Dr. Wikes was fortunate enough to obtain...a copy of the colophons...of this famous manuscript: *Athenæum*, Apr. 16, p. 514/3.

colophōnia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κολοφωνία, ='resin from Colophon': an old name for a genus of plants now called *Canarium*, and for the gum furnished by one of the species.

1526 Colophonia is the gomme of a tre that groweth in grete quantyte in grece: *Grete Herball*, ch. lxi. **1641** in the bottom of the vessel will remain a hard gum called Colophonia, which is called boiled Turpentine: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 36 (1651).

coloquintida, *sb.*: Sp. and It.: (*a*) a name of the bitter cucumber or the colocynth, and of the purgative obtained from the pulp; (*b*) *metaph.*

a. **1398** TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. xl. **1526** Colloquintida is y^e^ apple of a lytel tre y^t^ groweth towarde Ierusalem and is other wyse called gebilla or gowrde of Alexandry...sithe an vnce of the inwarde partes of coloquyntyde: *Grete Herball*, ch. lxxxiii. **1541** the vertue...of colloquintida, or of elebora: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. Q i *r°*. **1543** Coloquintida is hote in the thyrde and drye in the seconde: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvii *v°*/2. **1563** Boyle your Herbes, your Pouder and Coloquintida altogether: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 23 *v°*. **1569** the rootes of *Coloquintida*: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. ii. p. 32. **1578** Coloquintida creepeth with his branches alongst by the ground: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 374. **1579** The nature of *Colloquintida*, to draw the worst humours too it selfe: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 19 (Arber). **1579** one leafe of *Colloquintida*, marreth and spoyleth the whole pot of porredge: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 39 (1868). **1590** Cold Coloquintida, and Tetra mad: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vii. 52. **1604** the food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as coloquintida: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3, 355. **1615** sundry herbs as well Physicall as for food, turpentine, rubarbe, colloquintida, scammony, &c.: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 221 (1632). **1626** *Colloquintida*, A kind of wild gourd, it is often vsed in Physicke: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1639** that we may feed ourselves with comforts fully without fear of bane, or noisome mingling of *coloquintida* in the pot: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1862). **1665** Carduus Benedictus, and Coloquintida: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677).

b. **1635** the least dramme of this coloquintida will marre the relish of all his sweets: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 132. bef. **1733** a Bundle of Wormwood and Colloquintida gathered out of cancred Libels: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 2, p. 648 (1740).

***color, colour**(e), **cullor** (*ˈ ˉ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *coulour*, often assimilated to Lat. *color*.

1. the property of bodies and media which acts on the eye owing to their various modes of reflecting or refracting light, which is variously and sensibly decomposed when reflected from or refracted by various kinds of surface. Mirrors and mirror-like surfaces appear to reflect light unaltered in quality. Also called by the Old Eng. name *hue*.

1508 this most goodly floure, | This blossome of fresshe coulour: SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 894, Wks., Vol. I. p. 78 (1843). **1558** a pounde of *Lapis Lasuli*, spotted like Marble and somewhat of the colloure of Asure: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 84 *v°*. **1605** it will looke of the colour of ordinarie marmelade: H. PLAT, *Delights for Ladies*, Recipe 31. **1664** To preserve the *Colour* of Flowers or Herbs, they should be dry'd in the *Shade*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 206 (1729). **1667** many precious things | Of colour glorious and effect so rare: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 612, p. 113 (1705). **°1877** the colour has faded: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]

1 *a.* the complexion or hue of the face. The phr. *of color* is sometimes used for 'of dark color' in reference to persons of any dark-skinned race, esp. the African Negro race.

abt. **1350** He cast al his colour and bicom pale: *Will. Palerne*, 881. abt. **1386** And with that word he caughte a greet Mirour | And saugh pat chaunged was al his colour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1400. **1477** send me word of his color, deds, and corage: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 792, p. 183 (1874). — colowre: *ib.*, No. 793, p. 184. **1482** The coloure of hys face oftyn tymes was chaunged to ashis and ageyne meruaylously the colowre of hys face was reuyuyd and welle shewyd: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 23 (1869). **1797** a variety of nations, castes, and colours: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1858).

2. any particular variety of appearance depending upon the reflection of light, as white, green, yellow, red, blue, black; any definite hue. Sometimes white and black are regarded as being without color, according to which view only the results of various decompositions of white light are colors.

abt. **1400** Gold and Azure and othere riche Coloures: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. vii. p. 75 (1839). **1506** a medowe...Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *r°* (1554). **1569** the white colour of the Rockes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. IV. p. 33. **1579** the freshest colours soonest fade: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 34 (1868). — coulours of countenaunce: *ib.*, p. 64. **1588** *Arm.* My love is most immaculate white and red. *Moth.* Most maculate thoughts, master, are masked under such colours: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 2, 98. **1622** the cullers which are best after black and redd are sadd blewes, culler du roy, or mingled cullers neare unto that of culler due roy: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 311 (1883).

3. a pigment, a substance used for overlaying surfaces with a particular hue or tint.

1573—80 No cullors ought worth, to sett her cullor fourth: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 103 (1884). bef. **1744** When each bold figure just begins to live, | The treach'rous colours the fair art betray, | And all the bright creation fades away: POPE. [J.]

4. *metaph.* ornament.

1641 uttered with those native colours and graces of speech: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1806).

4 *a.* *metaph.* a representation, description, appearance.

1506 without rethoryke, or colour crafty: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. * iv *r°* (1554). **1588** tell not me of the father; I do fear colourable colours: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 156.

4 *b.* *metaph.* complexion, character, kind (answering to 1 *a*).

1545 lyuely set forth in their own colors: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 8 *v°*. **1600** boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 2, 435.

4 *c.* *metaph.* false show, false appearance, pretence, guise, disguise.

1450 lucifer dyd this harme to Adam and Eue vnder coloure of loue and frendshippe: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge, &c.*, p. 160 (1871). bef. **1526** affirming without color or similation that nother he, nother any other officer...shall continew in my service: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXXVII. p. 40 (1846). **1528** Make to her many errandes / Vnder coloure of devocion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 107 (1871). bef. **1529** by enuye and vnder the colour of peace he was sent for: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1843). **1531** fraude is...an euill disceyte, craftely imagined and deuised, whiche, under a colour of trouthe and simplicitie, indomageth him that nothing mistrusteth: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 217 (1880). **1546** taking unto him...the coloure of Latin speeche: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 29 (Camd. Soc., 1846). **1557** To forge, to fayne, to flater and lye, | Requiere diuers collours with wordes fayre and slye: SEAGER, 945, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 351 (Furnivall, 1868). **1557** So chanceth me, that euery passion | The minde hideth by colour contrary, | With fayned visage, now sad, now mery: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 37 (1870). **1579** he needed no counterfeit colour, nor artificiall flattering of the people: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 541 (1612). **1591** without all colour | Of base insinuating flattery | I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, ii. 4, 34. **1691** Honest simplicity abus'd, under the colour of Friendship: CARVL, *Sir Salomon*, iii. p. 32. bef. **1733** to put a false Gloss or false Colour upon infamous Actions: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 2, p. 32 (1740).

4 *d.* *metaph.* a pretext, an excuse.

abt. **1380** that he waste not ne mysvsse the 3iftis of god vnder colour of this fredom: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 32 (1880). **1450** thus clerkes haue not so moche coloure to saye yat the lordes and the laye people robbe them: (1530) *Proper Dyalogе, &c.*, p. 160 (1871). **1540** consydering that with better reason I moughte haue taken the name of Antonine, induced by colour either of affinytie, or els of equall astate in the imperial maiestie: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 7 *v°*. **1608** Vnder cullor heereof, they took my books of Accompt: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxxv. (1884). **1624** upon colour of a plot they had: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 458 (1848).

5. a flag, ensign, or standard (generally used in pl.). The phr. *fear no colors* means 'fear no foe', 'fear nothing'.

1591 There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 3, 31. **1601** he that is well hanged in this world needs to fear no colours: — *Tw. Nt.*, I. 5, 6. **1620** *Fransperg*...caused a Halter to be carried near his Colours, saying, that with that he would hang the Pope: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 41 (1676). **1689** For certainly those Troops had an intent, | Forthwith to fall upon our Regiment, | Now scatter'd, and to seize our Colours too: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 4/1. bef. **1719** An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours: ADDISON. [J.] **1743—7** the Confederates made themselves masters of...about a hundred and twenty colours, or standards: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 749/1 (1751). **1798** the use of the national colours and cockades: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1858).

6. a distinguishing badge (generally used in pl.), as the colors of an owner of race-horses, of a prize-fighter, or athlete, of a club formed for the pursuit of any game.

1599 at which you must seem to take as unpardonable offence, as if he had torn your mistress's colours: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 34/1 (1860).

7. *Mus.* See quotations.

1596 The third by colour, vvhen perfect notes are made blacke, vvhich notes are diminished by the third part, by vertue of the colour: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D iii *v°*. **1597** *Phi.* What is *imperfection? Ma. It is the taking away of the third part of a perfect notes value*, and is done three maner of wayes, *By note, rest, or cullor*:...Imperfection by coullor, is when notes perfect are prickt blacke, which taketh awaie the third part of their value: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 24. **1609** *Colour* in this place is nothing, but the fulness of the Notes: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 56.

8. in combin. as *color-blind*, *color-blindness*, *color-box*, *color-man*, *color-sergeant*.

Variants, 14 c.—16 c. *coloure*, 15 c. *colowre*, 16 c. *coulour*, *collour(e)*, *coler*, 16, 17 cc. *cullor*, 17 c. *culler*.

***colossēum**, Lat.; **colisēum**, Mod. Lat. fr. It. **coliseo**: name of the Flavian amphitheatre, built at Rome abt. A.D. 80, and applied to other buildings meant to resemble the same. It derived its name from a colossal statue of Nero, near which it was built.

abt. **1506** there we sawe Roulandes Castell, made after the facion of the Colyzeo at Rome: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 78 (1851). — we sawe the grete and olde Colyseo which is called there [at Verona] Reyne: *ib.*, p. 79. **1563** the Amphitiatrum: named Collosseum in Rome: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xvii *v°*. **1600** an high wall made of such stones, as are to be seene vpon the Colosso at Rome: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 242. **1600** This Amphitheatre was commonly called Colosseum, of *Neroes* Colossus, which was set up in the porch of *Neroes* house: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. V. ch. viii.), p. 1385. **1670** Descending from hence I went to the old *Ampitheater*, called now the *Coliseo*, because of a Colossean statue that stood in it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 74 (1698). **1722** Built by Mich. Angelo out of Materials taken from the Colliseum: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 129.

***colossus**, *pl.* **colossi**, Lat. fr. Gk. κολοσσὸς; **coloss(e)**, Eng. fr. Fr. *colosse*: *sb.*

1. a statue of gigantic proportions, *esp.* the figure of Apollo at the entrance of the port of Rhodes.

1549 Of Colosses: the brasse that they piked out of that *Colosse*...these *Colossi*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 34 *v°*. **1555** horryble great Images cauled Colossi: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). **1575** the horses made by Fideas...with other *Collossi* Statues Images & Pictures: J. TURLERUS, *Traveiler*, p. 26. **1590** hee made a *colossus* or an image in *Memphis*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 167. **1598** I am of opinion, that the ancient gaue not the naturall proportion to their huge *statuaes* and *colossi*, as that of Rhodes, to the ende they might make them fit the eie without offence: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 83. — that mighty *Colosse* of gold, which *Nabuchadonosar* caused to be made: *ib.*, p. 119. **1601** the colossе of the sun which stood at Rhodes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 495. **1601** he doth bestride the narrow world | Like a Colossus, and we petty men | Walk under his huge legs: SHAKS., *Jul. Caes.*, I. 2, 136. **1603** Medals, Ascents, Statues and strange Colosses: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 47 (1608). **1608** Out-striding the *Collossus* of the sunne: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 966 (1616). **1615** that huge *Colossus* of brasse...In height it was threescore and ten cubits; euery finger as great as an ordinary statue: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 91 (1632). **1620** the *Colossus* at *Rhodes*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xlix. (1676). **1642** These, I confess, are the Colossus and Majestick pieces of her [Nature's] hand: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § XV. Wks., Vol. II. p. 340 (1852). **1644** a Minerva's head of brass, and that of Commodus, to which belongs a hand, the thumb whereof is at least an ell long...but the rest of the Colosse is lost: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850). **1650** the Napolitan peeple shold have erected him Colosso's, and statues of gold: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 125. bef. **1658** You disclaim being a Coloss: Content; I have as diminitive thoughts of you as you please: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 97 (1687). **1665** they [the Saracens] fell upon *Rhodes*...and amongst other spoils demolished that Colossus which was built by *Chares* of *Lyndus*...In that Isle he also defaced an hundred other Colossuses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 267 (1677). **1675** others like *Colosso's* discovering their ambition and haughtiness: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 38. **1681** Or what a Spectacle the *Shipper gross*, | *A Water-Hercules Butter-Coloss*, | *Tunn'd* up with all their sev'ral *Towns of Beer*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 113. **1699** This Colossus of Brass is yet in the very place where it was cast; it is surprisingly great, being 22 foot high, the Foot of the King 26 inches in length: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 26. **1711** a Woman, who was but a *Pigmie* without her Head-dress, appear'd like a *Colossus* upon putting it on: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 154/1 (Morley). **1711** There huge Colosses rose, with trophies crown'd: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 121, Wks., Vol. II. p. 52 (1757). **1716** There was erected near it a great Colossus in snow that had two faces: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 496 (1856). **1722** In the Court on that side Two Ægyptian kings, Colossuses in Touch-stone: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 111. — The Feet and a Hand of a vast Colossus of Apollo: *ib.*, p. 114.

2. *metaph.* applied to living persons of extraordinary size, fortune, or power, and occasionally to irrational creatures and inanimate objects of exceptional size.

1603 *Sci.* Why then you giue way. *Dru.* Giue way, *Colossus*? B. JONSON, *Sej*, i. 2, Wks., p. 373 (1616). **1608** the world sees Colossus on my browes, | *Hercules* Pillers, here's *non vltra*: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. C 4 *ro*. **1618** and thinks to be swelled into a *Colossus*, over straddling the world: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 140 (1867). **1664** But believe it, the observation is very erroneous: for they are indeed two *Corinthians*, the one over the other, and albeit in the upmost, which forms the *Corona* of this great *Coloss* of Building, the *Cornic* resembles not the other, as being very particular: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 5. **1678** Now if there be any greater *Fear* than the *Fear* of the *Leviathan*, and Civil Representative, the whole Structure and Machin of this great Coloss must needs fall a-pieces: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 84. bef. **1733** This he lays down for a Foundation, whereon to superstruct a wonderful Colossus of Reproach: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 8, p. 18 (1740). **1820** then may they dash down from its pedestal of clay that colossus which now towers above their unfortunate country in all the horrible deformity of an evil genius: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 170. bef. **1863** a cuirassed colossus at the gate of the Horse Guards can be considered a fair sample of the British soldier of the line: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 320 (1879). **1863** Thus the great Banker stood, a colossus of wealth and stability to the eye: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 235. **1886** [There is] incongruity between the attenuated Hibernian-looking giant on p. 29 and the bovine Colossus on p. 37: *Athenæum*, Dec. 18, p. 821/3.

3. in combin.

1606 stands colossus-wise, waving his beam: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 5, 9. **1646** and stands *Colossus* like in the entrance of *Nostre Dame* in *Paris*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xvi. p. 210 (1686). **1741** a Court or Yard for the Statues, among which were three Collossus-like by *Myron*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 106.

colpack: Turki. See **calpack.**

***colporteur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a pedlar, a hawker. *Hence*, Eng. *colportage*, the system or employment of hawking religious tracts.

1839 One important and novel feature of the proceedings of the year in France...is the employment of colporteurs: *23rd Ann. Rep. Amer. Bib. Soc.*, p. 56. **1886** *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 167/2.

columbarium: Lat. See **colombario.**

columbuck: Sp. See **calambac.**

colza (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colza(t)*: cabbage-seed, *esp.* of the oil-bearing variety of *Brassica Napus*, a species of cabbage, the seeds of which yield colza-oil, used for lamps.

1825 the colsat or colza, or rape of the continent, the most valuable plant to cultivate for oil: LOUDON, *Encyc. Agric.* ¶ 5460.

***cōma**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κῶμα*, ='deep sleep', 'extreme torpor': an extreme torpor from which a person cannot be roused. A symptom of a morbid condition of the brain in which the cerebral functions are suspended.

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1819** last night, at Alexandria, he fell into a coma, and never woke again: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 365 (1820). **1863** apoplectic coma: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 107.

comandatore, commandadore, *sb.*: It.: commander, sergeant.

1605 *Sir P.* He's | A *Commandadore*. *Per.* What! a common serjeant? B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 495 (1616).

combarband: Anglo-Ind. See **cummerbund.**

***combat** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *combate*, and Fr. *combat*.

1. a duel, a formal fight between two persons; *Leg.* a judicial trial by battle; an engagement in which the force on both sides is small.

1546 the women stoode bie in cartes and waggons to beehoulde the combate: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1846). **1562** so behaued him selfe in the combatte that in the ende he obtained y^e^ victorie: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 2 *ro*. **1579** challenged the combate of him: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 304 (1612). **1588** Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 708. **1589** It grewe to single Combate: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 126. **1589** if young matching with olde, fire and frost fall at a combate: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 38 (1880). **1590** I should, as Hector did Achilles,...Challenge in combat any of you all: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 59/1 (1865). **1591** desirous of that combate, and his name sente to the governor to accepte his challenge: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 39 (1847). **1594** Thus warres my hart, which reason doth maintaine, | And calls mine eye to combat if he darre: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 6th Dec., No. 7 (1818). **1601** the combate between him and Hercules: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 90. **1604** he did accept the particular *Combate*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 22. **1619** it was iudicially giuen in cases deseruing death, to bee tried by *Combate*, the Defendant pleading not guilty, by giuing the Accuser the Lye: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xl. p. 381. **1667** and at the Soldan's Chair | Defi'd the best of *Panim* Chivalry | To mortal Combat: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 766 (1705).

2. a contest, a trial of strength or skill.

1603 the combats at the *Isthmian* games: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 39.

3. a mental struggle, agitation of mind.

1611 the noble combat that 'twixt joy and sorrow was fought in Paulina: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v. 2, 80.

combatant (⏑ – –), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *combatant* (pres. part.).

1. *sb.*: one who is engaged in fighting, a champion; also, *metaph.* one who contends with immaterial weapons.

1559 And valient Essex this bold challenge sent, | As combatant in his great soueraigne's name: *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 846. [R.] **1591** wherein must remayne such number of Combatants, as they may be able to repulse the enemie vntil succour arriue: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 300. **1591** Come hither, you that would be combatants: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 134. **1606** Give with thy trumpet a loud note...that the appalled air | May pierce the head of the great combatant: — *Troil.*, iv. 5, 5. **1608** sound trumpets, the combatants are mounted! MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iii. 6, Wks., Vol. III. p. 64 (1885). **1658** the Retiarie gladiators, the proper Combatants with the Secutores: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 30 (1686). **1671** who single combatant | Duell'd their armies: MILTON, *S. A.*, 344. **1845** the shortness and completeness of the affair arose from the combatants being nearly equal in numbers: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 367.

2. *adj.*: ready to fight, engaged in fighting, warlike.

1632 Their valours are not yet combatant, | Or truly antagonistic, as to fight: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 452/1 (1860).

[Cotgrave gives *combatant*, for Mod. Fr. *combattant*.]

comble, *sb.*: Fr.: consummation, acme, summit, culminating point.

1883 Katherine's engagement to Hackblock was regarded...as the *comble* of domestic felicity: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 445. **1883** and things were at their 'comble': LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 172.

combly: Anglo-Ind. See **cumly.**

comboloio, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *κομβολόγιον*: a rosary.

1813 And by her comboloio lies | A Koran of illumined dyes: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. v. Wks., Vol. IX. p. 230 (1832). **1830** In his left hand he held a string of small coral beads, a comboloio which he hurled backwards and forwards during the visit: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 85.

combustible (– ⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *combustible*: inflammable, capable of being burnt; also, *metaph.* Sometimes used as sb. in pl.

bef. **1535** Faith hath alwai good hope & charitie with it, and cannot but worke well, no more than the fire can be w^t^ out heate and light and burne al combustible thinges that it may touch and tary with: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 264. [R.] **1611** *Combustible*, Combustible, soone fired: COTGR. **1646** Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other combustible substance: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.] **1667** [Ætna's] combustible | And fuel'd entrails: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 233, p. 13 (1705). bef. **1859** Arnold was a combustible character: W. IRVING. [W.]

combustion (– ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *combustion*.

1. conflagration, burning-up.

1611 *Combustion*, A combustion, burning, or consuming with fire; also, a tumult: COTGR. **1667** Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' Ethereal Skie, | With hideous ruine and combustion: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 46, p. 5 (1705).

1 *a*. fiery rage, state of heat and excitement.

1711 I found Mrs Vanhomrigh all in combustion, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. XXVIII. Wks., p. 313/1 (1869).

2. tumult, uproar, excessive disturbance.

1605 dire combustion and confused events | Now hatch'd to the woeful time: SHAKS., *Macb.*, ii. 3, 63. **1624** Christendome was like to fall into a generall combustion: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 53 (1871). **1667** to raise | Dreadful combustion warring, and disturb, | Though not destroy, their happy Native seat: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 225, p. 218 (1705).

comediante, *pl.* **comedianti**, *sb.*: It.: a comedian.

1573—80 my lord Ritches players, or sum other freshe starteupp comedanties: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 67 (1884).

***comedietta**, *sb.*: *quasi*-It., meant for dim. of It. *com(m)edia*: a short comedy, a light interlude.

1878 she had written...the comedietta of 'Much Coin, much Care': G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 38. ***1878** Miss Kate Field plays in *Eyes Right*, a comedietta: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.] **1883** A comedietta entitled *Dearest Mamma*: *Standard*, Jan. 10, p. 2.

comedy (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comédie*: (*a*) a humorous play in which the vices or follies of mankind, or peculiar types of character, are held up to ridicule; *also*, a performance of such a play; *also*, (*b*) *metaph.* an amusing or ridiculous course of action or series of circumstances in real life; *also*, (*c*) *collect.* the spirit or style belonging to such plays, as in the phrases, *Italian-comedy*, *the true spirit of comedy*. There is a casual use of *commedy* to translate the Lat. *comoedia*, explained in Trevisa's Tr. *Higden's Polychron.*, Vol. I. p. 315 (1865). *Comedies* (bef. 1447 J. RUSSELL, 510, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 150, Ed. Furnivall, 1868), meaning some kind of cooked food, is probably quite distinct.

a. **1509** And some other wrote Comedyes with great libertye of speche: which Comedies we cal Interludes: JAS. LOCHER, in Barclay's *Ship of Fools*,

Vol. I. p. 6 (1874). abt. **1520** Plautus, that wrote full many a comedy: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 354, Wks., Vol. I. p. 376 (1843). **1540** The approved fables...comedies of Plautus: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. B iii *vº*. **1563** teache their children worldly learning, and make them to reade Comedes: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. K ii *vº*. **1573—80** Here is righte a newe comedye for him that were delightid with overthwarte and contrary Supposes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 86 (1884). **1579** the Comedies and Tragedies: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 688 (1612). **1586** After the time of Homer, there began the first Comedy wryters: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1815). **1588** like a Christmas comedy: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 462. **1603** the Comodies: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 187 (1608). **1620** into that credence, or rather into that Comedy: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xvii. (1676). **1645** acting comedies on a stage placed on a cart: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 180 (1872). **1672** I entertained the Maids of Honour at a comedy this afternoon: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 83. *b.* **1870** "You must excuse Mr. Little, sir," said Bayne. "He is a stranger, and doesn't know the comedy. Perhaps you will oblige us with a note where we can find them": C. READE, *Put Yourself in his Place*, ch. xxiv. p. 273 (1888).

comendador: Sp. See **commendador**.

comestible (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comestible*: eatable, in pl. eatables, victuals, viands.

1533 Albeit some herbes are most comestible, and do lasse harme vnto nature, & moderately vsid maketh metely good blud: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. xv. [R.] **1611** *Comestible*, Comestible, eatable, fit to bee eaten: COTGR.

comité, *sb.*: Fr.: small party, party of intimate friends.

1848 She sang after dinner to a very little *comité*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879).

comitium, *pl.* **comitia**, *sb.*: Lat. Anglicised by Holland, once at least, as *comice*.

1. the place near the forum in Ancient Rome where the citizens assembled by their *curiae* to vote; *hence*, other places of assembly.

1579 the place called at this day Comitium: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 25 (1612). **1600** their *Comices*, *i.* Courts, and Lietes of Election: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. III. p. 114. **1606** besides the *Comitium*, the Market place, and statelie Halls of Iustice, hee beautified the Capitoll also: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 4.

2. in pl. *comitia*, an assembly of the Ancient Romans for the purpose of electing a magistrate; *hence*, an election; and, with reference to more modern times, a meeting, an assembly.

1625 a *Comitia* of the *Canters*: B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, v. 1, Wks., p. 64 (1631). **1625** many baronesses; with a number of other ladies, and a great *comitium* of coaches: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1848). bef. **1739** I assisted, Sept. 30, 1729, at the Michaelmas *Comitia* of the [Royal] College [of Physicians], at choice of President, Censors, and other officers: W. STUKELEY, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 120/1.

comitiva, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a retinue, a following of men.

1837 It seems that this *comitiva* was but lately organized: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 115.

comley, comly: Anglo-Ind. See **cumly**.

***comma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κόμμα, ='a short clause in a period'; in Late Lat., *comma*=the mark of punctuation, as in Eng.

1. a mark dividing a sentence into clauses, separated by the shortest pause recognised in punctuation. Formerly a slanting stroke, but during 15, 16 cc. the mark ', ' gradually came into general use. *Inverted commas*, thus before, ' or ", and thus after, ' or ", have replaced the 'pricks' which used to mark a quotation. The beautiful *Comma butterfly* is so named from the shape of a white mark on the under side of its wing.

1554 You search verie narowly when you misse not a comma, but you knowe what nugator signifieth: WHITGIFT, *Def.*, p. 341. [R.] **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. iv. p. 88 (1869). **1623** *Lac. But a woman*; a comma at woman: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 432 (1885). bef. **1637** *Syllables, Points, Colons, comma's*, and the like: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 90 (1640). **1699** on it are writ the *Psalms* in large Capital Letters, with Comma's or Points: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 118. **1732** every word, figure, point, and comma of this impression: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 250 (1757).

2. *metaph.* in various senses, as a pause, a link connecting two distinct entities, something quite insignificant.

1593 Whose [my] faintyng breath with sighing commaes broken | Drawes on the sentence of my death by pawses: B. BARNES, *Parth. & Parth.*, p. 76. [N. & Q.] **1603** I feare the point of the sword will make a Comma [with a play on the word 'period'] to your cunning: N. BRETON, *Mad Lett.*, No. 38. [*ib.*] **1604** peace should still her wheaten garland wear | And stand a comma 'tween their amities: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 42. **1607** no levell'd malice | Infects one comma in the course I hold: — *Timon*, i. 1, 48.

3. a clause.

1671 In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma: L. ADDISON, *W. Barbary*, p. 171.

4. *Mus.* the interval between a greater and a lesser tone, or the difference between a *C* and the *B* sharp next below it arrived at by ascending from a lower *C* by a progressive series of fifths, or by a progressive series of thirds. The last two commas have been called *apotome major*, and *apotome minor*.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 517, note S.

commandadore: It. See **comandatore**.

commandant (˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commandant*: a commander, *esp.* of a garrison. Partly Anglicised.

1764 [See **conversazione**]. **1823** Perceiving then no more the commandant | Of his own corps: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. XXXI.

***commando**, *sb.*: Afr. Du. fr. Sp. *comando*, ='a command': an expedition (against native Africans) under the jurisdiction of a commander.

1885 The missionaries [in South Africa] protested against the capture and enslavement of native children by the Dutch commandos: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 201/1.

commark, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *comarca*: a boundary, borderland, territory.

1612 keepeth for me a flocke of sheepe in this Commarke: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 25.

***comme il faut**, *phr.*: Fr., 'as it ought to be'.

1. *adv.*: properly, in a well-bred manner.

1756 we are not dead *comme il faut*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 8 (1857).

2. *adj.*: well-bred, presentable in society.

1818 I would not present in my own exclusive circle one who was not in all points *comme il faut*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 158 (1819). **1826** But all looked perfectly comme il faut, and on the whole very select: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 187 (1881). **1828** you may be also sure that the *ménage* will, in outward appearance at least, be quite *comme il faut*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. iv. p. 10 (1859). **1841** The air *comme il faut*, the perfect freedom from all *gaucherie*, the ease of demeanour: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1854** she's very kind you know, and all that, but I don't think she's what you call *comme il faut*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 79 (1879). **1856—8** but it never can have been *comme il faut* in any age or nation for a man of note...to be constantly asking for money: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 459 (1878). **1878** [These people] are quite *comme il faut*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6.

commenda, *sb.*: Late Lat.; **commendam**, used as *sb.*, ='benefice held **in commendam**' (*q. v.*); trust, charge. The form *commendo* is prob. fr. It. *comenda*.

1. a vacant benefice held in trust pending the appointment of a clerk duly qualified to hold the same; generally *commendams* were granted to bishops to retain benefices they had forfeited on promotion; a layman might also hold the temporalities of a benefice as a *commendam*.

1563 diuers fat benefices and prebendes, which they kept still for a commendum: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. N ii *vº*. **1575** He came to me to requier a Pluralitie, but I tolde him it shoulde be a Commendam that he must sue firste for at the Q. handes: ABP. PARKER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccviii. p. 19 (1846). **1598** *Comendatore*, one that hath commendoes put to his charge: FLORIO. **1616** his Commendums of the orders of...*Alcantara*, and S. *James*: JOHNSON, *Trav.*, p. 350. **1617** the Lord Hobart, arguing in the exchequer chamber in the matter of *commendam*...was so ravished with the argument: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court and Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 19 (1848). **1620** But to finde a colourable way to put this in practice, they laid hold on *Commendaes*, a thing instituted at the first to good purpose, but after used to this end only: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 234 (1676). **1625** Thus dealt he with *Commenda's* (deuised for the good of the Church, which was commended for a time to some other fit Rector...): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1258. bef. **1670** Yet some suitors were so importunate to compass this Deanery, upon his expected leaving, that he was put to it to plead hard for that *Commenda*, before he carried it: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 73, p. 62 (1693). **1691** I find a man may hold all the seven deadly sins in *Commendam* with a Saintship: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 2 *vº*. **1705** which he held before his promotion by a commendam: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 250 (1818).

2. *metaph.*

bef. **1658** But when the Twin crys halves, she quits the first, | Nature's *Commendam* must be likewise Nurst: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 25 (1687). **1756** In the mean time, Mr. Pitt stays at home, and holds the House of Commons in *commendam*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857).

commendador, *sb.*: Sp. *comendador*: knight-commander, lieutenant-governor. See **comandatore**.

1598 *Don Luis de Zuniga* the grand *Commendador* of *Castille*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 170. **1623** one of the commendadors of *Alcantara*: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 141 (1885).

commendator (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *comendatore*, ="one that hath commendoes put to his charge" (Florio), or Sp. *comendador*, ='knight-commander'. As applied to a priest in Great Britain, *commendator* is probably for *commendatory*, ='a secular person who holds a benefice *in commendam*'.

1645 To this building joins the house of the Commendator: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 151 (1872). **1777** Don Ferdinand de Toledo, great commendator of Leon: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 200 (1824).

commendo, *1st pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *commendāre*, ='to recommend': *sb.*: a recommendation.

1620 By these commendoes he gets patients: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, p. 361. [C. E. D.]

commensālis, *pl.* **commensāles**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: one who has his meals at the same table with others; a fellow-boarder; in universities, a fellow-commoner.

1776 Some of the moths his *commensales* remonstrated to him I suppose, that he had fouled his own chrysalis by helping to unravel an intricate web: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 299 (1857).

***commentator** (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *commentātor*, ='an interpreter', noun of agent to Lat. *commentāri*, ='to study': an expounder, an annotator.

1611 *Commentateur*, A commentator, or commenter: COTGR. **1621** so many commentators, treatises, pamphlets, expositions, sermons: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 20 (1827). **1646** *Servius* his ancient Commentator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 174 (1686). **1654** the nimble *Perfunctorinesse* of some *Commentators*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 454. **1662** their chief Commentator and Paraphrast of the *Alcoran*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 277 (1669). **1665** the *Canariæ*, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the *Azores*... but the Commentator upon *Horace* near the *ultima Thule*, where *Tzetzes* as truly finds the Elyzian Fields: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677). **1704** Some of the commentators tells us, that Marsya was a lawyer: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 463 (Bohn, 1854). **1712** Our Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects, not to mention Editors, Commentators, and others: *Spectator*, No. 457, Aug. 14, p. 655/1 (Morley). **1758** some commentator on the Scriptures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 133 (1857).

commérage, *sb.*: Fr.: gossiping. See **commère.**

1818 to talk over in village *commerage* a person of Lady Clancare's rank and celebrity: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 157 (1819).

commerband: Anglo-Ind. See **cummerbund.**

commère, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fellow-mother': "A she-gossip, or godmother; a gomme" (Cotgr.), a cummer.

1598 after them followeth the bryde between two Commeres, each in their Pallamkin, which is most costly made: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 196 (1885). — the Commeres goe up and sit with great gravitie in a window: *ib.*, p. 197.

***commis**, *sb.*: Fr.: clerk.

1744 to pen manifestos worse than the lowest *commis* that is kept jointly by two or three margraves, is insufferable: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 321 (1857). **1763** his connections at court are confined to a *commis*, or clerk in the secretary's office: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 258 (1817). **1803** It is something novel to hear such language from a *commis* of that government: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 85.

commis voyageur, *phr.*: Fr.: commercial traveller. Sometimes shortened to *commis*.

1845 but the company is often composed of French and German *commis voyageurs* who do not travel in the truth or soap lines: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 206.

commiseration (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commiseration*: compassion, pity, sympathy for the misery of others.

1588 When it should move you to attend me most, | Lending your kind commiseration: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 3, 93. **1598** in a pityfull commiseration I could wish them [rebells] to be receaved: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 653/2 (1883). **1667** her lowly plight...in Adam wrought | Commiseration: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 940. **1688** imploring their pity and commiseration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 283 (1872).

commiserator (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who shows or feels commiseration.

bef **1682** Deaf unto the thunder of the laws and rocks unto the cries of charitable commiserators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 6. [T.]

[From Eng. *commiserate*, or *commiseration*. Lat. ***commiserator** ought to mean 'one who excites pity'.]

***commissaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: commissioner, commissary.

1793 the Commissaires have persisted in their measure of shutting the port: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 400 (1832).

***commissariat** (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commissariat*: the service of providing food and stores for troops; *hence*, generally, supply of stores and provisions.

1811 The *commissariat* is well known to be of the very worst: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 246. **1826** their commissariat so miserably supplied: *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 105 (1828). **1856** This [appearance of hare and reindeer] looks promising for our winter commissariat: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 126. **1883** her foresight in the commissariat department, far exceeded that of youth: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 165.

***commissionaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who is entrusted with any commission; *esp.* a messenger attached to a hotel, public building, set of chambers, &c.

1641 the commissionaires...are to dispatch bussinesse in the King's absence: EVELYN, *Correspt.*, Vol. IV. p. 50 (1872). **1749** You are an excellent *commissionaire*, and my dutiful thanks attend you for your care and trouble: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 353 (1777). **1822** he had lived twelve years in Paris, a *commissionaire* at the corner of the Palais Royal: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 484. **1826** A lame *commissionaire*, such an one as is to be found at the gateway of every hotel in every large town upon the Rhine: *Rest. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 45. **1880** he is its *commissionaire*, or odd man: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 100.

***commode** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commode.*

I. *sb.*: 1. a kind of high head-dress, fashionable in the time of William and Mary.

1691 Sure that *Commode* was made, I' faith, | In Days of Queen *Elizabeth*: *Islington-Wells*, p. 10. **1694** *A Commode*, is a frame of Wire, two or three Stories high, fitted for the Head, or cover'd with Tiffany, or other thin Silks: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 10/2. **1696** What wou'd I give t' have shewd | You, Errant Knights a Romp in a Commode: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. Epil. **1711** Her Commode was not half a Foot high: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 194/2 (Morley). **1716** she has contrived to show her principles by the setting of her commode: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 425 (1856). **18..** the commode and all the pyramidal, scaffolded heads had gone out: C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. i. p. 23 (1883).

I. *sb.*: 2. a chest of drawers, a bureau.

1760 cabinets, commodes, tables: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). **1771** my French commode: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 1/2 (1882). **1776** Pray don't let the *commode* be too much ornamented: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 88 (1882).

I. *sb.*: 3. a prostitute, a procuress.

1753 the mistress a commode: FOOTE, *Englishman in Paris*, i. [Davies]

I. *sb.*: 4. a night-stool.

II. *adj.*: convenient, agreeable, accommodating.

1728 So, sir, am I not very commode to you? CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, iv. [Davies]

***commodore** (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *comendador*, ='knight-commander': a naval officer in command of a small detachment of vessels; *also*, a courtesy title of the president of a yacht club, and the senior captain of a fleet of merchantships; *also*, the leading vessel of a fleet of merchantships.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1756** Commodore Edgecumbe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 12 (1857). **1779** is turned into a commodore of a cruising squadron: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 196 (1858).

commoigne, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a monk of the same convent.

1612 Ioffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his commoigne, and three other monks: SELDEN, *Drayton's Polyolb.*, S. 11. [T.]

commortha, *sb. pl.*: Welsh *cymhorthau*, pl. of *cymhorth*, ='aid', 'succour': contributions exacted from tenants. Spelt *commoithes* in Minsheu, s. v. *commote.*

1540 Farthermore ye shall understonde that where ffor the highe commoditie and welth of Wales and the Marches of the same, Commortha and other exaccions were fordon by Statute: Bp. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccIxii. p. 276 (1846).

commot(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *cwmwd*, ='a division of a **cantred**' (*q. v.*): in Wales, half a Hundred, a district of fifty townships.

1535 *Stat. 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 26, 5. **1617** MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues.*

communard, *sb.*: Fr.: a member or supporter of the Paris *Commune* of 1871; *hence*, an extreme republican who advocates the independence of *communes* (see **commune**), a communist.

***commune** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commune*: a community, generally used in reference to foreign countries.

1. a municipal district, the government of a municipal district, the citizens of a municipal district taken collectively; *esp.* applied to the smallest administrative divisions of France. In the country, a *commune* sometimes includes several villages.

1673 The *Commune* of *Engadina alta* hath 10 great Villages: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Country.*, p. 414. **1803** Votes are...to be given...before the chief magistrate of each *commune* where the voter resides: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 383. **1837** In the country each *commune* has one, or more, *gardes champêtres*, whose sole business it is to detect and arrest trespassers: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 130.

2. a revolutionary committee consisting of persons who advocate the theory that every municipal unit should be independent, and connected with the rest of the nation by federation only. Such a committee held Paris from 1789 to 1794. The section of extreme republicans who gained temporary possession of Paris in 1871 was also called the *Commune*; as also was their revolution and the period of its duration.

1835 Robespierre's present power in the commune: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 346 (1857). **1880** a plot to promote a social revolution in Paris...was, in fact, the inception of the *cousmune*: *Lib. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. VIII. p. 89.

commūnibus annis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in common years, in average years.

1626 they say not £20 *communibus annis*, save the benefit of convenient lodgings: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1848). **1665** every Crown increased not less than 100. as *Pliny* reports; so that *communibus annis*, 1200000 Crowns came into his Exchequer: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1677). **1746** Five thousand tuns of wine imported *communibus annis* into Ireland: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 546 (1777). **1759** What the loss in such a balance might amount to, *communibus annis*, I would leave to a special jury of sufferers in the same traffic to determine: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. x. Wks., p. 24 (1839). **1783** The island produces *communibus annis*, twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 139 (1853). **1808** stated by the managers to have produced him three or four hundred pounds, *communibus annis*: SCOTT, *Dryden's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 101.

communicator (˘ ‖ ˘ ⏑ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *commūnicātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *commūnicāre*, = 'to communicate': one who or that which communicates.

bef. **1687** This was that Tetractys which is called Κοσμος or the Universe, by the first communicatour of which mystery both Pythagoras himself and the succeeding Pythagoreans so religiously swore: H. MORE, *App. to Def.*, ch. iv. [R.] bef. **1691** R. BOYLE. [*ib.*] **1807** I have already proposed to encroach farther upon your space than the communicator of an article in its nature not generally interesting, can reasonably be allowed to do: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 189 (5th Ed.).

***communiqué**, *sb.*: Fr.: communication, report.

1882 The result appeared in a long *communiqué* which attracted general interest: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. xlv. p. 292.

comot: Eng. fr. Welsh. See **commote.**

compact (˘ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *compacte*: compacted, joined together, pressed together. The adj. *compact*, = 'confederated', 'united in a league', is a distinct word. The sb. *compact*, = 'structure', 'frame', is prob. fr. the vb. *compact.*

1. composed (of), compounded (of), consisting (of).

1531 Beholde the foure elementes wherof the body of man is compacte, howe they be set in their places called spheris: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 4 (1880). — knowe that thou arte verely a man compacte of soule and body, and in that all other men be equall unto the: *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 206. **1588** My heart is not compact of flint nor steel: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 3, 88. bef. **1674** Compact of unctuous vapour: MILTON. [J.] **1694** but of itself it burns not wood or any compact body: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 339 (1872).

2. of closely united substance or component parts, solid, dense.

1573—80 the erthe itselfe maye be a compacte and condensate bodye of the grosser and quarrier sorte of them: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 84 (1884). **1642** as it were in skirmish to change the compact order: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 222 (1806).

2 *a.* well-joined, well-knit, held firmly together, containing much in a comparatively small compass.

1585 as fayre a compact townne as I have senne: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 480 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1611** Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together: *Bible*, Ps., CXXII. 3. abt. **1623** In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, compact with wax together: PEACHAM. [J.] **1641** one mighty growth and stature of an honest man, as big and compact in virtue as in body: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 29 (1806). **1645** We went to see the ruins of the old haven, so compact with that bituminous sand in which the materials are laid: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 164 (1872).

3. *Rhet.* and *Lit.* concisely expressed, closely reasoned, compressed, terse.

1711 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and compact, we must study the utmost force of our language: FELTON, *Dissert. Class.* [L.]

compadre, *sb.*: Sp., 'godfather'; S. Amer. Sp., 'associate', 'partner'.

1864 The negro...set off alone in a montaria...in the dead of night, to warn his "compadre" of the fate in store for him: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vii. p. 189. **1884** If the compadre with the machete be true, the tiger has probably two victims instead of one: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 365.

compāges, *sb.*: Lat.: a structure, a composite body, a framework of compacted parts. Anglicised in 17 c. as *compage.*

1666 Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole compages immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms: S. PARKER, *Plat. Philos.*, p. 46. [C.] **1678** And he supposed this to be that which brought the Confused *Chaos* of Omnifarious Atoms into that Orderly *Compages* of the World that now is: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 26. bef. **1682** The compage of all physical truth is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 3. [T.] **1684** God... seems to cast in the whole created *compages* of heaven and earth, as no firm object of his pleasure: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 430 (1865). **1693** the whole *Compages* of this Sublunary World, and all the Creatures that are in it: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 301 (1713).

***compagnon de voyage**, *phr.*: Fr.: travelling-companion.

1768 do not one half of your gentry go with a humdrum *compagnon de voyage* the same round: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, p. 37 (1779). **1770** I was heartily tired of my *compagnon de voyage*, and glad to get rid of him: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 3 (1882). **1818** his very ardent admiration for his compagnon de voyage: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 238 (1819). **1842** her fair *compagnon de voyage*, whose name was Miss Runt: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 294 (1857). **1859** the mother of the amiable curate then at Tresco, who had been my only *compagnon de voyage*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 1, p. 278/2. **1883** Colonel Martin, my *compagnon de voyage* from Southampton to Malta: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 118.

compare (˘ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comparer*. As early as 14 c. *comparison* was used both as sb. and vb.

I. *trans.*: 1. to place objects (mentally) side by side with a view of observing similarity or difference of qualities or quantity, to express the result of such observations. Used with direct objects, with one direct object and the prep. *with*, and absol. The phr. *not to be compared with* generally means 'very inferior to', or (less often) 'very superior to'.

1509 he comparyd to ioyous Armony. | His foulysshe Bagpype voyde of al melody: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 28 (1874). **1546** a man...rather to be compared with the auncient Romanes then with men of that age: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 4 (1844). **1557** I hard a herdman once compare: | That quite nightes he had mo slept: | And had mo mery daies to spare: | Then he, which ought the beastes, he kept: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 129 (1870). **1593** York is too far gone with grief, | Or else he never would compare between: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, II. 1, 185. **1595** Compare our faces and be judge yourself: — *K. John*, I. 79. **1664** comparing his birth and education with that of his Cardinal Patron: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1872). **1667** to compare | Great things with small: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 921. **1694** Name not (she cry'd) your puny Loss, | Compared with my dire Weeping-Cross: *Poet Buffoon'd, &c.*, p. 9.

I. 2. to liken, to note similarity of one object to another. Used with one direct object and prepp. *to*, *unto.*

1535 Wyszdome is more worth then precious stones, & all y^e thinges y^t thou canst desyre, are not to be compared vnto her: COVERDALE, *Bible*, Prov., iii. 15. **1557** In faith, me thinke, some better waies | On your behalfe might well be sought, | Then to compare (as ye haue done) | To matche the candle with the sonne: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 21 (1870). **1588** I am compared to twenty thousand fairs: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 37. **1594** but when the sunne thee I compar'd withall, | doubtless the sunne I flattered too much: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 1st Dec., No. 7 (1818). **1595** He that compared mans bodie to an hoast: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 60 (1871). **1611** who in the heaven can be compared unto the Lord? *Bible*, Ps., lxxxix. 6.

I. 3. *Gram.* to form from an adjective of the positive degree, an adjective of the comparative or superlative degree; to give *viva voce*, or in writing, the degrees of comparison of any adjective. For instance, a teacher or examiner says "Compare *much*". *Answer.* "Much, more, most".

II. *intr.* to seem like, to seem equal to, to set up a claim of equality or similarity; hence, *rarely*, to compete, to vie. Used with the prep. *with*, and absol.

1509 none may with them compare: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 1 (1874). — This folysshe Marcia with Phebus dyd contende. | Comparynge with hym in songe of Armony: *ib.*, p. 29. **1531** And of suche faire inheritance his highnesse may compare with any prince that euer raigned: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv. Vol. I. p. 260 (1880). **1557** My case with Phebus may compare: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 266 (1870). **1590** And, with her beautie, bountie did compare, | Whether of them in her should have the greater share: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 39. **1594** for none compares with mee in true devotion: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Dec., No. 10 (1818). **1597** Shall pack-horses | And hollow pamper'd jades of Asia, | Which cannot go but thirty mile a-day, | Compare with Cæsars, and with Cannibals, | And Trojan Greeks? SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 180. **1611** a creature such | As, to seek through the regions of the earth | For one his like, there would be something failing | In him that should compare: — *Cymb.*, I. 1, 22. **1645** The inside of the Palace may compare with any in Italy for furniture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 197 (1872). **1667** new delights, | As may compare with Heaven: MILTON, *P. L.*, V. 432.

comparition (˘ ⏑ ˘ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comparition*: an appearance, a presentation of one's self to public view.

1611 *Comparition*, A comparition; an apparance, appearing, or representing of himselfe to open view: COTGR.

compatible (˘ ⏑ ˘ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *compatible.*

1. able to exist together in one organism, system, constitution, or character, consistent with. Formerly used with the prep. *to.*

1620 the Papal dignity is not compatible with such a quality: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1676). bef. **1676** The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature: HALE, *Orig. Man.* [J.] bef. **1745** Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: BROOME. [*ib.*]

2. able to exist in association with, able to bear with, capable of being born with, suitable, in agreement, mutually agreeable.

bef. **1535** not repugnant but compatible: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 485. [R.] **1598** *Compatibile*, compatible, suffering or abiding one another: FLORIO. **1611** *Compatible*, Compatible, concurrable: COTGR.

3. of a benefice, capable of being held with another by one person.

1620 benefices compatible and incompatible: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 610 (1676).

***compendium**, *pl.* **compendia**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a saving', 'an abbreviating', 'a short cut'.

1. an abridgment (of anything written or spoken), a summary, a concise statement or account.

1589 these men oppresst with greater penurie of Art, do pound their capacitie in barren Compendiums: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 12 (1880). **1598** mighty men can exercise it with commendation, being as it were a compendium of the greater part of the liberal artes: R. HAVDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Pref., p. 8. bef. **1628** The law is the compendium of morality, and the Gospel is the compendium of the law: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 205 (1806). **1639** you may see what kind of atheistical creatures those are that turn off all with a *compendium* in religion: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1862). **1642** Which he that studies wisely learns in a *compendium*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § XV. Wks., Vol. II. (Bohn, 1852). **1652** A Compendium of the Sublevations and Turmoils which happen'd in the City, and among the People of Cosenza: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 42. **1654** *our* Saviours Compendium *of the* Law *of* doing as we would be done by: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 501. bef. **1658** The most cramp'd *Compendium* that the Age hath seen, since all Learning hath been almost torn into Ends, outstrips him by the Head: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 79 (1687). **1664** now for a *Compendium*, and to gratify *Gentlemen* with what is most effectual, as well as easy; let them always be provided with a plentiful Stock of old *Neats-dung*...Then with *Three* Parts of this, and One of the...Tanner's Pit they will be provided with an incomparable *Composition*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 204 (1729). **1665** one Howel...has published a very profitable Compendium of Universal History: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 164 (1872). **1670** Rome...*anciently stiled*...the Compendium of the World; the common Mother and Nurse of all Virtues: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 3 (1698). **1681—1703** And in that *compendium* of prayers our Lord gave us, he puts in two petitions much to one purpose: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 261 (1863). **1704** our last recourse must be had to large indexes and little compendiums: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 79/1 (1869). **1786** He studied while he dress'd, for true 'tis | He read Compendiums, Extracts, Beauties: H. MORE, *Florio*, 118, p. 8. **1819** In the judicious compendium of Mr. Murray, I observe the following note: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. i. p. 188. **1886** As a compendium of definite knowledge unobscured by the fog of speculation, Sir W. R. Anson's treatise... must be looked upon as standing out prominently among recent works: *Athenæum*, Sept. 25, p. 391/1.

2. *metaph.* a likeness or reproduction on a small scale, a personification (of some great principle or quality).

1619 the Body is an expresse Image and briefe *Compendium* of the World: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xi. p. 119. **1625** warre (the inchanted circle of death, *compendium* of misery, *Epitome* of mischiefe, a Hell vpon Earth): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 60. **1665** This Garden...may well be termed a *compendium* of sense-ravishing delights: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 165 (1677). — *J. Scaliger* calls it [Java] a Compendium of the World; for it abounds with all things that be either useful or excellent: *ib.*, p. 364. **1675** these [patched] Gentlewomen exprest a Compendium of the Creation in their Front and Cheeks: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 59. **1682** the body of a man is advanced by the soul joined to it...and itself was the *compendium* and epitome of the world: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 101 (1863). **1742** his mother, an excellent lady, a compendium of charity and wisdom: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1826). **1771** water, hills, prospects and buildings, a compendium of picturesque nature: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 150.

3. a short way, a short cut.

1626 *Compendium*, A sauing course, a short way: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1689** So that I am resolv'd for the future rather to go five hundred leagues about than to take the advantage of this accursed *Compendium*: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus ael. Colloqu.*, p. 43.

competentes, *sb.*: Late Lat.: among early Christians, a designation of catechumens (see **catechumenus**) sufficiently instructed to be candidates for baptism at the earliest opportunity.

1662 But to return to our Instance of the Churches Fasts joyn'd with the Fasts of the Catechumens or Competentes: BP. GUNNING, *Lent Fast*, p. 106.

***competitor** (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *competītor*, noun of agent to *competere*, = 'to compete': a rival, a rival candidate for election, in Late Lat., 'a plaintiff'.

1. one who competes against another or others, one who contends against others for election to office for favor, or in a trial of strength or skill.

1579 many competitors and fellow suiters with him: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 863 (1612). **1588** Tribunes, and me, a poor competitor: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 63. **1589** For love to Deianira both Competitors did bring: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 27. **1598** being chalenged by his Competitor and enemy: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 174. **1600** the other Competitors, that contest and stand in suit: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 247. **1602** furthering, consenting, or any way seeking directly or indirectly the aduancement of any one competitor more then another: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. **1607—12** it layeth theire Competitours and æmulatours asleepe: BACON, *Ess.*, XX. p. 252 (1871). **1611** You will not think what a number of competitors stood or were named, or what manner of men: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1848). abt. **1630** Between these two Families, there was (as it falleth out amongst Great ones, and Competitors for favour) no great correspondencie: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 40 (1870). **1754** all his competitors in physic: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. lv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 327 (1817). ***1876** the merits of those of their competitors: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. one who competes together with another, one who aims at a common object with another, an associate in pursuit of a scheme.

1588 he and his competitors in oath | Were all address'd to meet you: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, ii. 82. **1590** Then shalt thou be competitor with me | And sit with Tamburlaine in all his majesty: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 12/1 (1865). **1606** my competitor | In top of all design: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, V. 1, 42.

competītrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a female who competes, a female rival.

bef. **1648** Queen Anne, being now without competitrix for her title, thought herself secure: LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY, *Hen. VIII.* [T.]

compilator (˘ ˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *compīlātor*, noun of agent to *compīlāre*, = 'to plunder': a compiler.

1391 I nam but a lewd compilatour of the labour of olde Astrologi[i]ens: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 2 (1872). **1882** In the classical field, however, Alcuin himself was only a compilator: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 49/2.

complication (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *complication*: a folding together, an entanglement.

1611 *Complication*, A complication, or folding together: COTGR. bef. **1685** All the parts in complication roll, | And every one contributes to the whole: JORDAN, *Poems*. [T.] **1692** I should think my self very prophane...if I should call it a Religion, it is rather a Complication of all the Villanies that were ever acted under the Sun: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 *vº*.

complice (˘ ´), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *complice*: an accomplice, a partner, generally in a guilty design, work, or deed, a confederate. The later form *accomplice* seems to rise from a confusion of *complice* with *accomplish*, *accomplisher*, &c., and does not appear to have come into use before the last quarter of 16 c.

1485 I shal make thadmyral to dye, and al hys complyces: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 164 (1881). **1581** that Randall hath manie complices: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxii. p. 34 (1846). **1585** the traitor Westmorland and his complices in France and Scotland: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1849). ? **1590** Thou com'st from Mortimer and his complices: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, p. 204/2 (1858). **1591** Success unto our valiant general, | And happiness to his accomplices: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 2, 9. **1593** To quell the rebels and their complices: — *II Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 212. **1603** the deceitfull wiles and illusions of satan and his complices: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1351. **1632** the just and Legall proceedings vsed against the Complices: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 2. **1645** *Letters* can Plots though moulded under *ground* | Disclose, and their fell complices confound: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 *vº*. **1670** *Bajamante Theopoli* and his Complices: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 242 (1698). bef. **1700** Who...He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief: DRYDEN. [J.] bef. **1715** If a tongue...had all its organs of speech, and accomplices of sound, about it: *Spectator*. [*ib.*] bef. **1733** he and his Complices: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 19, p. 40 (1740).

compliment, complement (˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *complimento*. The second syllable used often to be affected by the original Lat. *complēmentum*, = 'that which completes', whence Eng. *complement*.

1. a ceremonial act, a ceremonial expression of respect or affection. Often not easy to distinguish from 2.

? **1582** al oother *ceremonial complementoes* betweene youre lordship and mee: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Ded. Ep., p. 10 (1880). **1588** a refined traveller of Spain...A man of complements: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 169. **1591** some of ours...observed the complements due to a Dutch-fed feaste: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 48 (1847). **1599** To the perfection of complement (which is the Diall of the thought, and guided by the Sunne of your beauties) are required these three specials: the *gnomon*, the *puntilio's*, and the *superficies*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 103 (1616). **1600** Which espousals being performed with all due complements accordingly: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1020. **1602** he must comply with all times, comport all persons and be full of complements in all things pertaining to motion: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. **1606** This is a Soldiers kisse: rebukeable, | And worthy shamefull checke it were, to stand | On more Mechanicke Complement: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 4, 32. **1619** Cringes, Crouches, Complements, Lookes, Words, Clothes, all new and strange: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. li. p. 489. **1623** a letter...wherein he wrot me much cumplimento: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 49 (1883). **1642** She [Italy] is the prime climat of Complement, which oftentimes puts such a large distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 42 (1869).

1645 they...play, sing, feign complement: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1872). **1648** ended with a smooth fac'd complement: FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.*, 204, p. 262. bef. **1667** I leave *Mortality*, and things below; | I have no time in Complements to waste: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 242 (1707). **1768** I desired the girl to present my compliments to Madame R.: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 436 (1839).

2. a flattering speech or act, a commendation.

1609 I urge not this to insinuate my desert, | Or supple your tried temper with soft phrases; | True friendship loathes such oily compliment: B. JONSON, *Case is Alt.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 506/2 (1860). **1671** To sit and hear | So many hollow compliments and lies: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 124. **1679** you have imported *French* goods, I mean Compliments, they are a Nation full of Complimenters: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, ii. p. 23. **1715** But *Rafaëlle* has made his beloved Dante still a greater Complement: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 74. **1768** I have always observed, when there is as much *sour* as *sweet* in a compliment, that an Englishman is eternally at a loss within himself whether to take it or let it alone: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 401 (1839). **1815** She was extremely gratified at such a compliment: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 316 (1833).

3. a present, a gratuity. Only used in Scotland. [C.] In the quot. *compliment* is a modern change from *complement* (Ed. 1640),='accessory'.

[**1616** you must furnish me with compliments, | To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduennas: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 360/1 (1860).]

complot (*ˌ ˈ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *complot*,='a conspiracy', 'a plot'. In Shakspeare the accent is variable.

1. a conspiracy, a plot, intrigue, a preconcerted plan of action.

1588 The complot of this timeless tragedy: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 265. **1591** a Massacre...and the Complot written in ten sheets of Paper: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 649 (1685). **1596** They did this complot twixt them selves devise: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. viii. 25. **1602–3** Deserved I such a recompence as many a complot both for my lyfe and kingdom? *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 155 (Camd. Soc., 1849). bef. **1603** he would make some complot against him: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1157 (1612). bef. **1733** are in a perpetual Complot and Machination to introduce some change: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 8, p. 128 (1740).

2. the scheme or subject (of a literary composition). *Rare.*

1651 a Sonnet...whereof the complot...had as much of the Hermit as of the Poet: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 165 (1685).

[The derivation of Fr. *complot* is doubtful; according to Diez, fr. Lat. *complicitum*. The Eng. word *plot*,='conspiracy', has been regarded as an abbrev. fr. *complot*, but is found 1579 in Fenton's *Guiciardini*, a few years earlier than the earliest Eng. use of *complot* hitherto recorded in a dictionary. The Eng. *plot*,='a patch of ground', came to mean 'plan' (cf. Cotgr., *Plateforme*). The change of meaning of Eng. *plot* from 'ground-plan' to 'scheme' is exactly analogous to the change in Eng. of *plan* from "ground-plat of a building" (Cotgr.) to 'scheme'. It seems therefore a mistake to separate *plot*,='conspiracy', from Eng. *plot*, *plat*,='plan'.]

compluvium, *pl.* **compluvia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a quadrangular opening in the middle of the roof of the atrium in a Roman house, towards which the roof sloped on each side, so that the rain which fell on the roof flowed into a tank called *impluvium*, beneath the opening.

1885 He must come down the chimney or through the compluvium opening in the roof: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 244/2.

comply (*ˌ ˈ*), *vb.*: Eng., prob. fr. It. *complire*,='to fulfil', 'to use compliments', 'to suit'.

1. *trans.* to fulfil.

bef. **1634** my power cannot comply my promise: CHAPMAN, *Revenge for Hon.* [Nares]

2. *intr.* (often used with prep. *with*) to accord, to be complacent, to yield out of sympathy or forbearance, to conform, to agree, to be formally courteous.

1602 [See **compliment** 1]. **1604** Your hands, come then: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me comply with you in this garb: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 390. **1671** Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply | Scandalous or forbidden in our law: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1408. **1679** He that complies against his will, | Is of his own opinion still: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 380 (1866). bef. **1694** The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and bend itself to our interest: TILLOTSON. [J.]

[In the subjoined quot. *comply* seems to be a distinct word, fr. Lat. *complicāre*,='fold up', supposed by Herrick to have the sense of *complecti*,='to embrace'. **1648** Witty Ovid by | Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth comply | With yvorie wrists his laureat head: HERRICK, *Hesp.*, p. 221. (Davies)]

***compos mentis**, *phr.*: Lat.: having control over one's mind, of sound mind, in such possession of one's mental faculties as to be able to transact legal or other business. See **non compos mentis.**

1616 you were | Not *Compos mentis*, when you made your *feoffment*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 161 (1631–40). **1672** thou art not *compos mentis*, thou art in love: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 29. **1691** whenever you Seal such a Conveyance, you are not *Compos Mentis*: CARYL, *Sir Salomon*, i. p. 1. **1711** I wish...the Captain may be *Compos Mentis*; he talks of a saucy Trumpet, and a Drum that carries Messages: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** being, out of Weariness, scarce *Compos Mentis*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 88, p. 184 (1740). **1769** That the Earl is perfectly well, that is *compos mentis*, and grown fat: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 177 (1857). **1812** if he [*i.e.* the King] be only *compos mentis*...he will have more authority than any two of the...most experienced individuals with whom he can communicate: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 337.

compose (*ˌ ˈ*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *composer*,='to put together', 'make', 'set in order', 'reconcile', 'compound'. Preceded in some senses by Mid. Eng. *compounen*, fr. Lat. *componere*, with which Mid. Eng. sb. *composition* is etymologically connected. The word *compose* is not found in the Authorised Version of the Bible.

I. *trans.*: 1. to put together (constructively, or by collection), to make, esp. of literary or artistic works, and more than all of a piece of music; in *Printing*, to put together type for printing. The past part. *composed* is most widely used; for instance, one does not speak of *composing* (in the sense of bringing together) a crowd or an army, but one can talk of a crowd or an army *composed* of such and such elements.

1509 these actours so excellent of name | Hath bokes composyd of this facultye: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1874). **1541** the membres compostes be membres that are composed of the symple and consembable membres: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. c i *v°*. **1579** The inscription doth not so much declare the authors as y^e^ chief musicians appointed to sing y^e^ psalme. Howbeit it might come to passe y^t^ some man of that stocke beyng a leuite did compose it: J. FIELD, Tr. *Calvin's Four Serm.* [R.] **1601** I'll tell thee some [verses]...I composed even now of a dressing I saw a jeweller's wife wear: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 113/2 (1860). **1601** Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face; | Frank nature, rather curious than in haste, | Hath well composed thee: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 2, 21. **1606** a casque composed by Vulcan's skill: — *Troil.*, v. 2, 170. **1621** our body is like a clock; if one wheel be amiss, all the rest are disordered; the whole fabrick suffers: with such admirable art and harmony is a man composed, such excellent proportion: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 1, Mem. 3, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 45 (1827). **1641** the port of entrance into an issue of this town, composed of very magnificent pieces of architecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1872). **1645** himself composed the music to a magnificent Opera: *ib.*, p. 184. **1668** You may please to compose two distinct narratives: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 211. **1689** this (too too scant) *Elogium*, I | Compos'd, to praise them to posterity: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander, &c.*, p. 29/1. bef. **1733** Harangues, artfully composed to amuse the People: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740).

I. 1 *a.* (derived from the use of the part. just mentioned) to contribute to the formation of, as an element or constituent, to constitute the material of.

1667 Nor did *Israel* 'scape | Th' infection, when their borrow'd Gold compos'd | The Calf in *Oreb*: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 483, p. 24 (1705). bef. **1744** worlds on worlds compose one universe: POPE, *Ess. Man*, Ep. I. 24 (1757).

I. 2. to set in order, to arrange, to prepare (with direct object and *reflex.*).

1546 Sweno the Firste immediatlie composed himselfe to warre with Ethelredus: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 251 (1846). **1626** the people compose themselues to eate the same [Rice, wheat, beanes, and such like], after the Arabian manner: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 229. [C.] **1667** he seem'd | For dignity composed and high exploit: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 111. bef. **1674** The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen: CLARENDON. [J.] **1697** In a peaceful grave my corps compose: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virg. Aen.* [*ib.*]

I. 2 *a.* to restore to order, to reduce to order, to reduce to stillness. With reflexive pronoun, 'to become calm', 'to recover from mental agitation'; hence, *composed*, ='self-restrained', 'calm'.

1598 the soft perswading way, | Whose powers will worke more gently, and compose | Th' imperfect thoughts you labour to reclaime: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 22 (1616). **1635** she laboured to compose herself for the blessed change which she now expected: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1872). **1656** I perceave your spiritts in Paris are not so composed, but that ill accidents may cause some disorders amongst you: — *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 315. **1659** God of His infinite mercy compose these things: — *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 302. **1689** you must bestir your self, and proceed vigorously to order and compose things, to fix and rivet the Common-wealth: Tr. *Cicero pro Marcello*, p. 24. bef. **1719** Upon this, he composed his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave: ADDISON, *Sir T. Tittle*. [C.] bef. **1721** Yet, to compose this midnight noise, | Go freely search where'er you please: PRIOR. [J.] bef. **1732** Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and composes all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind: ATTERBURY, *Serm.*, I. x. [C.] **1837** I heard him ask her to compose herself: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii. p. 364.

I. 3. to bring into agreement, to reconcile, adjust, to terminate in concord (of objects expressing *difference*).

1621 To reform our manners, to compose quarrels and controversies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 62. [C.]

II. *intr.*: 1. to practise literary or artistic work.

1601 they say he's an excellent poet...I think he be composing as he goes in the street...I'll compose too: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. Wks., p. 113/1 (1860). **1685** she could compose happily: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1872).

II. 2. to come into concord.

1606 If we compose well here, to Parthia: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 2, 25. **1630** Compose with them, and be not angry valiant: B. JONSON, *New Inn*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 427/2 (1860).

II. 3. to arrange the chief features of an artistic design.

II. 3 *a.* to form or serve as models for the chief features of an artistic design.

composita, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a composition (*concr.*), a compound substance, a compost; *also*, the Composite order of architecture, perhaps for It. *composito*.

1525 than shall ye make hym a composita: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F i *ro*/2. **1644** The rest of the work of the Arch is of the noblest, best understood composita: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1872). **1664** Of all the four *Orders* of *Architecture* describ'd by *Vitruvius* (for he speaks not a Word of the *Composita* which is the *fifth*) This of the *Corinthian* appears to me to be the most slightly handled: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 78. **1702** But that philosophy never taught the forms lodged in the same common matter were its essence, though they were supposed to essentiate the *composita*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 58 (1834).

Compositae, *sb. pl.* (properly fem. past part. agreeing with *plantae* suppressed): Lat.: name of the largest natural order of plants, of which the flowers are compound, and consist of many florets. Sometimes called *Asteraceae*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

compositor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *compositor*, noun of agent to *compōnere*, ='to compose', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. *compositour*, =Fr. *compositeur*: one who composes, a composer; *esp.* one who sets up type for printing.

[**1375** As gud nychtbur, | And as freyndsome compositur: BARBOUR, *Bruce*, i. 88. (C. E. D.)] abt. **1533** composytour: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 895 (Paris, 1852). **1598** *Componitore*, *Compositore*, a compositor, a framer, an agreer, a maker, a composer: FLORIO. **1611** *Compositeur*...a Printers Compositor, he that setteth the letters for the Presse: COTGR. **1619** the Founder, Grauer, Cutter, Inke-man, Paper-man, Corrector, Compositors, Pressemen, and others: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lv. p. 522. **1623** One is his Printer...The other zealous ragge is the Compositor: B. JONSON, *Time Vind.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 96 (1640).

compositum, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a compound.

1650 and by this means there is preserved an equality of the Elements, and so also of the compositum: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sandivogius' Alchymie*, p. 106. **1652** a triplicity of souls in one *compositum*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 97. **1657** you have made it, as it were another *compositum*: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 136, Vol. I, p. 224. **1665** to see what Figures will arise from those several compositums: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 29. **1678** And the *Totum* or *Compositum* of a Man or Animal may be said to be *Generated* and *Corrupted*, in regard of the Union and Disunion, Conjunction and Separation of those two parts, the Soul and Body: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 39. **1695** a *compositum* seems to imply a preexisting component that brings such things together: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 154/1 (1834).

compossessor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *compossessor*, fr. *com-*, ='with', and *possessor*, ='owner' (see **possessor**): a joint possessor, a joint owner.

1611 *Compossesseur*, A compossessor; a ioint possessor: COTGR.

compotator (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *compōtātor*, fr. Lat. *com-*, ='with', and *pōtātor*, noun of agent to *pōtāre*, ='to drink': a fellow-drinker, a companion in drinking.

bef. **1744** I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of half our companions and compotators of syllabub: POPE, *Let. to Mr. Knight.* [T.] **1815** a venerable compotator, who had shared the sports and festivity of three generations: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi. p. 310 (1852).

compote, *sb.*: Fr.: fruit stewed in syrup; *also*, a kind of ragoût (see quotations).

1731 BAILEY. **1816** Compote of Pears...Compote of Golden Pippins: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 99. — Compote of Pigeons, and Truffles: *ib.*, p. 151. **1837** the morning repast consisting of light dishes of meat, *compôtes*, fruits: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 258. **1845** *Compote.*—A fine mixed ragout to garnish white poultry, &c., also a method of stewing fruit for dessert: BRÉGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. **1864** Harry's a very good fellow, and has plenty of feathers ready to be plucked, before he is fit to be made into a compote de pigeons: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32. **1885** There was an excellent *compôte* of fruits: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 91.

***compotier**, *sb.*: Fr. See quotation.

1845 *Compotier.*—A dish amongst the dessert service appropriated to the use of the *compote*: BRÉGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

comprador, *sb.*: Port., *lit.* 'buyer', 'purveyor': a native agent employed by foreign traders on the coast of China. Formerly also used in India. Yule gives the corruptions *compidore*, *compudour*, *compadore*, *compendor*.

1622 the Hollanders...thrust their *comprador* (or cats buyer) out of dores: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1883). **1711** Every Factory had formerly a Compradore, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessarys: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 108. [Yule] **1810** The Compadore, or *Kurrburdar*, or *Butler-Konnah-Sircar*, are all designations for the same individual, who acts as purveyor: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 270. [*ib.*] **1836** heavy taxes on the compradors, or purveyors for supplying the ships: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 51.

comprehensor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *comprehensor*, noun of agent to Lat. *comprehendere*, ='to comprehend': one who comprehends, one who has attained knowledge.

bef. **1656** thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] comprehensors: BP. HALL, *Soul's Farewell.* [T.] **1660** The saints are not only blessed when they are comprehensors, but while they are viators: TH. WATSON, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. Dav.*, Vol. I. p. 32.

compresbyter, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a fellow-presbyter (see **presbyter**).

1641 Cyprian in many places...speaking of presbyters, calls them his compresbyters: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 13 (1806).

compressor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *compressor*, noun of agent to *comprimere*, ='to press together', 'to squeeze': one who or that which compresses, an apparatus for pressing together or squeezing. Used in various technical senses.

comprime, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comprimer*: to compress. *Rare. Obs.*

1541 To stay and conpryme the places dissolued: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. L iv *ro*.

[The form *comprimit(t)* looks like a confusion between *comprime* and *compromit*. **1573—80** comprimitt mie jnward passions: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 157 (1884).]

***compte rendu**, *phr.*: Fr.: return, report, official statement.

1822 but when appointed a Minister of State, thinking it against the *bienstance* of the situation to publish any thing but a *compte rendu*, or grave works of morality, and afraid of being drawn into temptation, he burnt his plays: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 289. **1829** and the real object of the...*compte rendu*...is...to defend the policy of the government: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 71. **1886** It is for the most part rather a *compte-rendu* than a discussion, rather narrative than argumentative: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 173/2.

***comptoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: counter, counting-house, office for trading purposes.

1808 in pursuance of the treaties that France has made with the Porte, she had established valuable *comptoirs* upon the Black Sea: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 549 (1832). **1804** that arithmetic, which he may perhaps have found easy and infallible in the business of his *comptoir*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 46. **1888** and presently by our mismanagement...it was allowed to ruin the Arabian trade, reduce Jeddah to a mere *comptoir*, and threaten Sawákin with capture and massacre: *Academy*, Oct. 20, p. 249/2.

compulse (⏑ ⏓), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *compulser*: compel. *Rare.*

bef. **1555** Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and compulsed: LATIMER, *Serm., &c.*, I. 170 (1844). [Davies] **1853** Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in compulsed abhorrence: C. BRONTË, *Villette*, ch. xxiii. [*ib.*]

compurgator (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *compurgātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *compurgāre*, ='to purge completely': in early English law, one of a number of persons who swore to their belief in the innocence of an accused person, who previously swore to his innocence. The number of compurgators was generally twelve, and they are supposed to furnish the origin of the British *jury*.

bef. **1535** there remaine some tokens of suspicion, of whiche he think it good to purge him by the othe of himself & other compurgatours with him: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 986. [R.] **1611** *Compurgateur*, A compurgator: one that by oath iustifies the (innocencie) report, or oath, of another: COTGR. **1639** Honour and duty | Stand my compurgators: FORD, *Lady's Trial*, iii. 3. [C.] **1652** although they that knew him intimately, are most willing to be his compurgatours in this particular: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, sig. a 4 *ro*. bef. **1658** And brings the Worms for his Compurgators: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, i. p. 22 (1687). **1706** Lord Russel defended himself by many compurgators: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1818). **1726** AYLIFFE, *Parerg.*, p. 450. **1742** a well-qualified compurgator of all his thoughts and actions: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1826). **1760** making the Men of the several Clans Compurgators of each other: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 450.

computator (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *computātor*, noun of agent to *computāre*, ='to compute', 'reckon', 'calculate': a computer, a calculator, a reckoner.

1598 *Computista*, a computator a reckoner: FLORIO. **1759** the intense heat...is proved by computators, from its vicinity to the sun, to be more than equal to that of red-hot iron: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. Wks., p. 55 (1839). [Davies]

comrade (ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *camarada*: a messmate, a soldier who shares mess and lodging with a few others; *hence*, a mate, a consort, an intimate companion or associate. The forms beginning *cam-* and ending in *-e* or *-a* are from Fr. *camerade*, or Du. *kameraad*. Shakspeare sometimes accents the last syllable, and so Milton. See **camarada.**

1544 And I am sur ther hath bene comredis won with other far wars then he, excep one faute: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1591** A Souldier in Campe must make choise of two, or thrée, or more *Camerades*, such as for experience, fidelity, and conditions, do best agrée with his nature: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 13. — their *Camerads* and chamber-fellowes: *ib.*, p. 44. **1596** The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, | And his Cumrades, that daft the World aside, | And bid it passe: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV*., iv. 1, 96. **1596** went his waies to make good cheere amongst his Comeradoes: *Estate of English Fugitives*, p. 96. **1598** To chuse to his Camaradas and companions men well acquainted: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 9. **1598** my brothers consorts, these! these are his *Cam'rades*, his walking mates! B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 22 (1616). **1612** *Don Fernando* beheld his *Camaradas*, and they all three did smile: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. xii. p. 456. **1620** one of the Camerades told him, That he thought that Paper concern'd him: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 31 (1645). **1626** Then each man is to chuse his Mate, Consort, or Comrado...but care would be had, that there be not two *Comorados* vpon one watch: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 791 (1884). **1632** saying: *Comradoe where is the King*? *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 20, Apr. 28. **1641** I took my leave of the League and Camerades: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1850). **1665** with his left [hand] outstretched he grasps a Footman that seems to oppose him; backt by another Camerade bare-headed: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677). **1667** Are these your Comerades? DRYDEN, *Maid. Qu.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 173 (1701). **1671** Among the slaves and asses thy comrades: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1162. **1689** Give notice of it to our *Camerades*: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 52. **1705** had been killed by him, if one of his Camerades had not come to his Assistance: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xx. p. 410. **1822–3** I will carry you to Spring Gardens, and bestow sweet cakes and a quart of Rhenish on both of you; and we'll be cameradoes: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxx. p. 353 (1886).

***con**, *prep.*: It., 'with'. Often used in musical terms, as *con affetto*, ='with feeling'; *con brio*, ='with spirit'; *con diligenza*, ='with exactitude'; *con discretione*, ='with discretion'; *con fuoco*, ='with fire', 'passion'; *con spirito*, ='with spirit'.

1724 *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1789** we cultivate roses and cabbages, *con spirito*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 341 (1835).

con: for Lat. *contra*. See **pro and con.**

***con amore**, *phr.*: It.: with love, with zest, with enthusiasm, with heartiness.

1757 executed in the high manner the Italian Painters call *con amore*: WARBURTON, Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 122 *note*. **1780** Whose most eloquent sermons the great Addison has translated *con amore*, and in his very best manner: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1834). **1782** I suppose you will labour your present work *con amore* for your reputation: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 150 (1858). **1803** your lordship speaks *con amore*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxviii. p. 266 (1832). **1807** Why, Sir, they did not *hate* con *amore*, as you do: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 129 (5th Ed.). **1814** 'The Corsair'...was written *con amore*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1832). **1818** Miss D....sung *con amore*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 97. **1824** We must say we think this Dialogue is written *con amore*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 74. **1832** I have not the least doubt that he did it *con amore*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 304 (1875). **1837** Once in the fight, they seem to have done their work *con amore*! C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 391. **1841** I had studied it *con amore*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 208. **1879** I made my design for the actual memorial [Prince Consort] also *con amore*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. vii. p. 263.

con gentilezza, *phr.*: It.: with courtesy, with gentleness.

bef. **1654** All the lives of Princes and private Men tended to one Centre, *Con Gentilizza*, handsomely to get money out of other mens pockets and into their own: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 36 (1689).

con la bocca dolce, *phr.*: It., 'with the sweet taste' (mouth): with a **bonne bouche** (*q. v.*).

1651 according to the Art of *Stationers*, and to leave the Reader *Con la bocca dolce*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 395 (1654). **1824** We shall recite one more anecdote about her and so leave the reader *con la bocca dolce*: DE QUINCEY, *Rev. of Wilhelm Meister*, in *London Mag.*, Vol. X. p. 300. **1885** To end *con la bocca dolce*, we shall do ourselves the pleasure of quoting [the passage] in full: *Athenæum*, Oct. 17, p. 498/2.

con licenza, -zia, -tia, *phr.*: It.: with leave, by your leave.

1678 T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 32. bef. **1733** But now, *con Licentia*, a Word or two as to the Clamor of this Party People: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 92, p. 491 (1740).

***conak**, *sb.*: Turk. *qōnaq*: a resting-place for the night for travellers; *hence*, a day's journey.

1717 at Tchiorlù, where there was a *conac*, or little seraglio, built for the use of the grand-signior when he goes this road: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 201 (1827). **1775** we were required by the owner of the ground to change our conâck or *resting-place*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 222. **1819** we advanced till within three or four conacks of El-hassa: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. viii. p. 212 (1820). **1882** there is the konak, or palace, for the Sovereign: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 3.

cōnātus, *pl.* **cōnātūs**, *sb.*: Lat.: exertion, endeavor, tendency, *e.g.* in the philosophy of Spinoza, the tendency of a thing to persist in its own existence.

1682 The Parenchyma...hath therby a continual Conatus to dilate itself: GREW, *Anat. Plants*, p. 125. [C. E. D.] **1802** What conatus could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? PALEY, *Nat. Theol.* [L.] **1883** This idea of a *conatus* is...based on a law of physical inertia as formulated by Descartes: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 507.

concave (ˌ ˈˈ), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *concave*: hollow, arched, vaulted.

1. *adj.*: hollow, presenting a hollow surface, curved like the circumference of a circle viewed from the interior of the circle, or like the interior surface of a hollow sphere, or of an eggshell, or curved cup—the exterior aspect or surface being correlatively *convex*.

1590 Than from the concave superficies | Of Joves vast palace: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 58/1 (1865). **1593** a hill whose concave womb reworded | A plaintful story: SHAKS., *Lover's Compl.*, 1. **1600** the concaue and conuexe *Superficies* of the Orbe of the Sunne is concentrike, and equidistant to the earth: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 51. **1601** Tiber trembled underneath her banks, | To hear the replication of your sounds | Made in her concave shores: SHAKS., *Jul. Caes.*, i. 1, 52. **1676** I'll never use any other light in my Study but Glow-worms and Concave-glasses: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 70.

I *a. metaph.* (intellectually) hollow, empty.

1600 I do think him as concave as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 4, 26.

2. *sb.*: a hollow, a hollow surface, a vault, an arch.

1590 And make a fortress in the raging waves | Fenc'd with the concave of a monstrous rock: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 55/2 (1865). **1598** The swelling about the eiebrowes is termed the *concaue*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 69. **1599** his wit, the most exuberant...of all that ever entered the concave of this ear: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 61/1 (1860). **1607** my heart: | In whose two Concaues I discerned my thoughts: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, i. 7, sig. B iv *v°*. **1665** within that bottomless Concave: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 2 *v°*. **1667** the universal host up-sent | A shout, that tore hell's concave: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 542.

concavity (ˌ ˈ ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *concavité*: a hollow, a concave surface; *also*, hollowness, the quality denoted by *concave*.

1541 two concauytees that are in the focylle of the leg: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. K iv *v°*. **1543** a concauite or holownesse out of which y° apple of the eye procedeth: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. vii *r°*/2. — Some are called camerate, bycause they haue many concauites and chambres: *ib.*, fol. xxxiii *r°*/2. **1598** *Concauita*, concauitie, hollowness, or bowing: FLORIO. **1599** the concauities of it [the Mynes]: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2, 64. **1694** Her Wisdom, Politicks and Gravity, | Had reacht the depth oth' whole Concavity: *Poet Buffoon'd*, &c., p. 6. **1776** The concavity of the rock in this part gave to the site the resemblance of a theatre: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 266. **1845** thus hemmed in by a natural circumvallation, the concavity must be descended into, from whatever side it be approached: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 598.

concēdo, *1st pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *concēdere*, ='to yield': I yield, I give in.

1509 Or else I shall ensue the comon gyse | And say concedo to euery argument | Lyst by moche speche my latyn sholde be spent: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1874).

conceptāculum, *pl.* **conceptācula**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a receiver, a receptacle, a conceptacle.

1691 Admirable it is, that the Waters should be gathered together into such great *Conceptacula*, and the dry Land appear: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 211 (1701).

conceptis verbis, *phr.*: Lat.: in formal words, in a set form of words.

1602 the latter hath heretofore often *conceptis verbis* most deepely detested them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 126. **1682** but let us have it [the matter] before us *conceptis verbis*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 501/1 (1834).

concertante, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: an orchestral composition with special parts for solo voices or instruments, or for solo instruments by themselves; *attrib.* in the phr. *concertante parts*, solo parts in an orchestral composition.

1724 CONCERTANTE, are those Parts of a Piece of Musick which play thoroughout the whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

concertina (ˌ ˉ ˈˈ ˉ, *-ina* as It.), *sb.*: an improved kind of **accordion** (*q.v.*) with the ends generally polygonal.

***concerto**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. a concert (which formerly seems to have been usually called a *consort*, though Holland has *consert*).

1724 CONCERTO, a Consort, or a Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Consort: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1739** Handel has had a concerto this winter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1857).

2. a piece of music for a concert for two or more solo instruments, or a composition in the style of a symphony for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment.

1742 he turned composer, and, from raw beginnings, advanced so far as to complete divers concertos of two, and three parts: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 205 (1826). **1755** signor Di-Giardino's incomparable concertos: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 174 (1777). **1759** a dance, a song, or a concerto between the acts: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. Wks., p. 75 (1839). **1766** Major Lignum has trod on the first joint of her toe— | That thing they play'd last was a charming concerto: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 83 (1808). **1822—3** To the song succeeded a concerto, performed by a select band of most admirable musicians: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlv. p. 504 (1886). **1830** A famous violin player having executed a concerto, during which, he produced some appoggiaturi and shakes, that astonished many of his hearers: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.). **1883** He sang the songs and whistled the concertos, for with the playing he could not get on very well: *Standard*, Feb. 14, p. 5.

3. a performance by a full orchestra, short for *concerto grosso* in its original signification.

1724 CONCERTO GROSSO, is the great or grand Chorus of the Consort, or those places of the Concerto or Consort where all the several Parts perform or play together: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1776** the invention [abt. 1700] of the Concerto Grosso, consisting of two chorusses, with an intermediate part: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. v. Bk. iv. ch. i. p. 393. bef. **1782** The full concerto swells upon your ear; | All elbows shake: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 33 (1808).

concession (˙ ˊ ˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *concession.*

1. the act of granting, conceding, or of giving in.

1611 *Concession*, A concession, grant, or granting; a leaue, permission, sufferance: COTGR. **1644** coming at first to the height of your concessions: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 138 (1872). **1803** I think the Peshwah might be induced to make some concession, in order to obtain immediately so great an object: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 753 (1844).

2. a right or privilege or property granted, or *collect.* rights or privileges conferred by a formal grant.

1536 grawntis, privileges, and concessions given to hym and to his see apperteynyng: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 95 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1655** Whatever concessyons are to be granted, they must be to all alike: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 307 (1872). **1882, 1888** [See **concessionaire**].

***concessionaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person to whom a concession has been granted by a government. The Eng. equivalents, *concessionary*, *concessioner*, do not seem to make way against the original Fr. term.

1882 His Majesty has granted fifteen Firmans for the construction of public works and for concessions for industrial enterprises, one of which, for working chrome mines, has been accorded to an English firm. Among the other *concessionnaires* are several Turkish subjects and an Italian: *Standard*, Dec. 18, p. 3. **1884** The concessionaire was to receive a certain amount for every kilometre completed: M. ARNOLD, in *Contemp. Rev.*, p. 405. **1888** a concession was granted...to one Cicerode Pontes, and certain other concessionaires...for the making of a railway from Natal to Nova Cruz: HAWKINS, in *Law Times' Reports*, N. S., LX. 61/2.

***concetto**, *pl.* **concetti**, *sb.*: It.: a conceit, an affected term of expression intended to be witty or elegant, a piece of artificial wit, a specimen of affected style.

1750 epigrams, *concetti*, and quibbles: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 185, p. 564 (1774). **1760** one might string concetti for an hour: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 279 (1857). **1782** Lord Chesterfield took from Casimir the pretty thought (too much indeed bordering upon a *concetto*) that evening dews are "the tears of the day for the loss of the sun": *Gent. Mag.*, 1080/1. **1813** The false refinements, the *concetti*, the ingenious turns and misplaced subtlety, which have so long been the reproach of the Italian literature: JEFFREYS. *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1844). **1813** The false refinements, the *concetti*...so long...the reproach of the Italian literature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 39.

concha, *sb.*: Lat., 'shell': the trumpet-shell or conch, an ornament for a fountain in the form of a trumpet-shell; in *Archit.* the plain concavity of a vault, the dome of an apse, an apse.

1598 Concha or brow: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 73. **1644** We were showed in the church a concha of porphyry, wherein...the founder lies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1872). **1645** In the garden...are sixteen vast conchas of marble: *ib.*, p. 186.

conchylium, *pl.* **conchylia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κογχύλιον: shell-fish, purple shell-fish, purple dye. Anglicised as *conchyle.*

1601 the pretious conchyles: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 35, Vol. I. p. 257. — conchylia: *ib.*, ch. 36, p. 258.

***concierge**, *sb.*: Fr.: the door-keeper of a public building, hotel, or house let off in apartments.

1647 He is known and re-known by the concierges, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate: SIR G. BUCK, *Rich. III.*, p. 99. [T.] bef. **1700** The Concierge that shewed the house: AUBREY, *Lives*, Vol. II. p. 230 (1813). **1781** tell me who he was, and as I suppose he lived ages ago, what he expended on *concierges*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 60 (1858). **1880** But when the *concierge* closed the house-door behind him, it seemed to shut him out from gaiety and good humour: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xlvi. p. 301.

***conciergerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: the office or room of a concierge, a prison.

1617 The Marshall d'Ancre his wife is removed from the Bastill to the Conciergerie in Paris, a common gaol as our Newgate: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 107 (Camd. Soc., 1860). **1828** They stopped at the door of an hotel, which opened in that noiseless manner so peculiar to the *conciergerie* of France: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxix. p. 82 (1859). **1847** All these circumstances furnish such strong presumptive evidence against the Duke that he has been transferred to the conciergerie: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 198.

conciliabule, *sb.*: Fr.: a secret committee, a meeting of a secret committee.

1857 We know that these *conciliabules* were at work, especially in the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 193. — the last *conciliabule* held in the faubourgs during the night of the 19th: *ib.*, p. 194. **1886** Their *conciliabules* meet daily and talk great nonsense and do nothing: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 24/2.

conciliator (˙ ˊ ˙ ˙ ˊ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conciliātor*, noun of agent to *conciliāre*, ='to unite', 'gain over', 'bring together': one who or that which gains over or pacifies.

1654 but he is too *raw* to be *Judicious* in either, too wilfull to be a *Conciliator* of both: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 108. bef. **1670** he thought it would be his great Honour to be the Conciliator of Christendom: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 111, p. 101 (1693). **1765** tipping the searcher with half-a-crown, which is a wonderful conciliator at all the bureaus in this country: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXXIX. Wks., Vol. V. p. 547 (1817).

conciliātrix, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a woman who conciliates; *esp.* a professional match-maker in Ancient Rome.

1886 To be the intermediaries of her marriage—so far as English women of good birth can play the part of the old Roman conciliatrix—: MRS. E. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Carew*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 158.

concio ad clērum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a sermon before the clergy (see **clerum**).

1620—1 On Wednesday, the convocation began in Paul's, where the *concio ad clerum* was made by Dr. Bowles, who performed it so so: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1848). **1625** a *Concio ad Clerum*, in Saint *Maries Church in Cambridge*: I. RODOGINUS, *Differences*, p. 29. **1664** besides what he had delivered in publick in his *Concio ad Clerum*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. iv.

conciōnātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *conciōnāri*, ='to harangue': one who makes harangues, a preacher; said also to mean a common-councilman, a freeman (Wharton).

1626 *Concionator*, A Preacher: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***conclave** (˙ ˙˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conclāve*, ='a chamber' (which can be locked up). Sometimes in the ecclesiastical sense the It. *conclave* (pl. *conclavi*) is used.

1. a private apartment, a retired chamber.

1615 This Conclaue hath a couer of marble, yet not touched by the same: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 206 (1632). bef. **1627** For the Situation of it (as his Lordship said,) in the secret Conclaue of such a vast Sea mought cause it: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 13.

2. the suite of apartments including a chapel, in which the cardinals are confined during the election of a pope. The regular place is a set of cells in the Vatican.

1523 after the dethe of the pope Gregory, the cardynalles drewe them into the conclaue, in the palays of saynt Peter: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 326, p. 510 (1812). **1620** the Conclave was locked up: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 67 (1676).

3. the election of a pope by the cardinals assembled in private.

1393 GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. II. [R.] **1522** the Cardinalls camme oute of the Conclave: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 304 (1846). **1591** the *Conclavi* at many of the Popes Elections: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 624 (1685). **1592** the *Conclave* hath received little alteration: *ib.*, p. 707. **1620** to find a means that Princes might not intermeddle in the *Conclave*, in the election of the Pope: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 678 (1676). **1679** Take all Religious in and stickle, | From Conclave, down to Conventicle: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 156. **1740** is a man nothing who is within three days' journey of a Conclave: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 39 (1857).

4. the Sacred College of Cardinals.

1613 once more in mine arms I bid him welcome, | And thank the holy conclave for their loves: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 2, 100. **1840** as words were too faint His merit to paint, | The Conclave determined to make him a Saint: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 122 (1865). **1845** surrounded by his petty conclave of four cardinals: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 457.

5. any private meeting, any secret or private assembly.

abt. **1630** his predecessor *Walssingham* had left him a receit, to smell out what was done in the Conclave: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 60 (1870). **1667** The great Seraphick Lords and Cherubim, | In close recess and secret conclave sate: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 795, p. 37 (1705). **1705** 'tis worth a whole conclave of 'em: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 30 (1776). **1764** A conclave of honour was immediately assembled: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 375 (1817). **1883** Miss Dulcie went on talking for half-an-hour by Chertsey clock, in fact till the tea-bell broke up the little conclave: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32.

concoctor (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.* (a variant spelling of *concocter*): Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *concoquere*, ='to cook together': one who concocts, one who makes up, one who fosters.

1642 this private concoctor of malecontent: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 246 (1806).

conde, cuende, *sb.*: Sp.: earl, count.

1599 the yong *Conde* came with a small company of horsemen: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 190. **1623** Plough deep furrows, to catch deep root in th' opinion of the best, grandoes, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 135 (1885). **1629** to learn whether the *Conde* or his son be Solvent: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxviii. p. 33 (1645).

condominium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: joint dominion, joint ownership.

1705 and to the condominium, which that King and that Duke have in that dutchy: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 254 (1818). **1883** there is no longer any fear of their creating a new "condominium," real or supposed, as between England and any other Power whatever: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, p. 4.

***condor** (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *condor*, fr. Peru. *cuntur*: a large South American bald-headed vulture, the *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*. The name is also given to the large bald-headed vulture of California.

1604 those [birds] which they call Condores be of an exceeding greatnes, and of such a force, that not onely they will open a sheepe and eate it, but also a whole calfe: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 279 (1880). **1694** the *Cuntur* of *Peru*: HANS SLOANE, in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 61. **1753** *Contor*, or *Cuntor*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1777** ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 267 (1824). **1797** *Gryphus*, the condor...the largest of this genus: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Vultur*. **1822** The Lammergeyer, the largest, after the American condor, of all the birds of prey, measuring sixteen feet from wing to wing: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 138. **1826** why did not I say a Columbian cassowary, or a Peruvian penguin, or a Chilian condor, or a Guatemalan goose: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 120 (1881).

***condottiere,** *pl.* **condottieri,** *sb.*: It.: a captain of mercenary soldiers (Lat. *conducti*, whence Late Lat. **conductarius*).

1850 The veteran Condottiere himself was no longer so scrupulous: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 390 (1879). **1882** a celebrated Spanish *condottiere* of the fifteenth century: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 892.

condottore: It. See **conduttore.**

condrin. See **candareen.**

***conductor** (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *conductor*, ='a leader' (=Lat. *conductor*, 'a contractor', 'a lessee'), noun of agent to Lat. *condūcere*, ='to guide', 'to conduct', or fr. Fr. *conducteur*, assimilated to Late Lat. *conductor*. The earlier Fr. *conduitor*, *conduiteur*, gave rise to Mid. Eng. *conditour* [C.], and to Caxton's *conduytour* (*Chas. Grete*, p. 209, Ed. 1881).

1. a leader, a guide.

1550 But it is necessarye that euery one of vs as well captayne as conductor and souldyer be always in feare to fall into any danger throughe his faulte: NICOLLS, *Thucidides*, fol. 49. [R.] **1579** the guides or Conductours of their armie: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 101. **1599** the conductors of the camels and victuals: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 113. **1612** I should have proved but a bad conductor, having no manner of acquaintance in that house: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1848). **1612** euery flocke...gather to their conducter, which bringeth them home to their village and dwelling: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 10. **1640** an easie and safe conductour to that grand Truth of the divine Hypostates: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 3 *v°* (1647). **1641** with the aid of...our conductor, we visited divers churches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1872). **1712** went directly of themselves to *Errour*, without expecting a Conductor: *Spectator*, No. 460, Aug. 18, p. 658/1 (Morley). **1743–7** There had likewise been an attempt to blow up the artillery by one of the conductors of it: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 183/2 (1751). **1771** Our conductor performed his promise with great punctuality: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 37/1 (1882). **1777** ports in India and Africa, which their conductors [pilots] were accustomed to frequent: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 33 (1824).

2. a leader of troops, a commander.

1527 gret captaines or conductours of an hoste: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cclxxv. sig. I i *v°*/2. **1562** one of the kinges cheife conductours of his men at armes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 35 *v°*. **1591** which oftentimes doth cause great losse and discommoditie to men of warre, small reputation to their conductour: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 153. **1598** such skilfull warriours, such braue Conductors: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 2. **1600** the Consuls...were their chiefe conductours to the war: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 323. **1605** Who is conductor of his people? SHAKS., *K. Lear*, IV. 7, 88. **1650** their leader and conductor: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 24. **1664** *Daniel Barbaro* is the Captain and chief Conductor, as may easily be discern'd from the pattern of the *Contours* onely belonging to the *Voluta* of the *Capital*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 48.

3. a director, a manager.

1600 a fit man to be chiefe Conductour of this so hard an enterprise: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 98. **1603** the same god is their conductour and king: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1318. **1620** the conductor of the Plot: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lviii. (1676). **1800** I recommend that a deputy-commissary or a conductor may be sent there: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 427 (1858).

4. one who guides and regulates the time, and performance generally, of a chorus or an orchestra.

5. an official in general charge of a public conveyance, answering to the guard of the old stage-coach; *hence*, in the United States, also the chief official on a railway train. In this sense the term seems to have been borrowed in England fr. Fr. *conducteur*.

1815 A conductor is attached to each Diligence, whose duties, if they were properly laid down, would answer to those of our guards; but his chief business, according to his practice, is to sleep, closely shut up in the Cabriolet (which is a covered seat in front): J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 32 (2nd Ed.).

6. *techn.* a body which transmits heat, sound, electricity, &c.; an instrument designed to direct a surgical knife.

1779 One particular addition I have made to the apparatus consists in what I call an anti-conductor: it is exactly like the prime conductor: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXIX. p. 454.

conduttore, *sb.*: It.: guide, leader, conductor.

1820 we had to contend with the almost frantic demands of our fellow-travellers to the condottore, that he would put eight horses to the vehicle: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 372.

cone, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cône*, or Lat. *cōnus*, fr. Gk. κῶνος: *Geom.*

1. a solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of its sides as axis; *more generally* (the solid previously defined being distinguished as a *right cone*), any solid the surface of which is generated by the motion of a line, one point in which is fixed.

1570 Make of Copper plates, or Tyn plates, a foursquare vpright Pyramis, or a Cone: perfectly fashioned in the holow, within: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c ij *v°*. **1603** the forme and figure of the shadow, which indeed is a *Conus* or *Pyramis* (resembling a sugar loafe) with the sharpe end forward: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1172. — But the cause is in the difference of the shadow, which toward the bottome or base is broader as are the *Cones* or *Pyramides*: *ib.*, p. 1173. **1611** *Cone*, A Cone; a Geometricall bodie; or any figure, that is broad, and round below, and sharpens towards the top: COTGR. **1640** [See **basis** I. 3].

2. any object shaped like a geometrical cone (also, *metaph.*), *esp.* the fruit of the pine, fir, and cedar, &c., and a signal hoisted in meteorological warnings.

1598 it hath a *Conus* or sharpe pointe wherewith it seeemeth to divide the aire: R. HAVDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 17. **1641** according to their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1806). **1667** Now had Night measured with her shadowy cone | Half way up hill this vast sublunar vault: — *P. L.*, IV. 776. bef. **1682** The Cedar of *Libanus* is a *coniferous* Tree, bearing *Cones* or Cloggs: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 19 (1686).

confector (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng., as if fr. Lat. *confector*, ='a preparer', 'a maker', noun of agent to *conficere*, ='to make', 'make up': a confectioner, a maker of sweetmeats.

1611 *Confiseur*, A Confector, Preseruer, or Confet-maker: COTGR.

confederator, *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *confoederāre*, ='to bring into a league': a confederate, a conspirator. The word ought to mean 'one who brings (others) into a league', but is a falsely formed substitute for *confederate*, ='one who is united in a league'.

1569 the king shall pay one hundred thousand Crownes, whereof the one halfe the Confederatours shall and maye employ when neede shall require: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. VIII., an. 26, p. 1227. **1579** NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, pp. 291, 633 (1612).

***conference** (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *conférence*.

1. conversation, talk, *esp.* consultation, parley, an interview for purposes of discussion, a friendly meeting for the settlement of differences.

1527 I wold gladly have conference with you 2 or 3 dayes: *Chron. of Calais*, p. 115 (1846). **1546** hee being in the ende called by the king to conference:

Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 99 (1844). — He had secret conference with one Raphe Sha, a divyne of great reputation: *ib.*, p. 183. **1563** There is another conference of late betwix the reuerend Bishop of Sarum, and D. Coole: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. E v *vº*. **1573—80** was now in his own studdi, and in privi conferens mutch more reasonable with me: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 51 (1884). **1575** I had conference with the French Ambassadours: SIR F. WALSINGHAM, *Frnl.*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 24 (1871). **1588** so sensible | Seemeth their conference [talk of mocking wenches]: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 260. bef. **1590** Their conference will be a greater help to me | Than all my labours, plod I ne'er so fast: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 80/2 (Dyce). **1600** met in private conference with the Nobilitie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 170. **1641** There hath bene a conference between yᵉ 2 Houses: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 61 (1872). **1659** Get a conference between them, and some experienced judicious Divine: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxix. p. 184. **1666** mature advice and conference with learned persons: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 191 (1872). **1667** not to let th' occasion pass | Giv'n him by this great conference, to know | Of things above his world: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 454. **1768** in conference with a lady just arrived at the inn: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 398 (1839).

2. comparison, a bringing together with a view to comparing.

bef. **1568** The conference of these two places, conteinyng so excellent a peece of learning...must needes bring great pleasure and proffit: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 164 (1884).

***conférence,** *sb.*: Fr.: a lecture, a conference.

1888 The Broca *conférence* was delivered on December 14th by M. Mathias Duval, who took for his subject 'Aphasia since Broca': *Athenæum*, May 26, p. 666/2.

conférencier, *sb.*: Fr.: a lecturer.

1884 aid was sent...to continue, for a time, the support of the conférenciers, Messrs. Réveillaud and Hirsch: *Christian Wld.* (New York), June, p. 467.

***conferva,** *pl.* **confervæ,** *sb.*: Lat.: name of a genus of simple green algae consisting of cellules arranged in threads either simple or branching into network. Modern botanists exclude branching algae. See **alga.**

[**1601** fresh water Spunge...called in Latin Conferva: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 280.] **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1796** The sides and bottom of the channel have no sediment; but a green Conferva grows in it: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 22 (1814). **1845** this cannot happen from any thing like voluntary action with the ovules, or the confervæ, nor is it probable among the infusoria: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 17.

confessor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *confessor*, noun of agent to Lat. *confitēri*, ='to confess'.

1. *Eccles.* one who has confessed himself a Christian, and suffered for the faith; one whose life is a good confession of Christianity.

bef. **1492** saynt domynik doctor of deuynyte and confessour: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. a j *rº*/1. **1497** apostoles & martyrs confessours & virgyns: ALKOK, *Mons Perf.*, sig. c iii *rº*/2. **1641** the commendatory subscriptions of confessors and martyrs: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 8 (1806). bef. **1733** he became a Confessor of the Protestant Religion and the true Interest of his Country: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 10, p. 35 (1740).

2. *Eccles.* one who hears confessions, a priest who acts as spiritual director.

abt. **1384** & thus the lord or the lady hireth costly a fals iudas to his confessour: *Of Prelates*, ch. V. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 65 (1880). abt. **1386** Wher as woned a man of greet honour | To whom that he was alwey confessour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Summoner's Tale*, 7746. **1482** hys brother that was hys confessor: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 33 (1869). **1528** With all diligence they laboure | To obtayne noble mens favoure | And to be ladys confessours: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 83 (1871). **1548** as priuy and secret as any Confessour: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 4 (1626).

3. one who makes a confession in any other sense than those specified above.

1702 Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verify'd in the other confessors) with the accusations of the afflicted: C. MATHER, *Mag. Chris.*, vi. 7. [C.]

***confetti,** *sb. pl.*: It.: comfits.

1860 In the centre of their carriage stands a huge basket of *confetti*: *Once a Week*, Mar. 24, p. 284. **1883** *Confetti*, though flung in jest, can sting pretty smartly too: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 345.

***confidant, confident** (Cotgr.), *sb. masc.*: Fr.

1. a person to whom secrets are entrusted, an intimate and trusted friend. Partly Anglicised ⏑ ⏑ ⏓, *-ant* Eng.

1646 receiv'd the Truncheon to be Marshall of France, and grew to be a great *Confident*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII*, p. 52. **1721** the coachman knew whither to go, which was to a certain place, called Mile-end, where lived a confident of his: DEFOE, *Moll Flanders*, p. 38 (1677). **1748** favoured with a visit from my kind and punctual confidant: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 404 (1817). **1815** the favourite and intimate of a man who had so many intimates and confidants: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 284 (1833). **1818** is the son a well-chosen confidant of his father's misdeeds: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 304 (1819). **1878** He said things which might have exposed him to be kicked if his *confidant* had been a man of independent spirit: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xii. p. 93.

2. a small curl near the ear.

1694 *A Confidant*, is a small Curl next the Ear: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 10/1.

***confidante,** *sb. fem.*: Fr.: a confidential female friend.

1696 That the way to do that, is to engage her in an Intrigue of her own, making yourself her Confidante: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1776). **1777** If I were...writing to my confidante, I should tell you all the fine things that were said: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1835). **1788** Mrs. Howard...had been the confidante of the Prince's passion: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. CXXV. (1857). **1806** for I have so long been in the practice of making her the *confidante* of my distresses: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 274 (5th Ed.). **1811** All the griefs, contradictions...were detailed to this *confidante*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 25 (2nd Ed.). **1813** the triumphant Zara rang for the base confidante of her late distresses: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1833). **1816** The genial confidante, and general spy: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 189 (1832). **1819** I panted for the appearance of my confidante: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 43 (1820). **1826** there are moments when we are irresistibly impelled to seek a confidante: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 403 (1881). **1850** Miss Rouncy the *confidante*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 95 (1879). **1883** Aunt Betsy...is always my *confidante* in all delicate matters: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 13.

configurator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *configurāre*, ='to fashion accordingly': *Astrol.*: one of the planets in a house of a horoscope.

1598 The fift named the house of Children, hath his signification of them, of loue, of Embassadors & messengers, and of gyfts, ioyes, playing, banquets, apparell, configurators ☊ ☿, ioy of ☿: F. WITHER, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. L i *rº*. **1652** J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 306.

confine (⏑ ⏓), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *confiner*, ='to border', 'to shut up'.

1. *intr.* to aboard upon, to have a common boundary (with prepp. *on* or *with*).

1523 It is thought right necessary that the Archiduke Don Ferdinando shulde kepe his residence this somer either in his Duchie of Wiertenberg, or in his Countie of Ferrate, whiche dothe confyne in some partes with the Swices: WOLSEY, in *State Papers*, Vol. VI. p. 110. **1667** What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds | Confine with Heav'n: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 977.

2. *trans.* to keep within bounds, enclose, imprison, limit.

1594 Silence, wearily confinde in tedious dying: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Decad., No. 6 (1818). **1641** those eternal effluences of sanctity and love in the glorified saints should by this means be confined and cloyed with repetition of that which is prescribed: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 82 (1806). **1668** you would have me to confine myself to that little world that goes under the name of Sayes Court: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 203 (1872). **1671** As if they would confine th' Interminable: MILTON, *Samt. Agon.*, 307. **1691** then I threatened to suspend all those Poets from Stew'd Prunes, Wine, Fire and Tobacco: nay, to confine them *durante vita*, to Temperance: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 14. **1693** our *fore-Fathers* not to *one She* confin'd: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, ix. p. 12.

3. *pass.* (with no active use to correspond) to be conterminous, to be unable to leave one's bed or one's room or the house, *esp.* of women, to be in childbed.

1626 On the South it is confined with Pamphilia: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 321. [C.] **1637** a hurt which...confined me to my study: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1872).

confine (⏑ ⏑, or in poetry ⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *confine, confin*, fr. Lat. *confine*, ='border', 'boundary', 'neighbourhood'. The form *confynyes* quoted fr. Maundevile in C. is fr. Lat. *confinium*.

1. a boundary, a border.

1549 limittyng the Duchie of Beneuento to be as a confyne or bounde betwene theim both: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 20 *vº*. **1573** th' easte confynes of Sussex: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. CCCCV. p. 11 (1846). **1579** the confines that separate ASIA from EUROPE: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 402 (1612). **1644** one of the utmost confines of the Etrurian State: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1872). bef. **1733** this Writer does not involve all Particulars alike within the Confines of this stately Character: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. iv. (1740).

2. a frontier, a frontier district (generally in pl.).

1546 Afterwarde with armie well arrayed he proceeded to spoyle the confynes of his enemy: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 61 (1844). **1600** *Hippocrates* began at first to make rodes by stealth into the confines bordering upon the Romane Province: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 529. **1646** a fort...defending the confines of the Great Duke's territories: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1872). **1667** and now in little space | The confines met of Empyrean Heav'n | And of this World: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 321, p. 378 (1705). **1776** a temple and statue of Minerva near the confines of Epidauria and Argolis: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 223.

3. a district, a region.

1607 Cæsar's spirit...Shall in these confines with a monarch's voice | Cry 'Havoc,' and let slip the dogs of war: SHAKS., *Jul. Caes.*, iii. 1, 272.

4. one who lives near, a neighbour.

1546 Som other impute it as a remedee for the malice and hatred of there confines and neighbours: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1846). **1555** exchangynge golde for housholde stuffe with theyr confines: R. EDEN, *Decades*, fol. 89.

5. (properly a distinct word, fr. Eng. vb. *confine*) a place of confinement.

1604 a prison...in which there are many confines, wards and dungeons: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 252.

confirmator (ˌ⏑ ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *confirmātor*, noun of agent to *confirmāre*, ='to confirm': one who or that which confirms, makes certain, or ratifies.

1485 the holy ghoost, confirmatour and Illumynatour of al good werkes: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 15 (1881). **1646** There wants herein the definitive confirmator, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

confiscator (ˌ⏑ ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *confiscāre*, ='to store up in a chest' (*fiscus*), 'to confiscate': one who confiscates, one who seizes private or corporate property for the use of the state; *hence*, loosely, a plunderer, an appropriator of what does not belong to him.

1790 I see the confiscators begin with bishops and chapters, and monasteries: BURKE, *Rev. in France*. [T.]

confiseur, *sb.*: Fr.: confectioner, maker of comfits.

1841 an Italian *confiseur*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 10. **1886** certain bon-bon boxes for which the *confiseur* had taken "French leave" to copy portions of a picture: *Athenæum*, Dec. 18, p. 833/2.

Confitĕbor, *1st pers. sing. fut. ind.* of Lat. *confitēri*, ='to confess': name of the ninth Psalm, of which the Latin version begins with this word. It is a psalm of joy and triumphant thanksgiving.

1550 now we may synge Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: BP. BALE, *Kynge Johan*, p. 65 (1838).

confiteor, *1st pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *confitēri*, ='to confess': name of the form of confession used in the Roman Catholic Church, which begins with this word; hence, *metaph.* a confession generally.

abt. **1375** many saien confiteor: *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* (Brit. Mus. *Royal MS.* 17 B. *XVII.*), 63, Simmons' Text B. p. 8 (1879). **1430—40** To schryue þe in general þou schalle lere | Þy Confiteor and misereatur in fere: *Boke of Curtasye*, II. 154, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868). **1482** And whan y had seyd my *confiteor* as the vse ys...he gaue me disciplynys vi. tymes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 33 (1869). **1531** they said *confiteor*, and knowledged themselves to be sinners: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 220 (1849). **1534** as sone as the preyste began *confiteor*, she ffyl in a traunce: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1559** Ye say the *confiteor*, and make your confession: BECON, *Wks.*, p. 263 (Parker Soc., 1844). **1886** The failure was complete, and amongst the records is found a *confiteor* of Colbert which evidently caused intense chagrin in the Louvre and at Fontainebleau: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 333/3.

conformity (⏑ ˌ⏑ ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *conformité*.

1. correspondence in form, likeness in externals; agreement, harmony; conduct in accordance with the requirements of the state or of society, *esp.* with reference to England, observance of the forms, ceremonies, and doctrines of the Established Church.

1494 seinge they might not enduce the kynge to noone conformytie or agrement, to resume his lawfull wyfe: FABYAN, ch. 243. [N.] **1531** the necessary derection and preseruation of them in conformitie of lyuinge: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 209 (1880). **?1533** I suppose all thyngs will prove the better to suche conformyte as must folowe for the same: R. FULLER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccv. p. 236 (1846). **1573—80** And yet, berlady, thy brothers conformitye | Howsoever its temperid with thy mothers deformitye, | Makes well enowghe, me thinkes, for my uniformity: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 119 (1884). bef. **1603** In this is true nobilitie, to wit: the conformitie vnto vertuous manners: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1205 (1612). **1641** evaporating and exhaling the internal worship into empty conformities, and gay shows: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 92 (1806). **1665** knowing nothing would better please them than his conformity to Religion: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 262 (1677). **1703** The Bill against occasional Conformity was lost by one vote: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 383 (1872).

2. submission, obedience.

1546 After this Edwarde reduced to conformitee the waveringe Wallshemenn: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1846). **1569** The Messenger found him so towarde, and of such conformitie, that he was content to swere in his presence, truely to take King Edwardes part agaynst all men: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 683. **1645** In Conformity to your commands...I have sent...this small Hymn: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vi. 13. [C.]

confortation (ˌ⏑ ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *confortation*: strengthening.

1543 This plaistre...hath vertue to resolue the bloode with confortation of the place: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcii *v°*/2. **1627** For corroboration and confortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold: BACON, *Nat. Hist.* [J.]

***confrère**, *sb.*: Fr.: a fellow-member of a brotherhood, a colleague, an associate.

bef. **1670** So he bewailed the disaster of his Confrere's Attachment: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 204, p. 198 (1693). **1716** In Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 22 (1813). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1833** authors maintain distinct opinions as to the priority of the German schools, from whence it is contended that the master-masons with their *Confrères* or operatives have emigrated into France and Italy: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 405. **1853** His *confrère*, the modest but gifted Henri...is a better cook: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 309. **1862** did you see, my good soul, when I spoke about his *confrère*, how glum Goodenough looked? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 110 (1887). **1863** will you permit me to show you what your learned confrères have prescribed for her? C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 83. ***1877** the work of a late *confrère* of the author: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

***congé**, *sb.*: Fr.: leave, leave to depart, dismissal; *hence*, in Eng. an act of courtesy on taking leave, an act of courtesy generally, a bow, &c. The Eng. *congee* (*congie*, *congey*, *congy*, *congye*) was in early use, and is scarcely obsolete yet, though the modern French word, which in 17 c. was only occasionally used, has now almost entirely superseded the Anglicised form.

1600 by the persuasion of one *Sicinius*, and without *congé* of the Consuls: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 65. **1626** he made a low *congé*, or courtesy, to all the rest of the University: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 127 (1848). **1702** I immediately got my *Congé* and embark'd at *Dunkirk*: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 321 (1776). **1764** I shall come to you as soon as ever I have my *congé*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 296 (1857). **1768** I...was presented this morning to all the Royal Family for my *congé*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 280 (1882). **1816** without time to become his tutor, I thought it much better to give him his congé: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 302 (1832). **1853** This welcome wind-visitor...is not perpetrating, I hope, an extra brilliancy before its *congé*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xl. p. 365. **1864** Duruflée had his congé: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 181.

congé d'aller, *phr.*: Fr.: leave to depart.

1654—6 No sooner therefore had he got his *congé d'aller* at court but he hies to Jerusalem: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 76/2 (1868).

***congé d'élire, congé d'eslire**, *phr.*: Fr.: leave to elect.

1. leave given by the civil power to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop or archbishop, or to any body corporate to elect an officer. Before the time of Henry VIII., the election of prelates was sometimes real, but now the civil power nominates the person to be elected.

1538 your lordeshipp hath send downe the *congee d'eslier* and free election from the kinges majestie: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1843). bef. **1547** he hadde grauntedde to the Munkes of St. Albans iv. or v. dayes past hys lycence and *congeè d'elire* to chose a newe Abbot: R. PACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cii. p. 277 (1846). **1615** Dr. Milbourne, Dean of Rochester, hath his *congé d'elire* for St. David's, in Wales: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 360 (1848). **1632** It is said...that... all three [have] their *congé d'éslire* for their removals: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1848). **1641** there is noe returne as yet made upon y^e *Conge d'eslires* for any of y^e other Bpps: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 129 (1872). **1644** you will think he had his Congeslier his black Box already, for converting me: *Ld. Digbies Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 13. **1662** his *conge d'elire* was signed to elect him bishop of Gloucester: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 447 (1840). bef. **1670** The Bishopric of *Lincoln* was bestowed on him by the Royal *Congè d'Elire*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 73, p. 62 (1693). **1679** And my wench shall dispose of *congé d'Elire*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 235 (1860). **1705** All the forms of the *congé d'élire*, and my election, were carried on with despatch: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 14 (1823). **1808** the reverend electors had received a *congé d'elire* from the royal candidate himself: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 506. **1815** The king cannot grant his *conge d'elire* to any people out of his realm: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 185 (1856). **1818** they acted with the freedom of a chapter, electing a bishop under a *conge d'elire*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 340. **1883** In compliance with the *congé d'élire*, transmitted to the Dean of Canterbury on the 20th inst., empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, and in pursuance of due formal notice, a special Chapter was opened in the Chapter House yesterday: *Standard*, Jan. 30, p. 5.

2. *metaph.* any formal permission to elect or choose when the power of choice is withheld.

1636 How grossly is the country wronged and befooled chiefly in the choice of such as into whose hands they put their lives and lands at parliaments, by a kind of *conge d'elire* usually sent them by some of the gentry of the shires: S. WARD, *Wks.*, p. 118 (1862). **1712** When she has made her own Choice, for Form's sake she sends a *Congé d'elire* to her Friends: *Spectator*, No. 475, Sept. 4, p. 680/2 (Morley).

congee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *kañshi*, ='boilings': water in which rice has been boiled, used as food for invalids and prisoners and for starching clothes; in combin. *congee-house*, the temporary lock-up of a regiment in India.

1673 a great smooth Stone on which they beat their Cloaths till clean; and if for Family use, starch them with Congee: FRYER, *E. India*, 200 (1698). [Yule] **1836** All men confined for drunkenness, should, if possible, be confined by themselves in the Congee-House, till sober: In Mawson's *Napier*, 101 *note*. [*ib.*]

***congener** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ˈ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. adj. *congener*, ='of the same race or kind'.

1. *adj.*: of the same genus, nearly allied. *Rare.*

2. *sb.*: that which belongs to the same genus (as another

or others), that which is nearly allied, a fellow-member of a genus.

bef. **1771** The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a congener: MILLER. [T.] **1845** It runs (in contradistinction to hopping), but not quite so quickly as some of its congeners: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 56. **1872** the pine-apple is altogether innocent of the rich flavour of its hothouse congener: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 29. **1880** demanding whether she could not have opposed coachman and footman to their congeners: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 139.

***conger** (˙ ⌒), **congre, cunger**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conger*, fr. Gk. γόγγρος: a conger-eel, a large species of sea eel.

bef. **1447** Salt samoun / Congur, grone fische / bope lynge & myllewelle: J. RUSSELL, 555, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 154 (Furnivall, 1868). abt. **1460** The Conger is a se fisshe facioned like an ele / but they be moche greter in quantyte: *Babees Bk.*, p. 233. **1567** the Lamprey, and Conger: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 108 *vº*. **1597** Hang yourselfe, you muddy conger, hang yourself! SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 58. **1601** Congre: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 20, Vol. I. p. 248. **1603** The Poet *Antagoras* being in his campe upon a time, was seething of a conger, and himselfe with his owne hand stirred the kettle or pan wherein it boiled: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 415. **1611** *Congre*, A Congar, or Cungar (fish): COTGR.

***congeriēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a collection, a mass, an aggregation.

1672 a great Lump or mass made up of a Numerous Congeries of soft Christals: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 16. **1678** there was from Eternity an Infinite *Congeries* of Similar and Qualified Atoms, Self-existent, without either *Order* or *Motion*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 380. **1783** It is a large moor...formed by a congeries of leaves, twigs, &c.: E. R. LOVELL, in *Archæol. Jrnl.*, Vol. VII. p. 111. **1886** Mr. Swinburne answers certain remarks of our own upon this grand congeries of poems: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 351/3.

congius, *sb.*: Lat.: an Ancient Roman measure of capacity, containing about an old English wine gallon, or nearly six pints English; in pharmaceutics, *congius* or *cong* = a gallon; hence, *congiārium*, a **congiary**, a largess distributed amongst the soldiers or people of Ancient Rome.

1600 a Congius of oyle: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXV. p. 546. **1601** it [Amphora] contained eight Congios, which are much about eight wine gallons, or rather between seven and eight: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A iii *vº*. **1603** & to fill every man his Congious or gallon of wine: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 678.

congo: Port. See **canga**.

congou (˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Chin. *kung-fú* (Amoy *kong-hú*), = 'labor': a name applied to various kinds of black tea not of first-rate quality, which constitute nearly 70 per cent. of the total quantity of black tea imported into Great Britain from China.

1777 china, shawls, congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers: SHERIDAN, *Sch. for Scand.*, v. 1. **1797** *Congo*, a term applied to tea of the second quality: *Encyc. Brit.*

congratulator (˙ ˙ ˙ ˙ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *congrātulārī*, = 'to congratulate': one who congratulates.

bef. **1660** Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a congratulator: MILTON, *Lett. of State*. [T.]

congree (˙ ⌒), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *congreer*, = 'to gather together': to agree.

1599 government, though high and low and lower, | Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, | Congreeing in a full and natural close, | Like music: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 2, 182.

conicopoly, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *kanakka-pillai*, = 'account-person': a native clerk (Madras Presidency).

1793 the conicopoly, to keep the accounts of the village: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 549 (1796). **1800** I have some suspicion of dubash tricks, such as fictitious owners and maistries in camp, the real owners being conicopolies in the office at Seringapatam: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 149 (1844).

***cōnifer**, *adj.*: Lat.: bearing fruit of a conical form; in *Bot.* used as *sb.*, a cone-bearing plant, one of the *Coniferæ*.

conjector (˙ ˙ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conjector*, noun of agent to *conjicere*, *cōnicere*, = 'to guess': one who guesses or conjectures.

1642 he pretends to be a great conjector at other men by their writings: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 213 (1806). bef. **1743** For so conjectors would obtrude, | And from thy painted skin conclude: SWIFT. [J.]

conjurator (˙ ⌒ ˙ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *conjūrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *conjūrāre*, = 'to conspire': one bound to others by oath, a conspirator, a confederate, a complotter.

1580 For it was not very easye to vnderstand, who were the coniurators and complices or partakers in that same sect: NICOLLS, *Thucidides*, fol. 212. [R.] **1589** abated the courages, and hartes of the coniurators: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. VII., an. 9, p. 902.

connary. See **canary**.

connât, connaut: Anglo-Ind. See **canaut**.

connexion (⌒ ˙ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *connexion*. Often spelt *connection* by false analogy.

1. a binding together, a being bound together, union, relationship by marriage or remote consanguinity, congruity, a linking together.

1531 which represented a pleasant connexion of fortitude and temperance: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 230 (1880). — it is a blessed and stable connexion of sondrie willes: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 129. **1667** My heart, which by a secret harmony | Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 359. bef. **1676** Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity: HALE. [*ib.*] bef. **1733** the Essential Part, this is the Design and Connection [of an Incident]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 105, p. 88 (1740). **1817** lady de Brantefield's sentence, touching honour, happiness, and family connexion: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 65 (1825).

2. one who is connected by marriage or remote consanguinity.

3. an intimacy, a social relation, a political relation.

1763 his connections at court are confined to a *commis*, or clerk in the secretary's office: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 258 (1817). **1768** the want of languages, connections, dependencies: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ*, Wks., p. 398 (1839).

3 *a*. the aggregate of persons with which one has social, commercial, or political relations.

3 *b*. a religious community.

4. an association of ideas or propositions, esp. in the phrases, *in this connexion*, *in that connexion*.

connive (⌒ ˙), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *conniver*: to wink; (with prepp. *at* or *on*, or absol.) to pretend not to notice, to tolerate, to aid or encourage secretly, to acquiesce; (with prep. *with*) to deal laxly (*Rare*).

1611 Sure the gods do this year connive at us, and we may do any thing extempore: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 692. **1630** Pray you connive on my weak tenderness: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iii. 2. [C. E. D.] **1643** divorces were not connived only, but with eye open allowed: MILTON, *Divorce*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 336 (1806). **1651** a Neapolitan Prince connived at his bringing some horses into France: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 285 (1872). bef. **1670** Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least syllable: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 178. [C. E. D.] **1671** He, be sure, | Will not connive, or linger, thus provoked: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 466. **1689** let who will send | You 'gainst us; or connive at what ye do: T. PLUNKET, *Plain Dealing, &c.*, p. 50/2. bef. **1715** This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to connive with either eye: *Spectator*. [J.]

connocenti, conoscenti: It. See **cognoscente**.

***connoisseur** (˙ ⌒ ˙, *-oi-* as *-i-* or *-o-*, *-eur* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *connoisseur*, old spelling of *connaisseur*: a proficient in any branch of learning, *esp.* a person of cultivated taste, a skilled critic of works of art.

1722 Connoisseurs are not sufficiently Careful to Distinguish between the Times, and Kinds of Work of a Master: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 200. **1733** Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure | To get the name of connoisseur: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/1 (1869). **1742** he became no ordinary connoisseur in the sciences: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1826). **1742** He applied most of his leisure hours to music, in which he greatly improved himself; and became so perfect a connoisseur in that art, that he led the opinion of all the other footmen at an opera: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 29 (1806). **1742** Those wise connoisseurs who pronounced it [a picture] a copy: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 206 (1857). **1759** but as to the delicacy and relish of the meat, connoisseurs know no difference: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 634 (1814). **1766** the *connoisseurs* like Giardini better than Manzoli: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1882). **1771** As I have no great confidence in the taste and judgment of coffee-house connoisseurs, and never received much pleasure from this branch of the art, those general praises made no impression at all on my curiosity: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 30/1 (1882). **1777** I long to see your china, merely because it comes from you, for I am no *connoisseur* in china: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 194 (1777). **1792** Mr Fielding, who was the acknowledged connoisseur of the age: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 187. **1803** Clarence Hervey was quite a *connoisseur* in female grace and beauty: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2 (1832). **1816** the scrutinizing eye of the connoisseur: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 289. **1824** Lord Henry was a connoisseur [rhyming to *pure*]. — | The friend of artists, if not arts: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. lvii. **1828** the *gusto* of a connoisseur: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxxix. p. 297 (1859). **1834** scrutinized his person with the knowledge of a connoisseur in wrestlers: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 211. **1837** a third...was applauding both performers with the air of a profound connoisseur: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xl. p. 441. **1885** He was a *connoisseur* in eggshell china: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. V. ch. iii. p. 207.

***conquistador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a conqueror, one who participated in the conquest of the Spanish possessions in America and W. Indies.

1883 the tuber which more than three centuries ago a nameless *conquistador* brought to Europe among the loot of the New World: *Standard*, Sept. 14, p. 5/1.

consaorman: Pers. See **consumah.**

consecrator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *consecrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *consecrāre*, = 'to consecrate': one who consecrates, one who dedicates to sacred uses.

1632 having caused to be engraven upon the upper part of that plate the pictures of their majesties, as founders, and the lower side of the capuchins, as consecrators: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 176 (1848). bef. **1670** yet I should bear false Witness, if I did not confess, that your Decency which I discern'd at that Holy Duty was very allowable in the Consecrator and Receivers: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 217, p. 211 (1693).

***consensus**, *sb.*: Lat.: agreement, concurrence.

1633 The devil will suggest, and concupiscence will admit... There will be *sensus*, let there not be *consensus*: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 52/1 (1865). **1843** Notwithstanding the universal *consensus* of the social phenomena, whereby nothing which takes place in any part of the operations of society is without its share of influence on every other part: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 484 (1856). **1882** Nothing can more decisively prove the incompetence of a mechanical consensus than the fact that millions of readers have failed to perceive the dissimilarity in style: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. p. 291.

conserva, *sb.*: It. or Late Lat.: a conserve.

1543 conserua of roses and vyolettes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxvi *r°*/1. **1577** takyng of a little Conserua: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 14 *v°*. — Conserua of Violettes: *ib.*, fol. 28 *v°*. **1584** make Conserua of Elecampane rootes in this maner: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 73.

conservative (– ⏑ – –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *conservatif*, fem. *-ive.*

I. *adj.*: 1. keeping from change or decay.

1502 the very medycyne of all the sekenesses spyrytuell, conservatyf of strength & of helthe: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. vii. sig. h iii *r°*. **1543** the wounde muste be cured by thynges that drye, and conserue frome putrefaction, as is our poudre conseruatiue of seames: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cii *r°*/1.

I. *adj.*: 2. (*Political*) more or less averse to change in the institutions of a country. A term which the present state of parties makes it almost impossible to define accurately without alluding to persons.

II. *sb.*: 1. an upholder, a preserver.

1664 The Holy Spirit is the great conservative of the new life; only keep the keeper, take care that the spirit of God do not depart from you: JER. TAYLOR, *On Confirm.* [R.]

II. *sb.*: 2. (*Political*) a member of the political party which is more or less opposed to change in the institutions of a country, a Tory.

conservatoire, *sb.*: Fr.: a school where music and declamation are taught.

***conservator**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conservātor*, noun of agent to *conservāre*, = 'to keep', 'to preserve': one who has charge of anything, a custodian; *esp.* a member of a board which has charge of a river, or a portion thereof.

bef. **1492** kynge Salamon auctor and conseruatour or keper of peas: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. d v *v°*/2. **1540** certayne persons, whyche were named Conseruatours of the weale publyke: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 34 *v°*. **1569** should depute and appoynt the Duke and the Erle, to be gouernors and conseruators, of the publique welth: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 685. **1620** Protectors, Defendors, Conservators, and Nurses of holy Church: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxxvi. (1676). bef. **1627** he was warned by the *Conseruatour* of *Health*: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 4. **1644** Then followed...the conservators of the city, in robes of crimson damask: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872). **1691** The *Lord Mayor* as...*Conservator* of the *River* of *Thames*: T. HALE, *Acct., &c.*, p. xcvi. **1780** the conservators of the Church of England assembled in *St. George's* Fields to encounter the dragon, the old serpent, and marched in lines of six and six: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 380 (1858). bef. **1782** We next inquire, but softly and by stealth, | Like conservators of the public health, | Of epidemic throats: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 167 (1808).

conservatorio, *sb.*: It.: a place of education; *esp.* a school for music.

1776 had...in imitation of the *Italian conservatorios*, just founded a school for music in the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. ii. **1787** A gentleman who had a natural daughter, put her into a Conservatorio at Venice, and left the country: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1805).

conservātrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a female preserver or defender.

1611 *Conservatrice*, A Conseruatrix; Preseruеresse; Protectrix, Defenderesse: COTGR.

consessor (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consessor*, noun of agent to *consīdere*, = 'to sit with': an assessor (Bailey).

consīderātor, *sb.*: Late Lat.: one who considers, a sceptic.

1658 Without this accomplishment the naturall expectation and desire of such a state, were but a fallacy in nature, unsatisfied Considerators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 67.

***consigliero**, *pl.* **consiglieri**, *sb.*: It.: counsellor.

1615 the Gouernor of the Iland...whom they call the *Prouidore*, with two *Consiglieri*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632).

consist (– ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *consister.*

1. to stand still, to keep still, to stand.

1546 in that place wheare the hospitall dedicated to Sainct Thomas consistethe: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1846). **1622** It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to consist and stay itself: BREREWOOD, *On Languages.* [J.]

2. to stand together, to exist together (with another or others).

1658 Necessity and election cannot consist together in the same act: BRAMHALL, *Agst. Hobbes.* [J.]

3. to be based, to stand (with prep. *on*, or absol.).

1546 the other parte [of the city] consisting on a levil grounde: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1846). — yeat (thanckes bee to Godd) the Englishe emperie consistethe on sewen pillers: *ib.*, p. 280.

3 *a.* to take one's stand, to insist (with prepp. *on*, *upon*).

1597 such large terms and so absolute | As our conditions shall consist upon: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 1, 187. **1608** Welcome is peace, if he on peace consist: — *Pericles*, i. 4, 83.

4. to contain as elements, parts, or ingredients, to be made up (with prepp. *of*, or *in*).

1546 This fleece...wherin the chefe richis of the people consistethe: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1846). **1594** My foreward shall be drawn out all in length, | Consisting equally of horse and foot: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, v. 3, 294. **1640** In the middle...is a hill...appearing to consist of sulphureous matter: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1872). **1641** It consists in a bold presumption of ordering the worship and service of God after man's own will: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1806).

4 *a.* to depend on, to be comprised in.

1546 in youre right hands consisteth the saftie...of the whole Englishe nation: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1846). **1557** My loue and lord, alas, in whom consistes my wealth: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 19 (1870). **1594** In her consists my happiness and thine: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4, 406. **1600** If their purgation did consist in words, | They are as innocent as grace itself: — *As Y. L. It*, i. 3, 55.

5. to hold together, to maintain one's constitution.

1611 And he is before all things, and by him all things consist: *Bible*, Coloss., i. 17.

6. to be consistent, to be congruous.

bef. **1674** His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could consist with his conscience and honour: CLARENDON. [J.] bef. **1744** Health consists with temperance alone: POPE. [*ib.*]

consolator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consōlātor*, noun of agent to *consōlāri*, = 'to console', 'cheer', 'comfort': a comforter, a consoler, a solacer.

bef. **1541** He almost commaunded his glorious apostles to preach it, and confirmed it with so many myracles, and did also geeue to the confirming and writing of it, the glorious consolatour of the Holy Ghost: BARNES, *Wks.*, p. 293/2. [R.] **1611** *Consolateur*, A consolator, solacer, comforter: COTGR.

consōlātrix, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a female consoler, a female comforter.

1863 Love, the consolatrix, met him again: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Salem Chapel*, ch. xxvi. [Davies]

console, *sb.*: Fr.

1. *Archit.* an ornamental bracket or truss formerly called an *ancon.*

1664 These they also nam'd *Telamones* or *Atlas's*, the *French Consoles* where they usually set them to sustain the *Architrave*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 132. **1738** *Console*, in architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece; serving to support a corniche, bust, vase, beam, little vault, or the like: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

2. a slab or table projecting from a wall, supported by a bracket; also called a *console-table.*

1841 a white marble *console* in this gallery: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 162. **1865** a dozen decanters on the console: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 95. **1885** the plentiful gilding of consol-tables and mirror-frames was a good deal tarnished: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 42.

***consolidator** (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *consolidātor*, noun of agent to *consolidāre*, = 'to make solid', 'to consolidate': one who consolidates.

consolide, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *consolider*: to consolidate, to make sound, become sound. *Rare.*

1527 it [a broken bone] heleth and consolydeth agayne togyder: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. lxiv. sig. E ii *v°*/1.

***consommé**, *sb.*: Fr.: broth or soup, which, when cold, is a thick jelly.

1824 I must leave undescribed the gibier, | The salmi, the consommé, the purée: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. lxxi. **1841** urged the necessity of her abandoning *café au lait*, rich *consommés*, and high-seasoned *entrées*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 214.

consortium, *sb.*: Lat.: action in concert, company, association.

1829 If the *consortium* gives pleasure to the shades of these good people, we must acquiesce in it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 89. **1883** Our firm conviction, I repeat, is that the consortium of France and England is necessary to ensure the results desired by us: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, p. 5. **1883** but the fact is, Grandesella is over in Paris trying to pacify the *consortium* there, who are getting most impatient about the conclusion of our arrangement: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxiv. p. 298 (1884).

conspectus, *sb.*: Lat.: a synopsis, an abstract.

1885 The one is a brief conspectus, the other a succession of little treatises: *Athenæum*, Sept. 12, p. 333/1.

***conspirator** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conspirātor*, noun of agent to *conspirāre*, = 'to conspire', 'to plot': one who joins with others in a plot, a complotter.

1531 This reporte was made by one of the conspiratours, and therwith diuers other thinges agreed: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 74 (1880). **1535** suche conspiratours: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 85 *vº*. **1549** as manie as coulde be founde...of the other conspiratours, were put to execution: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 155 *rº*. **1555** This punysshmente thus executed vppon the conspiratours: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 122 (1885). **1569** deuided the same among the conspirators, which were in number .xxvj: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. II. p. 15. **1588** the proud'st conspirator that lives: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4, 26. **1602** And so to folow any abettor, complottor, pretendor or conspirator: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. **1603** the conspiratours ran to it, and let downe the lidde and cover thereof upon him, and partly with nailes, and partly with melted lead which they powred aloft, they made it sure enough: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1292. **1611** Ahithophel is among the conspirators with Absalom: *Bible*, 2 Sam., xv. 31. **1632** the *Conspirators* (as they call them) were lawfully, and rightly apprehended: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 2. **1641** the Egyptian Typhon with his conspirators: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 319 (1806). bef. **1658** the great Conspirators: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 494 (1687). **1670** the Clown whetting his Sithe, and hearing the Conspirators of *Cataline* speaking of their Conspiracy: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 108 (1698). bef. **1733** It was too blunt to say, the King was a Conspirator: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 95, p. 189 (1740). **1820** The principal conspirators, together with many innocent persons, were subjected to extreme punishments: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 22.

consponsor, *sb.*: Lat.: a joint surety. See **sponsor.**

1631 The consponsors or witnesses were, Thomas Cranmar, Archbishop of Canterburie, the Dutchesse of Norfolk, and the Marchionesse of Dorset, both widows: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 13 (1641).

Constantia, a rich wine imported from the Cape of Good Hope, named after the farms of Constantia.

1818 We lads had begun our desert with a bottle | Of neat old Constantia: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 79.

constitūtor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *constituere*, = 'to order', 'to establish', 'to arrange': one who orders, one who arranges.

1531 The chief constitutor and maker of a publyke weal: ELYOT, *Governour*, fol. 162. [L.]

constrictor, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: that which squeezes, draws together.

1. See **boa constrictor.**

2. a term applied to various muscles, the function of which is to draw together or compress.

1727 the *constrictors* of the *Eye-lids*, must be strengthen'd in the supercilious: POPE, *Mem. M. Scribleru*s, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 144 (1757).

***constructor** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *construere*, = 'to construct': one who builds, one who causes construction; better *constructer*.

1752 a constructor of dials: JOHNSON, *Rambler*, No. 103. [L.]

***consul** (⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consul*, fr. *consolos*, = 'joint protector', cf. Zend *hārō*, 'protector', 'lord' (Giles).

1. one of the two annual chief magistrates of the republic of Ancient Rome. The title was given to the nominees of the emperor during the Empire. The quotations dated 1549 and 1594 make it seem likely that Shakspeare had seen W. Thomas' *History of Italy*.

1393 Of Julius and Cicero, | Which consul was of Rome: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. VII. Vol. III. p. 138 (1857). **1509** Poule that was consull of the Impyre romayne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 302 (1874). **1531** he was vanquysshed and taken prysoner by Paulus Emilius, one of the consules of Rome: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 44 (1880). **1541** Whan was there a better consul than Tully, or a better senator than Cato called Uticencis? — *Im. Governaunce*, sig. b i *rº*. **1549** he and all his were exiled out of Rome, and the astate chaunged from kynges to Consules: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 10 *rº*. **1562** the Romane consulles and legates: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. ** ii *rº*. **1594** the Tarquins were all exiled, and the state government changed from kings to consuls: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, Arg., 26. **1781** the joyful multitude...repeated their acclamations of *Consul* and *Augustus*: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI. p. 331 (1813).

2. a magistrate of the state of Rome in the middle ages, a chief man, a magistrate, a senator.

abt. **1400** kyngis, and consuls of erthe: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, iii. 13. **1549** Adrian the .iiii. an englishman borne, constreigned the Consulles and Senatours of Rome to depose theym selfes: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 54 *rº*. **1590** We will reign as consuls of the earth: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, I. 2 (1592), p. 12/1 (1858). **1604** many of the consuls...Are at the duke's already: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 2, 43. **1682** one day might be *Consuls* too: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 122.

3. a person appointed by a state to look after its commercial interests in a foreign country or a foreign town, and who, in places where there is no embassy or legation, is appealed to for help and advice by members of the state which he represents. See **exequatur.**

1562 he made proclamation that no forien nation moughte after a certaine day haue within anye of his dominions ether ambassadour or Consul: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 47 *rº*. **1615** I was friendly entertained of the English Consull: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 12 (1632). **1644** The town...has three consuls: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1872). **1682** He was then Consul of the English nation: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 178. bef. **1733** to his Embassador at *Constantinople* and to the Consuls in the several Factories: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 56, p. 464 (1740). **1741** He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cadi or Waivod would for Money: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 267. ***1876** The United States Consul: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

consult (⏑ ⏓), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *consulter*.

I. *intr.*: 1. to take counsel together, to join in deliberation (*absol.*, and with prepp. *with*, *of*, *about*, and infinitive or subordinate clause).

1527 beinge at libertye to consulte and determyne what shalbe done for ordering of the churche: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (1846). **1531** shuld reason and consulte in whiche places hit were best to resiste or inuade their ennemies: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xi. Vol. I. p. 78 (1880). **1546** he consulted with Gregorius as towchinge the promulgation of lawse: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1846). — the good prelates...consulted as menn ignorant what was best to bee done: *ib.*, p. 146. **1588** Then sit we down, and let us all consult: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2, 132. **1591** In th' afternoone my lord wente to the marshall's quarter and consulted: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 33 (1847). **1644** Here we...consulted of our journey to Cannes by land: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1872). **1666** To London, to consult about ordering the natural rarities: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 3. **1667** reassembling our afflicted powers, | Consult how we may henceforth most offend | Our enemy: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 187.

I. 2. to have care, to have regard (with prep. *for*).

I. 3. to plot, contrive (*absol.*, with prepp. *against*, *for*, and infinitive or subordinate clause).

1593 then join they all together, | Like many clouds consulting for foul weather: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 972. **1598** Let's consult together against this greasy knight: — *Merry Wives*, ii. 1, 111. **1611** They only consult to cast him down from his excellency: *Bible*, Ps., lxii. 4. — And consulted that they might take Jesus by subtilty, and kill him: — Mat., xxvi. 10.

II. *trans.*: 1. to deliberate upon. *Rare.*

bef. **1674** Many things were there consulted for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved: CLARENDON. [J.]

II. 2. to seek counsel from, to ask advice from, esp. from a professional adviser, and also from any writing or significant phenomena.

1546 the damosell...whom as an oracle he consulted in all his affaires: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1844). **1656—7** you must by all means consult that admirable little treatise: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 89 (1872). **1661** giving me order to consult Sir William Compton: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 375.

II. 3. to have care for, to have regard for (less correct than I. 2), as in phrases *to consult your own convenience, to consult your health.*

1663 reasons so convincing why you should rather consult your health: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 141 (1872). bef. **1719** The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, | Who with so great a soul consults its safety: ADDISON. [J.]

II. 4. to plot, plan, contrive, bring about.

1611 remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted: *Bible*, Mic., vi. 5. — Thou hast consulted shame to thy house by cutting off many people: — Hab., ii. 10.

consulta, *sb.*: It.: consultation.

bef. **1670** I troubled his Highness with a long Relation of the Consulto we had about his Majesties taking the Oaths: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 152, p. 144 (1693).

consultor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consultor*, = 'one who gives counsel', 'one who asks counsel', 'one who consults', noun of agent to *consulere*, = 'to consult': one who joins in

a deliberation, a counsellor, also one who seeks advice (esp. professional or authoritative).

1611 *Consulteur*, A consultor; a counsellor: COTGR. **1620** Judges, and other Consultors: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 856 (1676). **1652** leaves the Consultor in a wood or mist: J. GAULE, *Mag-astromancer*, p. 142. **1842** a soothsayer explained from the intestines...whether Trophonius would be pleased to admit the consultor [to his oracle]: SMITH, *Dict. Gk. & Rom. Antiq.*, p. 673/1, s.v. *Oraculum*.

consumah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *khansāmān*, ='a house-steward': the chief table-servant and provider in a Bengal Anglo-Indian household.

1621 I met with *Camillo* your Consaorman here lately, and could he be sure of entertainment, he would return to serve you again, and I beleeve for lesse salary: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxvii. p. 53 (1645). **1776** Nundocomar was asleep. I put the arzee under the care of the Consumma, directing him to give it either to Rada Churn or Rajah Nundocomar in the morning: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 6/1. **1788** After some deliberation I asked the Khansaman, what quantity was remaining of the clothes that had been brought from Iran to camp for sale: GLADWIN, Tr. *Mem. Kh. Abd.*, 55. [Yule] **1810** The Kansamah may be classed with the house-steward, and butler; both of which offices appear to unite in this servant: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 199. [*ib.*]

consummator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *consummātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *consummāre*, ='to fulfil', 'to accomplish thoroughly': one who accomplishes thoroughly.

1582 Looking on the author of faith, and the consummator Jesus: *Rheims Test.*, Heb., xii. 2. [C. E. D.] **1883** the Messiah, the destroyer of sin, the consummator of the Davidic royalty: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1481.

consummātum est, *phr.*: Lat.: it is finished.

bef. **1590** *Faust. Consummatum est*; this bill is ended | And Faustus hath bequeath'd his soul to Lucifer: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 86/2 (Dyce). **1618** he must mount his chariot of death, the cross, and then bear it till the appeased God give way to a *consummatum est*,—"It is finished!" T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 420 (1867). **1633** the Son of God when he undertook the work of our redemption, never gave it over till he came to his *Consummatum est*: — *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 884/2 (1865).

***contadina**, *pl.* **contadine**, *sb.*: It.: a country-woman, a female peasant.

1787 the same pin the Contadina's now wear, supports her tresses behind, and the fore part is composed of a false toupee: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1805). **1854** a Contadina and a Trasteverino dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Pifferaro: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879).

***contadino**, *pl.* **contadini**, *sb.*: It.: countryman, peasant.

1656 travelling in Italy, ask your contadino, that is, the next country fellow you meet, some question: HARRINGTON, *Oceana*, p. 110. [Jodrell] **1787** The Contadini (countrymen), who assemble in great numbers, consider the prompt execution of this fire-work as a certain sign of a good harvest: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1805). **1854** preferring to depict their quack brigands, Contadini, Pifferari, and the like, because Thompson painted them before Jones, and Jones before Thompson: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 403 (1879). **1886** He was of the true *contadino* type: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 74/1.

contador, *sb.*: Sp.: auditor, commissary, controller of finance.

1598 to see that the same be perused and registered in both the offices of the two *Contadors* of the armie, and signed with their names and rubrikes: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 36. **1803** The Contador and Interventor are officers subordinate to the Intendant: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 353 (1834).

contagion (⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *contagion*.

1. transmission of disease by contact.

bef. **1533** This is a very true saying and maketh well agaynst his owne purpose, for in deede this contagion began to spring euen in St. Paule's tyme: FRITH, *Wks.*, p. 115. [R.] **1543** This disease commeth by the way of contagion: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxiv *r°*/1. **1546** but the towne...by contagion of corrupt ayre...beganne to be sore infected with pestilence: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1844). **1667** Down fell both spear and shield...And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form | Catch'd by contagion: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 544. **1810** O'er all her frame with quick contagion spread: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 202.

2. *metaph.* transmission of evil by contact or contiguity.

1537 I believe that...all true penitent sinners...shall then be...delivered from all contagion of sin...and shall have everlasting life: *Instit. of Xtian Man*, p. 60 (1825). **1598** corrupts the iudgement; and from thence, | Sends like contagion to the memorie: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 23 (1616). **1598** there was no part free from the contagion, but all conspired in one to cast of theyr subjectio.. to the crowne of England: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 617/1 (1883).

3. a contagious disease, pestilence, poisonous influence, poison.

bef. **1547** the contagion of the Plage whiche hath heretofore not a litell infected this towne: GREGORY CROMWELL, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxiv. p. 209 (1846). **1563** If that the Pacient haue not a bodye replete wyth euyll iuse, or haue tasted of that contagion, whiche...is called *morbus Gallicus*: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 9 *v°*. **1590** the charme and veneme which they dronck, | Their blood with secret filth infected hath, | Being diffused through the senceless tronck, | That through the great contagion direful deadly stonck: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 4. bef. **1603** the contagion was so horrible: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1151 (1612). **1604** churchyards yawn and hell itself breathes out | Contagion to this world: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 408. — I'll touch my point | With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly, | It may be death: *ib.*, iv. 7, 148. **1620** who died in the Contagion of the year 1576: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. v. (1676). **1665** the malignity of this sad contagion: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 167 (1872).

***contāgium**, *sb.*: Lat.: contagious influence causing disease or evil, contagion.

1883 LORD GRANVILLE, in *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Aug. 8.

conte, *sb.*: It.: earl, count.

1549 if a *Conte*, (whiche is as much to saie as an Erle) haue .xx. sonnes, euery one of theim is called *Conte*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 3 *v°*.

conte de terra: Sp. See **cuente de terra**.

conte folle, *phr.*: Fr.: silly tale.

1787 they must now exercise their wit in making synonymes, and *contes folles*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1835).

conte intime, *phr.*: Fr.: story of intimate life, a story comprising minute delineation of character.

1889 'For Auld Lang Syne' is a *conte intime*, full of delicate shades and dreamy memories: *Athenæum*, Dec. 7, p. 778/3.

contemn (⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *contemner*: to despise, think lightly of, hold cheap.

1509 Nat thynkynge hym contemned for his mad condicion: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1874). **1531** shall contemne the foly and dotage expressed by poetes lasciuious: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. x. Vol. I. p. 72 (1880). **1546** yt was a poynt of wysdom not to contemne the forces of hys enemye: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 219 (1844). bef. **1547** And here I said that so many of his lawes as were good, men ought not to contemne and despise theym, and wilfully to breake theym: CRANMER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxvi. p. 25 (1846). **1557** A visage, stern, and myld: where bothe did grow, | Vice to contemne, in vertue to reioyce: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 29 (1870). **1569** The French king did...contempne his prowd wordes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 684. **1573—80** in Inglishe where Inglishe is contemnid: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 67 (1884). **1595** So to contemn it [life]...Is basenes, rashnes, and no Fortitude: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 60 (1871). **1611** they rebelled against the words of God, and contemned the counsel of the most High: *Bible*, Ps., cvii. 11. **1667** To argue in thee something more sublime | And excellent than what thy mind contemns: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 1015. **1668** soldiers accustomed to the noise of drum and cannon contemn the softer airs of the viol or lute: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 202 (1872).

contemplator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *contemplātor*, noun of agent to *contemplāri*, ='to observe', 'consider', 'give attention to': a meditator, an observer, one who contemplates.

1579 I cannot but blame those lither contemplators very much, which sit concluding of Sillogisms in a corner: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 51 (Arber). **1652** J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 144. **1658** Severe Contemplators observing these lasting reliques: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 51.

continuando, *gerund. abl.* of Lat. *continuāre*, ='to continue', 'to carry on without interruption': uninterrupted progress, continuation (with prepp.).

1711 It has rained all day with a *continuendo*: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xxxiii. Wks., p. 331/2 (1869). bef. **1733** having admitted a Popish Plot with a *Continuando*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 134, p. 209 (1740).

continuato, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: continuously.

1724 CONTINUATO, is to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the Way: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

continuator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *continuāre*, ='to continue', 'to carry on uninterruptedly': one who carries on farther a work already brought up to a certain point by another or others.

1691 WOOD, *A. O.* [R.] **1771** As my task is finished, it will, I hope, at least excite others to collect and preserve notices and anecdotes for some future continuator: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 150. **1829** Walter Bowar, the venerable continuator of Fordun: TYTLER, *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. III. p. 239. **1883** it is evident that Anastasius Bibliothecarius is simply one of the continuators: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1314/1.

continuo, *adj.*: It.: *Mus.*: continual. See **basso** 2.

continuum, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *continuus*, ='continual', 'uninterrupted': a body held together in uninterrupted cohesion, a regular uninterrupted series.

1646 the fusible Salt draws the Earth and infusible part into one continuum: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 40 (1686).

contor: Peru. See **condor**.

***contour**, *sb.*: Fr.: the outline which any figure or body presents from a particular point of view. In *Fortif.* the *contour* is the outward limit of works in respect to a horizontal plane; in *Geol.* a *contour* is the line of intersection of a vertical plane with the surface of the earth. *Contour lines*

are the lines in a map or plan which indicate variation of level. As applied to solid figures, *contour* often means the general effect of many or all of the outlines presented from different points of view.

1664 the draught of its *Contour* does consist of the most industrious operation of the *Compass*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 58. **1694** so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the hatching: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 343 (1872). **1722** One sees a Greatness of Style throughout and the General Design; but as for the Airs Heads, Contours and other such Particularities they are almost gone: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 104. **1741** that the Ingravers, for the Truth of the *Contours*, and the Force of the Expressions, were directed intirely by himself: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 5. **1749** Aurora's features all at once assumed the broader contour of a laugh: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Gil Blas*, Bk. IV. ch. vi. p. 145 (1866). **1806** I could never perceive the perfection which has been attributed to the elevation of the Sheldonian theatre. Its *contour* towards the street is certainly beautiful: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.* **1816** This strong contour of the eyebrows is expressed with great force...in the Niobe: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 44. **1820** that remarkable contour and expression of countenance: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 30. **1841** the dancer, by the constant practice of her art, soon loses that roundness of *contour* which is one of the most beautiful peculiarities of her sex: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 134. **1858** a chin equal in contour to the rest of her face: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8. **1865** the exquisite contour of her form: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 60. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] **1886** The contours of the hull are not satisfactory: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 720/1.

contrā, *prep.*: Lat.: against. See **pro and con.**

1659 God's revealed will concerning the things to be done upon us is either *pro* or *contra*, *for* or *against* us: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 289/2 (1865). bef. **1733** Mr. ... argued *contra*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 34, p. 607 (1740).

contrā audentior ĭto, *phr.*: Lat.: go against [ills] more boldly. The end of Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 95, *Tu ne cede malis, sed c. a. i.*, 'do not thou yield to ills, but, &c.'

1646 contra audentior ire ['to go']: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 131. **1748** Do not then be discouraged by the first difficulties, but *contra audentior ito*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 125, p. 284 (1774).

contrā bonos mōres, *phr.*: Lat.: contrary to good conduct.

bef. **1733** He intends to write nothing contra bonos Mores: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. v. (1740).

contrā jus gentium, *phr.*: Lat.: against the law of nations. See **jus gentium.**

1601 This is and ever was holden an act *Contra jus gentium*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 40. **1665** the Ambassadour *contra jus Gentium* made close prisoner for some time: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 283 (1677).

contrā mundum, *phr.*: Lat.: against the world. A phrase especially connected with Athanasius, who at first stood alone in his violent opposition to the Arians.

1766 even *he* cannot be alone, *contra Mundum*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 183, p. 516 (1774). **1887** The whole business of the great feud of Goldschmidt *contra mundum* forms one of the most readable pages of Danish literature: *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, p. 279/1.

contraband (ˈ⏑ ⏑ˈ), **contrabanda, contrabando**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. and Sp. *contrabando*, ='(trafficking) against proclamation': smuggling, smuggled goods (short for *ropa de contrabando*); also, *attrib.*

1588 all the spices and drugs that is brought to *Mecha*, is stolne from thence as *Contrabanda*...they that goe for *Ormus* carrie no Pepper but by *Contrabanda*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 12 *vº*. **1612** the ship must be searched for goods *contra bando*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 26. **1623** they cavill'd at some small proportion of Lead and Tinn, which they had onely for the use of the ship, which the Searchers alledged to be *ropa de contrabando* prohibited goods: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. vi. p. 57 (1645). **1625** It is *contrabanda*, to sell of them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1616. **1632** the Queens Ships that were laden with *Ropas de contrabando, viz.* Goods prohibited by her former *Proclamation* into the Dominions of *Spain*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. iii. p. 8 (1645). **1677** Carravans that import merchandize of several sorts...of whose approach he [*i.e.* Sha-Abbas] has early notice; and sometimes for reasons of State prohibits his Subjects to trade with them as contrabanda: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 293. **1711** many false helps and contraband wares of beauty: *Spectator*, No. 33, Apr 7, Vol. I. p. 128 (1826). **1776** this being a contraband cargo was to be delivered clandestinely: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 8. bef. **1782** Church quacks, with passions under no command, | Who fill the world with doctrines contraband: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 46 (1808).

***contrabandista**, *sb.*: Sp.: smuggler.

1832 contrabandistas, who...carry on a wide and daring course of smuggling: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 48. **1845** they facilitate smuggling by acting as confederates with the *contrabandistas* who bribe them: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 205. **1883** the celebrated *contrabandista* Francisco Martinez: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 189.

***contractor** (ˈ⏑ ⏑ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *contractor*, noun of agent to *contrahere*, ='to draw together', 'to contract'.

1. a contracting party, one of the parties bound by a contract, bargain, agreement, or treaty.

1548 yf durynge this amitie, and truce, any of the subiectes of either prince do presume or attempt to aide, helpe, mainteine or serue ani other prince againste any of the saide contractours: HALL, *Rich. III.*, an. 3. [R.] **1569** the princes be named, as chiefe contractors in euery treatie and amitie concluded: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 694. **1650** Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contractor: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Living*. [T.]

1 *a. esp.* one who enters into a contract for carrying out a work, or supplying any commodities in consideration of receiving a stipulated amount of remuneration, or of payment at a stipulated rate.

1666 'Twas then that the Chimney-contractors he smok'd: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1860). **1782** The profits of Thompson the contractor were to be but twenty-six out of forty-nine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 168 (1858). **1800** There is a contractor in Bengal who furnishes the troops with their provisions: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 448 (1858). **1820** The contractors for this building: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 379.

2. one who contracts, incurs, or draws anything on himself. [C. E. D.]

***contrada**, *sb.*: It.: a parish, a neighbourhood, a district.

1612 both he, and the whole *Contrado* where hee dwelleth must pay vnto the *Subbashaw*, so many hundred Dollers: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 49. — the whole *Contrado* or parish, was also fined: *ib.*, p. 50.

contradictor (ˈ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *contrādictor*, fr. Lat. *contra dīcere*, ='to speak against': one who contradicts, an objector, an opponent.

1612 direct contradictors of the decrees of the Cæsar vnder whom they liued: T. TAYLOR, *Com. Titus*, p. 547 (1619). **1620** Amongst the most famous Contradictors, which the Doctrine of *Luther* found, was *Henry* 8. King of *England*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 15 (1676). **1643** all contradictors of the sayd charter: PRYNNE, *Sov. Power of Parlts.*, Pt. II. p. 36. [R.]

***contralto**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. the lowest female voice corresponding to the **alto** (*q. v.*) of the male voice.

1740 GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.* **1754** no virtuoso, whose voice is below a *contralto*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 165 (1777). **1797** His [Rubinelli's] voice is a true and full contralto from C in the middle of the scale to the octave above: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Music*, p. 498/2. **1850** Her voice was a rich contralto: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 166 (1879). **1863** this divine contralto, full, yet penetrating: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 107.

1 *a.* music written for a contralto voice, a contralto part.

1 *b. attrib.* pertaining to the contralto.

1787 She had a good contralto voice, and not a bad manner: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1805). **1850** Laura had a sweet contralto voice: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 241 (1879).

2. one who has a contralto voice.

1787 all these *virtuosi*...were either *contraltos* of the softest note, or *sopranos* of the highest squeakery: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1834). **1817** Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxii. **1854** Madame Pozzoprofondo, the famous contralto of the Italian Opera: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 124 (1879). **1877** the part of Rosina...was written for a contralto, but transposed by the influence of Grisi: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1883).

contrapunto, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: counterpoint. A system according to which one or more parts can be added to a given melody.

1724 CONTRAPUNTO, a Way or Method of composing Musick, called Counterpoint, now very little used: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

contrāria contrāriis cūrantur, *phr.*: Lat., 'opposites are cured by opposites': diseases are cured by remedies of which the effect is opposite to the effect of the disease. The system based on this principle is called *allopathy*.

1584 that common *Maxima, contraria contrariis curantur*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 174. **1589** the *Galenistes* vse to cure [*contraria contrarijs*]: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiv. p. 63 (1869).

contrasto, *sb.*: It.: contention, strife, contrast. It is doubtful whether Eng. *contrast* (1618 Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 26, quoted by Davies) is fr. It. *contrasto*, or Fr. *contraste*.

1625 ther was such a *contrasto* 'twixt the Cardinals: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. viii. p. 18 (1645).

contratenore, It.; **contratenor**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: countertenor, alto.

1586 as we see in that harmonie which consisteth in voyce, & in sounds, wherein the contra-tenor seemeth to command ouer the base: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 575. **1609** the parts which Musitians at this time vse, are many, to wit; the *Treble, Tenor*, high *Tenor*,...*Contratenor, Base*: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 83. **1627** Richard Sandy, a contra tenor of St. Paules: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy.*, p. 12 (Camd. Soc., 1872).

contrayerva, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'counter-poison': the name of a genus of herbaceous plants found in tropical America, allied to the Mulberry, the rhizomes of which have stimulant and tonic properties. The full Bot. and Pharmac. name is *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, and in Pharmaceutics, *contrayerva* means the rhizome of the plants.

1593—1622 they runne for remedie to an herbe, which the Spaniards call *contrayerva*, that is to say, contrary to poison: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 156 (1878). bef. **1656** No Indian is so savage, but that he knows the use of his tobacco and contrayerva: BP. HALL, *Sel. Thoughts*, § 51. [T.] **1773** he considers with what propriety saffron, valerian, castor, and contrayerva have been admitted as contributing to the cure of fevers: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. XLVIII. p. 302.

contre, *prep.* and *adv.*: Fr.: against.

1598 Sirrah, what be you that parley *contre* | Monsieur my Lord Atenkin: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 1, p. 203/2 (1861).

contre vent et marée, *phr.*: Fr., 'against wind and tide': in defiance of all obstacles, impetuously.

1787 by not forcing myself into your presence *contre vent et marée*, I shall be received with more complacency when I do appear to you: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1835).

contrecoup, *sb.*: Fr.: counterblow, rebound, reaction.

1755 My country-folks think only of the new world, where they expect to conquer, and perhaps will, but I cannot help dreading the *contrecoup* of those triumphs in the old one: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xcvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 416 (1777). **1800** Miss Mourtray...feels the effects of her terrible alarm last night, and Lord Miramont the *contre coup*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. III. p. 192. **1883** The *contrecoup* of the quotation...is unlucky enough for him: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 518.

contredanse, *sb.*: Fr.: a quadrille. Applied to a particular variety of dance. Anglicised as and corrupted into *country-dance*.

1828 the first note of *contre-danse* summoned them to existence: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 32. **1860** A glass of wine...just to gulp down this little *contre-danse*: *Once a Week*, May 26, p. 498/1. **1884** the company...began to wander through the rooms in an informal manner, and to arrange contre-danses among themselves. In those days the contre-danse had not hardened itself into the quadrille: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. ix.

***contretemps**, *sb.*: Fr.: accident, mischance (applied to matters that are disagreeable or slightly mortifying).

1769 As any national calamity is a gain to aspiring patriots, this *contretems* is very pleasing to ours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 204 (1857). **1780** there have been so many *contretemps* about them: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 384 (1858). **1803** Such *contretemps*! M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. XV. p. 286 (1832). **1806** the thwarting accidents, the perverse perplexities, the unexpected *contretems*, with which Fortune herself, in pure malignity, delights to strew the carpet of social intercourse: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 130 (5th Ed.). **1811** the *contretems* they are fated to experience, are sometimes to an observer of manners, most whimsically ludicrous: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 41 (2nd Ed.). **1818** Now imagine, if you can, a contre tems like this: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 165 (1819). **1820** Melville, who did not expect this *contre temps*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 317. **1821** this unhappy *contretems*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 26 (1823). **1837** a system that any little *contretems* would derange: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 133. **1848** Mrs. Tufto had come over to Paris at her own invitation, and besides this *contretemps*, there were a score of generals now round Becky's chair: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. XXXIV. p. 381 (1879). **1863** After tea came the first contretemps: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 162. **1871** these were little *contretemps* that could hardly disturb the dignity of so great a man: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. IV. p. 59.

***contributor** (= ˌ ˌ =), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *contribuere*, ='to bring together'.

1. a joint tributary.

1550 certayn barbarous or estrangers, be contrybutours vnto the Syracusians: NICOLLS, *Thucidides*, fol. 155. [R.] **1629** himselfe as rich in all his Equipage, as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a Contributor to the *Turke*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 871 (1884).

2. one who contributes, one who gives or pays a share, one who or that which joins in producing a result.

bef. **1647** and ben contributors to this loone: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXXV. p. 30 (1846). **1579** NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 106 (1612). **1596** I promised we would be contributors | And bear his charge of wooing: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, i. 2, 215. **1600** liberall Contributors in setting forth of games, pastimes, feastings and banquets: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 168. **1687** A grand contributor to our dissentions is passion: H. MORE, *Decay Chr. Piety*. [J.] bef. **1691** the success will invite perhaps many more than your own company to be co-operators with the truth, and contributors to the enlarging the pale of the Christian Church: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 109. [R.] **1712** a Contributor to this little religious Institution of Innocents: *Spectator*, No. 430, July 14, p. 619/1 (Morley). ***1878** the forty-third annual meeting of contributors to the charity: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

3. one who contributes a portion of the contents of a journal, review, miscellany, &c.

1751 Let therefore the next friendly contributor, whosoever he be, observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber: JOHNSON, *Rambler*, No. 56. [C. E. D.]

controversor, *sb.*: false form for *controversator*.

1625 thus saith the controversor: BP. MOUNTAGU, *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 91.

contumax, *adj.*: Lat.: contumacious; *Leg.* guilty of contempt of court.

1533 the noble lady Catherine was, for her non-appearance the same day afore me, pronounced *contumax*: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 241 (1846).

***conundrum** (= ˌ ˌ =), *sb.* Origin unknown.

1. a trick, a device, a quaint contrivance, a conceit.

1605 What a vile wretch was I, that could not bear | My fortune soberly? I must have my crotchets, | And my conundrums! B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 204/2 (1860). **1620** your printed conundrums of the serpent in Sussex, or the witches bidding the devil to dinner at Derby: — *News from New Wld.*, Wks., p. 614/2. **1633** that was the inducement | To this conundrum: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, v. 1, Wks., p. 313/2 (1839). **1739** staring after crooked towers and conundrum staircases: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1857). **1824** The whole together is what I could wish | To serve in this conundrum of a dish: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. ::xi.

2. a quibble, a riddle involving play upon words.

1691 such Exalted Clinches, such Caterquibbles and Cunundrums: *Long Vacation*, Ded., sig. A 2 *v°*. **1711** a Clinch, or a *Conundrum*: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley). **1713** What *Conundrum* have you got in your Head now, Sir *Feeble*: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, v. p. 66. **1746** If you have any new prints that are good, conundrums, or wit in any shape, prithee send them me: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 115 (1843). **1754** I have suspected this to be a Sort of *Conundrum*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 170. **1815** I'll make a conundrum: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. VII. p. 332 (1833).

conus: Lat. See **cone.**

***convenable**, *adj.*: Fr.: convenient, in conformity with the usages and ideas of polite society.

1846 I don't think...[there] is a reason for withholding a customary mark of respect to a member of the King's family—so long, at least, as we are by way of being on *convenable* terms: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 160.

***convenances**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: proprieties, usages and ideas of polite society. See **les convenances.**

1878 as little as the *convenances* of society permitted: S. L. POOLE, *People of Turkey, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 264. **1889** The hero is...surrounded by the elegances and almost the *convenances* of European civilization: *Athenæum*, May 4, p. 564/3.

***conversazione**, *pl.* **conversazioni**, *sb.*: It.: a social assembly for purposes of conversation, often held for the ostensible purpose of promoting interest in art, literature, or science.

1739 After the play we were introduced to the assembly, which they call the conversazione: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1857). **1764** Besides these amusements, there is a public *conversazione* every evening at the commandant's house: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 391 (1817). **1776** It was a *conversazione*, but composed of rather too many people: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1835). **1804** De Brosses, in passing through Milan was carried to a *converzatione* on purpose to meet Signora Agnesi: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 402. **1810** some intelligent young woman, who might read and write for her, and assist in doing the honours of her *conversazioni*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1844). **1823** those evening *conversazioni* of the Via Babbuina, where the comic Muse alone presided: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. VI. p. 123 (1855). **1845** In the former [library] are held weekly "*conversaziones*": WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1848). **1848** She liked to be asked to Mrs. Veal's *conversazioni*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XXI. p. 235 (1879). **1864** Prince Esterhazy's last conversazione: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 42.

convictus, *sb.*: Lat.: social intercourse, entertainment.

1817 the extraordinaries allowed to Mr. Casamajor for weekly expenditure, for *victus* and *convictus*, during the economical half year, was at the rate of upwards of 10,000*l.* a year: CANNING, in *Parl. Deb.*, 859.

***convive**, *sb.*: Fr.: guest, companion at a meal.

1648 A feast, which though with pleasures complement | The ravish'd convives tongues it courted: J. BEAUMONT, *Psyche*, x. 211. [R.] **1837** Among the *convives* were Cuvier, Villemain, Daru: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 111. **1857** the wit and humour of the *convives*: LADY MORGAN, *Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 8 (1862).

***convolvulus**, *pl.* **convolvuli**, *sb.*: Lat., 'bindweed': name of a genus of climbing and trailing plants with funnel-shaped flowers.

1548 Conuoluulus wyndeth it selfe aboute herbes and busshes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1601** an hearbe named in Latine Convolvulus [*i.* Withwind]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 84. **1658** the great *Convolvulus* or white-flower'd *Bindweed*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 42 (1686). **1664** Set *Leucoium*, slip the *Keris* or *Wall-flower*, and towards the end [of the month] *Convolvulus's*, *Spanish* or ordinary *Jasmine*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1729). **1815** the hedges are interlaced with twining *Tropæola*, *Passion flowers*, and *Convolvuli*: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.). **1819** the cotton trees overtopped the whole, enwreathed in convolvuli: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 24. **1864** The lustre of the long convolvuluses | That coil'd around the stately stems: TENNYSON, *En. Ard.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 42 (1886).

***convoy** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *convoy* (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *convoi*: an accompanying, a guard of soldiers or ships to protect passengers or goods in transit, guidance, conveyance; a military or naval escort together with the ships, goods, or persons protected. In early use in Scotland.

1591 Diuers points of seruice are committed to yᵉ Captaine, wherin great discretion and seruice is to be vsed, as in a *Conuoy, Canuisado*, Ambush, skirmish: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 149. **1598** to passe with Conuoyes, & to stand by your Artillerie: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 4. — *Conuoye*, a French vvord, is a certaine guard of souldiers, sent to conduct and guard, victuall...from one place vnto another: *ib.*, Table. **1599** his passport shall be made | And crowns for convoy put into his purse: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 3, 37. **1665** craving that they might have their lives, and a save Convoy to *Muskat* in *Arabia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). **1765** To...destroy their convoys of provisions by land and water: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 15. **1808** They deemed it hopeless to avoid | The convoy of their dangerous guide: SCOTT, *Marmion*, v. 18.

convulsionnaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a person subjeot to convulsions; *esp.* a set of Jansenists in France, notorious for extravagancies and convulsive fits.

1816 I have not attended to the crucifixions of the *convulsionnaires* of Paris: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 221 (1856). **1831** It has been left to us to witness the establishment of a sect of intellectual *convulsionaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 302. **1883** until one of these new *convulsionnaires* [Quakers]...begins to pray: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull*, ch. xxix. p. 264.

coolcurnee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *kulkaraṇī*: a village accountant and writer in some parts of Central and Western India. [Yule]

1826 You potails, coolcunnies, &c., will no doubt, even under your new masters, contrive to reap tolerable harvests: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxiii. p. 242 (1884).

cooleen, *sb.*: Ir. *culin*: a small trout.

1843 A Parisian *gourmand* would have paid ten francs for the smallest *cooleen* among them: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 205 (1887).

***coolie, cooly**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., of disputed origin: a common laborer, a porter; *esp.* a laborer who emigrates from India or China under a contract of service for a term of years.

1711 The better sort of people travel in Palankeens, carry'd by six or eight Cooleys, whose Hire, if they go not far from Town, is threepence a Day each: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 26. [Yule] **1776** *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1799** an order given out, stating the number of coolies which an officer may call for from a village: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 49 (1844). **1826** accompany the coolies from house to house with articles from the shop: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vii. p. 63 (1884). **1836** It was some time before the very coolies, the lowest class of servants, would condescend to carry a lantern before a European at night: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 253. ***1876** The coolie recognizes the voice of authority: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

coombie: Anglo-Ind. See **koonbee**.

***co-operator** (⌣ ˌ⌣ ⌣ ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *cooperāri*,='to work together', 'to make joint efforts': "he that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others" (Johnson). See **operator**.

bef. **1691** co-operators with the truth: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 109. [R.] **1822** L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 465.

Coorban Bairam: Arab. See **Kurban Bairam**.

coorbatch: Arab. See **kurbatch**.

cooscoosoo, cooscoosh. See **couscousou**.

coozelbash: Pers. See **kuzzilbash**.

copaiba, copaiva (⌣ ˌ⌣ ⌣), **capivi** (⌣ ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *copayba*: a balsam or oily resin obtained from S. American and W. Indian trees of the same name (Bot. *Copaiferae*), which is a powerful diuretic, and acts as a stimulant on mucous membrane. The name *copaiba balsam* is given to an amber-colored varnish, also used as a vehicle in oil-painting.

1748 Thames water [he could invent] into aqua cinnamoni; turpentine into capivi: SMOLLETT, *Rod Rand.*, ch xix. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1817). **1769** The Balsam Copivi or Capaiba tree grows in great plenty in the interior: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 88. **1851** [See **copal**]. **1890** [Reynolds] finished the whole in lake, yellow, and black, with copaiba varnish: *Athenæum*, Feb. 22, p. 249/3.

copal (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *copal*: a resin yielded by a Mexican plant, *Rhus copallinum*, from which varnish is made. The name is also given to resins obtained from various species of *Hymenaea* and *Trachilobium*. The best copal is got from E. Africa. *Indian copal* is a name given to **animé** (*q. v.*). See **jackass** and **kaurie**.

1577 The *copal* is a rosine very white: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 2 **1604** [See **animé**]. **1851** the productions of the neighborhood are...copal, copaiba and salt fish: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 172 (1854).

copang, *sb.*: Achin.: a weight equal to a quarter of a **mace** (*q. v.*).

1625 Foure hundred *Cashes* make a *Cowpan*, Foure *Cowpans* are one *Mas*. Fiue *Masses* make foure shillings sterling: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123. **1813** MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule, s.v. *Tael*]

[Perhaps akin to Jap. **kobang** (*q. v.*), *lit.* 'greater division'.]

cope, coupe, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Flem. and Du. *koopen*,='to buy', 'bargain'.

[abt. **1420** Where flemynges began on me for to cry, | 'Master, what will you copen or by...?' LYDGATE, in Skeat's *Specimens*, p. 25 (1871).]

I. *intr.*: 1. to vie, to match one's self, encounter (with prep. *with*, and absol.).

1523 This course was greatly praysed, the seconde course they met without any hurte doynge: and the thyrde course their horses refused and wolde not cope: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 168. [R.] **1548** he neither would nor durst once medle or coupe with the earl's nauie: HALL, *Hen. VI.*, an. 38. [*ib.*] — beyng afraid to cope with the Englishe nacion: — *Hen. VII.*, an. 38. [*ib.*] **1594** But she, that never coped with stranger eyes, | Could pick no meaning from their parling looks: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 99. **1601** This introduction made...then coape they, and so next have at all: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 80. **1642** Yet had they a greater danger to cope with: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 248 (1806).

I. 2. bargain, chop.

1591 some good Gentleman, that hath the right | Unto his Church for to present a wight, | Will cope with thee in reasonable wise; | That if the living yerely doo arise | To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne | Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne: SPENS., *Prosopop.*, 527.

II. *trans.*: 1. to have to do with, to match one's self against.

1593 We must not stint | Our necessary actions, in the fear | To cope malicious censurers: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 2, 78. **1600** I love to cope him in these sullen fits: — *As Y. L. It*, iii. 1, 67. **1604** Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man | As e'er my conversation coped withal: — *Ham.*, iii. 2, 60.

II. 2. to requite, pay for.

1596 We freely cope your courteous pains withal: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iv. 1, 412.

***copeck**, *sb.*: Russ. *kopeika*: a Russian copper coin, one hundred of which make a **rouble** (*q. v.*).

1662 Two *Copecks*, which make two sols French, would buy a tame Fowl: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 7 (1669). — The greatest piece is worth but a peny, and is called a *Copec*, or *Denaing*: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 72. **1885** In Kuldja Dr. Lansdell was "besieged by purchasers" of the Chinese Gospels, which he offered for sale at five copecks a copy: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 44/2.

Cophetua, a legendary African king, famed for having married a beggar-maid, and for his great wealth. A ballad on the subject is preserved in Percy's *Reliques*.

[**1588** The magnanimous and most illustrate king Cophetua set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar Zenelophon: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1, 66. **1591** he that shot so trim, | When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid: — *Rom.*, ii. 1, 14.] **1598** I have not the heart to devour you, an I might be made as rich as king Cophetua: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 15/1 (1860). **1636** Spoke like the bold Cophetua's son: *Wits*, in *Old Plays*, Vol. VIII. p. 429. [Nares] **1883** I married in a rhapsody of gratitude, thinking that I had found a modern Cophetua: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 16.

cōpia, *sb.*: Lat.: fulness, abundance, great number, great mass, copiousness. Early Anglicised as *copie, copy*.

1565 flowing and wandering over the banks with *copia verborum* ['of words'] by the violence and force of his talk carrieth a great deal of error and untruth along before him: JEWEL, *Serm., &c.*, p. 110 (1845). **1697—8** I hope everything shall be riveted in my head, which a first reading in so vast a copia could not carry along with it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 372 (1872). bef. **1733** in the *Copia* of the factious Language, the Word *Tory* was entertained: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 9, p. 321 (1740). **1742** I march on, and endeavour to rectify want of art by *copia* of matter: — *Lives of Norths*, Pref., Vol. I. p. xiv. (1826).

copper (ˌ⌣ ⌣), **coper**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Sax. *copor*, or directly fr. Late Lat. *cuper*, fr. earlier Late Lat. *cuprum*, fr. Lat. *Cyprium*,='(metal) of Cyprus', an island in the Levant where copper was anciently abundant.

1. a reddish highly malleable and ductile metal, of which brass and bronze are alloys.

abt. **1386** Jupiter is tin, | And Venus coper, by my fader kin: CHAUCER, *C. T., Chan. Yem. Tale*, 16297.

2. a boiler whether made of copper or iron.

1627 They boiled it in a copper to the half: BACON, *Nat. Hist.* [J.]

copra, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khoprā*: dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which clear oil is expressed, and is largely sold as olive-oil.

1598 The other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus, which is called Copra: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 101. [Yule] **1662** *Copera*, or the pith of the same [cocoa-nut] Trees: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 70 (1669). **1727** That tree [coco-nut] produceth...Copera, or the Kernels of the Nut dried, and out of these Kernels there is a very clear Oil exprest: A. HAMILTON, *East*

Indies, I. 307. [Yule] **1860** The ordinary estimate is that one thousand full-grown nuts of Jaffna will yield 525 pounds of Copra when dried, which in turn will produce 25 gallons of cocoa-nut oil: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 531. [*ib.*]

copstuck: Ger. See **kopfstück.**

Copt: Arab. *Kubt*: one of the old mixed race of Egyptians, who formerly used, and in some parts still use, the language called *Coptic*, a corrupted descendant of Ancient Egyptian.

1615 Inhabited by *Moores*, *Turkes*, *Iewes*, *Cofties*, and *Grecians*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1632). — We also hired a *Coptie* for halfe a dollar a day: *ib.*, p. 136.

cōpula, *sb.*: Lat.: bond, tie, link; in *Gram.* and *Log.* that part of a sentence or proposition which links the subject to the predicate, generally a part of the verb *to be*, to which in negative sentences an adverbial expression of negation is adjoined.

1619 The third, is the *Copula*, the Verbe, with her two Aduerbes, as a sure Chest with two strong Lockes, to hold and make good this Euidence: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. ii. p. 12. **1659** the principal grace is faith...the *copula*... which knits Christ and the Christian together in union: N. HARDY, on 1*st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 185/1 (1865). **1696** faith is the bond, the *copula* which unites the soul to Christ: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 175 (1864). **1710** these generous Alexipharmicks...shake off the deleterious *Copula*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 49. **1786** their notion concerning the pretended *copula...Is*, and *is not*: TOOKE, *Div. Purley*, Vol. I. ch. ii. [Jodrell] **1843** The copula is the sign denoting that there is an affirmation or denial: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1856). **1856** He [Hume] owes his fame to one keen observation, That no copula had been detected between any cause and effect, either in physics or in thought: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (Bohn, 1866).

coq à l'âne, *phr.*: Fr., 'a cock on an ass' (according to Cotgrave "A libell, pasquin, Satyre"): a silly disconnected rigmarole; cf. our Eng. 'story of a cock and bull'.

coquelicot, *sb.*: Fr.: wild poppy, corn poppy; *hence*, the color of corn poppies; also, *attrib.*

1818 placing coquelicot beyond the pale of salvation: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 69 (1819). **1818** the prettiest hat you can imagine... very like yours, only with coquelicot ribbons instead of green: J. AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 68. **1827** The trimming of the skirt...finished at the edge by a *roulean* of coquelicot satin: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21.

coquelucho, *sb.*: whooping-cough.

1611 *Coqueluche*, A hood; also, the Coqueluchoe, or new disease; which troubled the French about the yeares 1510, and 1557; and vs but a while agoe: COTGR.

coqueta, *sb.*: Sp.: small loaf, coquette.

1616 [See **alcorza**].

***coquette, coquet** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *coquette*: a flirt who is vain and artful as well as giddy and insincere, a woman who lays herself out to attract male admiration. Formerly applied to either sex. Cotgrave defines the Fr. *coquette* thus:—"A pratling, or proud gossip; a fisking, or fliperous minx; a cocket, or tatling houswife; a titifill, a flebergebit".

1669 she is one of the greatest Coquettes in *Madrid*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 298 (1701). **1691** We shortly must our Native Speech forget, | And every Man appear a *French Coquett*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 14. **1696** with the Expence of a few Coquet Glances: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 38 (1776). — There are more Coquettes about this Town: *ib.*, v. p. 99. **1705** so long a placing her coquet-patch: — *Confed.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 25. **1711** How false and spiritless are the charms of a Coquet: *Spectator*, No. 33, Apr. 7, p. 56/2 (Morley). **1742** Their Smiles, the *Great*, and the *Coquet*, throw out | For Others Hearts, tenacious of their Own: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 31 (1773). **1748** she was an incorrigible coquette: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 322 (1817). **1803** A coquette I have lived, and a coquette I shall die: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 85 (1832). **1824** Adeline...Began to dread she'd thaw to a coquette: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. lxxxi. abt. **1833** ah! the slight coquette, she cannot love: TENNYSON, *Early Sonnets*, viii. **1863** a modest composure a young coquette might have envied: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 51.

coquillo, *sb.*: Sp. See quotations.

1593—1622 In the kingdom of Chile...is another kinde of these [cocoa-nuts], which they call coquillos (as wee may interpret, little cocos) and are as big as wal-nuts; but round and smooth, and grow in great clusters: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 133 (1878). **1604** There is of another kinde which they call Coquillos, the which is a better fruite: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 253 (1880).

coquin, *sb.*: Fr.: beggar, rogue, rascal.

1845 I have known her call a prince a *coquin* to his face: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 139. **1854** Go, Pendennis, thou art a happy *coquin*! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 264 (1879).

cor, *sb.*: Heb. *kor*: a Hebrew measure containing eleven and a half bushels (dry measure), about 119 gallons (liquid measure).

abt. **1400** bachus of oyle is the tenthe part of the mesure corus: Wycliffite *Bible*, Ezek., xlv. 14. **1535** The oyle shal be measured with the Bat: euen the x. parte of one Bat out of a Cor: COVERDALE, *l.c.* **1611** ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths: *Bible*, *l.c.*

corabah: Eng. fr. Pers. See **carboy.**

***coracle** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *cwrwgl*: a light boat made of wicker-work covered outside with leather or oiled cloth, used by fishermen in Wales and parts of Ireland; *also*, a boat of similar shape, but more solid material.

1766 PENNANT, *Brit. Zool.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1776). [Jodrell]

coracora, corocoro: Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol.**

coraggio, *sb.*: It.: courage.

1601 Bravely, coragio: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 5, 97. **1610** Coragio, bully-monster, coragio: — *Temp.*, v. 258.

corahs, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal.

1813 W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule] **1886** Worthy of notice are five pieces of unbleached silk cloth, representing the well-known *corahs*: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 42.

cōram, *prep.*: Lat., 'before', 'in the presence of': short for **cōram jūdice** or **cōram nōbis** (*qq. v.*), and so meaning 'before a magistrate', 'before a court', a summons to appear before a court. *Cōram* is used in various phrases, as *cōram Deo*,='before God', *c. paribus*,='before (one's) peers'; *c. populo*,='before the people', 'in public'; *c. rēge*,='before the king'; *c. vōbis*,='before you' (pl.).

1563—70 the bishops and Sir Thomas More having any poor man under 'coram', to be examined before them: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Vol. v. p. 121 (1838). **1614** Since which time divers have been called *coram* for their carriage and speeches in that House, and driven to explain themselves: T. LORKINS, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 325 (1848). **1555** Tell me here *coram Deo*, "before God", all this evidence being witness: BRADFORD, *Writings*, p. 476 (Parker Soc., 1848). **1678** Dr. South preached *coram Rege*, an incomparable discourse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1872). **1750** to murder your own productions, and that *coram populo*, is a *Medean cruelty*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 9, p. 34 (1774). **1760** he was sure to prevail *Coram paribus*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, App., p. 460. **1790** But nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect a writ of error brought up on the grounds of a writ of error *coram vobis*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 32 (1834). **1887** [She has] given M. Dumas the opportunity of pleading *coram populo*, that is before a crowded house, the cause of woman: *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, p. 161/2.

cōram jūdice, *phr.*: Lat.: before a judge.

1826 The question, deeply interesting and important as it was, was still *coram judice*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 1118. **1828** a numerous list of claims set for hearing, and now *coram judice*: *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1811.

cōram nōbis, *phr.*: Lat.: before us (pl.).

1531—2 For I see well, whosoever will be happy, and busy with *vae vobis*, he shall shortly after come *coram nobis*: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 348 (Parker Soc., 1845). **1532** even to be called...a schismatic...and then to be called *coram nobis*, and to sing a new song...or else to be sent after thy fellows: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 32 (1849). **1584** I warrant you that all the old women in the countrie would be called *Coram nobis*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. v. ch. viii. p. 106. **1602** First, their shamefull abuses, which would be called vpon, & sure to come *coram nobis* in the highest place: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 168. **1720** This wicked rogue Waters, who always is cunning, | And before *coram nobis* so oft has been call'd: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 459 (1814).

***cōram non jūdice**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'before a non-judge': before one who has no jurisdiction in a case presented to him.

1760 If it be *coram non Judice*, there not being a compleat Authority: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 220. **1762** as the justice had not complied with the form of proceeding directed by the statute, the imprisonment was *coram non judice*, void: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 111 (1817). **1770** that with respect to *them*, the malice or innocence of the defendant's intentions would be a question *coram non judice*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xli. p. 178 (1827). **1777** As for the causes you send me to try, you bring them (to speak in the law style) *coram non judice*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xc. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 258 (1777). **1820** What is the case of a rate? If a party be not occupier, the whole proceeding is *coram non judice*: *Broderip & Bingham's Reports*, I. 436. **1826** The point was, therefore, as a lawyer might say, *coram non judice*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 912.

Coran: Arab. See **Koran.**

corance: Eng. fr. Du. See **crants.**

coranich: Gael. See **coronach.**

coranto (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), **corranto, carranto**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *coranta, corranta*,="a kinde of French-dance". (Florio), fr. Fr. *courante*, whence Eng. forms *corant(e)*, *courant(e)*, and the hybrid *couranto*. See **courante.**

1. a rapid lively dance.

1599 They bid us to the English dancing-schools, | And teach lavoltas high and swift corantos: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 5, 33. **1608** they danced *galliards* and *coranto's*: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 909 (1616). **1612** The Second Booke of Ayres...With new Corantoes, Pavins, Almaines: W. CORKINE, Title. **1623** put my horse to a coranto pace: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 462 (1885). bef. **1654** At a Solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the Corrantoes and the Galliards: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 62 (1868). **1657** You had done better to have danc'd a Coranto lesse, and sent me a Letter: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 102, Vol. I. p. 176. bef. **1658** Whiles the rough *Satyrs* dance *Corantoes* too | The chattring Sembriefs of her *Woo hoo, hoo*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 248 (1687). **1670** torments me with a d...'d Coranto, as he calls it, upon his Violin: SHADWELL, *Suil. Lovers*, i. p. 5. **1692** The skipping Mountains in Choranto dance: J. SALTER, *Triumphs*, iii. p. 24. **1822–3** if you are so ready to dance after my pipe and tabor, I will give you a couranto before you shall come up with me: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. vii. p. 88 (1886). **1860** we'll have our host's pretty daughters in to dance a measure and one of the Black trumpeters to play us a *couranto*: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 48.

2. a newspaper, a gazette, a despatch. These meanings, implying 'current (news)', are not found in Fr. or It. dictionaries. The It. *coranta* seems to have been confused with *corrente* (*gazzetta*), = 'current (gazette)'.

1621 pamphlets, currantoes, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 5 (1827). **1625** the *Coranti* and *Gazetti*: B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, i. 5, p. 14 (1631). **1628** I had a coranto at Norwich, wherein was a liste of the names of fifty two shippes: J. ROUS, *Diary*, p. 31 (Camd. Soc., 1856). **1632** but this smothering of the Currantos is but a palliation, not a cure, of their wounds: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 186 (1848). **1665** in this sun-shine of content *Jangheer* spends some years with his lovely Queen, without regarding ought save *Cupid's* Currantoes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 75 (1677).

corbacchio, *sb.*: It., "a filthie great rauen" (Florio).

1742 He was soon scented by the Voltores and Corbaccios, who had fairly begun to pluck him: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1826).

corban, *sb.*: N. T. Gk. κορβᾶν, Heb. *qorban*: an oblation, something dedicated to God.

abt. **1400** If a man schal seye to fadir or to modir, Corban, that is, What euere 3ifte of me, schal profite to thee; and ouer 3e suffren not him do ony thing to fadir or modir: Wycliffite *Bible*, Mark, vii. 11. **1535** A man shal saye to father or mother: Corban, that is, The thinge y^t^ I shulde helpe the withall, is geuen vnto God: COVERDALE, *l.c.* **1611** But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is Corban, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free: *Bible*, *l. c.*

Corbana, Corban: Hellen. Gk. Κορβανᾶς, shortened from *bēth qorbānā*, or some such Aramaic phr. (see Josephus, *B. J.*, 2, 9, 4): the treasury of the temple of Jerusalem, into which oblations were put; a receptacle for offerings.

1582 It is not lawful to cast them into the Corbana: because it is the price of blood: *N. T.* (Rhem.), Mat., xxvii. 6. **1583** beeyng put into this *Corban*, thei are perswaded it is meritorious: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 95 *v°*. bef. **1670** Being told enough that there must be Gold, as well as Iron to play this Game, and that a good Purse made a good Army, they gave him such discouragement, that they dropt no more than two Mites into the *Corban*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 23, p. 23 (1693).

corbleu, *interj.*: Fr.: an exclamation expressive of various emotions. "*Corbieu*, Gogs heart" (Cotgr.).

1843 but, *corbleu!* it makes one indignant to think that people...should countenance such savage superstitions and silly grovelling heathenisms: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 222 (1887). **1848** I long for sleeve-buttons; and the Captain's boots with brass spurs, in the next room, *corbleu!* what an effect they will make in the Allée Verte! — *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 328 (1879).

corchorus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κόρχορος, = 'a wild plant with a bitter taste': a garden shrub (Nat. Order *Rosaceae*) from Japan, *Kerrea Japonica*, with bright yellow flowers usually double.

corcovado, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'hump-backed': probably a hump-backed whale of the genus *Megaptera*.

1625 fish, most of them being Corcobados, and Steen-brasses: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 93. **1705** corcoado: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xv. p. 278.

cordage (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cordage*. See quotations.

1598 *Cordaglia, Cordaggi*, the shrowdes or tacklings of a ship, all maner of cords or cordage: FLORIO. **1611** *Cordage*, Cordage, ropes: or stuffe to make ropes of: COTGR. **1612** Our cordage from her store, and cables should be made: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.* [T.] **1655–6** I have not cordage nor sails sufficient to bear me thither: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 70 (1872). **1722** all Sorts of Masts and Yards, besides Sails, Cordage and Iron: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. XXII. p. 283. **1864** Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets, | Anchors of rusty fluke: TENNYSON, *En. Ard.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 4 (1886).

***cordillera**, *sb.*: Sp.: a ridge or chain of mountains.

1845 the Peninsula is thus divided by the mountain-walls of these *cordilleras* or chains: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 93.

***cordon**, *sb.*: Fr.: ribbon, cord, wreath, edging. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc.

1. a ribbon, a cord, a cord or ribbon used as a badge or decoration, *esp.* the ribbon of an order of chivalry.

1536–7 one steele glasse broken with cordons, buttons and tasselles of red silke: *Invent. Duke of Richmond*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 37 (1855). **1600** they [long robes] are buttoned with certaine cordons of cotton: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 380. **1605** all lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis's cordon: SIR E. SANDYS, *State of Relig.* [T.] **1609** he did cut away the strings or cordons onely that hung downe from their hats: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXX. ch. xi. p. 394. **1826** The orange-coloured cordon of her canonry was slung gracefully over her plain black silk dress: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 406. **1827** a stomacher in front, composed of zigzag diamonds in rich silk *cordon*: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 29/3. **1848** when you saw Madame de Saint Amour's rooms lighted up of a night, men with *plaques* and *cordons* at the *écarté* tables: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 323 (1879).

2. *Fortif.* the coping of the inner wall of a ditch. Barret's *cordone* may be It.

1598 The ditch...should couer the wall, at the least vnto the Cordone, and no more but to the beginning of the Parapete: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 127.

3. a line of military posts, sentries, or civilian watchers, drawn round any place to prevent ingress or egress; also, *metaph.* an encircling line.

1758 if our officers order us to form a line we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the chaplain for a *Denouement* of the mysterious word: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance*, &c., p. 373/2. **1825** They are the two chief powers of the New World, and stand at the head of that *cordon* of Republics...destined to make the last stand in defence of human liberty: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 345. **1839** a military *cordon* is established along the heights overlooking the valley: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 6. **1840** but to hem them up, as winter approaches, between an armed *cordon* and the snow, so as to extirpate or force them to terms: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 346. **1845** no cordon of custom-house officers can put down contraband in these broken ranges: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 977. **1864** hunters round a hunted creature draw | The cordon close and closer toward the death: TENNYSON, *Aylmer's F.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 115 (1886). **1886** His death...will darken with a deep sorrow...every door in that great cordon of British homes which girdles all the seas and all the world: *Athenæum*, May 1, p. 584/2.

***cordon bleu**, *phr.*: Fr.: blue ribbon. In France, the *cordon bleu* belonged to the very distinguished order of the Holy Spirit.

1. a blue ribbon used as a decoration of honor.

1771 The new Minister and the Chancellor are in general execration. On the latter's lately obtaining the *Cordon Bleu*, this epigram appeared: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 276 (1857). **1815** the Hottentots, though they might be tempted to commit outrage by a *cordon bleu* and gold cross, never forget the respect that is due to a patch of filth stuck upon some conspicuous part of the human figure: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 58 (and Ed.). **1837** The long white hair that hung down his face, the *cordon bleu*, the lame foot, the imperturbable countenance,...made me suspect the truth: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 298.

2. a person distinguished by the honorable decoration of a blue ribbon.

1769 When the doors are opened, everybody rushes in, princes of the blood, *cordons bleus*, abbés: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 190 (1857).

2 *a*. a distinguished cook, a first-rate **chef** (*q. v.*).

1845 few indeed are the kitchens which possess a *cordon bleu*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 725. **1850** You must have a *cordon bleu* in your kitchen: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXXIV. p. 381 (1879).

cordon d'honneur, *phr.*: Fr.: ribbon of honor.

1865 one whose tap from her fan is one of the *cordons d'honneur* of Europe: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 159.

***cordon sanitaire**, *phr.*: Fr.: a sanitary cordon, a line of watchers posted round an infected district to keep it isolated and prevent the spread of disease.

1857 Leave us to draw a *cordon sanitaire* round the tainted states, and leave the system to die a natural death: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, Introd., p. ii. (1877).

cordovan, cordwain (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *cordouan*: leather (orig. of goat-skin) from Cordova in Spain; hence, leather generally, *esp.* shoe leather; also, *attrib.*

abt. **1386** His here, his berde, was like safroun, | That to his girdle raught adoun, | His shoon of cordewane: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Sire Thopas*, 13662. **1590** her streight legs most bravely were embayld | In gilded buskins of costly Cordwayne: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iii. 27. **1598–1600** shooes, made of Cordouant skinne: R. HAKLUYT, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 55 (1625). **1600** And hither do all the bordering regions bring their goat-skins, whereof the foresaid Marockin or Cordouan leather is made: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 90. **1612** a paire [of gloves] of cordivant: *Passenger of Benvenuto*. [Nares] **1629** Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook, | And hanging scrip of finest cordevan: FLETCHER, *Faithf. Sh.*, i. 1. [*ib.*] **1650** cordovan pockets and gloves: HOWELL, *Lett.* [*ib.*] **1797** cordovan, commonly called *Morocco leather*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, p. 349/1.

Variants, *cordewan(e)*, *cord(e)wayne*, *cordovant*, *cordivant*, *cordevan*, *cordowan*, *cordvane*, *cordwane*.

corge, coorge, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *corja*, or a native Indian original: a score. Used by trading Arabs as well as in India. [Yule]

1598 These Iacinthes, Granadoes, and Robasses,...they are to sell in everie Market...by whole corgias, each corgia having twentie peeces [at the least in it], they sell the corgia for one stiver or two at the most: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 140 (1885). **1622** 10 pec. byrams nill of 15 Rs. per *corge*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1883). **1625** fourteene packes of course Duttie, of six corges a packe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 306. **1684** They are sold by *Corges*, every *Corge* consisting of twenty pieces, which cost from 16 to 30 Roupies: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 126. abt. **1760** At Madras...1 gorge is 22 pieces: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 284 (1772). [Yule] **1810** several coarges (of sheep) bought for their use, at 3 and 3½ rupees: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 293. [*ib.*]

coribantes: Lat. See **corybant.**

Coridon: Lat. See **Corydon.**

corim, *sb.*: Heb. *korīm*, pl. of **cor** (*q. v.*). See quot.

1626 *Corim*, A measure of 18. gallons: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

corinth: Eng. fr. Fr. See **currant.**

Corinth: Gk. Κόρινθος: a city on the Isthmus between the Peloponnese and the northern part of Greece, noted for licentiousness, and hence (*a*) the name is used to designate a brothel, while (*b*) the adj. **Corinthian** means 'licentious', 'dissipated', and is also used as sb., meaning 'a licentious person', 'rake'. In *Archit.* the most slender and ornate order of Ancient Greek architecture is (*c*) the **Corinthian.**

a. **1607** Would we could see you at Corinth! SHAKS., *Tim.*, ii. 2, 73.
b. **1596** tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 13. **1642** all her young Corinthian laity: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.* [C. E. D.] **1819** 'Twas diverting to see, as one *ogled* around, | How *Corinthians* and *Commoners* mixed on the ground: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 9 (3rd Ed.). **1886** Mr. Pycroft writes a Tom and Jerry history, and his crew of "Corinthians" are only low, not even high-spirited: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 460/3.
c. **1614** [See **Dorian**]. **1651** *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 212 (1654). **1664** that *Corinthian* Instance of the *Rotunda*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, *&c.*, p. 138. **1665** Corinthiack architecture: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677). bef. **1700** Behind these figures are large columns of the Corinthian order, adorned with fruit and flowers: DRYDEN. [J.] **1749** The Corinthian Order is chiefly used in magnificent buildings, where ornament and decoration are the principal objects: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 166, p. 444 (1774). **1878** no one can have failed to notice the Corinthianesque outline of the capitals which prevail in France from the twelfth to the thirteenth century: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 80.

coriphaeus: Lat. See **coryphaeus.**

cork, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *corcho.*

1. the outer bark of the Cork Oak (*Quercus Suber*); also, *attrib.*

1440 *Corkbarke*, cortex; *Corketre*, suberies: *Prompt. Parv.* **1598** *Sughero*, the light wood called corke: FLORIO. **1601** Now concerning Corke, the woodie substance of the tree is very small, the mast as bad, hollow, spongeous, and good for nothing. The barke onely serveth for many purposes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 461. **1644** We took coach to Livorno, through the Great Duke's new park full of huge cork-trees: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1872).

2. a stopper for a bottle, or a small stopper for a cask, made of cork (1).

1600 take the cork out of thy mouth that I may drink thy tidings: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 2, 213. **1611** you'ld thrust a cork into a hogshead: — *Wint. Tale*, iii. 3, 95.

cornac: Anglo-Ind. See **carnac.**

cornalin(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cornaline*: a cornelian. *Obs.* The immediate origin of the forms *cornelian*, *carnelian*, is not clear.

1530 Cornalyn a pale reed stone, *cornalin*: PALSGR. **1601** Cornalline: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 615. **1611** *Cornaline*, The Cornix, or Cornaline; a flesh-coloured stone that is easie to bee grauen on, and therefore much vsed in signets: COTGR.

cornea, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *corneus*, = 'horny': one of the coats of the eye, *esp.* the transparent anterior part of the external coat called *cornea pellūcida.*

1525 yᵉ fyrst cote groweth of dura mater / yᵉ inner parte therof is named sclyrotica / yᵉ vttermost parte is named cornea: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B i *v°*/2. **1543** vlceratyon of the eye lyddes, and of the skynne called Cornea: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liii *r°*/2. **1619** How curiously are these *Windowes glased* with the *Horny tunicle*...and therefore called *Cornea*, because it is as a Lanthorne to the EYE before, shady & darke behind: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 88. **1658** If the Pearl be above or beneath the Cornea, make a Powder of Sugar-Candy of Roses, burnt Allome, &c.: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. p. 221. **1665** Each *Cornea* seemed to have its *Iris*, (or Rain-bow-like Circle) and Apertures or Pupils distinct: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 86. **1763** rays, when they fall upon the cornea: T. REID, *Inquiry.* [T.] **1796** This animal has real eyes, consisting of a cornea, choroidea, and a crystalline lens: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 17 (1814).

cornet, *sb.*: Fr.: a conical paper-bag such as grocers use; short for *cornet de papier* (Cotgr.).

1862 Philip affably offered his Lordship a *cornet* of fried potatoes: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 343 (1887).

cornet-à-piston, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of trumpet furnished with valves worked by three piston-like keys.

1854 Jack sat behind with the two grooms, and tooted on a cornet-à-piston in the most melancholy manner: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 322 (1879). **1860** "the street" will resound with the sweet strains of the *cornet-à-pistons*: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 125/2.

cornette, *sb.*: Fr.: head-dress, mob-cap.

1827 The morning and home cornettes are of blond: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 27/3.

***cornice** (⏑ ⏓), **cornish(e),** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cornice*, *corniche* (Cotgr.), or It. *cornice*: the highest part of a wall or entablature, which is generally a moulded projection.

1563 The highest parte of TRABEATIONIS, called in English a Cornishe: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii *v°*. — Cornish: *ib.*, fol. xvii *v°*. **1598** [See **architrave** 1]. **1603** And on the Cornich a Colossus stands | Of during brass: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 346 (1608). **1644** About the body of the church, on a cornice within, are inserted the heads of all the Popes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1872). **1664** The *Crown* of the *Cornice* is also sufficiently observable for its extraordinary projecture: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 16. **1665** Gold that was laid upon the Freez and Cornish: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 143 (1677). **1670** R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 20 (1698). **1684** In the first opposite to the window, on the Corniche, is represented *Cæsar*: Tr. *Combes' Versailles*, *&c.*, p. 22. **1722** the Windows...are between the Pilasters and under the Cornish and Frize: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, *&c.*, *in Italy*, p. 136.

cornicello, *sb.*: It.: a little horn.

1823 The *cornicello* is bestowed to avert an evil eye: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 22 (1855).

cornix, *sb.*: Low Lat., also found as *coronix* (Shute), = 'a border', apparently fr. Gk. *κορωνὶς*, confused with Lat. *cornix*, = Gk. *κορώνη*, 'a crow': a cornelian. The connexion between the Lat. meaning and that given in the quotations is obscure.

1598 *Cornice*, a chough, a daw, a rooke. Also a red Cornix stone. Also the ledge whereon they hang tapistrie in any roome. Also an out-ietting peece or part of a house or wall: FLORIO. **1611** [See **corналine**].

***cornūcôpiae,** Lat.; **cornucopia,** Late Lat. and It.: *sb.*: horn of plenty. See **Amalthaea's horn.** Anglicised as *cornucopy* (Blount).

1508 He plucked the bull | By the horned skull, | And offred to Cornucopia; | And so forth *per cetera*: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 1320, Wks., Vol. I. p. 91 (1843). **1591** Hospitality...with her cornucopia in her fist, | For very love his chilly lips she kiss'd: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, p. 280/1 (1861). **1598** The *Cornu-copiae* will be mine: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 6, Wks., p. 42 (1616). **1600** both of them hold in their right hand *Cornucopiæ*, which signifieth plentie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. II. ch. vi.), p. 1357. **1611** These be the three countries with their Cornu-copia: L. WHITAKER, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. b 2 *v°* (1776). **1614** A better cornucopia than ever nature...could have produced; the bread of heaven, by which a man lives forever: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 373 (1867). **1630** Let not the *Cornucopiaes* of our land, | Vnsightly and vnseene neglected stand: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 6 *v°*/2. **1654–6** Christ is cornucopia, a universal good, all sufficient and satisfactory...every way fitting to our necessities: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 233/1 (1868). **1670** two great Candlesticks of pure Gold, made like *Cornucopias* and neatly wrought: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 209 (1698). **1713** Hearing that your unicorn is now in hand, and not questioning but his horn will prove a *cornu-copiæ* to you: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 124, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 248 (1856). bef. **1720** A cornucopia fill'd her weaker hand, | Charg'd with the various offspring of the land: HUGHES, *Triumph of Peace.* [R.] **1741** the *Horacleans* caused Medals to be struck with Ears of Wheat and *Cornucopias*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 26. **1845** a circle in the centre and a cornucopia at each corner: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 362. **1887** Mr. Evans exhibited a large brass coin of Domitian...having on the reverse Pax holding a cornucopia: *Athenæum*, Feb. 26, p. 292/2.

cornuto, *sb.*: It., "horned. Also a cuckold" (Florio).

1598 the peaking Cornuto her husband...dwelling in a continual 'larum of jealousy: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 5, 71. **1621** Thou art made a cornuto by an unchast wife: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 417 (1827). **1630** Or with Hells Monarch enuious ill fac'd *Pluto*, | And proue him by his hornes a dambd *Cornuto*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 4 *v°*/2. **1695** and take this advantage over a poor Cornuto: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, v. p. 65.

corobia: Russ. See **carobia.**

corocoro: Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol.**

***corolla,** *pl.* **corollae,** *sb.*: Lat., 'little crown', 'little wreath'.

1. small wreath, small garland.

1673 works it into round figures like spiral wreaths or *corollæ*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 456.

2. *Bot.* the whorl formed by the petals, separate or coherent, of a flower which has also an outer envelope

(called **calyx**, *q.v.*) of a different color and texture. In other cases the flower-leaves are said to form a *perianth*.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1858** All true,—he said,—all flowers of his soul: only one with the corolla spread: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ii. p. 55 (1883). **1886** They form one of the very few illustrations of the use of the flower, or at least of the corolla, as an article of food: *Athenæum*, Nov. 27, p. 709/3.

***corōna**, *sb.*: Lat., 'garland', 'wreath', 'crown'.

1. *Archit.* the drip, a projecting member of a cornice, with a plain vertical face, between the upper and lower mouldings.

1563 ymages, figured like women...and make ouer their heade Mutilos, and Coronas: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii *v°*. **1598** The *proiecture* of *corona* and the *dentelli*, is as much as the *freize* with his *cymatium*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 94. **1664** the *first* and principal [cymatium] hath alwaies its Cavity *above*, and doth constantly jett over the *Corona* or *drip* like a *Wave* ready to fall, and then is properly call'd *Sima*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 133. **1712** In a Cornice...the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

2. a *corōna lūcis*, ='circle of light', a circular frame suspended from a roof, to hold tapers.

1878 screens, lamps, *coronæ*, fonts: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. i. p. 328. **1882** the corona-shaped headgear they wear: *Globe*, Dec. 27, p. 6.

3. a kind of halo round the sun or moon, or a planet; *esp.* a halo seen round the moon during an eclipse, or round a planet during transit.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1853** The aurora,...halos, coronae, tangent circles: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 312. **1885** Prof. Tacchini has a note on the solar corona and the red twilight: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 475/2.

***coronach, coranich**, *sb.*: Gael. *corronach*: a loud lament for the dead.

1754 This Part of the Ceremony is call'd a *Coronoch*, and generally speaking, is the Cause of much Drunkenness: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. ii. p. 210. **1771** At the grave, the orator, or senachie, pronounced the panegyric of the defunct, every period being confirmed by a yell of the coronach: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 87/2 (1882). **1810** SCOTT, *Lady of Lake*, iii. xvi. **1830** The wild swan's death-hymn ... Prevailing in weakness, the coronach stole | Sometimes afar, and sometimes anear: TENNYSON, *Dying Swan*, iii.

coronel(l), coronal: Eng. fr. Sp. See **colonel.**

corōnis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κορωνὶς*: a curved flourish at the end of a chapter or book; *hence*, end, consummation.

bef. **1670** Therefore this Rule must be the *Coronis* of all this Dispute: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 225, p. 220 (1693). **1693** the *coronis* and complement, the very summity of his acquired rights: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 469/1 (1834).

corovoya, *sb.*: Russ. See **carobia.**

1598 euery packe, fardell, trusse, or packet, corouoya, chest, fatte, butte, pipe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 273.

Corpo di Dio, *phr.*: It.: God's body! Cf. "by goddes corpus", Chaucer, *C. T., Miller's Tale*, 3743.

abt. **1590** *Corpo di Dio!* stay: you shall have half: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, i. p. 149/2 (1858).

corpora, *sb. pl.*: Lat., fr. **corpus** (*q. v.*): bodies, organisms.

1525 for in y^e^ crusshed woundes is y^e^ flesshe brusyd and the corpora of the vaynes & synewes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. E ij *v°*/1.

corposant, Eng. fr. It. or Old Sp.; **corpo-santo**, It. and Old Sp.; **cuerpo-santo**, Sp. and Port.; 'sacred body', 'holy body': *sb.*

1. an electric light often observed on stormy nights on the masts and yards of a ship, supposed by Roman Catholic sailors to be the (spiritual) bodies of saints, and of good omen.

1598 The same night we saw uppon the maine yarde...a certaine signe, which the Portingalls call Corpo Santo, or the holy body of brother Peter Gonsalves, but the Spaniards call it S. Elmo: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 238 (1885). **1600** in the night, there came upon the toppe of our maine yarde and maine maste, a certaine little light, much like unto the light of a little candle, which the *Spaniards* called the *Cuerpo santo* and saide it was *S. Elmo*, whom they take to bee the aduocate of Sailers: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 450. **1625** vpon our maine Top-mast head, a flame about the bignesse of a great Candle, which the *Portugals* call *Corpo Sancto*, holding it a most diuine token, that when it appeareth the worst is past: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 133. — at night wee had a great storme, and had many *Corpo-Santos*, viz. at the head of the Maine-top mast, and on the Mesen yard: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 620. **1665** We had some thunder and lightning or *corpo sanctos*, such as seem good Omens to the superstitious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 8 (1677). **1684** They beheld three corpusants (as mariners call them) on the yards: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib of Old Authors*, p. 63 (1856). **1698** the *ignes fatui* of the watery element, by the Portugals christened *Cuerpos Santos*, the bodies of Saints, which by them are esteemed ominous: FRYER, *E. India*, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 400/2 (1849). **1883** The sky one second intense blackness, and the next a blaze of fire, mastheads, and yard-arms studded with corposants: *Mail*, Dec. 10, p. 3.

2. a receptacle for the relics of a saint, with its contents. Cf. Mid. Eng. *corseint, corseynt*, fr. Old Fr. *corsaint*.

1769 We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the corpo santo that was sent to her by the Pope: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 192 (1857).

corps, *pl.* **corps**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: a body (of troops), a division of an army, an organised association; in German universities, a students' club.

1711 our Army being divided into two Corps: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). **1746** you unnecessarily make yourself a great number of enemies, by attacking a *corps* collectively: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. i. No. 78, p. 171 (1774). **1754** This *corps* has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them, whom they call Constable of the cawdys: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. i. p. 21 (1818). — I foresee that a Time may come when the Institution of these *Corps* may be thought not to have been the best of Policy: *ib.*, Vol. ii. p. 117 (1754). **1757** the corps under my command: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. dxxxvii. p. 358 (1846). **1768** For his sake, I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 429 (1839). **1799** moving Malcolm's corps to the rear a little: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 24 (1844). **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 9, p. 155 (1828). **1842** François Xavier Auguste, as I've told you before, | I believe, was a popular man in his *corps*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 220 (1865). **1883** An army *corps* could be moved with equal rapidity in war-time: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 396. **1885** [We ought] not in future to extemporize mounted infantry corps out of detachments from various cavalry regiments: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 799/2.

***corps d'armée**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a body of an army': the largest division of an army engaged in war.

1820 The Government expects that *corps d'armée*, divisions and brigades will under the circumstances above supposed give to each other a mutual support: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. ii. p. 23 (1834). **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 22, p. 321 (1828). **1844** He was also to desire the general officers commanding the two *corps d'armée* to assemble their troops: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 97. **1852** A far more signal catastrophe had befallen another powerful *corps d'armée*: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xxxii. p. 407.

***corps d'élite**, *phr.*: Fr.: body of picked men, select circle.

1884 The truth would seem to be that in every society there has existed a certain *corps d'élite*: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. vi. p. 105.

***corps de ballet**, *phr.*: Fr.: company of ballet-dancers, applied to ballet-dancers collectively, or to the company performing at one place of entertainment.

1829 danced as if they had been brought up under D'Egrille in the *corps de ballet*: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 70/1. **1832** a French *corps du ballet* put the ladies to the rout: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 512. **1847** Out they all sally, The whole *corps-de-ballet*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 478 (1865). **1859** The *corps de ballet*...are not performers hired for the occasion, but form part of the regular establishment of our friend the Baboo: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/2. **1888** The moral tone of the work, though the principal characters are members of the *corps de ballet*, is quite irreproachable: *Athenæum*, June 23, p. 793/1.

corps de bataille, *phr.*: Fr. See **corps de réserve.**

corps de danse, *phr.*: Fr.: *corps de ballet.*

1850 it is scarcely necessary to say, that all ladies of the *corps de danse* are not like Miss Pinckney: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 15 (1879).

***corps de garde**, *phr.* (used as *sb. sing.* or *pl.*): Fr., 'body of guard'. Partly Anglicised in 16 c. as *corps of guard*, or *court of guard.*

1. a company of soldiers on guard.

1590 The bodie of the Watch...they now call after the French or Wallons, *Corps du gard*: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1591** a *corte de gard*, hard without the gates, of 2,500 men: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. i. p. 42 (1847). bef. **1593** The keepers' hands and corps-du-gard to pass | The soldier's and poor lover's work e'er was: MARLOWE, *Ovid's Elegies*, i. lx. p. 320/2 (1858). **1598** *Corpo di guardia*, a corp *de gard*, the maine watch, a court of gard, the bodie of a watch consisting of a certaine number of souldiers: FLORIO. **1600** disposing of a good *Corpus de guard* upon the wals: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. ii. p. 70. **1604** the filthy *Corps du gardes* of ragged, lothsome, lowsie souldiers: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, i. p. 11. **1607** We kept Centinels and Courts *de gard* at euery Captaines quarter: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lix. (1884). **1611** And while the *Corps de garde* were scrambling to gather them up: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. i. p. 21 (1776). **1611** *Corps de garde.* A Court of gard, in a Campe, or Fort: COTGR., s.v. *Corps.* **1612** at euery halfe houre, one from the Corps du guard doth hollowe; vnto whom euery Sentinell doth answer: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 80 (1884). **1625** In the way stand three gates very strong, with places for *Corps du guard*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 426. **1690** *Drawers* (or else 'tis very hard) Will serve me for my *Corps du Guard*: *School of Politicks*, xi. p. 17. **1816** When the palace becomes the head-quarters of the army, we must expect to find the decencies of the corps de garde amongst the courtiers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 309. **1822–3** they had about thirty stout fellows posted around the place where they met in the nature of a *corps de garde*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, Note, p. 572 (1886).

2. a watch-post, a station occupied by soldiers on guard; also, *metaph.*

1591 one Captain Welch...wente downe to a *cors de gard*...nere the gate of the towne: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. i. p. 38 (1847). **1598** againe, wee vse both to pronounce and write, *Cors de guard*; which by the French is written *Corps de guard*, and by the Italian and Spaniard, *Corpo de*

gardia: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1600** I at night vpon the Corps of guard, before the putting foorth of Centinels, aduertised the whole company of the case wee stoode in: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 258. **1603** For, while their Watch within their *Corps de Garde* | About the Fire securely snorted hard: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 23 (1608). **1741** this Gate is a sort of Corps-de-garde, which has very much the air of the primitive Times: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 325. **1774** It is a dismal chamber...quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge...exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 106 (1857).

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *core*, *corp*, *cors*, *corpes*, *corpus*; *du* (*de* with masc. article instead of fem.); *guard*, *gard*, *gardes*.

corps de logis, *phr.*: Fr., 'body of a house': main-building.

1644 To this is a *corps de logis*, worthy of so great a prince: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1872). **1787** On each side two towers...joining on to the enormous *corps de logis*: Beckford, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 94 (1834). **1819** I myself remained immoveably stationed under my roof, where I commanded all the accessible parts of the corps-de-logis: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 315 (1820). **1857** a ponderous double gate...which flanked a court and lane to the right, and presented in front a *corps de logis*, from whose portals streamed a flash of bright lights: Lady Morgan, *Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1862).

corps de réserve, *phr.* (used as *sb. sing.* or *pl.*): Fr., 'a body of reserve': a body of troops kept aloof from the main part of an army in action, ready to give assistance at any point on emergency. Opposed to *corps de bataille*, or main battle (body) of an army.

1702 *Corps de Bataille*, or *Main-Battle*. *Corps de Reserve*, *Body of Reserve*, or Rear-Guard: *Mil. Dict.* **1711** several *French* Battalions, who some say were a Corps de Reserve: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). **1791** a corps de reserve was ordered but never came up: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 29 (1832). **1798** A corps de réserve ought to be formed somewhere about Chunar: Wellington, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 129 (1858). **1805** The battle of Marengo is a striking instance of the advantages which the French have derived from their *corps de reserve*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 456. **1808** There may be other corps de reserve: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 127 (1838). **1845** Those who have a *corps de reserve* to fall back upon—say a cold turkey, can convert any spot in the desert into an oasis: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 64.

***corps diplomatique,** *phr.*: Fr., 'diplomatic body': the foreign representatives at any court collectively.

1764 I attack the *Corps Diplomatique* [of all Europe]: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 206 (1857). **1777** As this is something in the style of the *Corps Diplomatique*, allow me to recommend one of its members to you: Robertson, in Gibbon's *Life & Lett.*, p. 253 (1869). **1787** The Court usually remove hither from Florence the first week in November...few of the *corps diplomatique* follow: nor have we levées, or drawing-rooms, as at other Courts: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1805). **1860** little knots of the *corps diplomatique*, who necessarily, and as part of their professional duties, mix, to a very considerable extent, in English society: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 607/2. ***1878** Generals, and Corps Diplomatique: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/1. [St.]

corps dramatique, *phr.*: Fr., 'dramatic body': theatrical company.

1818 The corps dramatique of Dunore was a company of first-rates: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 136 (1819). **1833** After the tableaux the whole *corps dramatique* marched through the rooms in procession: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 12. **1834** details...regarding the...*corps dramatique* of that remote place: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 378. **1871** the selectness of the *corps dramatique* swayed them: J. C. Young, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33.

***corpus,** *sb.*: Lat., 'body': substance; body corporate; a treatise which includes the whole of a set of works, or of a certain class of works; human body (*slang* in mod. use); *also* (in reference to money), principal or capital, as distinguished from interest. It is not easy to tell whether, in writings of 14 c.—16 c., *corpus* is meant for Lat., or is a bad spelling of Eng. *corps*(*e*), fr. Fr. *corps*. See **corpora.**

abt. **1386** By goddes corpus this goth faire and weel | This sely Absolon herde euery deel: Chaucer, *C. T.*, *Miller's Tale*, 3743. **1527** any medycyne is mynystred with her corpus or substaunce in the maner of electuaryes: L. Andrew, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. **1815** there is a vacant place in the coach, so that the conveyance of my *corpus* will cost nothing: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 421 (1856). **1883** The *corpus* of a Cathedral of the old foundation: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 382. **1886** Scholars will possess an excellent *corpus* of Coptic martyrdoms: *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 13/1.

corpus dēlicti, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a material body with respect to which a crime or offence is alleged, as the body of a person who has been killed or injured, an article of property which is alleged to have been stolen or damaged, a specimen of works or goods alleged to have been wrongfully manufactured, composed, or procured. Sometimes the phr. is improperly applied to instruments produced in evidence against criminals.

1840 As his worship takes up, and surveys, with a strict eye, | The broom now produced as the *corpus delicti*: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 99 (1865). **1858** there was the absolute *corpus delicti* in court, in the shape of a deficiency of some thousands of pounds: A. Trollope, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 191. **1882** the ancient rule of law, which prevents a conviction for murder when no body—no *corpus delicti*—has been found: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 5. **1882** You have made him fast to his own *corpus delicti*: R. D. Blackmore, *Christowell*, ch. xxix. p. 241. **1882** The great mass of the multitude...were ignorant of the book which was the *corpus delicti*: T. Mozley, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. lviii. p. 366.

***Corpus Domini,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: the body of the Lord, the Host.

1549 you shall vnderstande, how *Corpus domini* is alwaies caried in a tabernacle before hym on a white hackeney: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 39 *ro*. **1842** In the procession of Corpus Domini the Pope is attended by Bishops from all parts of Christendom: Sir C. Bell, *Expression*, p. 114 (1847).

corpus jūris, *phr.*: Late Lat.: (the whole) body of law, a complete code.

1889 A code, we take it, is the *corpus juris* of a community reduced to a systematic shape: *Athenæum*, Aug. 3, p. 153/3.

***corpus jūris canōnici,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: the code of canon law: **corpus jūris civīlis,** the code of civil law.

corpus sānum, *phr.*: Lat.: sound body. See **mens sana.**

1777 I reserve time for playing at tennis, for I wish to have the *corpus sanum*, as well as the *mens sana*; I think the one is not good for much without the other: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. iii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 6.

***corpus vīle,** *pl.* **corpora vīlia,** *phr.*: Lat.: worthless body, worthless substance. See **fiat experimentum,** &c.

1860 it appeared that when she was in want of a chapter, she was in the habit of practising upon poor G. as a *corpus vile*: *Once a Week*, Apr. 14, p. 343/1. **1884** There is too great a tendency for the psychological novelist to regard his characters as so many *corpora vilia* for his scientific theories: *Athenæum*, Feb. 23, p. 242/1. **1887** The work of Mionnet is the nearest approach to a *corpus* that we possess, but it is certainly a *corpus vile*: *ib.*, Mar. 12, p. 358/2.

corpusant: Eng. fr. It. See **corposant.**

corquan: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carcan.**

corracle: Eng. fr. Welsh. See **coracle.**

***corral,** *sb.*: Sp.: courtyard, an enclosure formed by wagons for purposes of defence on a journey in Spanish America.

1600 we found hog-houses, which they terme *coralles*, and tooke away certaine hogs and pigs: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 570. **1826** The corral is about fifty or one hundred yards from the hut, and is a circle of about thirty yards in diameter, enclosed by a number of strong rough posts: Capt. Head, *Pampas*, p. 15. **1829** they were ordered to repair with them to certain large corrales or inclosures adjoining the Alcazaba, which were surrounded by high walls: W. Irving, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxvi. p. 366 (1850). **1830** the captives destined for the gratification of royal palates were kept in large *corrals*, or gardens: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 370. **1845** There was plenty of water and limestone, a rough house, excellent corrals, and a peach orchard: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 145. **1845** The first Spanish playhouses were merely open court-yards *corrales* after the classical fashion of Thespia: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 186. **1846** At every camping place the wagons were formed into a "corral"; that is, so as to embrace an oval space with but one opening: A. Wislizenus, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 6 (1848). **1851** there were thirty or forty more, mares and colts, in a spacious corral or enclosure near: Herndon, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1854). **1864** Every house has a little pond, called a curral (pen), in the back-yard [for turtles]: H. W. Bates, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. x. p. 321 (1864). **1884** Each herd went towards its corral, where other horsemen were waiting by the entrance motionless: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 360.

corranto: Eng. fr. It. See **coranto.**

corrector (= ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *corrigere*, = 'to correct'.

I. one who reforms, improves, punishes, corrects.

abt. **1380** gouernour, meyntenour, and correctour of this fraternyte: Wyclif(?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. xii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 45 (1880). **1531** Wherfore, said he to the correctour, sens he can nat proue that I am yet angry, in the meane tyme whyle he and I do dispute of this matter...loke that thou styl beate him: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. Vol. II. p. 333 (1880). **1540** a correctour or an amender: Palsgrave, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. P iv *vo*. **1563** the disdaynfull myndes of a nombre both scornefull and carpynge Correctours, whose Heades are euer busyed in tauntyng Iudgementes: B. Googe, *Eglogs*, &c., p. 24 (1871). **1598** correctors or brokers as many as he shal thinke good, to make and to witnes the bargaines which are made: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 210. bef. **1627** a corrector of enormities in hair, my lord; a promoter of upper lips: Middleton, *Mayor Queenb.*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 56 (1885). bef. **1628** Pride scorns a corrector, and thinks it a disparagement to learn: Feltham, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 139 (1806). **1641** They extol Constantine because he extolled them; as our homebred monks in their histories blanch the kings their benefactors, and brand those that went about to be their correctors: Milton, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 17 (1806). **1678** the Regulator or Corrector of the same: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 316. bef. **1733** R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 4, p. 32 (1740).

I *a.* one who corrects printer's proof.

bef. **1587** Peter Chapot first was a corector to a printer in Paris: Foxe, *Table Fr. Martyrs*, p. 822. [R.] **1602** I was not present at the printing to be a corrector: nor had I the sighte of one proofe vntill the whole booke was out of print, and sold: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 345. **1606** a corrector of the common law print: *Proceed. agst. Garnet*, sig. T i *vo*. [T.] **1641** a press corrector: Milton, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 308 (1806). **1666** that they [the presses] be provided with able correctors, principally for schoolbooks: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 191 (1872). **1718** I gave

it to the corrector to compare with the Latin: POPE, *Letters*, p. 213 (1757). **1882** CRUDEN, Alexander,...settled in London as bookseller, and corrector of the press: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 576/1.

2. under the Old Roman Empires, a governor of a district, of a rank between that of a *consular* and a *praeses*.

1609 *Dynamius*, as one for his excellent skill and cunning made renowmed, carried away with him the dignitie of a Corrector: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XV. ch. iv. p. 37.

corredor, *sb.*: Sp.: runner, racer, light-horseman.

1829 two hundred corredors were sent to scour that vast plain called the Campiña de Tarifa: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xi. p. 78 (1850).

correggesca, *sb.*: It.: the style of Correggio, *i.e.* of Antonio Allegri or Antonio da Correggio, an Italian painter born at Correggio 1494, d. 1534. He was distinguished for harmony of coloring, skilful disposition of light and shade, and the masterly movement of his figures. Also, *attrib.* Anglicised as *correggesque*.

1722 Plato, a Boy, asleep with several Bees about him... The Colouring throughout Correggesca: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 165. **1883** It is only after dismissing all true ideas about Sculpture from our minds that we can do justice to the facile handling the Correggesque conception and powerful expression of Begarelli's pictures in clay: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 385.

corregidor, corrigidor, *sb.*: Sp. *corregidor*: a Spanish magistrate, the chief magistrate of a town, a governor of a district called a *corregimiento* in Spanish America.

1599 there came aboord the *Corrigidor* with three or foure of his men...the *Corrigidor* himselfe, who is gouernour of a hundred Townes and Cities in *Spaine*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 113. **1600** his Maiestie and the said *Corrigidor* commanded them to take the possession of that land: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 664. **1623** The great corregidor, whose politic stream | Of popularity glides on the shore | Of every vulgar praise: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 150 (1885). **1625** the *Corregidor* of the Criminall cases of the Court: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1515. **1652** the businesse is brought before the *Corrigidor*, and the dead party is discerned: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 355. **1669** run to the Corrigidor for his assistance: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 321 (1701). **1673** [See **alcayde**]. **1686** The Corrigidore and the Patroll are walking yonder: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, ii. 2, p. 18. **1777** We have viceroys, presidents, governors, oydors, corrigidors, alcaldes: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VIII. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 149 (1824). **1832** The corregidor himself waited upon us: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 24. **1845** he was the Corregidor, and he tells us he wrote his book with the assistance of S. Eulalia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 531.

correi, corri(e), *sb.*: Gael. *corrach*, ='steep', 'abrupt': a concavity or hollow in the side of a hill, or between two hills.

1810 Fleet foot on the correi...Red hand in the foray: SCOTT, *Lady of Lake*, III. xvi. (3). **1880** [See **cirque** 2]. **1883** Care be taken that a deer is not too high in the corrie: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 306.

***corridor** (⊥ ⌒ ⌒), Eng. fr. Fr. *corridor*; **corridore**, It.; **corredor**, Sp.: *sb.*

1. *Fortif.* a covered way.

1591 there shall be an Allie of 6. foote large, to receiue the Souldiours which shall passe the great Ditch, to mount vpon the *Corridor* of y^e^ Counterscarpe: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 326.

2. an open arcade, a gallery, a lobby.

1644 The court below is formed into a square by a corridor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1872). **1670** From hence I was let into the long *Corridor*, or close Gallery, which runs from the New Palace to the Old: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 117 (1698). **1673** making a tour round the two *Corridores*, where the Magistrates sit: J. RAY, *Journ Low Countr.*, p. 191. **1771** If, instead of the areas and iron rails,...there had been a corridor with arcades all round, as in Covent-Garden: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 15/2 (1882). **1771** They form light corridores, and transpicuous arbours through which the sunbeams play and chequer the shade: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 123 **1806** from its want of depth the portico of the new India House...has the appearance of a *corridore*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 156. **1816** the semi-circular Corridore at Burlingham House: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 359. **1818** he pointed to the corridore, which ran round the hall: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 7 (1819). **1826** seen sitting under a corredor: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 176. **1828** vaulted corridores: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 340. **1830** Full of long-sounding corridors it was, | That over-vaulted grateful gloom: TENNYSON, *Palace of Art*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 165 (1886). **1845** To the right is an elegant double corridor, the only specimen of its kind in the Alhambra: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 375. — The upper *corredor* of la Casa de Salicofras is charming: *ib.*, p. 442. **1878** The fourth side [was] shut off as a lobby or corridor: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. XXXVI. p. 332.

corrier. See courier.

***corrigenda**, *neut. pl. gerund.*: Lat.: things to be corrected, much the same as *errata* (see **erratum**).

1885 His list of corrigenda was very large: *Athenæum*, Nov. 28, p. 704/2.

corrobery, corrobory, corrobor(r)ee, *sb.*: Native Australian: an assembly of Australian natives for a war-dance or other purposes; *hence*, any noisy assembly.

1845 were persuaded to hold a "corrobery," or great dancing-party: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xix. p. 450. **1881** A. C. GRANT, *Bush Life in Queensl.*, Vol. I. p. 181.

corrobia: Russ. See **carobia**.

***corruptio optimi pessima**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the spoiling of the best (is) the worst. Sometimes *fit*, ='becomes', or *est*, ='is', is added.

1619 PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxx. p. 697. **1625** — *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1270. **1642** HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 42 (1869). **1659** It is a known saying, *Corruptio optimi pessima*, the best wine maketh the sourest vinegar: N. HARDY, on 1*st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 232/1 (1865). **1696** D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 89 (1865). **1789** SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxliii. p. 130 (1821). **1834** a melancholy illustration of the axiom, *corruptio optimi pessima*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 203.

corruptor, occasional spelling of Eng. *corrupter*, earlier *corruptour*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *corrumpere*, ='to corrupt': one who or that which corrupts, depraves, leads astray.

1788 The seven vials are agreed to have been poured out on the corruptors of Christianity: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 144/1.

corsage[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the trunk of the human body.

1579 And hath what ells dame Nature coold devise | To frame a face, and corsage paragon: PUTTENHAM, *Parth.*, in *Eng. Poes.*, Vol. I. p. XXVI. (1811).

***corsage**[2], *sb.*: Fr.: the body (of a dress).

1827 the *corsage* has a little fulness behind at the waist: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 29/2.

corsale, corsare, *sb.*: It.: a corsair, a pirate, a vessel of corsairs or pirates.

1549 certaine armed galeis to kepe the seas against *Corsales* and *Pyrates*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 82 *ro*. **1612** If through extremity of weather, or danger of Pyrats, or cursares, corne be not duly brought vnto them, in short time they are ready to famish: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 4. **1625** it was sacked with *Cursares*, and Pirates: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1843.

corsarie, Eng. fr. Sp.; **corsario**, Sp.: *sb.*: a corsair, a pirate, a vessel of corsairs or pirates. The form *corsair(e)*, fr. Fr. *corsaire*, appears not to have been in general use before 17 c.

1588 there is so many *Corsaries* which go coursing alongst that coast: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 *ro*. — there is three or foure Fustes armed to defend the fishermen from *Corsaries*: *ib.*, fol. 14 *ro*. **1593—1622** The generall, and all in generall, not onely in the Peru, but in all Spaine...held all English men of warre to be corsarios, or pirats: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § lxiv. p. 318 (1878). **1599** A Foist is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley, much vsed of the Turkish *Cursaros*, or as we call them Pirates or Rouers: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 128 *marg.* **1625** a Ship of *Marsellie* conducted by a Cursarie: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 877.

corselet[1], **corslet** (⊥⊥ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *corselet*: a light cuirass which protected the front of the body when armour was worn.

bef. **1586** I dare vndertake, *Orlando Furioso*, or honest king *Arthur*, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the quiddity of *Ens*, and *Prima materia*, will hardeley agree with a Corslet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 55 (1868). **1590** In corselet gilt of curious workmanship: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, p. 569/1 (1861). **1607** he is able to pierce a corslet with his eye: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 4, 21. **1816** Many a scar of former fight | Lurk'd beneath his corslet bright: BYRON, *Siege of Cor.*, XXV. Wks., Vol. X. p. 137 (1832).

***corselet**[2], *sb.*: Fr.: an article of dress somewhat resembling a corselet[1] in shape.

***1876** The *corselet* is also in favour for young and slight figures: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

***corset**, *sb.*: Fr.: stays for a woman, a bodice. Sometimes Anglicised as *corset* (⊥⌒), *corsette* (⊥⊥). The pl. *corses* (perhaps fr. Old Fr. *cors*, ='body') is used in 15 c. to render Anglo-Fr. *corsez* (=*corsets*). Early Anglicised as *corset(t)e* meaning a close-fitting body garment, and a close-fitting quilted garment worn as armour.

[**1485** that noo marchaunt stranger nor other after the fest of Ester...sholde brynge into this reame of Engelonde to be solde any corses gyrdles rybandes laces calle sylke or coleyn silke / throwen or wroughte: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 9, sig. a vii *vo* (1869).]

corsetier, *sb. masc.*; **corsetière**, *sb. fem.*: Fr.: a corset-maker, a stay-maker.

1848 She found fault with her friend's dress, and her hair-dress, and wondered how she could be so *chaussée*, and vowed that she must send her *corsetière* the next morning: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. XXIX. p. 311 (1879).

***corso**, *sb.*: It.: course, race-course, carriage-drive; wine of Corsica.

1646 wherein the nobles exercise their horses, and the ladies make the *Corso*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 221 (1850). **1670** From thence I went on to the

Town Gate, a little out of which Gate lies a fair Street where they make the Corso of Coaches in Summer Evenings: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 96 (1698). **1740** The Pretender...I have had frequent opportunities of seeing at church, at the corso, and other places: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xli. Vol. I. p. 90 (1819). **1768** [See **cicisbeo**]. **1787** Here you will be made acquainted with the amusement of the Corso: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1805). **1851** Behold the Corso crowded with people...for three days they roar and thunder: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 148 (1857).

***cortége** (pronounced *cortège*), *sb.*: Fr.: retinue, procession, train of attendants.

1648 you may know what an extraordinary cortège it was: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1872). **1802** attended with a *cortège* of upwards of seven hundred Indian women and children: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 142. **1814** none of the Allied troops joined in the *Cortège*: *Gent. Mag.*, I. p. 531/1. **1823** The *cortège* of Louis, on the contrary, was few in number: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xviii. p. 314 (1886). **1835** The funeral of the victims is to take place on Wednesday, and the King and Princes are to follow the *cortège* on foot: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 66. **1848** Sir Huddlestone bringing up the rear with Colonel Crawley, and the whole *cortége* disappears down the avenue: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 107 (1879). **1878** She had visions of being followed by a *cortège* who would worship her as a goddess: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 4. ***1880** the *cortége* will start from the deceased's late residence: *Echo*, Sept. 20. [St.]

cortejo, *sb.*: Sp.: lover, one who courts.

1787 Madame d'Aranda, whose devoted friend and *cortejo* he has the consummate pleasure to be: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 244 (1834). **1797** concerning the City and its buildings, the manners of the people, their Tertullas and the Cortejo system, you will find enough in twenty authors: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 109. — The conversation turned upon the Spanish Court and it was remarked that the Queen of Spain had her Cortejo with her: *ib.*, p. 245. **1818** Was it for this that no Cortejo e'er | I yet have chosen from out the youth of Seville? BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. cxlviii. **1845** whatever may be predicated of the better classes, there are no *cortejos*, no *cavaliere-serventes* among the humble many. The *cortejo* is a thing of the past: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 153.

***cortes**, *sb.*: Sp.: the general assembly or parliament of the Spanish nation.

1769 Without the permission of the cortes, no tax could be imposed: ROBERTSON, *Chas. V.*, § iii. Wks., Vol. III. p. 146 (1824). **1825** the assumption of this debt by the United States was made a *sine qua non* to the ratification of the treaty by the Cortes: *Amer. State Papers*, Publ. Lands, Vol. III. p. 713 (1834). **1833** Philip the Second was the heir of the Cortes and of the Justiza Mayor: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 243 (1877). **1845** The Cortes of Madrid continued to write impertinent notes to the allied Sovereigns: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 209.

cortex, *sb.*: Lat.: bark, rind, husk, cork.

1. an useless husk, esp. *metaph.*

1653 a special hardiness of enduring to see the cortex of the Mosaick letter: H. MORE, *Phil. Cab.*, App., ch. vi. [R.] **1679** but the exterior Cortex or Husk of true knowledge served notwithstanding to amuse and busy the Gentile world: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 113. bef. **1733** all that formal and stiff *Supellectile* will be found but a dry *Cortex*, which hath no Spirit or Taste at all: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x. (1740).

2. Peruvian bark. See **cinchona.**

1689 at his desire I made up two doses of the cortex for him: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1742** his fever being taken off by the cortex: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 130 (1826).

cortezan: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See **courtesan.**

cortile, *sb.*: It.: court, courtyard, space inclosed by a quadrangle of buildings.

1722 There is the Arms of Innocent VIII....over a Door in the *Cortile* of the *Belvedere*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 81.

Corton, name of a red variety of Burgundy produced close to Beaune. See **Beaune, Burgundy.**

corundum, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *kurundam*: name of comparatively dull crystallised varieties of sapphire, found in India and China.

1836 The *corundum* is met with in granitic rocks, of which it is sometimes a component part: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 377.

Corus: Lat. See **Caurus.**

corus: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See **cor.**

***corvée**, *sb.*: Fr.: forced labor; under a feudal system, the right of a lord to compel tenants and peasants to labor without pay, as at the making of roads and on public works.

1822 without *corvées*, without a tax, or even a toll: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 213. **1848** The corvée has been abolished without any compensation: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 249. **1889** No less signal a benefit was conferred on the fellaheen by...the abolition of the corvée, which in 1883 called out 160,000 labourers. These unfortunate people...were fed miserably on dry bread, and forced to work without pay on canals in which they had not the slightest interest: *Athenæum*, Oct. 12, p. 489/3.

corvetta, corvetto: It. See **curvet**, *sb.*

***corvette** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *corvette*: a kind of man-of-war ranking next below a frigate.

1636 He desired me to write concerning a corvette, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English: SIDNEY, *Let.*, in *State Papers*, Vol. II. 436. [T.] **1803** The departure of the French fleet is a sign either that war was declared when the corvette which arrived at Pondicherry left France, or that the declaration of war was expected immediately: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 598 (1844). **1816** M. Choiseul removed one of the metopes and part of the frieze which Bonaparte allowed to be carried away by a corvette: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 370. **1818** a corvette, a light built Spanish vessel, passed the Bar of Dublin: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 1 (1819). **1886** A British corvette...had considerable difficulty in hitting off the narrow entrance: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 332/2.

cory: Anglo-Ind. See **curry.**

corybant (⏑ = ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *corybas*, pl. *corybantes*, fr. Gk. κορύβας: a Phrygian priest of Cybele, whose rites consisted in loud music and frantic dances; *hence*, one who dances wildly. The word first appears in the Lat. pl. form.

abt. **1374** Ther is a manere of poeple that hihte coribandes, that weenen that when the moene is in the eclypse, that it be enchaunted, and therfore for to rescowe the moene they betyn hyr basyns with strokes: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, IV. 5. [C.] **1531** Rhea sembably taught the people there called *Coribantes*, to daunse in a nother fourme: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 213 (1880). **1603** these wanton skippings and frisks of the Corybantes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1143. **1611** [See **coryphaeus** 1]. **1887** the corybants of that Dance of Death: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, p. 309/3.

Corydon: Lat.: name of a shepherd in Virg., *Ecl.*, vii.; hence, a clown, a rustic. The *Coridon* may be It., and due to Guarini's *Pastor Fido.*

? 1582 Much lyk on a mountayn thee tree dry wythered oaken | Sliest by the clowne Coridon rusticks with twibbil, or hatchet: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. II. p. 63 (1880). **1598** Perhaps wee shall meet the CORIDON, his brother, there: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 5, Wks., p. 18 (1616). **1611** If thou shalt happen to be apprehended by some rusticall and barbarous Corydon of the country: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 403 (1776). **1630** the vncourteous pawes of the sordid Rustickes, or Clownish *Coridons*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 2 *r*°/2. **1694** this sort of *Coridons* now, would fit the Female Devillings: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. i. p. 2. **1807** If I am not mistaken I have concluded letters on the Corydon courtship with this same wish: MARY LAMB, *Lett.*, in A. Gilchrist's *Life*, ix. 147.

***coryphaeus**, *pl.* **coryphaei**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κορυφαῖος, ='the leader of a Greek chorus'. Anglicised in 17 c. as *coryphe(e)*.

1. the leader of a chorus, *metaph.* a leader generally.

1611 Your Coryphee, great *Coryate*, | The Corybant of *Odcombe*: L. WHITAKER, in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. b 2 *v*°. **1633** But now they call him [Peter] the coryphe of the Apostles, the prince of their souls, the porter of paradise: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 598/2 (1865). **1654—6** I heard the defamation of many...of his complices and Coryphæi, spies set a-work by him to defame and bespattle me: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 491/1 (1868). **1675** the *Coriphæus* of all those thieves: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. v. § 5, p. 49. **1678** [See **chorus** 1]. bef. **1716** that noted *Corypheus* of the Independent Faction: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 45 (1727). **1787** On the Coryphæus it depended that the tone should be given, and that the chorus altogether should symphonize: *Gent. Mag.*, 1073/2. **1803** the triumphant air of party...is better suited to the *coryphæus* of a mob, than to a writer of history: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 181. **1819** Constantine was the Coryphæus in every invective, as well as the leader in every altercation: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 207 (1820). **1828** "Oh, very well," replied the Coryphæus of Cheltenham, swinging his Woodstock glove to and fro: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xl. p. 114 (1859). **1845** a confidential friend is placed on the *zaguan* or porch to whom the Coryphæus of each arriving party unmasks and gives the number: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 484. **1882—3** [Latimer's] practical and bold advocacy of the principles of the Reformation made him one of the coryphæi of that movement: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1281/2.

2. in the University of Oxford, the assistant of the **choragus** (*q. v.*), also called the *praecentor.*

1883 As *Coryphaeus* of the University and as succentor of Eton he was well known: *Guardian*, Mar. 21, p. 416.

***coryphée**, *sb.*: Fr., 'coryphaeus': ballet-dancer. This meaning is not given in French dictionaries, and the Fr. gender is masc. The Eng. use is owing to the leading dancer in a ballet having been formerly often a man, *e.g.* Vestris, father and son.

1882 the grand fairy ballet by the Alhambra *coryphées*, with Mdlles. Lillie Lee and Von Rokoy as nimble and graceful principal dancers: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 2. **1888** those wonderful drawings of *coryphées* with their gauze dresses aglitter with spangles: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 294/2.

cos, cose: Anglo-Ind. See **coss**[2].

cosa fatta capo ha, *phr.*: It.: 'a thing done has a head' (*i.e.*, an end); what is done cannot be undone.

cosaque, *sb.*: Fr., 'cossack': trade name of a kind of bon-bon of the sort called 'crackers'.

cosbeg: Pers. See **kasbeke.**

cosher, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *cosair*,='a banquet': to demand entertainment from a tenant, as was formerly one of a lord's rights in Ireland; to entertain.

1598 the sayd Irish Lord...is cutt of from his customarye services, of the which this [coignye] was one, besides many more of the like, as Cuddeehih, Cosshirh, Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 623/2 (1869). **1689** Such a worthy guest to cosher: *Irish Hudibras.* [Nares] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

cosher: Eng. fr. Heb. See **kosher.**

cosmography (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cosmographie*: the science which is concerned with the description of the world or of the universe.

1555 As they were therfore conferrynge in matters of learnynge, and reasonynge of the science of Cosmographi, the sayde lerned man hauynge in his hande an instrument of Astronomie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 285 (1885). — the good affeccion, whyche I haue euer borne to the science of Cosmographie: — *Newe India*, p. 5 (Arber, 1885). bef. **1590** He now is gone to prove Cosmography, | That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, iii. 1. [C.]

cosmopoeia, *sb.*: Gk. *κοσμοποιΐα*: creation of the world.

1678 This Account of the *Cosmopœia*, and first Original of the Mundane System: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 98.

cosmopolite (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *κοσμοπολίτης*, or fr. Fr. *cosmopolite*: a citizen of the universe, a citizen of the world, one free from national prejudices. T. Adams uses the word in the sense of 'worldling' (Davies).

1625 an vniuersall tenure in the Vniuerse, by the Lawes of God and Nature, still remaining to each man as hee is a Man, and *κοσμοπολίτης*, as the common or Royall right of the King or State is neither confounded nor taken away by the priuate proprietie of the Subiect: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 4. — a *Cosmopolitica*ll in regard of the World: *ib.*, p. 6. **1645** I came tumbling out into the World a pure *Cadet*, a true *Cosmopolite*, not born to Land, Lease, House or Office: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. lx. p. 90. **1654** but as *Socrates*, (that counted himselfe *Κοσμοπολίτης*) as one of my fellow Citizens: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 224. bef. **1655** The vanity of carnal joys, the variety of vanities, are as bitter to us as pleasant to the cosmopolite or worldling: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 229. [Davies] **1807** Perhaps, Gray, Goldsmith, and Collins might have been added, as worthy of mention in a *cosmopolite* account: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 80 (1875).

cosmorāma, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *κόσμος*, ='the world', and *ὅρᾱμα*, ='view': an exhibition of views representing scenes and objects in different parts of the world.

1836—7 The temples, and saloons, and cosmoramas, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes: DICKENS, *Sketches by Boz*, xiv. [C.]

***cosmos**, *sb.*: Gk. *κόσμος*, ='order', 'universe': the universe, the system of the universe.

bef. **1666** this *κοσμος*, this fair frame of the Univers came out of a *Chaos*, an indigested lump: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, IV. iv. p. 434 (1678). **1849** it has been judged that this work on the *Cosmos* is not his [Aristotle's] composition: OTTE, Tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos*, Vol. II. p. 380. **1874** The efforts made by the ancients to comprehend the nature of the cosmos on the basis of atoms: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, x. 181. **1883** [an attractive force] is the Ormuzd of the Kosmos: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 1192/2. **1885** The elements of the cosmos are exhibited in successive order: *Athenæum*, Oct. 17, p. 501/1.

cosmos. See **koumis.**

coso, *sb.*: Sp.: course, open space.

1845 the Coso of Zaragoza is the aorta of the town...like the Corso of Rome: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 957. **1870** In some parts of Spain where there is no arena for the bull-fights they are held in some large open space called a *Coso*. The *Coso* at Zaragoza is a broad open street of the best houses planted with trees: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 97 *note*.

coss[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cosa*, ='thing': the unknown quantity in algebra; algebra.

1579 The Rule of Coss. or Algebra: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 47. — this Art of *Algebra* or Rule of Cosse as the *Italians* terme it: *ib.*, p. 55. **1837** *Co* or *Cosa* stands for the unknown quantity: whence Algebra was sometimes called the *Cossic* art: HALLAM, *Lit. of Europe*, I. 321. [Jodrell]

coss[2], **cos, course**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kōs*: an Indian measure of distance, varying in different districts from 1½ miles to nearly 3 or even 4 miles.

1625 Here the Cose or Course is two miles *English*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 486. **1662** eight *Cos* (which make four Leagues): J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 14 (1669). **1799** at the distance of about four or five coss from Munserabad: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1858). **1803** Two iron mines which are situated about two *coss* to the eastward of this place: J. T. BENT, in *Asiat. Res.*, VII. 61. **1826** the village, about a coss distant: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 114 (1884). **1834** a grove, within twelve koss of the Fort: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129.

cossa. See **cassa.**

***Cossack** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *Kozaku*: name of various tribes inhabiting the plains on the banks of the rivers Dnieper, Dniester, and Don, north and north-west of the Black Sea, which furnish light cavalry to the Russian army, called *Cossacks*.

1598 slew 14. of the Cassaks gunners: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 396. **1626** Hee spake of a vault vnder ground, that I vnderstand not, which, concurring with the rumour of the Cossacks, filled them with superstition, and suspition of mee: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 197 (1882). **1663** And 'mong the *Cossacks* had been bred, | Of whom we in *Diurnals* read: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 92. **1788** the Superingian Cossacks...threaten an invasion into Poland, where they are dreaded worse than savages: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 71/1. **1813** I see in you what I never saw in poet before, a strange diffidence of your own powers, which I cannot account for, and which must be unaccountable, when a *Cossac* like me can appal a *cuirassier*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 250 (1832). **1823** the parries | He made 'gainst Cossacque sabres in the wide | Slaughter of Ismail: — *Don Juan*, x. li. **1855** Cossack and Russian | Reel'd from the sabre-stroke | Shatter'd and sunder'd: TENNYSON, *Charge Light Brigade*, iv.

cossack, kuzzak, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Turki *qazzaq*, ='a robber': a freebooter, a mounted robber. Of the same origin as **Cossack** (*q. v.*).

abt. **1752** His kuzzaks...were likewise appointed to surround and plunder the camp of the French: MILES, Tr. *Hist. Hydur Naik*, p. 36 (1842). [Yule] abt. **1823** The term Cossack is used because it is the one by which the Mahrattas describe their own species of warfare. In their language, the word Cossâkee (borrowed like many more of their terms from the Moghuls) means predatory: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, I. 69 (1832). [*ib.*]

cossid, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *qāçid*: messenger, courier.

1682 I received letters by a Cossid from Mr. Johnson and Mr. Catchpole: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 20. [Yule] **1690** word was brought of a Cosset's Arrival with Letters from Court: OVINGTON, *Voyage*, 416. [*ib.*] **1776** *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1801** I have also recommended it to him to endeavour to open a communication with you by means of cossids during the rains: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 495 (1858). **1803** I have just received your letter of the 11th; the cossids who brought it, and who left Poonah on the 16th, in the morning, report that Amrut Rao marched 5 days ago: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 402 (1844). **1826** a *cassid* or letter-carrier passed me: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxiv. p. 373 (1884). **1840** the *cossids*, or foot couriers, who brought in the news: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xiii. p. 322.

costa che costa, It.; **costa que costa**, Sp. and Port.: *phr.*: cost what it cost, cost what it may, at all costs; cf. **coûte que coûte.**

1622 I marvell Mr. Wickham had not put yow in mynd to have convayed our goods overland at first *costa que costa*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1883). bef. **1733** and *costa che costa*, in Reputation Coin, the Indictment must be...stopt by the Grand Jury: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 159, p. 120 (1740).

costelet(te), costlet: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **côtelette.**

costo dulce, *phr.*: Port.: sweet Costus-root; **costus**, *sb.*: Lat.: the root of the plant *Aplotaxis*, or *Costus speciosus*, an aromatic substance called **putchock**, and **koot**, which is largely exported from India to China. The latter name is fr. Hind. *kuṭ*, fr. Skt. *kushṭha*, whence Arab. *qusṭ*, whence Gk. *κόστος*.

1588 aboundaunce of *Opioum*, *Assa Fetida*, *Puchio*, with many other sorts of drugs: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 *v°*. **1598** Costus which the Arabians call Cost or Cast...is brought into Cambaia and India... They are trees almost like Elder trees with white blossomes... The wood and the roote is the Costus, it is a great marchandise in Persia: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 129 (1885). **1599** *Costo dulce*, from *Zindi*, and *Cambaia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. **1617** 5 hampers pochok: R. COCKS, *Diary*, I. 294 (1883). [Yule] **1625** Cinamon, Pepper long, and white, Cloues, Costus: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43. **1665** 'Twas a Town [Diu] of good Trade when it afforded *Opium*, *Assa-foetida*...Puchio, Cotton, Indico: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1677). **1668** sandal-wood, red-wood, incense, cacha, putchuk, &c.: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47 (1836). **1711** Putchuck or Costus dulcis: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 77. [Yule] **1727** the Root, called Putchock, or *Radix dulcis*... There are great quantities exported from *Surat*, and from thence to *China*, where it generally bears a good Price: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 126. [*ib.*] **1802** Putchink, shark fins, olibanum: CAPT. ELMORE, in *Naval Chron.*, VIII. 380. **1862** *Koot* is sent down country in large quantities, and is exported to China, where it is used as incense. It is in Calcutta known under the name of 'Patchuk': R. H. DAVIES, *Punjab Trade Rep.*, cviii. [Yule]

costume de cour, *phr.*: Fr.: court-dress.

1848 We are authorised to state that Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's *costume de cour* on the occasion of her presentation to the Sovereign was of the most elegant and brilliant description: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 133 (1879).

***costumier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a provider of costumes.

1887 The monarch of pantomime is now the costumier: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 40/3.

cotamore, *sb.*: Ir.: great-coat.

1818 I threw off my *cotamore*, in regard of the heat: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819).

cote: Eng. fr. Fr. See **quote.**

***côtelette**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Old Fr. *costelette*, whence Eng. *costelet*, *costlet*, *lit.* 'a little side': an animal's rib (with the meat attached), a cutlet, a small piece of meat (often with bone attached) cut generally from the loin or neck.

[**1625** They sent *Cæsar* a Costlet and other Presents: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 707. **1742** at night he desired the company of some known and ingenious friends to join in a costelet and a sallad at Chattelin's: R. NORTH, *Lives of North*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1826).] **1823** My *côtelette à la Maintenon* is smoking on my plate: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 15 (1886). **1828** A new stimulus appears in the form of stewed beef, or *côtelettes à la suprême*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 47. **1828** at seven o'clock, up came a *côtelette panée* ['covered

with bread crumbs']: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxxii. p. 92 (1859). **1860** Romeo longs for a *cotelette à la Soubise*: *Once a Week*, June 2, p. 531/1.

***coterie**, *sb.*: Fr.: a set (of friends or persons of similar tastes, pursuits, or prejudices), a clique.

1738 but beware of select *coteries*, where, without an engagement, a lady passes but for "an odd body": LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 51, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 80 (1777). **1765** I am in haste to return to the *coterie*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 414 (1882). **1776** The following letters first made their appearance at Mrs. Miller's *Poetical Coterie*: C. ANSTEY, *Election Ball*, Introd., Wks., p. 204 (1808). **1806** the tone of the *coterie* gradually usurps the place of free and characteristic conversation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 368. **1811** He, Hobhouse, Davies, and myself, formed a coterie of our own at Cambridge: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1832). **1820** the affected dialogue of the *Précieuses*, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hotel de Rambouillet, and afforded Molière matter for his admirable comedy, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 391/1 (1867). **1821—2** To be well spoken of he must...belong to some coterie: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 294 (1885). **1822** The exclusive spirit of coterie is still more marked here: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 318. **1826** here am I once more the Aristarchus of her coterie: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 388 (1881). **1837** a certain piece by a *cóterie* of very amiable women: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 104. **1840** I might, among the ladies' *coteries*, have picked up some tales of Peries and enchanters: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 165. **1850** The verses were copied out, handed about, sneered at, admired, passed from coterie to coterie: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 190 (1879). **1882** literary coteries remain: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 887.

***cothurnus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κόθορνος*: the boot or buskin worn by tragic actors in Ancient Greece and Rome; *hence*, tragedy, tragic style.

1800 the form of the cothurnus is very perfect and singular, as the naked feet appear above the sandals: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 250. **1862** My venerable Muse stoops down, unlooses her *cothurnus* with some difficulty, and prepares to fling that old shoe after the pair: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 185 (1887). **1884** St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity: F. W. FARRAR, *Mess. Books*, xv. p. 300.

cotilidon: Lat. See **cotyledon.**

cotillon, *sb.*: Fr.: an elaborate dance with many figures; a piece of music to accompany such a dance.

1766 Miss CLUNCH and Sir TOBY perform'd a *Cotillon*, | Much the same as our SUSAN and BOB the postilion: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XIII. **1768** The Marquis of Kildare and I are learning to dance *cotillons*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 245 (1882). **1771** they may hobble country-dances and cotillons: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 16/1 (1882). **1776** He has likewise studied and compared the different motions of the planets in their periodical country-dances and cotillons: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. **1781** Niobe and her progeny dance a *cotillon*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 66 (1858). **1818** The cotillions were over, the country-dancing beginning: MISS AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 165. **1829** In the background they danced a cotillon: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 103 (1881). **1860** A game at forfeits! A *cotillon*! WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 19.

cotonia, *sb.*: Port.: cotton cloth, cotton canvas.

1598 There [Cambaia] is made great store of Cotton Linnen of divers sorts... Ioriins, Chautares and Cotonias, which are like Canvas, thereof do make sayles and such like things: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 60 (1885).

cotta: It. See **terra cotta.**

cottabos: Lat. fr. Gk. See **kottabos.**

cottage ornée, *phr.*: Fr.: an ornamented cottage, a small house built in imitation of a cottage as to external appearance, with the addition of various decorations. Swiss cottages are frequently taken as models.

1871 there is a charming *cottage ornée*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 308.

cotula, cotyla, cotylē, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κοτύλη*, = 'a cup': half a sextarius or pint; a vessel of this capacity. Early Anglicised as *cotul.*

1603 [See **amphora** 2]. **1658** [See **choenix**].

cotwal, cutwal, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *kotwāl*, = 'a commandant of a fort': a superintendent of police, the head man of an Indian town. The *cotwal* used to act as superintendent of markets and bazaars. The forms *catual, catwal*, are fr. Port. *catual.*

1625 the King sent an Officer or Magistrate, called *Catual*, honourably to conduct *Gama* vnto him: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 28. — I also desired his authoritie for cariages for the Kings Presents, which he gaue in charge to the *Cutwall*: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 541. **1662** a *Couteval*, who is, as it were, the Captain of his Guard: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). — The *Couteval*, who is as it were the Kings Lieutenant: *ib.*, p. 25. **1665** The *Cutwal* with three hundred Horse, and *Mortaza-chan* with fifteen hundred Horse more, all night post after Godgee: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 73 (1677). **1727** Mr. Boucher...carried it [the Poison] to the Cautwaul or Sheriff: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 199. [Yule] **1798** one shop for the sale of spirituous liquors...is to be...under the inspection of the cutwal: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1858). **1803** cutwahl: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 725 (1844). **1826** they hurried me to the police-office... I did not go in peace notwithstanding, although the kotwall released me: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XXXI. p. 339 (1884). **1883** he went to the kotwal and asked why the man was among the rebels, but could get no satisfactory reply: E. H. MAXWELL, *With the Connaught Rangers*, ch. V. p. 95. **1883** we found the Cotwal, or headman, very uncivil: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 146.

Variants, *catual, catwal, cautwaul, couteval, cutwahl, cutwal(l), kotwal(l), kutwal.*

***cotwālī, kotwallie, kotwallee, cutwallee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a guard-house, a police-station.

1883 my friend arrived at the kotwallee, or guard-house where these mutineers were incarcerated: E. H. MAXWELL, *With the Connaught Rangers*, ch. V. p. 95.

cotylē, cotylos, cotylus, *sb.*: Gk. *κοτύλη, κότυλος*: *Archæol.*: a cup-shaped antique vase, holding about half a pint.

1889 The contents of the tombs seemed to belong to the Ptolemaic...period, a red-figured cotylus of late style...being the only noteworthy find: *Athenæum*, Apr. 6, p. 446/1.

cotylēdōn, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κοτυληδών*, = 'a cup-shaped hollow'.

1. *Anat.* one of the membranes in which the fetus is enveloped; a kind of villous tuft on a **placenta** (*q. v.*).

1540 it relaxeth, dissolueth, and looseth the Cotilidons, and so maketh the byrth to issue foorth: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 135 (1613). **1603** inclosed in his [the embryo's] 3. *cotyledons* or filmes: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 173. — sith other conceptions that be natural, are euer contained in their owne proper Cotyledons, or coueringes: *ib.*, p. 239. **1691** so here there should have been some lacteal Veins form'd, beginning from the *Placenta*, or *Cotyledons*, which concurring in one common *ductus*, should at last empty themselves into the *Vena cava*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 81 (1701).

2. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants, *Crassulaceae*, of which the species *Cotyledon umbilicus*, or Navelwort, is found in Great Britain.

1664 *Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*,...double *Cotyledon, Digitalis, Fraxinella, Gladiolus*, &c.: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 204 (1729). **1767** *Perennial and Biennial Flower-Plants. Cotyledon umbilicus*, or umbilicated leaved cotyledon, or navel-wort: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 697/1 (1803).

3. *Bot.* a seedling leaf, or one of the seedling leaves of a plant, a seed-lobe.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 448. **1883** the cotyledons burst their ligaments and lift themselves into light: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 255.

couche, *sb.*: Fr.: bed, layer, stratum; **couches** (*pl.*), confinement; **couches sociales**, *phr.*: Fr.: strata of society.

1672 these thin Couches or Layers of Earth: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 137. **1814** The *couches* of the atmosphere varied in an extraordinary degree: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 154. **1833** Dined at Court to-day in full dress, to meet the Queen of the French, who is come to attend the "*couches*" of her daughter: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 14. **1841** these pancakes...are arranged with jelly inside, rolled up between various *couches* of vermicelli flavoured with a *leetle* wine: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 400 (1885). **1882** I doubt if any one of the *couches sociales* has the right to throw stones upon the others: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. i. p. 13. **1883** At the Madeleine one finds those *couches sociales* which fill the theatres when new dramas are brought out by first-rate authors: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Mar. 24, p. 3.

couché, *part.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: lying down, lying along; a piece of timber lying flat under the foot of a prop or stay. [C. E. D.]

couchee, couchée, *sb.*: Fr. *couchée*, = 'sleeping-place', confused by English with *coucher*, = the act of going to bed: a reception held by a great person while retiring to rest, or in the evening.

1687 Levees and couchees passed without resort: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, I. 516. **1709** she bid him attend her after the King's *Couchee*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (and Ed.). **1742** Once, at a couchee, a courtier was pleased to say that his lordship was no lawyer: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1826). **1780** He goes every night at nine to the new Irish Queen's *couchée*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 455 (1858). **1825** great feudal lords had their levees and couchees, in imitation of sovereign princes: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. XX. p. 198.

coucher, *sb.*: Fr.: going to bed, a **couchee** (*q. v.*).

1880 I came back from the king's *coucher*: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 33.

coughe: Eng. fr. Arab. See **coffee.**

coulée, *sb.*: Fr.: *Physic. Geog.*: a watercourse, a stream of lava.

1807 a small tract of land, or prairie, on the river Detroit and river Rouge, bounded in front by the river Detroit, and in rear by a coulée, or small river: *Amer. State Papers*, Publ. Lands, Vol. I. p. 313 (1832). **1884** A *coulée*, or wady, has been cut through this mass by the floods: *Leisure Hour.*

***couleur de rose**, *phr.*: Fr.: rose-color; also, *attrib.*, and *metaph.* in the sense 'thoroughly satisfactory and hopeful'.

bef. **1447** a pipe of coloure de rose: J. RUSSELL, 114, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 125 (Furnivall, 1868). **1783** I confess my reflections are *couleur de rose* at present: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 383 (1858). **1818** what pretty thing are you making out of that scrap of *couleur-de-rose note paper*? LADY

MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 190 (1819). **1818** wherever one goes | With the creature one loves, 'tis all *couleur de rose*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 130. **1819** and truly, among his tulips and ranunculuses, his temper seemed, chameleon-like, to reflect a somewhat gayer hue. It was almost *couleur de rose*, and not perhaps the less resembling the queen of flowers, because it had a lurking thorn: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 287 (1820). **1829** Here everything was *couleur de rose*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 134 (1881). **1865** became a little episode picturesque and romantic, and took a *couleur de rose* at once under the resistless magic of her sunny smile: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 66. **1882** The generally *couleur de rose* character of his report: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 803. **1885** The author...sees most things *couleur de rose*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 361/2.

coulis, *sb.*: Fr.: very strong clear broth. Early Anglicised as *cullis*, *culice*, *culise*, *culless*, *colles*.

1543 a sponful of odoriferous wyne, addyng of a coulise of a capon: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi *ro/2*. — began to eate a coulis of a chyckyn: *ib.*, fol. xcii *ro/2*. **1816** about two ounces of lean ham to a quart of coulis...a few spoonfuls of the coulis stock: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 11. **1845** *Cullis* or *Coulis*.—The gravy or juice of meat. A strong consommé: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

***coulisse**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Theatr.*: side-scene, space between the side-scenes.

1845 but they display exquisite art in their fashion, and would surprise...the most fastidious critic of the *coulisses*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1848). **1849** the queens to whom he paid his homage were the deities of the *coulisse*: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 32. **1854** took leave of Phryne and Aspasie in the coulisses, and proposed to devote himself henceforth to his charming young wife: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 355 (1879). **1865** a beautiful blonde...whom Erroll had...left the coulisses for at the opera, bought guinea cups of tea for at bazaars: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 28.

couloir, *sb.*: Fr.: channel, passage, steep gulley, strainer.

1822 Half-an-hour brought us to the second branch or outlet of the great glacier, that is, to a precipitous channel, or *couloir*, between the Mettenberg and the Wetterhorn: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 252. **1871** Along this couloir stones are discharged from a small glacier: TYNDALL, *Forms of Water*, § 30, ¶ 213.

coulomb, *sb.*: Fr. fr. *C. A. de Coulomb*, a French physicist, 1736—1806: the unit of quantity in measuring current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampère in one second (S. P. Thompson, *Electr. & Magn.*). [C.]

country-dance: Eng. fr. Fr. See **contredanse**.

***coup**, *sb.*: Fr.: a stroke, a hit, a piece of play (in any game), a stroke of policy, a trick, a stroke of luck.

1830 Polignac has deceived everybody, and put such words into the King's mouth that nobody could expect such a *coup*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 18 (1875). **1850** It was at a boarding-house at Lausanne, that Francis Clavering made what he called the lucky *coup* of marrying the widow Amory: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 226 (1879). **1863** he stood to win thirty thousand pounds at a coup: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 230. **1864** If I had stuck to the coup you taught me at Van-john, I should have made ten thousand this season alone: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 119. **1883** They were beginning to be well known as enterprising promoters and skilful operators, and they only needed a great *coup* to have the financial world at their feet: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv. p. 51 (1884).

coup d'archet, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke of the bow (of a stringed instrument), movement of the bow across a string.

1877 the first *coup d'archet* announced the overture: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 29 (1883).

coup d'éclat, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke of brilliance, a glorious achievement, a flashy success.

1712 To put the Watch to a total Rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive Militia, is reckon'd a *Coup d'éclat*: *Spectator*, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 470/2 (Morley). **1714** that dreadful *coup d'éclat*, | Which has afforded thee much chat: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 407 (1814). **1763** The new Ministry are trying to make up for their ridiculous insignificance by a *coup d'éclat*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 74 (1857). **1819** thinking it would be a coup d'éclat much more important and agreeable, if he could settle the Warsaw palaver as well: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vi. p. 123.

coup d'essai, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke of trial, a trial-piece, a piece of work serving for experiment or practice.

1712 I have a Design this Spring to make...and have already begun with a *Coup d'essai* upon the Sleeves: *Spectator*, No. 319, Mar. 6, p. 462/1 (Morley). **1748** he had perused my play, which he thought, on the whole, was the best *coup d'essai* he had ever seen: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxiii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 444 (1817). **1787** The Cupola is said to have been his *coup d'essai* before he attempted that of the Duomo: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1805). **1807** It is a pleasing circumstance for an unpractised writer to be able, for his *coup d'essai*, to correct a historian of such eminence as Mr. Gibbon: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 300. **1831** but this *coup d'essai* was sufficiently ambitious: *ib.*, Vol. 54, p. 466. **1845** This work seems...to be a respectable *coup d'essai*, written with some thought: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 6 (1857).

***coup d'état**, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke of state, piece of high policy, violent political measure; *esp.* one in which opposition is repressed by military force.

1646 These were the two first *Coups d'estat*, stroaks of State that he made: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 157. **1849** Now, see a *coup d'état* that saves all: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 263 (1881). **1852** The Directory, hitherto, has not been very pacifically inclined, but having struck what is called a *coup d'état*, they at length saw the necessity of obtaining absolution from the discontented by giving peace to France: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. vi. p. 70. ***1877** *Echo*, Nov. 26. [St.]

***coup d'œil**, *phr.*: Fr., 'stroke of eye': glance, view taken in at a glance, the effect produced by a scene at the first glance.

1739 All this you have at one coup d'œil in entering the garden, which is truly great: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XXI. Vol. I. p. 43 (1819). **1749** they content themselves with the first *coup d'œil*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 143, p. 362 (1774). **1773** Nuneham astonished me with the first *coup d'œil* of its ugliness: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 489 (1857). **1787** One of the most pleasing *coup d'œils* I ever remember was the ball at court, the last day of the carnival: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1805). **1810** such beautiful engravings and ingenious charts and *coups d'œil* of information: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 169. **1813** The first coup d'œil decided the fate of all who appeared: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 115 (1833). **1818** brings within the compass of a coup d'œil some of the noblest public edifices and spacious streets to be found in the most leading cities of Europe: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 46 (1819). **1834** The *coup d'œil* of the Louvre is very magnificent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 73. **1839** The entrance to the Black Sea...is the grandest *coup d'œil* on the Bosphorus: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 84. **1848** The *coup d'œil* of the Brussels opera-house did not strike Mrs. O'Dowd as being so fine as the theatre in Fishamble Street, Dublin: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 304 (1879). **1852** with that *coup d'œil* which seldom deceived him, he ordered a new battery to be constructed: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xiv. p. 180. **1871** The *coup d'œil* was beautiful, as the camel entered the enclosure with the shaggy head and massive paws of the dead lion hanging upon one flank: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. x. p. 131 (1884). ***1876** it was, indeed, a charming *coup d'œil*: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

coup de baguette, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke with a wand or light stick.

1761 this may come round again, like a *coup de baguette*, when one least expects it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 457 (1857). **1781** I shall like with your leave to print your alterations hereafter, for I think them, as I said, performed by a *coup de baguette*: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 36 (1858).

coup de bâton, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke with a stick or rod.

1773 was rewarded for his impudence with a volley of *coups de baton*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 507 (1857).

coup de bonheur, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke of good luck.

1865 congresses and *coups de bonheur*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. p. 128.

coup de chapeau, *phr.*: Fr.: a touching of the hat.

1862 Again he salutes that lady with a *coup de chapeau*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 304 (1887).

coup de front, *phr.*: Fr.: blow in front.

1780 He seems as if he would take you by a *coup de front* and jump down your throat: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.*, Vol. IV. p. 397 (1882).

***coup de grâce**, *phr.*: Fr.: stroke of grace, stroke of mercy, finishing stroke.

1720 Yesterday came out an Arret wch. has given what the French call the *Coup de Grace* to the Bank Notes, they being thereby declared Null at the end of this Month: W. AYERST, quoted in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1889, p. 544. **1731** The *Coup de Grace*, or Heart-Blow, as it is call'd, not being given 'em, they were taken alive from the wheel: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 362. bef. **1733** sweeping out of the World the King and the Duke of *York*, both together, with one *Coup de Grace* from the Mouth of a Blunderbus, is of no Concern at all to us: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740). **1756** and therefore it is very indifferent to me, what minister shall give us the last *coup de grace*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777). **1771** one of the warriors, stealing behind him, gave him the *coup de grâce* with a hatchet: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 70/2 (1882). **1775** I imagine she will escape a trial; but Foote has given her the *coup de grace*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 252 (1857). **1824** the Romans...gave the *coup de grace* to their military and political power: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 388. **1835** This would have been a *coup de grace* not only to Robespierre's present power in the commune but probably to the hopes that he was building on it, of his election to the Convention: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 346 (1857). **1845** the *matador*...advances to the bull...plays with him a little...and then prepares for the *coup de grâce*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 182. **1853** [the bear] was brought to bay, and received the *coup-de-grace* from a bayonet: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xvi. p. 118. **1871** In a short time the whole party arrived, and, as Florian had wounded the animal, his servant Richarn considered that he would give the *coup de grâce*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiii. p. 224.

coup de hasard, *phr.*: Fr.: lucky chance, the risking of a stake.

1865 dangerous *coups de hasard* at roulette: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 208.

***coup de main**, *phr.*: Fr., 'stroke of hand': a sudden and resolute assault.

1758 *Coup de main* and *Manœuvre* might be excusable in Marshal Saxe as he was in the service of France, but we cannot see what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in by head and shoulders: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 373/2. **1763** a certain impetuosity which makes them fitter for a *coup de main*: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 104. **1772** As if an appeal to the public were no more than a military *coup de main*, where a brave man has no rules to follow, but the dictates of his courage: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. iii. p. 25. **1792** and he has little hope unless from a *coup de main*, before the armies of the enemy are collected: *Amer. State Papers*,

For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 330 (1832). **1799** It appears more like a line of march than a body intended for a *coup de main*, as there are with it bullocks and baggage of different kinds: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1844). **1803** Should force be necessary, Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson would have to decide on the practicability of a *coup de main*, without waiting for reinforcements: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 572 (1832). **1813** Passion always conquers art at a *coup de main*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1833). **1819** It is only when the commander of the whole nation purposes some definite expedition or coup-de-main of great importance and short duration, that all the lesser Schaichs and their vassals close in round his standard: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. viii. p. 210 (1820). **1840** The Koords of Amadia were so appalled by this *coup-de-main*, that it was supposed they would give up the place without any more fighting: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 76. **1844** The idea of advancing upon Gembloux, and of capturing Brussels by a *coup de main*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 96.

***coup de maître,** *phr.*: Fr.: master-piece.

1718 I have made a *coup de maître* upon my mother, in persuading her to pass a month or two at Stanton Harcourt, in order to facilitate my journies to her: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 323 (1872). bef. **1733** this *coup de Maistre* of a Dissolution: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 135, p. 105 (1740). **1771** crown me with oak, or ivy...or what you will, and acknowledge this to be a *coup de maître* in the way of waggery: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107/2 (1882).

coup de pied, *phr.*: Fr., 'stroke of foot': a kick, a step in dancing.

1797 the art of commanding those resources which depend upon a proper exertion of the *coup de pied*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. V. p. 670/2.

***coup de poing,** *phr.*: Fr.: blow with the fist.

***coup de soleil,** *phr.*: Fr.: sunstroke.

1787 A *coup de soleil* and a quarrel with his ambassador...had turned the poor fellow's brain: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 88 (1834). **1797** they go with their heads uncovered, without suffering the least inconvenience, either from the cold, or from those *coups de soleil*, which in Louisiana are so often fatal to the inhabitants of other climates: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *America*, p. 543/2. **1813** a *coup de soleil*, and a storm at sea, which he afterwards encountered: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 137. **1843** A *coup de soleil* gives a person a brain fever: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1856). **1847** the sun's so hot, and it shines so on your bald head...you'll have a *coup de soleil*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 481 (1865). **1871** Bacheet had a slight *coup de soleil*: Sir S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xxii. p. 374.

coup de tête, *phr.*: Fr., 'stroke of the head': a piece of inspiration, an extremely hazardous action.

1882 A *coup de tête* on the part of Russia is possible, of course; but it is not probable: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5.

***coup de théâtre,** *phr.*: Fr.: theatrical hit, piece of claptrap, production of a sensational effect.

1747 this *coup de théatre* procured Knight his Irish coronet: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1857). **1787** They must have scenes, and a *coup de theatre*, and ranting and raving: M. EDGEWORTH, *Leonora*, p. 22 (1833). **1812** and by a striking *coup de theatre*, Emilie and her mother discover...that their deliverer is the son of Mrs. Somers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 112. **1845** paltry *coups de théâtre*, an occasional explosion of musketry and blue lights: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 273. **1854** Let us disdain surprises and *coups-de-théâtre* for once: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 362 (1879).

***coup de vent,** *phr.*: Fr., 'stroke of wind': a gale.

1829 Good-bye! Oh, what a *coup-de-vent*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 39 (1881).

coup de vin, *phr.*: Fr.: a sip of wine.

1779 and after a few *coups de vin*, their tongues run very fast: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 196 (1851).

coup manqué, *phr.*: Fr.: an abortive stroke, a miss, a failure.

1826 You meaned well; but it was a *coup-manqué*, a missing of the mark, and that, too, as is frequently the case, by overshooting: In W. Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, Vol. II. p. 199 (1885).

coupe: Eng. fr. Du. or Flem. See **cope.**

***coupé,** *sb.*: Fr.: a four-wheeled close carriage, with a seat inside for one person; the front part of a foreign diligence or omnibus; a small compartment at the end of a railway carriage with only one range of seats, and windows facing them.

1834 he must...place himself in the front *coupé* beside the *conducteur*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 375. **1837** At six, then, I stepped punctually into my *coupé*, and gave Charles the necessary number and street: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 192. **1852** the coupé of an Ems omnibus: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 104 (1884). **1854** having the *coupé* to ourselves, made a very comfortable journey to Paris: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 239 (1879). **1864** He had taken a place for her in the coupé of the diligence to Paris: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 172. **1883** Come Keith, you and I will go together this time for a change, and send Bob and Stella in the other *coupé*: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iii. p. 50 (1884).

coupe de gorge, *phr.*: Fr.: a cutting of the throat.

abt. **1590** ay, there it goes; | But if I get him, *coupe de gorge* for that: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 170/2 (Dyce).

coupée, *sb.*: Fr.: a forward movement on one foot in dancing.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

coupe-jarret, *sb.*: Fr., 'cut hamstring': ruffian, cut-throat.

1822—3 Let him assemble my gladiators, as thou dost most wittily term my *coupe jarrets*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xliv. p. 498 (1886).

coupled, coupolo: Eng. fr. It. See **cupola.**

***coupon,** *sb.*: Fr., 'a piece cut off': one of a set of dividend warrants attached to a bond; one of a set of tickets issued together, and used one by one. The Old Fr. form *colpon*, and the Anglo-Fr. *colpoun*, were early Anglicised as *colpon* (Chaucer, *C. T.*, *Prol.*, 679), *culpown*, = 'piece cut off'.

1863 C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 228. **1865** sink among the ordinary herd, who are deep in business before we've had our coffee, and trade in their coupons before we've thought of our valets: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129. **1879** Neither could any amount of coupons fill you with delight like that small scrap of a Bellini by which you hope to *faire fortune*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xix. p. 191.

courant, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. part. *courant*, = 'running'. See quotation.

1601 the cords and strings [of a net] called courants: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 3.

courante, corant(e), currant, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *courante*: a **coranto** (*q. v.*).

1. a lively dance, originated in France.

1586 And the Voltes, courantes, and vyolent daunses: Sir Edw. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 39. **1597** Like vnto this (but more light) be the *voltes* and *courantes* which being both of a measure, ar notwithstanding daunced after sundrie fashions, the *volte* rising and leaping, the *courante* trauising and running: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. **1671** In good faith it is a very merry and luscious Corant: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 32.

2. a journal, a gazette, a notice published in a gazette.

1624 a Corante was granted against Master Deputy *Farrar*, and...others... to plead their causes before [the Priuy Councell]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 621 (1884). **1625—6** For news, I can hear no more foreign than the last Corante afforded you: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1848). **1632** All the Lords | Haue him in that esteeme, for his relations, | Corrant's, Avises, Correspondences: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. 7, p. 18 (1640).

couranto: Eng. fr. It. See **coranto.**

courbash: Arab. See **kurbatch.**

courbette, *sb.*: Fr.: **curvet** (*q. v.*).

1822—3 spurred Black Hastings, checking him at the same time, so that the horse made a courbette, and brought the full weight of his chest against the counter of the other: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. vii. p. 91 (1886).

courie: Anglo-Ind. See **cowry.**

*courier, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr. See **avant-courier.** The Fr. *coureur* was early Anglicised as *corrour*, *currour*, *curreur*.

courou: Anglo-Ind. See **crore.**

cours de ventre, *phr.*: Fr.: looseness of the bowels.

1766 I hope it is only March's indigestion occasions your *cours de ventre* in your second: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1882).

course: Anglo-Ind. See **coss**[2].

court de gard: Eng. fr. Fr. See **corps de garde.**

courtepy. See **pea-jacket.**

courtesan (*ŭ ~ ĭ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *courtisane*, or Sp. *cortesana*: a lady of the court, a prostitute.

1549 as well the courtisanes as the married women: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 6 *r°*. **1579** he loued...a rich curtisan: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 465 (1612). — after she fell to curtizan trade: *ib.*, p. 892. **1590** I'll cull thee out the fairest courtezans: MARLOWE, *Faustus* (1604), p. 87/2 (Dyce). **1598** the *Venetian cortezans*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 5, Wks., p. 27 (1616). **1605** the most cunning curtizan of *Venice*: — *Volp.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 484. **1641** Tamar...sate in the common road drest like a courtezan: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 171 (1806). **1642** a wanton *Courtisane*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 17 (1869). **1651** The *Corinthian*, is a *Columne*, lasciviously decked like a Curtezan: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 212 (1654). **1689** the most beautiful courtesan or prostitute of them all: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1872). **1776** that his mistress Aristagora, a courtezan of Corinth, might enjoy the Spectacle: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 102. **1816** An anecdote is preserved of Praxiteles and the courtesan Phryne: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 114.

couscous(ou), cuscus(u), *sb.*: name of a Barbary and West African dish, consisting of wheat or other grain and meat with the bark of the **baobab** (*q. v.*), dressed in oil or water. For possible deriv. see **cuscus.**

1600 in winter they haue sodden flesh, together with a kinde of meate called Cuscusu: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 142. **1704** Their Fare is generally *Bread* and *Milk*, and *Cus ka. seu* [sic, Ed. 1731 *Cuska seu*], which is made of Meal and Water: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 25. **1738** their

common Food is call'd Cooscoosh, being Corn beaten in a Wooden Mortar, and sifted thro' a fine Basket till it is about as fine as coarse Flower: F. MOORE, *Trav. Afr.*, p. 109. **1789** They sat cross-legged on the sand, round a large wooden bowl of *couscous*: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 612 (1814). **1797** For dinner, from the emperor down to the peasant, their [Moors] dish is universally *cooscoosoo*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, p. 351/1. **1830** the never changing dish of *Cuscoussou*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 45 (and Ed.). — The celebrated cuscousu is prepared by putting a quantity of rice...in a perforated vase, &c.: *ib.*, p. 218.

coussinet, *sb.*: Fr., 'small cushion': the rolled part of an Ionic column below the abacus.

***coûte que coûte,** *phr.*: Fr.: cost what it cost, at all costs, come what may. Often wrongly written *coûte qui coûte*.

1715 I could heartily wish y^t^ Campion might be come back to y^e^ coast of Britanny, before your Maj^ty^ sail'd, which he will attempt *coute qu'il coute*: LORD BOLINGBROKE, *Let.*, in P. M. Thornton's *Stuart Dynasty*, App. I. p. 397 (1890). bef. **1744** Knew what was handsome, and would do't, | On just occasion, *coute qui coute*: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Sat. VI. 164. **1756** to try a numerous invasion...*coute qui coute*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 510 (1857). **1782** the result of these thoughts was a resolution that I would write to you by the post to night, *coute qui coute*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1835). **1831** Their object is not so much to buy an article at the lowest price, as to get it *coute qui coute*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 317. **1841** I determined, *coute qui coute*, to pay a visit to my friend Madame Craufurd: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 170. **1856** if I do not hear within four days that the stores are fairly on their way, *coûte qui coûte*, I will be off to the lower bay: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. XXXII. p. 436. **1863** All the mother was in arms to secure her daughter's happiness coûte que coûte: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 173. **1883** For *coûte que coûte*, whatever might be the value of this threat, that if he failed to win Stella, he would fall back upon me, I was determined never to let that dear noble girl fall a victim to so unscrupulous an adventurer: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. X. p. 128 (1884).

couteau, *phr.*: Fr.: knife, short sword, dagger.

1677 There is likewise found with one of the persons in custody, a small Coûteau walking Sword: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. MCXCVIII. 4. **1748** drawing a large couteau from his side-pocket, threatened to rip up the belly of the first man that should approach him: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XXIX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 191 (1817).

***couteau de chasse,** *phr.*: Fr.: hunting-knife.

1815 with his *couteau de chasse* by his side: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 247. **1824** without any arms except a *couteau de chasse*: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. XXIII. p. 412 (1886). **1837** There was besides a hanger, or *couteau de chasse*, the weapon with which most murders in this part of the country are committed: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 154. **1877** These daggers are about the size of an ordinary *couteau de chasse*: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

couteval: Anglo-Ind. See **cotwal.**

***couturière,** *sb. fem.*: Fr.: dressmaker.

1818 That enchanting *couturière*, Madame LE ROI: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 135. **1842** actresses, couturières, opera-dancers: THACKERAY, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Miscellanies, p. 10. **1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

couvade, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a brooding', 'a hatching': a term applied to the custom which prevails here and there of the husband lying-in when his wife has given birth to a child.

1889 The tracing of kinship through females does not necessarily preclude the acknowledgment of relationship with the father. It is some consideration of this kind which is probably the origin of the curious custom of the couvade: *Athenæum*, June 22, p. 795/2.

couvre-feu, *sb.*: Fr., 'cover-fire': curfew.

1623 I pray let no *couvres-feu* Bell have power here after to rake up, and choak with the ashes of oblivion, that cleer flame wherwith our affections did use to sparkle: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. XXXIV. p. 115 (1645). **1654—6** He that thus raketh up his fire overnight shall find fire in the morning, Christian couvre-feu: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 609/2 (1867).

[The form *couvres* is 2nd pers. pl. imperat.]

couvre-pied, *sb.*: Fr., 'cover-foot': a coverlet or rug for the feet.

1818 will you just inquire for a couvre-pied, that is lying loose somewhere in the carriage? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 154 (1819). **1879** Her dress was carefully drawn over her feet...and a wadded *couvre-pied*... laid over them: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. XLI. p. 423.

couzel-basha(w): Pers. See **kuzzilbash.**

covado, *sb.*: Port.: a cubit, an obsolete Portuguese cloth measure, equal to from 26⅛ to 27⅛ English inches. Formerly often written *cavedo*, *cavido*, *cabido* (see **cavedo**).

cowdie: Maori. See **kaurie.**

cowle: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See **caul.**

cowpan: Achin. See **copang.**

***cowry,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kaurī* (*kaudī*), ultimately fr. Skt. *kaparda*: a small white shell (*Cypraea moneta*) used as a coin on the coasts of S. Asia and Africa. Also, *attrib.* as in *cowry-shell.*

1662 They also make use of Almonds, whereof thirty six make a *Peyse*, as also of certain Shells, which they call *Kaurets*, and are gathered on the Seaside, eighty whereof amount to a *Peyse*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). **1672** Cowreys, like sea-shells, come from Siam, and the Philippine Islands: FRYER, *E. India*, 86 (1698). [Yule] **1692** Duties charged...upon all Amber Beads, Amber rough...and all Cowries: *Stat. 4 Will. & Mary*, ch. V. § 7 (Ruff head). **1727** *Ballasore* in *Orisa* near *Bengal*, in which Countries Couries pass for Money from 2500 to 3000 for a Rupee, or half a Crown *English*: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 349. [Yule] **1797** The exports from Bengal to Europe consist of musk, gum-lac, nicaragua wood, pepper, cowries, and some other articles of less importance: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 172/1. **1803** He... told me that, if I would send some cowries it was probable we might get a little grain: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 63. **1810** wishing to relieve a white man in distress, had sent me five thousand kowries, to enable me to purchase provisions in the course of my journey: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 845 (1814). **1840** courie-shells are added according to the wearer's fancy: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. XV. p. 368. **1856** The Englishman is finished like a cowry or a murex: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (Bohn, 1866). **1871** ornamented with cowrie-shells: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. V. p. 75.

cowzel-bash: Pers. See **kuzzilbash.**

coyang, coyoung, *sb.*: Jav. See quotations.

1625 I offered fiue Dollers the *Coyoung* more then the *Dutch* paid: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 199. **1662** two thousand *Coyangs* of Rice, five *Coyangs* making four *Lastes*, or eight Tuns, at seventeen or eighteen *Thails* the *Coyang*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 106 (1669).

coygnye: Ir. See **coignye.**

coyote, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mex. *coyotl*: the American jackal, which tunnels into the side of a hill for its burrow. Corrupted in Amer. Sp. to *cayote* (Sp. name of the American gourd).

18.. the quick, sharp yelp of a *coyote* on the plain below: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 10 (1881). **1884** His dogs, big, slouching, light-coloured animals, are evidently related to the coyote: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 363. **1886** we spied a coyote (prairie-wolf) slinking furtively away: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, N. S., p. 296.

cozbaugue, cozbeg, coz: Pers. See **kasbeke.**

***craal:** S. Afr. Du. See **kraal.**

crab: Eng. fr. S. Amer. See **carapa.**

crabat, crabbat: Eng. fr. Fr. See **cravat.**

crackling, *sb.*: Du. *krakeling*: a cracknel, a kind of biscuit.

1598 a great silver or guilt vessell full of bread baked like cracklinges: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 198.

Cracovienne, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance, named from Cracow, a town of Poland.

1844 He could dance a Tarantalla like a Lazzarone, and execute a Cracovienne with all the mincing graces of a ballet heroine: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. XI. p. 230 (1881).

cracowe, *sb.*: a kind of shoe with a very long point at the toe, named from Cracow, a town of Poland, where the fashion originated.

abt. **1380** crakowis: *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 41. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1846** The spreading dark cuff of the sleeve is a peculiarity of this age, as are also the enormously long toes, which became so fashionable, and were termed *crackowes*; being so named, says MR. Planché, from the city of Cracow: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, p. 139.

cral, *sb.*: Sclav.: king, title of the princes of Servia and of other Sclavonic states.

1614 In *Slauonique Cral*, and, the Queen, *Cralna*, which the Polonians call *Crol*, and *Crolna*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. I. p. 45. **1788** The *Cral*, or despot of the Servians, received him with generous hospitality: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 378 (1813). **1819** to come and spy disguised in our own dress the nakedness of our land; in order that their Crals may know how to conquer it: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. VI. p. 118 (1820). **1820** they were governed by an hereditary monarch, under the title of Cral, a Sclavonic word signifying king: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. p. 6.

crambĕ, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κράμβη*, = 'cabbage'; **bis cocta,** Lat., 'twice cooked'; **recocta,** Lat., 'cooked again'; **bis positum,** an error for Lat. **bis posita,** 'twice served'. Recooked cabbage suggested to the Romans insipid, nauseous repetition, a twice-told tale. Cf. Juv., 7, 154, *crambe repetita.*

bef. **1570** I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your crambe: CALFHILL, *Wks.*, p. 320 (1846). [Davies] **1576** but they do so hunte a letter to death, that they make it *Crambé*, and *Crambe bis positum mors est* ['is death']: therefore *Ne quid nimis*: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 12 (1815). **1603** so to obtrude them the second time, like twice sodden Crambe is as tedious and irkesome: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*,

p. 227. **1611** Objecting that this is *Crambe bis cocta* as it is in the Proverbe: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, sig. b 8 *r°* (1776). — Coryat's Crambe, or his Colworte twise sodden, and now serued in with other Macaronicke dishes, as the second Course to his Crudities: — Title. **1642** I...say, there is no happiness under...the Sun; nor any *Crambe* in that repeated verity and burthen of all the Wisdom of *Solomon*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiv. p. 45 (1686). **1658** narrating crambe verities and questions over-quaeried: — *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 51. **1659** No repeated Crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and Elderships...no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 17. [Davies] **1669** the rest [of his Comedies] are but a *Crambe bis cocta*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. sig. Nn i *r°* (1701). bef. **1733** There is the Crambe of the Faction: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 684 (1740). **1760** The town are reading the King of Prussia's poetry (*Le Philosophe sans souci*), and I have done like the town...it is all the scum of Voltaire and Lord Bolingbroke, the crambe recocta of our worst free-thinkers, tossed up in German-French rhyme: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 382 (1814). **1806** and, while you execrate the very name of a hound, being gorged with the *crambe recocta* of one fox-chase after another: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 159 (5th Ed.). **1820** There was a disadvantage, notwithstanding, in treading this Border district, for it had been already ransacked by the author himself, as well as others; and unless presented under a new light, was likely to afford ground to the objection of *Crambe bis cocta*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 389/1 (1867).

crambo, crambe, *sb.*: origin unknown: a game in which one person names a word to which another has to find rhymes, or which he has to introduce as the last word of a verse of a rhymed couplet; *hence*, a rhyme.

1616 F. *Ioule, owle, foule, troule, boule.* P. *Crambe*, another of the *Diuell's* games! B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, v. 8, Wks., Vol. II. p. 169 (1631—40). **1630** Where every jovial tinker, for his chink, | May cry, Mine host, to crambe! *Give us drink*; | *And do not stink, but skink*, or *else you stink*: — *New Inn*, i. 1, Wks., p. 409/2 (1860). **1670** Such as your Ears with Love, and Honour feast, | And play at *Crambo* for three hours at least: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, Prol., sig. B 1 *v°*. **1711** a Game of *Crambo*. I heard several *Double Rhymes* as I passed: *Spectator*, No. 63, May 12, p. 104/2 (Morley). **1712** who can play at Crambo, or cap Verses: *ib.*, No. 504, Oct. 8, p. 718/1. bef. **1745** So Mævius...His similes in order set | And every crambo he could get: SWIFT. [L.] **1815** his court around him resounded with such crambo scraps of verse as these: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi. p. 311 (1852).

cramoisay, cramoisy: Eng. fr. Fr. See **crimson.**

***crānium,** *pl.* **crānia,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κρᾶνίον*: the upper part of the head, the skull. Occasionally Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *craney, cranie, crany.*

1525 Of a wounde in the heed throughe cuttynge with brekynge of Craney without losynge of substaunce to the innermoost couerynge or superficion ouer the brayne throughe perced: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iij *r°/2*. **1543** the bone named Cranium, or the fyrst table of bones of the heade: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. iii *v°/1*. **1563** The Cranium is ioyned together in fiue and thyrtye dayes: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 42 *r°*. **1599** Take the Mosse of deade mans *Cranium*, or scull: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 67/1. **1646** he affirms it was rather the forehead bone petrified, than a stone with the crany... Toads, whose cranies or sculls in time grew hard, and almost of a stony substance: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xiii. p. 109 (1686). **1670** A piece of St. *John Baptist's Cranium*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 238 (1698). **1691** the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the Brain, and its shrinking from the *Cranium* or Skull: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 255 (1701). bef. **1733** This Fancy...came into the Author's *Cranium*, because...: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 144, p. 308 (1740). **1856** Not a bear's paw, or an Esquimaux cranium...can leave your hands for a moment without their making a rush at it: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 64. **1864** What spun-glass or floss silk wigs had been smoothed over the crania of ruddy double-chinned coachmen: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 16. **1886** Prof. Flower pointed out the resemblance...to that of the Neanderthal crania: *Athenæum*, June 5, p. 751/1.

crannog(e), *sb.*: Ir.: a lake-dwelling, remains of which places of refuge have been found in Ireland and Scotland.

1863 Not unfrequently the crannoge was erected on a hill within the lake: A. HUME, *Anc. Meols*, p. 367. **1882** R. MUNRO, *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings or Crannogs*, Title.

cranny, crany, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *karānī*: a native or half-caste clerk who wrote English (in Bengal); perhaps also a 'writer' in the old Indian Civil Service.

1793 As an encouragement therefore to my brother crannies, I will offer an instance or two, which are remembered as good Company's jokes: H. BOYD, *Ind. Observer*, 42. [Yule] **1834** The Crany will write your evidence: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 311. **1872** The clerk, or *keranny*, in his leisure hours retains the costume of Europe: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 235.

crantara, *sb.*: Gael. *creantarigh*, ='cross of shame': a fiery cross by which in former times the Highlanders of Scotland were summoned to arms.

crants, *sb.*: Old Du. *krants*: a garland, a wreath. Perhaps the nautical *crance* [C.], the iron head-piece of a boom through which the jib-boom passes, is the same word.

bef. **1592** The filthy queane wears a craunce, and is a Frenchwoman forsooth: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*, in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 419. [Davies] **1604** Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 1, 255. **17c.** rose corance: *Alphonsus, Emp. of Ger.*, v. 2. [C.]

crapaud, *sb.*: Fr.: toad; hence the nickname *Johnny Crapaud* or *Crapaud* for a Frenchman, used by English sailors in the Great War.

1485 a grete hede of stele...whyche was alle enuenymed wyth the blood of a crapauld and was ryght daungerous: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 79 (1881).

crape, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *crêpe, crespe* (Cotgr.): a gauzy fabric of raw silk, often crimped or crisped by the twist of the threads of the warp. Anglicised as *crispe* in 17 c. The Fr. adj. *crispe* means 'curled, frizzled, crisped, crisp', and Cotgrave defines the sb. as "Cipres; also, Cobweb, Lawne". The Eng. and Anglo-Sax. *crisp* is direct fr. Lat. *crispus.*

[**1619** the new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours, *Crispe, Tamet, Plush*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 268.] **1729** A motly mixture! in long wigs, in bags, | In silks, in crapes, in Garters, and in rags: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 22 (1757). **1754** his Bagpipe, which was hung with narrow Streamers of Black Crape: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 266. **1766** Crape, that's worn by love-lorn maids, | Water'd tabbies, flow'r'd brocades: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. III. **1815** long black cloaks, white crapes and hat-bands: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 323 (1852).

crāpula, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κραιπάλη*: bad physical effects of a bout of intemperance.

bef. **1687** The Drunkard now supinely snores, | His load of Ale sweats through his Pores, | Yet when he wakes the Swine shall find | A Cropala [*sic*] remains behind: C. COTTON, *Poems*, p. 248 (1689).

crāsis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κρᾶσις*, ='a mixing'.

1. the mixture of the constituents of anything, esp. of an animal body or of blood; constitution, constitutional characteristics.

1616 His bodies crasis is angelicall, | And his soules actions diabolicall: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 647, p. 24 (1871). **1643** But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted Genius or proper star, or whether the supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects, or this elemental crasis here below: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 370 (1806). **1646** a conceptive constitution, and Crasis accommodable unto generation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 289 (1686). **1665** If we pass further, the *phancies* of men are so immediately diversify'd by the individual *Crasis*, that every man is in this a *Phœnix*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xv. p. 105 (1885). **1671** it [the soul] can never be happy without a change of its very *crasis* and temper throughout: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 201/2 (1834). **1684** Outward applications ...will do little good in a fever unless...a new *crasis* [be] wrought in the blood: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1865). **1689** this vanity of dreams which he as well as Hippocrates...attribute to the crasis...of the body: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 314 (1872). **1710** Antiphthisic Decoction...gives no trouble to the Blood, when 'tis weak, and of a broken *Crasis*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 50. **1731** New Comers that have liv'd any considerable Time upon the ordinary Ship-Diet, and thereby subverted or disturb'd the ordinary *Crasis* of their Blood and Humours: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 348. bef. **1733** [the securing the Law to be on their side] would have been an useful Crasis of Power all over *England*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 109, p. 90 (1740).

2. *Gram.* the contraction of the final vowel of one word with the initial vowel of the next into one long vowel or diphthong; less accurately, the running together of two words into one.

1888 Another highly interesting feature of the early language...is the curious use of crasis. Words are run together in such forms as *Ichim*, e.g., *Ichim wolde hakky, i.e.* I would hack him: *Athenæum*, June 23, p. 790/1.

craska, crasko, *sb.*: a kind of Persian piece-goods.

1598 apparell made of coton wooll and crasko: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 332. — The Persians do bring thither *Craska*, woollen cloth, linnen cloth: *ib.*

***crātēr,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κρᾶτήρ*, ='mixing-bowl'.

1. *Archæol.* a large two-handled vase which gets gradually broader towards the top.

2. the cup-shaped cavity resulting from the formation of a volcanic cone, through which cavity lava, gases, stones, ashes, &c. are ejected during eruption.

1693 violent Eruptions of Fire from the *Craters* of those Mountains: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 379 (1713). **1818** the yawning craters of huge and menacing volcanoes: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. ii. **1820** the crater of Mount Etna: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 110. **1883** Masses of molten material are seen...flowing outside the crater: *Spectator*, Sept. 29, p. 1255/2.

crauancera, crauanserra: Pers. See **caravanserai.**

craunce: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **crants.**

cravat (= *1*), **crabat, crevat,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cravate, lit.* 'a Croat': a fine wrap for the neck, of silk, muslin, or lace, introduced into France in 17 c. from the costume of Croat troops in the Austrian army.

1663 The *hand-kercher* about the neck | Canonical *Crabat* of *Smeck*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 250. **1672** no observing spruce Fop will miss the Crevat that lies on ones shoulder: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*,

ii. p. 19. **1678** Each here *deux yeux* and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells *Crvvats* and *Perriwigs* at Hearts: SHADWELL, *Timon*, Epil. **1690** But flung a Glass of *Mum* so pat | It spoild both *Periwig* and Point *Cravat*: *School of Politicks*, xiv. p. 22. **1691** to discard the janty Cravat-string, and the ceremonies Muff: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 8. **1697** put on a fine new Cravat: VANBRUGH, *Æsop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1776). **1823** His bandage slipp'd down into a cravat: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. xlv. **1851** Let us take a cast of this beautiful statue [of Demosthenes] and model upon it a coat, trowsers, and cravat... To me it would become a disgusting object: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 174 (1857). **1878** Deronda remembered that he had laid aside his cravat: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VIII. ch. lxviii. p. 596.

***crayon,** *sb.*: Fr., 'chalk': a pencil of pipe-clay or chalk mixed with coloring matter; a drawing in colored chalk.

1695 strokes of the pencil or the crayon: DRYDEN, Tr. *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*. [T.] **1696** *Crayons*, or *Pastills*, little Pencils, as it were of any sort of Painting or Colouring: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1722** the Head of the Magdalen in Crayons by Barocci: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 331. **1762** I find by Montfaucon that the use of crayons was known in this age in France: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 30. **1800** a collection of Holbein's first sketches, upon paper with crayons: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 459. **1807** The dusty colours of chalks or crayons imparting themselves quite as liberally to your fingers, as to your paper: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 92 (5th Ed.). **1809** Send me the crayon-portrait, as you hope to be forgiven for having *assassinated* me: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1856). **1815** Miniatures, half-lengths...crayon, had been tried in turn: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 37 (1833). **1864** an effigy—a very vile one—in crayons, of Mrs. Bunnycastle: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 74. **1886** The collection of drawings by E. Frère, in water colours and crayons,...deserves special mention: *Athenæum*, Nov. 27, p. 714/1.

crazia, *pl.* **crazie,** *sb.*: It.: an old Tuscan coin worth from three to five farthings; mentioned by Benvenuto Cellini.

1787 A serious opera, is not dear at *three pauls*; a burletta, at *two*; a comedy, at *one*; and at the little theatres, *four crazie* only, somewhat less than *three pence English*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1805).

creaght, *sb.*: Ir. *graigh*: herd of cattle.

1598 in shorte space his creete, which is his moste sustenaunce, shalbe wasted in praying, or killed in driving, or starved for wante of pasture in the woodes: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 652/2 (1869). **1648** the *Creaghts* of cattell of the other Provinces: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 159, p. 1253. **1883** Let *creaghs* be recognized as suitable methods of replenishing Highland larders: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 464.

crease: Malay. See **creese.**

***creator** (˘ ⏑ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *creatour*, or fr. Lat. *creātor*, noun of agent to *creāre*, = 'to fashion', 'to create': one who or that which makes, fashions, creates; *esp.* the Divine Maker of the universe.

abt. **1374** hir creatour: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 46 (1868). **1487** thomage that the creature oweth to his creatour naturelly: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a vii *vº*. **1528** god oure creatoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 106 (1871). **1531** god theyr creatour: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 5 (1880). **1598** translated thus, from a poore creature to a creator: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616). **1603** whereof the one is the creatour and worker of good, the other opposite unto it and operative of contrary effects: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1307. **1641** custom was the creator of prelaty, being less ancient than the government of presbyters: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1806). **1648** *Jove* Creator of Mankind: FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.*, 127.

creātrix, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a female **creator** (*q. v.*).

1883 formed an island, to which the creator and creatrix descended to make other islands: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2176.

***crêche,** *sb.*: Fr.: a public nursery for infants, who are left there while their mothers are at work; an infant asylum; *lit.* 'crib', 'manger'.

1885 A *crèche* shelters her and brings her happiness: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 805/2.

***crēdat Jūdæus Apella,** *phr.*: Lat.: let the Jew Apella believe (it), *i.e.* no sensible person will believe it; see Hor., *Sat.*, I, 5, 100, *Credat Judæus Apella | Non ego* ('I do not').

bef. **1568** ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 139 (1884). **1608–9** But *credat Judæus Apellæ non ego*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1848). **1625** PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 48. **1671** J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 196 (1773). **1774** Macpherson is to publish the papers of James II., and detect Sir John Dalrymple, *Credat Judæus!* Is that house so divided against itself? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 119 (1857). **1787** P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1805). **1790** *Credat* who will—certainly not *Judæus apella*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 354 (3rd Ed.). **1840** But she, (we presume, a disciple of Hume,) | Shook her head, and said angrily, '*Credat Judæus*'! BARHAM, *Ingolds Leg.*, p. 140 (1865).

crēdenda, *sb. pl.*: Lat. (also naturalised as **credend,** *pl.* **credends,** *Obs.*). See quotations and **agenda** 1.

1638 those points of faith...which were merely and purely *credenda*, and not *agenda*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1820). **1656** The globe of divinity parts itself into two hemispheres, to wit, *credenda et agenda*, the things we are to know and believe, and the things we are to do and perform: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 6/1 (1865). bef. **1670** Seek no other reason why they had so many Enemies, but because Christianity was mightily fain among us, both as to the *credenda* and the *agenda*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 158, p. 168 (1693). **1681** there are two sorts of things revealed, the first are *credenda*...things to be believed... Secondly, there are *agenda*, things to be done and practised by us: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1861). **1704** But besides the *One* great Fundamental Article of their *Faith*, and these *six Credenda*, there are several *Practical* Duties enjoyn'd them: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 52. **1716** These have already seen the evil tendency of such principles, which are the Credenda of the party, as it is opposite to that of the Whigs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 452 (1856). **1818** lavish dogmas and credenda to those who want the means of existence: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). **1883** Neither the Trinity, nor the deity of Christ are to remain among the *credenda* of the coming Church: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 496.

[From Lat. *crēdendum*, neut. gerund. of *crēdere*, = 'to believe'. See **credo.**]

***creditor** (˘ ¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *creditour*, assimilated to Lat. *crēditor*, noun of agent to *crēdere*, = 'to trust', 'believe'.

1. a person to whom something is owed, one to whom another is under obligation as debtor.

1471 And then theyer Creditors they begyn to flatter, | Promysyng to worke for them agayne: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 156 (1652). **1488** with th' entent to defraude their creditours: CAXTON, *Stat. 3 Hen. VII.*, c. 4, sig b v *vº* (1869). **1509** Wherfore if he than disceyue his credytour | He oft hym chastyth with iustyce and rygour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1874). **1532** I borowed of the Kinge a hundred marcs, which I wold fayne paye if myn other creditours wer not more importune on me than frendes shold be: ELYOT, *Let.*, in *Governour*, Vol. I. p. lxxxvii. (Croft, 1880). **1549** [See **auditore**]. **1554** yet by the vewe of any reasonable iudge the yelde of thone, and the bente of thother, ought with the creditour to supply the thyrdes defect: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Ep., sig. A vii *vº*. **1579** the debtors and creditors: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 717 (1612). **1600** the Suretie...is a debtor and obnoxious to the Creditor, and the Law: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 148. **1608** how great my debts are, and how extreme my creditors: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 276 (1885). **1620** He was also resolv'd to reserve some provisions for his own use, whereof he was a creditor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xcv. (1676). **1688** being under very deplorable circumstances on account of his creditors: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 281 (1872). **1864** "Monsieur's creditors indeed are pressing." "The creditors be hanged": G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 117. ***1877** certain special accounts had been required by the opposing creditors: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

2. one who believes.

1609 many sought to feed | The easie creditours of nouelties: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. III. 83, p. 84.

crēditrix, *sb.*: Lat.: fem. of **creditor** (*q. v.*).

1676 Elizabeth...his principal creditrix: C. COTTON, *Compl. Angler.* [T.]

***crēdo,** *1st pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *crēdere*, = 'to believe': 'I believe', a creed, a profession of faith; so called from the first word of the Latin version of both the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed.

bef. **1300** *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 75 (Morris, 1867). [Skeat] **1481** he wold teche hym his credo and make hym a good chapelayn: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. iii. p. 7 (1880). **1528** It were much better that our wives followed the ensample of the holy women of old time in obeying their husbands, than to worship them [the Virgin Mary, &c.] with...a *Credo*: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 171 (1848). ? abt. **1530** Afterwards the prest and the quere doo sing the *Credo* as we doo: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxci. p. 192 (1846). **1535** in the article of our Credo: G. JOYE, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 9 (1883). **1538** This *Credo* I have translated as nigh as I can conveniently, word for word: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 83 (1846). **1545** beleue in him [God] as it standeth in our credo: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 21 *vº*. **1558** let theim boyle for the space of a *Credo*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 65 *vº*. **1584** shall saie fiue *Pater nosters*, fiue *Aues*, and one *Credo*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. ix. p. 234. **1607** a Foxe teaching a Hare to say his *Credo* or Creed betwixt his legs: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 228.

crēdo quia impossibile, *phr.*: Late Lat.: I believe [it] because [it is] impossible. This apparent paradox is ascribed to S. Augustine, but may be founded on Tertullian's *credibile est, quia ineptum est...certum est, quia impossibile* (*De Carne Christi*, § 4). [N. & Q.]

1742 Tertullian's rule of faith, Credo quia impossibile est ['it is']: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lviii. Vol. I. p. 127 (1819). **1890** One comes away, indeed, with a sort of conviction of the truth of these inconceivable episodes, and is disposed to quote the phrase of the disputant, *Credo quia impossibile*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 19, p. 509/3.

creel, *sb.*: Sc. fr. Gael.: a basket made of osiers, a fish-basket.

1754 his Horse loaden with *Creels*, or small Paniers: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 66.

[Akin to Mid. Eng. *crelle* (of Celtic origin), and Old Ir. *craidhal*, = 'cradle', or *criol*, = 'chest', 'coffer'. Mod. Gael. only preserves the dim. *craidhleag*.]

***creese,** *sb.*: Malay *krĭs*, *kres*: a Malay dagger.

1598 a place called *Manancabo* where they make Poinyards which in India are called *Cryses*, which are very well accounted and esteemed of, and is thought the best weapon of all the Orient: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. xix. p. 33/2. **1600** which dagger they call a *Crise*, and is as sharpe as a rasor: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III p. 822. **1625** This Cryse is a kind of Dagger, whose haft and handle (for it hath no crosse nor hilt) is made of a kind of mettall:

PURCHAS, *Pilgrime*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 119. — two Creses, which are a kind of Daggers: *ib.*, p. 154. — Their ordinary weapon which they weare is called a Crise, it is about two foot in length: *ib.*, p. 165. — a waued dagger, which they call a *Cris*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1655. **1665** the enterprize was undertaken by *Mohebally-cawm*...with four hundred young men privately armed with Cryzes as a guard to his Seraglio: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1677). — their [the people of Java] greatest bravery is in their Crizes; a Weapon that is commonly two foot long and four inches broad, waved, sharp both in the edge and point, but contrary to the Law of Nature and Nations, invenomed; the handle is usually of Wood or Horn...cut into the shape of a mishapen Pagod: *ib.*, p. 364. **1684** the points of their Arrows and *Cric's* are poison'd: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, p. 71. **1727** A Page of twelve Years of Age...[said] that he would shew him the Way to die, and with that took a Cress, and ran himself through the body: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 99. [Yule] **1847** The cursed Malayan crease, and battle-clubs | From the isles of palm: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 4 (1886). **1856** They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned creases: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866). **1887** She goes out into society like a Malay, with his kreese at a fair: *Athenæum*, May 14, p. 639/1.

cremātōrium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a crematory, a building for consuming corpses by fire.

1884 [The Bill] provides that all crematoriums...shall be under thorough supervision and regulation: *Standard*, Feb. 8, p. 5/4. **1884** The discovery of a crematorium at Lincoln ought to have more than a merely antiquarian interest just now: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, June 9, p. 3/2.

***crême**, *sb.*: Fr.: cream, cream-color.

***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

crême de la crême, *phr.*: Fr.: cream of the cream, the very choicest part of anything.

1860 the *crême de la crême*, or those initiated into the highest mysteries of the sect: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 119/2. **1871** Altogether, the society in this district was not *crême de la crême*, as Mek Nimmur's territory was an asylum for all the blackguards of the adjoining countries: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xvii. p. 305.

cremes: Eng. fr. Fr. See **kermes**.

cremeur, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): dread; cremor.

1485 emperour Kynge of Fraunce and lord of so grete cremeur: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 46 (1881).

***Cremona**[1], a town in the north of Italy which gave a name to the violins made by the Amati (see **Amati**) in 17 c., and by Stradivarius and Guarnerius in 18 c. Also, *attrib.*, and in combin. as *Cremona-fiddle*, *Cremona-violin*, *Cremona-mark*.

1672 2 Gittars, a *Cremona* Violin, 1 *Lyra* Viol, 1 Viol *de Gambo*: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 33. **1754** a number of crazy fiddles...upon which he counterfeited the Cremona mark: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 177 (1817). — declaring it [the violin] was the best Cremona he had ever touched: *ib.*, p. 178. **1776** raising a competent sum for the purchase of the best *Cremonas*, and other instruments: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. vi. **1806** After waiting an hour for a friend's cremona, for which you had sent your servant—seeing it at length brought in by him—in fragments: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 55 (5th Ed.). **1826** that gentleman was composing his mind after his noon meal with his favourite Cremona: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vii. p. 371 (1881).

cremona[2], *sb.*: corrupt. fr. Fr. *cromorne*, or Ger. *Krumhorn*, ='crooked horn': a reed stop in the organ. Confused with **Cremona**[1].

cremor, *sb.*: Lat., 'thick juice', 'thick broth', 'pap': a milky or creamy substance. See **chylus**.

1691 concocted, macerated, and reduc'd into a Chyle or Cremor, and so evacuated into the Intestines: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 29 (1701).

cremosin, cremsin, cremysyne: Eng. fr. Sp. See **crimson**.

***creole**, *sb.*: Fr. *créole*: a person of European blood, born in W. Indies or Spanish America; also (incorrectly), a person of African blood, or a half-breed, born in W. Indies or Spanish America. Also, *attrib.*

1604 Some Creoles (for so they call the Spaniards borne at the Indies): E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 251 (1880). **1763** Our *Creoles*...have a great deal of piety and religion: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 104. **1818** the creoles, or degenerate descendants of the first Spanish settlers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). **1865** it was said that the Marquis had married her in the Mauritius when she was fifteen—those Creoles are women so early: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 89. **1884** Exercise is not essential to creole comfort: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 19. — the horror which African creoles entertain towards their native disease: *ib.*, p. 21.

crêpe, *sb.*: Fr.: **crape** (*q. v.*).

1829 Over a white satin slip, a dress of crepe-aerophane, with a broad hem at the border: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 317/2.

crêpé, *part.*: Fr.: frizzed.

1828 her own grey hair *crêpé*, and surmounted by a high cap of the most dazzling *blonde*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859). **1872** hair... *crêpé*, according to the new [mode]: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Ombra*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

***crêpe lisse**, *phr.*: Fr.: glossy crape.

1827 Frock of white crepe lisse over a rose colour satin slip: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 71/1.

crepundia, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'a rattle': rattles, children's toys.

1621 as with us our elder boys leave off without constraint, their Babies, Cobnuts and other *Crepundia*: HEYLIN, *Cosmography*, Bk. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1064 (1665).

crepundio, *sb.*: apparently *quasi*-Lat. fr. *crepundia*: a player with toys, a trifler.

1589 to bee more iudiciall in matters of conceit, than our quadrant crepundios: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880).

crepusculum, *sb.*: Lat.: twilight, dusk. Anglicised as *crepuscle* in 17 c.

1662 In such a *crepusculum* of time those writers lived: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 92 (1840). **1673** the light was so great, that at a good distance from the Town as we came thither late at night, the reflection thereof from the clouds and atmosphere appeared to us like the *Aurora* or *Crepusculum*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 317. **1853** The twilight too, that long Arctic *crepusculum*, seemed...to be disproportionally increased in its duration: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 313.

***crescendo**, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased. The ordinary sign for *crescendo* is <.

2. *sb.*: a gradual increase in the volume of sound.

1776 I stood still some time to observe the *diminuendo* and *crescendo*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 60. **1879** 'Then you think'...cried the Signor with a *crescendo* of tone and gesticulation: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxxvii. p. 385. **1886** The contemporary sonnet...ought to have its passage of carefully regulated *crescendo* counterbalanced by a *diminuendo* movement: *Athenæum*, Apr. 3, p. 452/2.

crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecūnia crescit: *phr.*: Lat.: the love of coin increases as much as the money itself increases. Juv., 14, 139.

1583 STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 68 *ro*.

crese, cress: Malay. See **creese**.

Cressus, Cresus. See **Croesus**.

cretic (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *crēticus* (*pes*): a metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, the second short; named from the island of Crete. Also, *attrib.* Another name for the *cretic* is *amphimacer* (1830 J. Seager, Tr. *Hermann*, p. 8).

1586 Creticus of a long, a short, and a long, as – ⏑ – daungerous: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1603** he extended them farther, and made them longer inserting the measures Maron and Creticus into his melodie, which *Archilochus* never used: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1251. — the intension of Iambus unto Pæan Epibatos, & of the Herous augmented both unto the Prosodiaque & also the Cretícke: *ib.*, p. 1257. **1697** The first verse here ends with a trochee, the third with a cretick: BENTLEY, *Phalaris*. [T.] **1830** the Cretic numbers belong to the trochaic, and are nothing else but a catalectic trochaic dipodia... even five short syllables may be put for the Cretic: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xix. p. 45. **1886** two cretics in the first and fourth: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, v. 75.

***crétin**, *sb.*: Swiss Fr.: a peculiar kind of idiot, frequently found in certain Alpine valleys.

1787 *Cretins*, whose sagacity is infinitely beneath the instinct of your dog, and whose stature, about four feet high, is rendered more disgustful by immense goitres: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 37 (1805). **1814** Unfortunately this country is very subject to the *goiture*, and that lowest of the human species, the *Cretin*, is not uncommon: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 139.

***cretonne**, *sb.*: Fr., 'fine linen': a cotton fabric, something like unglazed chintz in appearance, used for furniture.

1870 Chair-covers and sofa-covers, chintz or tammy,—*crétonnes* were not then invented: DASENT, *Annals of an Eventful Life*, Vol. II. p. 134. **1883** the cretonne chair-covers: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 87.

creutzer: Ger. See **kreutzer**.

creux, *sb.*: Fr., 'hollow', 'cavity': a term used in sculpture to signify the inverse of relievo, in which the design is carved below the ground, like intaglio in the engraving of gems.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

***crevasse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a crevice, a fissure; *esp.* a long vertical fissure in a glacier.

1819 A breach in the levée, or a *crevasse*, as it is termed, is the greatest calamity which can befal the landholder: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 240. **1883** I had fallen down a crevasse the other day in the Oberland: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 321. **1886** [Bompard says] there is no possibility of an accident, not even in the crevasses: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 324/2.

crevat: Eng. fr. Fr. See **cravat**.

crève-cœur, *sb.*: Fr.

1. heart-break.

1619 Sir Arthur Lake hath buried his lady with scandal enough, which, among the rest, is not the last *crève-cœur* to the father, to see the fruits of so graceless a generation: T. Lorkin, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 160 (1848).

2. See quotation.

1694 *A Cruuecœur*, by some call'd Heart-breaker, is the curl'd Lock at the nape of the Neck, and generally there are two of them: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 10/2.

criant, *adj.*: Fr.: crying, discordant, glaring (of color).

1884 There is nothing garish or *criant* in either of these canvases: *Tablet*, p. 805/1.

criard, *fem.* **criarde**, *adj.*: Fr.: crying, discordant.

1840 His pictures are chiefly effects of sunset and moonlight; of too *criarde* a colour as regards sun and moon: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 189 (1885).

cric(ke): Malay. See **creese.**

crimen falsi: Lat. See **falsi crimen.**

crimen laesae majestātis, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the crime of having injured majesty': high treason against a sovereign.

1647 as if you should say of the king's hand and seal, when it comes down to you, that it were counterfeit, and deny it; which is *crimen læsæ majestatis*: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 316 (1861). **1684** News of the Prince of Orange having accused the Deputies of Amsterdam of *crimen læsæ Majestatis*: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 204 (1872). **1692** whatsoever...is a denial of it [the law], is rebellion, and *crimen læsæ majestatis*: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 94 (1863).

criminātor, *sb.*: Lat.: an accuser, a calumniator.

bef. **1670** Thus far of the Crime, and the Criminators, or rather the Tale and the Tale-bearers: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 109, p. 113 (1693).

crimine: Lat. See **O crimine.**

crimson (ˊ ˗), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cremesin.* Some forms beginning with *cram-* are found early (*e.g.* **1508** velet of cramosyne: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 55, Camd. Soc., 1846), being fr. Fr. *cramoisin*, Mod. Fr. *cramoisi*, whence Lord Lytton's *cramoisay* (*Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8, 3rd Ed.). See **kermes.**

1. *adj.*: of a rich red color with a slight tinge of blue, of the color of **cochineal** (*q. v.*), of the color of blood.

1485 and all other saddels covered with crymesyn velwet: *Rutland Papers*, p. 5 (1842). **1506** the slevys of cremysyne velvyt: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 953, p. 404 (1874). **1508** Item, a stole covered with crymsyne velvet: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 57 (Camd. Soc., 1846). **1536** a Doblett of crymsen satten: *Invent. Duke of Richmond*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 2 (1855). bef. **1547** Here is one cope of crimosyn veluet sumwhat imbroderede: R. Layton, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxxxiii. p. 205 (1846). **1549** the Cardinalles theym selues aparayllied in robes of crymsen chamlet: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 38 *r°*. **1551** 2 certen damask and crimson saten: *Household Acct. Pcss. Elis.*, Camden Misc., Vol. II. p. 32 (1853). **1553** and certayne gentell-women between every of the saide charyots rydyng in chrymesyn satteyn: Q. Jane & Q. Mary, p. 28 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1555** high redde or crimison coloure: R. Eden, *Newe India*, p. 22 (Arber, 1885). **1563** red, white, and Crimisine: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 15 *r°*.. **1590** Early, before the Morne with cremosin ray | The windowes of bright heaven opened had: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. xi. 3. **1591** one brave fellowe all in crymson velvett: Coningsby, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 35 (1847). **1645** The Doge's vest is of crimson velvet: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1872). **1684** The reins and headstall were of crimson silk: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 212.

1 *a.* making to blush, shaming.

1593 Still he is sullen, still he lours and frets, | 'Twixt crimson shame and anger ashy-pale: Shaks., *Ven. and Ad.*, 76.

1 *b.* stained with guilt or shame, with reference to *Isaiah*, i. 18, "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool".

1659 the bold Crimson sins, which forced Gods patience: R. B. & J. N., *Life of Morton*, p. 133.

2. *sb.*: a rich red color with a tinge of blue, the color of cochineal, the color of blood.

1579 If your sinnes were as Crimosin, they shall bee made whyter then Snowe: J. Lyly, *Euphues*, p. 173 (1868). **1580** Seest how fresh my flowers bene spredde, | Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde: Spens., *Shep. Cal.*, Feb., 130. **1599** a maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: Shaks., *Hen. V*, v. 2, 323.

Variants, 15 c. *crymesyn*, 16 c. *cremysyne, crymsyne, crymsen, crimosyn, crimosin, chrymesyn, crimison, crimisine, cremosin, crymosen, crymson, cremsin.*

***crinoline**, *sb.*: Fr.: a stiff fabric of horsehair and cotton; *hence*, a modern skirt extended by any kind of frame or stiff petticoat, the fashion of wearing wide skirts.

1850 *Crinoline* hats of open pattern...are worn to the opera: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 144. **1864** His companion was the stoutest, bluntest-featured old lady that ever forswore crinoline: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 48.

cris(e), criss(e), crize: Malay. See **creese.**

***crisis** (ˊ ˗), *pl.* **crises** (ˊ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *crisis*, fr. Gk. κρίσις, = 'a judgment', 'a turning-point' (of a disease), 'a decisive event'.

1. a turning-point (of a disease).

1543 for as Galene saythe, eueryе crisis is a token of healthe, rather than of dethe, sauynge in a feuer pestilentiall: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxxvii *r°*/2. **1598** By the which if any man will know what day the crysis or extreame force of any malady shall happen: F. Wither, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. F 3 *v°*. **1598** yea and for these causes it may well seeme to happen and that not without reason, that the Crises doe alter their times and are not alwayes the same: G. C., *Math. Phis.* (after F. Wither's Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*), sig. I 1 *v°*. **1600** those that overlived and escaped that *crisis*, lay long sicke by it, and commonly of the quartane ague: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLI. p. 1109. **1603** Not much vnlike a skilfull *Galenite*, | Who (when the *Crisis* comes) dares euen foretell | Whether the Patient shall doo ill or well: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 23 (1608). bef. **1658** the World was impaired with Diseases, which must be the more for their Age, the Crisis would be dangerous, and there could be no Health: J. Cleveland, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 401 (1687). bef. **1733** when a peccant Tumour gathers about the Brain, the Crisis, or Discharge of that, proves either immediate Death, Apoplexy, or Mania: R. North, *Examen*, I. iii. 62, p. 170 (1740). **1788** those exertions hastened the crisis of her distemper: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxxi. (1857). **1863** your constitution is at a crisis: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 65.

2. *Astrol.* an effective conjunction of planets.

1603 shee proceedeth without impeachment to make a *Crisis* vpon the seauenth: C. Heydon, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 475. **1663** and tell what *Crisis* does divine | The Rot in Sheep, or Mange in Swine: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 46. **1682** And the same *Crisis* still is known, | To rule o're Love as o're Renown: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 68. **1709** the Divine *Astrea* could never have descended at so favourable a Crisis: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 271 (2nd Ed.).

3. a decisive event, a turning-point in a career, a decisive moment.

1638 I hope by our next Foot-Post to hear the Crisis of that day: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 574 (1685). bef. **1670** These brought commodious Manufacture into the Realm; but they brought a Discipline with it, according to the Allowance of their Patent, which was a Suffocation to the Temperate Crisis of our own Church Government: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 107, p. 96 (1693). **1692** He soon perceives it, and too wise is, | Not to lay hold on such a Crisis: *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 17. bef. **1733** is become a Convert, and the Crisis of his Turn, this Speech: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 7, p. 34 (1740). **1742** He put out a little tract of that subject, with a preface slightly touching the chief crises of his life: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. Pref., p. xviii. (1826). **1761** Lally's spirited insolence in the crisis of his misfortune: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 421 (1857). bef. **1782** Free in his will to choose or to refuse, | Man may improve the crisis, or abuse: Cowper, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 30 (1808). **1827** at this eventful crisis a stir was heard among the prisoners: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 45. **1881** If its influence...has not in any one period prevailed so widely, it has been more enduring and survived greater crises: E. Mulford, *Republic of God*, ch. iii. p. 55. **1887** It...carries him into various horrible crises: *Athenæum*, Sept. 24, p. 402/2.

crispe: Eng. See **crape.**

Crispin (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Crispīnus*, the name of the two patron saints of shoemakers and cobblers: a shoemaker, a cobbler.

***critērion, critērium**, *pl.* **critēria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κριτήριον.

1. means of judging, test, distinctive mark, differentia, standard, ground upon which a judgment can be based, guiding principle.

bef. **1631** Of the diseases of the mind there is no Criterium, no Canon, no rule: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 284 (1669). bef. **1733** [political interest] hath been made the *Criterion* of all Good and Evil: R. North, *Examen*, p. xi. (1740). — a *Criterium* of absolute Perfection of Justice: *ib.*, I. ii. 57, p. 59. **1760** I would take it then along with me, that this is a Plea only for the Incumbent, as the true proper Criterion whereby to judge of it: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 70. **1769** certain criteria of moral truth: Beattie, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 64 (1820). **1792** ambition judged it necessary to add further marks and criterions for severing the general herd from the nobler species: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 79. **1800** to establish a criterion of what is pure Gothic: J. Dallaway, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 56. **1803** just notions of the *criteria* of true and false science: Stewart, *Life of T. Reid*, in *Wks.*, p. 14/1 (1846). **1820** the state of manufactures is a fair criterion of the state of civilization: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26. **1825** the *criteria* by which its title...is to be determined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 6. **1830** they would, as far as this criterion goes, be the most cultivated people on earth: E. Blaquiere, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 200 (and Ed.). **1843** and by what criterion we can, in matters not self-evident, distinguish between things proved and things not proved: J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1866). **1845** The best criterion of the goodness of a crab is the redness and absence of furze upon the shell: Bregion & Miller, *Pract. Cook*, p. 113. **1860** Yet these are not the only *criteria* by which they should be judged: W. W. Wilkins,

Polit. Bal., Vol. I. Pref., sig. A 4 *r°*. **1883** he formulates personal and political criteria which he wants the courage and the consistency to apply: *Standard*, Jan. 1, p. 5. **1885** We take the proportions of the endemic genera and species as criteria: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 640/3.

2. discriminative faculty, organ of judging or discernment.

1640 crusted and made hard their inward κριτήριον by overmuch and triviall wearing it: H. More, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 3 (1647). **1665** Is he sure, that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, then they are by him? and why must his *sense* be the infallible *Criterion*? Glanvill, *Scepsis*, ch. xxvi. p. 188 (1885). **1678** Others say that according to *Empedocles*, the Criterion of Truth is not Sense but Right Reason: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 23. bef. **1739** By what Criterion do ye eat d'ye think, | If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? Pope, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. ii. 29, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1757).

***critique**, *sb.*: Fr. The Eng. sb. and adj. *critic* (⊥ ⌣), found 1588 Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iii. 1, 78 iv. 3, 170, is direct fr. Lat. *criticus*, Gk. κριτικός.

1. a criticism, a critical essay.

1710 Your Critique is a very *Dolce-piccante*; for after the many faults you justly find, you smooth your rigour: Pope, *Letters*, p. 61 (1737). **1803** and various admirable *critiques* both upon the nature of his merits as an author, and as a leader of the Scottish Church: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 232. **1806** I have been favoured with a critique on the buildings of Bath: J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 223. **1806** the horror and confusion of the author, if he should ever hear of the *critique*..."What execrable stuff!" Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 36 (5th Ed.). **1811** the critique on ⁂'s book is amusing: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 51 (1832). **1818** addressing his critique to Mr. Crawley: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 95 (1819). **1823** John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique, | Just as he really promis'd something great, | If not intelligible, without Greek | Contrived to talk about the gods of late: Byron, *Don Juan*, XI. lx. **1826** its critiques and articles were as impartial as they were able: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 399 (1881). **1845** Thorwaldsen came in and ventured a critique: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 748. **1850** the critiques of various literary journals and reviewers: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 35 (1879). **1885** The best part of this...book is an excellent critique on Dora Greenwell's mode of thought: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 395/1.

2. a judge, a critic.

1654 an *ordinary English* Critique may correct in his reading: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, Pref., sig. a 8 *r°*. **1664** I shall first endeavour to prevent and elude certain Objections which our *Critiques* may possibly raise: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 102. **1672** G. Villiers, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 39 (1868).

Croat, *sb.*: a native of Croatia, many of whom served as cavalry in the Austrian army. See **cravat**.

1750 Brother, you are absolutely a perfect Croat; but as those have their use in the army of the empress queen, so you likewise have some good in you: Fielding, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VI. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 283 (1806). **1752** The troops are filled with Cravates and Tartars: Hume, *Ess.*, Vol. I. Pt. ii. Ess. 7, p. 339 (1825). **1788** Soon after the retreat of the Imperialists, 8000 Croats passed the Seave near Lyka: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 72/2.

croc-en-jambe, *sb.*: Fr., 'hook in leg': a trip, overthrow.

1612 yet I would be loth to have a *croc-en-jambe* in this first employment, which would be my disgrace for ever: Dudley Carleton, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1848).

crocherd: Ger. See **kreutzer**.

***crochet**, *sb.*: Fr., 'little hook': a kind of knitting performed with one hook instead of knitting-pins or -needles. Holland uses *crochet* (? for Eng. *crotchet*) in the sense of 'little hook'.

[**1601** tyles flat yet hooked and made with crochets at one end to hang upon the sides of the roofe: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 553.] **1864** They played at "letters," or did crochet: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 49. **1872** more crochet-working and novel-reading: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 141.

crocheteur, *sb.*: Fr.: porter, carter.

bef. **1626** Rescued? 'Slight I would | Have hired a crocheteur for two cardecues | To have done so much with his whip: Beau. & Fl., *Hon. Man's T.*, iii. 1. [C. E. D.]

crocus, in Eng. *pl.* **crocuses** (Lat. pl. *croci*), *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κρόκος: name of a genus of plants with showy flowers, grass-like leaves, and corms, several species of which flower in spring, and one which flowers in autumn (*Crocus sativus*) yields saffron.

1398 ye herbe wyth the floure hath that name Crocus: Trevisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. xli. **1526** Crocus is saffron / and there be two kyndes: *Grete Herball*, ch. ciii. bef. **1593** I'll gather moly, crocus, and the herbs, | That heal the wounds of body and the mind: Greene, *Jas. IV.*, I. 1, p. 192/1 (1861). **1644** anemones, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1850). **1651** The *Fields* and *Gardens* were beset | With *Tulip*, *Crocus*, *Violet*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 385 (1685). **1673** We observed in the fields we passed through this day great store of vernal *crocuses* now in flower: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 369. **1728** the snow-drop and the crocus: J. Thomson, *Spring*, 527 (1834). **1820** The crocus, the narcissus, and a thousand flowers still mingle their various dyes and impregnate the atmosphere with odours: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 295. **1854** when the wreath of March has blossom'd, | Crocus, anemone, violet: Tennyson, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 75 (1886).

crocus Martis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: sesqui-oxide of iron.

1684 Some have truly observed of *crocus martis* or steel corroded with vinegar...that the loadstone will not at all attract it: I. Mather, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 75 (1856).

crocus metallōrum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *crocus antimonii*, or oxysulphide of antimony.

1697 I am come Post to Town with my Head full of *Crocus Metallorum*, and design to give the Court a Vomit: Vanbrugh, *Esop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1776).

***Croesus**, a king of Lydia in 6 c. B.C., famed as the richest man in the world, and for his downfall B.C. 548, when he was defeated by Cyrus, king of Persia.

[abt. **1386** Ne of Turnus with the hardy fiers corage | The riche Cresus kaytyf in seruage: Chaucer, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1946.] **1577** what auailes...King Cressus welth: G. Gaskoigne, *Life*, p. 23 (1868). **1621** though a man had Crœsus wealth: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 94 (1827). **1654—6** If I may have but...a morsel of meat, a mouthful of water, and convenient clothing, I shall not envy the richest Crœsus or Crassus upon earth: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 146/1 (1868). **1754** a contest between two young Crœsus's: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1857). **1819** You must have heard of the wealthy Vakareskolo, the Cresus of Boyars,—he who thought himself so secure from being fleeced: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 275 (1820). **1850** the great Railroad Crœsus' wife: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvii. p. 414 (1879). **1883** Ida, left alone amidst all the fascinations of the chief shop...and feeling herself a Crœsus: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 59.

croisade, Fr.; **croisado**, Eng. fr. Sp. *cruzada* infected by Fr. *croisade*: *sb.*: a **crusade** (*q. v.*).

1562 This kind of Croisade was determyned in the concistorie at Rome: J. Shute, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 27 *v°*. **1614** When Purgatory gold enough not gave, | *Croisadoes* then did holy warres pretend: Earl of Stirling, *Dooms-Day*, 9th House, 95. **1616** his Subsidies, which he leuieth extraordinarily (of late times for the most part, turned into ordinarie, as his *Croisados*) doe amount to as much as the entire profits of som whole kingdom: Johnson, *Trav.*, p. 350. **1626** *Croysado*, A battle: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1642** to proclaim a croisade against his fellow-christian: Milton, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 228 (1806). **1654** and the *Noble Order* of the *Cruysado Heaven* bestoweth not on *Milk-sops*, *low-spirited Soules*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 531. **1654—6** the Waldenses, against whom the Pope turned his croisados, those armies of the Cross, which had been first appointed against the Saracens: J. Trapp, *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 687/2 (1868). — So the Pope published his Croysadoes against the Protestants: —*Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 462/1 (1867). **1670** the engagement of a new *Croisade* against the *Turks*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 45 (1698). **1679** your Great *Croysado*, General: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 146. **1686** Innocent the 3*d* by his *Croysades*, persecuted the *Waldenses*, and *Albigenses*: *Acct. of Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 42. bef. **1733** as if the King and the Pope, as among *Croisades* of old, were to be sworn Brethren: R. North, *Examen*, I. i. 17, p. 23 (1740). **1748** This gave rise to the Croisadoes...Peter the Hermit...was the immediate author of the first Croisade: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 131, p. 310 (1774). **1775** Barbarossa going by Laodicea towards Syria on a Croisade was received so kindly that...: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 228.

croisie, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A crosse, a crossing, a marking with a crosse".

1523 took on hym the Croisey: Lord Berners, *Froissart*, I. 217, p. 275 (1812).

croissant, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.

1. *adj.*: increasing, growing. *Obs.*

1601 the moone croissant: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 55.

2. *sb.*: crescent. *Obs.* Also, *Herald.* a cross with crescents terminating the ends.

1612 seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a croisant: *Masque of Inner Temple*. [C. E. D.] **1614** with the *Mahumedan* Turks, the *Croissant* or *half Moon*, as a Religious symbole, is as commonly set on the top of their Meschits, Seraglias, Turrets and such like: Selden, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. I. p. 162.

croix, *sb.*: Fr.: cross.

1768 he had seen the croix set in gold, with its red ribband, he said, tied to his button-hole: Sterne, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839).

***cromlech, cromleh, crommel**, *sb.*: Welsh *cromlech*: a flat stone supported by two upright stones, supposed to be a sepulchral monument, erected by Celts. Similar erections have been raised by other races. Properly *cromlech* is a circle of large stones, but the term has been frequently applied to dolmens or table-stones in English. See **dolmen**.

1797 The cromlech, or cromleh, chiefly differs from the *Kist-vaen*, in not being closed up at the end and sides: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1818, 1820** [See **cairn**]. **1848** an ancient Druidical crommel: Lord Lytton, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.).

cromorna. See **cremona**[2].

croom, *sb.*: Native W. Afr. See quotation.

1819 Many of these reside in a secluded part of the King's croom, or country residence, at Barramang: Bowdich, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 290.

***croquet**, *sb.*: dialectic Fr., 'a shepherd's staff', Mod. Fr., 'crackling gingerbread': an outdoor game in which wooden balls are driven through hoops by strokes with wooden mallets. If a player's ball strikes another ball, he may place his ball against the other, and by a sharp stroke at his own ball drive the other off or forward; this is called a *croquet*.

1865 After dinner a croquet party: Bp. Hannington, in *Life*, ch. iii. p. 27 (1887). **1866** Can't you...have an early dinner, and a chat, and a game of croquet? In Bp. Fraser's *Life*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 138. **1872** croquet-grounds or gardens: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 13. **1880** Miss Yonge, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xi. p. 242.

[It seems clear that *croquet* originally meant the mallet or crutched stick used in the game.]

***croquette**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Cookery*: a ball of rice or potatoes fried a light brown. Sometimes meat or fish is placed in the interior of the ball. See, however, first quotation.

1816 Crokets are made of the same materials as risoles, only of a different shape. Put the small claw of a lobster in one end, and the broad part of the tail in the other, which gives it the shape of a bird; dish them on a napkin, with fried parsley in the middle: J. Simpson, *Cookery*, p. 91. **1829** You were not recommended to neglect the *croquettes* because the *boudins* might claim attention: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 159 (1881). ***1878** They may have taught young ladies to make "omelettes" and "croquis" [? confusion with **croquis**] but the English middle-class kitchen is still a temple of waste and monotony: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 12, p. 2. [St.]

***croquis**, *sing.* and *pl.*: *sb.*: Fr.: sketch, outline, rough draught.

1888 The volume will be illustrated with etchings and *croquis*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, p. 23/2.

***crore**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *karor*: one hundred lacs, or ten millions. A *crore* of rupees used to be worth about £1,000,000.

1625 The King's yeerely Income of his Crowne Land, is fiftie *Crou* of *Rupias*, euery *Crou* is an hundred *Leckes*, and euery *Leck* is an hundred thousand *Rupiæ*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 216. **1662** [See **areb**]. **1690** The *Nabob* or Governour of *Bengal* was reputed to have left behind him at his Death, twenty Courous of Roupies: Ovington, *Voyage*, 189 (1696). [Yule] abt. **1785** The revenues of the city of Decca, once the capital of Bengal, at a low estimation amount annually to two kherore: C. Carraccioli, *Life of Clive*, I. 172. [*ib.*] **1799** a crore of rupees: Wellington, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 237 *note* (1858). **1841** [See **aumil**].

crotalo, *sb.*: It., "a musicall instrument, made like a great ring of brasse, and beaten with an iron rod maketh a sweete harmonie. Also a childs ratle or bell. Also a cimball, a gingling rattle or clapper" (Florio): a rattle.

bef. **1682** A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums, Crotaloes...in use among the Ancients: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, xiii. p. 99 (1686).

crotalum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κρόταλον: *Class. Antiq.*: a rattle or clapper.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

croton (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *crotōn*, fr. Gk. κροτών, = 'a tick', 'the castor-oil plant': name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. *Esp.* in combin. *croton-oil*, an acrid fatty oil obtained from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*, a violent purgative.

***croupier** (⏑ –, *-ou-* as Fr., *-i-* as *-y-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *croupier*: one of the professional assistants at a gaming-table who attends to the stakes, and superintends the game generally; also, *metaph.*

1707 since I have such a *Croupier* or Second to stand by me as Mr. Pope: Wycherley, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 18 (1757). **1709** The *Croupiere* is one that is assistant to the *Tallliere*, and stands by to supervise the losing Cards: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 178. **1850** the croaking croupiers were calling out their fatal words of *Rouge gagne* and *Couleur perd*: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 201 (1879). **1883** In the same building in which the croupier's rake is continually busy is one of the best-appointed newspaper reading-rooms in Europe: *Standard*, Nov. 3, p. 5/3.

croustade, *sb.*: Fr.: crust of bread, dish prepared with crusts, a sort of rissole with a hard crust.

1845 *Croustades.*—Fried crusts of bread: Bregion & Miller, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. **1865** congregate at luncheon, and take *croustades* and conversation together: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 172.

croûton, *sb.*: Fr.: small crust, sippet.

1816 garnish with either paste or crouton: J. Simpson, *Cookery*, p. 33.

croysade, croysado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **croisade**.

***cru**, *sb.*: Fr.: growth. Used of wines, as "wines of the finest cru(s)".

cruces: Lat. See **crux**.

cruciata, *sb.*: Old It.: a crusade, a bull of the pope instituting a crusade. Hacket's form is influenced by Fr. *cruciade*.

bef. **1670** The Pope's *Cruciada* drew thousands of Soldiers to adventure into the Holy War: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 183, p. 196 (1693).

crucifer, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a cross-bearer, one who bears a cross in an ecclesiastical ceremonial.

***cruise**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kruisen*, ='to cross': to sail about, to traverse the sea for pleasure or on naval business.

1743—7 frigates, to cruise from between *Dover* and *Calais*: Tindal, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 91/1 (1751).

***crusade** (= ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *crusado*, or Sp. *cruzada*. See **crusado**[3], **croisade.**

1. a sacred war undertaken by Christians who wore the Cross, for the delivery of the Holy Land from the Turks; a holy war undertaken by members of the Latin Church against any infidels or heretics.

2. an army of crusaders.

1788 the report, that the Pope himself, with an innumerable crusade, was advanced as far as Constantinople: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 143 (1813).

crusado[1], *sb.*: Port.: a Portuguese coin stamped with a cross.

1547—8 in gold they haue cursados worth . v. s. a pece: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. xxix. p. 197 (1870). **1582** Pearles of 5 quilates, worth 150 crusados: R. Hakluyt, *Divers Voyages*, p. 160 (1850). **1598** 200 Caixas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are 1000 Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portingale money, or 2 Keysars guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885). **1599** There is also a kind of mony called *cruzados* stamped with the armes of *Portugall*, & is worth 6 *tangas* good mony, the larines are euery 9 of them worth 2 *cruzados*, which is 12 tangas good money: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276. — one *Crusado*-weight of gold: *ib.*, ii. p. 30. **1604** I had rather have lost my purse | Full of crusadoes: Shaks., *Oth.*, iii. 4, 26. **1700** allowed by the King of Portugal a pension of two thousand Crusadoes a year, that is 266l. 13s. 4d.: Tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 157 (1814).

crusado[2], *sb.*: Port.: a crusader.

1573—80 [See **bravado** 1]. **1620** The Ambassador of *Portugal* said, he was sorry that provision was not made for the *Crusadoes*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 746 (1676). **1625** an Armie of *Crusado's*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1267.

crusado[3], Port.; **cruzado**, Eng. fr. Sp. *cruzada*: *sb.*

1. a bull of the pope instituting a crusade.

1598 Pope *Sixtus quintus* for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition, as they vse to do against *Turkes* & infidels, published a *Crusado*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 594. **1620** publishing Indulgences, as formerly was used so to be done in *Crusados*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 191 (1676). **1625** Crusado's, Interdictments, Inquisitions: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1253.

2. a crusade.

1598 *Crociata*, a crusado: Florio. **1770** so you...don't think that the crusado from Russia will recover the Holy Land: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 228 (1857).

Crusca: It., 'bran'. See **Accademia** della Crusca.

1670 The subtil Air of this Country, and the Academy of the *Crusca* have sharpned them into much Wit: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 144 (1698). **1749** The *Crusca*, in Italy, has the same object: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 175, p. 522 (1774).

crusero, *sb.*: It.: a cross.

1658 the Triangle, and remarkable *Crusero* about the foot of the *Centaur*: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 33 (1686).

***crustâcea**, *sb. pl.*: Low Lat.: name of a class of animals which have shells and jointed limbs; popularly a general name for crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters.

1845 The central and inter-tropical parts of the Atlantic swarm with Pteropoda, Crustacea, and Radiata, and with their devourers the flying-fish: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 162. **1860** We are not, however, inclined to trifle away our time or appetites upon these delicate *crustaceæ* [shrimps], for we have nobler game in view: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 554/1.

***crux**, *pl.* **cruces**, *sb.*: Lat., a cross; Late Lat., a place where cross-roads meet; *hence*, an argument or experiment which determines which way is to be taken, a serious difficulty. The phrases *crucial instance*, *crucial experiment* are frequently misapplied as if *crucial* merely meant 'very important' or 'very severe', and *crucial* is erroneously used for *critical*.

bef. **1745** Dear dean, since in cruxes and puns you and I deal, | Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle: Sheridan, *To Swift*. [T.] **1830** *idea* has been the *crux philosophorum* ['of philosophers'], since Aristotle...to the present day: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 183. **1882** The essence and the *crux* of it lie in small compass: Greg, *Misc. Essays*, ch. IV. p. 83. **1884** that most insoluble crux of all evolutionary reasoning: Grant Allen, in *Longman's Mag.* **1885** He prefers to deal with minor difficulties and avoid the chief "cruces":

Athenæum, Nov. 28, p. 709/2. **1888** there remained the point, which was the *crux* of the case, whether the defendant was under any duty towards the plaintiff: *Law Times*, LXXXIV. 293/2.

cruysado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **croisade.**

cruzado: Port. or Sp. See **crusado**[1,2].

crymesyn, crymsen, crymson, crymsyne: Eng. fr. Sp. See **crimson.**

crys(e), cryze: Malay. See **creese.**

crysis: Eng. fr. Lat. See **crisis.**

***cuarto**, *sb.*: Sp.: name of a coin equal to four maravedis. The word properly means 'fourth', probably of a soldo, which equalled sixteen maravedis in certain Spanish calculations of the weight of old plate.

1589 two pounds of their flesh...is worth ordinarily two Foys, which is a kinde of mony like vnto the quartes of Spaine: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1853). **1845** the *cuarto* is equal to 4 *maravedis*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 3.

cube, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cube*: a solid figure contained by six equal squares; the product of three equal factors, or the third power of a number.

1570 Make a Cube, of any one Vniforme: and through like heauy stuffe: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c i *vº*. **1579** I multiplie 512 the *Cube* of 8 by 3 the charge of the *Falcon*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 64. **1600** a *Cube*, or *Square*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616). **1603** the most beautifull and perfect figures of regular bodies which be in the world & within compasse of nature, are five in number (namely, the Pyramis, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1359. **1667** in hollow cube | Training his devilish engin'ry: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 552. **1691** whether, for example, a rightly-cut *Tetraedrum*, *Cube* or *Icosaedrum*, have no more Pulchritude in them than any rude broken Stone: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 118 (1701).

cubiculario, *pl.* **-ri**, *sb.*: It.: a groom of the chambers.

1644 cubiculari and chamberlins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1850).

cubiculo, *sb.*: It.: a chamber.

1601 We'll call thee at the cubiculo: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 56.

Cubo: Jap. See **Kubo.**

cuchenilla: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cochineal.**

cuchillo, *sb.*: Sp.: knife, poniard.

1845 they are prone to use the coward *cuchillo*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 355. **1883** proclamation against carrying the large *cuchillos*: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 219.

cucullus non facit monachum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a cowl does not make a monk.

1601 Lastlie, if in the serene name of Jesus, this man haue all this while bin so tempestuous a creature, it is no maruell if *Cucullus non facit monachum*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 102. **1601** SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 5, 62. **1603** — *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 263.

cuende: Sp. See **conde.**

cuente de terra, *phr.*: Sp.: beads of earth, a variety of **aggry** or **popo** bead.

1705 ten or twelve small white Strings of *Conte de Terra*, and Gold: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 120. — richly adorned with *Conte di Terra* and *Agrie*, two sorts of Coral: *ib.*, Let. xix. p. 374.

cuerpo, *sb.*: Sp., 'body': in phrases *en cuerpo*, *in cuerpo*, often used in 16, 17 cc. meaning 'in body-clothes', 'in a close-fitting costume'. Sometimes evidently intended to mean 'stark-naked', the Sp. for which is *en cueros*.

1622 the generall leading in cuerpo, with a trunchon in his hand: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 338 (1883). **1629** hee is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloake are and he [the master] is but *in querpo* without him: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 83 (1868). **1630** *Tip.* But why in cuerpo? | I hate to see an host, and old, in cuerpo. *Host.* Cuerpo! what's that? *Tip.* Light-skipping hose and doublet, | The horse-boy's garb! poor blank and half-blank cuerpo, | They relish not the gravity of an host, | Who should be king at arms, and ceremonies, | In his own house; know all, to the gold weights: B. JONSON, *New Inn*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 415/1 (1860). **1632** in the evening in Quirpo: MASSINGER, *Fatal Dowr.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 272/1 (1839). **1639** And footman, as you see, to bear my sword | In cuerpo after me: *City-Match*, iv. 3, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 278 (1875). **1652** all should go *en cuerpo* without Clokes: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 15. **1665** I...walked in *Querpo* into the City: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. H 8 *vº*. **1673** but *Cuerpo* is not to be digested by *Castilian*: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 565 (1701). **1679** *Expos'd in Querpo* to their *Rage*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 184. **1691—2** going in quirpo like a young scholar: WOOD, *A. O.*, Vol. IV. col. 98 (Bliss, 1820). **1748** the drummer, who had given his only shirt to be washed, appeared *in cuerpo*, with the bolster rolled about his middle: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1817). **1887** In 1867 diplomatic officials were forbidden to wear any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress—an ambiguous order, capable of being construed (so says an American authority) as justifying an appearance *in cuerpo*! *Athenæum*, Aug. 6, p. 173/3.

cuerpo-santo: Sp. and Port. See **corposant.**

cuesta, *sb.*: Sp.: hill, rising ground.

1818 a high ridge or mountain surrounds them all; and a cuesta...more or less rugged and precipitous: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 298 (1834). **1851** The road ascends a steep and rugged cuesta: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 92 (1854).

Cufic. See **Kufic.**

***cui bono?** *phr.*: Lat., 'to whom (is it) for good?' for whose benefit, for whose advantage? Occasionally used as *sb.* meaning practical utility to individuals, and as *vb.* meaning to question the practical utility of.

1604 For, what of all this? what good? cui bono? BP. ANDREWS. [T.] **1614** if it be asked why they should take this course, and *cui bono*? J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1848). **1621** to what end? *cui bono*? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 7, Vol. I. p. 250 (1827). **1693** So that of such Inflictions one may rationally demand, *Cui bono*? J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 447 (1713). bef. **1733** amount to a... *Dæmonstration* of the Sort I may call *cui bono*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 130, p. 207 (1740). **1760** If the Intent of the Act be considered, and the Queen be asked *cui bono* this could be? it will appear stronger: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 325. **1810** the public is perpetually prepared with the question of *cui bono*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 398. **1826** uniformity in the system—*Cui bono*? *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 978. **1836** The Chinese always estimate such matters by their intermediate and apparent *cui bono*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 272. **1837** To *cui bono* the objects of worldly ambition: LORD LYTTON, *E. Maltravers*, VIII. i. **1842** *Cui bono?* let them live on in their deceit: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 147 (1857). **1856** A grateful country...will never think of asking '*Cui bono* all this?' E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 167. **1863** he said "*Cui bono*" to any effort that imposed a violence of tastes and dispositions: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 10.

cuique suum: Lat. See **suum cuique.**

***cuirasse**, *sb.*: Fr.: cuirass, a kind of breastplate.

***1874** The *cuirasse* bodies seem especially made for evening costume: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

***cuisine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kitchen, style of cookery.

1786 O! if the Muse had power to tell | Each dish, no Muse has power to spell! | Great Goddess of the French Cuisine! H. MORE, *Florio*, 657, p. 42. **1829** He was faint, and did justice to the *cuisine* of his host, which was indeed remarkable: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. IV. ch. vii. p. 240 (1881). **1834** prepared according to the most recent modes of the *Cuisine*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 146. **1843** What the merits of the *cuisine* may be I can't say for the information of travellers: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 285 (1887). **1856** [a curved bone] is the universal implement of an Esquimaux cuisine: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 115. ***1874** the *cuisine* in kitchens in workhouses: G. A. SALA, *On Cookery*. [St.] ***1876** we find an excellent dinner, of no especial *cuisine*, but distinctly foreign fashion: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

cuit, *sb.*: Old Fr., 'cooked': new wine boiled down.

1601 serveth as a sweet cuit to mingle with their wines: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 7, Vol. I. p. 415.

cul-de-lampe, *pl.* **culs-de-lampe**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.* bracket; in *Printing*, tail-piece.

1819 He was delighted with my progress, and talked of an ornamented and illustrated edition, with heads, vignettes, and *culs de lampe*, all to be designed by his own patriotic and friendly pencil: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 969/1 (1867). **1833** The roof has several pendents (*culs de lampe*): J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 94. **1889** [He has reproduced] in facsimile the genuine vignettes, *culs-de-lampe*, and *lettres grises* of the [Elzevir] presses of Leyden and Amsterdam: *Athenæum*, Aug. 17, p. 216/1.

***cul-de-sac**, *pl.* **culs-de-sac**, *sb.*: Fr., 'bottom of bag': a blind-alley, a confined space from which there is no exit except by the single entrance.

1809 The bridges...being irreparable, they would be in a *cul de sac*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 490 (1838). **1817** and it is impossible not to view most of its results as mere *culs-de-sac*, out of which we return without either profit or pleasure: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 188. **1826** one often comes to a spot which has the appearance of a Cul-de-Sac, from which there is no exit to be seen: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 137. **1831** hills...thus form a natural *cul-de-sac*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 326. **1835—6** The spleen is very intimately connected...to the left extremity or great *cul de sac* of the stomach: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 503/2. **1845** a line was formed reaching across the island, with the intention of driving the natives into a *cul-de-sac* on Tasman's peninsula: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xix. p. 447. **1856** Here, in a *cul-de-sac*, between the barriers, both impassable...we were to wait till the tardy summer should open to us a way: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 269. **1862** Milman Street is a little *cul de sac* of a street, which leads into Guilford Street: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 292 (1887). **1871** thus the herds of game retreating from the south before the attacks of the seroot, found themselves driven into a *cul-de-sac* upon the strip of land between the broad and deep rivers: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. ix. p. 143. **1885** You tried the *cul-de-sac* of thought: | The *montagne Russe* of pleasure; | You found the best ambition brought | Was strangely short of measure: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 30.

culmen, *sb.*: Lat.: top, highest point; also, *metaph.* culmination, acme, highest point.

1665 Upon the culmen has been a *Pagod*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151 (1677). bef. **1733** the common Tendency of Things to change, which, from a Culmen at the Restauration, went continually declining towards...Sedition, and Rebellion: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 169, p. 118 (1740). — his Life, which concluded in the *Culmen* of his Honour: *ib.*, III. vii. 13, p. 513.

culotte, *sb.*: Fr.: small-clothes, breeches.

1842 ripping the lace from his coat, | And from what, I suppose, I must call his *culotte*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 215 (1865).

culotte courte, *phr.*: Fr.: short breeches, knee-breeches.

1848 She said that it was only the thoroughbred gentleman who could wear the Court suit with advantage: it was only your men of ancient race whom the *culotte courte* became: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 109 (1879).

cultismo, *sb.*: It.: the pursuit or practice of over-refinement in literature and art.

185. the humour for conceits—*cultismo*: H. MORLEY, note to *Spectator*, No. 379, p. 553. **1886** The spirit of *Cultismo*...simultaneously infected the literature of England and of Spain: *Athenæum*, Aug. 28, p. 265/2.

cultivator (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *cultivāre*,='to till': one who tills, one who raises crops; also, *metaph.* one who promotes culture, one who studies zealously.

bef. **1691** It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of clover grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up: R. BOYLE, [J.] **1797** the former are the cultivators and merchants, and the most useful class: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1858). **1820** if the weather should prove very rainy, the hopes of the cultivator are totally destroyed: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 147.

culto, *pl.* **culti**, *sb.*: It.: form of worship.

1886 they do not...seek to destroy either the official *culti* or the unrecognised religions: *Spectator*, Aug. 14, p. 1091/1.

***culture** (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *culture*: tillage, husbandry; also, *metaph.* improvement.

1531 no house shall abide standinge, no felde shall be in culture: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 122 (1880). bef. **1535** The culture and profit of their myndes: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 14. [Skeat] **1611** give us seed unto our heart, and culture to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it: *Apocrypha*, 2 Esdr., viii. 6. **1611** *Culture*, Culture, tillage, husbandrie: COTGR. **1664** a very useful and sincere book, concerning the culture of flowers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 149 (1872). **1776** who requited him... by discovering to him the culture of the fig: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 184. — the culture of the plain: *ib.*, p. 189. **1845** The culture of rice was introduced by the Moors: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 431.

***Culturkampf**, *sb.*: Ger.: a struggle for control of a national system of education.

1883 a system of *Kulturkampf*: *Guardian*, Mar. 21, p. 406.

***cultus**, *pl.* **cultus**, *sb.*: Lat.: worship, form of worship, zealous pursuit, zealous cultivation.

1656—7 he proves cultum [*acc.*] Dei ['of God'] to be natural in man: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 90 (1872). **1856** In the barbarous days of a nation, some *cultus* is formed or imported; altars are built, tithes are paid, priests ordained: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 95 (Bohn, 1866). **1881** The cultus and system of the religions that were contemporary with them have utterly perished: E. MULFORD, *Republic of God*, ch. iii. p. 55. **1885** The cultus as to place, time, matter, and form belonged almost entirely to the inheritance which Israel had received from Canaan: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 631/3. **1887** Italians...who exist for the sake of pure *cultus* of art: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 80. **1888** She is certainly not an adherent of the *cultus* which George Eliot endeavoured to originate: *Academy*, Oct. 20, p. 253/3.

cum, *prep.*: Lat.: with; often found between names of places which are included in one parish, as Stow-cum-Quy.

1871 he greatly preferred coffee cum chicory, to coffee pure and simple: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 125.

***cum grāno salis**, *phr.*: Lat., 'with a grain of salt': with caution, with mistrust, with allowance. Used with regard to the acceptation of exaggerated, improbable, or untrustworthy statements.

1656 but that [assertion] must be taken *cum grano salis*: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 75/2 (1865). **1704** That these rigorous clauses in the will did therefore require some allowance and a favourable interpretation, and ought to be understood *cum grano salis*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 64/1 (1869). **1760** This is to be understood *cum grano salis*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. Wks., p. 67 (1839). **1771** a maxim which, however, ought to be taken *cum grano salis*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 46/1 (1882). **1809** African accounts must be received *cum grano salis*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p 451. **1818** put the church in the middle of the parish: *ergo*, the salt-cellar: I always take my nuts cum grano salis: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 102 (1819). **1820** the egregious instances of vanity...recorded of this artist are to be received *cum grano salis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 328. **1841** All he says must be taken *cum grano*: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 151. **1851** whose statements I think are alway to be received "cum grano salis": HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1854). **1871** There was some sense in old Halleem Effendi's advice...I took it "cum grano salis": SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i. p. 15.

***cum multis aliis**, *phr.*: Lat.: with many other things.

1612 expected as much feasting and entertainment, *cum multis aliis*, as he found by the Spanish viceroy in Sicily and Naples: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 218 (1848). **1651** to make those fairest, which are most in *Night*, and to leave the other (like a cunning Painter) in shadow, *cum multis aliis*, which it were infinite to pursue: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 243 (1654). bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, *Refl. on Mr. Le Clerc*, p. 684 (1740). **1754** E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1818). **1765** LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 166, p. 494 (1774).

cum privilēgio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: with privilege, with license. Often placed at the beginning or end of a book to show that its printing or publication is duly licensed. Sometimes *ad imprimendum sōlum*, ='for printing only', is added.

1549 Cum privilegio ad Imprimendum Solum: HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 18 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1569** Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, colophon. **1572** many lewd light books...printed, not only without reprehension, but *cum privilegio*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 524 (1853). **1578** Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: EDW. VI., *Liturg.*, p. 8 (1844). **1583** cum gratia & ['favor and'] Privilegio: FULKE, *Defence*, &c., p. 2 (1843). **1596** cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 4, 93. **1609** B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 551 (1616). **1630** I humbly beseech your Maiestie to accept and Patronize this poore labour of mine, that your powerfull approuement of it, may make it passe thorow all your Kingdomes and Territories *Cum Priuilegio*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. E 2 *vº*. **1676** put Padlocks on dull Conscience, and live the life of sence *cum Privilegio*: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, i. p. 1 (1691). **1713** to be inserted in your papers *cum privilegio*: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 124, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 247 (1856). **1835** some variations from the Attic edition *cum privilegio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 93.

cumbre, *sb.*: Sp.: summit, top.

1818 and thence it is thirty two miles to the cumbre or extreme ridge: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 298 (1834).

cumīni sectōres, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'dividers of cumin': persons given to over-subtle distinctions and arguments.

1625 If his Wit be not Apt to distinguish or find differences, let him *Study* the *Schoolemen*; For they are *Cymini sectores*: BACON, *Ess.*, i. p. 13 (1871).

cumly, combly, comley, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kamlī*, ultimately fr. Skt. *kambala*: a woollen blanket, a coarse woollen cloth.

1673 Leaving off to wonder at the Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset wrapping themselves in a Combly or Hair-Cloth: FRYER, *E. India*, 54 (1698). [Yule] **1800** a letter which I have received from Major Blaquiere, regarding the complaint of a bazaar man at Bangalore, about cumlies purchased by Mr. Ward: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1844).

***cummerbund**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *kamarband*: a loin-band, a girdle, a waist-belt, a sash.

1622 The nobleman of Xaxma sent to have a sample of gallie pottes...table bookes, chint bramport, and combarbands: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 147 (1883). **1662** *Satins*, *Taffatas*, *Petolas*, *Commerbands*, *Ornis*, of Gold and Silk, which Women commonly make use of to cover their Faces withall: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 66 (1669). **1776** When Comaul goes...to the Durbar, he puts his small seal upon his finger, and a bundle of papers into his cummerband: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 24/1. **1815** But I believe she thought as little of her own gown at the moment as of the India turbands and cummerbands: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxix. p. 248 (1852). **1834** a white kerseymere edged with gold lace, and terminating in a crimson shawl, which formed the sash, or kumeerbund: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 118. **1853** A long waist-scarf, worn like the kummerbund of the Hindoos, is a fine protection while walking: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxx. p. 264. **1872** round their waists is a large cloth, the *kumurbund*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 47. **1876** a *cummerbund* of scarlet silk: BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, Prol. I. p. 3 (1877). **1882** their saices in many-coloured turbans and belts, or *cummerbunds*, as the sash is called in India: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. viii. p. 164.

***cumulo-strātus**, *sb.*: coined fr. Lat. *cumulus*, and *strātus*: *Meteorol.*: a mass of clouds which combines the features of the *cumulus* and *stratus*. L. Howard (1803).

***cumulus**, *pl.* **cumuli**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a heap, a pile.

1858 the silvered *cumulus* of sluggish satiety: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, x. p. 249 (1886). **1886** 'Ambrose Malet' again plunges into tragedy. The 'Story of a God-daughter,' in its miserable misdirection of a life apparently intended for nobler things, crowns this cumulus of imagined woe: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 335/3.

2. *Meteorol.* a collection of rounded masses of clouds. L. Howard (1803), in Tilloch's *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XVI. p. 97.

1874 beautiful clouds...like great snowy mountains...the cumulus: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. ix. p. 105 (1883). **1885** Bluish cumuli...seem to be driven by the wind slowly over the enormous plain: *Athenæum*, Sept. 12, p. 342/2.

***cunctando restituit rem**, *phr.*: Lat.: by delaying revived the state. From a verse of Ennius on the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, quoted by Cic., *Off.*, I, 24, 84.

1593—1622 R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § x. p. 117 (1878). **1672** I thinke it is not the first time I have writt that old sentence to you "*cunctando restituit rem*": *Savile Corresp.*, p. 32 (1858). **1775** Fabius's *cunctando* was wise and brave: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 369 (1854).

Cunctātor, a title given to Q. Fabius Maximus, the Roman dictator, who wore Hannibal out by hanging about him and avoiding a general engagement. Hence, rarely, one who practises delay.

1654 Others, being unwilling to discourage such cunctators, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may meet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour: HAMMOND, *Fundam.* [J.] **1883** The

part of Cunctator has often and of necessity been played by weak Governments: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 229/1.

cundur, cuntur: Peru. See **condor.**

cunette, *sb.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: a small ditch along the middle of a dry ditch, acting as a drain.

1800 It appears to me also to be possible, as I stated in my letter to the Secretary of the Military Board, to sink a cunette in the ditch on the river faces: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 581 (1858).

cunger: Eng. fr. Lat. See **conger.**

cunĭculus, *pl.* **cunĭculi,** *sb.*: Lat.: a mine, an underground passage or gallery. The word originally meant a 'rabbit'.

1693 the Force of the Fire, joined with the Elatery of the Air, being exceeding great, may of a sudden heave up the Earth, yet not so far as to rend it in sunder, and make its Way out, but is forced to seek Passage where it finds least Resistance through the lateral *Cuniculi*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 267 (1713). **1777** Had he never heard of the *cuniculi* of the ancients? what are they but galleries? BURN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 81.

cunundrum. See **conundrum.**

***cupid** (‿ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Cupīdo*, name of the god of sexual passion, often called the 'god of love', the son of Venus, the goddess of beauty, represented in art as a naked blind winged boy with bow and arrows: the genius of love, an artistic representation of *Cupido*, who was multiplied in modern art, so that many cupids are found in the same scene.

abt. **1386** O Cupide, out of alle charitee! | O regne, that wolt no felaw have with thee! CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1623. bef. **1586** euen to the Heroical, *Cupid* hath ambitiously climed: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 53 (1868). **1623** Livia descends as Juno, attended by Pages as Cupids: MIDDLETON, *Women beware Women*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 366 (1885). **1625** Witches, Ethiopes, Pigmies, Turquets, Nimphs, Rusticks, Cupids, Statua's Mouing, and the like: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871). **1816** conducted by a cupid, flying: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 304.

Cupīdo: Lat. See **cupid.**

abt. **1386** Beforn hire stood hir sone Cupido | Vp on his shuldres wynges hadde he two: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1963. ? **1582** Too mothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1880). **1584** Thou blamest *Cupidoes* craft, | who strikes in stealing sort: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 15 (1880).

cupidon, *sb.*: Fr.: cupid (*q. v.*).

1824 no abuse | Of his attractions marr'd the fair perspective, | To indicate a Cupidon broke loose: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. xii. **1847** a small well-formed mouth with the *Cupidon* lip: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 447 (1865).

***cupola, cupolo, coupolo, cuppola** (‿ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cupola*: *Archit.*: a lantern on the top of a dome, a dome; *also*, name given to one or two sorts of furnace. Hence is formed the adj. *cupolaed, cupoloed, coupled* (1615 Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 33, Ed. 1632).

1549 ouer the queere is a whole vault called *Cupola*, facioned like the halfe of an egge: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 137 *vº*. **1615** certaine little Cupoloes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1632). — a lawrell thrusteth out her branches at the top of the ruined Cupola: *ib.*, p. 264. **1625** In which *Galleries*, Let there be three, or fiue, fine *Cupola's*, in the Length of it, placed at equall distance: BACON, *Ess.*, lv. p. 551 (1871). **1644** over the chief entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1872). **1662** In the top of the arched roof of the cathedral, which is very high, there is a cupilo or great round hole, as round and broad as a mill stone: J. GREENHALGH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxiv. p. 287 (1846). — it was drawn up by degrees into the Cupulo out of sight: *ib.* **1664** They did likewise sometimes cover (especially *Temples*, and such magnificent and sacred Buildings) with a *Cuppola*, which is that *Dome* or *Hemisphærical* Concave made in resemblance of the *Heavens*, and admitting the light at the top *Center* or *Navil* only: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 140. **1665** the Carravans-raw was very neatly built with coupolo's at top: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1677). **1670** Then I went to the *Domo*, whose *Cupola* was painted by the rare hand of *Coreggio*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 91 (1698). **1684** at the top stand two *Cupola's*, form'd like the Turbants which the *Persians* wear: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. **1699** the *Domes* or *Cupolas*, have a marvellous effect in prospect: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 8. **1704** About half a Mile out of *Mecca* is a very steep Hill, and there are Stairs made to go to the top of it, where is a *Cupola*, under which is a cloven Rock: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 85. **1710** The famous cupola-painter of those times: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 115 (1854). **1711** [Nature] seems to have designed the Head as the Cupola to the most glorious of her works: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 155/1 (Morley). **1717** in the midst is a noble cupola, supported with beautiful marble pillars: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 243 (1827). **1742** the *Duom* after the aforesaid manner, large and very high; and also the *Cupola*, as they call it, which is round and very high: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 333 (1826). **1775** the shops being little rooms with cupaloes leaded: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 57. **1787** The cupola, by BRUNELLESCHI, was a bold undertaking: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1805). **1788** The solid piles which sustained the cupola were composed of huge blocks of freestone: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. p. 120 (1818). **1806** Cupolas rise from the centre of the transept: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 7. **1819** the pointed minarets, the swelling cupolas, and the innumerable habitations: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 67 (1820). **1823** A huge, dun cupola, like a foolscap crown | On a fool's head—and there is London Town! BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. lxxxii. **1877** a cupola over the well: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxi. p. 247 (1883).

***cura,** *sb.*: Sp.: parish priest.

1845 it is always advisable in each place to question the cura or the alcalde in any case of difficulty: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 400. **1851** the *doctrina*, or ecclesiastical division of which the *cura* has charge: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 48 (1854).

***Curaçoa,** *sb.*: a liqueur composed mainly of brandy, orange-peel, and sugar, named from the Caribbee island, Curaçao, where it was first made.

1818 Your Noyaus, Curaçoas: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 161. **1826** taught the Marquess to eat cabinet pudding with Curaçoa sauce: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 40 (1881). **1828** he would refresh himself with another glass of Curaçoa: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiv. p. 66 (1859). **1850** a second glass of Curaçoa: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1879).

***curara, curare, curari,** *sb.*: S. American of Guiana: *Chem.*: name of the resinous poison called **wourali** (*q. v.*); *also*, name of a climbing-plant from the root of which one of the ingredients of the said poison is extracted.

1777 All the nations situated upon the banks of the Maragnon and Orinoco are acquainted with this composition, the chief ingredient in which is the juice extracted from the root of the *curare*, a species of withe: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 5 (1824).

***curator** (‿ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *cūrātor*, noun of agent to *cūrāre*, = 'to take care of', or fr. Anglo-Fr. *curatour*.

1. one who has the charge of a person or persons, a guardian; *hence*, in Scotland, a trustee.

abt. **1380** & the fend bi sotil menys of ypocrisie & symonye stireth lordis & my3tty men to make an ydiot & fool curatour of cristene soules, that neither may ne ken ne wole: WYCLIF (?), *Sat. & his Children*, &c., ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 212 (1880). **1586** their husbandes, parentes and curators: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlix. p. 242. **1678** He made Gods to be the Curators of men, and he made men to be the Worshippers and Servers of those Gods: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 446. **1776** The Christians, both Greeks and Albanians, are more immediately superintended by the Archbishop, and by the two Epitropi or curators: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 120. **1800** and fulfil all the functions which belong by the disposition of the laws to such guardian, tutor, curator, or executor: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 321 (1832).

2. one who has charge of any article or property, esp. of a museum, picture-gallery, or any public building or place.

1661 in which [diving-bell] our curator continued half an hour under water: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 373 (1872). **1693** Next the *Curators* must take care | No breach of *Peace* be suffer'd there: *Oxford-Act*, ii. p. 11. **1741** His sons...were the principal curators of it [the ark] for twenty years: WHISTON, *Josephus*, Vol. II. p. 126. bef. **1745** The curators of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour: SWIFT. [J.] **1886** By him the Art Museum at Rugby was arranged, and he was its first curator: *Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 73/1.

cūrātrix, *sb. fem.*: Late Lat.: a female guardian, a female who takes care of a thing; *also*, a female who cures.

1678 That Nature of *Hippocrates*, that is the Curatrix of Diseases: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 167.

***curé,** *sb.*: Fr.: parish priest.

1763 the brother was visited by the *curé* of the parish: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 259 (1817). **1814** The next morning the bergers perceived and brought him to the village, where by the charitable efforts of the *Curé* he was recovered: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 149. **1823** The Curé of the parish is my only guest, besides yourself: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 25 (1886). **1837** I had the honour to go through the ceremony of appointing the *curé* of a very considerable town in Auvergne, of which I was the Seigneur: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 249. **1864** the most docile of parishioners to their curé: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 148.

***cūria,** *sb.*: Lat.

1. one of the ten divisions of a Roman tribe. See **comitium.**

1600 *Camillus* should be called back again out of exile by a Ward-leet, or the suffrages of the *Curiæ*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 209.

2. the senate-house at Rome.

1601 that Curia which he erected: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 527. **1629** Let's to the curia, | And, though unwillingly, give our suffrages, | Before we are compell'd: MASSINGER, *Rom. Actor*, i. 1, Wks., p. 145/2 (1839).

3. a court or council, *esp.* the council of the Roman see which discusses temporal concerns.

1840 Still more important to the curia was the second article, concerning the plurality of benefices: S. AUSTIN, Tr. *Ranke's Popes*, Vol. I. p. 237 (1847). **1886** Domesday was merely consulted on these occasional translations for the king's personal information in his curia or council: *Athenæum*, Nov. 27, p. 707/1.

***curieux,** *fem.* **-euse,** *sb.*: Fr.: a virtuoso, an inquisitive person, a zealous investigator.

1659 I know you are such a *curieux*...that not many things...relating to your subject, can escape you: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 128 (1872).

***curio**, *sb.*: abbrev. of Eng. *curiosity*, or perhaps of It. *curiosità*; or from a pl. *curios*, short for Lat. neut. pl. *curiosa* (q. v.). Webster, *Suppl.*, Ed. 1880.

cūriōsa, *sb. pl.* (*neut.*): fr. Lat. adj. *cūriōsus*, ='curious': curiosities, rarities.

1883 Indicating at the end of his preface such miscellaneous *curiosa* as may be found in the mighty volume ensuing: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 350. **1886** Among the *curiosa*...will be the remarkable Domesday Chest: *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 535/3.

cūriōsa fēlicitas, *phr.*: Lat., 'thoughtful happiness' (of verbal expression): a neat and agreeable style due to assiduous care. Applied by Petronius (118, 5) to Horace.

1752 the delicacy and *curiosa felicitas* of that poet [Horace]: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 55, p. 234 (1774). **1830** This establishment...is pleasingly described, and with much of that *curiosa felicitas*, which eminently distinguishes the style of Washington Irving: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 127. **1886** He [Tennyson] has a *curiosa felicitas* of phrase: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 61. **1887** The Elizabethan version reproduces nothing of the *curiosa felicitas* of the original: *Athenæum*, July 16, p. 81/2.

curioso, *pl.* **curiosi**, *sb.*: It.: a collector or admirer of curiosities, a virtuoso.

1683 and the rest sold to the curiosi in antiquities and medals: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 195 (1872). **1695** Dr. J. Wilkins...the greatest *curioso* of his time: WOOD, *Life*, p. 118. [L.] bef. **1733** scarce a *Curioso* to be found much concerned at what was done, or not done, then: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 54, p. 156 (1740).

curra curra, curricurro, curricurry: Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol**.

curragh, currach, corragh, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *curach*: a coracle.

1665 The ships here are not unlike our old *Corraghes* which *Julius Cæsar* mentions: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 188 (1677). **1818** was drowned off the bay of Kenmare, in his own bit of a *corragh*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 170 (1819). **1882–3** [Columba] sailed from Derry in 563, in a currach, or skiff, of wickerwork covered with hides: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 516/1. **1883** two curraghs were sailing...upon the sea: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 158.

curral: Sp. See **corral**.

***currant** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Corinthe*, ='Corinth', a city of Greece.

1. the small dried grape of a variety of vine grown in the islands of Greece, which were formerly called 'raisins of Corinth', or 'Corinths'.

[**1471** reysonys of Corons: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 681, p. 25 (1874). **1528** resyns of corans hurt y^e^ splene: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. Q iv *v°*.] **1599** Take Corentes, Raysons, Suger of Candye: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 99/1. **1600** We found an herbe growing vpon the rocks, whose fruit was sweet, full of red iuice, and the ripe ones were like corinths: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 101. **1641** Commerce...is found beneficiall...by the vent of their Corrence: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M^c^Culloch's *Collection*, p. 111 (1856).

2. the fruit of sundry shrubs belonging to the genus *Ribes*, several varieties of which are grown in England. Currants grown in England have no connexion with the dried and imported currants which originally bore the name.

1664 Rasberries, Corinths, Strawberries, Melons: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 207 (1729).

curranto: Eng. fr. It. See **coranto**.

currente calamo, *phr.*: Lat., 'with running pen': straight off, without hesitation, without pausing to think.

1776 What I here send you was written yesterday *currente calamo*: In Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 316 (1857). **1819** I happened *currente calamo* to drop the phrase: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 378 (1856). **1833** instantly and *currente calamo* drew up a series of objections: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. XIX. p. 344 (1875). **1883** the man who writes *currente calamo*: A. TROLLOPE, *An Autobiogr.*, Vol. I. p. 174.

***curriculum**, *sb.*: Lat., 'race-course': a settled course of study at a place of education.

1824 When the student has finished his *curriculum*...he is himself numbered among the Philistines: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 85. **1860** If a tolerably practical *curriculum*, with a dash of sentiment and poetry in it, were wanted, it might be difficult to prescribe better than in the words "Walk the Strand": *Once a Week*, Nov. 10, p. 534/2. **1872** he has learnt much that is neither mentioned in the *curriculum* nor to be lost as soon as he has closed his books: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 296. **1882** it will help you, in your *curriculum*, as I believe you term it, to call upon me, when you come home for the holidays: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. XXXIV. p. 270.

currier. See **courier**.

curry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *karo*, ='sauce': meat, fish, or fruit cooked with red pepper and spices, used in India as a relish for a meal or quantity of insipid food such as rice. In England, the rice is used in comparatively small quantities to temper or ornament the curry, which is meat or fish dressed with *curry-powder*, for which there are various receipts, most of them containing red pepper and turmeric. The Port. form *caril*, pl. *caris*, is fr. the Canarese *karil*.

1598 Most of their fish is eaten with rice, which they seeth in broth, which they put upon the rice, and is somewhat soure, as if it were sodden in gooseberries, or unripe grapes, but it tasteth well, and is called Carriel, which is their daily meat: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 88. [Yule] **1681** Most sorts of these delicious Fruits they gather before they be ripe, and boyl them to make Carreen, to use the Portuguese word, that is somewhat to eat with and relish their Rice: R. KNOX, *Ceylon*, p. 12. [*ib.*] abt. **1760** The currees are infinitely various, being a sort of fricacees to eat with rice, made of any animals or vegetables: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 150 (1772). [*ib.*] **1771** several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffatas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882). **1806** *Currie* and rice is a standing dish at all meals: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 12. **1816** a table spoonful of East India currie powder: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 49. **1834** and as your pretty lips would not touch them, I ate the curries and kibabs: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22. **1845** BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 326. **1845** it is like giving a man who has been brought up on curry and chetnee a boiled leg of mutton: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 78.

cursado: Port. See **crusado**[1].

cursare: It. See **corsale**.

cursarie, cursaro. See **corsarie**.

cursor, *pl.* **cursōres**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *currere*, ='to run': a runner; an inferior officer of the papal court; one of an order of birds with wings ill-adapted for flying, including the ostrich, cassowary, emu, and apteryx; a sliding part of a mathematical or scientific instrument.

curtana, curtein, name of the blunt pointless sword carried before sovereigns of England at their coronation.

1687 But when Curtana will not do the deed, | You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, II. 419.

curtisan, curtizan: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See **courtesan**.

curvet, corvet (ˌ⌣ ˊ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *corvettare*: to prance or bound, properly of a horse.

1593 Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 279. **1598** *Coruettare*, to coruet or prance as horses of seruice are taught to do: FLORIO. **1600** Cry holla, to thy tongue, I prethee: it curuettes vnseasonably: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 2, 258.

curvet, corvet (ˌ⌣ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *corvetta*: a bound or prance of a horse.

1598 *Coruetta*, a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continuall dancing of a horse: FLORIO. **1601** his manly marrow...should sustain the bound and high curvet: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 3, 299.

cuscous(o)u. See **couscousou**.

cuscus, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *khaskhas*, ='root of a kind of grass', 'poppy-seed', 'millet-seed': a kind of millet-seed; the roots of an East Indian grass used to make screens in India called *tatties* (see **tatty**).

1625 Their Bread is made of this *Coaua*, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and *Cuscus* a small white Seed like Millet in *Biskany*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1368. **1629** Some of this broth they [Tartars] would temper with *Cuskus* pounded, and putting the fire off from the hearth, powre there a bowle full, then cover it with coales till it be baked; which stewed with the remainder of the broth, and some small peeces of flesh, was an extraordinarie daintie: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 856 (1884). **1665** Rice, Pease, Cuscus, Honey: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1677). **1810** The Kuss-Kuss...when fresh, is rather fragrant, though the scent is somewhat terraceous: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 235. [Yule] **1824** We have tried to keep our rooms cool with 'tatties,' which are mats formed of the Kuskos, a peculiar sweet-scented grass: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 59 (1844). [*ib.*] **1872** those who can successfully use *kuskus tatties*, find in the scorchingly dry wind from the west a very good friend: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 15.

[Pers. *khaskhas* appears to mean 'little seeds' generally, and to be applied to various kinds of seeds and plants. The Barbary *couscousou*, of which millet-seed is often an ingredient, may be akin to *khaskhas*.]

cuscusu. See **couscousou**.

cushaw, *sb.* See quotation.

1722 Their *Cushaws* are a kind of Pompion, of a blueish green Colour, streak'd with White, when they are fit for Use. They are larger than the Pompions, and have a long narrow Neck: Perhaps this may be the *Ecushaw* of *T. Harriot*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 124.

cushee. See **cassa**.

cushoon: Anglo-Ind. See **koshoon**.

cuska-seu. See **couscousou**.

cuskus: Anglo-Ind. See **cuscus**.

cuspadore, cuspidor, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *cuspadeira*: a spittoon.

1735 5 cuspadores: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 139 (1861). [Yule] **1775** Before each person was placed a large brass salver, a black earthen pot of water, and a brass cuspadore: T. FORREST, *Voy. New Guinea, &c.*, 235 (1779). [*ib.*] **1889** and in every room, in a conspicuous spot, may be seen the walnut or maple-wood spring cuspidor, which is apparently considered indispensable in all Russian dwellings: *Harper's New Monthly*, July, p. 206/1.

cuspis, *sb.*: Lat.: point, tip, cusp, apex.

1640 Each portion of the *Cuspis* of the Cone: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wlds.*, 7, p. 193 (1647). **1646** the Southern point or cuspis of the Needle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 45 (1686). **1652** the *apex* and *cuspis* of it catches at heaven, and longs to touch happinesse: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xviii. p. 200. bef. **1670** the Point coming as it were to the Cuspis, or Horoscope of Fortune: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 223, p. 217 (1693). **1727** the *Cuspis* of a sword: POPE, *Mem. M. Scribleru*s, Bk. I. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 108 (1757).

custalorum: mispronunciation of *custos rotulorum*. See **custos.**

custōdes: Lat. See **custos.**

***custodia**[1], *sb.*: It.: a case or box, a pyx.

1670 a great *Custodia* of Chrystal,...a *Custodia* of *Lapis Lazuli*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 214 (1698). **1845** when lighted up during the night of Good Friday, when the host is enclosed in the silver *custodia*, the effect is most marvellous: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 252.

custōdia[2], *sb.*: Lat.: custody, guardianship.

1827 It was an interposition, by legal authority, between debtor and creditor by which the former was divested of all control over his property, which was placed in *custodia legis* ['of the law'], for the benefit of the latter: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 135. — their Ministry [that of the Judges] is not the *custodia morum* ['of morals']: *ib.*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 435.

custos, *pl.* **custōdes**, *sb.*: Lat.: keeper, guardian, warden. Anglicised through Fr. *custode*, in 14 c., as *custode* (abt. **1380** the nexte custode of that place: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. xiii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 47, Ed. 1880). **custos brevium**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'keeper of briefs': an officer in any one of the courts of Queen's Bench who used to have the charge of writs and other documents connected with the business of the court. **custos mōrum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: guardian of morals. **custos regni**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: warden of the kingdom, regent. ***custos rotulōrum**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'keeper of the rolls': the chief civil officer of a county who has charge of the rolls and records of sessions, and who is always a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum for the county of which he is chief officer.

1523 the vertue of history...hath to her custos and kepar, it (that is to say tyme), which consumeth the other writynges: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, Pref. (1812). **1569** the Constable of the tower, then Custos of the Citie: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 130. **1600** the *Custos* and keeper of religion and Church matters: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 220. **1620** the Custos and Executor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxvi. (1676). bef. **1670** Mr. *W. Boswel* his Secretary, and *Custos* of his Spirituality, and chief Servant under him in this Work: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 98, p. 86 (1693). **1683** the Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs holding their places by new grants as *custodes*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 196 (1872). bef. **1733** In old Times the Mayor was the *Custos* of the City: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 23, p. 599 (1740). — the Sherriffs are *Custodes Pacis* ['of the peace']: *ib.*, p. 599. **1811** The *Custos* was sometimes appointed in Parliament, but more frequently by the King alone: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 68. **1854** Mr. Chivers is the senior pupil and custos of the room in the absence of my son: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 195 (1879). **1885** The king's *custos* was set at defiance: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 233/2.

1603 there is a gentleman of the king's privye chamber hath gotten the guyft of the *Custos brevium* his office, when it falleth: *Trevelyan Papers*, Pt. III. p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1872).

1826 they were the *custodes morum*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 435.

1811 The Parliament which deposed Edward II., was originally summoned by his son as *custos Regni*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 69.

1537 I understand that the *Custos Rotulorum* within Nottinghamshire is depart this miserable life: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 348 (1846). **1598** justice of peace and 'Coram'...and 'Custalorum': SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, I. I, 7. **1617** Sir John Savill yealded up his place of *Custos Rotulorum* voluntarily unto me: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1871). **1633** Old sir John Well-born, justice of peace and quorum; | And stood fair to be custos rotulorum: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, I. 1, Wks., p. 291/1 (1839). bef. **1670** they are very busie in the House of Commons...to settle the *Custodes Rotulorum*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 62, p. 52 (1693). **1773** for both the office of *custos rotulorum* and that of clerk of the peace were created by Statute: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 527 (1851). **1821** I am X. Y. Z., esquire, but not Justice of the Peace, nor Custos Rotulorum: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 120 (1823).

cutch: Anglo-Ind. See **catechu.**

cutcha: Anglo-Ind. See **kutcha.**

cutchanele, cutchanel(l), cutcheneale, cutcho-neale: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See **cochineal.**

cutcheree, cutcherry: Anglo-Ind. See **kedgeree.**

cutchery, cutcherry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kachahri*: an office of administration, a court-house, a collector's office, a zemindar's office. [Yule]

1610 Over against this seat is the Cichery or Court of Rolls: HAWKINS, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 439 (1625). [Yule] **1673** At the lower End the Royal Exchange or Queshery...opens its folding doors: FRYER, *E. India*, 261 (1698). [*ib.*] **1763** he last Saturday attended the Court of Cutcherry: In J. Long's *Selections*, 316 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] **1767** the Cutchery Court of *Calcutta*: HOLWELL, *Hist. Events*, Pt. II. 152. [*ib.*] **1776** When the Officers of the Cutcherry have no place to stay in, what must the character of the Farmer be in the country: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 19/1. — I saw his house was a cutcherry of Barramuts; the Radshaky man went with a Barramut, and others went with Barramuts: *ib.*, B, 6/1. **1799** I have instructed Haliburton to order the polygar of Bilghy to go to Munro's Cutchery: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1858). **1801** carrying into execution and enforcing the decrees of the courts of Cutchery and Foujdarry: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 620. **1834** I went boldly to Kucherree without any more previous knowledge of what I had to do there, than, that I should have to try some rascal for some petty crime: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 110. **1848** Constant dinners, tiffins, pale ale and claret, the prodigious labour of cutcherry, and the refreshment of brandy-pawnee which he was forced to take: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 245 (1879). **1872** Work (be it the work of the cutcherry, the merchant's desk, or the parade ground) has been left in the plains below: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 150.

cutis, *sb.*: Lat.: skin. Jonson probably had in mind Horace's *nitidum bene curata cute* (*Epp.*, I, 4, 15).

1603 And then prepare a bath | To cleanse and clear the cutis: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 145/2 (1860).

cuttan(n)ee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of silken piece-goods.

1622 2 handkerchefs Rumali cottony: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1883). **1690** [See **alleja**]. **1813** W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule]

cutwahl, cutwal(l): Anglo-Ind. See **cotwal.**

cutwallee: Anglo-Ind. See **cotwali.**

cuvée, *sb.*: Fr.: tubful, sort.

1883 Perrier Jouet's...Extra Dry [Champagne] Reserved Cuvee: *XIX. Cent.*, Sept., Advt.

cuvette, *sb.*: Fr.: basin.

1860 He then lets himself drop on the first sofa where he can find room to accommodate his miserable limbs—or it may be on the floor—but always taking care to have a *cuvette* within easy reach: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 605/2.

cuya, *sb.*: Native S. Amer.: a drinking-cup made from a gourd

1864 two Indians baled out the water [from the boat] with large cuyas: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. ix. p. 254.

cyath(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **ciathe.**

Cyclades, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Κυκλάδες, = 'encircling' (islands): a group of islands round Delos in the Ægean Sea, south-west of Euboea and Attica.

abt. **1506** The uttermost yle of all the Ciclades towards the southe: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 58 (1851). **1821** Where fairer Tempes bloom, there sleep | Young Cyclads on a sunnier deep: SHELLEY, *Hellas*, Wks., p. 337 (1853).

***cyclamen** (˘ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *cyclamen*, fr. Gk. κυκλάμινος: Sowbread, name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Primulaceae*. The form *cyclamine* is either fr. Fr. *cyclamine*, or Lat. *cyclamīnum*, *-non*, *-nos*, fr. Gk.

1601 Cyclamine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 176. — Cyclaminum, *i.* Sow-breed: *ib.*, Bk. 21, ch. 9, p. 89. **1664** JANUARY... *Flowers* in *Prime* or yet *lasting*, Winter-*Aconite*, some *Anemonies*, Winter-*Cyclamen*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 192 (1729). **1767** *Cyclamen*, sow-bread, European, with the corolla reflexed, different varieties: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 697/1 (1803).

***cyclopaedia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. κυκλοπαιδία, =‡'circle of instruction', for Gk. ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία; see **encyclopaedia**: a treatise containing information on all sciences, arts, and other topics; an encyclopaedia. Wrongly applied to a treatise on one branch of knowledge. Formerly Anglicised as *cyclopede*, *cyclopædy*.

1759 that part of the cyclopædia of arts and sciences where the instrumental parts of the eloquence of the senate, the pulpit, the bar, the coffee-house, the bed-chamber, and fire-side, fall under consideration: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. Wks., p. 85 (1839). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** I was his cyclopædia, and whatever puzzled his sagacious brain...all was referred to me: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1820).

***Cyclopean** (˘ – – ˘ –, or ˘ ˘ – ˘ –), **Cyclopial**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Gk. Κυκλώπειος, = 'pertaining to the Cyclopes' (see **Cyclops**): vast, gigantic, grim. *Cyclopean architecture* is distinguished by huge polygonal blocks of stone fitting exactly into one another, or having the interstices filled up with smaller stones.

1583 their hautie stomackes, and more than Cyclopial countenaunces: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, sig. G ii *ro* (1585). **1657** for whose rage also and *Cyclopean* fury there is no other reason why it should be sent to the Isle *Anticyra*, but (as they themselves will privately and openly confesse) their ignorance of the just and due preparation of things: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 14. **1820** the massive substruction of its Cyclopean walls: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 201. **1828** There was W—h, with his manly and elegant form, which could not fail to strike a stranger, more particularly when contrasted with the Cyclopian visage of L— at his side: *Harrovian*, p. 12. **1845** I was well repaid by the strange Cyclopean scene: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii. p. 374. **1885** The cyclopean cliff-castles...are, or were originally, fortified marts of the ubiquitous traders: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 309/1.

***Cyclops**, *pl.* **Cyclōpes**: Lat. fr. Gk. Κύκλωψ, = 'round eye': one of the *Cyclōpes*, a race of fabulous giants having only one eye placed in the centre of their foreheads, supposed to have inhabited the coast of Sicily, and to have worked as smiths for Vulcan inside Mount Etna. The most famous was Polyphemus. Sometimes Anglicised as *Cyclop*.

1580 Or as he that drew Ciclops: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 217 (1868). **1583** *Goliah* the greate giante, the huge Ciclops, and sworne enemie to the children of *Israill*: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 46 *ro*. bef. **1586** [See **chimera** 1]. **1588** No big-boned men framed of the Cyclops' size: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 3, 46. ? **1590** My heart is as an anvil unto sorrow, | Which beats upon it unto the Cyclops' hammer: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, p. 192/1 (1858). **1615** When he with verse to pipe applyde, did please | Even rude woods, then no Syren sung to seas: | Scyllas dogs barkt not, black Carybdis staid: | The Cyclop listned whilst he played: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 236 (1632). **1652** 'tis better to be an *Argus* in obedience, then a *Cyclops* a *monstrum horrendum*, &c.: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xv. p. 164. bef. **1658** You talk of *Cyclops* and Juglers (indeed hard words are the Jugler's Dialect:): J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 98 (1687). **1662** Blind as the Cyclops and as wild as he, | They owned a lawless savage liberty: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 45. **1682** Then, Cyclop-like, in human flesh to deal, | Chop up a minister at every meal: — *Medal*, 226. **1684** The Deities of the Fire are *Vulcan* in the midst of Cyclopses, who are *Brontes* and *Steropes*: Tr. *Combes' Versailles*, &c., p. 5. **1714** 'Twas Night, and Heav'n, a *Cyclops*, all the Day, | An *Argus* now did countless Eyes display: *Spectator*, No. 617, Nov. 8, p. 864/2 (Morley). **1863** The vocalists were the Cyclopes to judge by the tremendous thumps that kept clean time to their sturdy tune: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 198.

cyclorāma, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *κύκλος*, = 'a circle', and *ὅραμα*, = 'a view': a scene represented on a cylindrical surface and viewed from about the centre of the cylinder.

cydaris: Lat. fr. Gk. See **cidaris**.

cylindrus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κύλινδρος*: a cylinder, a roller.

1579 Though the stone *Cylindrus* at euery thunder Clap, rowle from the hil: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 73 (1868).

cylix, kylix, *sb.*: Gk. *κύλιξ*: a flat round vase with a short stem, used for drinking.

1871 In Table Case I is a *kylix*, No. 168: *Synopsis of 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus.*, p. 30. **1886** Each cylix is inverted, so that the principal designs on it may be seen: *Athenæum*, Mar. 27, p. 430/2.

cȳma, Lat. fr. Gk. *κῦμα*, = 'a wave', 'a waved moulding', 'a young cabbage-sprout'; **cima**, It. fr. Lat. *cȳma*: *sb.*: *Archit.*: the highest moulding of a cornice, which generally had a waved or ogee profile. It was *cyma recta* if the higher part of the wave was concave; *cyma reversa*, if convex. In Classical Lat., *cyma* is only found in the sense 'a young cabbage-sprout'.

1563 Mutuli whiche is also named Modiglions...the eight part of the whole Syma: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xii *ro*. **1664** In the *Tuscan* and *Doric* 'tis turn'd like a *Scima* or *Cymatium*, and is substituted for support of the *Corona*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 136. — it is rather meant for all that *Moulding* projecting over the *Dye* or square of the *Pedistal* (by some cal'd also *Cima*) than this conclusive superior member of the *Entablature* which we name the *Cornice*: *ib.*, p. 139.

cȳmatium, Lat. pl. **cȳmatia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κῡμάτιον*, = 'a little wave', 'a waved moulding': *Archit.*: a cyma (*q.v.*).

1598 Deuide the *Cornish* into foure partes: one giueth the vpper *Cymatium* P, the other two the *Corona*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. — three make the *Corona*, and two the *Cymatia* X: *ib.*, p. 90. **1664** he has here made a quarter round in stead of the direct *Cymatium* or *Ogee* of the *Cornice*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 30. — But the remedy is at hand by adding a few *Leaves* or other *Carvings* on the *Cymatium's* of the *Cornice* and *Architrave*: *ib.*, p. 80. **1712** In a Cornice...the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

cymini sectores: Late Lat. See **cumini sectores**.

cynamon(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See **cinnamon**.

cynocephalus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κυνοκέφαλος*, = 'dog-headed': the name of a kind of baboon found in Africa; a dog-headed figure.

1570 And they vnderstand not (or will not vnderstand) of the other workinges, and vertues of the Heauenly *Sunne*, *Moue*, and *Sterres*: not so much, as the Mariner, or Husband man: no, not so much, as the *Elephant* doth, as the *Cynocephalus*, as the Porpentine doth: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b iiij *ro*. **1871** two ostriches, and a *cynocephalus* or dog-faced baboon: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xxii. p. 377. **1883** Among other things found during the recent excavations were a cynocephalus of black granite, with excellently-executed hieroglyphics, &c.: *Daily News*, Sept. 6, p. 3/4.

cynomome: Eng. fr. Lat. See **cinnamon**.

cynorrhodon, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κυνόῤῥοδον*: dog-rose.

1744 And where the cynorrhodon with the rose | For fragrance vies: J. ARMSTRONG, *Art Pres. Health*, Bk. I. p. 278.

***cynosūra**, Lat. fr. Gk. *κυνόσουρα*, = 'dog's-tail'; **cynosure** (*— ⏑ —*), Eng. fr. Lat. *cynosūra*: *sb.*: the constellation of the Lesser Bear, *esp.* the star at the end of the tail, called the Pole-star; hence, *metaph.* a pole-star, a guide, a point of attraction (as the North Pole is to the magnet). The first quot., given by Richardson s.v. *connoisseur*, is without doubt properly placed here, but it is uncertain how Davies spelt what is recorded as *connoisseur*; perhaps *cunosoure* read as *conusoure*, = 'connoisseur'.

1596 These arts of speech the guides and marshals are; | But logic leadeth reason in a dance, | Reason the connoisseur and bright load star, | In this world's sea t' avoid the rock of chance: DAVIES, *On Dancing*. [R.] **1603** So the Soule, toucht once by the secret powr | Of a true liuely Faith, looks euery huwr | To the bright Lamp which serues for *Cynosure* | To all that sail vpon the Sea obscure: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 199 (1608). **1637** Where perhaps some beauty lies, | The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 80. **1654—6** the tenor of the Scriptures, his sure cynosura: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 382/2 (1867). bef. **1670** That the Countess of *Buckingham* was the *Cynosura* that all the Papists steered by: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 178, p. 171 (1693). **1681—1703** we may safely and assuredly take the sense of the first verse as the *cynosura* or polestar, to steer us in the ensuing interpretation of the rest: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 371 (1863). **1691** For that steady Stream of Particles, which is supposed to keep the *Axis* of the *Earth* parallel to it self, affords the Mariner both his *Cynosura*, and his *Compass*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 201 (1701).

***Cynthia**: Lat. fr. *Cynthus*, Gk. Κύνθος, a mountain of Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana: the Cynthian goddess, Diana, the moon personified.

1590 And silver Cynthia wexed pale and faynt, | As when her face is staynd with magicke arts constraint: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. vii. 34. **1590** his power, which here appears as full | As rays of Cynthia to the clearest sight: MARLOWE. *II Tamburl.*, ii. 3 (1592), p. 51/1 (1858). **1592** Chast *Cynthia* gon, *Aurora* blushed | Lord *Beaumanoyr* betime was stirring: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 64. **1640** pale Cynthia | Did foul her silver limbs with filthy die: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 54 (1647). **1665** here the female Sex each new Moon defie pale *Cynthia*, imagining her the cause of their distempers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677). **1682** Pleasing yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam: DRYDEN, *Prol. to Duchess on Ret. fr. Scotl.*, 37. **1691** Your Wife, you know is a meer *Cinthia*: D'URFEY, *Husb. Revenge*, iv. p. 32. bef. **1717** The hook she bore instead of Cynthia's spear: POPE, *Vert. & Pom.*, 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 203 (1757).

***cy-près**, *adv.*, used as *sb.*: Norman-Fr., 'as near as possible': applied to the doctrine and procedure by which the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court orders an approximation to the carrying out of the intentions of a testator or other settlor whose intentions cannot be carried out as expressed.

*bef. **1876** Nothing is more common in a bequest to charitable institutions than a misdescription of the name of the charity, and a consequent sharing of the benefits by all charities with a sufficiently similar name, under what is called the doctrine of *cy-près*: *Newspaper*. [St.]

Cyprian, *adj.*: pertaining to Cyprus, an island in the Levant where the worship of Aphrodite (Venus), goddess of beauty and desire, flourished in ancient times. Hence, *a Cyprian*, = 'a courtesan'; *Cyprian*, = 'lewd', 'sensual'.

Cyprus, cyprus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Κύπρος, name of an island in the Levant.

1. a kind of lawn, crape; also, *attrib.* A mistaken spelling for an Eng. word *cipress(e)*, *cypres(s)*, *sypres*, of unknown origin. According to Holland, the fabric was first devised in Spain. Perhaps black crape was named in Spain *cipres*, = 'cypress', because that tree was an emblem of mourning.

1611 Lawn as white as driven snow; | Cyprus black as e'er was crow: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 221. **1637** sable stole of Cyprus lawn: MILTON, *Il Pens.*, 35

2. a mistaken spelling of *cypress*, an evergreen conifer with dark spreading foliage.

1611 *Cypres*, The Cyprus tree; or Cyprus wood: COTGR. **1612** firre trees, Cyprus trées, and other pleasant trées in gardens: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 12.

3. name of a tree which grew in the island of Cyprus, *Lawsonia alba*, said to be the Heb. *gopher* (*Gen.*, vi. 14), the flowers of which yielded *cyprus-oil*, *cyprus-ointment* (Anglicised as *cipre*, *cypre*).

[**1558** Take Damaskene Roses Cipre Alexandrin: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 50 *vo*.] **1880** *cyprinum*...cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment: LEWIS & SHORT, *Lat. Dict.*

4. name of a wine made in the island of Cyprus.

1820 some of which are sweet like the Muscat; others luscious like the Cyprus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 146.

cystis, *pl.* **cystides**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *κύστις*, = 'bladder': a cyst, a bag or sac containing matter in an animal organism; a cavity with thin walls in an animal or vegetable.

1715 *Cystis*, a bladder; also, the bag that contains the matter of an imposthume: KERSEY. **1734** In taking it out, the cystis broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

Cytherēa: Lat. fr. Gk. *Κυθέρεια*, fr. *Κύθηρα*, name of an island off the southern point of the Peloponnese: a surname of Venus (Aphrodite), goddess of beauty.

abt. **1386** Vn to the blisful Citherea benigne | I mene Venus honourable and digne: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 2215. **1611** Violets (dim, | But sweeter then the lids of *Iuno's* eyes, | Or *Cytherea's* breath): SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 122. **1655** desires more hot than Cytherea's: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 346/2 (1839). **1742** Chiming her Saints to *Cytherea's* Fane: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 28 (1773).

***cytisus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κύτισος*: name of a genus of papilionaceous plants which includes the laburnum; *esp.* an ornamental evergreen shrub with profuse bright yellow bloom, grown in English greenhouses and rooms.

1548 Cytisus groweth plentuously in mount Appennine: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1578** The strange plant hath no name that I know: for albeit some would haue it to be *Cytisus*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 666. **1586** these faire Cytisus flowers: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815). **1664** MAY. *Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting...Cyanus, Cytisus, Maranthe*, Cyclamen: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). **1755** thirty evergreen cytisus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 482 (1857). **1767** Smaller EVERGREEN TREES & SHRUBS...*Cytisus*, evergreen, Neapolitan, Canary, Siberian, and Tartarian: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 682/1 (1803).

***Czar, czar**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *tsare*, = 'king', 'emperor' (esp. of Byzantine empire), 'sultan'. First assumed in dealings with foreigners by Ivan III., bef. 1505, and adopted as the specific title of royalty by Ivan IV., 1547. Though *czar* is ultimately derived fr. *Caesar*, the title did not at first convey the idea of imperial dignity. Ivan III., however, assumed it in connexion with his claim to be the successor of the Byzantine emperors. The word *tsare* was imported into the Russian language long before 1500, but was not applied to native sovereigns.

1555 Note therfore that Czar in the Ruthens tounge signifieth a kynge, wheras in the language of the Slauons, Pollons, Bohemes, and other, the same woorde Czar, signifieth Cesar by whiche name Th[e] emperours haue byn commonly cauled. For bothe they and the Slauons that are vnder the kyngdome of Hungarie, caule a kynge by an other name: as sum Crall, other Kyrall, and sum Koroll: but thinke that only an Emperoure is cauled Czar. Whereby it came to passe that the Ruthene or Muscouite interpretours hearynge theyr prince to bee cauled of straunge nations, began them selues also to name hym an Emperour, and thinke the name Czar to bee more worthy then the name of a kynge, althowgh they signifie all one thynge. But who so wyl reade all theyr hystories and bookes of holy scripture, shall fynde that a kynge is cauled Czar, and an Emperour Kessar. By the lyke erroure Th[e] emperour of the Turkes is cauled Czar, who neuerthelesse of antiquitie vsed no hygher tytle then the name of a kynge, expressed by this woorde Czar. And hereof the Turkes of Europe that vse the Slauon tounge, caule the citie of Constantinople Czargrad, (that is) the kynges citie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 319 (1885). **1598** call himselfe the *Monarch* or *Czar* of all *Russia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 223. — by his princely state hee is called *Otesara*, as his predecessors haue bene before, which to interprete, is a king, that giueth not tribute to any man. And this word *Otesara* his maiesties interpreters haue of late dayes interpreted to be Emperour, so that now hee is called Emperour and great Duke of all *Russia*: *ib.*, p. 319. **1614** *Basilius*...took to himselfe the name of *King* or *Emperor*, i. *Czar*, not deriued from *Cæsar*...but a meer *Russian* word, they vsing *Kessar* expressely and anciently for the *Emperor of Germany*, different from *Czar*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. I. pp. 27, 28. **1662** the *Czaar* his Master (so the *Muscovites* call their Prince): J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669). **1667** the Russian Czar | In Moscow: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 394. **1687** Two Czars are one too many for a throne: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1178. **1814** The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter and brisker: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832). **1855** Jack on his ale-house bench has as many lies as a Czar: TENNYSON, *Maud*, ii. ***1878** the absolute government of the Czar: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

***czarevna**, *sb.*: Russ. *tsarevna*: the wife of the **czarowitz** (*q. v.*).

***czarina**, *sb.*: fr. Russ. *tsaritsa*: title of the Empress of Russia.

1757 the news of the Czarina's death: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxlii. p. 369 (1846). **1758** the Czarina Catherine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 181 (1857). **1788** the present Czarina has likewise abolished torture: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 101/2. **1823** the best | Barouche, which had the glory to display once | The fair czarina's autocratic crest: BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. xlix.

***czarowitz, czarevitch** (/ – /), **cesarewitch** (/ / – –), *sb.*: Russ. *tsarevich*: the Czar's eldest son.

1786 Czarewitz, son to Peter the Great: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 139.

D.

D[1], **d**: *Mus.*: name of the fifth and twelfth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale. Guido's fifth note, *D sol re*, was D; his twelfth note, *D la sol re*, was d; his nineteenth note, *D la sol*, was dd. Our *D*, the second note in the *natural* major scale, is also called *Re*.

1596 *D sol re*, one Cliffe two notes haue I. | *E la mi*, show pitty, or I die: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iii. 1, 77. **1597** D sol re: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 7. **1609** Dd la sol: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 9.

D.[2], **d.**, abbrev. for Lat. *dēnārius* (pl. *dēnārii*), orig. = a Roman silver coin of the value of ten asses (see **as**), now taken to represent a penny (pence) English. See **L. S. D.**

1588 What's the price of this yncle? i. d. no, Ile giue you a remuneration: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 140. **1596** Item, a Capon. ii. s. ii. d....Item Anchoues and Sacke after Supper. ii. s. vi. d.: — *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 585—9.

D.[3], abbrev. for Eng. and Lat. *doctor*, as in *D.C.L.*, = Doctor of Civil Law, *D.D.*, = Doctor of Divinity, *D. Litt.*, = Doctor of Letters, or Doctor Litterarum, *D.Sc.*, = Doctor of Science, or Doctor Scientiae. See also **LL.D.**, **M.D.**, **Ph.D.**

1662 He [Adam of Marsh] afterwards went to Oxford, and there became D.D.: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 102 (1840).

D[4], **d**, in Roman numerals stands for 'five hundred', being an approximate representative of half the peculiar form of Lat. *M* which anciently stood for 'a thousand' (Lat. *mille*).

1569 this Thurston obteyned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of .D. pound: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Will. I., p. 16.

***D. g.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *Dei gratia*, = 'by the grace of God': generally placed on modern English coins, before *Britanniarum Regina* or *Rex*.

1614 adding DEI GRATIA in stiles, is now more proper to supremacie... In more ancient times it is familiar in the stiles of farre meaner Persons then supreme Princes: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, p. 116.

D. T., abbrev. for Late Lat. **delirium tremens** (*q. v.*).

D. V., abbrev. for **Deo volente** (*q. v.*).

1883 He was resolved (D. V.) to send Prince Jum to his own island: BARINGOULD, *John Herring*, ch. XXXVI. p. 258 (1889).

d', elided form of Fr. **de** (*q. v.*), and It. **di** (*q. v.*).

d'accord, *phr.*: Fr.: agreed, on a good understanding; *Mus.* in tune.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

d'ailleurs, *phr.*: Fr.: besides, moreover, for another reason.

1752 *D'ailleurs* good health, natural good spirits, some philosophy, and long experience of the world: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 383 (1777).

d'aubaine: Fr. See **droit d'aubaine.**

d'avance, *phr.*: Fr.: beforehand.

1803 He could not help assuming *d'avance* the tone of a favoured lover: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 209 (1832). **1865** he disarmed all danger by meeting it *d'avance*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 208.

da, *prep.*: It.: of, from, to (before a vb. in infinitive mood).

da capo, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: from beginning. Sometimes *al fine*, = 'to the end', or *al segno*, = 'to the sign' (𝄋), is added (see **al segno**); also, *metaph.*

1724 DA CAPO, or by Way of Abbreviation D C: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1854** And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so *da capo*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1879). **1883** then Brooks sets up the overthrown assertion on its legs again, and *da capo*: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 610.

***Dachshund,** *sb.*: Ger.: a terrier, *esp.* a long-backed variety with short ungainly legs.

1858 Max a dachshound without blot: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, Poor Matthias, p. 198 (1885). **1883** the ungraceful curves of a Dachshund: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 147.

***dacoit,** fr. Hind. *ḍakait*; **dacoo,** fr. Hind. *ḍākū*: *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: one of an armed gang of robbers; hence, **dacoity,** robbery by an armed gang.

1812 *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*, s.v. **1817** The crime of dacoity...has...increased greatly: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, v. 466 (1840). [Yule] **1834** Touch not my boy, villains, for I suspect you are dakoos: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 11. **1883** Mr. Owen, a European, employed in a timber-yard at Poungdeh, has been robbed and murdered by Dacoits: *Standard*, Jan. 15, p. 3. — A dacoity of a serious character was committed yesterday evening at a rice mill two miles from Rangoon, by a band of men carrying guns and revolvers. Dacoities in the neighbourhood are now of frequent occurrence: *ib.*, Jan. 8, p. 3.

dactylus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δάκτυλος*, ='a finger', 'a finger's breadth', 'a dactyl': a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short syllables, of which the word *dactylus* is an example. Anglicised as *dactyl*, *dactil(l)*, *dactile*, and dim. *dactylet*.

bef. **1568** our English tong...doth not well receiue the nature of *Carmen Heroicum*, bicause *dactylus* the aptest foote for that verse, conteining one long and two short, is seldom therefore found in English: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 214 (1884). **1582** *Homer* in mentioning the swiftnes of the winde, maketh his verse to runne in posthaste all vpon *Dactilus*: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, To Reader, p. 27 (1870). **1586** The most famous verse of all the rest, is called Hexametrum Epicum, which consisteth of sixe féete, wherof the first foure are indifferently either Spondæi or Dactyli, the fift is euermore a dactyl, and the sixt a Spondæ: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 69 (1815). **1589** the Greeke dactilus: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 83 (1869). **1602** I could in this place set downe many ridiculous kinds of *Dactils* which they vse: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poes.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 167 (1815). bef. **1719** my barber has often combed my head in dactyls and spondees, that is, with two short strokes and a long one, or with two long ones successively. Nay...I have known him sometimes run even into pyrrhichiuses and anapæstuses: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (Bohn, 1854).

***dado,** *pl.* **dadi,** *sb.*: It., 'a die': *Archit.*: a pedestal, a face of a pedestal, a decoration of the lower part of an interior wall surmounted by a cornice or border.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1830** *Dado*, (Ital. *a die*) the square or cubiform part of the pedestal of a column: R. STUART, *Dict. Archit.* **1877** a fine mirror from the ceiling to the dado: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xix. p. 214 (1883). **1882** All round the room is a high walnut wood dado: *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 3. **1883** There was a painted wooden dado halfway up the wall: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 35.

Daedalus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Δαίδαλος*: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of a cunning workman, said to have constructed the maze of Crete, to have made automata, and to have made wings of wax for his son Icarus and himself, with which he flew over the sea, while his son was drowned. Hence, **Dædalian,** maze-like, cunningly wrought. The adj. *dædal(e)* is prob. fr. Lat. adj. *daedalus*, ='cunningly wrought', 'variegated'.

bef. **1592** O Dædalus, an wert thou now alive | To fasten wings upon high Amurack: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iv. Wks., p. 241/2 (1861). **1593** I *Dedalus*, my poore Boy *Icarus*: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, v. 6, 21. **1619** My lame-legd Muse, nere clome Parnassus Mount, | Nor drunke the iuice of Aganippe's Fount. | Yet doth aspire with *Dedall's* wings: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 5 *r°*. **1631** In the *interim* a Warrant came down under seal for her execution. Gardiner was the onely Dedalus and inventour of the engine: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 123 (1641).

1615 a brazen statue of antique and *Dedalian* workmanship: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1632). **1655** As a Dædalean clew may guide you out of | This labyrinth of distraction: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 3, Wks., p. 412/2 (1839). **1757** *Dædalian* arguments but few can trace, | But all can read the language of grimace: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xv. (1757).

daemon: Lat. See **demon.**

daftar: Anglo-Ind. See **dufter.**

dāgesh, *sb.*: Heb.: name given to a point placed in certain letters in pointed Hebrew, which indicates either a stronger and unaspirated pronunciation, or a doubling of the letter.

1591 sounded like the Hebrew ב when it is in the middest of a word without daggesh: PERCIVALL, *Biblioth. Hisp.*

dagh, *sb.*: Turk.: hill, mountain.

***dagoba,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Sing. *dāgaba*: a relic-receptacle, any dome-like Buddhist shrine, a solid mass of similar shape. [Yule]

1806 In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone, bearing the form of a cupola: In *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bo.*, I. 47 (1819). [Yule] **1855** the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon Dagobas: *Mission to Ava*, 35 (1858). [*ib.*] **1873** When such monuments were put together with stones, usually pyramidal, they were called *Dhatugopa*, when Europeans gave them the name of *Dagobas*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 396. **1886** the magnificent silver-gilt dagoba, or shrine, is reputed to have been made nearly two hundred years ago: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 17/2.

Dagon: Heb. *Dāgōn*: the Philistine god of Ashdod, Gaza, &c., represented as partly man, partly fish. Cf. 1 *Sam.*, v., *Judges*, xvi. 21—3. *Hence*, a false god, an idol.

1654—6 who held justification by faith alone, but refused to say so, lest their Dagon should down, their Diana be despised: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 382/2 (1867). **1679** all Poetry is abominable, and all Wit is an Idol, a very *Dagon*, I will down with it: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, iv. p. 57.

***daguerreotype,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Daguerre*, name of the inventor: a photographic process, made public 1839, in which a silvered plate was made sensitive and exposed in a camera to reflected light, and the image developed and fixed by the use of chemicals; a likeness or picture produced by the said process.

1839 A practical description of that process called the Daguerreotype: J. P. SIMON, Title. **1857** They forget that human beings are men with two eyes, and not daguerreotype lenses with one eye, and so are contriving and striving to introduce into their pictures the very defect of the daguerreotype which the stereoscope is required to correct: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. ix. p. 141 (1877).

***dahabieh,** *sb.*: Mod. Egypt. fr. Arab. *dhahabīya*: a boat with cabins, used to carry passengers on the Nile.

1871 a good decked vessel with comfortable cabins, known by all tourists as a diahbiah: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 156 (1884). ***1876** sailing up the river in a dahabeah: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1883** to go up to Cairo in a diahbeyah, or river-boat: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 99. **1883** one dahabeeah...looking like a huge state barge, but with long yards sweeping up to the sky both at the bow and astern: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 208.

dāhlia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. *Dahl*, name of the Swedish botanist who first cultivated the plant: name of a genus of garden plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*) with large showy flowers.

1819 REES, *Cycl.* **1844** bore his name on the hangings in gigantic letters formed of dahlias: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IX. ch. vi. [L.] **1857** dahlias and chrysanthemums: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 154 (1877).

***daimio,** *sb.*: Jap. fr. *dai*, ='great', and *mio*, ='name': a Japanese prince or noble, a vassal of the Mikado; opposed to *shomio* ('little name'), a vassal of the **Shogun** (*q. v.*). The daimios are now official governors of their districts, subject to the **Mikado** (*q. v.*).

1727 Particular Provinces are govern'd by hereditary Princes, call'd *Daimio*, which signifies *High-named*, that is, Princes and Lords of the highest rank: SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 80. **1886** [In Japan] The *shiro* alone, the country castles of the daimios,...impress the beholder: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 166/3.

***daireh,** *sb.*: Arab. *dāira*: lands in Egypt which were treated as the private estate of the Khedive prior to European interference in Egyptian finance.

Dairi, dairi, *sb.*: Jap. fr. *dai*, ='great', and *ri*, ='interior': 'court', one of the titles of the Mikados of Japan who were emperors before 1517, and recovered the empire 1868. See **Mikado, Shogun, Kubo.**

1622 the cheefe (or first) that took the authoretie royall from the *Daire* who was the suckcessor to Shacke: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1883). **1727** the *Dairi*, or the Ecclesiastical Hereditary Emperor's whole Court: SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan*, Bk. III. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 212. **1797** the title of *cubo*, which under the dairos, was that of prime minister: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 681/1. **1822** The *Dairi* is yet considered as the sovereign of the empire, but...the supreme power is really vested in the Djogoun: SHOBERL, Tr. *Titsingh's Japan*, p. 3.

***dāk, dawk,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ḍāk*, ='post': a system of relays of men and horses for the transport of mails, or for travelling. Also, the transport of intelligence by runners from post to post. Also, *attrib.* A **dāk-bungalow** is a house where travellers can obtain rest and refreshment at the end of a stage which is long or short according to the amount of traffic on the line of road.

1727 The Post in the Mogul's Dominions goes very swift, for at every Caravanseray, which are built on the High-roads, about ten miles distant from one another, Men, very swift of Foot, are kept ready... And those Curriers are called Dog Choukies: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 140. [Yule] **1781** suffering People to paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock: In Hicky's *Bengal Gaz.*, Mar. 24. [*ib.*] **1798** As the dawk will reach Calcutta at this season before the ships will, I'll endeavour to have the Bengal packets opened: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1858). **1803** I apprehend that there is some irregularity in the dawk, and, indeed, that some of your letters have missed me entirely: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 702 (1844). **1834** We enquired further, and found that from a neighbouring station he had taken dâk for Calcutta: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 197. **1854** Dâk-bungalows have been described by some Oriental travellers as the 'Inns of India'. Playful satirists! W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, II. 17. [Yule] **1860** a post dâk...one of the dâks or relays of horses: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 127. **1866** The Dawk Bungalow; or, 'Is his Appointment Pucka?' G. O. TREVELYAN, Title, in *Fraser's Mag.*, Vol. LXXIII. p. 215. **1872** to travel a distance of sixty miles involved a palanquin

dâk of twenty hours: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 133. — the arrival at any village of the *dâk-walla* (letter-carrier) with a letter is an event to be remembered and talked of: *ib.*, ch. vii. p. 260. **1882** I shall lay a *dâk* by messengers before I go to Oude: F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 108. — we reached Kalka, where the tongas are exchanged for *dâk gharry* [see **garry**] or mail carriage: *ib.*, ch. ix. p. 182. **1884** his bag is safely delivered at the next dâk-office: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 65. — that dâk-runner is a dead man! *ib.*

dakoo: Anglo-Ind. See **dacoit.**

dal segno, *phr.*: It., 'from the sign': *Mus.*: an instruction to a performer to repeat from the sign 𝄋 placed above the beginning of a bar earlier in the piece.

***Dalai Lama,** title of the Grand Lama of Thibet, a Buddhist pope and living idol. See **Lama.**

1754 It is these bonzes that in *Tartary* have the dailama or dalaylama for their chief, a living idol: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. x. p. 204. **1873** The title Dalai Lama (according to Abbé Huc's spelling Talé Lama), the head of Tibetian Buddhism, is half Mongolian and half Tibetian. *Dalai* is Mongolian for 'ocean,' and *Lama* Tibetian for 'priest'; making, 'a priest whose rule is vast as the ocean': Miss R. H. Busk, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 345. ***1876** The greater in this last respect...is the *Dalai* (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa: the other is the *Panchen Rinboché* ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: *Times*, May 15. [St.] — Dalai Lama himself, the great Asiatic Antipope: *ib.*

dalaway, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Canarese and Malay. *dhalavāy*: the commander-in-chief of an'army (in S. India), title of the rajah of Mysore.

1801 I was, last night, at Mysore, at the marriage of the Delaway's son: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 267 (1844).

Dalilah. See **Delilah.**

dal(l): Anglo-Ind. See **dhal.**

dally: Anglo-Ind. See **dolly.**

dalmatic (ˌ ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Dalmatica* (*vestis*), ='a garment of Dalmatian wool': a long tunic with short sleeves, worn by popes and kings as a vestment of state, and subsequently by bishops in the Roman Church, and now by deacons in both the Latin and the Greek Church.

1440 *Dalmatyk*, Dalmatica: *Prompt. Parv.* **1828** They were brought by Father Clement, who came in a pilgrim's cloak, or dalmatic: Scott, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xxix. p. 355 (1886). **1886** That celebrated Byzantine dalmatic...said to have been worn by Charlemagne at his coronation: *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 44/1.

dama, *sb.*: It.: lady.

1817 From the rich peasant cheek...To the high dama's brow: Byron, *Beppo*, xlv.

damajuana: Sp. See **demijohn.**

damas, *sb.*: Fr.: damask (*q. v.*).

1509 Full goodly bounde in pleasant couerture | Of domas, satyn, or els of veluet pure: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. i. p. 20 (1874).

***damascene** (ˌ ˌ ˉˉ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Damascēnus*, =pertaining to Damascus.

I. *sb.*: 1. a native of Damascus.

abt. **1400** the cite of Damascenys: Wycliffite *Bible*, 2 Cor., xi. [xii.] 32. **1526** the citie of the Damascens: Tyndale, *Bible*, 2 Cor., xii. 2. **1611** *Bible*, 2 Cor., . 32.

I. *sb.*: 2. a damson.

1600 here are plentie of damascens, of white plums, and of the fruite called Iujuba: John Pory, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 120. **1611** *Damaisine*, A Damascene, or Damsen plum: Cotgr. **1612** The damascens are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called damascens of the citie of Damascus: *Passenger of Benvenuto.* [Nares] **1719** Wine of damascens and other hard plumbs: *Accomplished Fem. Instructor.* [*ib.*]

II. *adj.*: 1. named from Damascus.

1611 *Huile de Damas.* Oyle Damascene: Cotgr., s.v. *Damas.* bef. **1627** In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the damascene and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf: Bacon. [J.] **1664** a *Catalogue* of...excellent *Fruit-Trees.* Plums...*Date* white *Damaseene*, *Damson*, White, Black: Evelyn, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 233/2 (1729).

II. *adj.*: 2. *Metall.* applied to a wavy pattern produced by forging iron and steel in combination.

1883 the damascene work and the foliated ornaments...challenge comparison with bronzes of any period: C. C. Perkins, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 100.

Damasco, *sb.*: It., 'Damascus': a Damascus-blade, a kind of sword originally manufactured at Damascus, distinguished for the excellence and veined appearance of the steel.

bef. **1616** A *Millan* Hilt, and a *Damasco* Blade: Beau. & Fl., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. i. p. 452 (1711). **1665** a Sword not so hooked as the *Damasco*, nor so close-guarded as ours: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677).

***Damascus,** *sb.*: Lat.: name of an ancient and distinguished city in Syria, famous for its swords, silk fabric, and fragrant red roses. Often used in combination, as *Damascus-blade*, *Damascus-steel.*

***damask** (ˌ ˉ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Damascus.*

I. *sb.*: 1. a rich silken fabric ornamented with raised figures, originally manufactured at Damascus; a modern imitation in linen of the said fabric; also, *attrib.* In this sense *damask* has properly nothing to do with *Damascus*, but is fr. Arab. *dimaqs* (by transposition fr. Gk. *μίτος*, ='raw silk'), which Europeans assimilated to the place-name.

abt. **1430** Clothes of ueluet, damaske, and of golde: Lydgate, *Storie of Thebes*, Pt. iii. fol. cccIxix/2 (1561). [Skeat] **1473** a newe vestment off whyght damaske ffor a dekyne: *Paston Letters*, Vol. iii. No. 725, p. 91 (1874). **1537** A sewte of vestments with a cope all of guld and rede damaske: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 125 (1882). **1555** theyr princes and noble men vse to pounse and rase theyr skynnes with prety knottes in diuers formes as it were branched damaske, thynkynge that to be a decent ornament: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. vii. p. 386 (1885). **1580** a patch of Fustian in a Damaske coat: J. Lvlv, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 289 (1868). **1591** anie weaver, which his worke doth boast | In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne: Spens., *Compl.*, Muiop., 364. **1600** certaine mercers shops where the rich stuffes of Italy, namely silke, damaske, veluet, cloth of golde, and such like are to be bought: John Pory, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 307. bef. **1745** Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a damask napkin: Swift, *Directions to Servants.* [J.]

I. *sb.*: 2. *Metall.* damascene work, the peculiar appearance of the surface of damascene work.

I. *sb.*: 3. red color like that of the rose of Damascus.

1607 our veil'd dames | Commit the war of white and damask in | Their nicely-gawded cheeks to the wanton spoil | Of Phœbus' burning kisses: Shaks., *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 232. bef. **1632** And for some deale perplexed was her spirit, | Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white: Fairfax. [J.]

I. *sb.*: 4. variegation.

1600 'twas just the difference | Betwixt the constant red and mingled damask: Shaks., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 5, 123.

II. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to or named from Damascus, as *damask rose*, *damask water* (a cordial distilled from roses and other fragrant flowers and herbs), *damask work* (damascene work; see **damascene,** II. 2; also, *metaph.*).

1519 damask water made so well, | That all the house thereof shall smell, | As it were paradise: *Four Elements*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. i. p. 44 (1876). **1527** Damaske water and oyle: L. Andrew, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, sig. X ii *v°*/2. **1543** Take of reysons two ounces, of damaske prunes, of cleane barly of euery one ℥. ss.: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii *v°*/1. bef. **1547** damaske water made chefly with rosis, driede rosis: G. Alysbury, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iii. No. cclxxxvi. p. 80 (1846). **1579** or at the least not vnlike to the damaske Rose: J. Lvlv, *Euphues*, p. 91 (1868). **1580** Upon her head a Cremosin coronet, | With Damaske roses and Daffadillies set: Spens., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 60. **1584** Take Damaske roses or red roses, Spike flowers: T. Coghan, *Haven of Health*, p. 81. — put thereto some pure rose water or damaske water: *ib.*, p. 95. **1598** *Damaschino*, damaske worke vpon blades, or anie thing of Damasco: Florio. **1611** *Eau de Damas.* Damaske, or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous hearbs.): Cotgr., s.v. *Damas.* **1627** *Damaske-Roses*, that haue not beene knowne in *England* aboue an hundred yeares, and now are so common: Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 659. **1664** Plums...the red, blue, and amber *Violets*, *Damasc*, *Demy Damasc*: Evelyn, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 210 (1729). **1830** where all | The sloping of the moon-lit sward | Was damask-work: Tennyson, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, 3.

II. *adj.*: 2. red.

1599 A lily pale, with damask dye to grace her: Shaks., *Pass. Pil.*, vii. 89.

II. *adj.*: 3. variegated.

1588 their damask sweet commixture shown: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 296.

damaskin(e), damaskeen, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *damasquin* (adj.), ='damascene': a Damascus-blade.

1562 a Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion he was a righte damaskyne: J. Shute, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. sig. Cc i *v°*. **1625** a Damaskeen, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Siluer and Gilt: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 346.

***dame d'honneur,** *phr.*: Fr.: maid of honor.

1848 some said she was living in Bierstadt, and had become a *dame d'honneur* to the Queen of Bulgaria: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. ii. ch. xx. p. 225 (1879). **1888** The *dame d'honneur*...is tying the sandals of a dainty *princesse*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 31, p. 411/1.

dame d'industrie, *phr.*: Fr., fem. of **chevalier d'industrie** (*q. v.*): a female swindler, an adventuress.

1865 I may be a prima donna, a dame d'industrie, a princess incognita: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 82.

dame de compagnie, *phr.*: Fr., 'lady of company': a lady's paid companion.

1784 The duchess brought with her as *dame de compagnie*, a Frenchwoman: In Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 518 *note* (1858). **1832** The female

professor, late *dame de compagnie* to La Fayette: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 481. **1848** Marry a drawing-master's daughter, indeed!—marry a *dame de compagnie*—for she was no better, Briggs: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 356 (1879). **1883** The rule of her life should be to do nothing which her domestics or her *dame de compagnie* can do for her: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 8. **1885** Yes, a nice, gentle, little person in grey, who put in an appearance at dinner—*dame de compagnie*, I suppose: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 51.

dame dŭ château, *phr.*: Fr., 'lady of the castle': a **châtelaine** (*q. v.*).

1828 the hapless *dame de château* was at that very instant in "durance vile": LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 59 (1859).

dame du palais, *phr.*: Fr., 'lady of the palace': lady-in-waiting.

1766 she advertised devotion to get made *dame du palais* to the Queen: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 469 (1857).

***damnōsa herēditas,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: an injurious inheritance, a legacy or inheritance which involves loss or injury.

1889 The English and French...were met by an armed opposition which proved too powerful for the force which they had at their command. As the Americans had not taken part in the attack on the forts they were free from the *damnosa hereditas* which attached to the allies: *Athenæum*, Sept. 21, p. 380/3.

damnum absque injūria, *phr.*: Late Lat.: loss without injury (in the legal sense, and therefore without remedy by law).

1828 it is a loss which gives no legal title to indemnity; it is a *damnum*, but a *damnum*, as the law has it, *absque injuria*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 424. **1885** As far as I am concerned it is a *damnum sine* [without] *injuria*, but at the same time I think this kind of book adulteration ought to be protested against: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 401/2.

***Dāmoclēs:** Lat. fr. Gk. Δᾱμοκλῆς: name of a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse (B.C. 405—367). Damocles having, on one occasion, spoken in extravagant terms of the tyrant's happy fortune, was made to act the tyrant's part and take his place at a banquet, in the course of which he found that a naked sword was suspended above him by a single hair. Hence, the adj. *Damoclean* (incorrectly *Damoclesian*).

1820 in these unfortunate realms, where tyranny has so long been established, suspicion, like the sword of Damocles, has uniformly banished joy from the hearts of the people: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 72. **1883** the thought of that Damoclesian sword always hanging over her head: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18.

***Dāmōn and Pȳthias,** two friends, of Syracuse, in the time of Dionysius the Tyrant, B.C. 405—367, who proved themselves ready to die for each other.

? **1582** A *Damon* and *Pythias*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). **1590** Full true thou speak'st, & like thyself, my lord, | Whom I may term a Damon for thy love: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, i. 1 (1592), p. 7/2 (Dyce). **1609** All bitterness between you, I hope, is buried; you shall come forth by and by, Damon and Pythias upon 't, and embrace with all the rankness of friendship that can be: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 2, Wks., 230/1 (1860). **1679** Until the Cause became a *Damon*, | And *Pythias*, the wicked *Mammon*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 143.

damson (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *damaisine*,='a plum of Damascus': a small species of black plum; also, the tree which bears the said plum, *Prunus domestica*, or *Prunus damascena*. See **damascene.**

1413 Serue fastynge butter, plommes, damesons, cheryes, and grapes: *Boke of Keruynge*, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 266 (Furnivall, 1868). **1525** Plummes...They that be blacke and somewhat harde be the beste / they be called Damsons: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. F ii *v°*. **1540** vnripe Damassons: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 126 (1613). ? **1540** as much triacle as a damsen or a plum: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. lxxiii *v°*. **1555** plumbes, damassens, philbeardes: T. E., *Copye of a letter*, in Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. cxviii. (Dyce, 1843). **1580** And if you come hether | When Damsines I gether, | I will part them all you among: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 152. **1584** the Damasins are counted most wholsome: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 92. **1627** the *Damasin-Plumme*, the *Peach*, the *Apricot*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 509. **1664** a *Catalogue* of...excellent *Fruit-Trees*. Plums... *Damson*, White, Black, *Muscle*, *Chessom*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 233/2 (1729).

Variants, 15 c. *dameson*, 16 c. *damasson*, *damsen*, *damassen*, *damsine*, 16, 17 cc. *damasin.*

dāna: Hind. See **donna.**

Danaë: *Gk. Mythol.*: daughter of Acrisius who kept her immured in a lofty tower, but Zeus gained access to her in the form of a shower of gold.

? **1590** like the guard! That suffer'd Jove to pass in showers of gold | To Danaë: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, p. 206/1 (Dyce). **1633** Some Danae will not be won to play the harlot unless her lover appear in a shower of gold: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Co...m., p. 236/2 (1865).

dandelion: Eng. fr. Fr. See **dent-de-lion.**

dansant, *fem.* **dansante,** *adj.*: Fr.: dancing, characterised by dancing. See **soirée dansante.**

1872 devote their whole energies to the projection of balls and parties *dansantes*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 151.

danse macabre, *phr.*: Fr.: the dance of death, as depicted in 14, 15 cc.

1833 The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 137.

***danseuse,** *sb. fem.*: Fr.: a female dancer, a ballet-dancer.

1844 the filmy gauze of a *danseuse*: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 157 (1845). **1849** Dr. Gumbey bowed gracefully to the *danseuse*: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 32. **1882** seeing the four greatest *danseuses* of their time figuring: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

dante, It. and Sp.; **danta, anta,** Port.: *sb.*: an African quadruped with a hard skin, or the skin itself; a **tapir** (*q. v.*).

1600 [See **buffalo**]. **1600** a kind of beast called *Cama*, or *Anta*, as bigge as an English beefe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 660. **1604** the Dantas resemble small kine, but more vnto mules, having no hornes: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 283 (1880). **1625** certaine other foure-footed beasts, somewhat lesse then Oxen, of colour Red, with hornes like Goats hornes, which are very smooth and glistring, and inclining to blacke...their skins are of great estimation; and therefore they are carried into *Portugall*, and from thence into *Germanie* to be dressed, and then they are called *Dantes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1002. **1811** such a shape, tail, head, slouching ears, legs, and hoofs, have no affinity with any quadruped of South America, but the Danta: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 49.

Variant, *anta.*

[From Arab. *lamṭ*,=a kind of antelope found in the deserts of Africa.]

daputta: Anglo-Ind. See **dooputty.**

darapti, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

1552 Common-weale { *Da-* Euery Common weale is God's ordinaunce. / *rap-* Euery Common weale hath need of Lawes, and armour. / *ti.* Therefore some Lawes and armour are Gods ordinaunce: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30 *v°* (1567).

darbar: Pers. See **durbar.**

Dardanium, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *Dardanius*,='of Dardanus' (founder of Troy), 'Trojan'; perhaps better *Dardanum*, neut. of adj. *Dardanus*,='Trojan': a bracelet or armlet (cf. Plin., *N. H.*, 33, 3, 12).

1648 A golden ring that shines upon thy thumb, | About thy wrist the rich Dardanium: HERRICK, *Hesp.*, p. 28. [C.]

daric (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. δᾱρεικός: a Persian gold coin, said to have been named from King Darius, but perhaps from Pers. *darā*,='a king'. The coin weighed about 130 grs., and bore on the obverse the figure of a crowned archer, whence Herbert's *sagittary*.

1579 darickes of gold...darickes of siluer, which be peeces of money so called, because that the name of *Darius* was written upon them: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 499 (1612). **1586** the said *Epaminondas* sent backe to the *K. of Persias*, his 3000. *Daricques* or crowns: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlv. p. 202. **1603** hee would choose rather to have Darius his friend, than his Daricks: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 184. **1665** *Timagoras*...had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 243 (1677).

darii, *sb.*: a mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the major premiss is an universal affirmative, and the minor premiss and the conclusion are particular affirmatives.

1552 Apprehendeth the fauour of God { *Da-* Whatsoeuer apprehendeth the fauour and grace of God, the same onely doth iustifie. / *ri-* Faith onely apprehendeth the fauour and grace of God. / *j.* *Ergo* faith onely doth iustifie: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 28 *v°* (1567).

1717 [See **bocardo**[1]].

darioles, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: "Small pasties filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled, and minced together" (Cotgr.); Mod. Fr., cream-cake. Early Anglicised as *dariels.*

1823 Ordering confections, *darioles*, and any other light dainties he could think of: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 62 (1886).

darnex, darneicke, darnix: Eng. fr. Flem. See **dornick.**

daroga, darogha, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *dārōgha*: a governor, a superintendent, a chief of police.

1662 the *Daruga* came attended by five or six hundred men: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 188 (1669). **1673** The Droger, or Mayor of the City, or Captain of the Watch, or the Rounds: FRYER, *E. India*, 339 (1698). [Yule] **1684** the *Deroga*, or Judge of the Town: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 74. **1776** A Daroga of the Audaulet to the Hidgelee District was appointed from the Presence: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 17/2. **1799** the complainant shall pay such batta for his subsistence in prison as the Judge shall think proper to award, which batta shall be paid into the hands of the Daroga: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1858). **1797** the divan-beggi, or chief-justice, to whom there lies an appeal from the deroga, or the lieutenant of police, in every town: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 176/2. **1840** this... is the *Darogha* (magistrate) of the town: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iv. p. 106. **1872** to the inefficiency, dishonesty, and banefulness of the native *daroghas* and *jemadars* is attributable that police reform: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 253.

darvis(e): Pers. See **dervish.**

darwan: Anglo-Ind. See **durwaun.**

dass(e), dassi, *sb.* See quotations.

1796 In my various excursions to Table Mountain, I observed in its crevices both Dasses and Baboons: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 64 (1814). — the uppermost covers himself with the skin of a Dassi (*cavia capensis*), to keep out the cold and bad weather: *ib.*, p. 129.

dastoor: Anglo-Ind. See **dustoor.**

***data,** *sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of **datum** (*q.v.*): facts, proofs, or arguments granted, upon which reasoning can be based; items of available information upon a subject.

1740 This then may, I think, be numbered among what the mathematicians called data; that is, confessed and granted truths: DELANY, *David*, I. 81. [T.] **1767** I have neither *data* nor *postulata* enough to reason upon: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 186, p. 521 (1774). **1776** the author begs leave to assure the *connocenti* that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient data: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. **1803** all our *data* must be obtained from our own mental operations: STEWART, *Life of T. Reid*, Wks., p. 19/1 (1846). **1806** He cast a quick and penetrating glance over the facts and the *data* that were presented to him: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 141 (1844). **1809** Some of these *data* on which the lists which make the population of Austria amount to twenty-seven millions are founded, are truly ridiculous: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 124. **1818** To a mind so quick in its preceptions, so energetic in all its workings, slight data were sufficient to lead to a just result: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 9 (1819). **1821—2** The above was only one instance of his building too much on practical *data*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 77 (1885). **1826** in civilized countries, where experience has recorded many valuable data: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 274. **1843** All science consists of data and conclusions from those data, of proofs and what they prove: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1856). **1845** he has suggested that the comparison of the respective weights (if there were sufficient data) of an equal number of the largest herbivorous quadruped of each country would be extremely curious: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87. **1865** With a million novel data | About the articulata, | And facts that strip off all husks | From the history of molluscs: O. W. HOLMES, *Farewell to Agassiz*, Poems, p. 295/1 (1882). **1885** many curious data concerning a Roman garrison at Greta Bridge: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 270/1.

dataria, *sb.*: It.: an office of the Roman curia for the dating, registration, and issue of papal bulls and other official documents, and for management of grants and dispensations.

1840 It was Minucci's opinion that a special dataria for Germany should be established at Rome: S. AUSTIN, Tr. *Ranke's Popes*, Vol. I. p. 458 (1847).

***date obolum Belisārio,** *phr.*: Lat.: give a penny to Belisarius. The phr. is founded on the legend that Belisarius, the famous general of Justinian, was blinded and reduced to beggary when in disgrace at court.

1712 you might bring in the *Date Obolum Belisario* with a good Grace: *Spectator*, No. 461, Aug. 19, p. 661/1 (Morley). **1828** They will not consent to exhibit to the world, in their persons, the humiliating, the degrading spectacle of the venerable Fathers of the Revolution, hobbling on their crutches, to cast themselves at the feet of their children, with the *date obolum Bellisario* on their lips: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 433.

datio, *pl.* **datii, dati,** *sb.*: It.: custom, tribute, toll.

1670 These are his Annual Revenues; besides his Jewels, Forfeitures, and his *Datii*: which last, are of vast profit to him: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 144 (1698). **1673** we paid *Datii* to the Arch-Duke of Inspruck: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 388.

datisi, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the fourth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the major premiss is an universal affirmative, and the minor premiss and conclusion are particular affirmatives.

1552 Hipocrites { *Da-* Al hipocrites compt wil works high holines. / *ti-* Some hipocrites haue beene Bishops. / *si.* Therfore, some Bishops have coumpted will workes high holinesse: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30 *r°* (1567).

***datum,** *sb.*: Lat., neut. sing. of part. *datus*, = 'granted': the sing. of **data** (*q. v.*).

1768 All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a datum or first principle: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.* [T.] **1802** It was there calculated upon the *datum* that only one person in twenty is naturally exempted from the distemper: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 246. **1843** In demonstrating an algebraical theorem, or in resolving an equation, we travel from the *datum* to the *quæsitum* by pure ratiocination: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 147 (1856).

***datura,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Skt. *dhattūra*: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*, of which several species are used as narcotics. The leaves of *datura Stramonium*, or Thorn-apple, and *datura Tatula*, violent narcotics, are smoked to palliate the distressing symptoms of asthma. The corrupted forms are from Indian vernaculars.

1598 Deutroa of some called Tacula, of others Datura, in Spanish Burla Dora: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 210 (1885). **1621** *Garcias...makes mention of an hearb called* datura, which, if it be eaten, for 24 hours following, takes away all sense of grief, makes them incline to laughter and mirth: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). **1664** SEPTEMBER... *Flowers* yet in Prime, or *yet lasting... Gilly-flowers, Passion Flower, Datura* double and single: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). **1665** they have the *Deutroa* in special request...An Herb or Drug it is which being infused...has a marvellous force: For it is not so much of a soporiferous quality to procure sleep...since the patient or rather abused party sometimes appears merry as if a *Tarantula* had infected him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677). **1667** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 23, p. 417. **1679** Dewtry: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. I. p. 18. **1885** There is an interesting account...of a seemingly successful cure for hydrophobia by means of datura leaves: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 471/1.

***dauphin** (*ŭ* –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dauphin*, Old Fr. *daulphin*, = 'one whose banner bears a dolphin' (Lat. *delphīnus*): a title of the lords of Dauphiny and Viennois, which was transferred to the eldest son or heir-apparent of the kings of France when those lordships became attached to the French kingdom. Hence, **dauphinage,** the period during which the title 'dauphin' is borne, the position of dauphin.

abt. **1417** He bad the Dolphyne delyuer it shulde be his: *Batayle of Egyngecourte*, 90, in Hazlitt's *Rem. of Early Pop. Poet.*, Vol. II. p. 94 (1866). **1518** beinge chefe ambassadors into Fraunce, to finishe the mariage betwyxt the dolefyn of Fraunce and the princes of England: *Chron. of Calais*, p. 17 (1846). **1523** the dolphyne of Auuergne: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 204, p. 240 (1812). — Daulphyne of Auuergne: *ib.* **1597** The turning tide bears back, with flowing chaunce, | Unto the dolphin all we had attain'd, | And fills the late low-running hopes of Fraunce: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, V. 44. [Nares] **1614** Daulphin: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 172. **1620** the Dolphin, being young, and not experienced, he knew not what to promise himself: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 242 (1676). **1633** aided with the Daulphin of France his power: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. IX. p. 10. **1638** the *Infanta* Queen of *France* was brought to bed of a *Dolphin*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 574 (1685). **1694** Y^e^ Dauphin is going back for Paris: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 204 (1878). **1765** The Dauphin is ill: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 405 (1857).

1646 the *Dauphinage* of *Lewis* the thirteenth: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 2.

David, name of the second king of Israel and Judah, representative of faith, valor, and divine favor. As at the turning-point of his fortunes David was let down from a window (1 *Sam.*, xix. 12), perhaps he gave the name to the beams and cranes called *davits* by sailors (see quotation from Smith), used for raising and lowering things clear of a ship's side.

1550 As a strong David, at the voyce of verytie, | Great Golye, the pope, he strake down with hys slynge: BALE, *Kynge Johan*, p. 43 (1838). **1579—85** But with the Papists, the bishop of Rome, he is forsooth: for humility David: ROGERS, 39 *Articles*, p. 347 (1854). **1626** The forecastle, or prow, the beake head, the bits, the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the *Dauids* ende: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 793 (1884). **1650** We are now the Davids and the Manassehs and the Abrahams of God; we are now the beloved of God: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 368 (1862). **1654—6** Every Zophyrus is sure to have his Zoilus, every David his Doeg, that will seek to raise himself upon the ruins of another: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 460/1 (1867). — And yet if God be with his Davids in this sad condition, no hurt shall befall them but much good: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 202/1 (1868).

Dāvus sum non Oedipus, *phr.*: Lat.: I am Davus (a slave) not an Oedipus. I am a plain man, not a famous solver of riddles.

1765 There was evidently some trick in this, but what, is past my conjecturing. *Davus sum non Oedipus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 166, p. 495 (1774).

dawk: Anglo-Ind. See **dāk.**

daye, dhye, dyah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dāī*, fr. Pers. *dāyah*, = 'nurse', 'midwife': a wet-nurse.

1810 The Dhye is more generally an attendant upon native ladies: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 341. [Yule] **1883** the 'dyah' or wet-nurse is looked on as a second mother, and usually provided for for life: C. T. WILLS, *Mod. Persia*, 326. [*ib.*]

***de**[1], *prep.*: Fr.: of, from, by, to (with infinitive). With masc. art. before consonants except *h* mute the prep. forms *du* (direct fr. Late Lat. *dē illo*), with pl. art. *des* (direct fr. Late Lat. *dē illis*). Used in phrases as *de bon cœur*, 'with a

kind heart'; *de bonne grâce*, 'with a good grace'; *de circonstance*, 'prepared for the occasion'; *de l'imprévu*, 'of the unforeseen', 'something unforeseen'; *de longue haleine*, 'long-winded'; *de suite*, 'one after another'; *de temps en temps*, 'from time to time'.

bef. **1863** offered *de bon cœur* to those who will sit down under my *tonnelle*, and have a half-hour's drink and gossip. It is none of your hot porto, my friend: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 121 (1879). **1763** you did very prudently, in doing *de bonne grace*, what you could not help doing: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 150, p. 475 (1774). **1835** the Archbishop...made a speech *de circonstance* to the king on his arrival at the cathedral: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 67. ' **1845** they dwell in the land of the unexpected—*de l'imprévu* where exception is the rule: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. Pref., p. ix. **1878** That girl has *de l'imprévu*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xv. p. 120. **1886** [It is] a work *de longue haleine*, a solid contribution to literature: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 32/1. **1803** I will not promise that I can recollect twenty lines *de suite*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 123 (1832). **1837** for though they have ceased since the days of the Vardarelli to form organised bands there, they have never failed *de tems en tems* to lie in ambuscade, and commit robberies: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 92.

***de**[2], *prep.*: It. and Sp.: of, from, by.

bef. **1733** So far, *de accordo* ['agreement'], they worked (like good Oxen) lovingly in Couples: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 23, p. 41 (1740).

***dē**, *prep.*: Lat.: of, from, according to, concerning. Used in Latin and Late Latin phrases as *de clāro*, Late Lat., 'clear', 'nett'; *de congruo*, Late Lat., 'of congruity'; *de industria*, 'of set purpose', 'deliberately'; *de integro*, 'afresh'; *de modo*, 'about the means'; *de mōre*, Late Lat., 'usual', 'usually'; *de nocte in noctem*, Late Lat., 'from night to night'; *de vīsu*, Late Lat., 'from sight', 'from personal observation'.

1604 and fynd it by the most general report to be worth 300*£* yeare *de claro*: *Trevelyan Papers*, Pt. III. p. 68 (Camd. Soc., 1872). **1633** God always punisheth *de condigno* ['according to deserts'], sometimes *de congruo*: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 260/2 (1865). **1638** Works done by bare nature are not meritorious *de congruo*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1820). **1628** that the great man should willingly and *de industria* betray the kingdom to an enemy: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 373 (1848). **1681** men do not *de industria* imitate this devil: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1861). bef. **1733** he ought to proceed *de integro*, as if nothing had been done: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 37, p. 610 (1740). **1614** There are some...so hot about the question *de modo*, that the devil steals the matter of religion from their hearts: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1867). **1655** But the question is *de modo*, whether by gentle means...or...telling them their sin to their face: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 488 (1862). **1816** great councils were held *de more* at the three festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 358. **1821** the Courts *de more*; held under our Norman Kings: *ib.*, Vol. 35, p. 4. **1826** twenty four princes of the blood, who, *de nocte in noctem*, held their counsels in the obscure caverns of this place: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1929. **1832** made a tour of the island that he might ascertain *de visu*, what was the actual condition of the slaves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 155.

***dē bene esse**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: according to the present worth, without prejudice.

1603 Wherefore, *de bene esse*, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his Ma[ties] signature: *Egerton Papers*, p. 372 (Camd. Soc., 1840). **1624** the Earl of Bristol would not accept of them but only *de bene esse*, for the procuring of the dispensation: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 25 (1871). bef. **1670** Which reference to the Archbishop was granted, who did authorize the receiving of those Fees for the present *De bend esse* only: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 92, p. 95 (1693). **1681** I send you the one and the other *de bene esse*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1790** The clerks of the several courts...may...issue a commission for taking the deposition of such witness *de bene esse*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 33 (1834). **1885** The Court ultimately determined that it should be read *de bene esse*: *Law Reports*, 29 Ch. D., 290. **1888** the witnesses might be examined *de bene esse*, the question whether the court should receive the evidence to be determined at the hearing: *Law Times*, Mar. 17, p. 350/1.

de bonne part, *phr.*: Fr.: from good hands, from trustworthy source.

1819 We have just heard, and I trust *de bon part*, that the King of Prussia is becoming pious: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 290 (1835).

de but en blanc, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'from mark to blank': bluntly, without any preliminaries.

1726 To fall *de but en blanc* as the *French* say, or as we *English*, slap dash, upon the Subject: *She-Bear & Wild Boy, &c.*, p. 3.

de comburendo (-dis) haer.: Lat. See **de haeretico comburendo.**

de convenance: Fr. See **mariage de convenance.**

***dē diē in diem**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from day to day, every day uninterruptedly.

1619 Their Lordships resolved to sit *de die in diem* tyll the cause should be sentenced: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1871). **1629** or else to have Habeas Corpus, or a rule of court *de die in diem*, to attend their censure to the contrary: SIR G. GRESLEY, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 18 (1848). **1641** And then the house...enjoyned them to attend *de die in diem*, till the house took further order: VERNEY, *Notes of Long Parlt.*, p. 137 (Camd. Soc., 1845). bef. **1670** If all these labour'd in vain, he protracted the hearing of their Causes *de die in diem*, that time might mollifie their refractory Apprehensions: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 106, p. 95 (1693). **1783** We are to meet of evenings, at six o'clock, *de die in diem*, at my house: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 369 (1851). **1827** They might begin at the 4th of December of each year, and go on *de die in diem*, through every session in this manner: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 225. **1831** holding their offices *de die in diem*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 178 (1875). **1884** The principal sum...carried interest at 4 per cent., arising de die in diem as a statutory right: LORD FITZGERALD, *Law Reports*, 9 Appeal Cases, 624.

***dē facto**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in fact, in reality, in actual possession, in actual force, *adv.* and *adj.* Generally opposed to **de jure** (*q. v.*).

1601 For although the said Buls upon her Majesties excommunication therein promulged, doe *de facto* assoyle the subjects of this Realme from their homage unto her: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 39. **1602** that the Pope erred *de facto* in the reconciliation of the *French* King: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 73. **1611** and that whatsoever was done in that kind in Queen Elizabeth's time was done *de facto*, and not *de jure*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1848). **1626** a Peer may de facto be committed upon a contempt in the interim: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. XXXVI. (1871). **1651** And, *de facto*, it is evident that there was some such act passed from God: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 35 (1862). **1659** That which is the true form of the Catholick Church of Christ, it retaineth *de facto* at this day: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 404. **1672** The power of sin is but usurped, it hath dominion *de facto*, but not *de jure*: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 109/2 (1868). **1678** Nothing now remains but only to show more particularly, that it was *de facto* thus, that the same persons did from this Principle (that Nothing can come from Nothing and go to Nothing) both Atomize in their Physiology: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 40. **1681** many wicked men may be—as it is certain *de facto* they are, though *de jure* they should not—in the Church: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 272 (1861). **1691** we would conclude it ought to be steady, and so we find it *de Facto*, though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 202 (1701). **1694** Husband or Gallant, either way, | *De facto* or *De jure* sway: *Poet Buffoon'd, &c.*, p. 7. **1742** "Here," said they, "are two sheriffs declared; so they are officers *de facto*": R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 360 (1826). **1748** the Wit *de facto* of that company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 335 (1774). **1768** As I love peace, and have done with politics, I quietly acknowledge the King *de facto*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 112 (1857). **1780** A citizen of a State thus completely in possession of a sovereignty *de facto*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 315 (1852). **1813** Like all sovereigns who have ceased to be kings *de facto*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 153. **1818** The subjects '*de facto*' of the Crown of Wirtemberg were divided into three general classes: *ib.*, Vol. 29, p. 348. **1826** The beneficent genius of the confederacy has made us *de facto* as we are *de jure*...coequals with our compeers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 559.

dē fidē, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'of faith': to be held as an essential article of religious belief.

1638 the learned among you are not agreed concerning divers things, whether they be *de fide*, or not: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1820). **1659** Whatever is *de fide*, you make to be of such equal necessity, that you deride our distinguishing the Fundamentals from the rest: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xiv. p. 47. **1682** this doctrine of the Jesuits is not *de fide*: DRYDEN, *Rel. Lai.*, Pref., Wks., p. 188 (1870). **1696** and though this be not infallible, or *de fide*, as they count the decisions of councils, yet is it as certain, they say, as the nature of the subject requires: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 5 (1865).

de fond en comble, *phr.*: Fr., 'from bottom to top': from top to bottom, utterly.

1813 Mrs. Falconer and I differ in character essentially—*de fond en comble*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. XXXV. p. 353 (1833).

de gaieté de cœur, *phr.*: Fr., 'from lightness of heart': playfully, sportively, wantonly. See **gaieté de cœur.**

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

***dē gustibus** non est disputandum, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'one must not dispute about tastes': there is no accounting for tastes, differences of taste cannot properly be made matters of argument.

1759 *De gustibus non est disputandum*;—that is, there is no disputing against HOBBY-HORSES: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. vii. Wks., p. 19 (1839). **1787** If you are a musician, listen to the *Ranz des Vaches*, the favourite Swiss tune, and remember that useful lesson, *de Gustibus non est disputandum*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1805). **1826** *De gustibus non est disputandum*, even between cynics, sir: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 356. **1842** BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 299 (1865). **1888** the maxim *de gustibus*, &c., must be allowed the fullest recognition: *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, p. 14/2.

***dē haeretico combūrendo**, concerning the burning of a heretic; **dē haereticis combūrendis**, concerning the burning of heretics; *phr.*: Late Lat.

1662 the writ *De Hæretico Comburendo* bare date the 26th of February: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 354 (1840). — When the writ *de comburendis hæreticis* for the execution of Richard White and John Hunt, was brought to Mr. Michel, instead of burning them he burnt the writ: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 338. bef. **1733** the Repeal of the Law *de Hæretico comburendo*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 52, p. 154 (1740). **1811** the writ *de hæretico comburendo* had been a dead letter for more than a century: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18.

***de haut en bas**, *phr.*: Fr., 'from top to bottom': contemptuously, with an air of conscious superiority.

1696 *Young Fash.* Art thou then so impregnable a Blockhead, to believe he'll help me with a Farthing? *Lory.* Not if you treat him, *de haut en bas*, as you use to do: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 15 (1776). **1752** he

wondered so many people would go to Sir Thomas's, as he treated them all *de haut en bas* [*bon mot* on Sir Thomas "making an assembly from the top of his house to the bottom"]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1857). **1778** The Congress has ratified the treaty with France, and intend to treat the Commissioners *de haut en bas*, unless you choose to believe the 'Morning Post,' who says five provinces declare for peace: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 86 (1858). **1882** But her *de-haut-en-bas* judgment of Macaulay is perhaps widest of the mark: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. IX. p. 181. **1886** whose utterances, moreover, though treated somewhat *de haut en bas*, are among the most sensible of all: *Athenæum*, June 12, p. 773/2.

de haute lutte, *phr.*: Fr.: by a violent struggle.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

***dē jūre**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'of law', 'of right'.

1. about law, about right, according to law or right.

1550 We contend *de jure, et non de facto* ['and not about fact']: BRADFORD, *Writings, &c.*, p. 385 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1580** Now in all controversies that be *de jure*, either the law is plain to be understood, or it is obscure: FULKE, *Answers*, p. 135 (1848). **1636** In the understanding part it [the conscience] is a judge, determining and prescribing, absolving and condemning *de jure*. In the memory it is a register, a recorder and witness testifying *de facto*: S. WARD, *Wks.*, p. 97 (1862).

2. *adv.* and *adj.*: by right, by law. Often opposed to **de facto** (*q. v.*).

1611 [See **de facto**]. **1646** the Kingdom of *France* though it was regain'd by the victorious arms of your dead father, it was his *de jure*, and so he got but his own: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 63. **1662** King Edward...before and afterward *de facto*, and always *de jure*, was the lawful King of England: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 234 (1840). **1677** the ordinary methods which are so *de jure*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 130/2 (1834). **1743—7** they thought they might swear Allegiance to him, by means of the distinction of a King *de jure*, and a King *de facto*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. Introd., p. XXVI. (1751). **1748** he is not always a Wit *de jure*, yet, as he is the Wit *de facto* of that company, he is intitled to a share of your allegiance: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 335 (1774). **1772** And are no longer, *de jure*, Lord Chief Justice of England: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. LXVIII. p. 310. **1804** James...was still *de jure* and *de facto* King of Ireland: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 164. **1863** the driver, de jure, of the fly: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 9.

dē jūre dīvīno, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by divine right.

1620 he and the other Prelates did not hold the institution and superiority of Bishops *de jure Divino* to be necessary to be determined in Council: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 597 (1676). — that the Decree of residence *de jure divino*, might be received: *ib.*, Bk. VIII. p. 665.

de la guerre, *phr.*: Fr.: of war.

1663 Clad in a Mantle *della Guer* | Of rough impenetrable Fur: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 91. **1664** When they in field defi'd the foe, | Hung out their *Mantles Della Guer*: *ib.*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 116.

dē latere, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'from the side': with *legate* or *legatus, properly*, the lower of the two grades of Cardinal ambassadors or legates possessing plenipotentiary powers. See **a latere**.

bef. **1547** havyng emong theym a grete nombre of books of the saide perverse doctrine which wer forboden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate de latere of the See apostolique: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. XCIII. p. 239 (1846). **1554** The Lord Cardinal *Pool*, Legate *de latere*: *Stat.* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 8, § 1 (Ruffhead).

de luxe, *phr.*: Fr., 'of luxury'. See **édition de luxe.**

1865 I wonder governments don't tax good talk; it's quite a luxury, and they might add *de luxe*, since so many go without it all their lives, in blessed ignorance of even what it is! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 134. **1882** Mr. Carr has republished in this volume *de luxe* a series of essays: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 853. **1889** The edition...reaches the point *de luxe*: *ib.*, Jan. 5, p. 14/2.

de mal en pis, *phr.*: Fr.: from bad to worse.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

dē medietāte linguae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'of a moiety of (one's own) tongue' (as applied to a jury when a foreigner is to be tried), with half the members belonging to the same nationality as the accused, of mixed nationality.

1806 A true verdict can only be found...by a jury *de medietate linguae*, composed of all the civilized nations of the world: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 18. **1820** he would have been liable to be hanged...without the privilege of a jury *de medietate linguæ*: *ib.*, Vol. 34, p. 393. **1826** Have we even the benefit of a jury *de medietate linguæ*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 289.

***dē minimis non cūrat lex**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the law takes no account of trifles.

1618 T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 570 (1867). bef. **1733** the Law hath another Rule...which is *de minimis non curat Lex*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. V. 25, p. 330 (1740). **1826** it was a received maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 31. **1828** recommending him...the application of the legal maxim...*De minimis non curat lex*: *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1453.

***dē mortuis** nil (nihil) nisi bonum, *phr.*: Lat.: of the dead (say) nothing except good.

1760 *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a maxim which you have so often of late urged in conversation: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 738/2 (1839). **1762** and it is my maxim, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 21 (1817). **1809** *De mortuis nil nisi*, is a maxim, we know, in repute: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 187.

dē nihilo (nīlo) nihil (nil), in nihilum (nīlum) nil posse reverti, *phr.*: Lat.: that nothing can (come) from nothing, nothing can return to nothing. A verse made up from Lucr., I, 205, and 237, cf. 265, 266. See **a nihilo.**

1678 that famous *Axiom*, so much talked of amongst the Ancients, De Nihilo Nihil, in Nihilum Nil posse reverti: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 30.

***dē non apparentibus** et non existentibus eadem est ratio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: the same account is taken of things which (or those who) do not appear as of things which (or those who) do not exist.

1826 *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 391.

de nouveau, *phr.*: Fr.: anew, afresh, over again.

1775 The first chapter has been composed *de nouveau three times*: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 237 (1869). **1780** as a full and reasonable pretence to trouble you *de nouveau* with my nonsense: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1835).

***dē novo**, *phr.*: Lat.: anew, afresh, over again.

1627 And, indeed, it is said they have opened *de novo* Calais to our English trade: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1848). **1644** to take armes *De novo*: *Plot and Progresse of the Irish Rebellion*, p. 4. **1654—6** Vincentius Victor...vaunted that he would undertake to prove by demonstration that souls are created *de novo* by God: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 73/2 (1868). **1665** *Selym* was freed & sent to his own House...till upon some old mens malicious surmises or his Fathers new jealousie he was restrain'd again, and the Mogul *de novo* exasperated against him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 72 (1677). **1681** you have another being founded in Christ *de novo*, anew: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 32 (1864). **1681—1703** plants rather in the heart of man...which God...hath planted there *de novo*: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 252 (1863). bef. **1733** the politic Measures taken *de novo*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. IV. 125, p. 296 (1740). **1817** We cannot make a constitution *de novo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 121. **1828** If these appointments were made *de novo* by the President, then there would be some color for the objection: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1695. **1847—9** much less does a *de novo* developement of such texture lie within the range of morbid action: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 143/2.

dē omni (rē) scībili, *phr.*: Late Lat.: concerning every knowable thing.

1603 Heauen is a subiect...of the Logitian, because it is *ens*: and therefore his subiect, as he disputeth *de omni scibili*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 218. **1820** offering to dispute *de omni scibili*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 296. **1883** [M. Clémenceau's] pretensions to speak in a competent manner *de omni re scibili*: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 534. **1886** It treats *de omni scibili* in regard to trade, from the price of silver to the price of shoddy: *Spectator*, Aug. 14, p. 1077/2.

***dē omnibus rēbus** et quibusdam aliis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: concerning all subjects and certain others.

1838 we have been a long time talking, *de omnibus rebus*, at the door: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 121 (1885). **1885** Disquisitions "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis" have naturally a quantitative value [in a newspaper]: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 299/2.

de par le roi, *phr.*: Fr.: in the king's name.

1780 Dr. Johnson licenser of the press, *de par le Roi*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 452 (1858).

de part et d'autre, *phr.*: Fr.: on either side.

1852 I see that people are beginning to be very violent *de part et d'autre*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 417.

dē poena et ā culpa, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from punishment and sin. See **a poena.**

1506 And there is plenary remyssyon de pena et a culpa: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 42 (1851).

Dē profundis (clāmāvi): Late Lat.: name of Psalm CXXX., being the first words of the Latin version; *hence*, an exceeding bitter cry of misery.

1453 befor he departe standying he shall say de profundis: *Trevelyan Papers*, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1463** saying *De profundis*; for me, for my fader and my moder: *Bury Wills*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1504** ij chyldern to sey Dep' fund' att my grave for my soule: *ib.*, p. 106. **1589** yet let subiects for all their insolence, dedicate a *De profundis* euerie morning to the preseruation of their *Cæsar*: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 27 (1880). **1614** How many weep out a *De profundis*, that would not "sing the songs of Zion" in the land of the living! T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1867). **1778** de profundis clamavi: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 50 (1858). **1874** This was designed so as to coincide with the hour when 'the faithful' throughout the world are saying the De Profundis: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 163 *note*. **1890** the Labor cry, the new *De Profundis*, the passionate psalm of the workers appealing out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil: *Open Court*, Apr. 10, p. 2204/2.

dē propāganda fide, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'for the propagation of the faith': title of a congregation of cardinals instituted in 1622 for the superintendence of foreign missions. See **propaganda.**

1654—6 At Rome they have a meeting weekly *de propaganda fide*, for the propagating of the Romish religion: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 682/1 (1868). **1866** If ever the country should be seized with another such mania *de propagandâ fide*: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. (Halifax).

dē proprio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of one's own (nature, constitution, or resources).

1681 Therefore a man is said to sin *de proprio*, of his own, as the devil is likewise said to do, in John 8: 44: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 150 (1851). **1696** this...comprises all other truths, and adds, *de proprio*, unspeakable excellency to them: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 445 (1864).

dē proprio mōtu, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of one's own motion, spontaneously.

1818 The petitions were answered by the king, sometimes *de proprio motu*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 158.

de quoi, *phr.*: Fr.: wherewith, wherewithal.

1840 They could never sit down, for they hadn't *de quoi*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 148 (1865).

***de règle**, *phr.*: Fr.: in order, the rule. See **en règle**.

***de rigueur**, *phr.*: Fr., 'of strictness', 'in strictness': indispensable, according to strict etiquette.

1833 the *costume de rigueur* of a 'sentimental-passionate ascetic': *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 389. **1850** It is *de rigueur*, my dear; and they play billiards as they used to play macao and hazard in Mr. Fox's time: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 6 (1879). **1864** he attired himself in the black tail-coat and white cravat de rigueur: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133. **1865** All women are coquettes, except plain ones, who make a virtue of a renunciation that's *de rigueur*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 205. **1884** It is, I understand, *de rigueur* to wear evening clothes: J. PAYN, in *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 292, p. 373. **1887** Court dress was *de rigueur*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 6, p. 173/3.

***de trop**, *phr.*: Fr.: too much, in the way.

1752 if you will but add a versatility, and easy conformity of manners, I know no company in which you are likely to be *de trop*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 58, p. 248 (1774). **1820** But the sexton would have been *de trop* in the group: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 401/1 (1867). **1833** To make reference to these would be *de trop*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 203. **1848** "I should only be *de trop*," said the Captain: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 57 (1879). **1858** He abounded in acquaintances...and would have regarded it as quite *de trop* to have a friend: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 188. **1876** She did not second the invitation, and, finding that I was becoming *de trop*, I put my foot in the stirrup, and mounted: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. xv. p. 123. **1882** The man who is more than welcome at one period proves *de trop* at another: MRS. J. H. RIDDELL, *Daisies and Buttercups*, Vol. III. p. 186.

dea: Port. and Sp. See **aldea**.

***débâcle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a breaking up (of ice), overthrow, downfall.

1814 It must be the genuine deluge of the Scriptures, not...the *debacle* of Pallas and Saussure: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 469. **1822** The *débacle* must have been a sudden catastrophe: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 550. **1848** It was a general *débâcle*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 342 (1879). **1853** the creation of an iceberg by *debacle* or *avalanche*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. viii. p. 57. **1877** Next comes the Screadan or rock-slip, a vast *debacle* of huge fragments of rock lying at the foot of a tall cliff: LYTTELL, *Landmarks*, Div. IV. ch. iv. p. 203. **1886** The occasional stones...are extraneous, and due to accidental *débâcles* from the cliffs to which the "floe berg" happened in its early stages to have been attached: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 321/1.

debash: Anglo-Ind. See **dubash**.

débauché, *fem.* **débauchée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a debauchee, a rake. Apparently Anglicised in 17 c. as *debauchee*, and earlier as a participle as *deboshed* (Shakspeare).

1676 the Wits and Debauchees of the Town: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 33. **1678** he turns Debauche: T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 11. **1689** and those most commonly *Fools* too, and *Debauche's*: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 120. **1691** I thought...that the man who could endure such a brunt for two days, was a confirm'd season'd Debauchée, and that nothing could hurt him: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 24. **1716** does but Pursue Pleasure as eagerly as a *Debauché*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*. **1765** Madame du Deffand's, a blind old debauchée of wit: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 426 (1857).

débellātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *dēbellāre*, ='to subdue', 'conquer': a subduer, a conqueror.

1713 Behold...the terror of politicians! and the debellator of news-writers! dwindled on a sudden into an author below the character of Dunton! SWIFT, *Char. of Steele*, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 216 (1814).

debenture, debentur (= ⏑ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēbentur*, 3rd pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *dēbēre*, ='to owe': a certificate duly signed in acknowledgment of a debt, named from the first word of early forms; a deed or bond of mortgage bearing stated interest, often issued by public companies for raising additional capital.

bef. **1637** My wofull crie.. that he will venter | To send my *Debentur*: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, p. 225 (1640). **1647** to State Accompts, and to give *Debenturs*, whereby...the Souldier may haue his Arreares ascertained to him: *Kingdomes Wkly. Intelligencer*, No. 238, p. 759. **1703** and the dispatch .. gave him the opportunity to purchase their lots and debentures for a little ready money: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 394 (1872).

debile (⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *débile*: weak, feeble.

1607 For that I have not wash'd | My nose that bled, nor foil'd some debile wretch: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, i. 9, 48. **1659** The Conclusion followeth the more debile of the Premises, in point of evidence or certainty to us: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xliii. p. 308.

debility (= ⏑ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *débilité*: feebleness, weakness, imbecility, infirmity.

1474 the debilite and feblenes of corage: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 31 *v°*. **1528** they...that by debilite of stomake / can holde nothynge: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. H iii *v°*. **1546** Richarde first excusyd himself by reason of debylytie: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1844). bef. **1547** I am so ferre spent and brought in debilite that I cane not stande by myself: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clxxxix. p. 180 (1846). **1600** Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo | The means of weakness and debility: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, ii. 3, 51. **1651** Surely I have neither so much debility and weakness in my capacity: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 58 (1872).

debitor (⏑ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēbitor*, noun of agent to *dēbēre*, ='to owe': a debtor; also, *attrib.* *A debitor and creditor* means 'an account-book'.

1554 Also they haue this custome to deleuer in gage to the creditoure the deade body of the debitoure: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. H iii *v°*. **1604** SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 1, 31. **1611** O, the charity of a penny cord! it sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true debitor and creditor but it: — *Cymb.*, v. 4, 171. **1626** *Debitor*, A debtor: COCKERAM, Pt. II. (2nd Ed.).

***déboisement**, *sb.*: Fr.: clearing land of trees, destruction of trees or forests.

***debonair** (⏑ = ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr.; **débonnaire**, Fr.: *adj.*: of kindly natural disposition, courteous, affable, gentle.

1654—6 and to plant churches, to whom their feet though fouled and worn... deemed delectable and debonnaire: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 406/2 (1868). **1742** Mr. North, being always *debonnair*, and complaisant, kept them company, and did as they did: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 415 (1826). **1768** A little French *debonnaire* captain: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 408 (1839). **1842** He'd a mien so *distingué*, and so *débonnaire*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 209 (1865). **1860** gay and *debonair* demeanour: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 20.

Variants, 13 c. *debonere*, 14 c. *debonur*, *deboneire*, *deboner*, 14 c.—17 c. *debonaire*, 15 c. *debonayr*, 16 c.—19 c. *debon(n)air*, 17 c. *deboneere*.

[The Old Fr. *de bon aire* was Anglicised in 14 c. or before. The masc. sb. *aire* (Mod. Fr. *air*) is fr. Lat. *āerem*, acc. of *āēr*. Perhaps the Old Fr. phr. is immediately fr. the Old It. phr. *di buon aere*. Though the word was early naturalised, it has been occasionally treated as Fr., and sometimes the Mod. Fr. form is used.]

Deborah, a Hebrew prophetess who judged Israel, and who with Barak delivered her people from Jabin, king of Canaan, and his general, Sisera. *Judges*, iv., v.

1593 deffende thy moste noble worthye our dread Soverayne Ladye Elizabeth, whom thowe hast raysed up an admirable Deborah for thy holye Churche with us and farre abroad: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy.*, p. 175 (Camd. Soc., 1872). **1654—6** a governess and protectress, such as was our English Deborah, Queen Elizabeth: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 362/1 (1867).

***débouché**, *sb.*: Fr.: opening, outlet.

1813 the *débouchés* of the mountains: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 545 (1838). **1829** waylaying the poacher's spoil...by closing up his *debouche*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 100. **1840** dipping down to the sea-side at the two points of Ponte Picolo and Ponte Grandé, each of which is the *débouché* of a stream, which has been dammed up into an inland lake by the wash of the waves: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 411. **1844** one or two battalions covering all the débouchés in advance on the Brussels road: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 97. **1856** This glacier was about seven miles across at its "debouche": E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 271. **1857** he permitted that one gate, as an additional *débouché* for the crowd, should be afforded: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 202.

debout(e), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *débouter*: to thrust back, thrust from, depose, expel, dismiss.

1611 *Debouter.* To deboute; to put, thrust, or driue from: COTGR.

déboutonné, *part.*: Fr.: unbuttoned, careless.

1830 who insists upon the license of a déboutonné dress and posture: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 497.

***débris**, *sb.*: Fr.: remains, rubbish, wreck, broken fragments.

bef. **1745** Your grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns: SWIFT, *Let. to Dorset*, Wks., XIX. 263 (Ord MS.). [L.] **1778** our gamesters are in a worse situation. The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the *débris* of an empire: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 97 (1858). **1812** the earth, or *debris* of the ancient world did very little resemble that of the present: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 376. **1818** several horizontal strata of rock overhanging the long slope of debris: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 7. **1840** the débris of what once was a dense mass of dwellings: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 269. **1851** The river...raging in foam over the *debris* of the porphyritic cliffs: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 48 (1854). **1853** It is not to the geologist alone that these talus and debris are impressive: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xix.

p. 145. **1871** the narrow streets were choked up with the débris of the fallen buildings: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 315. **1878** among the *débris* of ancient art to sow the seeds...of richer and mightier civilization: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 5. **1881** A garden strewn with débris: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. v. p. 39. **1885** The student must...spend his time in grubbing among the *débris* which forms what Mommsen calls "the rubbish heap of tradition": *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 467/1.

***début**, *sb.*: Fr.: first cast, first appearance, entry upon any public vocation.

1751 I find that your *début* at Paris has been a good one: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 18, p. 78 (1774). **1763** the winter keeps up to the vivacity of its début: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 123 (1857). **1807** the manner in which you make your *debut* in the wholly unstudied part of striking a light for yourself: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 250 (5th Ed.). **1808** We may begin with Mrs. Mason's *début* in the Glen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 403. **1813** The *débût* of his [Grattan's] predecessor, Flood, had been a complete failure: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 211 (1832). **1818** And my *début* in Paris, I blush to think on it, | Must now, DOLL, be made in a hideous low bonnet: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 9. **1829** I was a little disappointed in her début, and much interested in her success: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 162 (1881). **1842** It was under this gentleman that Morgiana made her *début* in public life: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 195. **1845** The first publication...will appear to an English reader an odd *début* for a politician and historian of such eminence: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 8 (1857). ***1878** five Nubian lions are announced as about to make their *début* in a startling and novel way: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] **1881** One sees the animals driven in at one end of a tubular arrangement to make a *début* at the other in the form of a sausage, ham or side of bacon: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, ii. 10.

***débutant**, *fem.* **débutante**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who makes a first appearance (esp. as actor, actress, or public performer).

1821—2 I was generally sent out of the way when any *debutant* had a friend at court, and was to be unduly handled: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 413 (1885). **1828** considering that allowances would be made for the timidity of a debutant, I strolled leisurely up the hill: *Harrovian*, p. 47. **1848** and Eaves was certain that the unfortunate *débutante* in question was no other than Mrs. Rawdon Crawley: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879). ***1875** The *débutante*, Mlle. Camille (Emma Marigold), showed very great promise in an insignificant part: *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.] **1877** His eyes turned admiringly to the faultless loveliness of the new *débutante* again: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. II. ch. ii. **1885** The *débutante* has certainly enjoyed excellent tuition: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 544/2.

decachordon, *sb.*: Gk. δεκάχορδον, neut. of δεκάχορδος, = 'ten-stringed': something consisting of ten parts.

1602 A Decacordon of ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State: W. WATSON, Title.

***decade** (ˈ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *décade*: ten consecutive numbers, the number *ten*, a period of ten days or ten months or ten years, a group or series of ten.

1555 R. EDEN, *Decades*, Title. **1611** *Decade*. A Decade; the tearme, or number of tenne yeares, or moneths; also, a tenth, or, the number of tenne: COTGR. **1678** because it was the only number within the Decad, which was neither *Generated*, nor did it self *Generate*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 393. bef. **1744** All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they dine, | Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine: POPE. [J.]

décadent, *sb.*: Fr.: one who holds that the age is in a state of decadence, one with a self-imposed mission to regenerate the age; also, *attrib.* Hence, **décadentisme**, the theory and practice of the above.

1886 I shall speak to you some other time about the *décadents* and the *décadentisme*, a malady of the hour, fashionable, like the visit to the watering-places: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 117/1. **1887** The *décadent* school, under the pretext of symbolism,...of "rare impressions," applies its resources to writing unintelligibly: *ib.*, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

***decameron**, *sb.*: fr. the title of Boccaccio's celebrated collection of Italian tales which are, amongst other things, distinguished for striking variety: a remarkable variety. Perhaps only used in the passage quoted.

1609 such a decameron of sports...Boccace neuer thought of the like: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, I. 3, Wks., p. 536 (1616).

[The It. *Decamerone* means a record of ten days' events, coined fr. Gk. δέκα, and ἡμέρα (Doric for ἡμέρα), = 'a day', cf. Gk. adj. δεχήμερος, or fr. δέκα, and μέρος, = 'a part'.]

decāni, *sb.*: Lat., gen. of *decānus*, = 'dean': often used *attrib.* in the phr. *decani-side*. See **cantoris**.

decastichon, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. δεκάστιχον: a stanza or poem of ten verses. Anglicised as *decastich*.

1601 this Decastichon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 31, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 402.

decasyllabon, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. δεκασύλλαβον: a verse of ten syllables.

1589 the spacious volubilitie of a drumming decasillabon: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 6 (1880).

December, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the twelfth (originally the tenth) month of the year.

1600 men are April when they woo, December when they wed: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iv. 1, 148.

decemvir, *pl.* **decemviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a commission of ten men, *esp.* a commission for legislating, who were absolute rulers of Rome B.C. 451—449.

1579 this law of the Decemuiri, which the Tribunes did preferre: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 864 (1612). **1590** the *Romanes* had altered their gouernment from Kings to Consuls, from Consuls to Dictators, from Dictators to *Decemuiri*, which *Decemuiri* continued not long, and then againe to Consuls: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 502. **1600** there should be created Decemvirs...the Decemviri: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. III. p. 109. **1622** I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1883). **1625** The Lawes also of the Roman Kings, and of the *Decemuiri*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 105.

décence, *sb.*: Fr.: propriety, comeliness.

1836 To the opera to see Taglioni dance... Her grace and *décence* are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 94.

decennium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a period of ten years.

1837 These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present decennium: HALLAM, *Introd. Lit. Europe*, Pt. I. ch. iii. § 25. [L.]

dēceptio visūs, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a deceiving of the sight, an optical illusion.

1599 methinks you should say it were some enchantment, *deceptio visus*, or so: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 67/2 (1860). **1612** For the Corps Sir?...there's no bodie, nothing. A meere blandation, a *deceptio visus*: CHAPMAN, *Widowes T.*, v. Wks., Vol. III. p. 80 (1873). **1634** But it may be objected, this is but *deceptio visus*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 82. abt. **1645** Whereas you please to magnifie som pieces of mine, and that you seem to spie the Muses pearching upon my Trees, I fear 'tis but *deceptio visus*, for they are but Satyrs: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxi. p. 381 (1678). **1665** *Jannes* and *Jambres* who...by a *deceptio visus* or diabolical enchantments imitated *Moses*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 224 (1677).

***déchéance**, *sb.*: Fr.: forfeiture, fall.

1835 This revival of their hopes sufficiently accounts for the violence with which Robespierre and his friends urged the *déchéance* of the king in the Jacobins, in the Assembly, and even on the Champ de Mars: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 332 (1857). **1870** It was not the *déchéance* of Napoleon that was proclaimed on the 4th of September [1870], but the déchéance of militarism: F. HARRISON, in *Fortnightly Rev.*, New Ser., VIII. 647.

déchirant, *adj.*: Fr.: rending, heart-rending.

1810 there is something truly *déchirant* in the natural and piteous iteration of her eloquent complainings: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 252 (1844).

déchu, *part.*: Fr.: fallen.

1870 Not only Napoleonism and militarism are *déchus* henceforth in France, but something else; and that is, the indolent extravagance of the rich: F. HARRISON, in *Fortnightly Rev.*, New Ser., VIII. 648.

decimator (ˈ ˌ ˈ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *decimāre*, = 'to select every tenth man of a number of men for death'; Late Lat., 'to take tithes': one who decimates.

bef. **1716** the pillaging soldier, or the insolent decimator: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. X. No. 6. [R.]

decimo sexto, *ord. number abl. case*: Lat., '(in) sixteenth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixteenth of a full sheet or signature. Usually indicated by '16mo.', which is short for **sexto decimo** (*q. v.*). Hence, *metaph.* a small compass, miniature.

1600 my braggart in *decimo sexto*! B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 187 (1616). **1608** *Fri.* ...Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't? *Pri.* Faith, neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885). **1614** Our lives shorten, as if the book of our days were by God's knife of judgment cut less, and brought from *folio*, as in the patriarchs before the flood, to *quarto* in the fathers after the flood; nay to *octavo*, as with the prophets of the law; nay even to *decimo-sexto*, as with us in the days of the gospel: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 330 (1867). **1616** Three drops...keeps the skin | *In decimo sexto*, ever bright and smooth: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40). **1626** A book in decimo sento [*sic*], of the finger size: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1848). **1630** when a mans stomache is in *Folio*, and knowes not where to haue a dinner in *Decimo sexto*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 3 *v°*/1. **1632** O terrible! *disembogue*! | I talk'd of Hercules, and here is one | Bound up in *decimo sexto*: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 195/1 (1839). **1639** Proceed, my little wit *In decimo sexto*: — *Unnat. Combat*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 37/1. **1646** for of a gentleman in *decimo sexto*, he was made Duke, Peer, and Lord high Constable of all France: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 3. **1676** a very Devil *in decimo sexto*: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, v. p. 53 (1691). **1707** How now, my *Amazon* in *decimo sexto*? CIBBER, *Comic. Lov.*, iii. p. 40.

***deck**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *decken*, = 'to cover'. *To deck a ship*, in the sense 'to make a deck for a ship', is derived from the sb. *deck*.

1. to cover, to overspread.

1610 When I have deck'd the sea with drops full salt: SHAKS., *Temp.*, i. 2, 155. **1667** Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd sky, | Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 190.

2. to array, adorn, clothe.

1526 the woman was arayed in purple and rose color / and decked with golde / precious stone / and pearles: TYNDALE, *Rev.*, xvii. 4. **1535** He shal decke me like a brydegrome: COVERDALE, *Isaiah*, lxi. 10. **1590** Her nathelesse | Th' enchaunter finding fit for his intents | Did thus revest, and deckt with dew habiliments: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 22.

3. to fit out, to furnish.

1548 He decked and vitailed dyuers shippes of warre: HALL, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 25. [C. E. D.]

***deck**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *dek*: cover, a floor in a ship, *esp.* the uppermost floor.

1509 Do on your Decke Slut: if ye purpos to come oft. | I mean your Copyntanke: And if it wyl do no goode. | To kepe you from the rayne. ye shall haue a foles hode: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1874). **1591** By force to winne the Turkquish decke, | The which he did obtaine: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 836 (1818). **1599** one maine Orlop, three close decks, one fore-castle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 199. **1610** now on the beak, | Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin: SHAKS., *Temp.*, i. 2, 197. **1626** Sixe foote would bee betweene the beames of the Decke and Orlope...the halfe Decke: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 792 (1884).

declamation (*- ⏑ – ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *déclamation*.

1. a set speech, an exercise in rhetoric, a speech delivered with emphasis and energy.

1531 the heed of a declamation called *thema*: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Vol. I. p. 149 (1880). bef. **1603** a good number of declamations dispersed in the middest of his Morall workes: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1188 (1612).

2. the action of delivering a set speech or of speaking with emphasis and energy, energetic delivery of an oration, a violent and high-flown style of speaking or writing, composition in such a style.

bef. **1667** Thou mayest forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his declamation: JER. TAYLOR. [*J.*] **1785** Cat'racts of declamation thunder here: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 104 (1808).

dēclāmātor, *sb.*: Lat.: a declaimer, one who practises declamation.

1531 rhetoriciens, declamatours, artificiall spekers, (named in Greeke *Logodedali*): ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 120 (1880).

dēclārātor, *3rd pers. sing. imperat. pass.* of Lat. *dēclārāre*, ='to declare': *Scots Law*: name of an action in which the plaintiff prays the court of session to make a judicial declaration in respect to his rights or status.

dēclinātor, *sb.*: Lat.: one who refuses. The techn. *declinator* is for *declinatory* or *declinature*.

bef. **1670** the Votes of the Declinators could not be heard for the noise: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 65, p. 65 (1693).

decoit: Anglo-Ind. See **dacoit**.

***décolletée**, *part. fem.*: Fr.: with the neck (and shoulders) bare, wearing a very low dress.

1831 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come *décolletées* to her parties: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 106 (1875). **1841** You are beautiful; you are very much *décolletée*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 417 (1885). **1848** A stout countess of sixty, *décolletée*, painted, wrinkled with rouge up to her drooping eyelids: — *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 133 (1879). **1865** décolletée to a disadvantage, ruddled with rouge: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 87.

decora: Lat. See **decorum**.

***decorator** (*- ⏑ – ⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *decorātor*, noun of agent to *decorāre*, ='to embellish', 'adorn': one who adorns, one who embellishes, a person whose profession or trade it is to decorate buildings and rooms.

1755 JOHNSON. ***1877** the first decorators in the world: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

decore, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *decorer*: to decorate, adorn, embellish.

1583 thei thinke their beautie is greatly decored: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 31 *v°*.

***décoré**, *fem.* **décorée**, *part.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: decorated, distinguished by the decoration of some Order of chivalry or merit; one who wears such a decoration.

1865 most other European Dips and décorés: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 128. **1883** Though the distinction was issued for the first time less than six years ago, and is confined to women, no fewer than eight hundred and ninety-three *decorées* are on the roll of domestic chivalry: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 5.

***decōrum** (Lat. pl. *decōra*), *sb.* (properly *neut. adj.*): Lat.: good taste, propriety, seemliness, due formality, appropriate display of grandeur; in art, propriety of design, good taste.

1573—80 præceptes of arte and stile and decorum: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 76 (1884). **1575** a president and pattern to observe *Decorum*, and cumlynesse in expressing affections: J. TURLERUS, *Traveiler*, p. 29. **1583** obseruyng an outward *decorum*: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 80 *v°*. **1586** his due obseruing of decorum euery where, in personages, in season, in matter, in spéeche: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 52 (1815). **1598** the precepts of Arte permit vs to represent the Pope, the Emperor, a Souldier, or anie other person, with that Decorum which truely belongeth to them: R. HAVDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 23. **1601** It had bin a *decorum* in them, to have shewd themselves thanful unto such kind office: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 114. **1602** that a *decorum* might be kept for superioritie on earth: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 53. **1608** ride along with us in their goodly decorum beards, their broad velvet cassocks: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 323 (1885). bef. **1616** From which they gather Honey, with their care | To place it with *decorum* in the Hive: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 406 (1711). **1620** it is strange how much they allowed for a Bishop, in regard of the *Decorum* he is to keep: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 234 (1676). bef. **1630** And for his Dispatches, and the content he gave to Suiters, he had a decorum seldome since put in practise: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 56 (1870). **1665** the *Braminy* and *Bannyan* are tied to a most severe and strict observance in the *decorum* of their Worship: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677). bef. **1670** Those outward *Decorums* of Magnificence which set forth your Exaltation this Day: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 123, p. 112 (1693). **1675** how could they have framed the Doctrine and History of Christ in such a *Decorum*, in so exact a Symmetry of Parts: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. i. § 1, p. 1. **1676** Tell not me...of your *Decorums*, supercilious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, i. p. 1 (1681). **1713** A swaggering crew rode on horsebnck before him, | He threw out his cash, that the mob might adore him, | So Tag-rag and Bob-tail made up the decorum: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 137 (1860). **1715** Polydore in a Drawing I have seen, has made an ill Choice with respect to *Decorum*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 69. **1728** With princes kept a due decorum, | But never stood in awe before 'em: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 600/2 (1869). bef. **1733** examining the Nature of historical Decorums, which consists much in the Mode of Expression: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. iv. (1740). **1748** He knows to keep | Each due decorum: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. lxvi. p. 215 (1834). **1788** the steady decorum of Mrs. Howard: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxv. (1857). **1828** he internally devoted the intruders to Mahound and Termagant, and outwardly gave orders to receive them with all decorum and civility: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. viii. p. 103 (1886). bef. **1849** He disregarded the *decora* of mere fashion: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 162 (1884). **1864** She went through her long-deferred first communion with unexceptionable decorum: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 156. **1885** She hates the dull decorum of the austere family: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 235/3.

découpure, *sb.*: Fr.: cut-paper work, a profile cut out in paper or card. Such a profile in black paper was called from abt. 1757 a **silhouette** (*q. v.*).

1761 the *découpure* she sent me of herself: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 460 (1857).

décousu, *part.*: Fr., 'unstitched': desultory, disconnected.

1883 This story may be read with interest, though it is terribly *décousu*: *Standard*, Sept. 22, p. 2/1.

decreator (*⏑ – ⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *de-*, ='un-', and **creator** (*q. v.*): an un-maker, an annihilator.

1678 One *Universal Numen*, which was not only the *Creator* of all the other Gods, but also in certain Alternate Vicissitudes of time, the *Decreator* of them: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 426.

decrepit (*– ⏑ –*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *decrepite*: very old, worn out. Sometimes wrongly spelt *decrepid*.

1533 ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. I. [R.] **1540** contynuall labour, whereby their bodyes shulde become decrepite and vnapt to the warres: — *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 38 *v°*. **1546** yeat at the last this croked and decrepite age...was agayne renewed into yowthe: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1846). **1588** her decrepit, sick and bedrid father: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 139. **1590** therein sat an old man, halfe blind, | And all decrepit in his feeble corse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 55. **1598** *Decrepito*, very olde, at the pits brinke, decrepite: FLORIO. **1620** He lived in the world seventy one years, which was a decrepit age if you consider his complexion: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. civ. (1676). **1641** But none did I so much admire as an Hospital for their...decrepit soldiers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1872). **1715** sometimes the Figure appears to be not only as one would describe the *Ancient of Days*, but feeble and decrepit: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 54. **1845** the decrepid formal Don coming in a coach and six: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 540.

decrescendo, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually decreased, sometimes used instead of **diminuendo** (*q. v.*).

dēcrētum, *pl.* **dēcrēta**, *sb.*: Lat.: decree, ordinance.

1602 No example of the Apostles actions, neither yet of any Infidels conuersion can free them from the *decretum* of the order obserued in all elections: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 163. **1817** the *decretum* of the Irish synod was promulgated in Dublin: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 939.

décrotté, *part.*: Fr.: brushed up.

1748 My boy goes next spring to Turin to be *décrotté*, which I am told he wants a good deal: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 335 (1777). **1774** These strictures...I hope will have a good effect upon you, and make the style of your next a little more *décrotté*: W. MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 79 (1857).

decuria, Lat.; **decurie,** Eng. fr. Fr. *decurie* (Cotgr.): *sb.*: a company or college of ten, esp. of the Roman judges.

1600 *Quintus Petilius* had chosen the foresaid *Lucius* into the decurie of the Scribes and Secretaries: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XL. p. 1079.

Dedalus, Dedall, Dedalian. See **Daedalus.**

dedans, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dedans,* ='interior', 'inner part': the part of a tennis-court in which spectators are placed.

1890 Let any young man...go into the "dedans" of a tennis court while a good match is going on: *Athenæum*, June 21, p. 794/3.

dedicator (ˌ⏑¯ˌ⏑¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēdicātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēdicāre,* ='to dedicate', 'to devote', 'to consecrate', 'to inscribe' (of a composition): one who dedicates, one who composes a dedication.

1596 the first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator: W. BARLEY, *New Bk. of Tabliture*, sig. A 2 *v°*. **1676** In fine, Madam, like a faithful Dedicator, I hope I have done my self right: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, Ep. Ded. (1681). **1680** it has been the custom of Dedicators of late to make the Praises they give to their Patrons so extravagant, that they become Abuses: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 *v°*. **1729** With ready quills the Dedicators wait: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 198.

***dedimus,** *1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *dare,* ='to give': name of a writ giving a person authority to act in the place of a judge, from the first words *dedimus potestatem,* ='we have given authority'.

1489—90 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of *dedimus*: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 92 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1715** drawing *dedimus potestatem* to examine evidences: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 682 (1834). **1767** two gentlemen...were expressly excepted by the Governor in the *dedimus*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 490 (1851). **1771** he soon found means to obtain a *dedimus* as an acting justice of peace: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 62/2 (1882). **1801** for taking the acknowledgment of a fine by *dedimus* 50 cents: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 665 (1834). **1807** Every...commission of *dedimus potestatem* to qualify officers...to be done *ex officio*: *ib.*, p. 676.

deewan: Arab. See **divan.**

defalke, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *défalquer*: to deduct, cut off, abate.

1552 Defalke a decre, or statute. *Refigere decreta vel leges, &c.*: HULOET. **1598** *Deffalcare*, to defaulke, to abate, to bate, to deduce, to deduct: FLORIO. **1585—6** he sayeth [that] part therof may be defalked out of their enterteynment: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 185 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1611** *Deffalquer*. To defaulke, deduct, bate, abate: COTGR.

defensor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēfensor*, noun of agent to *dēfendere,* ='to defend', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. *defensour*: a defender, a protector.

1427 þe name of Protectour and Defensour: *Rolls of Parlt.*, Vol. IV. p. 326. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1450** saynct Gregorye wrote to the defensoure of Rome in this maner: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge, &c.*, p. 164 (1871). **1530** defensor of the fayth: PALSGR., sig. A ii *v°*. **1652** a *Dæmon* his defensor: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 258.

dēferendum, *gerund. adj.* used as *sb.*: Lat.: a being referred to deliberation (*ad consilium*). Applied to agenda which cannot be disposed of without further consideration.

1619 This [case] (what *Diuano* would haue done it?) is too weightie, it must bee considered of further, and with a *Deferendo* [abl.], they are dismissed! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. LXVIII. p. 770.

deffadar, deffodar: Anglo-Ind. See **duffadar.**

dēficit, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *dēficere,* ='to be wanting', 'to fail': a deficiency; in *Finance*, an excess of expenditure over receipts, the opposite to *surplus*.

1814 there is a sad deficit in the *morale* of that article upon my part: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 121 (1832).

***défilé,** *sb.*: Fr.: long narrow pass; *Mil.* filing off, march-past. Anglicised as *defile* in 17 c.

1835 I was at the Hôtel Bristol...in the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the *défilé* of the troops: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 65.

dēfīnītor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dēfīnīre,* ='to define', 'to determine': an instrument for determining measurements of sculpture.

1664 This whole Instrument thus describ'd consisting of *Horizon, Ruler,* and *Plummet* we shall call our *Definitor*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 153.

defterdar, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. *daftardār,* ='holder of account-books': treasurer. In the Bombay Presidency, *dufterdar* means the head native revenue officer on a collector's establishment.

1599 vnder him be three subtreasurers called *Teftadars*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 292. **1612** a very faire new Cane builded by *Amrath... Chillabee*, sometimes *Defterdare*, that is, treasurer of *Aleppo*, and afterwards of *Damascus*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 75. **1615** tendring to the *Teftadar* or Treasurer the reuenue of that *Sanziackry*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 211 (1632). **1625** the *Defterdar*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1586. **1632** the boisterous tempest is somewhat ceased through the death of the *Tefterdar*: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Mar. 28, p. 5. **1684** The Grand *Signor's* Duties are receiv'd by a *Tefterdar*, or Treasurer-General: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 59. **1717** Amongst all the great men here, I only know the *tefterdar* (*i.e.* treasurer): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 148 (1827). **1798** The first minister of finances is called Defterdar: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). **1836** The Defturda'r, having caused the Na'zir to be brought before him, asked him...: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 154. **1884** Haïrié Hanoum, wife of Mizhet Effendi, ex-defterdar of the villayet of Broussa: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 342.

***dégagé,** *fem.* **dégagée,** *part.*: Fr.: unembarrassed, unrestrained, free, careless.

1696 Why truly the World most do me the justice to confess, I do use to appear a little more *degagé*: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 83 (1776). **1712** fits with an Air altogether galant and *degagé*: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley). **1722** one stands...and t'other is running which as it requires a Shape more degagè does not spread the Hips as the other: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 135. **1754** with an Air as *degagè*, as if she was going to meet a favourite Lover: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 261. **1754** the young ladies have a certain *degagee* air: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXXIX. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1817). **1822** so free and *degagé* in his manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 256. **1843** that *dégagé* air peculiar to the votaries of Bacchus: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 235 (1887). **1847** placed | With a *degagé*, devil-may-care, kind of taste: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 422 (1865). bef. **1849** a graceful and *dégagé* manner: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 348 (1884). **1864** Drax...wore a white tie; a strictly medical neckband, a consulting neck-cloth, a family cravat—symmetrical without being formal—dégagé without being careless—tied in a little square bow: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 81.

dégoût, *sb.*: Fr.: dislike, distaste, disgust, loathing.

1818 the dégout of an atmosphere of Irish snuff and marrow pomatum: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 102 (1819).

degradation (ˌ⏑¯ˌ⏑⏑¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dégradation*: a degrading, a being degraded, a change for the worse.

1611 *Degradation*, A degradation; a degrading, or depriuing of office, estate, benefice, dignitie, or degree: COTGR. **1620** the *Degradation* of the lesser was wholly disused: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 317 (1676). **1845** The history of the degradation of the Alhambra deserves to be recorded: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 364. — Trade was never thought here to be a degradation: *ib.*, p. 463.

dégringolade, *sb.*: Fr.: fall, tumble.

1883 The *dégringolade* of Tokka and the catastrophe of Obeid are all but certain: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 648/1.

dehors, *adv.*: Fr.: outside, out.

1825 this gentleman deems it necessary to travel *dehors* the record: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 570.

*Dei gratia: Late Lat. See **D. g.**

dējerātor, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dējerāre,* ='to swear'. See quotation.

1626 *Deierator*, A great swearer: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***déjeuné, déjeuner,** *sb.*: Fr.: breakfast.

1589 went roundly to his breakfast; by that time he had ended his *desiune*, *Lamedon* was gotten vp: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 35 (1880). **1809** every body now gives *dinèr, soupèr,* and *dejunèr*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXXI. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112. **1811** had given *dejeunés* at the hour of dinner: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 266 (2nd Ed.). **1820** we were entertained at a very elegant *dejeuné*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. XV. p. 364. **1837** two days after the *dejeune* at Mrs. Hunter's: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XVIII. p. 179. **1848** a poor carpenter who has ruined himself by fixing up ornaments and pavilions for my lady's *déjeuner*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 13 (1879). **1862** you got yourself up as if you were going to a *déjeuné*: — *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 63 (1887). **1865** In the breakfast-room every déjeûner delicacy was waiting: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. XII. p. 183. **1876** a *déjeûner* service of splendid Wedgwood ware: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. X. p. 89. **1883** Mrs. Clarke...yesterday gave a *déjeûner* to a few of the Commissioners: *Standard*, Aug. 31, p. 3/4.

***déjeuner à la fourchette,** *phr.*: Fr.: a meat breakfast, a morning or mid-day banquet.

1818 this exceeding long letter | You owe to a *déjeûner à la fourchette*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 8. **1822** The numerous company...had sat down to a *déjeûné a la fourchette*, for we could hear the clatter of knives and forks: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 361. **1840** Their breakfast, in fact, and the best they could get, | Was a sort of *déjeûner à la fourchette*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 98 (1865). **1841** When on the point of sitting down to our *déjeûner à la fourchette*...repeated knockings at the *porte-cochere* induced us to look from the window: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 164. **1848** she was finishing her interrupted *déjeuner à la fourchette*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XXX. p. 339 (1879). **1883** He comes down in time for his little *déjeûner à la fourchette*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 304.

dekoyt: Anglo-Ind. See **dacoit.**

del., abbrev. for Lat. *dēlineāvit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of *dēlineāre,* ='to sketch out': 'has drawn', 'has engraved', often put with the draughtsman's name on drawings and engravings.

del credere, *phr.*: It.: name of a guarantee given by factors and commercial agents under which they are responsible for the solvency of the purchasers of their employers' goods.

délabré, *part.*: Fr.: disordered, ruined, shattered.

1808 yet if her affairs are délabrés...she will indicate the want of...a sound judgment: H. More, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxxvi. p. 174.

Delai Lama. See **Dalai Lama.**

delaine (⌣ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *de laine*,='woollen': name of certain fabrics for women's dress, of wool or wool and cotton.

délassement, *sb.*: Fr.: relaxation, repose, recreation.

1806 In the room of an inn to which you are confined by the rain, or by sudden indisposition, the whole day, finding yourself reduced to the following *delassemens de coeur* ['of heart']: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 99. **1854** Clive...who had taken a trip to Paris with his father, as a *délassement* after the fatigues incident on this great work: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 238 (1879). **1860** W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 56.

***delator** (⏑ ⏑ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēlātor*: informer, accuser.

1615 what were these *Harpyes*, but flatterers, delators, and the inexplicably couetous: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1632). **1632** His accuser or *delator*: Howell, *Lett.*, v. xliv. p. 47 (1645). **1652** What are these but as *Plutarch* calls inquisitive delatours ὠτῶν γένος, or in the Apostles phrase, *men of itching eares*: N. Culverwel, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 18. **1668** the empty and malicious cants of these delators: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 204 (1872). bef. **1670** these pernicious Delators: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 202, p. 196 (1693). **1686** This indeed did all our Bishops, to the disabusing and reproach of all their delators: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1872). bef. **1733** a Trade of Swearing was instituted, such as never was heard of since the Roman Delatores: R. North, *Examen*, I. iii. 130, p. 206 (1740).

delaway: Anglo-Ind. See **dalaway.**

dēlē, *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. *dēlēre*,='to destroy': a marginal direction to the printer to omit some letter or letters marked in the text of a proof which is under revision. Hence, *delendum*, pl. *delenda*,='something to be omitted'.

1857 England takes down the Map of the World...and makes a correction thus: DELHI. *Dele*: Macaulay, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 445 (1878).

[Perhaps *dele* is short for **deleatur** (*q. v.*).]

dēleātur, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* (for *imperat.*) *pass.* fr. Lat. *dēlēre*,='to destroy': 'let it be destroyed', a marginal direction to the printer to omit some letter or letters marked in the text of a proof which is under revision.

1602 we pervert (he sayth) the ancient Fathers with the censure of *deleatur* when any sentence lyketh us not: R. Parsons, *Warn-Word, &c.*, Pt. II. ch. ix. fol. 70 *vº*. **1652** Every iniquity shall have a *Deleatur*, and all *Desiderata* shall be suppli'd: N. Culverwel, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 33. **1696** *Deleatur*, therefore, wherever you meet it: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1850).

***Dēlenda est Carthāgo,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'Carthage must be destroyed'; a sentence continually in the mouth of the elder Cato (see **Cato**), which has passed into a proverb meaning that anything which is highly dangerous should be utterly destroyed.

bef. **1733** [of Holland]: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 6, p. 33 (1740). **1774** because there is no principle of law...by which she can effect it, therefore she will resort...to the maxim, *delenda est Carthago*: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 107 (1851). **1854** *Delenda est Carthago* was tattooed beneath his shirt-sleeve: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 390 (1879). **1883** The existing rookeries must come down as soon as possible. *Delenda est Carthago*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 617/1.

***delf, delft, delph,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *Delft*, a town in Holland, once famous for its earthenware, though the kind is now quite coarse compared with more modern varieties: coarse crockery, crockery. Also, *attrib.* as in *delft-ware*.

bef. **1755** Thus barter honour for a piece of delf! | No, not for China's wide domain itself: Smart. [J.] **1815** a cracked delf plate: Scott, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv. p. 388 (1852). **1833** this upper compartment was paved with fictile tiles like delft ware: J. Dallaway, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 347. **1838** sundry cracks made erratic wanderings over the yellow surface of the delf: Lord Lytton, *Paul Clifford*, p. 252 (1848).

delhi, delli, *sb.*: Turk.: a horseman, one of a picked body of horse.

1812 When his Delhis come dashing in blood o'er the banks, | How few shall escape from the Muscovite ranks! Byron, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (10). **1819** and purposing within the hour to review my noble dellis, I had ordered my horse round to a particular spot: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 146 (1820).

Dēlia: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of Diana (Artemis), taken from her birthplace, the island of Delos. See **Diana.**

1667 but *Delia*'s self | In gate surpass'd, and Goddess-like deport: Milton, *P. L.*, IX. 388 (1705).

delicatesse, *sb.*: Fr.: delicacy, nicety.

1704 All which required abundance of *Finesse* and *Delicatesse* to manage with Advantage: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 62 (and Ed.).

dēliciae, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: delight, pleasure; darling, favorite.

1853 At last to crown the *deliciae* of an Arctic walk, we come to a long meadow of recent ice: E. K. Kane, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxviii. p. 229. **1672** He [Christ] indeed is the *deliciae humani generis* ['of the human race']: T. Jacomb, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 268/1 (1868). **1835** There, all men who, like us, are fond of the same pursuits, the same studies, *deliciæ musarum* ['of literature']: Lord Lytton, *Rienzi*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 40/1 (1848). **1654—6** Sheshbazzar...a fit man for a prince who should be *Deliciæ orbis* ['of the world']: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 6/2 (1868). **1845** they are the *deliciæ populi* ['of the people'] and always in their hands: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 189.

***Delilah,** name of the woman who betrayed Samson to the Philistines. See *Judges*, xvi. Representative of any temptress, or of subtle temptation.

1597 you who esteem...to be the dearlings of the pleasure of Egypt, and be set upon the knees of the Delilah of this world: King, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 298/1 (1864). **1614** there are many Delilahs in these days: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1867). **1654—6** they would...live all their lives in Delilah's lap, and then go to Abraham's bosom when they die: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 277/1 (1867). **1657** When a man finds his beloved sins, his Delilahs,...fall before his closet duties...then assuredly he hath had fellowship with God in them: Brooks, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 272 (1866). **1679** Transform'd all Wives to *Dalilahs*: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 142. **1679** alas *Dalilah* hath shaven his locks, betrayed his strength: Goodman, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 117. **1691** These *Dalilahs* his Bosom Secrets knew, | And had the Cunning to improve 'em too: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 27. **1792** I have no foreign Delilahs, no secret amours, no pleasures that shun the light: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 261.

delineator (⌣ ⏑ ⌣ ⏑ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēlineāre*,='to sketch out': one who or that which sketches out, draws, delineates.

1777 It is called *the delineator*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 484 (1857).

deling, *sb.*: a kind of litter used in Pegu in the 16, 17 cc., consisting of a sort of hammock slung on a pole.

1588 caried in a closet which they call Delinge, in the which a man shall bee verie well accommodated, with Cushions vnder his head, and couered for the defence of the Sunne and raine: T. Hickock, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 32 *rº*. **1598—1600** *Delingeges*, which are a kinde of Coaches made of cords and cloth quilted: R. Hakluyt, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1737 (1625).

dēliquium, Lat., 'an eclipse'; Late Lat., 'a melting down', 'a swoon': *sb.*

1. a melting down or dissolving.

1641 *Deliquium*, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt: John French, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 10 (1651). **1654** *Death* is a preparing *Deliquium*, or *melting* us down into a *Menstruum*, fit for the *Chymistry* of the *Resurrection* to work on: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 407.

2. a swoon, a failure of vitality.

1597 his soul forsook him, as it were, and there was *deliquium animæ* ['of the soul']: King, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 180/2 (1864). **1639** She was in a spiritual swoon and deliquium upon his withdrawing: Sibbes, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 111 (1862). **1679** the grief for the loss of him was so renewed that the good man sinks into a *Deliquium*: Goodman, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 243. **1684** if she did but eat a piece of bread cut with a knife, which a little before had cut cheese, it would cause a deliquium: I. Mather, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 72 (1856). **1693** not stark dead but under a kind of spiritual apoplexy or *Deliquium*: South, *Sermons*, p. 624.

3. an eclipse.

bef. **1658** The law in this Case suffers a *Deliquium*, but she is not dead: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, p. 106 (1687). **1671** I have suffer'd a *Deliquium, vis.* an Eclipse: Shadwell, *Humorists*, iii. p. 33.

***dēlīrium** (Lat. pl. *dēlīria*), *sb.*: Lat.: madness, temporary mental derangement such as occurs in acute mania and in very many cases of high fever; hence, *metaph.* extreme excitement, wild enthusiasm.

1563 *Delyrium* or alienation of the mynde is a motion deprauate of the principall facultie: T. Gale, *Enchirid.*, fol. 40 *vº*. **1609** *Phrenetis* is only *delirium*: B. Jonson, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 572 (1616). **1621** Folly, melancholy, madness, are but one disease: *delirium* is a common name to all: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 25 (1827). **1642** And there is no *delirium*, if we do but speculate the folly and indisputable dotage of avarice to that subterraneous Idol, and God of the earth: Sir Th. Brown, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 448 (1852). **1654** Hee would fall into a *Dilirium*, or Raving, and the next day dye so: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 67. bef. **1670** What? Though the *Italians* are so Witty for their own part, do they suppose all people beside are fallen into a strong *Delirium*? J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 141, p. 130 (1693). **1673** we see the vapour of Quicksilver doth principally affect the brain and nervose parts, begetting palsies and *deliriums* in Painters, Gilders, Miners: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 144. **1710** the wild deliriums and extravagancies of fancy: Addison, *Tatler*, Apr. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 190 (1854). **1731** But in the End it strips 'em of their Senses, and throws 'em into the wildest *Deliria*: Medley, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 213. **1769** You will find that learned seminary perfectly recovered from the delirium of an installation: Junius, *Letters*, No. xv. p. 66 (1827). **1786** But the too powerful effects of this agreeable delirium might be avoided by descending into an immense garden: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 19

(1883). **1817** I am still in love, and...under the influence of that paramount delirium: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 369 (1832). **1839** Up and down shooting, like the brain's fierce dance | In a delirium: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 381 (1866). **1858** The delirium that ordinarily attends such cases: GEO. ELIOT, *Janet's Repentance*, ch. xxiii. p. 304. **1863** he has gone in a moment of delirium: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 230.

***dēlīrium tremens**, often shortened to **d. t.**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a morbid state of brain and nerves—generally characterised by tremor, depression and terror, optical illusions, and mental delusions—produced by excessive indulgence in alcoholic drink.

1848 actually carried Posky through the delirium tremens, and broke him of the habit of drinking: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 82 (1879). **1854** a poor shopkeeper...takes to the public-house...to the gin-bottle—to *delirium tremens*—to perdition: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 410 (1879). **1880** In saying that he had been suffering from the 'jumps' (an unscientific term for *delirium tremens*): J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. li. p. 332. **1885** Mania from drinking is confused with delirium tremens: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 243/2.

della Crusca: It., 'of the bran'. See **Accademia** della Crusca. The name *Della Crusca*, *Della Cruscan*, was applied to a set of sentimental versifiers who were demolished by Gifford's *Baviad*, 1794, and *Mæviad*, 1796.

1823 and the councils of the Della Crusca rarely admitted genius that came not duly labelled with the *petit collet*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 14 (1855).

della guer: Fr. See **de la guerre.**

***della Robbia**, name of a sculptor of Florence, applied to terra-cotta ware invented by him in 14 c., glazed and ornamented in relief.

1787 Fine pictures are seldom to be found in a Convent of Capuchins; you must content yourself with some curious specimens in Terra della Robbia: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1805). ***1878** a mural tablet in Della Robbia ware: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/4. [St.]

delli: Turk. See **delhi.**

Delphian, Delphic, belonging to the oracle of Delphi in Greece, in the style of the responses of the said oracle; *hence*, obscure, equivocal.

1889 The typical Oxford lectures on poetry are a revelation, a Delphic utterance not to be criticized: *Athenæum*, Mar. 2, p. 274/1.

***Delphin(e)**, title of an edition of the Latin Classics prepared *in usum Delphini*, 'for the use of the Dauphin' of France, by order of Louis XIV.

***delta**, *sb.*: name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ, δ; *hence*, a triangular island or collection of islands formed by alluvial deposit between the mouths of a river, originally applied to the space between the mouths of the Nile.

1555 In the furthest part of the goulfe of Arabie, is a porte cauled Daneo, from whense they determyned to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 284 (1885). **1612** As also *Delta*, an Ile by *Nilus*, not farre from *Alexandria* is so called, because it representeth the figure of the letter *Delta*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 9. **1615** making of the richest portion of the land a triangular Iland; named *Delta*, in that it beareth the forme of that letter: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 94 (1632). **1665** these Characters [referring to Cuneiform inscriptions]...bear the resemblance of pyramids inverted or with bases upwards, Triangles or Delta's: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

deluce. See **fleur de lis.**

démarche, *sb.*: Fr.: walk, step, proceeding.

1781 My first *demarche*, you see, is on the Prince's birthday: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 372 (1852). **1885** She had lain on her bed, half blinded with nervous headache, tired out, past caring whether her *démarche* had been a wise or a foolish one: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 139.

démêlé, *sb.*: Fr.: strife, contention.

1661 During this *demeslè*...a bold and dexterous fellow...cut the ham-strings of two of them: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1872). **1811** On hearing the story of this *demelé*, Gertrude had expected Lord Luxmore's letter to have been of a very different tendency: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 294 (2nd Ed.). **1819** The Lord Keeper...ventured, at the risk of a *démêlé* with a cook, of a spirit lofty enough to scorn the admonitions of Lady Ashton herself, to peep into the kitchen: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1038/1 (1867). **1834** There is a fresh *démêlé* with Russia: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 69 (1874).

***démenti**, *sb.*: Fr.: lie, contradiction.

1697 The very Looking-Glass gives her the *Dementi*: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1776). **1771** I will run no risk of having a *démenti*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 296 (1857). **1883** The public is informed, with that elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official *démenti*, that only general principles have been discussed: *Times*, Dec.

***dēmentia**, *sb.*: Lat.: lack of reason, insanity, idiotcy.

1872 his hospitality was brought to a close by dementia: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 109. **1887** Of the mystery of dementia...Mr. Browning had already said...the subtlest...things that can possibly be said: *Athenæum*, Feb. 19, p. 248/2.

***demi, demy**, *prefix, adj.*, and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *demi*: half. For *sb.* see **demy.**

1506 a demy manche cut of by the elbowe: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 953, p. 404 (1874). **1602** two secular Priests, who must be also demy Iesuites: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 94. **1626** *Demy*, Halfe, also little: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1665** a Cannon-pedro, two whole Culverins, two Demi-Culverins: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 105 (1677).

demicastor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. **demi**, and **castor** (*qq. v.*).

1657 had I known him I would with all my heart have given him a Demicaster: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 127, Vol. I. p. 210. bef. **1658** Pray for the Mitred Authors, and defie | Those Demicastors of Divinity: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 32 (1687).

demie lumière, *phr.*: Fr.: half light.

1865 the words which men had whispered to her in the perfumed demie-lumière of her violet-hung boudoir: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 117.

demie toilette, *phr.*: Fr.: half dress.

1854 this tall slender form is concealed in a simple white muslin robe, (of the sort which, I believe, is called *demie-toilette*,): THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 271 (1879).

demijohn (ˌ⏑⏑ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dame-jeanne*, a corruption of Sp. *damajuana*, or Egypt. *demijān*, fr. Arab. *dāmijāna*: a large glass bottle holding from five to eight gallons, named fr. *Damaghān*, a town in Khorassan.

1811 we imprudently put our wine into great flasks, called in the East Damasjanes, and large enough each of them to contain twenty ordinary bottles: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. i. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 2. **1845** a wicker-bound bottle, "*damajuana*"...it is called Damaján in Egypt, and hence our "Demijohn": FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 61.

***demi-monde**, *sb.*: Fr., 'half-world': persons who are not in the **beau monde** (*q. v.*), *esp.* the class of disreputable women upon the outskirts of society.

1864 "Is she demi-monde?" Thus, one Insolent. "Nobody knows": G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10. **1887** The said Ethel...at first strikes the reader as being somewhat seriously infected with the manners and customs of the *demi-monde*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 26, p. 285/1.

demi-rilievo, *sb.*: fr. **demi** and **rilievo** (*qq. v.*): half relief, **mezzo rilievo** (*q. v.*).

***demi-saison**, *sb.*: Fr., 'half-season': a fabric for wear between winter and summer; also, *attrib.*

1769 I...wish to know...if it is to be a *demi saison* or a winter velvet: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 380 (1882). **1811** wearing velvet when all the rest of the world were in *demi-saisons*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 292. **1883** the *demi-saison* costume: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

demi-solde, *sb.*: Fr.: half-pay.

1823 the marriage of my aunt Dorothy to a *demi-solde* captain of horse: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 16 (1886).

dēmiurgus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. δημιουργός.

1. the chief magistrate in some Greek states.

1600 the magistrates of the whole nation (whom they call Demiurgi, and ten in number): HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXII. p. 823. — he was a Demiurgus: *ib.*

2. the Maker of the Universe in Plato's ontological system; *hence*, a name of God in Neo-Platonic philosophy.

1678 Either the One, or the Good, or Mind, or the very *Ens*, or the Father, or the *Demiurgus*, or the Lord: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 455. — he was at least The *Orderer* and *Disposer* of all, and that therefore he might upon that account well be called, the δημιουργός, *The Maker or Framer of the World*: *ib.*, p. 199.

démocrate, *sb.*: Fr.: a democrat; *esp.* a member of the French national party during the revolution of 1790.

bef. **1794** the sober dictates of wisdom and experience are silenced by the clamour of the triumphant *democrates*: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 110 (1869).

dēmocratia, Lat. fr. Gk. δημοκρατία; **democratie**, Eng. fr. Fr. *democratie*: *sb.*: government by the people. The modern *democracy* (1640 H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, ii. 128, p. 47) is probably formed by analogy with *aristocracy* (fr. the Old Fr. form *aristocracie*).

1579 the ATHENIANS...recouered the Democratia againe, (to wit, their popular gouernment): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 889 (1612). **1586** changed the government of a Monarchie into a Democratie or popular estate: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 229 (1589). **1590** he perswaded the countrey to liue vnder the law of *popular* state called *Democratia*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 249. **1594** *Democratia* which is popular government by the people itselfe: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. I. ch. i. p. 9. **1603** some one there was who perswaded him to erect the popular government called Democraty: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 422. **1611** *Democratie*, A Democratie; popular gouernment, rule, or authoritie: COTGR.

Dēmocritus, name of a philosopher of Abdera and Thrace, who invented the atomic theory, but is best known as the 'laughing philosopher', being reputed to have laughed at all

human follies and miseries. He is said to have died aged 108, B.C. 361.

1664 *Democritus* ne'r laugh'd so loud | To see *Bauds* carted through the crowd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 7.

demogorgon, name (apparently corrupted fr. **demiurgus**, *q. v.*) of a mysterious and terrible Power, a perverted personification of some Neo-Platonic or Gnostic idea of creative force. For the last part of the name see **Gorgon**. According to Bursian the form is due to Boccaccio.

1590 that great house of Gods cælestiall, | Which wast begot in Dæmogorgons hall, | And sawst the secrets of the world unmade: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. v. 22. **1600** there should be certaine great open places whereby the waters should thus continually passe from the East vnto the West: which waters I suppose to be driuen about the globe of the earth by the vncessant mouing and impulsion of the heauens, and not to be swallowed vp and cast vp againe by the breathing of *Demogorgon*, as some haue imagined, because they see the seas by increase and decrease to ebbe and flowe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 9. **1619** [See **chaos** 1]. **1650** devout Naturalists and Disciples of Demogorgon: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 81 (1869). **1667** the dreaded name | Of Demogorgon: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 965. **1818** Waiting the incarnation, which ascends...from Demogorgon's throne: SHELLEY, *Prometh.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 223 (1864).

demoiselle, *sb.*: Fr.: unmarried woman, young girl.

1762 a month's play with a French Demoiselle will make Lyd chatter like a magpie: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 750/2 (1839). **1818** And there an old *demoiselle*, almost as fond, | In a silk that has stood since the time of the Fronde: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 27. **1884** These demoiselles or dames rode out, but they never returned: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 30.

demon, dæmon (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *daemon*, fr. Gk. *δαίμων*, = 'a lesser divinity', 'a genius', 'a demigod'. See **agathodaemon, cacodaemon.**

1. a genius, a spirit, a guardian angel.

1579 thy *Demon*...(that is to say, the good angell and spirit that keepeth thee) is affraid of his: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 926 (1612). **1603** The third, by all probabilitie and likelihood may well be called the providence and prospicience of the Dæmonds or angels, as many as be placed and ordeined about the earth as superintendents: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1053. **1606** Thy demon, that's thy spirit which keeps thee, is | Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable, | Where Cæsar's is not: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 3, 19. **1652** Devils, Dæmons, Spirits, *Geniuses*, Souls: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 53. **1672** that tame Dæmon, which should guard my Throne: DRYDEN, *Cong. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 436 (1701). **1675** certain blessed souls (or Dæmons)...vouchsafe to descend into this earthly Dungeon: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 34. **1678** We might also take notice, how, besides the Immortal *Souls* of men, he acknowledged *Dæmons* or *Angels*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 24. **1713** Fays, Fairies, Genii, Elves, and Dæmons hear! POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 74, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1757).

2. an evil spirit, a devil; also applied to human beings as a term of opprobrium.

1599 If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus | Should with his lion gait walk the whole world: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2, 121. **1614** I would faine see that *Dæmon*, your cutpurse: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 41 (1631—40). **1646** that solary *Dæmons*, and such as appear in the shape of Lions, will disappear and vanish, if a Cock be presented upon them: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 143 (1686). **1712** Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 564/1 (Morley). **1782** Dæmons produce them doubtless, brazen-claw'd | And fang'd with brass the dæmons are abroad: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 266 (1808). **1818** BIGOTTINI in PSYCHE dishevels | Her black flowing hair, and by dæmons is driven: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 41.

demonstrator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēmonstrātor*, noun of agent to *dēmonstrāre*, = 'to point out', 'show', 'indicate', 'prove'.

1. one who points out, one who proves.

1671 But yet I cannot forbear just to shew what a great demonstrator you are of your second proposition: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1773).

2. a public lecturer.

1761 But when a demonstrator in philosophy...has a trumpet for an apparatus, pray what rival in science can pretend to be heard besides him? STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. Wks., p. 163 (1839).

3. in English universities, a professor's assistant who illustrates teaching by experiments, operations, &c.

***dēmos**, *pl.* **dēmi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δῆμος*. Sometimes Anglicised as *deme*.

1. a division of the Attic territory.

1776 by it was a demos or borough-town of the same name before the time of Themistocles: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 19. — Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns and by the road-side: *ib.*, p. 36.

2. the communalty of a town in Greece; esp. *personified*, the populace of Athens, *hence*, the populace of any state, opposed to the rich and noble classes.

1883 Demos, though he wears clogs, is clattering fast up the steps of a throne: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1. **1886** Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood: TENNYSON, *Locksley H. Sixty Yrs. After*, 90.

demy (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *demi*, *demy* (Cotgr.): a certain size of paper; title of a kind of scholar or exhibitioner at Magdalen College, Oxford.

dēnārius, *pl.* **dēnārii**, *sb.*: Lat.: a Roman coin which originally contained ten asses, *later*, a copper coin; *hence*, a penny English, generally abbreviated as *d.* Also, a penny-weight.

1547—8 in bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). **1579** eleuen Myriades of their Denarij: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 862 (1612). **1645** ten *asses* make the Roman *denarius*...ten *denarii* an *aureus*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). bef. **1719** [See **as**]. **1777** a hundred weight of this copper contains one dram and two denarii of silver: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 95. **1883** 'He has no fortune, I suppose?' hazarded Ida...'Not a denarius,' said Horry: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 128.

denier, *sb.*: Fr.: a denarius; a small French coin in value about the tenth of an English penny or less. Also, a penny-weight. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *dener*, *deneer(e)*.

1594 My dukedom to a beggarly denier: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, i. 2, 252. **1596** I'll not pay a denier: — *I Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 91. **1601** the weight of twentie deniers or French crownes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 65, Vol. I. p. 31. — sold for a hundred deniers (3 *lib.* 2 *shil.* 6 *d. Sterl.*): *ib.*, Bk. 9, ch. 39, p. 260. **1612** hee would not pay one denier: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. iii. p. 139. bef. **1616** Have you no Mony left?...Not a Denier: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 333 (1711). **1626** *Deneere*, A penny: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1630** There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruiades*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sesterties*, | *Quadrens*, *Sextanes*, *Minues* (it appeares) | *Didrachmaes*, and *Sportulas* and *Denieres*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 *v*°/2. bef. **1670** not a Denier allow'd to a single man: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 187, p. 200 (1693). **1741** the Chaouri comes to five Sous six Deniers: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150. **1759** We bought about five dozen, which did not stand us in three *deniers* a piece: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 613 (1814).

dēnigrātor, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēnigrāre*, = 'to blacken thoroughly': one who or that which blackens thoroughly.

1646 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xii. p. 274 (1686).

dénigrement, *sb.*: Fr.: blackening, disparagement.

1883 A criticism approaching to *dénigrement*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 486.

***Denkmal**, *pl.* -mäler, *sb.*: Ger.: monument, memorial.

***1877** a forthcoming centenary or inauguration of a 'Denkmal': *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

denominator (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēnōmināre*, = 'to give a name to'.

1. one who names.

1646 Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

2. *Math.* that expression of quantity in a fraction which indicates the value of the part or parts of unity which constitute the fraction. In vulgar arithmetical, and algebraical fractions the denominator is placed below a line above which stands the **numerator** (*q. v.*).

1579 Hovv the Denominator is founde to the *Remayes* Cubicall: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 19. **1598** Multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction, and adding thereunto the numerator of the said fraction, the proportion is found: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 50. **1843** a fraction, having for its numerator the number of cases favourable to the event, and for its denominator the number of all the cases which are possible: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 58 (1856).

***dénouement, dénoûment**, *sb.*: Fr.: the unravelment of a plot or intrigue, a catastrophe, an explication.

1758 [See **cordon** 3]. **1761** I went on and on, in hopes of finding some wonderful *denouement* that would set it all right: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxii. Vol. II. p. 59 (1819). **1771** such a farce! such a *dénouement*! such a *catastrophe*! SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107/2 (1882). **1779** I was filled with concern for the *denouement*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 127 (1882). **1782** a politician would not look on the *dénouement* with the same indifference: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 168 (1858). **1812** the whole affair is merely the *denouement* of a profligate concert between her and her husband: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 105. **1818** turned round...to reproach Lady Clancare for not assisting at a *denoument* she had rendered so difficult to effect: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 68 (1819). **1820** I have a world of things to say; but as they are not come to a *dénouement* I don't care to begin their history: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 718 (1875). **1823** Not long after the denouement of the tragedy of Louis XVI....the Doctor came to breakfast with me alone: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 408 (1856). **1861** naughty Clytemnestras, with flirtations on hand and tragical *dénouements* looming in the future: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 12. ***1875** the *dénouement* is classically satisfactory: *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.]

dent-de-chien, *sb.*: Fr.: couch-grass.

1601 the grasse called *coich* or *Dent-de-chien*, having a root full of joints and a stalke likewise, in manner of a reed: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 401. — the Quoiche grass or Dent-de-chien: *ib.*, Bk. 19, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 19.

dent-de-lion, *sb.*: Fr.: dandelion, or *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*, Nat. Order *Compositae*.

1550 This herbe is called Dentdelion: A. ASKHAM, *Litle Herball*, sig. C iii *vº*.

dentello, *pl.* **dentelli**, *sb.*: It., 'little tooth': *Archit.*: a small oblong projection placed at intervals on a flat moulding of a cornice, between the frieze and the corona; rarely found in the Doric order.

1598 The *proiecture* of *corona* and the *dentelli*, is as much as the *freize* with his *cymatium*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 94. **1651** In the *Cornice* both *Dentelli* and *Modiglioni*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 212 (1654). **1664** for excepting onely the *Dentelli* which he may have with reason omitted, all the rest of the *Entablature* is upon the matter the same: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 24. **1712** In a Cornice...the Modillions or Dentelli: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

denticulus, *pl.* **denticuli**, *sb.*: Lat.: a **dentello** (*q. v.*).

1563 the muller or Coronicis of the antiques that standeth on the right side wherwith they haue added Echinus and Denticuli, with Apophigis or rule: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. viii *rº*. **1598** vnder which in steede of *cymatium* the *denticuli* are placed: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 91.

dentifrice (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dentifrice*: a preparation for cleansing the teeth.

1558 Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 53 *rº*. **1601** while they may be made, with certaine mixtures and medicines called *Dentifrices*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 16, Vol. I. p. 164. **1603** B. JONSON, *Sej.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 374 (1616). **1675** To prevent a Stinking-breath...you may if you please try Mr. *Turners* Dentifrices, which are every-where much cryed up: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 170.

denunciator (˘ ´ ˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēnunciātor*, = 'a police-officer', noun of agent to Lat. *dēnuntiāre*, = 'to announce', 'to denounce'.

1. one who lays information (against another).

1474 his accusers or denonciatours: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 31 *rº*. **1726** The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment as the accuser does: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.]

2. one who threatens, a denouncer.

Deo grātias, *phr.*: Lat.: thanks to God.

1573–80 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an evente, | And then to borrowe a napp, I shalbe contente: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 129 (1884).

***Deo volente**, *phr.*: Lat.: God being willing; generally abbreviated to *D. V.*

1856 *Deo volente*, I will be more lucky tomorrow: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxvii. p. 356.

deodar(a), *sb.*: *Cedrus Deodara*, a tall conifer similar to the cedar of Lebanon, native in the Himalayas.

1868 they stood under the shadow of the *deodara*: Capt. MAYNE REID, *Child Wife*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 35. **1883** Opposite is...a window carved in deodar-wood: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 274/1.

***dépit**, *sb.*: Fr.: spite, vexation.

1845 he showed not a little mortification and *dépit* at the inconsistency and ingratitude of the Citizen-Monarchy: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 19 (1857).

déplacé, *part.*: Fr.: misplaced, ill-timed, unbecoming, out of place.

1747 whom nature always designed for a hero of romance, and who is *déplacé* in ordinary life: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 91 (1857). **1748** the magnificence and profusion of it, were surely *déplacés* (improper) at this time: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 328 (1777).

depopulator (˘ ´ ˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēpopulātor*, noun of agent to *dēpopulāri*, = 'to lay waste', 'ravish', 'plunder': one who lays waste, one who clears of inhabitants, one who depopulates.

1607 they were wild and depopulators of other their associats: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. A 5 *rº*. **1630** [See **deportator**].

deportator, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēportāre*, = 'to carry off', 'to convey away': one who carries away, one who sends into banishment.

1630 Oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, deportators, depravators: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1862). [C. E. D.]

***déporté**, *part.*, used as *sb.*: Fr.: one transported.

1865 I am one of the *déportés* for Cayenne: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 226. **1888** On inquiring of my guide as to the record and sentence of the unfortunate déporté, I was informed that, despite his appearance, he had passed the medical inspection always made on embarkation: *Daily News*, Sept. 3, p. 3/1.

depositor (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Late Lat. *dēpositor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēpōnere*, = 'to deposit'.

1. one who deposits, *esp.* one who entrusts money to a bank.

2. one who makes a deposition, or gives evidence in writing.

1633 that all men may hear from the mouth of the Depositors and Witnesses what is said: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. xxv. p. 196.

dēpositum, *sb.*: Lat., 'anything deposited or entrusted for safe keeping'.

1. a pledge, a treasure given in trust; in Catholic theology, the sacred trust of faith.

1582 O Timothee, keepe the *depositum* [Wycliffite *Bible*, depoost], avoiding the profane novelties of voices: *N. T.* (Rhem.), 1 Tim., vi. 20. **1601** not doubting but to find...this *depositum* of my love to you &c. in heaven another day: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 120. **1626** *Depositum*, A pledge: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1639** and my body, as a good *depositum*, is laid up in the dust: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 354 (1863). **1652** Lay up thine heart in the hand of a Saviour. Leave it there as a sacred *depositum*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 51. **1656** The Gospel is Christ's depositum with us committed to our keeping: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 651/2 (1868). **1659** the evangelical doctrine is a sacred *depositum*, which Christ hath left with the bishops and pastors of the church: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 349/1 (1865). **1684** God separated them [the Jews] from all the world to honour them with the *depositum* of his oracles: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 441 (1864).

2. a treasure, a valuable store, a carefully preserved possession.

1644 Towards the lower end of the church...is the *depositum* and statue of the Countess Matilda: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 129 (1872). **1675** *Cadmus*'s Daughters, whom *Pallas* could not charm from prying into her *Depositum*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 5, p. 62. **1710** This Medicine I fish'd out of a very worthy Gentleman, in whose Family it had been kept as a sacred *Depositum*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 298. **1789** They [annual historical sketches] would be a very authentic *depositum* of facts for future historians: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 473 *note* (1796).

***dépôt**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a place for deposit or storage, a warehouse, a magazine, a place for collecting goods or merchandize, a goods station, a railway station (U. S.), the head-quarters of a regiment.

1795 the accommodation of a *depot* at New Orleans which I proposed, shall be agreed on: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 543 (1832). **1797** a safe depôt for the goods of the merchants: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1858). **1802** Lake Winipec...seems calculated...to become the grand *depot* of this traffic: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 142. **1809** Every conscript absenting himself for twenty four hours from his *dépot*, is punished as a deserter: *ib.*, Vol. 13, p. 437. **1810** the selection of this river for the *depôt* of commerce: *ib.*, Vol. 16, p. 95. **1836** the imperial depôt of silkworms: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 311. **1845** This temple is carefully locked up...the Pasha having excavated it for a corn *dépot*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 251 (7th Ed.). **1851** the wild Indian finding the way from his pathless forest to the steamboat depot to exchange his collections: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 186 (1854). ***1878** orders were sent to the 15th Brigade depot to send down the infantry: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/3. [St.] **1885** He was left in charge of an exposed depôt of stores on the Garonne: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 304/1.

2. a depositing, a settling down.

1835–6 but afterwards *depots* of matter take place in the disorganized tissue: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 515/2.

depravator, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēpravāre*, = 'to corrupt', 'deprave': one who perverts, a corrupter.

1630 [See **deportator**].

deprecator (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēprecātor*, = 'one who averts by praying', noun of agent to *dēprecāri*, = 'to pray against'.

1. an intercessor.

2. one who deprecates, or strongly condemns or opposes.

depreciator (˘ ´ ˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēpretiātor*, *dēpreciātor*, noun of agent to *dēpretiāre*, = 'to undervalue', 'to make light of': one who depreciates, one who makes light of, undervalues, underrates, disparages.

***depredator** (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēprēdātor*, *dēpraedātor*, noun of agent to *dēpraedāri*, = 'to plunder', 'pillage': a plunderer.

1627 The *Cause* is, for that they be both great Depredatours of the Earth, and one of them staroeth the other: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 492. **1799** Hengist defeated the depredators, with a slaughter which at last ended their incursions: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 153 (Paris, 1840). **1800** to check the hopes of adventurers and depredators: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 457 (1858). **1828** led out the men of Perth to battles and skirmishes with the restless Highland depredators: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. vii. p. 91 (1886).

***depressor** (˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēpressor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēprimere*, = 'to press down', 'to depress',

'to disparage', Late Lat., 'to oppress': one who or that which presses down; an oppressor.

1621 Depressors and detractors: MOUNTAGU, *Agst. Selden*, 112.

député, *sb.*: Fr.: a deputy, a member of the lower house of representatives in France.

1845 it would be as hopeless to make a Spaniard understand real French cookery as to endeavour to explain to a député the meaning of our constitution: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 66.

derah: Arab. See **dirah.**

dérangé, *part.*: Fr.: disordered, embarrassed.

1754 his affairs are very much *derangee*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 218 (1817).

dérangement, *sb.*: Fr.: disorder, embarrassment.

1766 It is a total dislocation and *dérangement*; consequently, a total inefficiency: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 175, p. 506 (1774).

derba(r): Anglo-Ind. See **durbar.**

***dernier ressort**, *phr.*: Fr.: last resort (*properly*, in reference to legal jurisdiction), a final court from which there is no appeal, *hence*, a last resource.

bef. **1670** And therefore, my H. Lordships, here I have fixt my *Areopagus*, and dernier Resort, being not like to make any further Appeal: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 159, p. 169 (1693). **1731** from thence to the Supreme Court in *Holland*, which is the *Dernier* Resort: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 339. **1754** The process being carried on from a Kirk session to a presbytery, and thence to a synod, and from thence to the general assembly, which is the *dernier ressort* in such cases: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 185 (1818). **1759** this assembly became the *dernier resort* in all causes: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 80. **1764** causes are evoked from Oneglia, and some other places, to their tribunal, which is the *dernier resort*, from whence there is no appeal: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 387 (1817). **1777** chance being the great mistress of human affairs in the *dernier ressort*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 408 (1857). **1811** yet that, as a *dernier resort*, general reading would be a good plan: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). **1818** there Miss Crawley sought the *dernier resort* of bold, pushing, presumptuous intrusion: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 64 (1819). **1821** A measure of this...character ought not to be adopted, except as a *dernier resort*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 484. **1835** And, finally, the *Moniteur*, the *dernier resort* in all such cases, states the appointment of a *new* Committee of *Défense Générale, ou du Salut Public*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 369 (1857). **1845** some dry salted cod—*bacalao*—should be laid in as a *dernier resort*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 62.

deroga: Anglo-Ind. See **daroga.**

dērogātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *dērogāre*, = 'to take away from', 'to detract': a detractor.

1652 [See **arrogator**].

***dervish** (*ˈ ⌣*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *darvīsh*: a Mohammedan monk. Members of some orders are religious fanatics.

1611 There is a College of Turkish monkes that are called *Darvises*: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. t 8 *v°* (1776). **1615** they haue an order of Monkes, who are called *Dervises*, whom I haue often seene to dance in their Mosques on Tuesdaies and Fridayes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1632). **1625** a *Deruis* or Saint, liuing on a hill: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 503. — Amongst the *Turkes* there are no Religious houses, nor Monasteries: onely the *Teckehs* of the *Meuleuees*, (which are an order of *Derueeshes*, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice:): *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1611. **1634** [See **Bairam**]. bef. **1670** *Mahumetan* Dervises: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693). bef. **1682** After the Sermon ended which was made upon a Verse in the Alcoran...the *Deruices* in a Gallery apart sung this Hymn: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VI. p. 40 (1686). **1684** several Chambers cut out of the Rock, where the *Dervichs* made their abode: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 5. **1712** pretended to have learned of a certain Dervise to understand the Language of Birds: *Spectator*, No. 512, Oct. 17, p. 729/1 (Morley). **1717** I saw several dervises at their prayers here: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 198 (1827). **1742** a holy dervise came in: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II p. 407 (1826). **1775** these edifices, a college of Dervishes and a bedlam were erected by Sultan Morát: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 267. **1778** That man must be a Bramin, or a Dervis, | Who will not sip the sweets of secret Service: In Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 118 (1858). **1795** he fixed upon 10000 of them which he meant to be the standard number and sent them to a famous Dervis: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 108. **1800** an old Dervise, sitting in the sun | At his cell door: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, viii. 118. **1820** a college of howling dervishes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 311. **1836** Some durwee'shes of the sect of the Rifa''ees...wear a turban of black woollen stuff: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 39. **1887** The abolition of the Dosah, or ride over the dervishes' bodies, is among the humane acts of the Khedive: *Athenæum*, May 14, p. 635/3.

derwan: Anglo-Ind. See **durwaun.**

des, *part of phr.*: Fr.: the form which the prep. **de** (*q. v.*) combined with the pl. article (**les**, uncombined) takes: of the, from the, some.

1762 He will take care it shall not be in a circle *des beaux esprits* ['of brilliant wits']: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 213 (1882). **1766** the pattern-cup I sent by you is *des plus communs* ['of the commonest']: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 79.

***désagrément**, *pl.* **désagrémens**, *sb.*: Fr.: unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

1826 To be sure, my Lord; explicitness and decision will soon arrange any désagrémens: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. III. p. 148 (1881). **1832** the social despotism of this strange house, which presents an odd mixture of luxury and constraint...with an alloy of small *désagréments*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. XIX. p. 332 (1875). **1841** it has many *désagrémens* for so large an establishment: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 73.

descensus Averni: Lat. See **facilis d. A.**

desemvery. See **decemvir.**

***desenvoltura**, *sb.*: Sp.: sprightliness, effrontery.

1607—12 Certen deliveryes of a Mans self, which have noe name; The *Spanish* word *Desemboltura* sheweth them best: when there be noe stondes, nor restiuenesse in a Mans nature: BACON, *Ess.*, XXXII. p. 374 (1871).

desert: Eng. fr. Fr. See **dessert.**

***déshabillé**, *sb.*: Fr.: undress, careless costume; a garment worn in undress. Anglicised as *déshabille* (which is apparently supposed to be Fr.), *dishabille*, *dishabilly*. In Cotgrave *deshabillé* is a participle,—"Disarrayed, vnclothed", as in some of the earlier quotations.

1680 In Aubrey's *Lives* (1813). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1691** Three Ladies Drest *Dishabillee*: *Islington-Wells*, p. 4. **1694** he is *Deshabille*, that is in a careless Dress: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 14/1. **1699** the Female Sex...who seem in his time to have been mighty fond of being Painted in *dishabille*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 40. **1709** favour'd by his *Disabilly* all tempting: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (2nd Ed.). — The Lady was in a genteel *Dishabile*, even to the very Night-cloaths, that she intended to lie in: *ib.*, p. 82. **1711** When the Day grows too busie for these Gentlemen to enjoy any longer the Pleasures of the *Deshabillé*, with any Degree of Confidence: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26. p. 81/2 (Morley). bef. **1744** Not, Sir, my only, I have better still, | And this you see is but my dishabille: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 275 (1757). **1754** five damsels...in a very gay dishabille: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXIII. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 109 (1817). **1762** wrapped in a loose dishabille:—*Launc. Greaves*, ch. VII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 67. **1772** But do you | Go off so much in deshabille? R. WARNER, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. IV. p. 76. **1779** in a white jacket of *deshabille*, pretty clean, without stays: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 213 (1882). **1792** who should enter but Lady Maitland, in an agreeable dishabille: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 211. **1800** It being late in the evening, I waited on him in deshabille: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 350 (1832). **1811** to make her appearance in her unstudied *deshabille*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 80 (2nd Ed.). **1826** The women are only seen in the day sitting at their windows, in complete dishabille: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 66. **1844** Lord Monmouth was not in dishabille: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. I. ch. III. p. 18 (1881). **1878** Pray excuse my dishabille: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VIII. ch. LXVIII. p. 596. **1885** The shortcomings of English costume pale before the *déshabillé* of the Dutch colonial ladies: *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, p. 601/1.

***dēsīderātum**, *pl.* **dēsīderāta**, *sb.*: Late Lat. (properly *neut.* of Lat. part. *dēsīderātus*, = 'wished-for', 'longed-for'): an object of desire, something wanted, something longed for, a requisite; a missing passage or a lacuna (in anything written or printed).

1652 [See **deleatur**]. **1664—5** these desiderata to our consummate felicity: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 152 (1872). **1709** expunging certain passages, where the chasms now appear under the name of *desiderata*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Apol., Wks., p. 47/2 (1869). **1710** If a man of a right Genius...were to make true Experiments...he'd supply Physick with one of its main *Desiderata*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 4. **1736** the *one motion*, that great *desideratum* in our discipline: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 5 (1777). **1762** the great *desiderata* of my uncle Toby's apparatus: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. Wks., p. 272 (1839). — the grand *desideratum* of keeping up something like an incessant firing upon the enemy during the heat of the attack: *ib.*, p. 275. **1763** infuse this composition into the brains of an ugly...mortal, and you have the desideratum: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 143 (1850). **1790** These appear to be the capital desiderata: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 25 (1834). **1808** he had expressed intelligibly the imagined *desiderata* which the church of Rome alone pretends to supply: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 315. **1819** These desiderata came in due time, but with them also unfortunately came the infatuation of my Turkish amour: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 204 (1820). **1841** his services will be always considered a desideratum to be secured if possible: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 128. **1874** More light is the chief desideratum in the world of thought: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I. 1. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [SL]

dēsīderium, *sb.*: Lat.: longing, yearning, regret (for anything absent or lost).

1715 and, when I leave a country without a probability of returning, I think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed in it, to avoid the *desiderium* which of all things makes life most uneasy: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 10 (1871). **1883** Many Liberals regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a *desiderium* which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader within the memory of living man: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 485.

designator (*ˈ ⌣ ˈ ⌣*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēsignātor*, = 'a marshal', 'a master of the ceremonies', noun of agent to *dēsignāre*, = 'to point out': one who designates, one who points out.

dēsipere in loco, *phr.*: Lat. From Hor., *Od.*, 4, 12, 28, (*dulce est*) *desipere in loco*, '(it is pleasant) to indulge in trifling at the proper time'.

1710 all alive as you are, yet you may not sometimes disdain *desipere in loco*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 58 (1737). **1851** Gaiety *en tems et lieu* is very well—*desipere in loco*—but all this singing and parodying...seems to us to have been very silly: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 155 (1857). **1854** you haughty Southerners little know how a jolly Scotch gentleman can *desipere in loco*, and how he chirrups over his honest cups: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 157 (1879).

desist (= ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *desister*: leave off, cease, forbear. With prep. *from*, and absol., formerly also with inf.

1546 thei easlie drew to agreement...that the Danes showlde cleane desiste from warre: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 208 (1846). bef. **1547** from the wich no injuste vexacions can cause me to desiste: J. BARLO, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxii. p. 146. **1579** many desisted to trouble him any more: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 459 (1612). **1597** or at all desist | To build at all: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 47. **1606** Desist, and drink: — *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7, 86. **1617** the Protestant princes perswade him to desist: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 89 (Camd. Soc., 1860). **1645** We now determined to desist from visiting any more curiosities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 188 (1872).

désobligeante, *sb.*: Fr.: properly fem. of adj. *désobligeant*, ='disobliging': a close carriage with seats for two only.

1768 an old *desobligeaut*, in the furthest corner of the court: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 398 (1839). **1770** Got into my *désobligeant* to go home: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 246 (1850).

désœuvré, *adj.*: Fr.: unemployed, idle.

1750 if...some charitable people, seeing my embarrassment, and being *desœuvré* themselves, came and spoke to me, I considered them as angels sent to comfort me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 181, p. 548 (1774). **1820** the rich *déseuvres* of our country are accused of not knowing how to get through the day so cleverly as those of another: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 419.

désœuvrement, *sb.*: Fr.: lack of occupation.

1828 The Baronne looked for a friend or for very little more than one, for *désœuvrement*, for amusement, not excitement: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 41.

desolator (ˌ = ˌ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēsōlātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēsōlāre*, ='to abandon', 'to leave desolate': one who makes desolate.

1814 The Desolator desolate! | The Victor overthrown! BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 7 (1832).

***desperado**, *sb.*: Old Sp.: a desperate fellow, a ruffian ready for anything.

1654–6 those Turkish desperadoes, the Spahyes: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 474/1 (1867). **1674** one of the *Desperadoes* of the Town: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 10. **1689** he hath Desperado's near at hand, | That will (for Gold) obey his curs'd command: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 14/1. bef. **1733** the Malecontents and Desperadoes of the Republican Gang: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 2, p. 40 (1740). **1748** I resolved to take my leave of these desperadoes without much ceremony: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xli. Wks., Vol. I. p. 266 (1817). **1792** this must be some desperado, who is come to rob me in broad day: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 132. **1814** I could pity the Pr—, I mean the Chevalier himself, for having so many desperadoes about him: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lvi. p. 374 (188–). **1826** The Services in war time are fit only for desperadoes (and that truly I am): LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 18 (1881). **1832** he now doubted not he had entrapped some formidable desperado of his gang: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 343. **1887** François...with his boat-load of six-and-twenty desperadoes, ran boldly into the midst of the pearl fleet: *Harper's Mag.*, Aug., p. 360/1.

desposorios, *sb. pl.*: Sp.: espousal, mutual promise of marriage.

1624 the king of Spayne would not condescend to the proroguing of the *desposorios*: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 52 (1871). **1654** So the dispensation being compleatly com a little after from *Rome*, the Desposorio's, or the day for a contract betwixt the *Infanta* and the Prince was nominated: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 28. bef. **1670** A Disposorios, or Contract must go before the Marriage: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 167, p. 160 (1693). — The Infanta's Preparation for the *Disposoria* was great: *ib.*, 171, p. 164.

despot (ˌ =), Eng. fr. Lat. *despota*, or Fr. *despote*; **despota**, Lat. fr. Gk. δεσπότης, ='a lord': *sb.*

1. title of certain princes in the east of Europe.

1606 was slaine with a dagger by a seruant of *Lascarus* the *Despota* or Lord of *Seruia*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 408. **1611** *Despote*, A Despote: the chiefe, or soueraigne Lord of a Countrey: COTGR. **1614** The same Emperor *Alexius* invested this *Palæologus* with the speciall Title of DESPOTE, which thence remaind in that State for the next after the Emperor: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 171. **1776** the despots or lords of the Morea: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 238.

2. an absolute ruler of a Greek state in ancient times. Dynasties of despots came between the oligarchical and democratic systems of government in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. Also called "tyrants" (Gk. τύραννος).

3. an absolute, an arbitrary ruler, a person inclined to exercise arbitrary rule over others.

1820 The despot, liberated from this last and most-pressing danger, sunk deeper and deeper in iniquity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15. **1845** your democrat in power is always a despot: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 296.

4. a title of bishops in the Greek Church.

1819 I am bearer of letters to the despots, and proëstis of our different islands: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 203 (1820).

despota, *sb.*: It.: a despot.

1562 y^e^ Dispotto of Seruia: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 8 *v°*.

dessay(e), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *desāī*: the chief revenue officer (hereditary) of a village or district, who often became a petty chief.

1800 He has sent 300 horse to seize the dessays of the villages which you mention...and if I can lay my hands upon the dessays they will be hanged: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1858).

***dessert**, *sb.*: Fr.: a course of fruit, confectionery, &c., to be partaken of with wine after a dinner. Anglicised as *desert*.

1670 there were roses stuck about the fruit when the dessert was set on the table: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 52 (1872).

dessous des cartes, *phr.*: Fr., 'under-side (faces) of the cards': a reservation, a secret.

1756 There must be some *dessous des cartes*, some invisible wheels within wheels, which, at this distance, I cannot guess at: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777). **1820** Sir Walter and Arthur laughed at this *dessous des cartes*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 271. **1885** wondered whether there might not be just a little something behind, an explanation, you know, a *dessous-des-cartes*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 176.

destoor: Anglo-Ind. See **distoor**.

destrier, *sb.*: Fr.: charger, war-horse.

1825 By Saint Hubert, a proper horseman, and a *destrier* for an earl: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 164. **1848** clad himself in his ring mail, and mounted his great *destrier*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VI. ch. vii. p. 141/2 (3rd Ed.). **1884** The beavers of the horsemen are rusty; the *destriers* are poor jades: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804/2.

dēsunt cētera, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the rest is wanting': often used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

1669 In J. Donne's *Poems*, p. 188.

dēsunt multa, *phr.*: Lat.: many (words or lines) are wanting, much is wanting. See **dēsunt cētera**.

1628 [A criticke] conuerses much in fragments and *desunt multa*'s: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 35, p. 56 (1868).

detail (ˌˌ ˌˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *detail*, Mod. Fr. *détail*: a division into small portions, particulars, small portions, a small portion.

1603 To offer wrong in detail: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 306. [Skeat] **1695** But I must be forced wholly to wave and supersede the Detail of these: WOODWARD, *Nat. Hist.*, Pt. IV. p. 238 (1723).

dētector, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dētegere*, ='to uncover': a revealer, a discoverer.

1605 O heavens! that this treason were not, or not I the detector! SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iii. 5, 14. **1656** came Dr. Joyliffe...first detector of the lymphatic veins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 335 (1872).

***détenu**, *fem.* **détenue**, *sb.*: Fr.: prisoner.

1816 Many went to see it, English *détenus* as well as Frenchmen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 483. **1835** Twenty eight of the political *détenus* have escaped from St. Pélagie: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 63. **1865** She was not altogether sorry to be able to retain as a *détenu* an English aristocrat, with a face like the Vandyke pictures: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 64. **1889** Mr. J. G. Alger has finished a volume on 'Englishmen in the French Revolution'... The volume goes down to the release of the *détenus* at Verdun: *Athenæum*, July 13, p. 65/3.

dēterminātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dēterminārе*, ='to limit', 'prescribe', 'determine': one who prescribes, one who determines.

1646 additional impositions from voluntary determinators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 284 (1686).

detestable (= ˌ = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *detestable* (Cotgr.): utterly hateful, utterly odious.

1502 Also here ben defended [forbidden] horrible othes & detestable: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. vi. sig. k iii *v°*. **1509** These folys in theyr dedys ar so detestable: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1874). **1528** Darlynge of the devill / gretly detestable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 115 (1871). **1537** and other abusys detestable of all soulles: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 157 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1540** knew well how detestable vnto god is enuy & crueltie: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 58 *v°*. bef. **1547** detestabill opinyons of Martyn Leuther: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xcix. p. 258 (1846). **1579** shamefull and detestable desires: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1039 (1612). **1590** The Rocke of vile Reproch, | A daungerous and detestable place: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 8. **1620** the detestable and infamous gain which some Fryars made by publishing Indulgences: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 55 (1676). **1648** the most detestable and sordid oppression that ever befel a nation: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 14 (1872).

***detonator** (ˌ⏑–ˌ⏑–), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dētonāre*, = 'to thunder': anything of which the whole mass explodes instantaneously; a percussion cap.

***détour**, *sb.*: Fr.: a winding, a by-way, a circuitous route, a long way round.

1780 [they]attempted to stab in open daylight—we are above *détours*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 456 (1858). **1791** I immediately determined... to make a detour with Major Caldwell and the second battalion: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 134 (1832). **1828** he himself...by an immense *detour*, had come again within the fatal precincts of the colony: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 93. **1834** Selim thought fit to make a detour through the rice-fields: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 243. **1837** I do not think, however, we gained anything in the distance, the *détour* to cross the bridge more than equalling the ground we missed: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148. **1841** Nismes...amply repays the long *détour* we have made to visit it: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 1. **1883** most of my fellow-passengers preferring the doubtful honour of seats in the crazy vehicles which, by long détours, reached the same point: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 483.

detractor (–ˌ⏑–), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dētractor*, noun of agent to *dētrahere*, ='to take away from', 'to disparage', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. *detractour*: a disparager, a slanderer, a calumniator. In *Anat.* Lat. *dētractor* is applied to muscles which draw one part away from another part, or away from a medial line.

1535 detractours: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 30 (1883). **1540** Ne the accesse of flatterers or detractours, to hym that mortally hateth them, can brynge any damage: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 15 *vº*. **1548** nor presumptuous: nor detracters of other men: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 4 (1626). **1563** and defende bothe them and me the Authour from the malyce of busye Detractours: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A iij *vº*. **1591** a malicious detractour, insolent, and insupportable: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 34. **1600** detractors and hinderers of this iourney: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 168. **1602** as the most impious detractor on earth that euer liued: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 130. **1605** the calumnious reports of that impudent detractor: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). **1623** When most I strive to praise thee, I appear | A poor detractor: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, i. 3, Wks., p. 51/2 (1839). **1642** For if every book, which may by chance excite to laugh here and there, must be termed thus, then may the dialogues of Plato, who for those his writings hath obtained the surname of divine, be esteemed as they are by that detractor in Athenæus, no better than mimes: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 216 (1806). **1654** our *Rustick Detractors*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 459. **1676** I ignore not what the envy of Detractors have express'd of him: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 8. **1677** Some base Detractor has my Honour stain'd, | And in your easie heart a Credit gain'd: OTWAY, *Titus & Ber.*, ii. p. 20. **1682** can we be such base Detractors, | To vilifie our Benefactors: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 63. **1710** thus may it be said of Mr. Durfey to his detractors: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 77 (1757). **1776** The author has a brand of infamy set upon him, as a public warning to all calumniators and detractors: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 14/2.

detriment (ˌ⏑–ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *detriment*.

1. loss, damage, wear and tear, harm.

1528 Forger of oure dayly damage and detriment: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 116 (1871). **1531** the litel pleasure and gret detriment that shulde ensue of it: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 129 (1880). **1546** Kinge Henrie the viij....marched stowtlie into Oxforde without enie detriment: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1872). **1586** or els the subjectes of England...shall also suffer detriment: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 297 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1591** and ours [soldiers] retorned without any greate detrymente: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 50 (1847). **1594** Being from the feeling of her own grief brought | By deep surmise of others' detriment: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 1579. **1666** an extraordinary detriment to the whole republic of learning: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 188 (1872).

2. a charge made to tenants, and to students lodging in a college or an inn of court, for damage or dilapidation.

1548 note that sometymes the king is to take a detriment by the liuere with y^e particion: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. v. fol. 25 *vº* (1567).

***dētritus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a rubbing away': the material removed from rocks, &c., by water, ice, and weather; accumulation of disintegrated material; hence, *metaph.* rubbish.

1802 the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 207. **1853** the limestone rises in a mural face, based by a deposit of detritus: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 270. **1878** The great length of time required to withdraw the tool and remove the detritus: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 62. **1886** Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting detritus: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 178/2.

dētur digniōri, *phr.*: Lat.: let it be given to the more worthy (*dignissimo*, 'to the most worthy'). Hacket makes a sb. of the phr. in the sense of 'paragon'.

bef. **1670** There was not a *Deturdigniori* among the Sons of Kings in Europe, to whom he could give the Golden Aple: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 132, p. 119 (1693). **1704** SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 48/2 (1860). **1754** but this rule too of *detur digniori*, your lordship must not expect will be scrupulously observed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 552 (1777). **1813** they, agreeing that Walter Scott was the fittest person upon whom to bestow the laurel, on the maxim of *detur digniori*, had written and offered it to him: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1856).

deubash: Anglo-Ind. See **dubash**.

deumo, *sb.* See quotations.

1665 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped; having this ordinary evasion, That they adore not Idols, but the Deumo's they represent... The Samoryn used not to eat till it were first offered, and so acknowledged as food sent him from his Deumo: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Travt*, p. 338 (1677). **1665** lesser *Deumo*'s attending on this grand *Pagod*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Fff 8 *vº*.

deury: Pers. See **dewry**.

***deus ex māchinā**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a god from a machine', in allusion to the mechanical contrivance by which on the Ancient Greek stage a god was made to appear in some elevated position, who resolved the complications which were beyond human powers: any person or thing called in to solve a difficulty insurmountable by ordinary means.

1840 This was, however, no less a personage than the *Deus ex machinâ*,—the illustrious Aldrovando himself: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 75 (1865). **1843** The *deus ex machinâ* was ultimately called in to produce a spark on the occasion of a flint and steel coming together: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 390 (1856). **1860** and, indeed, whenever he was called in as a *Deus ex machinâ*, it was not for a pleasant purpose: *Once a Week*, July 21, p. 97/2. **1863** Percival Tracey, *Deus ex machinâ*, had stepped in: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 51. ***1877** The obstacle in the shape of a prior engagement to Clementina exists, indeed, but a *deus ex machinâ* is not difficult to find: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 662/1. [St.]

***Deus misereātur**, *phr.*: Lat., 'God be merciful': name of Psalm 67, used as an alternative canticle after the second lesson of the evening service of the Church of England, being the first two words of the Latin version.

deutroa. See **datura**.

***deutzia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. *Deutz*, a Dutch naturalist: *Bot.*: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Philadelphaceae*, native of E. Indies, some species of which are cultivated in Britain as ornamental plants.

deux yeux: Fr. See **doux yeux**.

dēva, *sb.*: Skt.: god, deity; malefic deity, power of evil.

1819 a palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 251 (1820). **1834** By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 157.

***Dēvanāgarī**: Skt., 'the divine city writing': name of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written.

***1876** His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

devant, *sb.* and *adv.*: Fr.

1. *sb.*: a kirtle, an apron.

1600 perfume my *deuant*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

2. *adv.*: before, forward, in front.

1609 his beard, which was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake devant: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXV. ch. vi. p. 270.

devastator (ˌ⏑–ˌ⏑–), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēvastātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēvastāre*, ='to lay waste': one who lays waste, a plunderer.

1830 but all is to no purpose with these devastators, whose chiefs seem to direct them with the precision of regular troops, constantly stimulating them to the *pas de charge*, and from their unremitted progress, appear as if they were continually repeating *en avant*! E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 136 (2nd Ed.).

dēvastāvit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *dēvastāre*, ='to lay waste': *Leg.*: name of a writ which lies against an executor or administrator who has wasted or impaired the estate of the deceased.

***devoir**, *pl.* **devoirs**, *sb.*: Fr.: respects; fr. the phr. *rendre devoirs*, ='to pay (one's) respects'. The word *devoir* was early Anglicised, esp. in the phrases *to do one's devoir*, ='to do one's duty', 'to do service', 'to do one's best', and *to put one's self in devoir* (whence comes Eng. *endeavor*), =Fr. *se mettre en devoir*, = 'to endeavor', 'to make efforts'. See Chaucer (abt. 1386), *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 2600, "Do now your devoir"; *Paston Letters* (1470), Vol. II. No. 653, p. 409 (1874), "put you in uttremost devoir with thaim to resiste the malice of our said ennemyes and traitours".

bef. **1670** he receives the Devoirs of his Subjects comfortably and smilingly: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 152, p. 144 (1693). **1675** when you come near the person you would salute, make your Complement and render your Devoir modestly: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 49. **1676** having already this morning paid my devoir to you: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 7. **1742** planted himself as making a guard till the coach went by, and then made his devoir: R. NORTH, *Lives of North*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1826). **1748** charged him to pay his devoirs regularly to Mr Cringer: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1817). **1813** Her marquis was paying his devoirs to

his intended bride: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 131 (1833). **1825** lay before her his uncle's *devoirs*, in the high-flown language of the day: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xi. p. 104. **1839** Oh, pray dispense | With my devoirs this time: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 222 (1866).

devoncan, devon-kawn. See **divan.**

dévot, *fem.* **dévote,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: devoted to religion, pious; a devout person, a devotee. *Hence*, Eng. *devotee*, which appears as *Devotée* (fem.) in *Spectator*, No. 354, 1712, obviously intended to be Fr., but the Eng. form occurs earlier (bef. 1670 J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 212, p. 230, Ed. 1693). In Evelyn's *Diary*, 1645, Vol. I. p. 189, *devotée* (fem.) appears, according to Ed. 1872.

1765 She has a little of the *devote*: but that, Sir, is a terce to a nine in your favour: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. Wks., p. 296 (1839). **1779** numbers of *devots* upon their knees: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 232 (1851). **1810** she had several times attempted to become *devote*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 244 (1844). **1880** nominally a *dévôte* of Madame de Maintenon's type: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 54.

devota: It. See **divota.**

*devotee: Eng. fr. *quasi*-Fr. See **dévot.**

devoto, *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: devoted to religion; a devout person, a devotee; an attached lover.

1681 Ah, no! and 'twould more Honour prove | He your *Devoto* were, then *Love*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 81.

dewan, dewaun: Anglo-Ind. See **divan.**

dewannee, dewanny, dewauny, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dīwānī*, popularly *dewānī*, ='the office of *dīwan*' (see **divan**): the right of receiving revenue; *hence*, civil administration of justice.

1772 in each district shall be established two Courts of Judicature; one by the name of the Mofussul Sudder Audaulet, or Provincial Court of Dewannee: *Order of Council of H. E. I. C.*, in *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 13/2. **1783** the acquisition of the Duanne opened a wide field for all projects of this nature: *Report*, in Burke's *Life & Wks.*, VI. 447. [Yule] **1883** the Emperor Shah Alum II. conferred the office of *Dewani* upon the East India Company: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 424.

dewry, *sb.*: Pers. *dēvrī*: temple, house or shrine of a god.

1625 A little short of this place, is a faire Deury inclosed with a stone wall: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 430. **1665** at *Nigracut*...the Dewry is seel'd & paved with Gold, yearly visited by many 1000 Bannyans: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1677).

dewtry. See **datura.**

dexter, *adj.*: Lat.

1. pertaining to the right hand, on the right hand side. *N.B.* in *Herald.* the right side of the shield answers to the right side of the person who may be supposed to hold it, and consequently to the left side of the person who looks at the face of the shield.

1606 my mother's blood | Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister | Bounds in my father's: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 5, 28. **1622** their fathers whole coate, or part of the same in bend dexter: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 9. **1756** supporters. An old knave of clubs on the dexter; a young knave on the sinister side: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 10 (1857).

2. (of omens) seen or heard on the right hand side, favorable, auspicious, beneficent.

1646 sinister and dexter respects: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 159 (1686). bef. **1733** all Manner of Arts, *dexter* and *sinister*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 53, p. 542 (1740). bef. **1744** As thus he spoke, behold, in open view, | On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew: POPE, Tr. *Homer's Il.*, XIII. 1039. [C. E. D.]

dexterity (= ˘ ˘ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dexterité* (Cotgr.): ability to use the right hand better than the left; manual, bodily, or mental skill or quickness.

1527 it shalbe very expedyente that she by her greate wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1846). **1536** We advertissed of your pleasure shal be glade, with all diligence and dexteritie...to accomplishe that your mynde: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1548** knowing your wisdomes and upright dexterities: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccIxvii. p. 301 (1846). **1591** hee may be able to handle his Peece with due dexteritie: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 2. **1608** I'll be gone, and with most quick dexterity provide you a crier: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 77 (1885). **1620** dexterity of Government: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. XV. (1676). **1663** the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 394 (1872).

***dey,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *dāī*, ='uncle', 'commander': the title of the Mohammedan sovereigns of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.

1704 they drove us all to the *King*'s, or *Dey*'s, House: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 6. — He having got great *Riches*, and being a Man full of *Ambition*, had a great Tooth for the *Dey-ship* of *Algier*: *ib.*, p. 150. **1793** Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli have each of them a Turkish bashaw or dey, who governs in the name of the Grand Signior: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 616 (1796). **1830** the Dey of Algiers: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 328 (2nd Ed.). **1886** He concluded a treaty with the Dey: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 113/1.

dhagob, dhagope: Anglo-Ind. See **dagoba.**

***dhal, dal(l), dol(l),** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dāl*: a kind of Indian pulse like split pease. [Yule]

1673 the largess of Rice or Doll: FRYER, *E. India*, 101 (1698). [Yule] **1690** [Kitcheree] made of Dol, that is, a small round Pea, and Rice boiled together: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 310 (1696). [*ib.*] **1798** Rice and doll: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1858). **1872** their supply of flour, dhal, salt, tobacco, cloth: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 48. **1884** Fields of dall, or Indian corn: C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.*

dhobee, dhobey, dhoby, dobie, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dhobi*: a native washerman.

1872 the dhobey's washing-tub; EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 115.

dhoney, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Malay and Tamil *tōni*, fr. Skt. *drōṇī*, ='a trough', 'a kind of boat': a small vessel.

1598 smal boates called Tones and Pallenges: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 191 (1885). **1860** [See **dhow**].

***dhooly, doolee, doolie,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ḍolī*: a covered litter, consisting of a frame slung on a bamboo pole. Hence, *dhooly-walla, dooly-bearer.*

1625 he sends choice Souldiers well appointed and close couered, two and two in a *Dowle*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 435. **1665** his Seraglio...was in two hundred Doolaes or Cajuaes, as if he were going upon a journey into *Bengala*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1677). **1799** lascars, drivers, dooly-bearers: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 186 (1858). **1800** We have had much trouble in procuring dooley boys to send away the 74th regt....the remainder refuse to carry the doolies: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1844). **1803** The bridegroom, mounted on an elephant, was followed by the bride in a covered *dooly*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 68. **1834** I and the child took the shelter of a doolee they had placed for me there in the after part of the boat: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 248. **1882** coolies, however, awaited me with a dooly, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xii. p. 262. — my dooly-bearers: *ib.*, p. 264.

***dhotee, dhoty, dotee, dutti(e),** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dhotī*: a loin-cloth of cotton or gauze, worn by male Hindoos.

1614 they will not looke on our red Zelas, blew Byrams, nor Duttis: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 407. **1622** 1 pec. duttis of 10 Rs. per corg: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1883). **1625** fourteene packes of course Duttie, of six corges a packe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 306. **1882** a common ryot, clad simply in a *dhoti* or waist-cloth: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 203.

dhow, dow, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a native vessel on the coasts of W. India and E. Africa, *esp.* an Arab slave-trader with one mast and lateen sail.

1809 A *dow* was hired to go to Dhalac: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 103. **1860** Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the Patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 103. [Yule] **1888** In May last the Khalifa was fitting out an expedition for the Upper Nile ...four thousand men, who were to reach their destination in four steamers and a large number of dhows: *Athenæum*, Dec. 22, p. 851/3.

dhurmsal(l)a, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dharmçālā*, ='piety-house': a place at or near a village for the reception of travellers.

bef. **1805** WELLINGTON, *Disp.* **1826** I sat myself down in the durhm sallah, or place for travellers: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvii. p. 187 (1884).

***dhurra,** *sb.*: a kind of grain, *Sorghum vulgare*, used in the Soudan.

1811 In none of the inns could we find any other sort of food but coarse Durra bread, made of millet with camel's milk: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch xxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 44. — The Arabians cultivate wheat, barley, and durra, (Holcus Linn.) The latter grain, sorgo, or great millet, seems to be a native of Arabia: *ib.*, ch. cxli. p. 191. **1871** SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i. p. 6. ***1876** layers of doura straw: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

dhye: Anglo-Ind. See **daye.**

di, prep.: It. fr. Lat. *dē*: of, with, from, to, (before a vb.). In composition with the definite article Lat. *de ill-* becomes (It.) *del, dell-, degl-.*

dī, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: gods, the more correct spelling of the pl. of *deus*, which is commonly spelt in English literature *dii*. See phrases with **dii.**

***diabete,** Eng. fr. Fr. *diabète*; **diabētēs,** Gk. διαβήτης, ='passer through': *sb.*: a serious wasting disease of which a distinctive symptom is an excessive discharge of urine containing sugar.

1541 diabete: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. Y iii *vº*. **1562** The often and to much making of water called Diabetes: TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. A ii *vº*. **1603** Diabete: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 279 (1608). **1712** lord Marlborough is growing ill of his *diabetes*; which, if it be true, may

soon carry him off: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. lii. Wks., p. 373/2 (1869). **1771** diabetes, diarrhœa, and night sweats: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 11/2 (1882). ***1878** epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

diable, *sb.*: Fr.: devil.

1598 SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 1, 93.

***diablerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: devilry, mischief, weird scene.

1757 the *diablerie* of witchcraft and purgatory: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 235 *note*. **1809** We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 347. **1815** larded with many legends of superstition and diablerie: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlvi. p. 402 (1852). **1834** *Diablerie* and exaggerated sentiment became inextricably associated: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 74. **1840** One is puzzled by this piece of *diablerie*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 179 (1885). **1840** In such a country one would have expected to find a thousand picturesque superstitions and *diableries*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 141. **1852** Any *diablerie* I take part in, is for pure mischief sake: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 179 (1878). **1882** He found an extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German *diablerie*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 76. **1883** the painted "diableries" of BREUGHEL: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 24, p. 5.

diablo, *sb.*: Sp.: devil.

? **1590** *Diablo*, what passions call you these? MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 192/1 (Dyce). **1604** Who's that which rings the bell? Diablo, ho! SHAKS., *Oth.*, ii. 3, 160. **1607** O Diabolo, *Gustus* comes here to vexe me: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, i. 7, sig. B iv *v°*.

diabolus, *pl.* **diaboli**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. *διάβολος*, ='accuser', 'devil': devil.

bef. **1834** Fierce Anthropophagi, | Spectra, Diaboli: C. LAMB, *Hypochond.* **1885** The dying person confesses his faith, defies Satan and all his works, and the baffled *diaboli* disappear: *Athenæum*, July 18, p. 85/1.

diacatholicon, *sb.*: fr. Gk. *δια-*, ='thorough', and **catholicon** (*q. v.*): an electuary formerly supposed to be purgative of all bad humors.

diachȳlon, diachȳlum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάχυλον*, neut. of *διάχυλος*, ='very juicy': a healing plaster, now made of olive oil and hydrated oxide of lead; *metaph.* a soothing application.

1525 Or with Dyaquylum plaster / and with y^e^ reed powder: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. I ij *v°*/2. — Take diaquilon plaster out of this Antithodario .iij. ounces: *ib.*, sig. S iij *v°*/2. ? **1530** make this Diaquilon Playster: *Antidotharius*, sig. A iv *v°*. **1541** The seconde fourme is diaquillon common made thus: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. R iii *v°*. **1543** of whyte Diaquilon without gummes..ʒ. ij.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxix *v°*/1. **1667** Some I cover'd over, beyond the place of Incision, with *Diachylon-plaister*, and tied them fast with packthred: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 25, p. 454. **1671** then were fain to set up with six penyworth of Diaculum and a Collection of rotten Pippins: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 6. **1779** I suppose that was the object (as it seems to be of all our measures) and that as the demand for plaisters will be infinitely increased, it may furnish pretext for a heavy gabel on diachylum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 221 (1858). **1818** tooth-brushes, diachylon plaster, Peruvian bark: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 96 (1832). **1845** He was a broken-nosed Arab, with pistols, a sabre...and his nose ornamented with diachylon: THACKERAY, *Cornh. to Cairo*, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. XII. p. 276 (1878).

***diadēma**, *sb.*: Gk. *διάδημα*: a fillet, a mark of rank or royalty worn round the head. Anglicised as *diadem*, through Fr. *diadème*, ='a crown', or 'royal wreath'.

1816 That deficiency in symmetry was remedied by the Greek women who wore a diadema or fillet: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 41.

diaeresis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διαίρεσις*, ='a dividing'.

1. the separate pronunciation of two consecutive vowels.

1611 *Diæresis* is when two points ouer a vowell diuide it from another vowell: COTGR., sig. Nnnn 1 *v°*.

2. a mark, generally two superior dots, placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately, as in *coöperate, reëlect.*

3. *metaph.* division, distribution.

bef. **1658** Nature's *Diæresis*, half one another: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 28 (1687).

***diagnōsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *διάγνωσις*, ='recognition', 'discrimination'.

1. the discrimination of the character of a disease or internal injury by the symptoms.

1857 A young chap comes in, consumptive, he said, and I dare say he's right: he is uncommonly 'cute about what he calls diagnosis: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. viii. p. 119 (1877). **1871** As many wretched animals simply crawl to this spot to die, the crows, from long experience and constant practice, can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 8. **1882** his skill in diagnosis was remarkable. Disease had few secrets for him: *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 5.

2. a scientific description of a special organism.

1885 From the written description of a room...a rough diagnosis of their character as observers can be made: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 672/3.

diago, *sb.* See quotation.

1617 in the Muscouites money, it is rated at thirtie three altines and two Diagoes. And sixe single or three double diagoes make one altine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 290.

diahbeyah, diahbiah: Mod. Egypt. See **dahabieh.**

dialecticōs, *adv.*: Gk. *διαλεκτικῶς*: in a logical method of discussion by question and answer, according to the method of arriving at truth invented by Zeno, and developed by Socrates and Plato.

1663 And make you keep to th' question close, | And argue *Dialecticōs*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 259.

Dialis: Lat. See **flamen.**

diametros, *pl.* **diametri**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάμετρος*: a diameter. The phr. **ex diametro**, 'in *diametro*', ='diametrically'.

bef. **1593** Whose city large diametri contains, | Even three days' journey's length from wall to wall: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 117/1 (1861). **1603** so he cannot but knowe, that the sunne this moneth *ex diametro*, irradiateth his place in the conception: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 413. **1625** there blow other winds that are quite opposite to the former, euen in *Diametro* [abl.]: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 988. **1651** For my part, in good faith *ex Diametro*, I ever thought they were meer emptinesses: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 442 (1654). bef. **1733** a Faction opposite *ex Diametro*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xii. (1740). — his Fit was not of an Apoplexy but Epileptic, and then all that they did was *ex Diametro* wrong: *ib.*, III. ix. 3, p. 648.

Diāna[1]: Lat.: name of the moon-goddess, Gk. *Ἄρτεμις*, representative of chastity and love of hunting. The goddess Diana of the Ephesians was of a very different character, and represented sensuality. Sometimes Anglicised as *Dian(e)*.

abt. **1386** To been hym self the grete hertes bane | ffor after Mars he serueth now dyane: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1682. **1506** horned Dyane, then but one degre | In the crabbe had entred: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *v°* (1554). **1573—80** a very Diane: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 104 (1884). **1584** With all *Dianaes* chastitie, | or *Venus* rare beautie: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 27 (1880). **1603** Heer, many a *Iuno*, many a *Pallas* heer, | Heer many a *Venus*, and *Diana* cleer, | Catch many a gallant Lord: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1633** Out upon that same golden devil, that Diana of the Ephesians, for it destroys many souls! T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 858/2 (1865). **1636** Neither is wealth to be excluded, that Diana of the world, which...makes not the man, yet it adds some mettle to the man: S. WARD, *Wks.*, p. 119 (1862). **1641** Court the Mother, and you winne the Daughter, prevail with Nature, and the fair *Diana* [moon] of the Philosophers is at your service: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 *v°* (1651). **1679** The Nymphs of chast *Diana*'s Train: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 45. **1713** Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law, | Or some frail China jar receive a flaw: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 105, Wks., Vol. I. p. 182 (1757). **1785** Nymphs were Dianas then, and swains had hearts, | That felt their virtues: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 120 (1808).

Diana[2], *sb.*: It.: beat of drum or sound of trumpet at break of day.

1591 Warily and secretly, euen at the closing of the night, vntill the bright spring of the *Diana*, and fayre day light, he must ordaine and place *Sentinels*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 26.

***diapāsōn**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διὰ πασῶν*, short for *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία*, ='the concord over all the notes' (*i.e.* of the first and last notes), 'the octave'. Occasionally shortened to *diapase*.

1. octave, the tones which form an octave.

1477 And also for like as *Diapason*, | With *Diapente* and with *Diatesseron*, | With *ypate ypaton*, and *Lecanos muse*, | With other accords which in Musick be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 60 (1652). **1506** the lady excellent | Played on base organes, expedient | Accordyng well, vnto dyopason | Dyapenthe, and eke dyetesseron: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. G iii *v°*. **1579** *Pythagoras* commaunded that no musition should go beyond his *Diapason*: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 27 (Arber). **1598** Now the first part from the toppe of the heade to the nose, answereth to the space betwixt that, and the chinne, in a triple proportion, which maketh a *Diapente* and a *Diapason*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 33. **1601** Thus are composed seven tunes [Toni], which harmonie they cal Diapason: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 14. **1609** *Diapason*...is an *Interuall*: wherein a *Diatessaron* and a *Diapente* are conioyned: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 19. **1627** The *Diapason* or *Eight* in *Musicke* is the sweetest *Concord*; Insomuch, as it is in effect an *Vnison*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 103. **1630** As for *Musicke*, It is to be coniectured by her long practice in prickesong, that there is not any note aboue *Ela*, or below *Gammoth*, but she knows the *Diapason*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ii 2 *v°*/1. **1640** Lutes hear each soaring diapase [rhyming to 'passe']: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 31, p. 237 (1647). **1646** it be true that the string of a Lute or Viol will stir upon the stroak of an Unison or Diapazon in another of the same kind: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 314 (1686). **1712** that Interval which is called *Diapason*, or an Eight: *Spectator*, No. 334, Mar. 24, p. 487/2 (Morley). **1748** Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine? | Who up the lofty diapason roll | Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine, | Then let them down again into the soul? J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. xli.

2. a full volume of various sounds heard simultaneously.

1589 the Diapason of thy threates: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). **1594** So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, | And with deep groans the diapason

bear: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 1132. **1619** He...Doth frolike with the Musick in this vaine, | Hearing the Diapason of their straine: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 9 *v°*.

3. harmony, concord. Also, *metaph.*

1580 In Musicke there are many discords, before there can be framed a *Diapason*: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 387 (1868). **1590** Nine was the circle sett in heavens place: | All which compacted made a goodly Diapase: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 22. **1591** a tunefull Diapase of pleasures: — *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 549. **1591** Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; | Their diapason was in self-same cord: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, Wks., p. 279/1 (1861). **1603** The *Diapason* of their Heav'nly Lay: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 91 (1608). **1621** a diapason and sweet harmony of kings, princes, nobles, and plebeians: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Rëader, p. 94 (1827). bef. **1628** When I hear...a melodious voice in concert with the tones of the artificial instrument, I apprehend by this a higher diapason: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 30 (1806). **1640** In her [Haphe] there's tun'd a just Diapason | For every outward stroke: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 56, p. 15 (1647). **1665** ravisht by the sweetness of that harmony the rolling Orbs in an exact diapazan send forth by their forced motion: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1677). bef. **1670** the Diapason of Peace, Wealth, and the King's Love were all in tune: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. i, p. 3 (1693).

4. name of the two principal foundation stops in a British organ.

1861 it was only by a free use of the diapason stop that the organist could maintain his lawful ascendency: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 8.

diapente, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διὰ πέντε*: *Mus.*: an interval of a fifth.

1477, 1506, 1598 [See **diapason** 1]. **1603** Now the proportion of the Musicke or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquitertiall, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialterall, that is to say, the whole and halfe as much more: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1358.

***diaphragma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάφραγμα*: the midriff, the membrane which divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.

1525 Somtyme is wounded the membres within the body / lyke as the harte / the longues / and dyafragma / that is the pannicle that departeth the herte from the other membres: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. L i *r°*/2. **1541** the .xii. spondyles where as the dyafragma endeth: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. I i *r°*. **1578** the fleshy part of the famous *Muscle Diaphragma*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 109 *v°*. **1621** the *middle region*, or chest...is separated from the lower belly by the *diaphragma* or *midriff*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 25 (1827). bef. **1627** then let me alone to tickle his *diaphragma*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 291 (1885). **1676** my last full Pass pierc'd his *Diaphragma*: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, v. p. 45 (1691). **1678** Respiration or that Motion of the *Diaphragma* and other Muscles which causes it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 161.

diaquil(l)on. See **diachylon.**

***diarrhoea**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάῤῥοια*, = 'a flowing through': laxity of the bowels.

1569 [See **disenteria**]. **1603** The *Diarrhœa* and the *Burning-Feuer*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 281 (1608). **1616** The flux *diarrhœa* is the general, as being without exulceration or inflammation: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 496 (1867). **1626** *Diarrhea*, The flixe or laske: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1666** Diarrhea's: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 12, p. 210. **1729** to throw her into a Diarrhœa: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 121 (1757). **1765** on a single idea he had poured forth a diarrhoea of words: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 316 (1857). ***1878** 7 [deaths] from diarrhœa: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/2. [St.]

diarthrōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *διάρθρωσις*: a movable articulation.

1578 which *Articulation* also we call Enarthrosis, yet not vnder the kynde of *Diorthrosis*, but *Synarthrosis*: for asmuch as the mouing of these bones is most obscure: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 3 *v°*. **1658** the *Diorthrosis* or motive Articulation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 42 (1686).

diascordium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a medical preparation containing scordium.

1654 If *Diascordium* faile them, have at *Mithridate*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 51. **1660** I went to see the several drugs for the confection of... dioscordium: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1872). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

diaspries, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. It. *diaspri*, pl. of *diaspro*: jaspers.

1665 Agats, Cornelians, Diaspries, Calcedons: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1677).

***diastolē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *διαστολή*, = 'a drawing apart'.

1. dilatation of the heart and arteries, one of the rhythmic movements of the heart; opposed to **systole** (*q. v.*).

1578 not onely to the hart belongeth the same *Diastole* and *Sistole*, but likewise to the brayne: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 99 *r°*. **1620** the *Diastole* and *Systole* of a Heart truly affected: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 30 (1645). **1664** If *Systole*, or *Diastole* move | *Quickest*, when hee's in wrath, or love: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 153. **1678** Now as we have no voluntary *Imperium* at all, upon the *Systole* and *Diastole* of the Heart, so are we not conscious to our selves of any Energy of our own Soul that causes them: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 161. **1691** the *Systole* and *Diastole* of the Heart, which is nothing but a Muscular Constriction and Relaxation: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 47 (1701). **1807** my heart was absolutely naked and visible, by which my inquisitive surgeon was gratified...with a living display of the whole process of *systole* and *diastole*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 108 (5th Ed.).

2. the lengthening of a short syllable in prosody.

1580 and *Heauen*, beeing vsed shorte as one sillable, when it is in Verse, stretched out with a *Diastole*, is like a lame Dogge that holdes vp one legge: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1815).

diatessarōn, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διὰ τεσσάρων*.

1. *Mus.* the interval of a fourth.

1477, 1506 [See **diapason** 1]. **1570** the diuersities of the soundes (which ye Grecians call *ἡχεῖα*) are ordred according to Musicall Symphonies & Harmonies: being distributed in ye Circuites, by Diatessaron, Diapente, and Diapason: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d iij *v°*. **1603** [See **diapente**]. **1627** And as the Ancients esteemed, and so doe my selfe and some Other yet, the *Fourth* which they call *Diatessaron*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 107. **1646** a *diatesseron* or musical fourth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 225 (1686).

2. *Pharm.* a medicine made of four ingredients.

1580 The triacle *Diathesaron*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol 119 *r°*.

***diathesis**, *sb.*: Gk. *διάθεσις*, = 'arrangement': a natural or constitutional disposition of the body, owing to which there is a predisposition to some special disease.

1885 The attention paid to pathology has thrown somewhat into the background temperament and diathesis: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 671/1.

***diatriba**, Lat. fr. Gk. *διατριβή*; **diatribē**, Gk., 'discussion': *sb.*: a treatise, a lengthy invective.

1656—7 I have read your learned Diatriba concerning Prayer: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). **1664** those excellent *Diatribæ*...published: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. xxv. — how dextrously he hath handled that Scripture in a set and just *Diatribe*: *ib.*, p. lxxi. **1804** he favours his English readers with a *diatribe* on the horrors of boxing: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 93. **1814** this pestilent long diatribe: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 103 (1832). **1821—2** After a diatribe in the Quarterly, my landlord brings me up his bill: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 401 (1885).

diavolaria, *sb.*: It.: devilry, devilish device.

bef. **1733** these *Diavolarias*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ii. 98, p. 580 (1740).

diavolo, *sb.*: It.: devil.

diazōma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάζωμα*, = 'a girdle', 'a lobby giving access to the seats of a theatre': a corridor round the seats of a theatre.

1820 It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 335.

dichoraeus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διχόρειος*: a **ditrochaeus** (*q. v.*).

Dichter, *sb.*: Ger.: poet.

Dichtung, *sb.*: Ger.: poetry.

1883 *Daily News*, Aug. 18, p. 5/2.

dicotylēdon, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: a plant which has two distinct cotyledons (see **cotyledon**). The pl. *dicotylēdones* is earlier than the sing., coined fr. Gk. *δι-*, = 'two', and *κοτυληδών*, = 'cup-shaped hollow'.

1797 *Dicotyledones*, plants whose seeds have two lateral bodies or lobes: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 448/1.

*dicta: Lat. See **dictum.**

dictāmen, *sb.*: Late Lat.: precept, ordinance, **dictum** (*q. v.*).

bef. **1637** Her man described by her own Dictamen: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 171 (1640). **1638** and all protestants according to the *dictamen* of their religion, should do so: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1820). **1669** if any followed...the Dictamens of right reason: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 343. bef. **1670** hath Subscribed no one Paper of all these against his own, nor (I profess it openly) against the Dictamen of my Conscience: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 151, p. 143 (1693).

dictamnum, dictamnus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δίκταμνος*: dittany, a herb, Nat. Order *Rutaceae*, formerly supposed to cure the wounds of deer which ate it.

1584 Seeks he dictamnum for his wound within our forest here? PEELE, *Arraignment of Paris*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 359/2 (1861). bef. **1593** Dictamnum serves to close the wound again: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 208/1 (1861). **1603** to finde out the herbe *Dictamnus*, for to feed on it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 569. **1608** The deare being strooken, though neuer so deep, feedeth on the hearbe Dictamnum, and forthwith is healed: *Carde of Fancie*, sig. E 4.

***dictator** (˘ ⊥ ˘) *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dictātor*, noun of agent to *dictāre*, = 'to say repeatedly', 'to order', 'to dictate'.

1. a magistrate with absolute power, elected (for a period of six months) by the Romans during the republic, upon any grave emergency.

1531 the Senate and people of Rome sent a messager to shewe him that they had chosen him to be *dictator*, whiche was at that time the highest dignitie

amonge the Romanes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 34 (1880). **1546** noe...covenant should be made...withowte the countermaunde of the dictator: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1846). **1549** they create a Proveditore, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictatour was wont to be in Rome: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 82 *ro*. **1578** diuers Dictatoures (which was the place of a great Prince, and Gouernour, ouer the whole Empyre, duringe the time of the warres): T[H.] P[ROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. ix. fol. 15 *ro*. **1579** you shal finde howe from the *Plough* hath bin taken a *Dictator*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 83. **1607** our then dictator, | Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, II. 2, 93. **1619** Looke on *Cæsar*, the fortunate Dictator: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlix. p. 466. **1665** which sort of Chariot is not unlike that the *Roman Dictators* and other Generals sat in in triumph: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). **1712** *Sylla* the Dictator: *Spectator*, No. 293, Feb. 5, p. 421/1 (Morley). **1777** You have had nothing to do with perpetual dictators or triumviri: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. c. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 290 (1777). **1868** The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 167 (1886).

2. a ruler endowed with supreme authority; one who has authority to settle any question finally.

1586 a *Dictator* of *Albany*, who was drawne in peeces with foure horses: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. x. p. 26. **1625** Say, that you were the *Emperour* of pleasures, | The great *Dictator* of fashions, for all Europe: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, III. 4, p. 48 (1631). **1646** We are not Magisterial in Opinions, nor have we Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, sig. A 4 *vo* (1686). **1646** the *Dictator* of the Protestants: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 112. **1665** The next Tavern was our Council-chamber, where Wine was the dictator: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Ccc 5 *ro*. **1671** Sense is actually the great dictator to the most of men, and *de facto*, determines them to the mark and scope which they pursue: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 278/2 (1834). bef. **1744** Helluo, late Dictator of the Feast: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. 79, Wks., Vol. III. p. 221 (1757). **1754** We must have recourse to the old Roman expedient in times of confusion, and chuse a dictator: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 100, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 267 (1777).

dictātrix, *sb. fem.*: Lat. (Plautus): a female who acts as dictator.

1626 *Dictatrix*, A woman commanding things to bee done: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

diction (ˊ⊥ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *diction*.

1. a word.

1542 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Synalephe it seemeth no more but one diction: UDALL, Tr. *Erasm. Apoph.*, p. 13 (1876). [C. E. D.]

2. a description, a speech, a saying.

1604 to make true diction of him: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 123. **1611** *Diction*, A diction, speech, or saying: COTGR.

3. style, language, manner of verbal expression.

bef. **1700** There appears in every part of his diction, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity: DRYDEN. [J.]

***dictum**, *pl.* **dicta**, *sb.*: Lat.: a prescription, an ordinance, a positive statement, an authoritative statement.

1787 The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions: *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., 947/1. **1809** He concludes his remarks, or rather *dicta* upon this topic, with the following passage: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 452. **1827** Mere *dicta* opposed to matters of fact, have but little effect on me: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 626. **1828** Such is not my *dictum*, it is the language of the Constitution: *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1617. **1843** according to the *dictum* which an old but erroneous tradition ascribes to Plato: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1856). **1854** What were these new dicta, which Mr. Warrington delivered with a puff of tobacco-smoke...? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 230 (1879). bef. **1863** mentioned that old dictum of the grumbling Oxford Don, that "ALL CLARET *would be port if it could*!" — *Roundabout Papers*, p. 119 (1879). **1872** he propounds with much emphasis and some expletives the *dictum* that it is as hot in London as it is in Calcutta: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 19. **1881** the majority of anatomists have at different times been contented to accept the dicta of some authority on it: CLELAND, *Evolution*, &c., Introd., p. xv.

dictum sapienti, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a word to the wise. See **verbum sap.**

1617 *Dictum sapienti*; and so I leave it unto you: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1848).

didaskalos, *sb.*: Gk. διδάσκαλος: teacher.

1819 and whose humiliation under the Othoman yoke I had, in concert with my didaskalos of Chio, frequently lamented with tears: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 67 (1820).

didrachma, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. δίδραχμον: a double **drachma** (*q. v.*), a silver coin weighing a quarter of an ounce. Translated 'tribute money', *Mat.*, xvii. 24 (the Gk. being pl.). Anglicised as *didragme*, *didrachm(e)*.

[**1582** And if *Phylacteries* be allowed for English, we hope that *Didragmes* also, *Prepuce*, *Paraclete* and such like, will easily grow to be currant and familiar: *N. T.* (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3 *vo*. — didrachmes: *ib.*, Mat., xvii. 24.] **1630** [See **denier**]. **1675** it was not that *in specie*: the Didrachma being paid to the temple: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 4, p. 113.

diēgēsis, *sb.*: Gk. διήγησις: recital, narrative, statement of a case.

diem clausit extrēmum, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'he has concluded his last day', 'he (or she) has died': name of a writ of extent issued on the death of a crown debtor.

1476 the *diem clausit extremum* for my lord shall not be delyverd tyll she be of power to labore hyr sylff her most avauntage in that mater: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 772, p. 155 (1874). **1865** a writ of diem clausit extremum may be issued on an affidavit of debt and death: *Stat.* 28 *&* 29 *Vict.*, c. 104, § 47.

diem perdidi, *phr.*: Lat., 'I have lost a day': a saying attributed to the Roman emperor Titus upon his having passed a day without doing anything for the welfare of his subjects.

1654 So that a Christians *Diem perdidi* is inexcusable: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 305.

***dies īrae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: day of wrath. The opening words of an old rhymed Latin hymn, derived from Vulgate of *Joel*, ii. 31.

bef. **1863** The idea (*dies iræ!*) of discovery must haunt many a man: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 110 (1879).

***dies non**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a day not': a day on which legal business is not transacted. For many kinds of business Sunday is a *dies non*.

diesis, *pl.* **diesēs**, *sb.*: Gk. δίεσις, = 'division'.

1. *Mus.* a quarter tone, old name of a semitone, the difference between three true major thirds and an octave.

1603 So idle and lazie they be, that they thinke and say, the harmonicall diesis giveth no apparence at all...seven Dieses: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1261. **1742** he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

2. in *Printing*, name of the double dagger, '‡', one of the marks of reference.

***diet** (ˊˊ⊥ˉ), Eng. fr. Fr. *diète*; **diēta, diaeta**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. δίαιτα, = 'way of life': *sb.*: a council or assembly of the old German Empire, or of one of the electorates; *hence*, a council or parliament generally. In the sense of 'food', *diete* occurs early (Chaucer).

1579 he sailed vnto ÆGIUM, where the diet or parliament was kept: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1035 (1612). **1582** there met at wormes in Germanie 12 Catholiques & 12 ministers, appointed by the former Councell or dieta of Ratisbone: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 72. **1586** they hold their generall councell, called a Iourney, or a Diet: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 681. **1602** And in Germany howsoeuer there be some slacknes and dislikes at their Diets and election of their *Cæsar*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 275. **1603** neither would they be present at the generall diets and common assemblies of other states: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 479. **1617** In the *Dieta* at *Spyre*, in the yeere 1557, it was decreed, &c.: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 285. **1632** Wee learne from *Warshaw*, the Metropolitan of *Poland*, that the Dyet there is already begunne: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 19, Apr. 24, p. 16. **1632—3** And therefore it is verily thought the princes at the Diet will choose him director of the war: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 215 (1848). **1673** The *Diet* of the *Empire* is usually held heer, it being an Imperial City: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 136. **1830** the great Diet of the Tartars: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 191 (2nd Ed.).

***Dieu et mon droit**, *phr.*: Fr.: God and my right; motto on the scroll below the royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

1654—6 howbeit, we have not done the same, but *Dieu et mon droit*, God and our right by us: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 350/1 (1867).

Dieu garde, *phr.*: Fr., 'God guard', '(so) God help': a formula of oath-taking.

abt. **1520** *Calisto & Melibaea*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1876). bef. **1656** His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieu-gard: BP. HALL, *Wks.*, IX. 278. [Davies]

***differentia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a difference; a characteristic which constitutes an essential distinction between one species and another, or one individual and another; a quality or property essential to exact scientific definition and classification.

1843 which characteristics would of course be so many differentiæ for the definition of the power itself: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1856). **1883** M. Bournet's [book] has at least a certain differentia of its own: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 584/1. **1885** A tabular summary...gives the differentia of the chief meteorological elements in each month: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 273/3.

digamma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. δίγαμμα: the double gamma, the sixth letter of the old Doric and Æolic Greek alphabets, so named from its shape, **F**. It answered to the Heb. ו, and the Lat. consonantal *u*, and was probably pronounced some-

thing like an Eng. *w*. As a numeral, the digamma, in a modified form, had the value of six.

1699 the little use of his new invented Letter the *Digamma*, which he instituted or borrowed from the *Eolique* to express V Consonant: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 50. **1729** While tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, | Stands our Digamma, and o'er-tops them all: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 218 (1757) **1820** The Boustrophedon mode of writing, and the Digamma, which it appears to contain, are additional proofs of its high antiquity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 369. **1885** The most curious thing of all...is the existence of a gamma under circumstances which are at once suggestive of the old digamma in real life: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 48/2.

digitālis, *sb.*: Lat., 'belonging to the finger'.

1. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*, of which the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, is a common English species.

1664 Remove Seedling *Digitalis*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 217 (1729).

2. *Pharm.* powdered leaves or extract of *Digitalis purpurea* and other kindred species, a medicine and a poison.

1860 Mrs. B. had recently put him through a searching course of *digitalis*: *Once a Week*, Apr. 14, p. 343/2.

digito monstrāri, *phr.*: Lat.: to be pointed out by the finger, to be distinguished (Hor., *Od.*, 4, 3, 22).

1819 Even were that event to happen, I am not ambitious of the honoured distinction, *digito monstrari*: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 966/1 (1867). **1865** You will want the triumph of the monstrari digito, and the guidance of the helm through stormy waters: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 73.

***dignus vindice nōdus**, *phr.*: Lat.: a complication (knot) worthy of a (divine) deliverer. See Hor., *A. P.*, 191, where he deprecates the introduction of a *deus ex machina* in a drama, unless it is indispensable to the plot.

bef. **1733** Here was *dignus vindice nodus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 51, p. 460 (1740). **1749** The former is steady and unshaken, where the *nodus* is *dignus vindice*; the latter is oftener improperly than properly exerted, but always brutally: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 175, p. 521 (1774). **1750** or perhaps it may not be *dignus vindice nodus*, and the present security of Jones may be accounted for by natural means: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IX. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 541 (1806) **1765** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 333 (1857). **1779** I cannot conveniently wait on you to-morrow morning, but will if it be a *dignus nodus*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 345 (1882). **1817** but this *dignus vindice nodus* has proved equally intractable by crystallographical distinctions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 189.

digue, *sb.*: Fr.: bank, jetty.

1670 There is a digue leading unto it from the Land: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 171 (1698). **1886** There are several good figures of girls gossiping on the *digue* of stone which defends the place against the sea: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 686/1.

dii mājōres, *phr.*: Lat.: the greater gods; hence, *metaph.* men of the first rank of merit.

1889 One by one the *Dii majores* are leaving us: Carlyle, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold; and now Robert Browning...has passed into silence: *Athenæum*, Dec. 21, p. 858/1.

***dii minōres**, *phr.*: Lat.: the lesser gods; hence, *metaph.* men of the second rank of merit.

1882 There is a great gap between him and the *dii minores*, able young men, the promising *littérateurs* of the future: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 886. **1888** She has taken her place among the *dii minores* of the book world: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 283/3.

dii ōmen āvertant, *phr.*: Lat.: may the gods avert the omen.

1885 Why should the minister of Ruthwell call it the "Proposed Restoration of the Runic Monument"? *Dii omen avertant*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 814/2.

dii Penātes, *phr.*: Lat.: guardian gods of the household; *hence*, home. See **Penates.**

1772 I am just arrived, as well as yourself, at my *dii penates*, but with very different intention: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 223 (1869). **1819** with wives and children and Dii Penates: HANS BUSK, *Vestriad*, iii. 568.

dii tūtēlāres, *phr.*: Lat.: guardian (tutelary) gods.

1882 With the Dii Tutelares of cities and countries: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 37 (2nd Ed.).

diiambus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διίαμβος*: a double iambus, an iambic dipody, ⏑ – ⏑ –.

diis aliter vīsum, *phr.*: Lat.: it seemed good to the gods (that it should be) otherwise. Virg. *Aen.*, 2, 428.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

dilapidator (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if Lat. noun of agent to *dīlapidāre*, = 'to cause decay' (of buildings, &c.): one who causes dilapidations, one who neglects proper repairs.

1711 The late bishop, a monstrous dilapidator of that see: STRYPE, *Life of Parker*. [C. E. D.]

dilecta dēlicta, *phr.*: Late Lat.: beloved sins.

1656 So when God strikes a parting blow between us and our *dilecta delicta*, or right hand sins, let us see a mercy in it and be thankful: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 68/1 (1868).

***dilemma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δίλημμα*, = 'a double catch'.

1. *Log.* and *Rhet.* a double proposition, an argument in which an adversary is caught between two alternative difficulties. Such an argument was likened to a fork or a pair of horns.

1552 *Dilemma*, otherwise *complexio, vel cornutus Syllogismus*, called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that whatsoeuer you graunt, you fall into the snare, and take the foyle: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 34 *v°* (1567). **1588** Thus was the poore manne perplexed with a doubtfull dilemma: GREENE, *Pandosto*, Wks., p. 48 (1861). **1589** the dilemma of the Logicians: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 230 (1869). **1602** the scrupulous catholikes perplexed with many dilemmaes betwixt religion and loyaltie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 264. **1641** repair the acheloian horn of your dilemma how you can, against the next push: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 173 (1806). **1654** that swound at a Syllogisme, purge both wayes at a Dilemma and are ready to make their own Testament: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 162. **1665** so equivocal is the word *Erythræum*, that I cannot refrain the giving you a glance thereof, to the end you may the better help in this *dilemma*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 107 (1677). bef. **1670** Now here's a forked *Dilemma*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 125, p. 132 (1693). ***1877** various famous dilemmas: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

2. *metaph.* a difficult and perplexing situation, an awkward predicament.

1598 in perplexity and doubtful dilemma: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iv. 5, 87. **1617** Blood follows blood through forty generations, | And I've a slow-pac'd wrath—a shrewd dilemma! MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 185 (1885). **1649** A dilemma put upon the Parliament either to try or not to try John Lillburne: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 53 (1850). bef. **1667** Whom *Good* or *Ill* does equally confound, | And both the *Horns* of *Fate's Dilemma* wound: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1707). **1674** this way of taking [when a pawn has attacked two pieces at once] is called a *Fork* or *Dilemma*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 71. bef. **1739** Or which must end me a Fool's wrath or love? A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 31, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1757). **1751** the House and its honour grew outrageous at the dilemma they were got into: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1857). **1776** This dilemma, however, was at an end: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. ii. **1814** I am in, what the learned call a dilemma, and the vulgar, a scrape: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 41 (1832). **1820** in this dilemma we made a virtue of necessity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39. **1830** he made every possible exertion to extricate us from the appalling dilemma with which we were now threatened: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 66 (2nd Ed.). **1886** The eternal dilemmas of social compromise: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 56.

***dilettante**, *pl.* **dilettanti**, *sb.*: It.: a lover (of art), an amateur (of art), one who takes an unprofessional interest in art. The word has gradually degenerated so as often to mean a trifling pretender to knowledge of art, literature, or science. Also, *attrib.* Rarely Anglicised as *dilettant.*

1748 If so, you are likely to hear of it as a *virtuoso*; and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble *dilettante*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1777). **1754** he sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the *Dilettanti* club: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817). **1776** there are so many of the *Dilettanti* who reside within the precincts of this antient seat of music and superstition: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 17. — he ordered his servant to bring in his *Dilettante* ring and wig: *ib.*, p. 54. **1807** Even if it were possible for a mere *dilettante* to avoid the many gross and dangerous errors into which Sir John Sinclair has fallen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 212. **1816** they have been able to deceive the cautious dealers and the experienced *dilettanti*: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 301. **1820** leaving room, however, for such dilettante rhymers as may be deemed worthy of appearing in the same column: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 751 (1875). **1821** I have been only a dilletante eater of opium: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 121 (1823). **1855** my heart beat stronger | And thicker, until I heard no longer | The snowy-banded, dilettante, | Delicate-handed priest intone: TENNYSON, *Maud*, viii. ***1877** appealing to the dillettante rather than the critical students: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

***diligence**, *sb.*: Fr.: a French stage-coach, a French omnibus. See **banquette.**

1748 I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1817). **1776** I came down from London on Friday in the stage-chaise, or *diligaunce*, as they will call it: BOSWELL, *Lett. to Rev. W. J. Temple*, p. 231 (1857). **1815** [See **cabriolet** 3]. **1828** the diligence in which the rogues travelled: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 120. **1837** The cattle of the *diligences*, of the post-houses, and even of the cavalry of France, are solid, hardy and good feeders: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 160. **1845** the first route is very circuitous: this is performed in a sort of diligence: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 356. **1864** He had taken a place for her in the coupé of the diligence to Paris: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 172. **1883** I just wander in—on the diligence—or in a return fly: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 317. **1887** My companion and I seated ourselves in the *banquette* of an old-fashioned diligence: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, i. 3.

dilirium: Lat. See **delirium.**

***diluvium**, *sb.*: Lat., 'flood': irregular accumulations of aqueous (glacial) deposit formerly ascribed to the Flood,

now classed as 'drift', and called 'glacial deposits'. See **alluvium**. Anglicised as *diluvye*, ='flood' (Wycliffite *Bible*, Gen., vi. 17; 2 Pet., ii. 5).

18.. At the outlet of this cañon—in bygone ages a mighty river—it had the appearance of having been slowly raised by the diluvium of that river, and the *débris* washed down from above: BRET HARTE, *Snowbound at Eagle's*, p. 48 (1886). ***1876** river beds, trenched thousands of feet deep in old diluvium: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

dimension (⎓ ⏊ ⎓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dimension*, ='a measuring'.

1. size, proportion of shape; extent (generally pl.); measurement.

1540 sundry lynes, figures, descriptions, dimensions, or measurynges: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 41 *vº*. **1590** Intrench with those dimensions I prescrib'd: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 57/1 (1865). **1605** my dimensions are as well compact, | My mind as generous: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, i. 2, 7. **1665** that the *Soul* and *Angels* are devoid of *quantity* and *dimension*, hath the suffrage of the most: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiii. p. 84 (1885). **1685** There was shown a draft of the exact shape and dimensions of the crown: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1872).

2. *Geom.* spatial extension in one direction. Thus a line has one dimension, *viz.* length; a plane surface has two dimensions, *viz.* length and breadth; a solid has three dimensions, *viz.* length, breadth, and thickness.

abt. **1533** length, largenes, and depnes (whiche one calle thre dimensions): DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1053 (Paris, 1852). **1665** He proves the *world* to be perfect, because it consists of *bodies*; and that *bodies* are so, because they consist of a *triple dimension*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xix. p. 139 (1885).

3. in algebra, each literal factor of a term is a dimension.

diminuendo, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually decreased. The ordinary sign for *diminuendo* is >.

2. *sb.*, also *attrib.*: a gradual decrease in the volume of sound.

1776. 1886 [See **crescendo** 2].

dimittis, *2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *dīmittere*, ='to dismiss', 'to let depart': a leave to depart, a dismissal. See **Nunc dimittis**.

1615 to see thy children's children ingrafted into the church...to thy peace of conscience, and quietness in thy last *dimittis*: In *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (1809). **1633** But as we cannot live without a *permittis*, so we must not die without a *dimittis*: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 147/1 (1865). **1662** and then had his *Dimittis* out of this mortal life: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1840).

dīnār, *sb.*: Pers. and Arab. fr. Lat. **dēnārius** (*q. v.*): in Modern Persian, small money of account equal to less than one-hundredth of a penny English, being the twentieth part of a **bisti** (*q. v.*), and the ten-thousandth part of a **toman** (*q. v.*); formerly a *dīnār* was a gold coin current in Persia and India, varying in weight from 1 dwt. to 5 dwts. Troy, and also a silver coin of the same weight as the gold.

1788 By the command of the caliph...a national mint was established...and the inscription of the Dinar...proclaimed the unity of the God of Mahomet: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. X. p. 7 (1813). **1836** they did not buy or sell with the dirhem or dinar, for, should any one get these coins into his possession, he would melt them down immediately: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 15.

diné, dîner, *sb.*: Fr.: dinner.

1809 Formerly they used their own language...but every body now gives *dînés*, *soupés*, and *déjunés*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

dingo, *sb.*: Native Australian: the Australian dog.

1849—52 the Australian *dingo* was the probable ancestor of the spaniel: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 1311/1. **1882** Less than sixty years ago the wallaby, the kangaroo, the dingo, and the platypus had Northern Australia pretty much to themselves: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5. **1890** For hunting purposes the author found that dogs would be an assistance [in Queensland], but to his surprise he found that dingoes are much rarer here than further to the south: *Athenæum*, Jan. 4, p. 9/3.

dingy (⏊ ⎓, *g* hard), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Beng. *dingy* a small broadish rowing-boat; the smallest ship's boat; in India a canoe is sometimes called a *dingy*, *dinghy*.

1810 On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 159. [Yule] **1872** The dinghy in which we make this journey is a keelless boat that threatens to capsize on the slightest provocation: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 125.

***Diogenēs**, name of the cynic philosopher of Sinope, who affected to despise all the comforts and refinements of civilisation; died in old age, B. C. 234.

1573—80 Schollars ar now Aristippi rather then Diogenes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 182 (1884). **1616** But lives one rootes like a Diogenes: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, VII. 3137, p. 99 (1871).

***diorama**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *διά*, ='through', and *ὅραμα*, ='a sight', 'a spectacle': a spectacular entertainment invented A.D. 1823, in which a picture was seen through an aperture. The word is now applied to a picture or a series of pictures which are moved laterally so as to pass before the spectators.

diorthrosis. See **diarthrosis.**

dioscordium: Late Lat. See **diascordium.**

Dioscūri: Lat. translit. of Gk. *Διόσκουροι*, ='sons of Zeus': Castor and Pollux, the **Gemini** (*q. v.*).

bef. **1637** It were friendships schisme...To separate these twi-Lights the *Dioscuri*: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 235 (1640).

diōta, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διώτη*, ='two-eared': a two-handled vase for wine or water, generally tall and with a pointed bottom so that it could be stuck into the ground.

dip. See **diplomate.**

***diphtheria**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *διφθέρα*, ='skin', 'membrane': a zymotic disease, characterised by a membranous growth over the surface of the mouth and throat, and affection of the kidneys and heart.

***1878** 9 [deaths] from diphtheria: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/2. [St.]

***diplōma**, *pl.* **diplōmata**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δίπλωμα*, ='a paper folded double', 'a license': an authoritative document conferring some power, privilege, or favor, such as a diploma authorising a person to practise as a physician. Some universities grant degrees by diploma. The word *diploma* has been extended in meaning so as to include any ancient writing, and the study of MSS. is sometimes called *diplomatics*.

1622 he was forcd to publish a *Diploma* wherein he dispensed with himself...from payment: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 23 (1645). bef. **1658** I shall keep your Paper as the *Diploma* of my Honour: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 117 (1687). bef. **1666** they would not suffer any exotic or strange word to be enfranchis'd among them, or enter into any of their *Diplomatas* and public Instruments of Command, or Justice: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. xix. p. 460 (1678). **1670** The Golden *Diploma* of this union written both in *Latin* and *Greek*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 124 (1698). **1673** A Box full of *Diplomata*, given to *Erasmus* by the Pope: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 100. **1682** none [of the honorary members] should be admitted but by diploma: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872). **1711** you had a DIPLOMA sent from the *Ugly Club at OXFORD*: *Spectator*, No. 78, May 30, p. 126/2 (Morley). **1877** She, is a physician...has a French diploma, but must not practise in England: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xvi. p. 172 (1883). ***1877** The chairman then distributed the prizes and diplomas: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

***diplomate**, *sb.*: Fr.: diplomatist; *orig.* an envoy, minister, or representative from or at a foreign court invested with a diploma. Anglicised as *diplomat*. Sometimes colloquially abbreviated to *dip*.

1837 a Russian *diplomate*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 10. **1840** The interpreter, Mr. Khotshkow, a Pole, is, I take it, the chief *diplomât* of the party: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xii. p. 245. **1865** [See **décore**].

diplomatique, *sb.*: Fr.: diplomacy, diplomatics.

1832 all that, in the strict *diplomatique* of explanation, could be required: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 86.

dipsas, *pl.* **dipsades**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διψάς*: a serpent whose bite caused intense thirst; in Modern Zoology, name of a genus of harmless snakes.

1586 stong by that dangerous serpent *Dipsas*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlv. p. 206. **1603** Th' Adder, and *Drynas* (full of odious stink) | Th' Eft, Snake, and *Dipsas* (causing deadly thirst): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 156 (1608). **1609** the Acontiæ, the Dipsades, and the Vipers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXII. ch. xv. p. 213. **1667** [See **cerastes**]. **1731** The *Dipsas* or *Thirst*-Serpent, so call'd from its Bite's causing a burning Thirst: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 164.

***dipsomania**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *δίψος*, ='thirst', and *μανία*, ='mania': properly **delirium tremens** (*q. v.*), but popularly an inordinate appetite for alcoholic liquor.

dipteron, dipteros, *sb.*: Gk. *δίπτερον, δίπτερος*: a temple with a double peristyle.

dirah, derah, *sb.*: Arab. *dirâ'*: the Egyptian unit of length, about 25½ in. English or less, as the unit varies.

1880 [See **abdat**].

dirdjee: Anglo-Ind. See **dirzee.**

directoire, *sb.*: Fr.: the Directory, name of the government of the first French republic from Aug. 22, 1795 to Nov. 9, 1799.

1795 It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directoire: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 738 (1832). **1886** The thanks of all playgoers are due to Mrs. Langtry for dressing the character of Pauline in the costume of the *Directoire*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 27, p. 432/1.

director (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dīrigere*, = 'to direct'.

1. a ruler, a manager, a guide.

1477 defendour and directour of the siege apostolique: CAXTON, *Dictes*, 145. **1570** the Prouost, the Director, and Iudge of all Artificiall workes: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d iiij *v°*. **1589** Thou high Director of the same [this Clyme of ours], assist mine artlesse pen: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. A 1 *r°*. **1609** their fortunate leader and director: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XVI. ch. ix. p. 70. bef. **1627** reason, that is plac'd | For man's director, is his chief afflictor: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 12 (1885). **1632** How's this! are you grown, | From a servant, my director? let me hear | No more of this: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 251/2 (1839). **1643** the warrant of those four great directors, which doth as justly belong hither: MILTON, *Divorce*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 338 (1806). **1702** If they advis'd me wrong, of them complain, for it was you who made 'em my Directors: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 355 (1776). **1765** without any director to improve their understanding: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXIX. Wks., Vol. V. p. 480 (1817). **1777** the chief directors of the Portuguese navigations: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 90 (1824).

2. a spiritual adviser, a confessor.

1748 had acted as ghostly director to the old man: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1817). **1854** We have to subject our understanding to our director: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. ix. p. 148 (1872).

3. a member of the board which controls the affairs of a public company.

1632 The Directors of the Netherlands *East-India* Company: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 1. **1720** the great ones...jews, jobbers, bubblers, subscribers, projectors, directors, governors, treasurers, &c. &c. &c. *in sæcula sæculorum*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). bef. **1739** I only wear it in a land of Hectors, | Thieves, Supercargoes, Sharpers, and Directors: — *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. i. 72 (1757).

4. anything which controls, anything which determines the direction of motion.

1646 For if an untouched Needle be at a distance suspended over a Loadstone, it will not hang parallel, but decline at the North extream, and at that part will first salute its Director: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 47 (1686).

directrice, *sb.*: Fr.: a female who directs, a directress.

1754 If by chance any others [than persons of distinction] intrude they are expelled [from the ball] on the spot, by order of the *directrice* or governess, who is a woman of quality: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1818).

directrix, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., as if fem. of noun of agent to Lat. *dīrigere*, = 'to direct': a female who directs, a directress; in *Geom.* the directrix of a conic section is a line perpendicular to the major axis at such a distance from the focus that the ratio of the perpendicular distance of that line from any point on the curve to the distance of that point from the focus is constant, the directrix being the polar to the focus.

1665 it is as unconceivable how it should be the *Directrix* of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should manage a game at Chess, or Marshal an Army: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iv. p. 23 (1885).

dirge(e): Anglo-Ind. See **dirzee.**

dirhem, *sb.*: Arab. fr. Lat. *drachma*: a weight of about 48 English grains, also an Egyptian silver coin of that weight.

1788 Elmacin...compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. X. p. 7 *note* (1813). **1836** The *ckum'khah* (or grain of wheat) is the 64th part of a dir'hem, or fourth of a ckeera't: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 371. **1839** he gave him a hundred and fifty thousand dirhems: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 224 *note*.

dirige, *2nd pers. sing. imperat. act.* of Lat. *dirigere*, = 'to direct': name of the office of the burial of the dead in the Latin Church, the first word of Psalm 5, verse 8 (in the Latin version), which verse begins the antiphon in that office. Anglicised as *dirge*, meaning a funeral song or hymn.

abt. **1230** *Ancren R.*, p. 22 (1873). [Skeat] abt. **1383** 3if thei visyten not pore men in here sikenesse but riche men with preue massis and placeboes and dirige: WYCLIF (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. iv. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 15 (1880). **1400** His sone sought fro toun to toun | for prestes and men of religioun | the Dirige for to say: LYDGATE, *Childe of Bristow*, Camden Misc., Vol. IV. p. 15 (1859). **1450** For whom we synge masses and dirigees | To succour their soules in nedefull case: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge, &c.*, p. 140 (1871). **1463** I wille that eche preest that be at fyrst dirige and berying haue iiij d.: *Bury Wills*, p. 16 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1480** Also I beqweth to the parish prest of Seynt Marie chirche beyng at myn dirige... iij s. iiij d.: *ib.*, p. 56. **1482** sche schulde orden to be seyde for me .v. tricennarijs of messys wyth the offycys of *placebo* and *dirige* as the chirche had ordende: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 94 (1869). bef. **1492** her dyrryge and her masse was done: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. f iv *r°*/1. **1523** he sayd many orisons euery daye...a nocturne...matyns...and dirige: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 26, p. 72 (1812). **1529** masses and diriges: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 4 (1880). **1538** euery yere at suche a day to synge placebo and dyryge, &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. vi. fol. 31 *r°*. **1560** Masses, Diriges, Relikes, pardons, &c.: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. y viii *v°*. **1584** diriges: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV. ch. xxiv. p. 439. **1591** besides their Anthemes sweete, | Their penie Masses, and their Complynes meete, | Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts: SPENS., *Compl.*, Prosopop., 453. **1603** the winged shaft doth sing King *Ioram's Dirge*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 115 (1608). **1606** he ordained yeerely dirges & sacrifices to be performed with religious devotion: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 128. bef. **1670** their Entertainment cut deep, Obits, Dirges, Masses are not said for nothing: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 221, p. 215 (1693). **1689** Twenty Dirgies at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 88 (1868).

dirk, durk, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *duirc*: a dagger, a poniard, used as an appurtenance of Highland costume, and worn by midshipmen.

bef. **1740** The shield, the pistol, dirk, and dagger, | In which they daily wont to swagger: TICKELL. [J.] **1765** He made a pass at me with a dirk: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 5. **1823** men with turbans, scimitars, and dirks: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. liii.

dirwan: Anglo-Ind. See **durwaun.**

dirzee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *darzī*, whence Hind. *darzī*, *darjī*: a tailor. [Yule]

abt. **1804** In his place we took other servants, Dirges and Dobes: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Autobiog.*, 283 (1857). [Yule] **1810** The dirdjees, or taylors, in Bombay, are Hindoos of respectable caste: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 30 (1812). [*ib.*] **1834** the milliners and durzees of the City of Palaces: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 180.

***Dīs**: Lat.: name of Pluto or Hades, the god of the Infernal regions. See **Hades, Pluto.**

1590 Infernal Dis is courting of my love: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 2, p. 64/2 (1858).

disabilly: Eng. fr. Fr. See **déshabillé.**

disamis, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the third mood of the third figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the first premiss and conclusion are particular affirmatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

1552 Mercie { *Di-* Mercie onely forgiueth sinnes. / *sa-* All mercie is purchased by faith. / *mis.* Therefore by faith onely forgiuenes is obteined: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30 *r°* (1567).

disant: Fr. See **soi-disant.**

disceptātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *disceptāre*, = 'to decide', 'to judge': umpire, arbitrator, judge.

1626 *Disceptator*, A Iudge in a matter: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1675** the inquisitive disceptators of this Age: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 29.

discriminator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *discrīmināt̆or*, noun of agent to Lat. *discrīmināre*, = 'to separate', 'to distinguish': one who distinguishes.

***discus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. δίσκος: quoit, disc; hence, **discobulus**, Late Lat. for Lat. *discobolus*, fr. Gk. δισκοβόλος, = 'a quoit-thrower', a name of several statues of athletes of which one by Myron was especially famous.

1664 I went to visit Mr. Boyle...observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 406 (1872). **1665** the impressed Motion, and the inclination of the *discus* of the Cometical Body: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 105. **1727** the *Discoboli*...were naked in the middle only: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 118 (1757). **1816** Naucydes was distinguished for an iconic statue of an Athleta holding a discus and appearing to meditate to what distance he should throw it: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 101. — Discoboli, or Athletæ with quoits, in different attitudes; in action and repose: *ib.*, p. 231. **1851** In the same room is the Discobulus of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 185 (1857).

disdār, *sb.*: Turk. See quotations.

1768 That gentleman introduced him to the Disdar, or commandant of the citadel: *Gent. Mag.*, 155/1. **1776** our visit to...the disdar, or officer who commands the Acropolis: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 26. **1820** we proceeded to the dwelling of the Disdar Agà, an old officer: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 257.

disembogue (⏑ ⏑ ⏓), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *desembocar*, = 'to discharge from the mouth', 'to flow into the sea'.

I. *intr.*: 1. of rivers and lakes, to discharge their waters into the sea, to flow out.

I. 2. to pass out into the open sea; to go out.

bef. **1626** My ships ride in the bay, | Ready to disembogue: BEAU. & FL., *Knt. of Malta*, i. 3. [R.] **1658** There is no river so small, but disembogues itself into the sea: HEWYT, *Serm.*, p. 86. [T.]

II. *trans.*: 1. to discharge, to pour out.

abt. **1630** for on that side there was disimbogued into her veines by a confluence of Bloud, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 13 (1870). bef. **1658** Sure they'r the Antick heads which plac'd without | The Church, do gape and disembogue a Spout: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 31 (1687). **1662** the little River of *Parnau* or *Parnou*...disembogues it self into the *Baltick* Sea: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. 1. p. 20 (1669). bef. **1769** Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue | Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue: FALCONER, *Demagogue*, 401. [C. E. D.]

II. 2. to force out, to drive out.

bef. **1626** If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' countrey, | Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembogue me: BEAU. & FL., *Little Thief*, v. 1. [R.]

II. 2 *a*. to make a passage for and drive out.

1632 my poniard | Shall disembogue thy soul: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, ii. 2. [R.]

II. 3. discharge, let out, give up.

1742 drown'd, all drown'd | In that great Deep, which nothing disembogues! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 26 (1773).

II. 4. to pass out of.

1593—1622 it is another channell, by which a man may disemboake the straite, as by the other which is accustomed: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxxii. p. 200 (1878).

disenteria, dissenteria, *sb.*: It.: dysentery.

1482 And at the laste he fyl yn to a sekenes yat ys called dissenteria: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 102 (1869). **1528** disease in the lyuer called *dissenteria*: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. M iv *vº*. **1569** the diseases called Dissinteria and Diarrhea: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 12. **1605** B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). **1626** *Dissenteria*, The bloody-fluxe: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

disgusto, *sb.*: It.: disgust, annoyance.

1598 although there befall him many *disgustos*, and insufferable toyles: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 12.

dishabille(e), dishabile, dishabilly: Eng. fr. Fr. See **déshabillé.**

***disjecta membra,** *phr.*: Lat., 'scattered members', short for *disjecti membra poetae*,='the fragments of a dismembered poet', Hor., *Sat.*, I, 4, 62, where Horace says that traces of true poetry remain even if the words be placed in disorder.

1722 you call'd 'em an Horatian Cento and then I recollected the *dIsjectI membra poetae*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 250 (1737). **1754** shake those words all altogether, and see if they can be anything but the *disjecta membra* of Pitt! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1857). **1755** I am gathering together my *disjecta membra*, and as a specimen I send you the indoted Ode: GRAY and MASON, *Correspp.*, p. 26 (1853). **1757** we can have but a very imperfect idea of it from the *disjecta membra Poetæ*, which now remain: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 183 *note*. **1803** later writers...ascribe the collection and arrangement of the *disjecta membra* of the Iliad to the tyrant Pisistratus: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 318. **1836** we are presented only with the *disjecta membra*: *ib.*, Vol. 64, p. 203. **1886** Those poems were on slips, and were merely *disjecta membra* intended for collection in book form: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 101/3.

disparāta, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: *Log.*: unconnected things or propositions. Arguments or syllogisms drawn **ā disparātis,** ='from unconnected' (statements), are necessarily fallacious.

1582 This proueth nothing M. Charke but from the place, *a disparatis*, where commonlie children and distracted men take their arguments: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 115. **1655** This the Jews attempt to disprove, by a new argument *a disparatis*: JOHN OWEN, *Vindic. Evang.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 272 (1826). **1663** Mere *Disparata*, that concerning | *Presbyterie*, this, *Humane Learning*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 267.

[Properly neut. pl. of Lat. *disparātus*, pass. part. of *disparāre*,='to place apart'.]

dispensator (- ⏑ ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dispensātor*, noun of agent to *dispensāre*,='to dispense', 'distribute', 'manage': a steward, manager, treasurer, dispenser.

abt. **1400** the dispensatowr [*v. l.* dispendere] of his hows: Wycliffite *Bible*, Gen., xliii. 16. **1600** The fourth is the kings dispensator or almoner: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 222.

dispondaeus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. δισπόνδειος: a measure consisting of two spondees or four long syllables.

dispositor, *sb.*: Lat., 'a disposer', 'an arranger', noun of agent to *dispōnere*,='to arrange', 'to dispose': *Astrol.*: the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet.

1698 and then also if there bee one and the selfe same nature of the 6 house and dispositor thereof: G. C., *Math. Phis.* (after F. Wither's Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*), sig. F 4 *vº*. **1652** the Planets are...fortified in their proper houses... aspects, influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 142.

dispossessor: Eng.: false form for *dispossesser*.

dispotto: It. See **despota.**

***dissector** (- ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat *dissecāre*,='to cut in pieces', 'to dissect': one who dissects, a practical anatomist.

1578 the most famous dissector, and prince of Anathomy: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 22 *vº*. bef. **1626** a Surgeon, I must confess an excellent Dissector: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 316 (1711). **1705** the dissector, emboweller, poltinctor, salter: GREENHILL, *Art Embalm.*, p. 283. [L.]

disseminator (- ⏑ - ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dissēmināt̆or*, noun of agent to Lat. *dissēmināre*,='to spread abroad', 'to sow broadcast': one who spreads abroad.

1667 Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the disseminators of novel doctrines: *Decay of Piety*. [J.]

dissenteria: It. See **disenteria.**

dissertātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dissertāre*, ='to discuss', 'debate', 'dispute': a disputant.

bef. **1731** Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away: C. BOYLE, on Bentley's *Phalaris*, p. 114. [T.] **1825** if the dissertator [*note*, I here bring a French word into English] on classical poetry is in danger of being dull over his prejudices: T. CAMPBELL, in *New Mthly. Mag.* [*N. & Q.*, 7th S., VIII. Dec. 14, 1889, p. 464/2.]

dissimulator (- ⏑ - ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dissimulātor*, noun of agent to *dissimulāre*,='to feign', 'dissemble', 'disguise': a dissembler, a concealer.

1828 Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. [Davies]

dissipé, *fem.* **dissipée,** *adj.*: Fr.: dissipated.

1739 I am sorry you should think me capable of ever being so dissipé: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxi. Vol. I. p. 41 (1819).

dissuade (- ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dissuader*: to persuade or try to persuade any one to abstain from some act, object, or course; to point out the inadvisability of.

1546 But Palladius...did bie all meanes diswade ther kinge...that he wolde nott aide with armes those Englishe Saxons: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1846). — hee being but one, was dissuaded bie them all: *ib.*, p. 140. **1599** I pray you, dissuade him from her: she is no equal for his birth: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, ii. 1, 171. **1600** In pity of the challenger's youth I would fain dissuade him, but he will not be entreated: — *As Y. L. It*, i. 2, 170. **1667** War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike | My voice dissuades: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 188.

distichon, Lat., 'a poem of two verses', fr. Late Gk. δίστιχον, neut. of δίστιχος,='of two rows'; **distich** (- -), **distick(e),** Eng. fr. Lat. *distichon*: *sb.*: a couplet, a pair of verses.

abt. **1520** Skelton rehersith, with wordes few and playne, | In his distichon made on verses twaine: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 1467, Wks., Vol. I. p. 419 (1843). **1564** writing many a sharpe Distichon: W. BULLEIN, *Dialogue agst. Fever Pest.*, p. 17 (1573). **1586** There is one famous Distichon, which is common in the mouthes of all men, that was made by one Master VVatson: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 69 (1815). **1589** Distiqque: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 237 (1869). **1603** *Apollodorus* hath recorded in this Dysticon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 590. — The Pythagoreans therefore were wont to sweare by the quaternarie or number of foure, which they held to be the greatest oath that they could take, as appeereth by this Distichon: *ib.*, p. 806. **1607** *Martiall*... celebrated a *Pannonian* cat with this distichon: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 103. **1644** this distich of the poet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 116 (1850).

***distingué,** *fem.* **distinguée,** *adj.*: Fr.: distinguished, with an air of distinction, of a striking appearance; sometimes suggesting self-consciousness and affectation.

1813 every thing *distingué* is welcome there: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 290 (1832). **1841** that snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a *distingué* air: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 381 (1885). **1841** the Duc looking, as he always does, more *distingué* than any one else: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 62. **1842** He'd a mien so *distingué*, and so *débonnaire*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 209 (1865). **1848** what a *distinguée* girl she was: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 37 (1879). ***1874** there is an immense variety, and very *distinguées toilettes* are made of them: *Echo*, May 29. [St.] **1878** He is quiet and *distingué*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xiii. p. 101.

***distoor,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *dastūr*: a high-priest of the Parsees.

1630 their Distoree or high priest: LORD, *Banians*, ch. viii. [Yule] **1665** The *Distoore* or *Pope*...has thirteen [precepts]...he is obliged to observe not only his own, but also the two former Tables: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1677). **1689** The highest Priest of the Persies is called Destoor, their ordinary Priests Daroos, or Hurboods: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 376 (1696). [Yule] **1809** The Dustoor is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 36 (1812). [*ib.*]

distrait, *fem.* **distraite,** *adj.*: Fr.: distracted (so as to be insensible to what is going on), pre-occupied, absent-minded.

1711 very often absent in Conversation, and what the *French* call *a* [un] *rêveur* and *a* [un] *distrait*: *Spectator*, No. 77, May 29, p. 124/1 (Morley). **1748** I took care never to be absent or *distrait*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I.

No. 133, p. 325 (1774). **1767** You are too apt to be *distrait* not to forgive my being so: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1882). **1824** Confused, in the confusion, and distrait... Though knives and forks clank'd round as in a fray: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. lxxxvii. **1840** his manner was evidently *distrait*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865). **1848** She was very *distraite*, nervous, silent, and ill to please: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 359 (1879). **1876** there was something distrait and preoccupied in his air: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Phœbe Junior*, Vol. II. p. 89. **1877** Zoe was silent and *distraite*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iv. p. 39 (1883).

distributor, *sb.*: occasional spelling of Eng. *distributer*, as if Late Lat. *distribūtor*, noun of agent to Lat. *distribuere*, ='to divide', 'to distribute': one who divides or apportions, a dispenser.

1563 a perfect distributor of the great misteries: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. ii *vº*. **1665** the *Sun*...though it be the Fountain and great Distributour of warmth to the neather Creation: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xii. p. 75 (1885). **1777** The violent operations of Albuquerque, the new distributor of Indians: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 227 (1824).

distringas, *2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. act.* of Lat. *distringere*, ='to detain', 'occupy', 'engage'; Late Lat., 'to distrain': 'thou mayest distrain', name of a writ empowering the sheriff to compel the obedience of a defendant or juror by taking and holding (distraining) his goods; a writ of distress.

1607 get your *distringas* out as soon as you can for a jury: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1885). **1715** a writ of *distringas* and return: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 682 (1834). **1742** What signifies all the process between a *subpœna* and a sequestration, and the officers that depend thereon, when the former is a summons, and the latter *distringas*, answerable to the common law? R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 432 (1826). **1790** If, in legal analogy, an execution were to be sought, a *distringas* corresponds more aptly than any other: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 35 (1834).

dithyrambus, Lat. fr. Gk. διθύραμβος; **dithyramb(e)**, ⏑ – ⏑, Eng. fr. Fr. *dithyrambe*: *sb.*: a hymn in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus); *hence*, any wild, impetuous lyric utterance.

1603 certeine Dithyrambicke ditties and tunes... The Dithyrambe with clamours dissonant, | Sorts well with *Bacchus*, where he is resiant: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1358.

ditrochaeus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. διτρόχαιος: a measure consisting of two trochees or chorei, a choreic or trochaic dipody or metre, – ⏑ – ⏑.

***ditto**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.* in Eng.: It.: said, aforesaid, the same, the exact likeness. Often shortened to *do*. A suit of the same colored material throughout is often called 'dittos' or 'a suit of dittos'.

1625 The eight and twentieth *ditto*. [of the same month] I went...to the Generals Tent: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1796. **1681—1703** These covenant mercies then being the declared *ditto* of his song: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 64 (1864). **1759** parsley roots, and leaves of ditto: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 105. **1806** The process of buttoning and tying your clothes (ditto of washing your hands) when the fingers are in so maimed a condition: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 289 (5th Ed.). **1818** Judge Aubrey, just the ditto of herself: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 67 (1819). **1834—47** A sober suit of brown or snuff-coloured dittos such as beseemed his profession: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, ch. lvi. [Davies] ***1878** Mrs. Brown (who is also possessed of ditto ditto ditto): *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/2. [St.] **1878** She would not write again till she had written a long diary filled with dittos: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VIII. ch. liii. p. 533.

div, dive, dev, *sb.*: Turk. *dīv*, ultimately fr. Skt. *deva*, ='deity': evil spirit, powerful magician.

1786 "None! none!" replied the malicious Dive: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 145 (1883). **1819** hair of unborn Dives, heart of maiden vipers, liver of the bird Roc: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 103 (1820). **1884** there were ghouls and divs, and various other kinds of evil spirits to be met with: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xviii. p. 202 (New York).

***divan** (⏑ –), **dewan**, *sb.*: Eng. and Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *dīwān*, ='a collection of sheets', 'a register of accounts', 'a collection of poems', 'a writer of accounts', 'an office of a registrar of accounts', 'a council', 'a tribunal', 'a long seat' (formed by mattresses and cushions laid upon a raised portion of a floor against a wall). [Lane] The form *duana* is It.

1. the council of the Grand Signior, or of any Turkish, Arabian, Persian, or Indian sovereign or governor.

1586 In this councell called *Diuan*, where audience is open to euery one, they consult of embassages: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 679. — Two Cadelisquers haue the administration of all iustice, who sit with the Bassaes in the *Diuan*: *ib.*, p. 680. **1599** requesting the ambassador within an houre after to goe to the *Douan* of the *Vizir*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 305. **1612** Also they are to sit in the *Divan* with the Viziers and Bashawes: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 6 *rº* (1776). **1615** On the left hand the *Diuano* is kept, where the *Bassas* of the Port do administer iustice: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). — The Emperor...hath power to reuerse both his sentence, and the sentence of the *Diuan*, if they be not adiudged by him conformable to the Alcoran: *ib.*, p. 61. **1623** he assur'd them that they should appear in the *Divan* the next day, to answer for themselves: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 85 (1645). **1625** the next *Diuan*, or publike Councell: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1371. — He comes no more at the *Duana*, except he bee called: *ib.*, Bk. ix. p. 1563. **1634** this precept and the rigour of the *Caddies* or *Causæ* in the *Divanoes*, or Iudgement Hals: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 157. **1684** the *Divan*-days (that is to say, upon Council-days): Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 24. — The *Divan*-Hall...the *Divan*, or Council: *ib.*, p. 27. **1716** the ministers of his Divan: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 463 (1856). **1742** all parties were summoned to the grand signior's public divan: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 440 (1826). **1769** Was it economy, my lord? or did the coy resistance you have constantly met with in the British senate make you despair of corrupting the divan? JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xii. p. 58 (1827). **1786** Get up, and declare in full Divan of what drugs the liquor was compounded: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 36 (1883). **1790** that he would pave the way with the Dey and Divan, so that America would succeed: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 118 (1832). **1807** I was sent for to the castle, where we found the Divan assembled: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 724. **1817** mid the proud Divan's dazzling arrray: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 15 (1860). **1823** an amusement after the Divan: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. xci. **1830** The dowane, or as we say, divan: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 308 (2nd Ed.).

1 *a.* a council generally.

1619 This [case] (what *Diuano* would haue done it?) is too weightie, it must bee considered of further, and with a *Deferendo*, they are dismissed! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxviii. p. 770. **1667** Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers, | Rais'd from their dark Divan: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 457. **1674** but 'tis not fit | Our dark *Divan* in publick view should sit: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 595 (1701). **1763** of the British Senate, of that august divan whose wisdom influences, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1857).

2. Anglo-Ind., the head financial minister of a state or province, the prime-minister of a native state, an official who has charge of financial affairs and accounts.

1776 Having a demand on the Dewan of the Calcutta District, for...26,000 rupees...which he had not paid me: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 2/1. **1799** Major Macaulay, acting, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Close, as Resident in Mysore, will be the medium of communication between you and Purneah, the Rajah's dewan: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 295 (1858). **1887** The story told by the Dewan of Cambay seemed, we must confess, quite incredible to us: *Pall Mall Budget*, Apr. 21, p. 3/1.

3. a mattress with cushions placed on a raised part of a floor against a wall to form a seat.

1707 Coming into his room, you find him prepared to receive you, either standing at the edge of the duan, or else lying down at one corner of it...These duans are a sort of low stages, seated in the pleasantest part of the room, elevated about sixteen or eighteen inches, or more, above the floor: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 319. **1813** But the *divan* is that part of the chamber which is raised by a step above the rest of the floor: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 133. **1818** throwing himself on a divan: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 34 (1819). **1820** he then seated himself cross-legged upon the divan: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 176. **1836** The raised part of the floor of the room is called *leewa'n* (a corruption of "el-eewa'n," which signifies "any raised place to sit upon," and also "a palace")... The leewa'n is generally paved with common stone, and covered with a mat in summer, and a carpet over the mat in winter; and has a mattress and cushions placed against each of its three walls, composing what is called a *deewa'n*, or divan: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. pp. 14, 15. **1839** The table is usually placed...next two of the deewa'ns: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 122. **1845** observe the divans or alcoves at each end of this anteroom: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 375. **1849** a divan or seat raised about one foot from the ground, and covered with silken cushions: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 173 (1881). **1878** the piquant contrast of the two charming young creatures seated on the red divan: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. xlv. p. 421. **1884** In the horseshoe was a Turkish divan...as high as a bed: E. E. SALTUS, *Balzac*, p. 21.

4. a room fitted with the seats just described; in Europe, a public room furnished with lounges in connexion with a cigar-shop or bar.

5. a collection of oriental poems.

bef. **1827** Persian poets...distinguish their separate poems...by the name of gazels, and the entire set...by that of diwan: J. MASON GOOD, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VI. p. 6 (1882). **1886** This includes complete Divans of the great poetical triumvirate, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Moses ibn Ezra, and Jehuda Halevi: *Athenæum*, Dec. 18, p. 820/1.

divan-effendi, *sb.*: Turk. *dīwān effendī*: secretary of council.

1819 I make you my Divan-Effendee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 292 (1820).

divan-khan(ah), *sb.*: Hind. and Pers. *dīwān-khānah*: council-house.

1625 Within the second court is the *Moholl*, being a foure-square thing, about twice as bigge, or better, then the Exchange; hauing at each corner a faire open *Deuoncan*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 429. — A little short of this place, is a faire Deury inclosed with a stone wall, in which is a *Devoncan*: *ib.*, p. 430. **1665** Within is a Palace entred by two Gates, giving passage into two Courts; the last of which points out two ways; one to the Kings *Durbah*...the other to the *Devon-Kawn* where every evening from eight to eleven he discourses with his Umbraes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 69 (1677). **1840** I was told that my rooms were ready, and followed a servant of the great man's to what had been a superb *dewan khaneh*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 52.

diversify (= ˌ = ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *diversifier*: to make variegated, to give variety to, to distinguish.

1603 like as they also diversifie the very letters: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1027. **1611** *Diversifier*, To varie, diuersifie: COTGR. bef. **1704** There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and diversified one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another: LOCKE. [J.]

divertimento, *pl.* -menti, *sb.*: It.

1. a diversion, a recreation.

bef. **1774** Where...abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep, indulge their innocent divertimenti: GOLDSMITH, *Polite Learn.*, ch. iv. [C.E.D.]

2. *Mus.* a light and cheerful composition.

1887 We find five large serenades and *divertimenti* for wind instruments: *Athenæum*, Apr. 9, p. 489/3.

divertissant, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: diverting, amusing, pleasing.

1645 one of the most divertissant and considerable vistas in the world: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 155 (1872).

***divertissement**, *sb.*: Fr. Anglicised in 17 c. as *divertisement* (1662 J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 79, Ed. 1669; bef. 1667 Cowley, *Wks.*, Pref., Vol. I. p. lvi., Ed. 1707), *devertisement* (*Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 9, Ed. 1878).

1. a diversion, recreation, amusement.

1804 the whole party...were called upon to repeat the *divertissement* in a more public and ceremonious manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 86. **1816** There was nothing but fiddling and playing on the virginals, and all kinds of conceits and divertissements, on every canal of this aquatic city: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1832). **1853** our friends of the Rescue had a regular *divertissement* of single-stick: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 92. **1871** When this little *divertissement* was finished, we turned to the right: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xxii. p. 376. ***1875** Go to what place of *divertissement* you will, the representative of the national Church is seen: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.]

2. *Theatr.* a lively dance.

1882 the four greatest *danseuses* of their time figuring...in the same *divertissement*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

***Dives**: Lat. *dīves*, ='rich man': used as if the proper name of the rich man in the apologue of the rich man and Lazarus, *Luke*, xvi. 19; *hence*, representative of any wealthy man who lives in luxury.

1614 Hath Dives dined? He may walk up to his study and tell his money, his bags, his idols: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1867). **1662** A man that hath God for his portion prizes a poor ragged Lazarus that hath God for his portion, before a rich Dives that hath only gold for his portion: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 103 (1866). **1753** Great Phelam, the Dives, the prince of the tribes, | Who understands Courts and the nature of Bribes: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 313 (1860). **1861** Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Atra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13.

***divide et impera**, *phr.*: Lat., 'divide and rule': keep subjects and conquered peoples in a state of division so that they may be weak.

1602 according to *Machiauels* rule of *diuide et impera*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 69. **1654—6** And so shews himself a true breathing devil, a disciple of Machiavel, whose maxim was *divide et impera*, make division and get dominion: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 23/1 (1868). **1755** The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us, *Divide et impera*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1856). **1762** the keeper perfectly well understands the maxim *divide et impera*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. V. p. 192 (1817). **1771** In order to break the force of clanship, administration has always practised the political maxim, *Divide et impera*: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 91/2 (1882). **1787** *Divide et impera*, is the maxim of the Court: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 207 (1805). **1845** they acted as checks on each other, such is the *divide et impera* of Spain: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 470.

divi-divi, *sb.*: native Central Amer.: name of the pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, used by dyers and tanners.

divinātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dīvīnāre*, ='to divine', 'foresee', 'foretell': a diviner.

1621 of all Nations they are most superstitious, and much tormented in this kinde, attributing so much to their Divinators, *vt ipse metus fidem faciat*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 7, p. 166 (1632).

divino jūre, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of divine right, by divine right.

1681—1703 Bellarmine argueth that therefore bishops are not *divino jure*, of divine right: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 80 (1865). — perhaps most of our brethren, hold national and provincial assemblies to be *divino jure*: *ib.*, p. 466.

divisor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dividere*, ='to divide': a divider, a number by which another number is divided, or is to be divided.

1579 The lesse summe is the Diuisor or Diuident, the other y^e number to be diuided or diuisible: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 8.

divorcé, *fem.* **divorcée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a divorced person.

1813 the mother was a *divorcée*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 71 (1833). **1830** The refusal to visit an interesting *divorcée* is pointedly contrasted with the willingness to associate with a profligate woman: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 460. **1877** he was now a *divorcé*, and a declared woman-hater: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ii. p. 13 (1883). **1888** The episode of the *divorcée* is surely out of place in a book for children: *Athenæum*, Nov. 10, p. 625/1.

divota, devota, *adj. fem.* used as *sb.*: It., 'attached', 'devoted': a woman who is attached to a man.

1622 an Anagram...which a Gentleman lately made upon his own name *Tomas*, and a nun call'd *Maria*, for she was his *devota*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxiii. p. 384 (1678). **1642** Some have used it as a prime help to advance Language, to have some ancient Nunne for a *Divota*, with whom hee may chat at the grates: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 21 (1869).

diwan: Hind., Pers., and Arab. See **divan.**

diwāni: Hind. See **dewannee.**

***dixi**, *1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *dīcere*, ='to say': 'I have said', I have said my say, I say no more.

1588 UDALL, *State Ch. Eng.*, p. 31 (1880). **1767** And now *dixi*: God bless you! LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 185, p. 520 (1774). **1862** after having said that he was a noble young fellow—*dixi*; and I won't cancel the words: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. XI. p. 156 (1887).

dixit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *dīcere*, ='to say': 'he has said', authoritative utterance, **dictum** (*q. v.*). See **ipse dixit.**

1628 He hates authority as the Tyrant of reason, and you cannot anger him worse then with a Fathers *dixit*: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 46, p. 68 (1868). bef. **1733** on no better Ground than this Man's *Dixit*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 80, p. 645 (1740).

dixit Dominus, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the Lord hath said': a commandment of the Lord.

1633 The true prophets say, Of all that thou hast thou shalt give me the tenth; this is a *dixit Dominus*, the Lord's reservation: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 207/2 (1865).

dizaine, *sb.*: Fr.: the number of ten, a stanza of ten lines.

1575 There are Dyzaynes, & Syxaines which are of ten lines, and of sixe lines, commonly vsed by the French, which some English writers do also terme by the name of Sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1815). **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. x. p. 102 (1869).

djereed, djerid, jer(r)eed, *sb.*: Arab. and Pers. *jarīd*, ='lance', 'spear', Turk. *jerīd*, ='rod for throwing in sport': a blunted javelin.

1662 They also often Exercise themselves at the *Tzirid*, or *Javelin*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 222 (1669). **1775** He was fond of the national and warlike diversion called the *Jarrit*...and we found him...engaged in this violent exercise... They were galloping from all sides at once with confused regularity throwing at each other the *Jarrit* or blunted dart: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 186. **1788** But as he practised in the field the exercise of the *jerid*, Soliman was killed by a fall from his horse: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 444 (1813). **1811** Returning thence, he went to the parade, where the principal inhabitants of the city were engaged in the exercise of the Djerid: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xl. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 58. **1813** Swift as the hurl'd on high jerreed | Springs to the touch his startled steed: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 157 (1832). **1819** I devoted my whole time to drawing the bow, and flinging the djereed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 214 (1819). **1820** he stood a considerable time to view his officers amusing themselves, in the great area, at the exercise of the Djereed: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 474. **1830** At Smyrna Lord Byron... saw for the first time the Turkish pastime of the Djerid, a species of tournament: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 133. — Each rider is furnished with one or two djerids, straight white sticks a little thinner than an umbrella-stick: *ib.* **1834** feats of wrestling, to be succeeded by a camel-fight, and to finish by a grand game of *jerid*: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 299. — about to give a jerid party: *ib.*, p. 300. — wielded his jerid: *ib.*, p. 308. **1839** the Sultan...repairs thither to witness...the exercise of the *jareed*, and other athletic games: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 146. **1840** Exercises with the jereed, the bow, and the sword: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 397.

djerm, *sb.*: Turk.: a small vessel.

1819 On stating my intention to go to Raschid, he agreed for my passage on board one of the country djerms: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 292 (1820).

djinn(ee): Arab. See **jinnee.**

Djogoun: Jap. See **Shogun.**

do: It.: *Mus.*: movable *do* is the key-note of any scale, formerly called *ut*; fixed *do* is the note *C*, the key-note of the *natural* major scale (see **C**[1]).

1878 the musical gamut..."do, re, mi, fa": J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 27.

doab, *sb.*: Hind. and Pers. *doāb*, ='two rivers': a tract between two rivers which run into each other, particularly the country between the Ganges and Jumna, and that between the Kistna and the Toombuddra in the Deccan.

1803 he recommends that you should transport your company and the boats... to the left bank of that river; that is, into the dooab between it and the Godavery: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 605 (1844).

'dobash, dobhash: Anglo-Ind. See **dubash.**

dobie(s): Amer. See **adobe.**

dobla, *sb.*: Sp.: an ancient gold coin of Spain (nearly double the zequi or sequin), worth nearly 17*s.*, called a *pistole* in France and England.

1599 The money that is coined in *Alger* is a piece of gold called *Asiano*, & *Doublaes*, and two *Doublaes* make an *Asiano*, but the *Doubla* is most vsed... which *Doubla* is fiftie of their *Aspers* there: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 176. **1829** offering him the town of Coin...and four thousand doblas in gold: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lii. p. 307 (1850). — an annual tribute of twelve thousand doblas or pistoles of gold: *ib.*, ch. i. p. 22.

doblon, *sb.*: Sp.: a doubloon, a Spanish gold coin, originally worth two pistoles, or about 33*s.* English.

1623 I gave him sixe *Doblones* of two: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. viii. p. 170.

Docent, *sb.*: Ger.: a teacher in an university.

1887 Two years later he was called to be *Docent* in history at that [Upsala] university: *Athenæum*, Mar. 26, p. 417/2.

dochmius, *pl.* **dochmii,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. δόχμιος (πούς), 'slanting (foot)': a compound measure used in Greek lyric verse of which the normal type resembles an iambus followed by a cretic, ⏑ – – ⏑ –, but which presents nearly thirty varieties owing to resolution of the long syllables into two short syllables each, and the lengthening of the short syllables. It is explained as an iambic tripody with syncope of the middle iambic, or as a bacchius (– – ⏑) followed by a catalectic trochee (a long syllable followed by a pause) and preceded by anacrusis. The latter explanation seems to be fashionable at present.

1830 Of the two dochmii which are usually conjoined in one verse, it is not necessary that each should finish with a whole word, but the words are often divided, and generally too so that they may terminate either in the first syllable of the second dochmius or the penultimate of the first: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xxi. p. 55.

dock: Anglo-Ind. See **dāk.**

***doctor** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *doctor* (noun of agent to *docēre*, = 'to teach'), or Anglo-Fr. *doctour*.

1. a teacher, an instructor, a person learned in any science or study. The title of *doctor* has been given *par excellence* to eight of the early fathers of the Christian Church; while several distinguished Schoolmen received the title with an epithet; Thomas Aquinas being called *Doctor Angelicus*, Alexander of Hales *Doctor Irrefragabilis*, Roger Bacon *Doctor Mirabilis*, Bonaventura *Doctor Seraphicus*, Duns Scotus *Doctor Subtilis*.

abt. **1370** An holy doctor: *Stacions of Rome*, 480, p. 16 (Furnivall, 1867). abt. **1380** for thei grounden hem in this, that holy writt is fals but here owen doctours and gloses ben trewe: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 33 (1880). **1391** The .5. partie shal ben an introductorie aftur the statutz of owre doctours: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 3 (1872). bef. **1400** and in þis persecucioun þe grekys, þowe hit so were þat þei had many worschippeful doctours and bisshoppes of þe same contrey of greke borne, 3it þei forsoke þe lawe of holy chirche and þe feip and chose hem a patriark: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 134 (1886). bef. **1492** Doctours of holy chyrche: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. c vi *r°*/2. **1528** We were called lordes and doctours reverente / Royally raignynge in spretualte: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 32 (1871). **1531** the angels whiche be most feruent in contemplation be highest exalted in glorie, (after the opinion of holy doctours): ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 6 (1880). **1603** a certaine respectuous reverence which they bare unto their Reader and Doctour: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 62. **1637** Now Christ on his cross, is a Doctor in his chair, where he reads unto us all a lecture of patience: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. App., p. 726/2 (1868). **1639** [Christ is] the great doctor and prophet of his Church, that spake by all the former prophets, and speaks by his ministers to the end of the world: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 142 (1862). **1662** For this, and other of his good services to the Church of Rome, he received the splendid title of Doctor Irrefragabilis: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 561 (1840).

2. in universities, one who has taken the highest degree in any faculty, as in the old faculties of medicine, law, and divinity, of music, and the modern faculties of science, philosophy, and letters.

abt. **1386** With vs ther was a Doctour of Phisik | In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 411. — And of oure othere doctours many oon | Swiche peynes that youre herte myghte agryse: — *Friar's Tale*, 7230. bef. **1400** doctours of þe lawe and þe scribys with her scripturis and prophecies: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 62 (1886). **1443** Adam Moleyns doctour of Lawe: HEN. VI., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxxiv. p. 79 (1846). bef. **1447** Right so reuerend doctus, degre of xij. yere: J. RUSSELL, 1153, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 193 (Furnivall, 1868). **1472** and som that ar greete klerkys, and famous doctors of hys, goo now ageyn to Cambrygge to scoolle: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 692, p. 39 (1874). **1482** a doctur of lawe: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 60 (1869). bef. **1492** saynt domynik doctor of deuynyte and confessour: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. a j *r°*/1.

1509 Doctours expert in medycyne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 65 (1874). **1525** the olde doctours and maysters very experte in the scyence of Surgery: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A i *r°*. bef. **1547** I, John Bale, doctor of dyvynyte: BALE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxiv. p. 151 (1846). **1550** master doctor...a doctor of divinitie: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 29 (1870). abt. **1554** The Huntyng of the Romyshe Vuolfe made by Vuylliam Turner Doctour of Phisik: Title. **1620** Doctor and Theologist: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. vii. (1676). — the three Catholick Doctors of the Colloquy dissented amongst themselves: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 91. **1665** The Doctors are named *Hackeems*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

3. a doctor of medicine; popularly, a person licensed to practise as a surgeon or medical man.

1543 The auncient doctours...haue wrytten sondrye remedies: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxii *r°*/1. **1579** a desperate disease is to be committed to a desperate Doctor: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 67 (1868). **1590** Good master doctor, see him safe convey'd | Home to my house: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, iv. 4, 125. **1622** common Chyrurgians, Mountebancks, vnlettered Empericks, and women Doctors: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 11. **1675** fetch *Aesculapius*...to act the part of a Doctor: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. v. § 1, p. 43. ***1876** the doctor's letter lying on the table: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] ***1878** At their head marched Surgeon-general W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., and other doctors in scarlet: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/3. [St.]

3 *a. metaph.* a curer, one who remedies.

1569 Of the which mischiefes he was a most chiefe and principall doctor: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 4.

doctor medicīnae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: doctor of medicine, abbrev. 'M.D.', the professional title of a physician.

1662 he was physician to King Charles the first; and not only doctor medicinæ, but doctor medicorum ['teacher of physicians']: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 148 (1840).

***doctrinaire,** *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Fr.: one who advocates visionary schemes in politics without due consideration of the practical bearing of what he proposes; *esp.* one of a political party in France from 1814 to 1830, members of which advocated a limited monarchy with parliamentary government, and were therefore ridiculed both by republicans and monarchists.

1820 There is at Paris a small set of speculative politicians called *doctrinaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 38. **1831** A system may be the truest possible whilst argued on *in vacuo*, in the cabinet of a *Doctrinaire*: *ib.*, Vol. 52, p. 454. **1837** there is a party of *doctrinaires*, who wish to imitate England: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 228. **1839** the Republican and *Doctrinaire* parties: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, Feb. 3, p. 131 (1883). **1846** no sooner had the Duke cleared the Peninsula of *doctrinaires* and invaders: FORD, *Gatherings from Spain*, p. 31. **1857** such pathetic heroism as would have touched the heart and softened the style of any one but a *doctrinaire*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 238. **1870** Thus we are told as before by the theological doctors, now by the political doctrinaires: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xix. p. 381 *note*. **1882** In those days doctrinaire and Liberal politicians flattered themselves that they had for ever succeeded in reconciling liberty and order: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 874.

dōdecahedron, dōdecaedron, *pl.* **dōdecaedra,** *sb.*: Late Gk. δωδεκάεδρον, = 'a figure with twelve (δώδεκα) surfaces' (ἕδρα): a regular solid figure bounded by twelve equilateral and equiangular pentagons; the name is also applied in geometry and crystallology to other twelve-faced solids.

1570 BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid.* **1603** the representations of spharres, cubes, or square bodies, as also those that be *dodecaedra*, that is to say, having twelve equall faces: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1150. **1603** See heer the *Solids*, *Cubes*, *Cylinders*, *Cones*, *Pyramides*, *Prismas*, *Dodechædrons*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 381 (1608). **1626** *Dodochædron*, Figures of twelue Angels: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1672** yet it was very far from the *Dodecahedron* of Geometricians: For, whereas that consists of Twelve æquilateral and æquiangled *pentagons*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 73.

dodgeon: Anglo-Chin. See **dotchin.**

dodkin, dotkin, doitkin (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *duitken*: a small **doit** (*q. v.*).

1563 not one dodkin of money came out of their purse: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. O iiii *r°*. **1603** Here you shall have...a measure called *Chœnix* for two brazen dodkins: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 153.

***dodo** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *doudo*, perhaps fr. Prov. Eng. *dold*, = 'dolt' (Diez): a heavy bird with rudimentary wings, belonging to the Pigeon order, found in the Mauritius in 17 c. The species soon became extinct owing to its inability to escape attack.

1634 Tis full of Wood, Tortoises, Dodoes and wild-fowle: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 207. **1883** creatures which have existed, but, like the dodo, the great auk, and the solitaire, have been exterminated by man: *Standard*, Sept. 7, p. 5/3.

dōdrans, *pl.* **dōdrantes,** *sb.*: Lat.: three quarters of anything, as three quarters of an **as** (*q. v.*) or nine unciae (see **uncia**); three quarters of a foot or twelve unciae ('inches').

Doeg, name of the Edomite who accused Ahimelech of being a partisan of David, and who executed Saul's command to slay Ahimelech and the other priests of Nob.

1616 can listen to the whisperings of a Doeg...to the voice of a Delilah: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 16 (1862). **1654—6** A Doeg may set his foot as far within the Sanctuary as a David: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 379/2 (1868). **1665** the report of an envious *Doeg* that they [the Armenian Christians] had submitted to *Rome*...made *Abbas* causelesly jealous of their loyalty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 158 (1677). bef. **1670** I am sure it was worthy Dr. *Ferne* who called the Archbishop out of *Canwood*, else he had been sacrificed to the Fury of a wicked Doeg: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 173, p. 187 (1693).

dog: Anglo-Ind. See **dāk.**

dogana, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *dīwān* (see **divan**): custom-house.

1650 They steer'd their course towards the Dogana or toll house for Corn: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 22. **1820** a dogana or custom-house: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 428. **1845** the itching palms of the Cerberi of the *Dogana*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 205.

dogaressa, *sb. fem.*: It.: title of the wife of a doge.

1885 The last Dogaressa of Venice, the wife of Manin, died, happily for herself, before the fall of the Republic: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 142/3.

***doge,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *doge*: title of the chief magistrates of the republics of Venice and of Genoa; *hence*, generally, a leader.

1549 They haue a Duke called after theyr maner, *Doge*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 *ro*. **1621** the *Doge*, and all the Clarissimos: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXX. p. 58 (1645). **1670** the *Doge*'s Palace: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 62 (1698). **1863** young Hardie was Doge of a studious clique: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 10.

dogger (/ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *dogger*, *dogger-boot*: a Dutch fishing-boat used in the North Sea.

1738 *Dogger*, a small ship, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, and commonly but one mast; used in fishing on the *Doggers* bank: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

***dogma,** *pl.* **dogmata,** *sb.*: Gk. δόγμα, ='that which seems right': a point of doctrine propounded authoritatively; an article of religious belief; *also*, collectively, the whole subject or body of formulated articles of religious belief.

1640 H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 43, p. 166 (1647). **1658** that Cabalistical *Dogma*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 49 (1686). **1665** All which *Dogmata*, how contrary they are to the Fundamental Principles of *Reason* and *Religion*, is easily determin'd: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. XXII. p. 160 (1885). **1675** his *Dogma*, That the reputed Deities, oftentimes, proved less than men, in the hands of the Theourgicks: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. v. § 1, p. 45. **1678** though *Psellus* affirm, that the Chaldean *Dogmata*, conteined in those Oracles, were some of them admitted both by *Aristotle* and *Plato*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 293. bef. **1733** For, however they hold close to their *Dogmata* with Respect to Church and state, yet they relate the common Proceedings with Veracity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ix. (1740). **1771** So much for the dogmata of my friend Lismahago: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 100/2 (1882). **1818** lavish dogmas and credenda to those who want the means of existence: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). **1826** I want you to take no theological dogmas for granted, nor to satisfy your doubts by ceasing to think: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 15 (1881). **1828** all their dogmata on the probabilities of this conduct should be true: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 48, p. 491. **1864** She...had so filled her head with dogmas of tuition out of Jean Jacques Rousseau: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66. ***1877** you are really convinced of the truth of this dogma: *Times*, Nov. 13. [St.]

dogmatist (/ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dogmatiste*: an authoritative or positive assertor of principles in any science or study.

1541 which thynge the emperykes confesse and so do the dogmatistes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd D ii *ro*.

dogmatizando, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: by dogmatising, dogmatically.

1602 therefore published it as a most horrible crime, to maintain *dogmatizando*, that the foresaid resistance was not schisme in the Resistens: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 15.

dohaee, duoy, dwye, *interj.*: Hind. *dohāī*, *dūhāī*: a cry for justice shouted by a native petitioner for redress. Yule derives fr. Skt. *drōha*, ='injury', 'wrong'.

1776 I called out, Duoy on the King, and the Court, the Governor and on the Council. Having called out Duoy, I tore my jamma, and cried out: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 11, 8/2. **1834** the servant woman began to make a great outcry, and wanted to leave the ship, and cried Dohaee to the company, for she was murdered, and kidnapped: *Baboo*, Vol. II. p. 242.

***doit,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *duit*, *duyt*: a small Dutch coin, of the value of the eighth part of a stiver or about a farthing English; *hence*, any coin of small value, any insignificant sum of money, a mere trifle.

1596 I would...Supply your present wants and take no doit | Of usance for my moneys: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, I. 3, 141. **1630** Through thy protection they are monstrous thriuers, | Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stiuers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 *ro*/1. bef. **1733** no Doit of that appears from him: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 83, p. 74 (1740). **1785** And force the beggarly last doit by means, | That his own humour dictates, from the clutch | Of Poverty: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 144 (1808).

doitkin: Eng. fr. Du. See **dodkin.**

***dolce far niente,** *phr.*: It., 'pleasant do-nothing': the luxury of complete idleness, the pleasing languor of absolute inactivity.

1814 making the most of the 'dolce far niente' [at Hastings]: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 100 (1832). **1819** However, the Capitan-Pasha being as yet far from ready for his expedition, I determined, in the meantime, to indulge in the supreme pleasure of the Italians—the *far niente*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 124 (1820). **1825** But the *dolce far niente* is the supreme bliss throughout the land: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 178. **1832** the hurry and glitter of general and mixed society is infinitely less dangerous to female morals than the *dolce far niente* of a Spanish tertulia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 444. **1839** where groups of Turkish and Greek ladies are constantly to be seen during the summer months enjoying the *dolce far niente* so congenial to the climate: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 112. **1856** The scene was redolent of plenty and indolence—the *dolce far niente* of the short-lived Esquimaux summer: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. XX. p. 203. **1883** that form of the *dolce far niente* which is termed meditation: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 490.

dolce piccante, *phr.*: It.: sweet and sharp (to the taste). Cf. **aigre-doux.**

1673 The Wines of this Territory are very rich and gustful, especially that sort called *Dolce & Piccante*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 217. **1699** The most esteemed are *Vin de Boune of Burgundy*, a *red Wine*; which is *Dolce Piquante* in some measure, to me it seemed the very best of Wine I met with: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 160. **1710** Your Critique is a very *Dolce-piccante*; for after the many faults you justly find, you smooth your rigour: POPE, *Letters*, p. 61 (1737).

dolfyn: Eng. fr. Fr. See **dauphin.**

***dolichocephalus,** *pl.* -li, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. δολιχός, ='long', and κεφαλή, ='head': long-headed; in Ethnology, applied to skulls whose breadth is less than four-fifths of the length. Opposed to **brachy-cephalus** (*q. v.*).

dol(l): Anglo-Ind. See **dhal.**

***dollar, doller** (/ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mid. Du. *daler*, or Low Ger. *dāler*, fr. Ger. *thaler*: the name of various silver coins, such as the German *thaler* and the Spanish *peso* or piece of eight (reals), also of various N. American coins worth rather more than 4 shillings English, the monetary unit of the United States being equal to about 4*s.* 1½*d.* English; *hence*, coin or money generally. The symbol for dollar is $.

1554—1571 dallor: In Burgon's *Life of Gresham*, I. 334. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1581** doler: RICHE, *Farewell to Militarie Profession*, p. 217. [*ib.*] **1598** I had eight Hungers gilderns deliuered mee the thirde weeke of mine imprisonment to paye for my charges, which stoode mee in a Doller a weeke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 304. **1605** Ten thousand dollars to our general use: SHAKS., *Macb.*, I. 2, 62. **1796** [See **douceur** 2].

dolly, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dālī*, ='a tray': a complimentary offering of flowers, vegetables, fruit, &c.; the daily basket of produce brought in by the *mālī* or gardener. [Yule]

1880 Brass dishes filled with pistachio nuts and candied sugar are displayed here and there; they are the oblations of the would-be visitors. The English call these offerings dollies: *Ali Baba*, 84. [Yule] **1882** I learn that in Madras dallies are restricted to a single gilded orange or lime, or a tiny sugar pagoda: *Pioneer Mail*, Mar. 15. [*ib.*]

dolman (/ –), **doliman,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dolman*, *doliman*, fr. Turk. *dolama.*

1. a long robe open in front with narrow sleeves, worn by Turks over the rest of their dress.

2. the uniform jacket of a hussar, worn with one or both sleeves hanging loose.

1883 his Royal Highness has presented the whole of the Blücher Hussars with dolmans, which had hitherto only been worn by the Royal and Guard Regiments of Hussars: *Standard*, Mar. 7, p. 5.

3. a kind of mantle for women in the style of a hussar jacket.

***dolmen** (/ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Breton *dolmen*, fr. *taol*, ='table', and *méan* or *men*, ='a stone': a large unhewn stone raised upon two or more upright unhewn stones, such structures being primarily sepulchral monuments, and secondarily altars.

1885 In one place is a vast field containing hundreds of dolmens, some of which are sketched: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 53/2.

dolor (/ –), **doulour,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *dolour*, *dolur*, assimilated to Lat. *dolor*: pain, grief, agony.

bef. **1300** Pen poule sykud and wept with gret doloure: *Old Eng. Misc.*, p. 212 (Morris, 1872). **1469** dolour: *Coventry Myst.* (Halliwell). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1482** the presente sorowe or dolour that sche sofryd: *Revel. Monk*

of Evesham, p. 43 (1869). **1506** he might well see | Diuers men, makyng right great doloure | That defrauded women: HAWES, *Past. Plès.*, sig. B iiii *ro*. **1509** This venemous doloure distaynynge his gode name | And so gyltles put to rebuke, and to shame: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1874). **1523** he clothed hymselfe with the vesture of doloure: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 220, p. 283 (1812). **1531** In dolour and anguisshe tossed he hym selfe by a certayne space: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xii. Vol. II. p. 137 (1880). **1549** oh the greatnes of his dolour that he suffered in the garden: LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, VII. p. 192 (1869). **1557** Oft craft can cause the man to make a semyng show | Of hart with dolour all distreined, where griefe did neuer grow: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 215 (1870). **1563** beside the doulour, and payne which foloweth and many tymes losse, and mutilation of the membre: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 13 *vo*. **1578** the ingent dolours, and tormentes of the teeth: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 14 *ro*. **1584** Somtimes I spend the night to end, in dolors and in woe: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 54 (1880). **1593** My loues disdaine which was her louers dolour: T. WATSON, *Teares of Fancie*, xxxi. p. 194 (1870). **1603** Yet if their Art can ease som kinde of dolors: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 284 (1608). **1640** the precious life with deadly dolour kill: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 30, p. 262 (1647).

dolphin, dolphyne: Eng. fr. Fr. See **dauphin.**

dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requīrat? *phr.*: Lat.: who in the case of an enemy would ask whether (his conduct were) craft or manliness? A variation on the theme 'all is fair in war'. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 390.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 299 (1869). **1858** A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, II. iv. p. 75.

dolus malus, *phr.*: Lat., 'wicked guile': fraud, guile.

dom, *sb.*: Port.: **don** (*q.v.*).

domas: Eng. fr. Fr. See **damas.**

domestique de place, *phr.*: Fr.: a servant engaged for a short time. See **laquais de place.**

1824 the grinning *domestique de place* led them: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 53. **1828** a *domestique de place* pestered me about it, that I did not go: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 68.

domina, *sb.*: Lat.: mistress, lady, used as a title of dignity.

1819 The first lady...whom I found disposed to cast an eye of compassion on my sufferings, was of the devout order, and the very domina who had excited the oracular ingenuity of one of the party: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 83 (1820).

dominator (˙ ⏑ ˙ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dominātor*, noun of agent to *dominārī*, = 'to be lord', 'to rule', 'to reign'.

1. a ruler, a sovereign.

1555 Dominator and great prince of Nouogrodia in the lower contrei: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 309 (1885). bef. **1579** his prince and magnificent dominator and ruler: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII. p. 170. **1588** the welkin's vicegerent and sole dominator of Navarre: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 222. **1630** And absolute and potent Dominator, | For War or Counsell both by land and Water: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 4 *ro*/2.

2. *Astrol.* the most powerful planet in a House or region; a predominant influence.

1576 The chiefe Dominatour in Earthe and Skies: G. LEGH, *Armory*, fol. 129 *vo*. **1588** though Venus govern your desires, | Saturn is dominator over mine: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 31. **1652** Jupiter...*Lord of the ascendant*, and great *dominator*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 4. **1816** a sign | Which shall control the elements, whereof | We are the dominators: BYRON, *Manfr.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 14 (1832).

domine, dominie (˙ ⏑ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, = 'lord', 'master' (cf. Sp. *domine*, = 'schoolmaster', It. *domine*, = 'sir'): a title of dignity, *esp.* applied to clergymen and schoolmasters; a schoolmaster, a private tutor.

bef. **1616** Adieu dear *Domine*: BEAU. & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 249 (1711). **1640** my chaplaine...You *Domine* where are you: R. BROME, *Antip.*, iv. 10, sig. I 4 *vo*. **1655** Dear domine doctor: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 411/2 (1839). **1826** the respected Dominie stopped, and thus harangued: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 9 (1881).

domine, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dominer*: to rule, to govern, to domineer.

1474 his vertues domyne aboue his vices: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 5 *vo*. **1487** wylle to domyne: — *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a v *ro*. **1506** Their frutefull sentence, was great riches | The whiche right surely, they myght well domine | For lordeship, wealthe, and also noblesse: HAWES, *Past. Plès.*, sig. E i *vo*.

domineer (˙ ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *domineren*, = 'to feast luxuriously': to play the master, to rule, to tyrannise (over), to bully.

1591 but yet they commaund the countrie, and domineer and have their parts in any thing passinge: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 62 (1847). **1596** Goe to the feast, reuell and domineere: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iii. 2, 226. **1598** Let him spend, and spend, and domineere, till his heart ake: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 20 (1616). **1603** This Sea of Mischiefs, which in every place | So over-flowes thee, and so domineres: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 122 (1608). **1621** a few rich men domineer, do what they list, and are privileged by their greatness: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 6, Vol. I. p. 232 (1827). **1628** A countrey wedding, and Whitson ale are the two maine places He dominiers in: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 88 (1868). **1640** dominere: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 17, p. 35 (1647). **1642** the Celestiall bodies...do domineere over Sublunary creatures: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 35 (1869). **1665** every Coosel-bash dares domineer, as we could perceive in our travel: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677).

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *domineere*, 17 c. *dominere*, *dominier*.

dominium, *sb.*: Lat., 'lordship': *Leg.*: absolute ownership; but *dominium utile* is the right of a tenant to use real property.

***domino,** *sb.*: It.

1. a loose garment with a hood, originally worn by ecclesiastics; a garment of similar make worn for purposes of disguise at masquerades; a hood like the one attached to such a garment; a half mask worn by women at masquerades and formerly on journeys.

1694 *Domino*, a hood worn by Canons, also a Womans mourning veil: *Ladies Dict.* **1728** the Count in a *Domino*: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 331 (1776). **1763** Write...to your tailor to get you a sober purple domino as I have done: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 87 (1857). **1787** The polite circles appeared again in masks and dominos, and parties of dancing continued till the morning: *Gent. Mag.*, 928/2. **1806** drivelling Minervas—lusty Ghosts, &c. &c.—what little *Character* there is, lying, exclusively, among the *Dominos*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 90 (5th Ed.). **1818** habited in a Venetian domino: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 222 (1819). **1832** But his travelling *domino* does not sit more loosely upon him than his prevailing humour: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 389. **1834** I could scarcely discover whether your guest's voice was harsh or sweet, much less the colour of her eyes, so strictly did she wear her domino: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 35.

2. a person disguised in a domino (1).

1866 motley company,—dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime: HOWELLS, *Venet. Life*, viii. [C.]

3. one of a set of tablets called **dominos, dominoes,** *pl.*, with which the game of *dominoes* is played. On the faces of these tablets certain numbers or blanks are indicated.

1829 initiated in the mysteries of dominoes: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. v. ch. i. **1864** played endless parties of dominoes: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 171. **1872** playing dominoes and drinking *eau sucrée*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 314.

dominus, *pl.* **domini,** *sb.*: Lat., 'lord', 'master': a title of dignity given to knights, clergymen, and owners of property.

1870 the organic and historical people is, and can only be, the dominus or lord: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. x. p. 169.

Dominus factotum. See **factotum.**

Dominus vōbiscum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the Lord (be) with you.

1593 PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 411/2 (1861).

domo: Old It. See **duomo.**

***don,** *sb.*: Sp. and It.: **dominus** (*q.v.*), fr. which word *don* and Port. *dom* are derived, and also Mid. Eng. equivalent *dan*.

1. a title in Spain and Italy used with a man's Christian name formerly as an indication of rank, now also as a title of courtesy; a Spaniard of high rank, *hence*, a Spaniard generally.

1523 the Archiduke Don Ferdinando: WOLSEY, in *State Papers*, Vol. VI. p. 119. **1558** Don Alexis to the reader: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. sig. ✠ ii *ro*. **1588** And *Don Armado* shall be your keeper: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 305. **1602** that olde satanas Segnior *Belzebub Don Lucifer*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 197. **1610** A noble *Count*, a *Don* of *Spaine*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 641 (1616). **1614** *Schah* is nothing but an addition of greatnesse to the name, as *Lord* or *Don* or *Monsieur*...and truly interprets *Signior*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. I. p. 110. **1621** a Spanish don, a senior of Italy: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 18 (1827). **1623** the greatest *Don* in *Spain*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xx. p. 80 (1645). **1634** To day will give you audience, or that on | Affaires of state, you and some serious Don | Are to resolve: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 63 (1870). **1659** No sooner was the Frenchman's cause embraced | Than the light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed: DRYDEN, *On O. Cromw.*, 23. **1670** clad half like a *Don*, and half like a *Monsieur*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 117 (1698). **1818** His father's name was José—*Don*, of course, | A true Hidalgo: BYRON *Don Juan*, I. ix.

2. an important personage, a person who affects superiority.

1673 a great *Don* at the *Hague*: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 366 (1701).

3. a fellow of a college or a graduate of the grade of master or doctor in residence at Oxford or Cambridge.

1721 I find that the reverend dons in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public: AMHURST, *Terræ Fil.*, Jan. 28. [C.]

Don Giovanni: It.: the title character of an opera by Mozart, 1787. See **Don Juan.**

Don Juan: Sp., 'Sir John': the name of a hero of Spanish romance, dramatised in Italy and England, represented as the seducer of a lady (or many ladies) of good birth, and as a murderer, and as being eventually taken alive down to Hell. The well-known *Don Juan* of Byron is a mere frivolous libertine.

1854 It was the man whose sweetheart this Don Juan had seduced and deserted years before: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236 (1879). **1883** Without being a Don Juan, it is no slight sacrifice to renounce the sweets of feminine society: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 305/2.

***doña**, *sb.*: Sp., fem. of **don** (*q. v.*): lady, dame, *domina*. Often assimilated to It. **donna**[1] (*q. v.*).

1623 recreating her selfe with her friend *Donna Elvira*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 70. — we forgot to goe for *Doña Beatrix* the new marryed Bride: *ib.*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 204. **1670** And I found all the great Ladies here to go like the Donna's of *Spain*, in *Guardinfanta's*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital*, Pt. I. p. 67 (1698). **1818** he | Could never make a memory so fine as | That which adorn'd the brain of Donna Inez: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xi. **1865** the long eyes of the Spanish donnas: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 7.

dōnārium, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'place of gifts': a room or place in a temple or church where votive offerings are preserved.

1845 nothing could exceed the beauty and richness of the chased plate in the Donarium: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 632.

dōnātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *dōnāre*, = 'to present', 'to give' (perhaps through Old Fr. *donatour*): a giver, a donor.

1449 donatouris or ȝevers: PECOCK, *Repressor*, p. 412 (Rolls Ser.). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

donet, donat, *sb.*: Mid. Eng. fr. the name of *Aelius Donātus*, a Roman grammarian who flourished about 358 A.D.: a grammar, a primer, an introduction to any study.

bef. **1400** Thanne drowe I me amonge draperes my donet to lerne: *Piers Pl.*, v. 209. [C. E. D.] **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* **1449** As the common donet berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis lawes: PECOCK, *Repressor*, Introd. [C. E. D.] **1506** And after this, she taught me ryght well | First my donet, and then my accedence: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C ii *v°*.

doney, doni: Anglo-Ind. See **dhoney.**

donga, *sb.*: native S. Afr.: a ravine or watercourse with steep sides.

donna[1], *sb. fem.*: It., fem. of *don*, and Port., fem. of *dom*: lady, dame, *domina*, a title of courtesy prefixed to Christian names of Italian and Portuguese ladies.

1816 my 'Donna' whom I spoke of in my former epistle, my Marianna: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 318 (1832).

donna[2], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dāna*, = 'grain': a kind of pulse used as food for horses and elephants.

1625 a kinde of graine, called *Donna*, somewhat like our Pease: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1471. **1665** Elephants, fed with Donna or Pulse boiled with Butter and unrefined sugar: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59 (1677).

dōno dedit, *phr.*: Lat.: he has given for a gift.

dooab: Hind. and Pers. See **doab.**

dood(h)een, dudeen, *sb.*: Ir.: clay tobacco-pipe with a very short stem.

1842 the little black doodheen: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1857).

doola, doolee, dool(e)y: Anglo-Ind. See **dhooly.**

dooputty, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind: fr. Hind. *dopaṭṭah*: a sheet; the principal female garment of the lower orders of Bengal.

1834 the various fashions, and devices into which the kimkhabs, daputtas, shals, and muslins of the East, and the lamas, velvets, silks, and satins of the West, were shaped, and folded: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 180.

doorea: Anglo-Ind. See **doria.**

***Doppelgänger**, *sb.*: Ger., 'double-walker': a double, a ghostly repetition of a person's self, supposed to attend certain haunted individuals.

1882 When she's with me a while she comes to see that I am not a mere *doppelgänger*: W. D. HOWELLS, *Counterfeit Presentment*, IV. i. p. 154.

dorado, *sb.*: Sp., 'gilt'.

1. name of sundry species of fish, Fam. *Coryphaenidae*. which are also erroneously called 'dolphins'.

1604 they are pursued by the Dorados, and to escape them they leape out of the sea: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 147 (1880). — dorads, pilchards, and many others: *ib.*, p. 146. **1662** the *Albocores*, *Bonitos*, and *Dorados*...the *Dorado*, which the *English* confound with the Dolphin, is much like a Salmon: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 196 (1669). **1700** This fish flying from another called the Dorado or Dory, which pursues to devour it, springs out of the water: Tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton. Vol. XVI. p. 149 (1814).

2. a wealthy person.

1642 A troop of these ignorant *Doradoes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 416 (1852).

doree: Eng. fr. Fr. See **dory.**

doria, do(o)rea, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of muslin.

1813 W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule] **1886** Striped muslins, or *dorias*, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur: *Offic. Catal. of Col. & Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

Dorian, Doric, pertaining to the Dōres, Gk. Δωριεῖς, the name of one of the four great divisions of the Ancient Hellenes or Greeks who inhabited western and southern Peloponnese, and Corinth and Argos in the Classical age of Greece. The (*a*) *Doric* order of architecture is the simplest and most ancient of the great orders. The (*b*) *Dorian* mode in Music, was characterised in the diatonic genus by a scale formed of two disjunct tetrachords separated by a whole tone, the first interval of each tetrachord being a semitone. The pitch of this mode was medium and the tone severe. It gave the name to the first authentic church tones. The (*c*) *Doric* dialect is a group of Ancient Greek dialects distinguished by a comparatively broad vowel system and by the retention of palatal mutes and mutes generally. The term *Doric* has been applied to the dialects of the Scotch Lowlands and of the north of England.

a. **1614** Architecture of olde Temples, you know, was either *Dorique*, *Jonique*, or *Corinthian* according to the Deity's seuerall nature: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, sig. a 2 *r°*. **1664** the most excellent *Dorique* model which has been left us by the Antients: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 16. **1667** Built like a temple, where pilasters round | Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid | With golden architrave: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 714. **1776** it was of marble of the doric order: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 39.

b. **1603** For he who is skilfull in the Dorique musicke, and knoweth not how to judge and discerne the proprietie, he shall never know what he doth... Dorian melodies and tunes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1259. **1667** anon they move | In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood | Of flutes and soft recorders: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 550.

c. **1621** those other faults of barbarism, Dorick dialect, extemporanean style, tautologies, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 12 (1827). **1681** BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1889** All this was said with the deepest feeling, and in the Doric dialect of the Lake District: *Athenæum*, Mar. 2, p. 281/3.

dorian: Anglo-Ind. See **durian.**

***dormant**, *sb.*: Fr.: a table centre-piece which is not removed; a dish which remains in its place during the whole of an entertainment; also Anglicised as *dormant* (⎓).

1845 A centre ornament, whether it be a *dormant*, a *plateau*, an *epergne*, or a *candelabra*, is found so convenient: J. BREGION, *Pract. Cook*, p. 25.

dormeuse, *sb.*: Fr., 'travelling-carriage': a kind of couch.

1865 he lay back in a dormeuse before the fire: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 94.

dorni(c)k, dorneck, darneicke, darnex, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Flem. *Dornick*, = 'Tournay': a kind of stout linen originally made at Tournay in Belgium; *esp.* a damask linen woven in a diaper pattern.

1513 3 yerds of dornek for a pleyer's cote: In Lysons' *Env. of London*, I. 230 (1796). [T.] bef. **1626** With a fair darnex carpet of my own: BEAU. & FL., *Noble Gent.*, iv. I. [R.] **1629** 4 old darnix curtaines: *Inventory*, in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, New Ser., Vol. III. Pt. ii. p. 157. **1636** Darneicke hangings: SAMPSON, *Vow-breaker*, iii.

dorp, *sb.*: Du.: a small village.

1619 a mean Fishing Dorp: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vi. p. 12 (1645). **1621** whole towns, dorpes, and hospitals, full of maimed souldiers: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 43 (1827). **1630** wee were glad to trauaile on foot 1. Dutch mile to a Dorpe called *Durfurne*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Hhh 2 *v°*/2. **1654** and to be chosen *Burgesse* of some inconsiderable *Dorpe*, or *Town* (very like a Village): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 398. **1687** No neighbouring dorp, no lodging to be found: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 611.

dortoir, *sb.*: Fr.: dormitory. Anglicised as *dorter*.

1699 This is a very fine Convent; with the noblest *Dortoirs*, having open Galleries round: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 131.

doruck, *sb.*: Mod. Egypt. *doruq*: a water-bottle with a narrow neck.

1836 The water-bottles are of two kinds; one called *do'ruck*, and the other *chool'leh*: the former has a narrow, and the latter a wide, mouth: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 182.

dory (*u* –), **doree**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dorée*, ="Saint Peters fish; also (though not so properly) the Goldfish, or Goldenie" (Cotgr.): a John-dory (*Zeus faber*), a gold-fish (*Obs.*), a **dorado**, *q. v.* (*Obs.*).

1601 the Goldfish or Doree: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 451.

***dos à dos**, *phr.*: Fr.: back to back.

1837 he was dancing *dos-à-dos* in a *quadrille*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 41.

***dose**, Eng. fr. Fr. *dose*; **dosis**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. δόσις, ='a giving': *sb.*

1. a portion of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time, a portion of medicine administered at one time.

1543 The dosis or gyuing of them is .3.i. & somtimes ye maye take afore dynner a morsell of pure Casia: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxv *v°*/2. **1599** administer heerof to the Patient everye Eveninge & Morning the dosis of a crowne with wyne: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 21/2. **1603** the ministring of one *dosis*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 362. **1611** But thine a Dosis is against all melancholy: R. RICHMOND, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. f 5 *v°* (1776). **1641** The Dose is from a scruple to two scruples: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 66 (1651). **1646** of *Pepper*, *Sal-Armoniac*, *Euphorbium*, of each an ounce, the *Dosis* whereof four scruples and an half: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 188 (1686). **1654** Sorrows in white; griefs tun'd; a Sugerd Dosis | Of Wormwood, and a Death's-head crown'd with Roses: H. VAUGHAN, *Silex Scint.*, p. 130 (1847). **1657** the methodicall and set proportion or quantity of the Dose: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 156.

2. *metaph.* anything (other than medicine) administered to be literally or figuratively swallowed, a certain amount, a share.

1663–4 No sooner does he peep into | The world, but he has done his doe; | Married his punctual dose of wives, | Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*. [J.] bef. **1716** If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down: SOUTH. [J.] bef. **1735** We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so: GRANVILLE. [J.]

dosneck, dosnick, doshnik, *sb.*: Russ.: a boat.

1598 your waxe and tallowe shall bee laden in two Dosnickes, for they bee meete to goe aboord the shippes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 302. — Barkes and boats of that countrey, which they call *Nassades*, and *Dosneckes*: *ib.*, p. 312. — their goods laden in a small doshnik: *ib.*, p. 431.

***dossier**, *sb.*: Fr.: bundle of papers, report, written description and character of a person.

1883 the cleanest of all *dossiers* is required, ostensibly, by the Ministries dealing with tobacco bureaux candidates: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3. **1883** The *dossier* drawn up by the Commission of Inquiry has been completed: *Guardian*, Apr. 11, p. 516. **1883** Each *dossier* was then forwarded to the *contentieux*—*i.e.* the Egyptian Government lawyers: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Sept. 26, p. 1/2. **1884** In neatly-docketed cabinets round his office stood the *dossiers* of all the criminals with whom he has had anything to do for the past eight years: *ib.*, June 13, p. 11/2.

***dot**, *sb.*: Fr.: marriage portion, dowry.

1854 Mademoiselle has so many francs of *dot*; Monsieur has such and such *rentes* or lands in possession or reversion: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 354 (1879). **1883** The girls of the middle classes...have no *dot*: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull*, ch. vi. p. 47.

dotchin, *sb.*: Anglo-Chin.: a portable steelyard in use throughout China and the neighbouring countries.

1696 For their Dotchin and *Ballance* they use that of Japan: *Bowyear's Jrnl. at Cochin-China*, in Dalrymple's *Orient. Rep.*, I. 88 (1808). [Yule] **1748** English scales or dodgeons...Chinese *Litang*: *Voy to E. Indies in* 1747–8, p. 265 (1762). [*ib.*]

dotee: Anglo-Ind. See **dhotee.**

dotkin: Eng. fr. Du. See **dodkin.**

***douane**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It.: custom-house. See **divan.**

1763 we were provided with a *passe-avant* from the douane: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1817). **1860** all the passengers have landed and passed the *douane*, and crowd, touters, and everybody are gone: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 646/1.

***douanier**, *sb.*: Fr.: custom-house officer.

1814 Amid these scenes of awful grandeur, is the hut of a *douanier*, who receives the customs between the cantons of Berne and Le Valais: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 155. **1815** It is guarded by Douaniers and Military; the former are provided with steel weapons, much like small swords: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 60 (2nd Ed.). **1845** the baggage of those coming from Spain is severely searched by the semi-soldier *Douanier* who thus wages war in peace-time: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 942. **1852** every coast of Europe was to be lined with new armies of *douaniers* and *gens-d'armes*: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xxix. p. 368.

douar, dowar, *sb.*: Arab. *daur*, ='a circle': a circle of Arab tents forming an enclosure for cattle.

1830 these associations or flying camps, are called *Dowars*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 187 (2nd Ed.). **1845** on market-days sorts of booths are put up like an Arab *douar*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 385. **1865** whole *douars*, or villages: *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, p. 5/4.

doubla: Old Sp. See **dobla.**

doublé, *fem.* **doublée**, *adj.*: Fr.: lined, doubled.

1848 in a sort of tent, hung round with chintz of a rich and fantastic India pattern, and *doublé* with calico of a tender rose-colour: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 30 (1879).

***double entendre**, *phr.*: Fr. of 17 c., now superseded by *mot* (*phrase*) *à double entente*; the Fr. phr. *double entendement* being apparently still earlier, as Trevisa (Tr. *Higden*, viii. 179) has "doubel entendement": double meaning, equivoque, a word or phrase used in a double sense, one of which is generally innocent, while the other is more or less unbecoming. The attempt to alter *entendre* to *entente* is both mistaken and unnecessary, as the usual phrase constitutes an interesting instance of the survival in a foreign land of a phrase which has died out in its native country.

1693 No *double entendres*, which you sparks allow, | To make the ladies look—they know not how: DRYDEN, *Love Triumph.*, Prol., 23. **1696** bearing some little distant Obscenities and double Entenders: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. Pref., sig. a 1 *v°*. **1709** the *double Entenders* of their Conversation: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 14 (2nd Ed.). **1728** Their inuendoes, hints, and slanders, | Their meaning lewd, and double entendres: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 596/2 (1869). bef. **1733** the double Entendre: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 98, p. 84 (1740). **1755** so improperly making her majesty deal in *double-entendres* at a funeral: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 491 (1857). **1770** That is, double-entendre, affectation of wit, fun, smut: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 251 (1850). **1834** he...put forth a thousand double entendres: *Baboo, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 300. **1845** the words of her song are often struck off at the moment...full of epigram and *double entendre*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 191.

doucepere: Eng. fr. Fr. See **douzepere.**

doucereux, *fem.* **doucereuse**, *adj.*: Fr.: mawkish, overingratiating.

1830 remarkably gentlemanlike, with very mild manners, though rather too *doucereux*, agreeable in society: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 264 (1875).

***douceur**, *sb.*: Fr.: sweetness. Early Anglicised as *dousour*.

1. pleasantness of manner, kindness, charm.

1620 he is thought to have presumed herein so much the more upon your Majesties douceur and facilitie: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 126 (Camd. Soc., 1871). **1688** thou hadst never Douceurs enough in thy Youth to fit thee for a Mistress: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 17 (1699). **1782** to think of me with a certain *douceur* of opinion: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 6.

2. bribe, present given to make things pleasant, gratuity.

1763 Her lord has...added...little *douceurs*...to her jointure: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 67 (1857). **1768** By way of douceur, you may, if you please...take another [copy] for Pembroke Hall: GRAY & MASON, *Correspd.*, p. 307 (1853). **1776** Mr. Fowke...asked me how much I had given as douceurs to the English Gentlemen, and how much to the natives in power: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 15/2. **1779** Till industry at length procure | Some pretty little snug *douceur*: C. ANSTEY, *Speculation*, Wks., p. 314 (1808). **1796** That of the money included in the douceur for peace, sixty thousand dollars were paid at the time of signing the treaty: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 549 (1832). **1819** he would not—even after the daintiest meal in the world—forego the douceur he expected, for what he used to call the wear and tear of his teeth: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 280 (1820). **1819** forgot not...to send a *douceur* of one thousand pieces of gold to his own household: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 97 1/2 (1867). **1825** a daily douceur of 1000 francs: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 76. **1830** a *douceur* once given by any stranger, is sure to be levied on all those who come after him: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 304 (2nd Ed.). **1840** And gave him a handsome *douceur* for his pains: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 182 (1865).

3. a sweet phrase, a complimentary expression.

1807 but such elaborate *douceurs* as occur in the following letter to MRS. Montagu, look too much like adulation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 190.

***douche**, *sb.*: Fr.: shower-bath, a jet of water applied to the body; also, the application of a jet or shower of water to the body.

1765 hither people of all ranks come of a morning, with their glasses, to drink the water, or wash their sores, or subject their contracted limbs to the stream. This last operation, called the *douche*, however, is more effectually undergone in the private bath: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 556 (1817). **1822** The modern baths, splendid in their appearance, are constructed for medical purposes only; that is, for the *douches*, and for steaming: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 332. **1876** he drew a long breath, as if he had received a *douche* of cold water in his face: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Phœbe Junior*, Vol. II. p. 54. **1883** I was handed over to an attendant who was to give me a local *douche* for five minutes: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 488.

***doura.** See **dhurra.**

doux, *pl.* **doux**, *fem.* **douce**, *adj.*: Fr.: sweet, gentle, pleasant; as *sb.* in quot. apparently for *doucet*, = a kind of flute.

1679 Wit and Women are quite out of Fashion, so are Flutes, Doux and Fidlers, Drums and Trumpets are their only Musick: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, i. p. 3.

doux yeux (pl. of *doux œil*), *phr.*: Fr., 'sweet eyes': amorous looks, fascinating glances.

1676 he sighs and sits with his Arms a-cross, and makes *Doux yeux* upon me: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iii. p. 40. **1678** Each here *deux yeux* and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells *Crevats* and *Perriwigs* at Hearts: — *Timon*, Epil. **1679** he will make *doux œux* to a Judge upon the Bench, and not despair of getting a Widow at her Husband's Funeral: — *True Widow*, i. p. 4. **1754** he told her, after the exercise of the doux-yeux, that he was come to confer with her upon a subject: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 51 (1817).

douzepere, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. pl. *douze-pers*, = 'twelve peers': one of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of French romance.

abt. **1200** Inne Franse weren italle twelfe iferan, | The Freinsce heo cleopeden dusze pers [*v. l.* dosseperes]: LAYAMON, *1.* 69. [C.] abt. **1440** I schall delyuer the thi brande so brighte, | Als I am trewe duspere: *Rom. of Roland*, 292 (1880). abt. **1440** Erles, Dukes, & p^e^ xij duchepers, | Bothe baronnes and Bachelers: *Sege off Melayne*, 808 (1880). **1506** And then Charles, the great kyng of Fraunce | With all his noble dousepers also: HAWES, *Past. Plus.*, sig. Cc iiii *v°*. **1569** there were at this Parliament chosen .xii. Peeres, which were named Douze perys: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 133. — Then day by day, the sayd *Douze Peeres* assembled at the newe Temple: *ib.*, p. 134. **1590** Big looking like a doughty Doucepere: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. x. 31. **1614** *Robert* of *Glocester*...calls them the *Dosseperes* of *France*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 349.

Variants, 13 c. *dusze pers* (*dosseperes*), pl., 14, 15 cc. *doseper*, *dosiper*, *ducheper*, *dus(s)eper*, *dusper(e)*, 16 c. *douseper*, *doucepere*, *douze per*, *douze peere*.

dow: Anglo-Ind. See **dhow.**

dowane. See **divan.**

dowar: Arab. See **douar.**

dowle, dowly: Anglo-Ind. See **dhooly.**

***doyen**, *sb.*: Fr.: dean, senior member (of a body or class of persons).

1883 The *doyen* of the Academy is Mr. Cousins (A.R.A. 1835): *Athenæum*, Aug. 25, p. 251/3.

Dr., Dr^r^, abbrev. for Eng. **doctor** (*q. v.*).

***drachma**, Lat. fr. Gk. δραχμή; **drachm**(θ), **dragm**(θ), Eng. fr. Lat. *drachma*, Late Lat. *dragma* (perhaps through Fr. *drachme*, *dragme*): *sb.*

1. an antique silver coin of various weights and values in various places, the Attic weighing 67·4 grains, and being about equal in value to a Roman denarius; also a corresponding weight of Ancient Greece.

1554 not above .xx. *Drachimes* whiche is ten pens Englyshe: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G vii *v°*. **1579** three siluer Drachmes: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 92 (1612). — bringing store of gold and siluer...he reserued not vnto himself one Drachme onely: *ib.*, p. 447. **1590** a measure of wheate called *Medinus*, was sold in *Athens* then for a thousand *Drachmes*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 527. **1601** To every Roman citizen he gives, | To every several man, seuenty five drachmas: SHAKS., *Jul. Caes.*, iii. 2, 247. **1601** here are twentie drachmes, he did conuey: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 308 (1616). **1603** a man might buy a suite of apparell for ten dragmes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 153. **1630** [See **denier**]. **1646** an Attick dragm is seven pence half-peny or a quarter of a shekel: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 295 (1686). **1669** whom I would not give two Drachma's to save from a Gibbet: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, iv. p. 46. **1678** I will make | The Beggars of the street my Heirs e're she | Shall have a drachma: — *Timon*, i. p. 7. **1712** This Basket...cost me at the Wholesale Merchant's an Hundred Drachmas: *Spectator*, No. 535, Nov. 13, p. 761/2 (Morley).

2. a weight equal to the eighth part of an ounce Troy and Apothecaries' weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce Avoirdupois. Early Anglicised as *drame*, so that only Latin forms are here illustrated.

1525 Olibanum / Masticis / Sarcocolle / of eche one dragma: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C ij *v°*/2. ?**1530** of eche .iii. dragma...of eche .ii. ounces and .iii. dragmes: *Antidotharius*, sig. A iv *v°*. — a dragma of Saffron: *ib.*, sig. B iv *v°*.

***Draco**, name of an Athenian law-giver and archon in the last quarter of the 7 c. B.C., renowned for the severity of the punishments ordained by the code ascribed to him. Hence, *Draconian*, *Draconic*, = 'severe', 'bloodthirsty', 'oppressive'.

1579 *Dracons* lawes were not written with inke, but with bloud: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 90 (1612).

dracōnites, *sb.*: for Lat. *dracōntis*: a dragon-stone.

1579 the precious gemme *Dacronites* [sic] that is euer taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon [δράκων]: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 124 (1868). **1624** haue in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a Draconites: SIR J. HARRINGTON, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 257 (Furnivall, 1868).

dragée, *sb.*: Fr.: sugar-plum, pill coated with sugar, medicine made up as a sweetmeat.

***dragoman** (⏑ – –), occasional incorrect *pl.* **dragomen** (as if *-man* were Eng.): *sb.*: Eng., ultimately fr. Arab. and Pers. *tarjumān* (fr. *tarjama*, *targama*, = 'to interpret'; see **targum**), through Sp. *dragoman*; other forms through Old Fr. *drog(ue)man*, *druguement*, *trucheman*, *truchement*, or It. *turcimanno*: an interpreter; a guide who acts as interpreter and agent to travellers in Mohammedan countries (except India).

abt. **1506** by warnynge of our drogemen and guydes, we come all to Mounte Syon: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 56 (1851). **1562** declared to me... (by a Persian...) having for my turciman a citizen: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 98 *v°*. ?**1582** Of Gods thee spooks make, thee truchman of hallod Apollo: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 82 (1880). **1589** Truchemán: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 278 (1869). **1599** Our Truchman that payed the money for vs was striken downe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 152. — his *Chause* and Drugaman or Interpreter: *ib.*, p. 305. **1600** Soft, sir, I am *Truchman*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 240 (1616). **1601** in so many tongues gave lawes and ministred justice unto them without truchman: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 168. **1603** the passive understanding, which is called the interpreter or truchment of the minde: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 847. **1603** Then, *Finland*-folk might visit *Affrica*, | The Spaniard *Inde*, and ours *America*, | Without a truch-man: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 338 (1608). **1606** I my selfe might make plaine vnto his Maiestie (which for want of a Drugman before I could not doe,): MILDENHALL, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 115 (1625). **1612** some of them [are] Drogomen, and some Brokers: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 64. **1615** Embassadors Drogermen: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 62 (1632). — *Attala* a *Greeke* of *Rama*; and Drugaman to the *Pater-guardian*: *ib.*, p. 153. **1615** TVRGMAN, *Trudgman*, ταργούμενος, δραγούμενος, in the latter Greeke writers, signifieth, an interpretor: deriued from the Ebrew *Thirgem*, which signifieth to interpret or expound out of one language into another. From whence also *Thargum*, or *Targum*, a translation, an interpretation, hath the denomination: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1625** Trugman: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 253. — our Trudgman: *ib.*, p. 257. — the *Druggaman* declareth the Ambassadours Commission: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1586. **1627** I am this day sending a drogaman, and Janitzarie, with an Italian to Brussia: SIR TH: ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 201 (1882). **1738** Till I cry'd out, You prove yourself so able, | Pity! you was not Druggerman at Babel: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 273 (1757). **1741** the Druggermans on both sides did their Duty, and...explain'd their Master's Intentions: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 203. — the Drogmans or Interpreters came after his Domesticks: *ib.*, p. 218. **1768** When the drogman interpreted the ambassador's speech, he turned pale and trembled: *Gent. Mag.*, 154/1. **1775** the drugoman or interpreter belonging to the Captain: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 50. **1800** I sent my dragoman to inform the Bashaw that the next day I should hoist the banners of the United States half-mast: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 350 (1832). **1812** I can recommend him as a good dragoman: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1832). **1819** he was Drogueman to the French Consul at Chio: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2 (1830). **1820** it was amusing to hear the extraordinary fictions which the dragoman and his people invented: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 185. — His two dragomen, or interpreters: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 68. **1823** My two dragomans are low-minded, curious, vulgar men: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10 (1845). ***1876** Our cavalcade is led by three solemn dragomen, in their handsome embroidered dresses: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

Variants, 16 c. *drogeman*, *turciman*, *truch(e)man*, *drugaman*, 17 c. *truchman*, *truchment*, *drogoman*, *drogerman*, *drug(a)man*, *turgman*, *trudgman*, *trugman*, *druggaman*, *drogaman*, 18 c. *druggerman*, *drogman*, *drugoman*, 19 c. *drogueman*.

***dragonnade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a raid of dragoons, a persecution carried on by quartering cavalry upon a district. The term arose from the persecutions of the Protestants of France in the reign of Louis XIV.

1888 The operations with which he [Maréchal de Tessé] was chiefly connected were things such as the dragonnades and the devastation of the Palatinate: *Athenæum*, Sept. 1, p. 286/2.

dragoon (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *dragon*: a kind of cavalry soldier; *also*, a dragonnade (*Rare*). Formerly dragoons were mounted infantry armed with carbines or short muskets.

1651 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, | Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 31 (1687). **1654** three troops of Horse and one of Dragoons: *Merc. Polit.*, No. 210, p. 3557. **1665** the General following with the rest of his Horse and Dragoons: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 283 (1677). **1686** *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 44. **1691** They taught our Sparks to strut in *Pantaloons*, | And look as fiercely as the *French Dragoons*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 6. **1710** Kirke's Lambs; for that was the name he used to give his dragoons that had signalized themselves above the rest of the army by many military achievements among their own countrymen: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 393 (1856). **1803** a company of dragoons, and one of artillery: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 354 (1834).

***drāma**, *pl.* **drāmata** (in Eng. **dramas**), *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. δρᾶμα, = 'something acted', 'a play'.

1. a stage-play, a composition written for the stage, or as if for the stage (cabinet-drama).

1616 I cannot for the stage a *Drama* lay...but thou writ'st the play: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 112, Wks., p. 805 (1616). **1641** The scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 120 (1806). **1670** Then the several Opera's or Musical *Dramata* are acted and sung with rare Cost and Art: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 140 (1698). bef. **1733** no preconceived Drama could maintain and pursue its Fable and tend to its final Catastrophe, more regular and naturally than all these matters did to destroy King *Charles* II.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 28, p. 44 (1740). **1754** these excellent musical dramas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1777). **1820** fancy could call back the phantoms of a splendid drama which was past: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 106. ***1878** Mr. Joseph Mackay's new drama, to be produced at the Park theatre: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

2. theatrical representation in the abstract; the literature of plays in the abstract.

bef. **1627** I am told his drollery yields to none the English drama did ever produce: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). **1711** the received rules of the *Drama*: *Spectator*, No. 13, Mar. 15, p. 24/2 (Morley). **1727** we should not wholly omit the *Drama*, which makes so great and so lucrative a part of Poetry: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 219 (1757). **1731** If these Characters were not written in the Genius of the *Drama*, rather to excite Terror or Laughter than to give a true History of Things: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 37. ***1875** the Musical Drama: *Echo*, June 2. [St.]

3. a course of action and suffering in real life analogous to the progress of a play.

1883 the obsolete scenes of the Messianic drama: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

***drāmatis personae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: characters of a play, characters of a story, characters of a drama of real life (see **drama** 3).

1739 Our astonishment at their absurdity you can never conceive; we had enough to do to express it by screaming an hour louder than the whole dramatis personæ: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XX. Vol. I. p. 40 (1819). **1762** practising a play we are to act here this Christmas holidays—all the Dramatis Personæ are of the English: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 754/2 (1839). **1771** The ancient *dramatis personæ* are dead: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 279 (1857). **1787** In this he resembles a greater genius of our own, who makes but an indifferent figure in the *dramatis personæ* of the sixteenth century: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (1805). **1806** I was within an ace of leaping on the stage, and knocking down all the rest of the Dramatis Personæ: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 92 (5th Ed.). **1810** Then his characters are all selected from the most common *dramatis personæ* of poetry: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 270. **1819** how is it possible for an author to introduce his *personæ dramatis* to his readers in a more interesting and effectual manner: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 969/1 (1867). **1842** the eventual destination of his *dramatis personæ*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 238 (1865). ***1875** *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.] **1877** We can't be all *dramatis personæ*, and no spectator: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. V. p. 57 (1883).

drap de, *part of phr.*: Fr.: cloth of.

1619 [See **El Dorado**]. **1690** Barry Love...brought me a *drap de Berri* cloak: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 90 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

Dravidian, Dravidic: fr. Skt. and Hind. *Draviḍa*, name of an old province of S. India, applied to a family of non-Aryan peoples and languages found in S. India and Ceylon. The languages are also called *Tamilian*.

Dreier, *sb.*: Ger.: a coin of the value of three Pfennige. **Dreiheller**, *sb.*: Ger.: an old copper coin worth three Heller or half-Pfennige.

1617 a Grosh was worth foure drier, & one drier was worth two Dreyhellers, and one Dreyheller was worth a pfenning and a halfe, and twelue pfenning made a Grosh, and two schwerdgroshen made one schneberger: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 287.

drogaman, drog(e)man, drogerman, drogoman, drogueman. See **dragoman.**

droger: Anglo-Ind. See **daroga.**

***droit d'aubaine**, *phr.*: Fr.: right of *aubaine*, which was the reversion of the goods of a deceased alien (*aubain*) to the king of France.

1605 The law *d'aubaine*, touching the goods of aliens which die, is likewise reversed: SIR EDW. HOBY, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1848). **1763** The same *droit d'aubaine* is exacted by some of the princes in Germany: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 257 (1817). **1768** had I died that night of an indigestion, the whole world could not have suspended the effects of the *droits d'aubaine*;—my shirts, and black pair of silk breeches, portmanteau and all, must have gone to the King of France: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). **1800** The citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be exempted in the French Republic from the *droit d'aubaine*, or other similar duty: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 321 (1832).

***droitzschka, droshky, drosky**, *sb.*: Russ. *drozhki*: a Russian travelling-carriage, an open car, a cab (in some parts of Germany). The proper Russian *drozhki* is a long bench mounted on four wheels, the driver and the passengers sitting astride.

1882 On the way home he met the drosky containing Mrs. Barrie and the children: J. STRATHESK, *Bits from Blinkbonny*, ch. xiii. p. 294. **1883** The drosky drives were very exciting: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Oct. 10, p. 6/1. **1883** Your lumbering droshky feels no desire to emulate such a feat: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 240/1.

drôle, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Fr.: a comic actor, buffoon.

1712 a less eminent *Drole* would have been sent to the Gallies: *Spectator*, No. 283, Jan. 24, p. 406/2 (Morley).

*****droshky, drosky: Eng. fr. Russ. See **droitzschka.**

drug(g)aman, druggerman, drugoman. See **dragoman.**

Dryad (˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Dryade*, or Lat. *dryades*, pl. of *dryas*, fr. Gk. δρυάς: a tree-nymph, a wood-nymph.

1555 They supposed that they had seene those most beawtyfull *Dryades*, or the natyue nymphes or fayres of the fontaynes wherof the antiquites speake so muche: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 83 (1885). **1591** Here also playing on the grassy greene, | Woodgods, and Satyres, and swift Dryades: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 178. bef. **1593** Juno...calling Iris, sent her straight abroad | To summon Fauns, the Satyrs, and the Nymphs, | The Dryades, and all the demigods, | To secret council: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 106/2 (1861). **1612** O ye *Napeae* and *Driades*, which do wontedly inhabite the Thickets and Groues: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xi. p. 237. **1667** Soft she withdrew, and, like a Wood-Nymph light, | Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, | Betook her to the groves: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 387.

dryinas, *sb.*: Late Gk. δρυΐνας: a serpent having its lair in hollow oaks.

1603 Th' Adder, and *Drynas* (full of odious stink) | Th' Eft, Snake, and *Dipsas* (causing deadly thirst): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 156 (1608).

dsjerîd. See **djereed.**

du, *part of phr.*: Fr.: the form which the prep. **de** (*q. v.*) combined with the sing. masc. article (**le**, uncombined) takes before consonants except *h* mute (not fr. *de le*, but directly fr. Lat. *de illo*): of the, from the, some.

1770 notwithstanding which the fools made *du ponche* ['some punch'] with bad rum: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 401 (1882).

duan. See **divan.**

duan, *sb.*: Gael. and Ir.: a poem, a canto.

duana: It. See **divan.**

dubash, dobash, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dubhāshiya*, *dobāshī*, = 'two-languaged': interpreter. Hence (humorous), *dubashery*.

1673 The Moors are very grave and haughty in their Demeanor, not vouchsafing to return an Answer by a slave, but by a Deubash: FRYER, *E. India*, 30 (1698). [Yule] **1799** I have therefore desired Mr. Piele to speak to your dubash upon the subject: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1844). **1800** there has been a system of dubashery there lately which has annoyed me considerably: *ib.*, p. 196.

dubba(h), dubber, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dabbah*, or Guzerati *dabaro*: a large globular vessel for ghee or oil, made of green hide.

1673 Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in Duppers the year round: FRYER, *E. India*, 118 (1698). [Yule] **1727** Butter, which they gently melt and put up in Jars called Duppas, made of the Hides of Cattle, almost in the Figure of a Glob, with a Neck and Mouth on one Side: A. HAMILTON, *E. Indies*, I. 226. [*ib.*] **1810** dubbahs or bottles made of green hide: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 139. [*ib.*] **1845** I find no account made out by the prisoner of what became of these dubbas of ghee: NAPIER, in J. Mawson's *Records, &c.*, 35 (Calcutta, 1851). [*ib.*]

dubio, *sb. abl.*: Lat. fr. *dubium*, = 'doubt', 'uncertainty': (in) doubt.

1748 SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 110 (1817). **1826** The project had long hung in *dubio* in the Senate: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 2454.

ducan, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., Hind., and Pers. *dukān*, fr. Arab. *dukkān*: shop.

1798 Estimate of ducans and bullocks for a regimental bazaar: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1858).

ducatoon (˘ ¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ducatone*: a large *ducato*, or silver ducat, formerly current in Venice and Parma, and worth about half a gold ducat. Ducatoons varied in different places from about 4*s.* to about 5*s.* 3*d.* English.

1611 The duckatoone, which containeth eight livers: CORYAT, *Crudities*, II. 68. [C.] **1617** Here I payed thirtie three soldi (that is the fourth part of a Ducaton) for my supper: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 172. **1651** What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, | Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 31 (1687). **1676** I would have own'd

all this for half a Duccatoon: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, iv. p. 59. **1701** the money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratie: *New Account of Italy*, p. 67.

Variants, 17 c. *duckatoon(e)*, *ducadoon*.

dūces tēcum, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'thou shalt bring with thee': name of a writ ordering any person to bring into court any documents or other material evidence required for a case.

1715 *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 682 (1834).

***ductor dubitantium**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: guide of those who are in doubt; title of a treatise on cases of conscience by Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

1829 any *Ductor dubitantium* in cases of conscience: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 249.

ductus, *sb.*: Lat.: tube, direction.

1672 such Stones would usually split according to the *Ductus* of their Grain: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 21.

ductus līterārum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the course (of error in transcription) of letters, the indications of the genuine reading which the form of a corrupt reading in a manuscript gives to an expert.

1888 Of all our literature there is none more carelessly printed than our early drama—none in which conjecture, founded on the *ductus literarum*, comes more legitimately into play for the correction of its errors: *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, p. 25/1.

***dudeen**: Ir. See **doodheen**.

***duel** (ˌ=), Eng. fr. Fr. *duel*, or It. *duello*; **duello**, It.: *sb.*: a single combat on a point of honor; a contest.

1588 The first and second cause will not serve my turn; the passado he respects not, the duello he regards not: his disgrace is to be called boy; but his glory is to subdue men: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 185. **1600** the true lawes of the *duello*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). **1603** And with his Rivall enters secret Duel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 83 (1608). **1610** The Duello or Single Combat: J. SELDEN, Title. **1619** One man commits not murthers in Duels and Challenges: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliv. p. 415. **1620** challenge him to a *Duel*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 527 (1676). **1623** nor shall one heare of a *duel* here in an age: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxi. p. 109 (1645). bef. **1627** Here was things carried now in the true nature of a quiet duello: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 146 (1885). bef. **1658** The first word in his Penny-libel is ominous for a Duel: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1687). **1659** Layman the Jesuit... thinks that a man may lawfully fight a duel: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xv. p. 60. **1667** Dream not of their fight, | As of a duel: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 387. **1671** Victory and triumph to the Son of God, | Now ent'ring his great duel, not of arms, | But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles: — *P. R.*, I. 174. **1883** Whereupon the Old Whip begins to talk of "personal abuse," vapours about the duello, hints that he has called his man out before now, and again insinuates that Lord Brabourne is not telling the truth about his correspondence with Mr. Gladstone: *St. James's Gaz.*, Jan. 12, p. 3.

***duenna**, *sb.*: Sp. *dueña*: a lady, *esp.* a dame in charge of a young woman.

1623 MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman* (1630). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1716** the old and withered matrons, known by the frightful name of *gouvernantes* and *duennas*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1856). **1761** Kitty Dashwood ...living in the palace as Duenna to the Queen: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 435 (1857). **1787** Jealousy, without doubt, first instituted this Male-Duenna—who, watchful as ARGUS, and spiteful as the Dragon of the Hesperides, observed the lady's looks, controuled her actions, and returned her at night as pure as he had received her in the morning: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1805). **1846** as a *Duena* all eyes and toothless follows a pretty damsel: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 573. **1854** they turn the duenna out of doors—the toothless old dragon: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 119 (1879).

***duet** (ˌ=ˌ), Eng. fr. It. *duetto*; **duetto**, *pl.* **duetti**, It.: *sb.*: *Mus.*: a composition for two performers; the execution of such a piece of music by two performers.

1724 DUETTI, or DUETTO, are little Songs or Airs in two Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1806** illness closely confining you to the house, and thereby securing your attention, during the whole performance of this diabolical duetto [of piteous moans of a jack, and a Sign squeaking in the wind]: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 189 (5th Ed.). **1837** At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187.

duettino, *sb.*: It., dim. of *duetto*: a short simple duet.

1839 Ariettas and duettinos succeed each other: LONGFELLOW, *Hyperion*, p. 329. [C.]

duffadar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *daf'adār*: a petty officer of native police, a non-commissioned officer of the lowest rank in a regiment of irregular cavalry.

1800 2½ pagodas for a maistry or duffadar: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1844).

dufter, duftur, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *daftar* (for *daftar-khāna*, ='record-house'): an office, a record-office. Hence, **dufterdar**, Hind. *daftardār*, head native revenue officer under a collector (Bombay Presidency); **duftery**, Hind. *daftarī*, a keeper of an office (in Bengal).

1776 The said Kialandars entered false records in the Duftur, and delivered the salt at...short weight: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 18/1. **1803** I refer you to the papers upon this subject, which you will doubtless find in the dufter: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 761 (1844). **1834** I will put the papers back into the dufter: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53. **1887** [The fact is] conspicuous in the official jargon of the Sind and Panjāb *daftars*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 15, p. 90/1. **1810** The Dufteree or office-keeper attends solely to those general matters in an office which do not come within the notice of the crannies, or clerks: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 275. [Yule]

[The Arab. *daftar*, ='bundle of papers', 'account-book', is fr. Gk. διφθέρα, ='parchment'.]

dugong, *sb.*: Malay *dūyung*: a large herbivorous mammal of the Indian seas, *Halicore dugong*, a Sirenian allied to the Manatee.

1845 it was probably aquatic, like the Dugong and Manatee: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82.

dulcarnon, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Arab. *ahū'lqarnain*, = 'lord of two horns': a title given to the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid; hence, a dilemma, a difficult problem. Only used in Eng. in the phrases *to be at Dulcarnon, to come to Dulcarnon*, ='to be quite at one's wits' end'. Holinshed's *dulcarnane* seems to be an Eng. derivative fr. *dulcarnon*.

bef. **1400** I am...At dulcarnon, right at my wittes ende... Dulcarnon called is 'flemynge of wriches': CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, 882, 884 (Morris). [N. & Q.] bef. **1535** In good fayth, father quod I, I can no ferther goe, but am (as I trowe Cresede saith in Chaucer) comen to Dulcarnon euen at my wittes ende: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 1441 (1557). [*ib.*] **1586** these sealie soules were (as all dulcarnanes for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to christianitie by the ioies of heauen: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Irel.*, p. 28/2.

dulce domum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the sweet (sound) home' (*i.e.* going home), often supposed to mean 'sweet home'. It is the burden of a Latin song attributed to a boy of Winchester School.

1826 they generally habit the hut in which they were born, and in which their fathers and grandfathers lived before them, although it appears to a stranger to possess few of the allurements of *dulce domum*: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 15.

***dulce est desipere in loco**: Lat. See **desipere i. 1**.

dulce et decōrum est pro patria mori, *phr.*: Lat.: it is pleasant and honorable to die for one's country. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 2, 13.

1774 J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 346 (1854). **1826** *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1919.

dulcia vitia, *phr.*: Late Lat.: pleasant vices, pet faults.

1808 It is the *dulcia vitia* of system...which are apt to perplex and betray an inexperienced taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 74.

***Dulcinea**: 'sweetheart', 'lady-love'; fr. *Dulcinea del Toboso*, the name given by Don Quixote to his mistress.

1748 his Dulcinea...persuaded him, that the poor pedlar, dreaming of thieves, had only cried out in his sleep: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 40 (1817). **1838** He had taken another man's dulcinea and sought a bower in Italy: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 236 (1848). **1861** just draw your valorous sword, and cut your Dulcinea a slice of bread and butter: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 21.

***dūlia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. δουλεία, ='slavery': in Roman Catholic Church, the lowest degree of adoration or reverence paid to angels and saints and relatively to artistic representations of them.

dum spīro, spērо, *phr.*: Late Lat.: while I breathe, I hope.

1654—6 for the righteous hath hope in his death; his posy is not only, Dum spiro spero, but Dum expiro: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 282/2 (1868).

dundeah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr.: a petty officer in a market.

1798 Five dundeahs: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1858).

dungaree, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: coarse cotton fabric.

1673 Along the Coasts are Bombaim...Carwar for Dungarees and the weightiest pepper: FRYER, *E. India*, 86 (1698). [Yule] **1883** A pair of light cord or dungaree breeches: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 175.

Dunkirk, dunkirker, a privateer of Dunkirk, a sea-port in the north of France.

bef. **1616** quite shot through 'tween Wind and Water | By a she *Dunkirk*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 438 (1711).

***duo**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *duo*, ='two', 'duet', or It. *duo*: a duet.

1590 Of Duos, or Songs for two voices: T. WHYTHORNE, Title. **1597** Take this example of a *Duo*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 19. **1807** going very early to the Opera, for the sole purpose of hearing a celebrated duo: BERESFORD,

Miseries, Vol. II. p. 158 (5th Ed.). **1818** The travellers sung most of the trios and duos: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 83. **1885** The programme included...a duo for piano by Mr. C. E. Stephens: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 815/2.

duodecimo, *adj. neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'twelfth': of books, having twelve leaves to the sheet, the size of a book printed on sheets folded into twelve leaves, a book of this size.

1712 the Author of a *Duo-decimo*: *Spectator*, No. 529, Nov. 6, p. 753/1 (Morley). **1752** The spirit of that most voluminous work, fairly extracted, may be contained in the smallest *duodecimo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 58, p. 247 (1774). **1781** that out of two thick quartos of German, made a hundred duodecimo pages about Queen Christina: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 18 (1858). **1818** a duodecimo "Beauties of all the Poets, or Pocket Inspiration": LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18 (1819). **1834** a small book case filled with duodecimos: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33. **1883** one of Firmin Didot's exquisite duodecimos: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 29.

***duodēnum**, *adj.* (gen. pl. of Lat. *duodeni*,='twelve a-piece'), used as *sb.* in Late Lat.: the first portion of a small intestine between the *pylorus* and *jejunum*, which is about twelve finger-breadths in length.

1525 the guttys...they be in nombre .vi. y^e^ fyrst is namyd duodenum . for he is xii. inches longe . and is also namyd portenareus: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiij *v*°/2. **1541** R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, *&c.*, sig. H iii *v*°. **1646** the *duodenum* or upper gut: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 86 (1686). **1761** drive the *gall* and other *bitter juices*... down into their duodenums: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. Wks., p. 190 (1839).

***duomo, domo**, *sb.*: It.: cathedral.

1549 The *Domo* of Myllaine (beynge theyr Cathedrall Churche): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 18*r v*° (1561). **1644** The Duomo, or Cathedral: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 89 (1850). **1673** The *Domo* or Cathedral Church hath a great tall Tower: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 44. **1701** The Steeple of the Domo is admired for the height: *New Account of Italy*, p. 74. **1742** [See **cupola**]. **1787** The Duomo is the principal building, and from thence you have the best view of the town: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1805). **1800** when surveying the Duomo at Sienna: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 4. **1855** In bright vignettes, and each complete, | Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet, | Or palace, how the city glitter'd, | Through cypress avenues, at our feet: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 46. **1856** the duomo-bell strikes ten: BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, VII. p. 324 (1857).

duoy: Hind. See **dohaee.**

dūpla, *sb.*: Late Lat.: short for *dūpla ratio*,='double proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

1596 The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increaseth in *Dupla*, *Tripla*, *Quadrupla*, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembriefe by a long: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii *r*°. **1597** But by the way you must note that time out of minde we haue tearmed that dupla where we set two Minymes to the Semibriefe: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 27.

***dūplex**, *adj.*: Lat.: twofold, double.

1567 who ever told you of...any great high holy-days of *duplex*...or principal solemn feast in the church of God in all that time? JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 476 (1848). **1883** This duplex arrangement does not exist in the plant: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 277/2.

duppa, dupper: Anglo-Ind. See **dubbah.**

dūra ilia, *phr.*: Lat., 'tough guts': strong digestion. Hor., *Epod.*, 3, 4.

1845 leave it therefore to the dura ilia of the muleteers: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 281.

***dūra māter**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'hard mother': the exterior membrane or meninx of the brain and spinal column, which adheres to the cranium, but not to the vertebrae; opposed to **pia mater** (*q. v.*).

1525 than the panne / than within be ij. small fleces named dura mater / and pia mater / than the substance of the braynes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A iiij *v*°/1. **1541** feare lest the dura mater fall nat on the pie mater: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, *&c.*, sig. E ii *v*°. **1543** Sometymes thys watrines is betwene the dura mater, and the braine panne: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlviii *v*°/2. **1548** it is to be noted of this Pannicle Pericranium, that it bindeth or compasseth all the bones of the head, vnto whom is adioyned the Duramater: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 12 (1626). **1675** they may study till they split their *dura mater*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 1, p. 127.

durance (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *durance*.

1. duration, endurance.

1590 What bootes it him from death to be unbownd, | To be captived in endlesse duraunce | Of sorrow and despeyre without aleggeaunce! SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. v. 42. **1688** acquisitions so obtained...are of no durance longer than the favourite shall prostitute his Conscience: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 291 (1872).

2. imprisonment, close confinement.

1527 theare could be no cause whearfor any prince of his owne authorytye could put the pope to his ransome or keepe him in durance: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1846). **1569** kept him in durance vntill he had giuen vnto him the Castell of Newarke: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Steph., an. 3, p. 42. **1588** I give thee thy liberty, set thee from durance: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 130. **1602** Such as for their conscience were imprisoned or in durance, were very mercifully dealt withall: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 265. **1641** Hugo Grotius...being in durance as a capital offender: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1872). bef. **1658** taking me out of this withering Durance: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 111 (1687). **1663** And after many a painfull pluck, | From rusty Durance he bayl'd Tuck: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 78. **1671** are they hurrying thee to base durance, and contagious prison? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, ii. p. 19. **1828** It was in this place, the reader will remember, that the hapless *dame du château* was at that very instant in "durance vile": LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 59. **1887** or she may be also in durance, and from her side of the prison may cry out to him: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-songs of Italy*, p. 58.

3. buff leather; a stout stuff made to imitate buff leather, called also *durant* and *tammy*. Sometimes with play on sense 2.

1590 he, sir, that takes pity on decayed men and gives them suits of durance: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, iv. 3, 27. **1602** Tell my lady that I go in a suit of durance for her sake: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 58 (1885). **1607** Varlet of velvet, my moccado villian, old heart of durance, my strip'd canvas shoulders: *Devil's Charter*. [Nares]

dūrante bene placito, *phr.*: Late Lat.: during good pleasure.

bef. **1627** she deserves so well, I cannot longer merit than *durante bene placita*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 304 (1885). **1662** Others [writs] are granted from the king, *durante nostro* ['our'] *beneplacito*; to continue in their office "during his will and pleasure": FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1840). **1676** to have the priviledges of a Husband, without the dominion: that is, *Durante beneplacito*; in consideration of which, I will out of my Jointure: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, v. p. 79 (1681). **1677** the tenure of his office being *durante bene placito*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 53 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1684** It [working miracles] was an instrumentality *durante bene placito*, and as God saw it convenient: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 444 (1864). **1773** no man in the province could say whether the salaries granted to judges were *durante bene placito* or *quam diu bene se gesserint*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 517 (1851). **1818** no longer to hold the liberty which is their birthright, during life or good behaviour, but *durante bene placito* of the servants of the Crown: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 180.

dūrante vīta, *phr.*: Late Lat.: during life.

1621 Putt yt to the question whether to be degraded *durante vita*: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 63 (Camd. Soc., 1870). **1691** then I threatned to suspend all those Poets from Stew'd Prunes, Wine, Fire and Tobacco: nay, to confine them *durante vita*, to Temperance: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, *&c.*, p. 14.

***durbar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *darbār*: a court held by a sovereign or viceroy; the body of officials at a native court.

1625 you enter into an inner court, where the King keepes his *Darbar*, and round about which court are Atescanna's also for great men to watch in: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 432. **1665** Within is a Palace entred by two Gates, giving passage into two Courts; the last of which points out two ways; one to the Kings *Durbar* and *Jarneo* where according to custom he daily shews himself unto his people: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 69 (1677). **1776** What will be the effect of your giving an arzet? at last you will be put on your oath on it in the English Durbar: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 19/1. **1798** his conduct at the durbar of the Nizam: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1858). — He has more Durbar jobs than anybody: *ib.*, p. 124. **1834** if that Zumeendar had dared to hold such language in my Durbar, he should have played at foot-ball with his own head: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 89. **1840** a large double-poled one [tent], in which he holds *durbar* in the forenoon, and at night: FRASER, *Koordistan*, *&c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 78. **1872** There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *durbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pāls or canvas wigwams: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185.

duretta, duretto, *sb.*: fr. It. *duretto*,='hardish': a coarse durable fabric; also, *attrib.*

1619 the lying names of *Perpetuano* and *Duretto*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269. **1641** Grograme-yarne of which is made *Iames*, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M^c^Culloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). **1665** they are cut and pinkt in several works upon their duretto Skins, Face, Arms and Thighs: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1677).

durhm sallah: Anglo-Ind. See **dhurmsalla.**

durian, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *duren*, *duriyān*: name of the tree *Durio zibethinus*, native in the Malay peninsula and the neighbouring islands; also the fruit of the said tree.

1589 There is one that is called in the Malacca tongue durion, and is so good that I have heard it affirmed by manie that have gone about the worlde, that it doth exceede in savour all others that ever they had seene or tasted: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, II. 318 (1853). [Yule] **1598** Duryoen is a fruit that only groweth in Malacca, and is...no fruit in the world to bee compared with it: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 50 (1885). **1634** preserued Peares, Pistachoes, Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, Iacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. **1662** Durians, Mangosthans, Annas, Lanciats, Ramboutammas, Pissans, Oranges *and* Lemmons: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 108 (1669). **1665** The Gardens and Fields abound with fruits; amongst which the Duroyen is principal and the Pine-apple: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 356 (1677). **1666** the *Durion* (of the bigness and shape of an ordinary *Melon*) has a very unpleasing and uneven untollerable smell: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 328.

Variants, 16 c. *duryoen*, 16, 17 cc. *durion*, 17 c. *duroyen*, 19 c. *dorian.*

durillo, *sb.*: Sp.: a little *duro*, an Old Spanish gold coin, a gold dollar. [C.]

dūris urgens in rēbus egestas, *phr.*: Lat.: want urgent in hard circumstances. Virg., *Georg.*, I, 146.

1807 It was poverty, the parent of labour, the *duris urgens in rebus egestas*, which first tamed the habitable earth: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 371. **1830** The *duris urgens in rebus egestas* whetted the ingenuity of the Hollanders: *ib.*, Vol. 51, p. 418.

dūrities, *sb.*: Lat.: hardness.

1599 throughe the acetositye of the Vineger the duricies of the Eggeshels wilbe mitigated: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 12/1.

durjee: Anglo-Ind. See **dirzee.**

durk: Eng. fr. Gael. See **dirk.**

durkhaneh, *sb.*: Pers. *darkhānah*, ='gate-house': palace-gate.

1828 and after the customary compliments we proceeded towards the durkhaneh: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 320. **1840** About the Durkhaneh, or gate of the palace itself, were clustered knots of mounted men: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xii. p. 241.

duro, *sb.*: Sp.: a Spanish silver dollar; also called **peso** and **piastre** (*qq. v.*).

1832 a peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar): W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 39. **1845** *duro* is the ordinary Spanish name of the dollar, it is the form under which silver has generally been exported: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 4. **1870** he drew out one *duro* after another, out of the magic purse, without stopping, like words out of a woman's mouth: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 372.

durra. See **dhurra.**

durwaun, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *darwān*: doorkeeper, porter of a compound.

abt. **1755** Derwan: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 50 (1773). [Yule] **1834** tell the Durwan to shut the gates for the day: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 245.

durweesh: Arab. See **dervish.**

durzee: Anglo-Ind. See **dirzee.**

dustoor, fr. Hind. and Pers. *dastūr*, ='custom'; **dustooree**, fr. Hind. and Pers. *dastūrī*, ='that which is customary': *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: commission deducted by officials and agents from the payments which they make.

1680 shall not receive any monthly wages, but shall be content with the Dustoor...of a quarter anna in the rupee, which the merchants and weavers are to allow them: 'In *Notes & Extracts*, Pt. II. p. 61 (Madras, 1872). [Yule] **1780** the numberless abuses which servants of every Denomination have introduced, and now support on the Broad Basis of Dustoor: *Hicky's Bengal Gas.*, Apr. 29. [*ib.*] **1824** The profits...he made during the voyage, and by a dustoory on all the alms given or received: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 198 (1844). [*ib.*] **1834** Take batta and dustooree, Ramnarayun, take batta: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 55.

dustoor: Anglo-Ind. See **distoor.**

dutti(e): Anglo-Ind. See **dhotee.**

duumvir, *pl.* **duumviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a Roman commission of two persons.

1600 I ordaine Duumvirs to sit upon *Horatius*, in triall of a criminall cause of felonie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 29. **1881** an illegal and cruel outrage on the part of the Duumvirs of the city who scourged them: J. GWYNNE, in *Speaker's Com.*, III. 581.

dux gregis, *phr.*: Lat.: leader of the flock.

1662 our Robert is *dux gregis* and leads all the rest: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 325 (1840).

dwye: Hind. See **dohaee.**

dyafragma: Lat. See **diaphragma.**

dyah: Anglo-Ind. See **daye.**

dyane: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Diana**[1].

dyaquylum. See **diachylon.**

dymy-. See **demi.**

dyopason: Lat. See **diapason.**

dysentery (⏑ – – –), Eng. fr. Fr. *dis(s)enterie*; **dysenteria**, Lat. fr. Gk. δυσεντερία: *sb.*: inflammation of the bowels with hemorrhage.

1527 good for the bloudy flixe and for other shytynge or dyssenteria: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xlix. sig. D i *v°*/1. **1578** the interiour, by *Dysenteria* or other dayly griefes, sometyme putrifieth: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. V. fol. 71. **1611** For it doth often breede the *Dysenteria*, that is the bloudy fluxe: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 31 (1776). **1665** I... fell into so violent a dysentery, as in eleven days gave me a thousand stools: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 192 (1677).

***dyspepsia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. δυσπεψία: indigestion, failure of digestive power.

1849 the principal cause of the modern disorder of dyspepsia prevalent among them, is their irrational habit of interfering with the process of digestion by torturing attempts at repartee: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. ii. p. 361 (1881). ***1878** indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

E.

E, e: *Mus.*: name of the sixth and thirteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale. Guido's sixth note, *E la mi*, was E; his thirteenth note, *E la mi* in alt, was e, his twentieth note, *E la*, was ee. Our *E*, the third note in the *natural* major scale, is also called *Mi*.

1589 *Pisto*, laughing, told his Bride to Ela it was Fa: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 77. **1596** [See **B**]. **1609** E la mi: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 11. **1623** *Crot.* [*sings*] *Ee la*: aloft! above the clouds, my boy! *Page*. It must be a better note than *ela*, sir, | That brings musicians thither: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 459 (1885). **1654** that the wel-ordered *Musick* of *former Ages* did not better *tune Devotion*, and to higher *Pitches* (or *Ela's*) of *Zeale*, that *Tunes* began by an *out-of-Tune Clerk*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 484. **1674** Now below double *A re* descend, | 'Bove *E la* squealing now ten Notes some fly: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 5. **1692** This is the *elak*, or highest strain of the saints' glory in Christ's bosom: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 195 (1858).

ē: Lat. See **ex.**

ē contra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: contrariwise, conversely, **vice versa** (*q. v.*).

? 1540 rote of Pyeny for the man the male / and for the woman e contra...the powdre of Mortegon: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. C iii *v°*. **1621** Northe, *e contra*, untill further matter of accusation appear against him: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1870). **1627** As Light or Colour hinder not *Sound*; Nor *è contra*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 262. **1672** And so it is *e contra*, as to walking after the Spirit: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 64/2 (1868). **1681** All salvation hath a life supposed to be saved, but *è contra*; the angels live, yet are not said to be saved: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1861). **1692** for satisfy the law, and you satisfy God, and so *e contra*: *ib.*, Vol. V. p. 84 (1863). bef. **1733** a Metamorphosis of Good into Evil, and *e contra*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 92, p. 373 (1740). **1782** doors through which men pass from the canal under the street into the cellars of the houses, and *e contra* from the cellars to the canal: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 293 (1856). **1843** it is clear, *è contra*, that every dissimilarity which can be proved between them, furnishes a counter-probability of the same nature on the other side: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1856).

ē contrārio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on the contrary.

1602 because we were neuer made acquainted therewith, hauing *è contrario* formerly imparted our minds vnto them, &c. vnlawfully confirmed: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 164. **1621** Aruindell. *E contrario* for yt is newe which he proffers to prove: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 89 (Camd. Soc., 1870).

ē converso, *phr.*: Late Lat.: conversely, by (logical) conversion.

1589 if it please the eare well, the same...pleaseth the eye well and *è converso*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. x. p. 98 (1869). **1602** yet doth it not therefore follow *è converso*, that an act which of it selfe is good, can no way *per accidens* be made euil: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 85. **1621** The same law is *è converso* in these two last cases: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 116, p. 51 (1642). **1627** And what *Strong-Water* will touch vpon *Gold*, that will not touch vpon *Siluer*, and *è conuerso*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 800. **1750** nor, *è converso*, will his being acquainted with the inferior part of mankind, teach him the manners of the superior: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IX. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 519 (1806). **1826** Parliament can do anything but change a man into a woman, or *e converso*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 96.

ē medio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from the middle, from the mean state.

1679 For the Parables were commonly taken *e medio* from the common affairs of life: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 12.

***ē plūribus ūnum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: one out of many. Motto of the United States of America.

ē rē nāta, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'from the circumstance arisen': according to the exigencies of the case.

***easel** (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *ezel*: ass, a three-legged stand for supporting a picture or drawing during its execution,

or a small finished picture of the size called an *easel-picture*, or a board or portfolio or large book.

1722 the most Famous of all his small Easil-Pictures in *Rome*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 172.

eau, *pl.* **eaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: water.

***eau bénite,** *phr.*: Fr.: holy water.

1835 The King sprinkled them with *eau bénite*, and then returned to his seat in the church: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 66.

eau Créole, *phr.*: Fr.: a cordial manufactured in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the Mammee apple with spirits of wine.

eau de Chipre, *phr.*: Fr.: Cyprus water.

1766 [See **eau de luce**].

***eau de Cologne,** *phr.*: Fr., 'water of Cologne': a scent and stimulant consisting of a solution in alcohol of various volatile oils, chiefly those obtained from the flowers and rind of various species of *Citrus*.

1815 They would call for a bottle of eau de Cologne: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 211 (2nd Ed.). **1818** chafing L.'s temples with *eau de Cologne*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 69. **1826** Here are Eau de Cologne, violet soap, and watch-ribbons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vii. p. 202 (1881). **1840** Two nice little boys, rather more grown | Carried lavender water, and eau de Cologne: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 119 (1865). **1854** A Mosaic youth, profusely jewelled, and scented at once with tobacco and eau-de-Cologne: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 220 (1879). **1865** boasted that he never reflected but on two subjects—the fit of his gloves, and the temperature of his eau-de-Cologne bath: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129.

eau de luce, *phr.*: Fr.: a creamy aromatic volatile fluid composed of alcohol and aqua ammoniae mixed with oil of amber, mastic, and oil of lavender.

1766 Bring, O bring thy essence pot, | Amber, musk, and bergamot, | Eau de chipre, eau de luce | Sans pareil and citron juice: ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Chemistry*. **1818** holding her eau de luce to her nose: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 239 (1819).

***eau de vie,** *phr.*: Fr., 'water of life': brandy, esp. the coarser kinds; opposed to **Cognac** (*q. v.*).

1840 Mine host of the Dragon hath many a flagon | Of double ale, lamb's wool, and *eau de vie*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 93 (1865).

eau forte, *phr.*: Fr.: **aqua fortis** (*q. v.*).

1883 Besides these studies in *eaux-fortes*, there are numerous engravings of a very high order of merit: *Standard*, Mar. 5, p. 2.

eau sucrée, *phr.*: Fr.: sugared water, plain water in which white sugar is dissolved, a favorite beverage with the French.

1844 there was *eau sucrée* in the dining-room if the stalwart descendants of Du Guesclin were athirst: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 61 (1885). **1847** lemonade, | *Eau sucrée*, and drinkables mild and home-made: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 400 (1865). **1849** Papa Prevost sipped his eau sucrée: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1881). **1872** [See **domino** 3].

ébauche, *sb.*: Fr.: sketch, drawing in outline.

1722 The work is extremely Good; not highly Finish'd but rather a sort of *Ebauche*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 310. **1883** our leading artists obtain fabulous prices for rapidly executed *ébauches*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 247.

Eblis, Iblees: Arab. *Iblîs*: in Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the devils or wicked jins.

1786 Thou knowest that beyond these mountains Eblis and his accursed Dives hold their infernal empire: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 134 (1883). **1800** But Eblis would not stoop to man: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ii. 75. **1819** Ere, however, this measure could be quite accomplished, other resources, less splendid no doubt, but more acceptable, and in which Eblis had no hand, lent me their seasonable aid: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 220 (1820). **1834** Call louder, woman! call till Eblees, and all the devils in whom thou believest, come to thy assistance: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 148. **1845** here and there figures with lamps at their breasts flit about like the tenants of the halls of Eblis: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 289. **1849** Are these children of Eblis? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 232 (1881). **1887** Eblis in the Koran, Cain in the Bible are scarce so black as was this royal phantom in his Escurial: A. GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, 13.

éboulement, *sb.*: Fr.: a falling in, a falling down; *esp.* a landslip, the scene of a landslip.

1822 About fifteen miles after passing *Les Echelles*, and just beyond the last post-house, situated in a delightful little valley, begins a mountain *éboulement*, which covers a couple of miles, over which the road passes: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 327.

ēbuc(c)inātor, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *ē-*, ='out of', and *būcinator*, ='trumpeter': one who trumpets forth.

1541 The ebuccinator, shewer and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and embassador of God: BECON, *Wks.*, p. 43 (Parker Soc., 1843).

ebulum, ebulus, *sb.*: Lat.: Danewort, dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus*.

1615 to helpe the colour (of it selfe but pallid) with berries of *Ebulum*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1632). **1641** Take of the Berries of Ebulus or Dwarfe Elder, as many as you please: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 39 (1651).

écart, *sb.*: Fr.: digression, error, escapade.

1800 She knew that her mother, indulgent to Henry even to weakness, kept her father in ignorance of many of these *ecarts*: *Mowbray Family*, Vol. II. p. 130.

écarté, *sb.*: Fr.: a game of cards played by two persons with hands of five cards each, in which if the non-dealer likes, he may claim to have some or all of his cards changed, and if he does so claim, the dealer may similarly have fresh cards (from which *discarding* the game takes its name).

1824 A Treatise on the Game of Écarté, as played in the first circles of London and Paris: Title. [N. & Q.] **1826** If you like to have a game of ecarté with St. George, well and good: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 239 (1881). **1828** the vicissitudes of an *écarté* table: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxix. p. 83 (1859). **1837** Do you play *écarte*, Sir... The announcement of supper put a stop both to the game at ecarte [*sic*], and the recapitulation of the beauties of the Eatanswill Gazette: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xiii. p. 126. **1848** The old women who played *écarté* made such a noise about a five-franc piece: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 3 (1879). — an *écarté* table: *ib.*, ch. ii. p. 19.

***ecce homo,** *phr.*: Lat., 'behold the man': a representation of Christ as he is described *John*, xix. 1—5, crowned with thorns and in a purple robe; so called from the Latin rendering of Pilate's words.

1619 Here ye haue indeed an *Ecce homo*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxxii. p. 794. **1715** in an *Ecce Homo* which I have by him: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 115.

ecce signum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: behold the sign, behold the proof.

bef. **1471** A grace was the halter brast a sonder, *ecce signum*, | The halff is a bowte my neke, we had a nere runne: In Collier's *Dram. Poet.*, Vol. II. p. 296 (1831). bef. **1593** *Alcon.* God speed, sir, may a man abuse your patience upon a pawn? *Usurer.* Friend, let me see it. *Alcon. Ecce signum!* a fair doublet and hose: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 139/1 (1861). **1596** my sword hacked like a hand-saw—ecce signum! SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 187. **1608** Here's my breastplate; and besides our own arms, we have the arms of the city to help us in our burdens—*ecce signum*! MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 81 (1885). **1669** I have swept your Gaming-house, i' faith, *Ecce signum*: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1701). **1806** So much for a *wet* review; but I can more than match you with a *dry* one; ecce signum: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 27 (5th Ed.).

eccellentissimo, *adj.*: It.: most excellent (applied as a title of dignity).

1701 nine Ancients who bear the Title of Excellentissimo's: *New Account of Italy*, p. 64.

***ecchȳmōsis,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκχύμωσις*: extravasation of blood under the skin, a portion of skin discolored by extravasated blood.

1541 if ecchymosis, or vlcere, or erisipelas, or putryfaccion, or phlegmone be in any parte: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd B ii *vº*.

***ecclēsia,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκκλησία*: a public assembly of the whole body of citizens of Athens and other Greek states; *hence*, a Christian congregation, a church.

1656 free suffrage of the people in every congregation or ecclesia: HARRINGTON, *Oceana*, p. 128. [Jodrell] **1759** he had a legal right of giving his opinion and suffrage in the Εκκλησία or assembly of the people: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 80.

Ecclēsiastes, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστής*, ='one who speaks in an assembly', 'a preacher': name given to a book of the Old Testament which comes between *Lamentations* and *Esther* in the Hebrew Bible, and follows *Proverbs* in the Authorised Version; a preacher.

1646 Ecclesiastes; or a Discourse of the Gift of Preaching: J. WILKINS, Title.

Ecclēsiasticus, *adj.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, ='ecclesiastical': applied to the apocryphal books of Scripture and especially to the most important of those books—"The Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach". As a title abbreviated to *Ecclus.*

ecdysis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔκδυσις*, ='a creeping out': the action, state, or process of casting a slough or moulting.

1863 the extraordinary growth of every department of physical science has spread among us mental food of so nutritious and stimulating a character that a new ecdysis seems imminent: HUXLEY, *Man's Place in Nature*, II. ¶ 4. **1888** The author concludes that there is a hypopial stage in the life-history of Glyciphagus...and that it occupies the period between the penultimate ecdysis and that immediately previous: *Athenæum*, May 19, p. 634/3.

échantillon, eschantillon (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: a specimen, a sample.

1720 lady Scudamore, whose short Eschantillon of a letter...I value: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 39 (1757).

échec, *sb.*: Fr.: check (in chess), a check, a disastrous opposition, a disastrous blow.

1846 Palmerston, so far from having...received an *échec* by this affair, had been placed on a *pinnacle*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 158.

échelle, *sb.*: Fr., 'ladder': ornamentation of a dress resembling a ladder.

1694 *An Echelles*, is a Stomacher lac'd or ribbon'd in the form of the Steps of a Ladder, lately very much in request: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 105/2. **1851** The under skirt of satin is enriched with an *echelle* of lace: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 288/2.

***échelon,** *sb.*: Fr., 'step': an arrangement of bodies of troops, all of the same front, so that the whole formation resembles a series of steps both from the front and the rear, each successive body having a different alinement. Often used in the phr. **en** ['in'] **échelon.** Sometimes Anglicised as *echelon* (ˌ⊥ ⌐ ⌐, *-ch-* as Fr.).

1799 Forming line from open column upon a front, centre, or rear division by the échelon march of divisions: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1858). **1809** The troops advanced in *échelons* of regiments in two, and occasionally three lines: *ib.*, Vol. X. p. 450 (1838). **1816** So much is said about *echelons* and deployments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 68. **1826** columns marching in eschellon: *Subaltern*, ch. 16, p. 247 (1828). **1826** nor dilate on...nor upon deploying, nor upon enfilading, nor upon oblique fronts, nor upon échellons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 433 (1881). **1884** Six or eight burly Montenegrins or Armenians, marching *en échelon*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 334.

echemȳthia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐχεμῡθία*, ='restraint of words': the silence enjoined upon Pythagorean neophytes, Pythagorean taciturnity.

1603 *Pythagoras* injoyned yoong men five yeeres silence, which he called *Echemychia*, Abstinence from all speech: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 139. **1655—60** The principal and most efficacious of their Doctrines they all kept ever amongst themselves, as not to be spoken, with exact *Echemythia* towards extraneous persons: T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, p. 376/1 (1701).

echeneis: Lat. See **remora.**

***échevin, eschevin** (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: a sheriff, a justice, a warden of a guild. Also called **scabin** (*q. v.*).

1673 The Government is by a Prætor, two Burgomasters, seven Eschevins, and forty Senators: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 29. **1823** I have hanged knights and squires many a one, and wealthy echevins, and burgomasters to boot: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. XV. p. 199 (1886).

***echinus,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐχῖνος*, ='hedgehog', 'sea-urchin', 'ovolo'.

1. a sea-urchin.

bef. **1593** But the echinus, fearing to be gor'd | Doth keep her younglings in her paunch so long, | Till, when their pricks be waxen long and sharp, | They put their dam at length to double pain: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. Wks., p. 236/2 (1861). **1776** examining the bottom of the clear water for the echinus or sea-chesnut, a species of shell-fish common on this coast: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 7.

2. a convex moulding supporting the abacus of a Doric column, a special form of the ovolo moulding.

[**1563** J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. v *v°*.] **1598** The height of the *Capitell*...is asmuch as the *base*, which being deuided into three partes, one maketh *plinthus*, E; the seconde deuide into foure, whereof three make *echinus* F; and the fourth *annulus* G: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. **1664** the *Echinus* bracelets: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 16. — *Plinth* is likewise taken for a like member about the *Capitel*, but then always with its adjunct, *the Plinth of the Capitel*, &c. because placed just above the *Echinus* as in the *Doric*, *Ovolo* or quarter round in the other *Orders*: *ib.*, p. 125. **1696** *Channel* in the *Ionick* Capitol, is that part which is under the *Abacus*, and lies open upon the *Echinus* or *Egg*, and which has its Centers or Turnings on every side, to make the *Voluta's*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*, s.v. *Channel*. **1887** Neither the original slope of the pediment nor the height of the column, nor, indeed, the curve of its echinus, can be determined: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 219/1.

echo (ˌ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ēcho*, fr. Gk. *ἠχώ*, ='sound', 'reverberation of sound'. Lat. *Ēcho*, Gk. *Ἠχώ*, a personification of reverberated sound, a nymph said to have pined away for love of a beautiful youth, Narcissus, until only her voice was left.

1. a reverberated or reflected sound, the reverberation of sound.

1340 ecko: *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 28 (1886). abt. **1386** ffolweth Ekko that holdeth no silence | But euere answereth at the countretaille | Beth nat bidaffled for youre Innocence | But sharply taak on yow the gouernaille: CHAUCER, *C. T., Clerk's Tale*, 9065. **1387** Perforce 3if noyse of men oper of trompes souneþ in þe valey, þe stones answereþ euerich oper, and dyuers ecco souneþ. Ecco is þe reboundynge of noyse: TREVISA, Tr. *Higden*, Vol. I. p. 139 (1865). **1557** No lenger fame could hold her peace, but blew a blast so hye, | That made an eckow in the ayer and sowning through the sky: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 202 (1870). **1563** the principall chambers of the house, shuld with suche order be made, that the voice or noyse of musicall Instrumentes, should haue their perfaict Echo resounding pleasauntly to those that shalbe hearers...therof: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii *v°*. **1579** the hils and mountaines thereabouts did ring againe like an Echo, with cry and noise of so many fighting men: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 254 (1612). **1588** the babbling echo mocks the hounds: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 17. **1589** emptie vessells haue the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest ecchoes: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). **1590** And all the way their merry pipes they sound, | That all the woods with doubled Eccho ring: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. vi. 14. **1599** he answeres him like an *eccho*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 94 (1616). **1608** to hear our pieces... which in regard of the eccho seemed a peale of ordnance: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 12 (1884). bef. **1627** *Wee haue also diuerse* Strange *and* Artificiall Eccho's, Reflecting *the* Voice *many times*: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 41. **1646** an Echo will speak without any Mouth at all, articulately returning the Voice of Man: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 86 (1686). **1665** Hollanders...saluted us as they past with a roaring Culverin, and we in return vomited out a like grateful eccho: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 1 (1677). **1673** In the Gallery by the Riding-place, is an Echo, which reflects the Voice fifteen times as we were assured: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 10. bef. **1744** In each low wind methinks a Spirit calls, | And more than Echoes talk along the walls: POPE, *Eloisa to Abelard*, 306. **1766** Cavern'd echo swell the cheerful sound: In Dodsley's *Collect. Poems*, v. 238.

2. *Echo*, the personification of reverberated sound.

abt. **1386** And dye he moste he seyde as dide Ekko | ffor Narcisus that dorste nat telle hir wo: CHAUCER, *C. T., Franklin's Tale*, 11263. **1557** Eccho (alas) that dothe my sorow rewe, | Returns therto a hollow sounde of playnte: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 14 (1870). **1593** 'Ay me!' she cries, and twenty times 'Woe, woe!' | And twenty echoes twenty times cry so: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 834. bef. **1667** Here nought but *Winds* can hurtful *Murmurs* scatter, | And nought but *Eccho flatter*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1707).

3. *Rhet.* and *Poet.* the studied repetition of sound, the figure **epanalepsis** (*q. v.*).

1586 But of these Echoes I knowe in déede verie daintie péeces of worke, among some of the finest Poets this day in London: W. WEBBE, *Disc. of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 64 (1815). **1589** the Eccho sound: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 210 (1869). **1605** Our Poets have their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Ecchos, Achrostiches, Serpentine verses: CAMDEN, *Remains*, p. 340 (1637).

4. *metaph.* a repetition, a copy, a copying.

***éclaircissement, esclaircissement** and **esclercissement** (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: an explanation, a clearing up.

1667 which esclaircissement I hope will be to his advantage: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 21 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1670** talk of nothing but Duels, Seconds, and Esclaircissements: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 4 *v°* (1698). **1676** Come to an eclercisment, as I said: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, iv. p. 57 (1681). **1688** since you have not yet understood him, till he has made an eclaircisment of his love to you: — *Countr. Wife*, iii. p. 31. **1693** I may take off all mistakes and prejudices by a free eclaircissement of particulars: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 333 (1872). **1702** an *Eclaircissement* manag'd with Prudence, often prevents Misfortunes: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 318 (1776). **1709** *Hernando* would not suffer *Louisa* to reply, least the *Ecclarcissement* of the double Marriage should be a double Scandal to him: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 237 (and Ed.). **1730** a friend of ours told me of your epistolary *éclaircissement* with Pope: FENTON, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 157 (1872). bef. **1733** the Chief Justice made a short Eclaircissement how this might very well happen: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 41, p. 251 (1740). — *Ecclaircissment*: *ib.*, 108, p. 286. **1761** that if ever two people, who love one another, come to breaking, it is for want of a timely eclaircissement: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxxix. Vol. I. p. 165 (1819). **1779** The French will not like the *éclaircissement* of the Court-martial, by which it is clear they were beaten and fled: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 179 (1858). **1782** the king gave to his Grace, the Duke of Bedford, express instructions to come to an *eclaircissement* upon the point with the French ministry: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 331 (1856). **1819** His anxious solicitations that the Master would stay to receive his kinsman, were of course readily complied with, since the *éclaircissement* which had taken place at the Mermaiden's Fountain had removed all wish for sudden departure: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. XX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1032/2 (1867). **1830** a surprising and not very probable *eclaircissement* takes place: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 455. **1848** when the *éclaircissement* comes there will be a scene: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. XV. p. 162 (1879).

***éclaireur,** *sb.*: Fr.: scout.

***1877** General Gourkho's *éclaireurs* came on a fortified position: *Echo*, July 20. [St.]

***éclat,** *sb.*: Fr., 'burst', 'explosion', 'flash', 'lustre', 'uproar'.

1. noise, brilliant effect, sensation, effective display.

1699 who made a great *éclat* about town by his splendid equipage: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 366 (1872). **1741** After the affair of Pindenissum, an exploit of more éclat and importance: MIDDLETON, *Cicero*, II. vii. p. 196 (3rd Ed.). **1745** an *éclat* on this unhappy occasion was hurtful to both: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1882). **1771** In order to give it the more *éclat*, every table is to be furnished with sweetmeats and nosegays: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 21/2 (1882). **1816** the truth might burst upon them with greater eclât, from the effect of the contrast: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 327 (and Ed.). **1827** and a signal was made to the huntsman to wind his horn, by way of completing the *éclat* of his reception: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 261. **1884** it was received at its first incoming with a kind of *éclat*: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. IX. p. 185.

2. brilliant success, distinction.

1744 The campaign is not open yet, but...will disclose at once with great éclat: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1857). **1764** resolving to make his first medical appearance in London with some *eclat*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl.*

Fathom, ch. lii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 307 (1817). **1777** The acquisition of Philadelphia would give Howe a temporary *éclat*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 459 (1854). **1808** gaining a little paltry *éclat*, without the remotest possibility of assisting the common cause by the attempt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 232. **1815** The difficulties of continuing or discontinuing acquaintance, of avoiding *éclat*, were enough to occupy her: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1833). **1839** and never did he acquit himself with more *éclat*: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 161. **1850** she...had starred the provinces with great *éclat*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 202 (1879). **1853** the Session closed with *éclat* by a speech of Palmerston's in his most flashy and successful style: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 80.

3. notoriety, flashy brilliance, exposure.

1672 the éclat of the Court gallantry: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 31 (1872). **1751** she is past the glare and *éclat* of youth: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 35, p. 154 (1774). **1781** The names of most *éclat* in the Opposition are two names to which those walls have been much accustomed at the same period: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 120 (1858). **1799** a step that will give more *éclat* to the business than I think it deserves: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 20 (1854). **1811** men of fashion are thought by many ladies to give *eclat* to vice: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 64 (2nd Ed.). **1823** The reason's obvious: if there's an éclat, | They lose their caste at once, as do the Parias: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. lxxviii. **1824** his success in such a pursuit would give a ridiculous *éclat* to the whole affair: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. ii. p. 163 (1886). **1830** in 1778 he acquired extraordinary eclat by the seduction of the Marchioness of Carmarthen: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 9. **1879** secured from the *éclat* of a disgraceful bankruptcy: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. iv. p. 40.

4. lustre, renown.

1748 Consider what lustre and *éclat* it will give you...to be the best scholar, of a gentleman, in England: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 140, p. 351 (1774). **1759** the *eclât* of his victories: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 135. **1792** This perpetual parade of sanctity gave him such an eclat and unmeasurable credit: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 72. **1809** So free was he from being elated with the *eclat* of his wonderful arms, and so far from thinking of higher things than how to defend himself: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. li. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 190. **1811** scarcely hold out against the superior fashion and *éclat* of the Established Church: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 160.

éclatant, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: effective, noisy, brilliant, causing *éclat*.

bef. **1744** Certain it is, that something extraordinary and *éclatant* must be done: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 364 (1872).

eclipsis: mistake for **ellipsis** (*q. v.*).

Ecnephias: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκνεφίας*: a hurricane, supposed to be caused by meeting clouds.

1601 a whirle-puffe or ghust called *Typhon* (i.) the storme Ecnephias aforesaid, sent out with a winding violence: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 24. **1727** The circling Typhon, whirl'd from point to point, | Exhausting all the rage of all the sky, | And dire Ecnephia reign: THOMSON, *Summer*, 986 (1834). **1731** were often in Danger from the *Ecnephias*, as the Naturalists call it, or the *Travado*-Wind, very frequent between the Tropicks: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 11.

écorché, *sb.*: Fr., 'flayed (figure)': a representation in painting or sculpture of an animal figure with the skin removed.

1854 if you will have the kindness to look by the *écorché* there, you will see that little packet which I have left for you: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xl. p. 415 (1879).

ecphōnēsis, *pl.* **ecphōnēsēs**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκφώνησις*, = 'exclamation': *Rhet.*: the effective use of an exclamation or interrogation.

1589 *Ecphonisis.* or the Outcry: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 221 (1869).

écrasé, *fem.* -ée, *part.*: Fr.: crushed, ruined, humiliated. Sometimes used as *vb.*

1779 we have not heard yet how many people were *écrasés*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 30 (1882). **1848** she *écrasé'd* all rival charmers: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 177 (1879).

écraser, *vb.*: Fr.: to crush, overwhelm, humiliate.

1842 he wished to *écraser* the Ligonier: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 192 (1857).

écrevisse, *sb.*: Fr.: crayfish, lobster.

1854 Pass me the écrevisses, they are most succulent: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

écrin, *sb.*: Fr.: casket, jewel-case.

1854 the cigar-boxes given over to this friend, the *écrin* of diamonds to that, et cætera: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 254 (1879).

***écru**, *adj.*: Fr.: unbleached, raw.

1850 Mantelets...composed of...*écru* silk: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 720.

ecstasis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔκστασις*, = 'standing out', 'removal from the proper place': distraction, entrancement, astonishment, ecstasy, as in Late Gk. Often wrongly spelt *extasis*, perhaps after Fr. *extase*.

? **1582** with vnordinat extasis hamperd: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 80 (1880). **1604** Which words being uttered *Julia* began to stammer and to change countenance, falling into an *extasis*, and so leesinge her voice, remained dumme untill she died: R. PARSONS, *Rev. Ten Publ. Disp.*, Pref., p. 30. **1621** another called bauge, like in effect to opium, which puts them for a time into a kinde of extasis, and makes them gently to laugh: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). **1658** if any have been so happy as truly to understand Christian annihilation, extasis, exolution, liquefaction: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 83.

ecthlipsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔκθλιψις*, = 'a squeezing out': *Lat. Prosod.*: the elision of a final *m* with the preceding vowel before the following word if it has an initial vowel.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

écu, escu (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr., 'shield': name of old French gold and silver coins; often translated 'crown'; the sum of five (formerly three) francs.

bef. **1593** the stately Catholics | Send Indian gold to coin me French ecues: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 228/2 (1858). **1673** Then they dry it and carry it by sea to *Marseilles* where they sell it at 8 *escus* the Milliere: Every Milliere consists of 10 Packieres; every Packiere of 100 *Manados* or handfuls: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 480. **1886** a gentleman would find himself lodged and fed comfortably enough for 150 écus a year: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 271.

***eczema**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἔκζεμα*, = 'a pustule': an inflammatory disease of the skin with morbid secretion of lymph and redness of the skin or pustules.

edax rērum, *phr.*: Lat.: devourer of (all) things; devouring (all) things. The epithet is applied to time, Ovid, *Met.*, 15, 234.

1608 that, that Æsculapius, were he now extant, could not heal, or *edax rerum* take away: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 110 (1885). **1651** at last Time, which is *edax rerum*, shall first digest all fears and discords: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1872). **1670** Time, which in all other places is called *Edax rerum*, may here be called *Bibax rerum*, having sup'd up here a whole Town: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 193 (1698).

Edda: Iceland., *lit.* 'great-grandmother': name of the collection of old Icelandic poems made early in the twelfth century, and also of the later prose version of the same.

1757 I told you before that (in a time of dearth) I would borrow from the Edda, without entering too minutely on particulars: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xcix. Vol. II. p. 27 (1819). **1780** I shall borrow a few lines of this poem, which are mentioned in the Edda among the *Hringaheiti*, and that prove how far these poets went in their Antonomasias: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 201 (2nd Ed.). **1788** The contest concerning the antiquity of the later Edda is equally ridiculous: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 137/2. **1818** Among many other classical works, it [*Geyser*] occurs in the *Edda*, towards the close of the ancient and sublime poem: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. 42. **1880** A good many parts of the Edda have, most likely, arisen in the land of the Cherusci: MACDOWALL-ANSON, *Asgard & the Gods*, p. 18.

Edelweiss, *sb.*: Ger.: name of an Alpine flowering plant, *Leontopodium alpinum*, found at a high altitude, and in places difficult to reach on the Alps and Pyrenees. It is a small downy plant, with white downy involucres, much prized for its rarity and peculiar appearance.

1877 Esmè having remarked at dinner that she did not possess a specimen of the *edelweiss*, at breakfast-time next morning she found a bouquet of the same upon her plate: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 179 (1879).

edema: Late Lat. See **oedema**.

***Eden**: Heb. *Eden*, *lit.* 'delight': in Hebrew mythology, name of the delightful 'garden' in which our first parents lived before the Fall; *hence*, any delightful place or district. Also, name of a region in Biblical geography, perhaps in N.W. Mesopotamia.

1665 I think never man could boast it, without the Precincts of *Paradise*; but *He*, that came to gain us a better *Eden* then we lost: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiv. p. 95 (1885). **1813** Caught by the laughing tides that lave | These Edens of the eastern wave: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 148 (1832). **1864** To a sweet little Eden on earth that I know, | A mountain islet pointed and peak'd: TENNYSON, *Islet*, 14. **1877** Edens, the gates of which no flaming swords nor "watch of wingèd Hydra" guard: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ii. p. 11 (1879). **1880** In summer the inhabitants may be almost said to migrate from their houses into these miniature Edens: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. i. p. 2.

edepol, *interj.*: Lat.: verily, truly. The letters *-pol* are for the vocative of *Pollux*.

1621 Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your edipols: *Shoomakers Holy-day*. [Nares]

edile: Eng. fr. Lat. See **ædile**.

***ēditio princeps**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: original edition, first printed edition.

1815 The room of the *Editiones principes* [pl.], contains every thing to gratify the taste of the bibliographer: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 237 (2nd Ed.). **1885** The first part deals mainly with the *editiones principes*: *Athenæum*,

Oct. 24, p. 539/1. **1887** The issue of this *editio princeps* is strictly limited to 125 copies: R. C. BROWNE, in *Academy*, Apr. 9, p. 250/1.

***édition de luxe**, *phr.*: Fr., 'edition of luxury': a handsomely and expensively got up edition, a fancy edition.

1819 But the paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called *les éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 377. **1882** A few months ago the Defendants advertised an *édition de luxe*, in two volumes, entitled, "The Life, Letters, and Uncollected Works of William Makepeace Thackeray": *Standard*, Dec. 21, p. 5. **1885** The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe*: *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 111/2.

***editor** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if fr. Lat. *ēditor*, = 'producer', 'exhibitor': one who edits or produces editions.

1. one who prepares a copy of another person's literary work for publication or republication (with or without notes or comments).

1649 some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first editor: BP. HALL, *Cases of Cons.*, Dec. 1, Case 5. [R.] **1712** Our Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects, not to mention Editors, Commentators, and others: *Spectator*, No. 457, Aug. 14, p. 655/1 (Morley). bef. **1794** Professor Breitinger of Zurich, the learned editor of a Septuagint Bible: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 45 (1869). **1818** They stand forth marshall'd in a handsome troop, | To meet the ingenuous youth of future ages, | Till some less rigid editor shall stoop | To call them back into their separate cages: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xlv.

2. one who prepares a magazine, journal, or review for publication, and who procures contributions for the same.

1807 a letter to the Editor of his favourite Magazine: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 285 (5th Ed.).

***educator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ēducātor*, noun of agent to *ēducāre*, = 'to rear', 'bring up', 'train': one who brings up, one who rears, an instructor, a trainer.

bef. **1716** the Educators of Youth: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 27 (1727).

eemaum: Arab. See **imaum.**

eezar: Arab. See **izar.**

efface (– ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *effacer*: to destroy the face or appearance of, to erase, obliterate.

1611 *Effacer.* To efface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe out; to abolish: COTGR. **1656** havinge...effaced the name of *Kinge* out of the inscription: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 314 (1872). bef. **1744** Judge we by Nature? Habit can efface, | Int'rest o'ercome, or Policy take place: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, I. 166.

effātum, *pl.* **effāta**, *sb.*: Lat.: solemn utterance, prediction, axiom.

1677 And wherein is the indecorum of it, that both these *effata* should proceed from the same mouth: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 118/2 (1834). **1726** one of the sacred *effata* and dictates which I pronounce to you: *ib.*, p. 540/1. **1809** In many of the more modern works, the sentences are all separate, like the separate *effata* of an oracle: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 24.

effector (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *efficere*, = 'to effect': one who or that which effects or causes. A variant spelling of *effecter*.

1626 *Effector*, Which hath done a thing: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. **1735** We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the effector of it: DERHAM. [J.]

effectrix, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., fem. of **effector** (*q. v.*): a female who effects.

1611 *Effectrice*, An effectrix; she that causeth, procureth, or bringeth to passe: COTGR. **1626** *Effectrix*, She which hath done some thing: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***effendi**, *sb.*: Turk. *efendi*, fr. Gk. *αὐθέντης*: master, gentleman; a title of respect equivalent to our 'Mr.' or 'Sir', but coming after the proper name when that is used.

1704 Here are also several *Effendies*, or Masters of Learning, who daily Expound out of the *Alcoran*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 101. **1717** I had the advantage of lodging three weeks at Belgrade, with a principal effendi, that is to say, a scholar: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 129 (1827). **1742** ▣ Turkish Effendi, or priest: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 374 (1826). **1830** giving themselves the title of Effendis, they possess all the arrogance and pride, which generally belong to the upstart favourites of fortune: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 166 (2nd Ed.). **1839** and the serjeant said to him, Answer the summons of the Efendee: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 268. **1884** this stranger was an Effendi in Government employ: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 36

Effeta: Heb. See **Ephphatha.**

***effigiēs**, *pl.* **effigiēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: likeness, representation, portrait; *esp.* on a monumental structure, a coin, or a medal. The Eng. *effigy* (1625 Sir W. Neve, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 3, Ed. 1848), *effigie*, are fr. Fr. *effigie.*

1600 as mine eye doth his effigies witness | Most truly limn'd and living in your face: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 7, 193. **1641** The effigies of another *Baln. Mar.* not so easie to be removed as the former: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 23 (1651). — and in those crackes or chaps you shall see the perfect effigies of Firre-trees which will there continue many moneths: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 128. **1654** and yet in another sense with *likenesse satisfie* the *curious Eye*, or *treacherous memory*, that hath lost the *Effigies* of an absent *Friend*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 490. bef. **1658** He is a counterfeited Piece, that shows | *Charles* his Effigies with a Copper Nose: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 343 (1687). **1664** bearing now the *Armes* of *France*, with the *Name* and *Effigies* of *Lovis le Juste*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Ep., sig. A 3 *rº*. **1665** *Semiramis*...upon high Places caused her own *Effigies* and her Husband's to be engraven: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150 (1677). **1675** The Effigies of the Gospel is hung out where it is proscribed: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20. **1681** this word τυπος...signifies the express image, *effigies*, form, or first draught of a thing: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Serv. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 391 (1863). **1684** A beautiful Camahieu of a white Agate, on which is seen the Effigies of the Queen of *Saba*: Tr. *Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 131. **1689** having his effigies, old, lean, and bald as he was, in medal: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 298 (1872).

***effluvium**, *pl.* **effluvia**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a flowing out': an exhalation, an emanation, invisible fluid which flows off from a body; now generally confined to disagreeable odors, foul gases, and emanations which taint the air. Also, *metaph.*

1646 Electrick attraction, which is made by a sulphureous effluvium: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 40 (1686). — [Comets] may be conceived to arise from the effluviums of other Stars: *ib.*, Bk. VI. ch. xiv. p. 277. **1665** the *medicinal atomes* entering together with the *effluviums* of the blood: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxiv. p. 178 (1885). bef. **1666** there is a constant effluvium from all elementary bodies, and are of divers shapes: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. l. p. 507 (1678). **1669** he demonstrated by many Experiments, how the *Effluvia* of the Loadstone work in a Circle: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 83. **1678** the Corporeal Part of Sensation, and particularly that of Vision, may be salved only by Local Motion of Bodies, that is, either by Corporeal *Effluvia* (called *Simulachra*, *Membranæ* and *Exuviæ*) streaming continually from the Surface of the Objects: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1681** those useful luminaries the rejected *effluvia* of other heavenly bodies: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 341/2 (1834). **1691** What can we say of the subtlety, activity, and penetrancy of its *effluvia*, which no obstacle can stop or repel: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 105 (1701). **1696** histories of...effluvias, and other his works so firmly established on experiments: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 348 (1872). **1704** other ancient oracles, whose inspirations were owing to certain subterraneous *effluviums* of wind: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 81/1 (1869). **1710** Thus are the vaporous Effluviums sent into the Habit of the Body: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 82. **1729** from th' effluvia strong | Imbibes new life, and scours and stinks along: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 105 (1757). **1742** And it is some demonstration how easily the effluvia of a magnet may permeate glass, metals, and every palpable substance we are acquainted with, as we continually observe of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 296 (1826). **1748** the effluvia of tobacco: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 225 (1817). **1750** bedewed likewise with some odoriferous effluvia: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. V. ch. x. Vol. VI. p. 259 (1806). **1756** your fears of effluvia: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 351 (1814). **1776** The Pythia...mounted in it, to receive the divine effluvia: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 261. **1780** there is one remarkable anecdote breathing the full effluvia of the reign: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 351 (1858). **1786** the gouls on all sides protruded their noses, to inhale the effluvia which the carcasses of the woodmen began to emit: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 120 (1883). **1805** for nature has as if for its protection denied the fawn the property of leaving any effluvium upon his track, a property so powerful in the old deer: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 734 (1832). **1820** The noxious effluvia which he breathes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 33. **1830** the effluvia proceeding from the lion, becomes sufficiently strong to indicate its being close at hand: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 131 (2nd Ed.). **1845** Frequently, when passing at the distance of half a mile to leeward of a herd, I have perceived the whole air tainted with the effluvium: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 49. **1886** His experiments tend to show that the effluvium (electric or otherwise) produces the same effects as the ultra-violet rays: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 525/1.

effronterie, *sb.*: Fr.: shamelessness, impudent assurance. Anglicised as *effrontery* (1715 Kersey).

1758 *Pet-en-l'air*, may suit very well with French *effronterie*: for if the ladies of that country make no scruple of watering their *ruelles* before the gentlemen who attend their *levées*, I see no reason why they should be ashamed of... but we could wish that they had found a name of a little more delicacy for this garment: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance*, *&c.*, p. 374/2.

*****Efreet(eh): Arab. See **Afreet.**

égalité, *sb.*: Fr.: equality. Early Anglicised as *egalitee* (Chaucer).

1794 I hope my old friend will never meet the fate of another preacher of *égalité*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 462 (1858). **1828** but is not this the land of *égalité*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 27.

égarement, *pl.* **égaremens**, *sb.*: Fr.: error, bewilderment, aberration.

bef. **1733** all Alarms and Frights were useful to increase the *Egarements* of the People: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I ii. 174, p. 121 (1740). **1748** Having thus confessed some of my *égaremens*, I will now show you a little of my right side: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 133, p. 325 (1774). **1807** in some unhappy moment of *egarement*,...you have used another Lady's complexion: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 52 (5th Ed.). **1828** I never, therefore, talked to the duchess about our ancient *égaremens*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859).

***Egeria**, name of a nymph of Roman legend, who instructed Numa Pompilius, the second king of Ancient Rome; representative of a source of wise inspiration.

1621 I was not a little offended with this malady, shall I say my mistris *melancholy*, my Egeria, or my *malus genius*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To

Reader, p. 7 (1827). **1818** Why may not I have my Egeria or my dæmon, as well as another? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 82 (1819). **1826** It is in these moments that we gaze upon the moon. It is in these moments that Nature becomes our Egeria: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 109 (1881). **1890** With the help and counsel of Beatrice, who turns his Egeria, he wins fame in law and politics: *Athenæum*, May 24, p. 670/2.

ēgesta, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: that which is discharged from the body, excrements, faeces.

1727 with allowance for the extraordinary quantity of the *Ingesta* and *Egesta* of the people of England: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1757). **1771** When he examined the *egesta*, and felt his pulse, he declared that much of the *virus* was discharged: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 108/2 (1882).

egis: Lat. See **aegis.**

egma. See **enigma.**

***ego**, *pron.*: Lat., 'I': self, the thinking subject, subjective personality.

1829 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or *ego*, and something different from self, a *non ego*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 200. **1867** if the Space and Time present to our minds belong to the *ego*, then of necessity they do not belong to the *non-ego*: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 49 (2nd Ed.). **1886** The Ego is not for Herbart a thing apart: BALDWIN, Tr. *Rébot's Germ. Psych.*, ch. ii. p. 42.

***ego et rēx meus**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'I and my king' (according to the Latin order, the position giving no dignity to the *ego* as was supposed by Wolsey's critics).

1613 Then, that in all you [Wolsey] writ to Rome, or else | To foreign princes, 'Ego et Rex meus' | Was still inscribed; in which you brought the king | To be your servant: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2, 314. **1644** the very same Motto serve to know them both, (*Ego & Rex Meus*): *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 2. **1714** The most violent Egotism which I have met with in the Course of my Reading, is that of Cardinal *Wolsey*, *Ego et Rex meus, I and my King*: *Spectator*, No. 562, July 2, p. 801/1 (Morley). **1778** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 80 (1858).

***égout**, *sb.*: Fr.: drain, sewer, waterpipe.

1860 The system of *égouts*, or drains for supplying water to cleanse the streets, to fill fire-engines, and to carry off the rain-water is complete: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 93/2. ***1874** *Echo*, Apr. 22. [St.]

egressor (ˌ ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *ēgredi*, = 'to go forth', 'to go out': one who goes out.

***Egyptian** (ˌ ˌ ˉ): Eng. fr. Lat. *Aegyptius*, = 'of or belonging to Egypt'.

1. pertaining to Egypt. *Egyptian darkness* = total darkness (*Exod.*, x. 21 ff.).

1623 all was clouds, Ægyptian clouds, blacke and darke as Hell: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 192. **1754** involved in worse than an Egyptian fog that could not at once discern its weakness and absurdity: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXXV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 197 (1817).

2. a gipsy (wrongly supposed in former times to be of Egyptian race); a vagabond who pretends to be a gipsy.

1604 That handkerchief | Did an Egyptian to my mother give: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iii. 4, 55. **1630** a crew of strowling Rogues and Whores that tooke vpon them the name of Ægyptians, Iuglers, and Fortune-tellers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Hhh 3 *v*°/1.

***eider** (ˌˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Du. or Swed. fr. Icelandic *æðr*: name of a duck found on the coasts of the N. Atlantic, whence eider-down is obtained. The bird is also called *eider-duck*.

1678 J. RAY, Tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.*, p. 362. **1780** The eider bird or duck is yet more useful to the natives: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 143 (2nd Ed.). **1819** the female who acted as waiter pointed to a huge mountain of eiderdown, in a corner of the room: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 411 (1820). **1826** I should have thought that thou wert one more anxious after dish and flagon than curtain and eider-down: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. ii. p. 466 (1881).

eidōlon, *pl.* **eidōla**, *sb.*: Gk. *εἴδωλον*.

1. a likeness, a phantom.

1813 If suddenly apoplexed, would he rest in his grave without sending his *εἴδωλον* to shout in the ears of posterity, 'Junius was X. Y. Z., Esq.': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1832). **1847** The very self-same—or at least his Eidolon: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 434 (1865).

2. a distorted shadow, a misconception. This use is suggested by Plato's myth of the cave in the *Republic*.

1887 "Here spoke the section of St. Bernard's society that pinned its faith to the French stage and the French schools of fiction and criticism"—which is no doubt one of the *eidola* of the modern academic mind: *Athenæum*, July 23, p. 112/1.

3. one of the emanative images or simulacra of things, by the assumption of which the Ancient atomic philosophers accounted for vision. See Lucr., 4.

1665 Whether *Sensation* be made by *corporal emissions* and *material* ΕΙΔΩΛΑ, or by notions imprest on the *Æthereal* matter, and carryed by the continuity thereof to the Common sense; I'le not revive into a Dispute: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. v. p. 25 (1885).

eikon: Gk. See **icon.**

Eilwagen, *sb.*: Ger., *lit.* 'haste-wagon': stage-coach, **diligence** (*q. v.*).

1860 The modern spirit...still resisted by *eilwagen*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 274/1. **1881** I was content to be again stifled for a few hours in a German *eilwagen*: G. PHILLIMORE, *Uncle Z.*, ch. iii. p. 33.

eimer, *sb.*: Ger. *Eimer*: a liquid measure of various capacities, "from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons" (C.).

1789 The province of Wallachia...produces in good years 5,000,000 eymers of wine, the eymer weighing 22½ lb.: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 460 (1796). **1873** *Eimer*, eimer, kilderkin, rundlet: GRIEB, *Dict. Germ. & Eng.* (7th Ed.).

eirenica, -con, eirenika, -kon: Late Gk. See **irenicon.**

eironeia: Gk. See **ironia.**

***eisteddfod**, *pl.* **eisteddfodau**, *sb.*: Welsh: an assembly, a congress; *esp.* of Welsh bards and minstrels.

1882 If we are allowed to speak the truth fearless of the fiery denunciation of the *Eisteddfodau* of the future: *Guardian*, Dec. 20, p. 1801.

***ejector** (ˌ ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *ē(j)icere*, = 'to cast forth', 'eject': one who or that which ejects.

1648 *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 7. ***1876** The brake is operated by air ejectors placed on the engine and worked by a steam jet: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

ējusdem generis, *phr.*: Lat.: of the same kind.

1663 A just comparison still is, | Of things *ejusdem generis*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65. **1886** The reward given to the patentee and the copyright of an author or painter are constantly associated in thought, and even treated of by writers, as if *ejusdem generis*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 23, p. 136/3.

ἐκ παρέργου, *phr.*: Gk.: as a by-work, as a subordinate business.

1742 Besides...I have run over Pliny's Epistles and Martial *ἐκ παρέργου*; not to mention Petrarch: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1814).

ekka, *sb.*: Hind.: a native one-horse carriage.

1834 two or three covered Ekkas: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 191.

***El Dorado**: Sp., 'the gilt': name of an imaginary region in S. America, fabulously rich in gold and jewels. Sometimes localised as Manoa on the Upper Amazon. Hence, any extraordinarily rich region, or vast wealth.

1619 the *Colours* of *Gingelline*, *Grideline*, *Deroy*, *Elderado*, *Droppe du Berry*, *Salimander*, *Minnim*, and the rest: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXVII. p. 269. **1629** [voyages by Spaniards up the R. Oranoca] to finde a passage to the great Citie of *Mano[a]*, called by them the *Eldorado*, or the Golden Citie: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 895 (1884). **1818** Ballydab, the EL DORADO of O'Leary: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 225 (1819). **1827** Hold up to their imagination...some splendid El Dorado or other; and then they are in danger: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 45. **1841** those dear friends who believed that Paris was a second *El Dorado*, where all who sought—must find—Fortune: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 210. **1850** Pen began to fancy Eldorado was opening to him, and that his fortune was made from that day: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 32 (1879).

elia, elah. See **E.**

***élan**, *sb.*: Fr.: dash, eagerness to advance, spring.

1877 none of that rush and *élan* of welcome: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 171 (1879). **1880** Delicate of constitution, though not absolutely an invalid, he had none of the vigour or *élan* of youth: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. i. p. 3. **1885** On one of them rides a postillion...full of professional *élan*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 476/3.

eland (ˌˉ), Eng. fr. Ger. *Eland*; **elan**, Eng. fr. Fr. *élan*: *sb.*: the Cape elk, a large species of antelope; also, a name of the moose.

1600 These people are much giuen to bleed, and therefore stop their noses with deeres haire, or the haire of an elan: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 104. **1670** In another Cupboard I was shown the Foot of an *Elan*, and a *Visard* all set, and covered with *Turky* Stones: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 117 (1698). **1845** the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer—as large as a full-grown bull, and the elan—but little less, two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

elatches, *sb. pl.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki *alāchah*: striped piece-goods of silk or cotton. See **alleja.**

elatēr, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐλατήρ*, = 'driver', 'hurler': elasticity, spring; *esp.* the expansive property of gas or vapor; in *Bot.* a filament or cell which acts as a spring to disperse the ripe seeds of a plant.

1676 Why should there not be such an elater or spring in the soul? CUDWORTH, *Serm.*, p. 82. [T.] bef. **1691** not the effects of an internal elater of

the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water: R. Boyle, *Spring of the Air*, Exp. 22. [C.]

elatērium, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐλατήριον: a drastic purgative drug obtained from the juice of the wild cucumber.

1752 Sir J. Hill, *Mat. Med.* [J.]

elchee, *sb.*: Turk. *ilchī*: ambassador, envoy.

1599 I came to the court to see a Morris dance, and a play of his *Elchies*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 67. **1634** he sends his *Elchee* (or Ambassador) into *Gergia*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 80. **1776** at the court of Delhy, where Ambassadors are received, and a real power is possessed of creating them, they are distinguished by the name of Elchee: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 12/1. **1828** So well described by an English Elchee: *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXIII. 64. **1834** "An English nobleman!" she exclaimed, with an inquiring accent. "And he—wherefore does he travel? Is he an *Elchi*—ambassador, or what?" *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 94. **1840** Away, away scowered every one, like madcaps, Elchee, officers and all: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 42.

elective (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *électif*, fem. *-ive*.

1. chosen by election.

1586 And they that liue in other kinds of Commonwealths, as the Venetians, do retaine an outward shewe of a king, whome they call a Duke, who is electiue, and to continue his estate as long as he liueth: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 624.

2. dependent on election (of an office or position).

1586 The fourth kind of monarchie is electiue, not hereditarie: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 633. **1611** *Electif*, Electiue, subiect vnto choice; gotten, or passing, by election: Cotgr. bef. **1627** I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary: Bacon. [J.] bef. **1699** The last change of their government, from elective to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad: Sir W. Temple. [L.]

3. pertaining to election, esp. to election by vote.

bef. **1711** all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will: Grew, *Cosm. Sacra*. [J.]

4. in *Chemistry*, *elective affinity* means the property in virtue of which a substance enters into chemical combination with some substance or substances more readily than with others. Also, *metaph.* applied to a special tendency to sympathy between individual persons, in imitation of Goethe's *Wahlverwandschaften*.

elector (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *elector*, noun of agent to *ēligere*, = 'to choose', 'to select'.

1. one who has the right of choosing, esp. of electing by vote.

1602 the ambition, enuie and Machiauellisme of his electors: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 167. **1685** the effect of the new charters changing the electors: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 234 (1872). **1738** The bribing Statesman... The brib'd Elector: Pope, *Epil. to Satires*, II. 25 (1757). ***1874** Mr. Fawcett addresses the electors of Hackney: *Echo*, Nov. 19. [St.]

2. a member of the body of princes which formerly had the right of choosing the emperor of Germany by vote (from 1356 to 1806).

1519 the Electors speke agaynst hym, and allege reasons whye he schulde nott be electidde: R. Pace, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 1st Ser., Vol. I. No. lvi. p. 157 (1824). **1540** Sir John Dulzike, the Elector of Saxes Marshall, with x. persons: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccliv. p. 252 (1846). **1549** the electours of Germanie: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 59 *v°*. **1586** That great emperour *Charles* the fift, did he not resign his empire into the hands of the princes electors: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 177 (1589). **1591** a golden Apple...which Countie *Palatine*, one of the Electors, carieth on the right hande before the King: L. Lloyd, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. E 3 *v°*. **1619** the *Middle* is as *Prince Elector* betwixt this and that higher, *the Mind*: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 568. **1629** the King of *Denmark* must repay vnto the Emperor, and to all the other Princes, and Electors: *Newes of Certaine Commands lately given by the French King*, May 5, No. 32, p. 4. **1642** the *Colledge of Electors* hath continued the Empire in *that Line* these 200 yeares: Howell, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 45 (1869). **1776** and make the King of *Prussia*, and all the fiddling Electors of Germany die with envy: J. Collier, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. vi.

ēlectrolysis, *sb.*: incorrect *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. ἤλεκτρο- for ἠλεκτρικο-, and λύσις, = 'loosening', 'decomposition': decomposition of any substance by means of electricity. See **electrum**.

1846 the electrolysis of water: Grove, *Correl. of Phys. Forces*. [L.]

ēlectrum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἤλεκτρον, = 'amber', 'gold', 'alloy of gold and silver'. Early Anglicised as *electre* (Wycliffite *Bible*, Ezek., I. 4).

1. amber; *metaph.* tears, with allusion to the sisters of Phaeton, the Heliades in Greek Mythology who were changed into poplars, their tears into amber. From the electric properties of amber *ēlectrum* (base *ēlectro-*), *ēlectricus*, = 'pertaining to amber', have furnished names for electricity and things electrical, as *electro-motor* (see **motor**).

1591 Wounds were there none; it was her master's death | That drew electrum from her weeping eyes: Greene, *Maiden's Dream*, Wks., p. 277/2 (1861). **1626** *Electrum*, Amber: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

2. mixed metal of amber color, alloy of gold and silver, an ideal bright metal to which fabulous properties were ascribed.

1601 There is also a base kind of pale and whitish gold, which hath in it a fifth part of silver...they call it Electrum: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 469. **1603** And on each fold sparkled a pretious Gem... The fift of pale *Electrum* seemed wrought; | Sixt *Mercurie*; of *Siluer* was the last: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, xi. p. 153 (1608). **1627** The Ancient *Electrum* had in it a Fifth of *Siluer* to the *Gold*: Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 798. bef. **1631** She, of whose soul, if we may say, 'twas gold, | Her body was th' Electrum, and did hold | Many degrees of that: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 230 (1669).

3. orichalcum, brass.

1555 albeit in the dayes of the inhabitantes yet livynge, *Electrum* was no where digged: R. Eden, *Decades*, fol. 20 *r°*. — I sawe also a great piece of pure *Electrum*: of the whiche belles and apothecaries morters, and many suche other vessels and instrumentes maye bee made: *ib.*, Sect. I. p. 80 (1885).

ēlect(u)ārium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an electuary, eclegm.

1543 diafinicon, electuarium of Roses after Mesue, and diacatholicon: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxx *r°*/2.

elegant (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *elegant*: characterised by good taste, endowed with good taste; graceful in shape or proportion, refined, delicate.

1531 accustome hym by litle and litle to speake pure and elegant latin: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 35 (1880). **1611** I have likewise heard this elegant distichon: Coryat, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 29. [C.] **1664** Went to see Mr. Povey's elegant house in Lincoln's Inn-Fields: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 403 (1872). **1776** that of Ceres was an elegant edifice: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 100. **1815** It was to be done in a quiet, unpretending elegant way: J. Austen, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 314 (1833).

***élégant**, *fem.* **élégante**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: elegant, a person of fashion.

1787 Would you...know the fashionable dress of a Parisian *elegante*? M. Edgeworth, *Leonora*, p. 32 (1833). **1803** In the Palais Royale, the elegantes are furnished with flesh-coloured opera drawers perfectly fitted to the shape: Hughes, *Tour through France*, p. 184. [N. & Q.] **1816** Goethe... was thunderstruck when he saw her as an *elegante* in the milliner's shop: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 322.

ēlēgit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *ēligere*, = 'to choose': name of a writ of execution, issued at the election of a judgment creditor, conferring on him possession of so much property of the judgment debtor as at a fair valuation satisfies the creditor's claim. See Blackstone's *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xvi.

1535 Note ye / that an Abbot recouered damages / & prayed Elegit and it was graunted: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 227 *v°*. **1621** The same law is of tenant by Elegit; Tenant by Statute marchant: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 404, p. 174 (1642). **1760** Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 398. **1807** for executing writs of *elegit*...$400: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 677 (1832).

eleipsis: Gk. See **ellipsis**.

elemi, *sb.*: Sp., Port., and It.: name of various aromatic gum resins, the common oriental variety chiefly derived from Manila being obtained from *Canarium commune*.

1543 of gumme elimi, armoniake dissolued w^t^ wyne, ʒ .i. & ss.: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. civ *r°*/1. **1699** The Tree likewise that affords *Gummi Elemi* grows here in great Aboundance: *Description of Isth. of Darien*, p. 4.

elena campana: Late Lat. See **enula-campana**.

***elenchus**, *pl.* -chi, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔλεγχος: a refutation; a false conclusion. Anglicised as *elench* (1603 Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 58; 1603 C. Heydon, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 342).

1663 And I shall bring you, with your pack | Of *Fallacies*, t' *Elenchi* back: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 258. **1886** The old Chinese texts are...full of what Aristotle calls "elenchi from ambiguity": *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 528/3.

***elephantiasis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐλεφαντίασις: a name of various kinds of skin disease involving thickening of the skin. One species is a form of leprosy, another called 'Arabian' frequently attacks the legs which swell to an abnormal size. Anglicised as *elephantie* (1601 Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 219).

[**1398** One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and hyght Elephancia: Trevisa, Tr. *Barth. de P. R.*, VII. lxiv.] **1563** Laste of all, that he maketh no warrantyse of suche sicknes, as are incurable, as to cure a Cancer not vlcerate, or elephantiasis confirmyd: T. Gale, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 46 *v°*. **1568** The

common Lepre called *Elephantiasis*: W. TURNER, *Nat. of Wines*, sig. G ij *vº*. **1601** the white filthie leprosie called Elephantiasis: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 394.

eleutheromania, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. ἐλευθερο-, = 'free', and μανία, = '**mania**' (*q. v.*): mania for liberty. *Rare.*

1837 insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. iv. [Davies]

elevator (ˌɛ ˈɛ ˌeɪ ˈɔ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *ēlevāre*, = 'to lift up', 'to raise', 'to elevate': one who or that which raises; applied to surgical and agricultural implements. Perhaps really fr. Fr. *élévatoir*. In *Anatomy*, *elevator*, fr. Late Lat. *ēlevātor*, is a muscle whose function it is to elevate a part of the body.

élève, *sb.*: Fr.: pupil, scholar, student.

1770 your *élève* Lord Richard Cavendish...is about to leave us: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 444 (1853). bef. **1777** he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *eleves*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Characters*, in Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 54 (1777). **1805** Turenne, Condé, and their *éleves* had carried on a war of movements: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 454. **1811** it was likewise requisite to shew how our *éleve* would use her acquired powers: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. xxxix. (and Ed.). **1818** a young barrister of great poetical, political, and diplomatic promise, her *élève*, and as the poet said, darling without end: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23 (1819). **1825** in a state of such disordered apprehension as an élève of chivalry was scarce on any occasion permitted to display: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxviii. p. 261. **1837** I detected her teaching her *élèves* to think Washington an unpardonable rebel: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 225. **1844** she went so far as to say, that she would adopt me as her "*élève*" in occult science: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 126 (1845).

eliacampana: Late Lat. See **enula-campana.**

Elias, N. T. name of Elijah the Prophet; representative of zeal and miraculous power.

1646 And then will break forth such horrible persecution as will first of all take from the world those mighty Eliases by triumphant martyrdom: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 137 (1849). **1579—85** But with the Papists, the bishop of Rome, he is forsooth...for zeal, Elias: ROGERS, 39 *Articles*, p. 347 (1854).

elichryson: Lat. See **helichrysum.**

***élite**, *sb.*: Fr.: choice, flower, pick. Early Anglicised (1387 Trevisa, Tr. *Higden*, vii. 155).

1780 there was all the *élite* of London, both for talents and fashion: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1835). **1815** he may thank the Russian frosts, which destroyed the *real élite* of the French army, for the successes of Waterloo: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 175 (1832). **1825** protected by a guard chosen from the *élite* of the army: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 94. **1826** pointing to the *élite* of his famous guard, an *élite* composed of men of all nations remarkable for their fine stature: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 366. **1837** The *élite* of Ba—ath: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv. p. 380. **1844** The President and the *élite* are to sit upon Nelson's pillar: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 229 (1885). ***1875** the nurse and baby and the well-to-do farmer sit down at the *table d'hote* beside the *élite* of the neighbourhood: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

***elixir** (ˌɛ ˈɛ ˌeɪ ˈɔ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *elixir*, fr. Arab. *el iksīr*, = 'the dry-principle', fr. Gk. *ξηρὸν* or *ξήριον*. See **chemist.**

1. (original meaning) the philosopher's stone, a soluble solid substance (*al-kīmiyā* being the corresponding fluid substance) supposed to have the power of changing the baser metals into gold or silver and of conferring immortality, the discovery of which was the object of alchemy. Being supposed to prolong life if taken in small doses, it was called **elixir vitae** (*q. v.*). The *great elixir* was supposed to be a red tincture, opposed to the *lesser elixir* or white tincture. Also, *metaph.*

abt. **1386** A nay lat be the Philosophres stoon | Elixer [*v. l.* Elixir] clept we sechen faste echoon: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Can. Yeom. Tale*, 863. **1393** Of thilke *Elixer* which men call | Alconomy, as is befalle | To hem, that whilome were wise: GOWER, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 371 (1652). **1471** the great *Elixers* both Red and White: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 110 (1652). **1477** [See **Arabia** *c*]. bef. **1500** After that thy Lexer ys, | Be hit White or Rede I wys, | If thow his cast on Iren also: In Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 347 (1652). **1579** I reveled to Roger Coke the gret secret of the elixir of the salt: DEE, *Diary*, p. 7 (Camd. Soc., 1842). **1600** Of Alchymistes here are two sorts; whereof the one seeke for the *Elissir*, that is, the matter which colloureth brasse and other metals: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 156. **1605** Ne yet of *guacum* one small stick, sir, | Nor RAYMVND LVLLIES great *elixir*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). bef. **1631** no chymique yet th' elixar got: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 31 (1669). **1641** In the perfection of this Art, I mean the accomplishing of the Elixir, is the Sulphur of Philosophers set at liberty: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 *vº* (1651). bef. **1652** Our greate *Elixer* most high of price, | Our *Azot*, our *Basaliske*, our *Adrop*, and our *Cocatrice*: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 312 (1652). **1657** which like the Elixir of life is the superlative and last consolation of Mans body: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 207. bef. **1658** For we have got a newer Trick, Sir, | Which far out-does the fam'd *Elixir*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 344 (1687). **1667** What wonder then if fields and regions here | Breathe forth elixir pure: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 607. bef. **1682** Smarter curiosities would have been at the great Elixir, the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with other noble Obscurities in Nature: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XI. p. 60 (1686). **1883** I languished for the elixir of wealth: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 287.

2. the concentrated virtue of a substance or quality, the quintessence, the ideal.

1599 *Canarie*, the very *Elixir* and spirit of wine: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 88 (1616). **1603** Imploy no more th' *Elixir* of your spirit | On *Cytherea* and her winged Son: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, 59, p. 260 (1608). **1616** some toyes I had writ,...were th' *elixir* of wit: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 100, Wks., p. 799 (1616). **1620** Love is the marrow of friendship, and Letters are the Elixir of Love: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 29 (1645). **1642** the memory may carry away the Elixir of them [poets]: —*Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 25 (1869). **1654** will raise us *embodied* into the *Elixir* of Glorious Immortality: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 407. **1665** he then had got the Elixir of Earthly happiness: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 178 (1677). **1675** his warbling Voice and Fingers would be an Elixar; and charming the World into a Royal mine, whence he might draw, out at the Pit-hole of the ravish'd Ear: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 2, p. 98. **1681** for I must sift things to find out...what is the *elixir* of the Holy Ghost's intention: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1861).

3. an agreeable alcoholic preparation containing various medicinal substances; *formerly*, a tincture with more than one base.

1616 Marry, your true elixar, all rare wine, | That doth enspire, & make the thoughtes divine! R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1911, p. 62 (1871). **1621** it [a letter] became...of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxi. p. 61 (1645). **1633** Here, drink it off; the ingredients are cordial, | And this the true elixir: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 297/1 (1839). **1686** Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elixers: D'URFEY, *Commonw. Wom.*, v. p. 47. **1712** an Account of several Elixirs and Antidotes in your third Volume: *Spectator*, No. 548, Nov. 28, p. 779/1 (Morley). **1754** here is an elixir, to which I trust the consummation of my revenge: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 143 (1817).

Variants, 14 c.—17 c. *elixer*, 15 c. *lexer*, 16 c. *elissir*, 17 c. *elixar*, *elixer*.

***elixir vītae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: elixir of life.

bef. **1595** *Elixir vitæ*, and the precious *Stone*, | You know as well as how to make an Apple: E. KELLY, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 324 (1652). **1830** being restored to youth...by drinking the *Elixir Vitæ*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 148. **1877** the liquid ran through his veins like oil charged with electricity and *elixir vitæ*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxiv. p. 306 (1883). **1888** The secret it shows may make them an *elixir vitæ*. It is a simple secret—"Dinna forget" might sum it up: *Athenæum*, June 23, p. 787/3.

ellipsis, *pl.* **ellipsēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔλλειψις, = 'omission', 'a falling short'. Sometimes *eclipsis* is wrongly substituted.

1. the omission of a word or more in grammar; in *Printing*, marks which indicate omission of letters or words.

1540 *Ellipsis* and *Synaloepha*...cause euer one vowel to be drowned so often as they occur in a verse: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. E iii *vº*. **1583** The verse by you quoted, Rom. v. 18, is a manifest *eclipsis* or defective speech: FULKE, *Defence*, p. 120 (1843). **1589** if but one word or some little portion of speach be wanting, it may be supplied by ordinary vnderstanding and vertue of the figure *Eclipsis*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii. p. 175 (1869). **1608** I made ellipsis of *in* in this place, where it should have been expressed, so that the want of *in* put me clean out: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 61 (1885). **1657** the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives, ellipses: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872). **1727** the *Ellipsis* or speech by half words, of Ministers and Politicians: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 211 (1757).

2. an ellipse, a plane section of a right cone of which the cutting plane is inclined to the axis of the cone at an angle greater than the inclination of the generating line of the cone to the said axis.

1579 Whether...*that* Arke *by* Tartalea *Imagined Circular*, *be not an* Eleipsis: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 187. **1665** the apparent *Ellipsis* of the *Ring*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 4, p. 74.

Elmo: It. See **Saint Elmo.**

***éloge**, *sb.*: Fr.: panegyric, funeral oration, encomium.

bef. **1732** I return you, sir, the two eloges, which I have perused with pleasure: BP. ATTERBURY. [T.] **1758** the *éloge* on...poor Cocchi [recently deceased]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 129 (1857). **1782** Llano the other day made a grand *éloge* of the man: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 280 (1851). **1792** his [Newton's] *eloge* before the Academy of Sciences at Paris: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 90/1 (1846). **1802** The latter number of this *eloge* would not be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 23. **1834** Fahault made a great éloge to me of the Duke of Orleans: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 40. **1851** the arrogant *éloge* on himself, which he published at an interval of thirty years: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 136 (1857).

ēlogium, *sb.*: Lat.: an utterance, an inscription (on a monument), hence, in Late Lat., a panegyric, eulogy, encomium. Anglicised as *elogy* (1646 Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiii. p. 300, Ed. 1686).

1576 he bestoweth this honourable *Elogium* vpon him: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 223. **1592** Upon it is superinduc'd this *Elogium*, That, &c.: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 680 (1685). **1621** hyperbolical elogiums and commendations: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. I. p. 193 (1827).

1635 which whole Booke is nothing but an *Elogium* of those peaceable dayes: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 455. **1641** a public and far higher *Elogium* of it then it deserves: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xliv. p. 67 (1645). **1654** Nay, such kind of men, have this more honourable *Elogium*, or Commendation: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 175. **1681—1703** the honorable *elogium* he [the Apostle] presently gives of the souls dwelling in the body: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 402 (1863). bef. **1733** he gives him an *Elogium* out of the public *Gazette*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 5, p. 33 (1740).

Elōhim, *sb. pl.*: Heb., pl. of *Elōah*, ='God': one of the titles of the Supreme Being, found in the Old Testament.

bef. **1593** The wresting of the holy name of God...Eloim: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 176/1 (1861). **1616** Why doth remorse of conscience, or dispaire, | Afflict thee thus? This is enough to prove | (Were there no more) an Elohim, a Iove: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 112, p. 7 (1871). **1640** The learned Seventy 've boldly pight | A tent therein for the true Eloim: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 10, p. 157 (1647).

eloign(e), eloin(e), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *éloigner*, Old Fr. *esloigner*: to remove, to separate; *Leg.* to remove out of the jurisdiction of a court.

1535 so that they are eloyned and gone away: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 59 *ro*. **1550** they shulde eloigne or absent themselfe from their domesticall affayres: NICOLLS, *Thucidides*, fol. 45. [R.] **1586** we should reforme and cut off all euill customes, and eloigne our selues from all daungers: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 41. bef. **1670** a finer shift was thought of to esloign him from *Westminster*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 88, p. 90 (1693). **1768** If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is eloigned: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. viii. [R.]

elope (= ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *ontloopen*, ='to run away'.

1. to run away, to escape.

1596 she left me quight, | And to my brother did ellope streight way: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. iv. 9. **1664** In close *castata* shut, past hope | Of wit or valour to elope: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 145 (1866).

2. to run away from home with a lover, esp. applied to women.

bef. **1739** Poor Cornus sees his frantic wife elope: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 25, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1757). **1762** Miss Aurelia Darnel had eloped from the place of her retreat: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 169 (1817). **1771** He had eloped from college at Cambridge: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 118/1 (1882). **1784** since thy strength must with thy years elope: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 249 (1808).

elops, *sb.*: Gk. ἔλοψ, ἔλλοψ: a sea-fish—in Classical times, a sturgeon or a sword-fish; now, the big-eyed herring (*Elops saurus*); *also*, a kind of serpent (in Late Gk.).

1667 [See **cerastes**].

El-Sirāt: Arab. See **Alsirat.**

elucidator (= ⏑ = ⏑ =), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Low Lat. *ēlūcidāre*, ='to enlighten': one who enlightens, explains, simplifies, makes clear.

bef. **1633** Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical elucidators: ABBOT. [J.]

Elysian (⏑ ⏑ =), *adj.*: Eng.: pertaining to **Elysium** (*q. v.*).

1596 the happie soules, which doe possesse | Th' Elysian fields and live in lasting blesse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. x. 23. **1640** *Jonson's* ghost | Is not a Tenant i' the *Elisian Coast*: C. G., in R. Brome's *Antip.*, sig. A 3 *ro*. **1665** the *Canaries*, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the *Azores*...but the Commentator upon *Horace* near the *ultima Thule*, where *Tzetzes* as truly finds the Elyzian Fields: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677). **1667** And where the riv'r of bliss through midst of Heav'n | Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 359. **1713** Now lakes of liquid gold, Elysian scenes, | And crystal domes, and Angels in machines: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, IV. 45, Wks., Vol. I. p. 196 (1757). **1742** Ether pure! Surrounds him, and *Elysian* Prospects rise: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, IV. p. 68 (1773). **1817** The Elysian palm she soon shall win: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 41 (1860). **1818** The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled | With thine Elysian water-drops: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. cxvi. **1847** for indeed these fields | Are lovely, lovelier not the Elysian lawns: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, III. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 87 (1886). **1890** It is painful to hear that this elysian state of matters threatens to be disturbed: *Athenæum*, Apr. 26, p. 526/3.

***Elysium**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, ='the Elysian plain': name of the paradise of Greek Mythology where the good pass their life after death, some favorite heros being translated without death. According to some versions of the legend Elysium and the Islands of the Blessed are identified. *Hence*, the paradise or the heaven of Christian future life; *also*, any supremely delightful earthly environment; supreme happiness.

1590 And there I'll rest, as after much turmoil | A blessed soul doth in Elysium: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II. 7. 38. **1590** Hell and Elysium swarm with ghosts of men: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 37/1 (1858). **1593** Elysium be his walk, high heaven his shrine: PEELE, *Poems*, p. 602/2 (1861). **1599** this knight dwels in *Elisium*, here: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 99 (1616). **1608** Hither, as to their new *Elysium*, | The spirits of the antique *Greekes* are come: — *Masques*, Wks., p. 904. **1644** Within it [the villa] is an elysium of delight: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1872). **1647** [See **chimera** 3]. **1658** Epicurus...whom men make honest without an Elyzium: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 64. **1665** the dead they [the inhabitants of Canary Isles] washt and kept erected in a Cave, a Staff in one hand, and a Pail of Milk and Wine set near him to support and comfort him in his Pilgrimage to Elyzium: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). **1669** that rest | He finds in the *Elizium* of his thoughts: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, ii. p. 24. **1679** what mad Lover ever...Leap'd headlong int' *Elizium*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 3. **1766** Forsake, happy Shade, this Bœotian Air, | Fly hence, to Elysium's pure Ether repair: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Epil., p. 138. **1770** Between the flattery and the prospect the Princess was really in Elysium: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 247 (1857). **1806** But how long have you been in this elysium of brick and mortar [London]? BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 61 (5th Ed.). **1812** Pluto! if this be hell I look upon, | Close shamed Elysium's gates, my shade shall seek for none: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. li. **1818** the land of Cocaigne, | That Elysium of all that is *friand* and nice: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 22. **1858** I am the St. Peter to whom are confided the keys of the Elysium: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 248.

***Elzevir**, name of a family of Dutch printers who brought out famous editions of Latin, French, and German classics, at Amsterdam and Leyden in 16, 17 cc. *Hence*, a book printed by one of the Elzevirs; a style of type imitating one of the types used by the Elzevirs. Small Elzevir editions from 12mo. to 24mo. are most valuable.

bef. **1744** a small bag, containing three shirts and an Elzevir Virgil: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 244 (1757). **1850** In this were displayed black-letter volumes and books in the clear pale types of Aldus and Elzevir: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879). **1865** old china, Maltese dogs, new fashions, Elzevir editions, and altar-screens: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 150.

email(e), esmail(e), emal, variants of *amel*, *ammel*, *aumail*, ='enamel', after Fr. *email*, *esmail* (Cotgr.).

1589 [quoting from *Parth.*, 1579] set rich rubie to red esmayle, | The ravens plume to peacocks tayle: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 242 (1869).

emancipator (= ⏑ = ⏑ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *ēmancipātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *ēmancipāre*, ='to remove from under one's own authority', 'to give up': one who sets free; one who advocates the setting free of slaves or the removal of political disabilities (such as those of the Roman Catholics of England at the beginning of this century).

1815 Oh, these emancipators: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 400 (1856). **1883** Alexander II., the emancipator of the serfs, has also emancipated the Bible: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 904/1.

ēmancipātrix, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat.: fem. of emancipator (*q.v.*).

emaum: Arab. See **imaum.**

***embargo** (= ⏑ =), *sb.*: Sp. and Port. *embargo*, ='seizure', 'arrest': a restraint imposed by the executive of a country on merchandise and ships to prevent their leaving the ports of a country; also, *metaph.* any restraint, prohibition, detention.

1593—1622 Besides, Spaine broke the peace with England, and not England with Spaine; and that by ymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reproved: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § lxiv. p. 318 (1878). **1603—15** In *Court & Times of Jas. I.* [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1652** I went to Rye to meet her, where was an embargo on occasion of the late conflict with the Holland fleet, the two nations being now in war, and which made sailing very unsafe: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1850). **1665** they laid an *imbargo* on the rest of my Wife's portion unpaid: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Cc 4 *vo*. **1692** Go bid the Medalists their Tools with-hold | Lay an Embargo upon all the Gold: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 13. **1744** the embargo at Dunkirk and Calais is taken off, but not a vessel of ours is come in from thence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1857). **1783** I have a worse embargo even than lameness on me: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 401 (1858). **1792** all late impediments and embargoes removed: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 91. **1828** With such as Piers, however, this embargo put upon nonsense, forcing them to produce their sense, had a most beneficial effect: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 45.

embarras, *sb.*: Fr.: perplexity, confusion, embarrassment.

1676 ambara's: ETHEREGE, *Marr. à la Mode*, ii. 3, p. 34 (1684). **1743** It is unpleasant to have old Pucci added to your embarras: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 278 (1857). **1764** The *embarras* of removing...has prevented my acknowledging...the receipt of your last: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 328 (1882).

embarras de (du) choix, *phr.*: Fr.: embarrassment in choice, a perplexing number of objects from which to select.

1845 our only difficulty is the *embarras du choix*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 27 (1857). **1888** There is almost an *embarras de choix*, as is evident from the voluminous list of authorities consulted: *Athenæum*, June 16, p. 756/1.

***embarras de(s) richesses**, *phr.*: Fr.: a perplexing amount of wealth or abundance of any kind.

1750 Say...you dread *l'embarras des richesses* ever since you have seen what an encumberance they were to poor Harlequin: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 6 (1774). **1861** The lecture was thought to 'break down,' and indeed it quite did '*as a lecture*'; but only did from *embarras des richesses*—a rare case: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 245 (1884). **1886**

Beneath an *embarras de richesses* man's inventive faculty starved: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 353/1.

embassatrix, *sb.*: *quasi*-Late Lat.: a female ambassador.

bef. **1733** an Embassatrix resident to pursue the Point of raising the Grandeur of France: R. North, *Examen*, III. vi. 76, p. 479 (1740).

[A more correct form would be *ambassiatrix*.]

***emblem** (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *embleme* (Cotgr.).

1. ornamental work laid on or in a surface; ornamentation with such work.

1667 the violet, | Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay | Broider'd the ground more colour'd than with stone | Of costliest emblem: Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 703.

2. an allegorical figure, a symbolical representation, a symbol, a type, an object suggesting an attribute.

1589 deuices, a terme which includes...liueries, cognizances, emblemes, enseignes and impreses: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, II. p. 121 (1869). **1598** In imitation of whome the ancient Romans composed those Emblemes which they used to set up in private and publicke places: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Pref., p. 3. **1601** a leane visage, peering out of a seame-rent sute; the *emblemes* of beggerie: B. Jonson, *Poetast.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 283 (1616). **1601** his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek: Shaks., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 44. **1646** Errours not able to deceive the Embleme of Justice: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 81 (1686).

3. an application in words of the idea suggested by an allegorical or symbolical representation.

1645 Diuine Emblems: Quarles, Title.

***emblēma**, *pl.* **emblēmata**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔμβλημα, ='something fitted in' (to a socket): tessellated work; a metallic ornament (detachable) laid upon a surface of an object of art.

embogue (¯ ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *embocar*: to **disembogue** (*q. v.*).

embolus, *sb.*: Lat., 'a piston', fr. Gk. ἔμβολος, ='a peg', 'a stopper': a part of an engine or an organ which works within another part or other parts; *also*, a clot which obstructs a blood-vessel and causes embolism.

1727 a sort of an Hydraulick Engine, in which a chemical liquor resembling blood, is driven thro' elastick channels resembling arteries and veins, by the force of an Embolus like the heart: Pope, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. xii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 154 (1757).

***embonpoint**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. phr. *en bon point*, ='in good condition': plumpness, fulness of figure, fleshiness. Often used politely to indicate an excess of plumpness or stoutness.

1670 Great Riches make it [the Court] look plump, and give it an excellent *en bon point*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 140 (1698). **1769** As to stature and *embonpoint*, he is much the same (I fear I have misapplied that word, which, I believe, is never used of lean people.): Beattie, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 24, p. 76 (1820). **1781** thought from her *embonpoint* that a cough would be of no consequence: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 130 (1858). **1787** they unluckily had more of the Flemish *embonpoint* than Grecian elegance: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 147 (1805). **1816** his account of her corresponded with the usual description of her person, especially as to her *embonpoint*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 36. **1818** She has gained...so much bloom and *embonpoint*, and looks so happy: Mrs. Opie, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 285. **1822—3** her shape, though she could not yet be thirty years old, had the embonpoint which might have suited better with ten years more advanced: Scott, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxx. p. 354 (1886). **1852** There's nothing like wickedness for *embonpoint*, Padre: C. Lever, *Daltons*, p. 178 (1878). **1865** but the embonpoint is dreadfully fictitious with certain divinities we know: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 87.

embouchure, *sb.*: Fr.: mouth, point of discharge (of a river or stream); mouthpiece of a wind-instrument; the adaptation of a player's mouth to the mouthpiece of his instrument.

bef. **1785** The seaport at the embouchure of the river Pregel: Wraxall, *Tour*, p. 319. [Jodrell] **1818** The cataracts were...of superior grandeur, especially one near the embouchure of the river: E. Henderson, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 112. **1825** the place where Hannibal crossed was four days march from the embouchure of the river: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 193. **1845** The river Sella whose embouchure forms the port: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 705.

embrassade, *sb.*: Fr.: embrace, hug.

1818 bestowed her usual *embrassades* on her dear friend, Lady Georgina: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iv. p. 164 (1819).

embrocado, embrocata, *sb.*: corrupt. of It. *imbroccata*: a thrust at fence or with a dagger (Florio). See **imbroccata.**

1855 Wiping maudritta, closing embrocata, | And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery: C. Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, ch. iii. p. 56 (1889).

embrocation (˙ ¯ ˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *embrocation*: the process of rubbing and moistening a part of the body with liquids, fomentation; *also*, a liquid used for fomentation, a liniment.

1543 it shalbe good to make embrocation wyth clouttes weted in the foresayde decoction: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlii *v°*/1. **1601** instilled or let drop from on high by way of Embrochation upon the region of the braine and temples of the head: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 57.

embroglio: It. See **imbroglio.**

***embryo, embryon**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *embryon*, abl. *embryo*, fr. Gk. ἔμβρυον, ='a fetus': a germ, an organism in the rudimentary stages of development before its separation from the parent, or its release from the case in which its earlier stages of development are passed; sometimes erroneously applied to larvae. An animal fetus is not usually called an *embryo* after it has developed distinctive characteristics of its genus and species. From the Late Lat. phr. *in embryo* the Eng. form *embryo* has developed, and also the sense 'rudimentary state'; as an organ (or element of an organ) in embryo, *i.e.* 'in the germ or fetus', is of course in a rudimentary or embryonic state.

1. a germ (as above defined); also, *metaph.* anything (or any aggregate) in a rudimentary state.

¶**1548** there is engendred Embreon: T. Vicary, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 49 (1626). **1599** but *Embrions* in Nature: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 123 (1616). **1603** That as before th' All-working Word alone | Made Nothing be All's womb and *Embryon*: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 388 (1608). **1608** What trick is not an embryon at first, | Until a perfect shape come over it? Middleton, *A Trick*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 253 (1885). **1621** her growing embryon: Howell, *Lett.*, II. ii. p. 2 (1645). **1627** the *Embryon ripeneth*: Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 353. **1630** I am full of thoughts... And something there is heere I must giue forme to | Though yet an *Embrion*: Massinger, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. F 2 *v°*. bef. **1666** The Parlement likewise hath many things in debate, which may be call'd yet but *Embryos*, in time they may be hatch'd into Acts: Howell, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. IV. xlviii. p. 502 (1678). **1667** Embryos and idiots, eremits and friers | White, black and grey, with all their trumpery: Milton, *P. L.*, III. 474 (1770). **1670** I only discharged my memory hastily of some things which I had seen in *Italy*; and wrapt up that untimely *Embryo* in five sheets of Paper, for the use of a Noble person, who set me that Task: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 1 *v°* (1698). **1691** the *Embryon* in the Womb: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 128 (1701). **1699** he did believe, contrary to Mr. *Merrie*, that no Blood did circulate through the Lungs in an Embrio: M. Lister, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 68. **1729** Round him much Embryo, much Abortion lay, | Much future Ode, and abdicated Play: Pope, *Dunciad*, I. 121 (1757). **1769** The pistil contains the embryo of the [coffee] berry: E. Bancroft, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 27. **1818** a group of new unfinished houses, the embryo of some rising town: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 269.

2. *attrib.*

1613 The embrion blossome of each spray: W. Browne, *Brit. Pastorals*, i. 4. [L.] **1658** And are but *embryon* Philosophers: Sir Th. Brown, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 63. **1665** and yet know no more of the *immediate* reasons of these common functions, then those little *Embryo Anchorites*: Glanvill, *Scepsis*, ch. iii. p. 11 (1885). **1667** and to battle bring | Their embryon atoms: Milton, *P. L.*, II. 900. **1693** our Embryo-Notions: *Oxford-Act*, i. p. 5. **1728** If then (for hard you'll own the task) his art | Can to those embryon-scenes new life impart, | The living proudly would exclude his lays, | And to the buried bard resign the praise: Cibber, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. II. p. 235 (1776). **1815** If you see any fitness or unfitness in any of these embryo intentions, tell me: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 407 (1856). **1826** the whole school were scribbling embryo prize-poems, epics of twenty lines on 'the Ruins of Pæstum': Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 5 (1881).

3. a rudimentary state or stage of development, immaturity, esp. in the phr. *in embryo* (Eng. or Lat.).

1477 Passing the Substance of *Embrion*, | For then compleate is made our *Stone*: T. Norton, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 90 (1652). **1601** since the plot was but an *embrion*: B. Jonson, *Poetast.*, Prol., Wks., p. 275 (1616). **1648** which things are but in embryo as yet: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 21 (1872). **1669** The Sin is but in *Embrio*, yet, we'll stifle it | Before it is brought forth: Shadwell, *Roy. Shep.*, ii. p. 27. **1880** Madge was then something more than in embryo, and destined to revolutionise science, as well as considerably to annihilate time and space: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iv. p. 20. **1881** A solicitation...for more specific information anent this *in embryo* Bonanza: Nicholson, *From Sword to Share*, i. 5. **1885** And who, forsooth, is bound to know | Each Laureate *in embryo*! A. Dobson, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 111.

ēmendātor, *sb.*: Lat.: a corrector, *esp.* one who alters and thinks he improves a literary text.

1672 the Roman emendators of Gratian: Bp. J. Cosin, *Scholast. Hist. of Canon*, p. 123. [T.] **1884** the figments of emendators claim admission in the name of common sense: S. H. Butcher, in *Fortnightly Rev.*

emeril, emery (˙ ¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *emeril*: a variety of corundum used for polishing metal; *also* (in the form *emeril*), a glazier's diamond. The form *emery* is often *attrib.* as in *emery-powder, emery-cloth, emery-paper.*

1558 Take Emerill, that men burnishe swordes or armoure with: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. III *v°*. **1646** The principal and most gemmary affection is its Tralucency: as for irradiancy or sparkling which is found in many gemms, it is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their compactness and durity: and therefore requireth not the Emery, as the Saphir, Granate, and Topaz, but will receive impression from Steel, in a manner like the Turchois: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 42 (1686).

***ēmeritus**, *pl.* **ēmeriti**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Lat.: one discharged after full service, discharged after full service.

1602 old souldiers (whome they called *emeriti*): SEGAR, *Hon., Milit. & Civ.*, Bk. III. ch. liv. p. 197. **1750** At your age, you have no right nor claim to laziness; I have, if I please, being *emeritus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 184, p. 559 (1774). **1804** they should be dismissed as *emeriti*, except when the public service required their assistance: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 470. **1885** Dr. Redwood...has retired as Emeritus Professor: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 53/3.

emeu. See **emu.**

***émeute,** *sb.*: Fr.: riot, outbreak.

1839 wounded during the late unsuccessful *émeute*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 134 (1885). **1845** M. Thiers in some subsequent *émeutes*, in which he happened to be personally exposed, showed sufficient firmness: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 22 (1857). **1853** Kossuth and Mazzini, to whom they attribute both the *émeute* at Milan and the assassination at Milan severally: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 46. **1879** His greatest dread was lest there should be an *émeute* during his stay at Paris: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. iii. p. 163.

émeutier, *sb.*: Fr.: rioter.

1848 40,000 [of the National Guard] turned out in less than half an hour, and the émeutiers turned in: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 263.

emigrator (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *ēmigrāre*, = 'to depart from a place': one who leaves his country.

1820 its natural features retain that imposing beauty which so early attracted emigrators from the east: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 218.

***émigré,** *fem.* **émigrée,** *sb.*: Fr.: an emigrant; *esp.* a royalist who fled from France during the great Revolution.

1792 The Geneva *emigrés*, particularly the Neckers, are hastening to their homes: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 150 (1869). **1803** An *emigrée*, a charming woman, whispered lady Delacour: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 100 (1832). **1833** Pitt had got into the hands of the *émigrés*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 346 (1875). **1848** How many noble *émigrées* had this horrid revolution plunged in poverty! THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 94 (1879).

Emir, Emeer, *sb.*: Arab. *emīr*, *amīr*: a chief, a head of a tribe or family, a Turkish governor or chief officer, an occasional title given to the descendants of Mahomet. See **Ameer.**

1612 2. *Emeers* or great Lords in our way to *Ierusàlem* were vp in armes one against another: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 96. **1615** The Clergie go much in greene, it being *Mahomets* colour; and his kinsmen in green shashes, who are called *Emers*, which is Lords: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1632). **1623** it was propounded that the *Emir* of *Sidon* should be made to rise up in arms: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 84 (1645). **1625** The Mir of *Aden* sent a Boat and a Messenger aboord: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 282. — an *Emeer* or great Lord: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1334. **1634** *Abbas* the *Hemirs* yonger brother and late King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 118. **1665** a Saint *Meer* & *Emyr*: *ib.*, p. 316 (1677). **1741** The *Emirs*, who boast of their being descended from the Race of *Mahomet*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 327. **1786** The good Emir, who was punctiliously religious and likewise a great dealer in compliments: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 77 (1883). **1811** Dola, or Emir, is the title which the Arabs give to the governor of cities. He of Loheia was an Emir, and his name was Farhan: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 27. **1819** got himself chastised by a hot-headed Emir: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 163 (1820). **1830** the Caliphs, Emirs, Fatemirs, Abacidi, and Almohades: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 424 (and Ed.). **1839** the King gave permission to every one of the emeers and wezeers...to come in to him: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 110. **1840** The Meer, or rather Pashah, Mahomed has four brothers living: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 72. **1849** The lands of Lebanon are divided into fifteen Mookatas, or feudal provinces, and the rights of the mookatadgis, or landlords, in these provinces,'are power of punishment not extending to death, service in war... The administration of police, of the revenue,...are in the hands of the mookatadgis, or rather of the most powerful individuals of this class, who bear the titles of Emirs and Sheikhs: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. i. p. 345 (1881).

Emir el-Hājj: Arab.: chief of the great caravan of pilgrims to Mecca.

1704 the *Emmir Hagge*, or *Chief-Leader* of the *Caravan*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 59. **1811** a square area...in which the principal inhabitants of Cairo assemble to receive the Emir Hadgi, at his return from Mecca: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 4. **1836** The Emeer el-Hha'gg (or chief of the caravan), with his officers, soldiers, &c. were encamped apart from the rest of the caravan: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 180.

emissario, It.; **ēmissārium,** Lat.: *sb.*: an outlet, a channel or drain by which water is drawn off from a lake or reservoir.

1822 this modern *emissario* is carried through a rock scarcely penetrable without the assistance of gunpowder: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 380. **1885** The wonderful *emissarium* of the lake is also a work of prehistoric...times: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/1.

***Emmanuel,** Gk. Ἐμμανουήλ; **Immanuel,** Heb. *Immānuēl*, = 'God with us': a name given to the Messiah by Isaiah (vii. 14); applied about the end of 16 c. to a popular ointment [C.].

abt. **1400** thou shalt clepe his name Emanuel [*Bible* (A. V.), Immanuel]: Wycliffite *Bible*, Isaiah, vii 14. **1526** Emanuel: TYNDALE, *Mat.*, i. 23. **1611** Behold, a Virgin shall be with childe, and shall bring foorth a sonne, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted, is, God with vs: *Bible* (A. V.), *l. c.* **1630** Our God with vs, our great *Emanuel*, | Our *Iesus*, and our vanquisher of hell: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 4 *v*°/2.

emmeles, *sb.*: Gk. ἐμμελής (adj.), masc. and fem. pl. ἐμμελεῖς, neut. pl. ἐμμελῆ: a harmonious consonance in music, one of two or more notes which make harmony when sounded together.

1609 Of not *Vnisons*, some are æquisons; some *Consones*; some *Emmeles*: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 79.

emolument (ˌ⏑ ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *émolument.*

1. profit or remuneration attached to an office, appointment, place.

1546 nor cowlde well perceave emolument or proffitts ensewinge: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1846). **1686** the others [were] officers of University College, Oxford, who...enjoy all former emoluments: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1872). **1788** when a man's mind is so intent on the emoluments which the Church has to confer: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 103/1.

1 *a.* a profitable office, employment, or place.

1620 a degree, dignity, or emolument was fitted to the quality of the person: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 203 (1676).

2. gain, benefit in general.

1540 the emoluments and profites dayly and commonly like to ensue to the wel vsers of the same: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Prol., p. 11 (1613). **1664—5** not without some considerable emolument to the public: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 152 (1872).

emony: Eng. See **anemone.**

emoom: Arab. See **imaum.**

***emphasis,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔμφασις. Anglicised as *emphasy* (1681 Blount).

1. stress of utterance whereby a syllable, a word, a clause, or a sentence is uttered so as to attract special attention.

1575 And in your verses remembre to place euery worde in his natural Emphasis or sound, that is to say, in such wise and with such length or shortnesse, eleuation or depression of syllables: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1815). **1722** if...the Emphasis laid on the Words is Wrong, the Sense is Obscur'd: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 90.

2. special stress of utterance intended to produce impressiveness. Originally rhetorical emphasis was defined as the suggestion that more was meant than was expressed.

bef. **1627** You're welcome, mistress, as I may speak it, | But my lord will give 't a sweeter emphasis: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. V. p. 284 (1885). **1728** Her voice was sweet, strong, piercing, and melodious: her pronunciation voluble, distinct, and musical; and her emphasis always placed where the spirit of the sense, in her periods, only demanded it: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, To Reader, Wks., Vol. II. p. 233 (1776). **1864** he would recite, with the sonorous emphasis of the late John Kemble: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66.

3. forcibility of expression, force and depth of meaning.

1586 yet notwithstanding it seemeth that this word *Magnanimitie* carieth with it some greater and more particular Empasis [*sic*]: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 273 (1589). **1601** The Jesuits neverthelesse gave out with great *Emphesis* that those men themselves were the Libellers: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 113. **1603** but for the greater emphasis and representation as it were to the life of that which they meane to deliver: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 800. **1604** What is he whose grief | Bears such an emphasis? SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. i, 278. **1652** Words so big with *Emphasis*, as they hardly admit of a Translation: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 5. bef. **1733** But mark the emphasis of that *Yet*—: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 82, p. 72 (1740). ***1876** It is scarcely possible for language to surpass in emphasis the expressions which we have cited from the speech: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

4. *metaph.* special intensity, superlative degree, particularly in the old phrase *with an emphasis*, = 'in a superlative degree', 'pre-eminently'.

1573—80 We began to reckin up the veri causis in deed, whitch he knew fully as wel as mi self, with a good larg emphasis, I warrant you: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 32 (1884). **1598** swearing with an *emphasis*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616). **1655** I might say, And with an emphasis: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, i. 1, Wks., p. 344/1 (1839). **1665** Aloes which it [Socotra Isle] hath with an emphasis: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1677). [— Snakes...we saw abundance of, but more especially Lions, Wolves, Foxes, Wild-Cats, Boars and Tygres; which last, a *Roman* Poet mentions with an Emphasis: *ib.*, p. 181.]

***emphȳsēma,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμφύσημα, = 'an inflation' (of the stomach, abdomen, &c.): distention of the body with air or gas; *esp.* a presence of air or gas in cellular tissue.

1788 The emphysema here described was the consequence of a fractured rib in a labouring man: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 148/2.

emphyteusis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμφύτευσις, *lit.* 'an implanting': *Roman Law*: a granting of lands or houses in perpetuity or for a long term upon condition of the estate

being improved and a small yearly rent paid to the grantor or his successors by the grantee or his successors.

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1887** One would gladly have spared... the explanation of emphyteusis: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 542/3.

emplacement, *sb.*: Fr.: a site, a situation (of a building or other object). Anglicised in the sense of 'location', and as a technical term in fortification.

1836 To-day all Paris flocked to see...the great Luxor obelisk placed on its pedestal... It was very interesting to engineers, but the Luxor is ugly and too small for the *emplacement*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 102. **1836** Had... Napoleon been in possession of such an *emplacement*, ten times the sum voted... would have been spent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 222. **1841** His instructions as to its *emplacement* were so correct, that the servants found it instantly: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 184.

emplecton, emplectum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔμπλεκτον*, *lit.* 'inwoven': a kind of masonry in which the outer faces of the wall are ashlar in regular courses, the interval being filled in with rubble with occasional ties of stone from one place to the other; *also*, masonry in which blocks of stone are laid some lengthwise, some endwise, on a regular system.

***employé**, *fem.* **employée**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who is employed, one who works for wages for an employer of labor. Sometimes Anglicised as *employee*. The first two syllables of the Fr. form are frequently assimilated with those of Eng. *employer*.

1822 they become soldiers or lawyers, who...increase the locust swarms of *employés*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 340. **1828** he must have been some old *employé*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 68. **1840** *Employés* fee the great man's servants that they may secure friends at court: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xii. p. 291. **1872** Employers...will raise wages in order to retain the services of their employés: M. G. FAWCETT, *Polit. Econ.*, Sect. III. ch. ii. p. 109 (1874).

***emporium**, Lat. *pl.* **emporia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐμπόριον*, ='trading-place', 'mart'. Anglicised in 17 c. as *empory*.

1. a market-place, an exchange for merchandize, a bazaar, a mart; applied grandiloquently to large shops or stores.

1600 The temples likewise of *Isis* and *Serapis* were in the Bursse called Emporium: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. III. ch. xii.), p. 1367. **1645** the strange vanity of the several nations...negotiating in this famous Emporium: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1872) **1665** Gold and other rich lading was...conveyed by the Sledge and Camels...to *Coptos* the usual Emporium: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1677). **1840** an Oriental emporium of wealth and magnificence: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 217.

2. a centre of trade, a port, city, or town with an extensive commerce.

1621 those emporiums which are by the sea side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, Bergen of old, London, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 88 (1827). **1665** 'Twixt this city and *Derbent* is that noted *Emporium* some call *Arash*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 190 (1677). **1682** London, thou great emporium of our isle: DRYDEN, *Medal*, 167. **1775** under the Romans Ephesus was accounted the most considerable emporium of Asia within Taurus: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 129. **1797** In order that Government might obtain a control over this trade, that London might become its emporium, and that Great Britain might have the advantage of levying a duty upon the consumption of Europe of Indian articles, the Company were obliged to give 3000 tons, to be increased, when necessary, to the private trade: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 39 (1838). **1820** an emporium that might almost have vied with the Athenian Piræus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 22. **1826** Tombuctoo and Jeuné became the grand *emporia*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 210.

empresa, Sp.; **emprese**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: a motto. See **impresa.**

1603 but *Plutarch* considering well how ill this Emprese sounded, being taken in that sense and construction which they give unto it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 605. bef. **1631** Thy name as my empresa will I beare: DRAYTON, *Matilda*. [Nares]

***empressé**, *fem.* **empressée**, *adj.*: Fr.: impressively cordial, eager to display interest, good-will, or civility.

1837 exceedingly *empressées* in their manner towards the Great Unknown: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 42. **1877** be low, be depressed, but, at the right moment, *empressé* and earnest: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 160 (1879).

***empressement**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. eagerness.

1754 I have not much *empressement* to give the detail of it to anybody else: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 384 (1857).

2. eagerness of manner, impressiveness, conspicuous display of interest, good-will, or civility.

1709 the *Empressment*, *Diligence* and *Warmth* of a beginning *Lover*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (2nd Ed.). **1769** gave me a ridiculous account of the *empressment* and homage of the Countess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 194 (1857). **1808** disinterestedness and probity show no *empressemens*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 92. **1813** I hope Lord Oldborough did not conceive that there was any want of *empressement* on my part: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 140 (1833). **1837** who, observing the *empressement* of her hostess, through the vista of rooms, had rushed forward as fast as decorum would at all allow: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 186. **1838—9** He [Gladstone] received my advances with very great *empressement* indeed: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 42 (1878). **1845** they are without empressement or prévenance and seem to care little whether you buy or not: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 731. **1877** Esmè, with somewhat suspicious *empressement*, hastened to tell her father: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxxii. p. 275 (1879).

Empūsa: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἔμπουσα*: a kind of hobgoblin which was supposed to assume various shapes.

1678 a mere *Empty Bladder*, blown up with vain Conceit, an *Empusa*, *Phantasm*, or *Spectre*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 62.

empyr(a)eum, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. adj. *ἐμπύριος*, ='fiery': the celestial region of pure light and fire. Hence, (through Fr.) *empyreal*, *empyrean* (1667 Milton, *P. L.*, III. 57).

1626 Up to the *Empyreum*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). bef. **1652** Through all the spheres | Of musick's heaven; and seat it there on high | In th' empyraeum of pure harmony: R. CRASHAW, *Music's Duel*. [L.] **1665** it dwels no where in unblended proportions, on this side the *Empyreum*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. IX. p. 57 (1885).

empyreuma, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐμπύρευμα*, ='a live coal covered with ashes': the pungent disagreeable effluvium produced by burning organic substances in close vessels.

1641 If the Liquor retain a certain Empyreuma, or smatch of the fire, thou shalt help it by putting it into a glass close stopt: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 13 (1651). **1667** The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish into air, or leave in the recipient a foul empyreuma: MORE, *Decay of Piety*. [L.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

empyrōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐμπύρωσις*, ='a kindling': a general fire, a vast conflagration.

1677 held these cataclisms and empyroses universal: HALE, *Orig. Man.* [L.]

***emu**, *sb.*: name of the *Dromaeus* or Australian cassowary and other species of the same family. Some ornithologists regard the Australian varieties as a different genus of birds from the other cassowaries.

1673 A Cassawaries or *Emeus* Egg: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28.

emulator (ˌ=ˌ=), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aemulātor*, noun of agent to *aemulāri*, ='to rival', 'to vie with', 'to emulate': a rival, one who tries to become equal with or to surpass another.

1589 you are friendly emulators in honest fancie: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 81 (1880). **1602** Master *Bluett* a reuerend old secular priest, and truly a woorthy confessor before some of these pure Iesuits his malitious æmulators: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 190. **1607—12** it layeth theire Competitours and æmulatours asleepe: BACON, *Ess.*, XX. p. 252 (1871). **1621** they fear corrivals...successours, emulators, subjects, or such as they have offended: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 425 (1827). **1652** a false emulator, but no true imitator: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 215. — cruelly murdered by his own æmulators: *ib.*, p. 329. **1678** he was a great Emulator of the *Pythagorea us*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 13.

***en**[1], *prep.*: Fr.: in, into, on, at, like, as a; frequently used to form adverbial and adjectival phrases.

1705 If you quarrel *en abrégé* ['compendiously'], I shou'd have a word of obligation to you: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, IV. Wks., Vol. II. p. 61 (1776). **1863** He was eternally blacking boots en amateur ['like an amateur']: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 286. **1764** She crossed the drawing-room...to speak to the Queen *en amie* ['like a friend' (*fem.*), 'without ceremony'], after standing with her back to the Princess Amalie: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 248 (1857). **1863** waive ceremony, and dine with me en ami: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1819** He...slept but rarely during the day, after great fatigue, or a night *en bivouac*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 218. **1877** you judge all your old friends, *en bloc* ['in a lump'], simply from your own point of view: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xii. p. 115 (1879). **1744** Mr. Whithed is *en bon train* ['in a fair way']; but the recruits he is raising: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1857). bef. **1593** *en bonne foi* ['in good faith'] prate you against Sir *Altesse*: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 203/2 (1861). **1612—3** religion, which, upon what ground I know not, was before suspected to be *en branle* ['in motion']: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1848). **1836** they left the canoe and some other things *en cache* ['in hiding']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 296. **1779** I have had my spies *en campagne* ['in the field', 'at work']: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1835). **1782** Now for Mrs. Livesen—she has acquitted herself *en charme* ['charmingly']: *ib.*, p. 132. ***1874** opened *en cœur* or square: *Echo*, Dec. [St.] **1883** The Irish Père Duchêne was not so terribly *en colère* ['in wrath'] on the first occasion as he appeared to be: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 199/1. **1754** But I am unwarily fallen into an Apology to you, and not as if I was writing *en Confidence* to a Friend, but openly to the whole Kingdom: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 290. **1803** Now, *en conscience*, is it worth the while? M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 223 (1832). **1815** he therefore mounted Dumple *en croupe* ['on the crupper'], and the little spirited nag cantered away: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii. p. 201 (1852). **1809** The districts of Ostergo, Westergo, the Seven Woods in Friesland, &c. although only properly bailiwicks, are at this instant occupied in separating entirely from the provincial assembly, and erecting their own tribunals, *en dernier resort* [see **dernier ressort**], among themselves: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lxx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 284. **1758** we cut them [the French] off *en détail*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 107, p. 416 (1774). **1589**

may it not seeme enough for a Courtier to know how to weare a fether, and set his cappe a flaunt, his chain *en echarpe* ['like a scarf']: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxv. p. 305 (1869). **1826** the comparative advantages of forming en cremaillière and en echiquier ['like a chess-board', ▪]: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 433 (1881). **1829** A hat...with foliage of ruby satin, disposed *en éventail* ['like a fan']: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 347/3. **1862** his boots...remained *en faction* ['on duty'] at his door: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 121 (1887). **1844** and contained the remark that the latter would be taken *en flagrant délit* [see **flagrante delicto**] at the moment they might be endeavouring to join the English: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 152. **1827** The body made high, and *en gerbe* ['like a sheaf']: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 103/2. — sleeves *en gigot* ['like a leg of mutton'], very tight at the wrist: *ib.*, p. 13. **1850** whether he was a boxer *en goguettes* ['in a merry mood'], or a coachman in his gala suit: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879). **1829** he was reminded, with annoyance, that his confusion at Hauteville prevented him from receiving his friends *en grand seigneur* in his hereditary castle: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. IV. ch. i. p. 219 (1881). **1841** she met us with several of her female neighbours *en grande toilette*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 33. **1820** We are painted *en beau* ['as handsome'] in the one, and *en laid* ['as ugly'] in the other: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 426. **1882** I was generally regarded as a prophet of evil, constitutionally disposed to look at everything *en noir* ['gloomily']: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. I. p. 1. — Painted *en beau* ['as fair'] by the INS or *en noir* ['as black'] by the OUTS: *ib.*, ch. VI. p. 125. **1818** One's hair and one's cutlets both *en papillote* [see **papillote**]: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 38. **1776** I gave her, *en partant* ['at parting'], the most solemn assurances of following her *pays* in less than two months: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 244 (1869). **1849** Guizot said that Thiers, Molé and Bugeaud had dined *en partie carrée* [see **partie carrée**] with the President: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 315. **1889** Perhaps the least probable thing in the book is the persistence with which Mrs. Markenfield, the rich and pretty widow, remains *en pension* [see **pension**] in a gloomy house with such abominable company: *Athenæum*, Sept. 14, p. 351/1. **1848** There were dirty trays, and wine-coolers *en permanence* ['permanently'] on the sideboard: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 192 (1879). **1872** his Lares and Penates are erected *en permanence*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 178. **1865** If congresses were held *en petit comité* ['in a small meeting' (of intimates)], with a supper worthy Carême, they might come to something: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132. **1886** The Grub Street ideal of style is not that of Raleigh and Milton and Burke, but that of John Bull *en petit maître* ['in the character of a **petit maître**' (*q. v.*)]: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 351/2. **1888** who are well fed and well housed, and live largely a life *en plein air* ['in the open air']: E. DRUMMOND, in *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 258. **1865** We are so proud of our stolen nuts that we crack them *en plein jour* ['in open day'], instead of keeping them to enjoy in the darkness of night: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 103. **1806** After having been promised what you expect will be the *painted* portrait of a friend—receiving instead of it, nothing more substantial than a *black Shade*, en profile: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 294 (5th Ed.). **1742** To-morrow our Earl goes to Richmond Park, *en retiré* ['as a secluded person', 'into seclusion']: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1857). bef. **1733** [the setting grave judges on horseback] must end, as it did, *en ridicule*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 54, p. 57 (1740). **1830** appearing to refer *en savant* ['like a learned person'] to subjects with which he is imperfectly acquainted: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 447. **1882** 'A Sequestered Pool,' p. 19, with its finely delineated pine trunks *en silhouette* [see **silhouette**] against the vivid sky: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 854. **1850** over each hip is a trimming *en tablier* ['like an apron'] formed of the fringe: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 575. **1822** well castigated...and with figures *en taille douce* ['in copper-plate', *lit.* 'in soft cutting']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 60. **1845** a biographical essay on the life of Mrs. George Anne Bellamy, *en tête* ['ahead'] of the 'Mémoires' of that actress: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 8 (1857). **1884** The Marquis and I dined *en tête-à-tête*: C. READE, in *Harper's Mag.*, Mar., p. 629/2. **1827** the skirt finished by an embroidery in coloured worsted, consisting of wreaths of lilac and green leaves placed alternately *en treillage* ['like trellis-work']: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 87/1. **1766** 'Tis a wig *en vergette* ['like a clothes-brush'], that from Paris was brought, | *Un tête comme il faut*, that the varlet has bought: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 80 (1808).

en[2], *prep.*: Sp.: in, on, for, upon.

en arrière, *phr.*: Fr.: behind, in the rear.

***en attendant**, *phr.*: Fr.: in the meantime, meanwhile, while waiting for.

1743 I hope in time to have...*En attendant*, I have sent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1857). **1748** *en attendant* Harley House...I should be glad to take [a small house]: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 40. **1753** The credit or the blame will be theirs, the appointments *en attendant* are yours: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 393 (1777). **1767** but I do not believe a word of it, so I write *en attendant*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1882). **1793** leave to go abroad to-morrow, and to go out of town when I please, en *attendant* the future measures of a radical cure: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 172 (1869). **1803** *En attendant*, here are your two hundred guineas: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 217 (1832). **1818** I shall...remain *en attendant* with Fanny Arlington in the neighbourhood of Paris: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 270. **1835** For the present, however, *en attendant* the railroad, we must be content to cross the desert to Suez much after the same fashion in which it was crossed in the days of Cheops: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 452.

en avant, *phr.*: Fr.: forward, to the front.

1823 But never mind—*en avant*! live while you can: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 935 (1875). **1831** he will not go *en avant*, and nobody feels any dependence upon him: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 134 (1875). **1845** the easy victories of the French over the Spaniards were mainly owing to their dashing *en avant* charges: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 218. **1852** 'Very well,' said the chief consul, '*en avant*—let us proceed': Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xiv. p. 176.

en badinant, *phr.*: Fr.: roguishly, with **badinage** (*q. v.*).

1752 tell him *en badinant*, that, &c.: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 62, p. 267 (1774). **1786** This *le je ne sais quoi*...captivates *en badinant*: In W. Roberts *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 243 (1835). **1811** On whatever topic she touched, trivial or severe, it was alike *en badinant*: *Quarterly Rev.*, May.

en barbe, *phr.*: Fr.: *en barbette* (q. v.).

1702 To fire en barbe. Is to Fire the Cannon over the Parapet: *Mil. Dict.*, s.v. *Barbe*.

***en barbette**, *phr.*: Fr.: on a breastwork or platform for ordnance which is fired over a parapet and not through embrasures; applied also to ship's guns which are fired over the bulwarks and not through ports; hence, *barbette* (which is also Anglicised as **barbette**, ⏑ ⏓) is used attributively to denote the style of firing described above.

1794 where the batteries are not *en barbette* that the embrasures ought to be framed with joists: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 73 (1832). **1883** French naval architects have always...preferred to mount guns *en barbette*... The *barbette* system...is the best for big iron-clads: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 435. **1884** The guns will train upon the tops of the *barbettes*: *Standard*, Jan. 30, p. 3/6. — The *barbette* guns will be four breech-loading 18-ton guns: *ib.*

en beau, *phr.*: Fr.: as handsome, as fair, in bright colors, in flattering style. See **en**[1].

1818 though we are certainly painted *en beau*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 315.

en bon point: Fr. See **embonpoint.**

en bride: Fr. See **bride.**

en caballo, *phr.*: Sp.: on horseback.

1884 When necessity requires them [ladies] to journey *en caballo*, to or from town, they invariably make their transit under cover of darkness: EMILY PIERCE, *Jalapa Roses*, in *Advance Chicago*, Aug. 14, 1884.

en cabochon: Fr. See **cabochon.**

en cavalier, *phr.*: Fr.: in a cavalier manner. See **cavalier.**

1650 He used...to remember it...as an adventure *en cavalier*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1872). **1671** for I alwayes love to do those things *en Cavalier*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 39. **1675** You might command me, Sir; for I sing too *en Cavalier*: DRYDEN, *Kind-Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (1701). **1694** N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 14/1. **1709** Hence it is that those Ladies are so fond of the Dress *En Cavaliere*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 206 (2nd Ed.). **1762** he behaved *en cavalier*, and treated Sycamore...with the most sarcastic familiarity: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 170 (1817). **1807** my behaviour to him during my last residence at Harrow...was rather '*en cavalier*': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 65 (1875). **1820** precluded the matter *en cavalier*, and, much embarrassed,...he rode back: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 504/1 (1867).

en chemise (de nuit), *phr.*: Fr.: in night attire (shift, shirt).

1844 All the pilgrims—men, women, and children, are submerged, *en chemise*: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 229 (1845). **1860** she firmly believed that Marie was *en chemise* behind the scene: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 150/2.

en cremaillière, *phr.*: Fr., 'like pot-hooks': like the teeth of a rack or saw, applied to the formation of troops, esp. inside a parapet with its inner face so formed, which formation gives a closer fire.

1826 [See **en** (echiquier)].

en croupe, *phr.*: Fr.: on the crupper, on a pillion.

1820 knitting her bundle closer, and preparing to resume her seat *en croupe*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 504/2 (1867). **1824** by the dangerous track which I had first traveled *en croupe*, behind a furious horseman: — *Redgauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 123 (1886).

en cueros: Sp. See **cuerpo.**

en cuerpo: Sp. See **cuerpo.**

***en déshabillé**, *phr.*: Fr.: in undress, in careless costume. See **déshabillé.**

1699 a young Gentleman in a Fur Cap *en dishabille*, after his wonted manner: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 35. **1771** there is a commodious public room, where they breakfast *en déshabille*, at separate tables, from eight o'clock to eleven: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 59/1 (1882). **1808** which shows, as it were, a powerful mind *en deshabille*, and free from the fetters of study: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 133. **1842** If I could but have guess'd—what I sensibly feel— | Your politeness—I'd not have come *en deshabille*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 231 (1865). **1877** let me catch her *en déshabillé*, with her porter on one side, and her lover on the other: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. VII. p. 83 (1883).

en échelon: Fr. See **échelon.**

en effet, *phr.*: Fr.: in effect.

***en évidence**, *phr.*: Fr.: conspicuously, conspicuous, before the public view.

1818 Mr. Crawley now placed himself en evidence at his window: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6 (1819). **1889** the desire of members to keep themselves *en évidence* tends to delay the transaction of Parliamentary business: S. BUXTON, *Handbk. to Political Questions of the Day*, p. 153.

***en famille,** *phr.*: Fr.: in (with) one's own family, at a family party.

1728 I may chance, in a day or two after, to carry her in my own chariot *en famille*, to an opera: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 258 (1776). **1741** I do not love living *en famille* so much as you: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 74 (1857). **1752** had him always to dine with him, even *en famille*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxiii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 387 (1777). **1768** I had the honour of dining with him; I believe *en famille*, for we were but twelve: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 353 (1882). **1771** we set out to-morrow for London *en famille*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 29/2 (1882). **1787** We found her sitting *en famille* with her sister: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 244 (1834). **1820** Dryden...dined *en famille*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 327. **1837** to dine *en famille* with a literary friend: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 12. **1842** It was vary kaind of you to come upon us *en famille*, and accept a dinner *sans cérémonie*: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 86 (1857).

***en fête,** *phr.*: Fr.: in festivity, keeping high holiday.

1865 Paris was *en fête*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 120. **1888** Haslingden Liberalism...is to be *en fête* this evening on the occasion of its annual soirée and ball: *Lancashire Evening Post*, Feb. 3, p. 2/4.

en fin, *phr.*: Fr.: in the end, finally.

en flûte, *phr.*: Fr.: *Naut.*: with some of the guns removed to fit the vessel for transport duty.

1789 Six old 74 gun ships were cutting down, in order to be armed *en flute*: *Gent. Mag.*, 919/1. **1839** A corvette, armed *en flute*...was particularly conspicuous: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 159.

en friche, *phr.*: Fr.: in waste, fallow.

1771 there is a stripe of grass, another of corn, and a third *en friche*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 321 (1857).

en garçon, *phr.*: Fr.: like a bachelor, in bachelor's style.

1811 he soon settled himself again, *en garçon*, in chambers: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 248 (2nd Ed.). **1842** we had made him promise to dine with us all round *en garçon*: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 75 (1857). **1866** He was living quite *en garçon*, with only one man: MRS. H. WOOD, *Elster's Folly*, ch. xvii. p. 201 (1871).

***en grande tenue,** *phr.*: Fr.: in full dress.

1834 all the Court *en grande tenue* was obliged to attend: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 41. **1839** One of the minor Perote Diplomatists...had gone *en grande tenue* to the camp: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 163. **1841** they see French people *en grande tenue*, both in dress and manner: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 269. **1881** The political malefactors were paraded *en grande tenue*: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xxii. 146.

en l'air, *phr.*: Fr.: in the air, in the open, open to discussion or anticipation.

1808 its retreat to the sea should be considered in some degree *en l'air*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1838). **1844** The left of the brigade was completely *en l'air*, upon high, open, and flat ground: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 330.

***en masse,** *phr.*: Fr.: in mass, altogether, universally.

1795 the splendid project of transplanting the academy of Geneva, *en masse*, to Virginia: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 516 (1853). **1804** it is only intended to supersede the extraordinary modes of defence by volunteers, or a levy *en masse*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 471. **1818** the whole house Crawley...were announced en masse, and made their entrée together: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 104 (1819). **1824** They [*i.e.* our soldiers] had only to cross *en masse* to the British side...for warm clothing and good quarters: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1825). **1826** hand-bills...warning us, that Gascony had risen *en masse*: *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 96 (1828). **1839** This rapidity was more conspicuous in a single individual than when the men were seen *en masse*: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 162. **1839—47** a transverse section of a muscle that has been dried *en masse*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 507/2. **1843** considerations which are of secondary importance when we are considering mankind in the average, or *en masse*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 450 (1856). **1845** The Abyssinians...believe that they shall one day rise *en masse*, to deliver Palestine from the Infidel: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1848). **1858** the jury retired to regale themselves *en masse* at a neighbouring coffee-house: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 204. **1871** Thus were these unfortunate creatures destroyed *en masse*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 96. **1879** We used to visit him *en masse* every year: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. i. p. 27. **1882** When Hampden had been nominated to the see of Hereford, the Church of England protested, it may almost be said *en masse*, against the appointment: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. lix. p. 375.

***en militaire,** *phr.*: Fr.: as a military man.

1828 Then he meditated conquest somewhat *en militaire*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 192. **1845** We cannot now forbear to smile at the idea of M. Thiers *en militaire*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 5 (1857).

***en passant,** *phr.*: Fr.: in passing.

1611 There passed but short salutations between us, neither was he willing to talk single, but, as *en passant*, told stories of a certain Theatine, of Verona: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1848). **1665** these parts [of Persia] have no Inns for the reception of Travellers; but here *en-passant* they may rest sweetly and securely *gratis*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677). **1684** You may observe there *en passant*, that in *Versailles* there are two places where, &c.: Tr. *Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 65. **1691** I now think it reasonable to inform the Reader...that I never was oblig'd more than for common Courtesies (*en passant*) to any of 'em: D'URFEY, *Love for Money*, Pref., sig. A 3 *v°*. **1702** have the goodness to consider *en passant*, or so, a little now and then about Swords and Daggers, and Rivals and old Fellows: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 320 (1776). **1709** I have had just to tell him *en passant*, that you were well: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 377 (1856). **1711** Having seen him but twice, and once *en passant*: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xxxii. Wks., p. 328/2 (1869). **1739** saw the garden *en passant*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1857). **1747** said little to him of his abilities in state affairs, or at least but *en passant*, and as it might naturally occur: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 211 (1774). **1754** those advantages could not be well known to such as are *en passant*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1818). **1754** Friend Robert, thus like *chien scavant*, | Letts fall a poem *en passant*, | Nor needs his genuine ore refine; | 'Tis ready polished from the mine: COWPER, *Ep. to Robert Lloyd*. **1782** who proposed, *en passant*, to starve five thousand fishermen: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 152 (1858). **1804** he mentions it as self-evident, *en passant*, that the Egyptian Iris...served for the prototype of the Holy Virgin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 84. **1807** ogling yourself, en passant, at a mirror: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 52 (5th Ed.). **1815** Paying his compliments *en passant* to Miss Bates: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 195 (1833). **1819** I will, perhaps, look in at Albemarle Street...*en passant* to Bolivar: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 692 (1875). **1826** I throw out these hints en passant: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 117 (1881). **1828** his present majesty was pleased, *en passant*, to admire my buckskins: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. I. p. 150 (1859). **1835** We must observe *en passant*, that Coleridge was a firm believer in the Wolfian theory: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 151.

en potence, *phr.*: Fr., 'like a gallows, prop, or crutch': applied to a line formed to defend the flank of a force in line at a decided angle to the main line.

1844 destined to act, as circumstances might require, either in reserve to the first line, or *en potence* to it in repelling any attack upon that flank of the Anglo-allied army: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 329. **1852** Cara Saint-Cyr, who was on our right and *en potence* with the left flank of the enemy, was much nearer than the enemy to the bridges upon the Bormida: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xiv. p. 192. **1880** the two companies of sepoys...were ordered to form *en potence*, that is, at an acute angle from the line, to enfilade the approaching cavalry: GRANT, *Hist. India*, I. xv. 82/1.

en prince, *phr.*: Fr.: in princely style.

1678—9 a French merchant who had his house furnished *en Prince*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1872). **1849** the journey was made *en prince*: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 27 (1878). **1885** I spoke beforehand; I did what I could; I was assured that you would be treated *en prince*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 55.

en prise, *phr.*: Fr., 'in taking': (of a piece at chess, draughts, &c.) in such a position that an adversary's piece can take it.

en pure perte, *phr.*: Fr.: to mere loss, to no purpose.

1778 'Tis endless to moralise; human life is forced to do so, but *en pure perte*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 45 (1858). **1822** they are expended *en pure perte*, and without contributing to increase the comforts...of any individual whatever: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 474.

en quenouille, *phr.*: Fr.: like a distaff, into female hands, to the female line.

1670 a *Woman* had the Key of it... Good Libraries should not fall *en quenouille*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 42 (1698).

en queue, *phr.*: Fr.: like a tail, in a string or line.

1771 a French posting whip in his hand, and his hair *en queue*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 58/1 (1882). **1883** I joined the throng which formed *en queue*, and by slow advances we passed through the low, small rooms of the ground floor, up the narrow old-fashioned staircase: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 5. **1887** The ignominy and irritation inflicted on the parents of standing *en queue* till they be admitted to the presence of their judges: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 5, p. 5/4.

***en rapport,** *phr.*: Fr.: in harmony with, in sympathy with, in connexion with; esp. of the relation of a mesmerised or hypnotised subject to the operator.

1857 An Irish audience was always *en rapport* with the stage: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1862). **1879** a new phase had come over me, thoroughly *en rapport* with my early taste: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. ii. p. 89.

***en règle,** *phr.*: Fr.: in order, in due form.

1837 many of these Calabrians were banditti...and afterwards became robbers *en règle*: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 39. **1854** Clive...began to study the art, *en règle*, under the eminent Mr. Gandish, of Soho: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 191 (1879). **1878** Genius itself is not *en règle*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 75.

***en retraite,** *phr.*: Fr.: in retirement, on half-pay.

1850 a military man *en retraite*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, ch. i. p. 1 (1885). **1860** W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 57.

***en revanche,** *phr.*: Fr.: in revenge, in return, by way of retribution or retaliation.

1841 she offers him, *en revanche*, a cane, buttons, or a pin—in short, some present: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 308. **1857** Mrs. Heale, *en revanche*, dragged out the books, and displayed to the poor widow's horror-struck eyes an account for medicine and attendance: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi. p. 458 (1877). **1865** Society falls down before the Juggernaut of a Triumph, but, *en revanche*, it always throws stones behind it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 89. **1883** she gave a comical look at that lady's waist and elbows, which was evidently *en revanche* for the well-bred stare to which she had been subjected: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vii. p. 97 (1884).

***en route**, *phr.*: Fr.: on the road, on the way.

1779 on which day he would certainly be *en route* with Mie Mie: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 112 (1882). **1845** I...will at once put myself *en route* with the reader who is kind enough to accompany me: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Pref., Vol. I. p. viii. (1848). ***1875** a regiment of soldiers, *en route* for the seat of war: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.] ***1878** *en route* for Windsor: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/3. [St.]

en spectacle, *phr.*: Fr.: as a spectacle, to public view.

1810 The author seems to disdain giving himself *en spectacle* to his readers: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1844). **1814** who are condescending enough to give themselves *en spectacle* in private: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 298.

***en suite**, *phr.*: Fr.: in succession, esp. of apartments which open into one another.

1818 elegant rooms thrown open en suite: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 24. **1837** the state apartments lie *en suite*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 321. **1860** She was an antique gem...and we thought if everything in the establishment were *en suite*, there must be a very vegetative sort of life going on there: *Once a Week*, Nov. 3, p. 520/1.

***en tout cas**, *phr.*: Fr.: in any case, upon any emergency; name of a large parasol or small umbrella suitable for either sun or rain.

1748 but *en tout cas* I repeat it again, upon any emergency, draw upon me, for, upon my word, such sums as you can want will be no inconveniency to me to advance: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1777). ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

en train, *phr.*: Fr.: into the way (of doing anything), in progress.

1778 you cannot justly expect him to be very punctual at first, till he is got *en train*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 151 (1858).

en ville, *phr.*: Fr., 'in town': out, not at home.

1860 she was so huffy that I told Blot I would dine *en ville* for a short time: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 152/1. **1884** the horrid cookshops which send dinners *en ville*—very good ones, too: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 336.

enallagē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐναλλαγή*, = 'change': *Gram.*: the use of a less obvious inflection or derivative instead of a more obvious, *e.g.* the use of one case instead of another, or the plural instead of the singular, or the singular instead of the plural number.

1589 not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xv. p. 182 (1869).

enamorado, *sb.*: Sp.: lover, wooer, **inamorato** (*q. v.*). The form *enamorato* may be meant for either Sp. or It.

1623 MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman* (1630). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1665** They have also artificial Incisions of various shapes and forms, as have the Enamorado's likewise: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 300 (1677). **1749** and enamoratos, you know, of every kind, are all enthusiasts: FITZOSBORNE, *Lett.*, No. I. [R.]

enantiōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐναντίωσις*, = 'contradiction': *Rhet.*: the expression of an idea by the use of a word of contrary meaning with a word or formula of negation, or (ironically) without any expressed negation.

enarthrōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐνάρθρωσις*: *Anat.*: articulation by ball and socket when the ball is deeply set in the socket, as in the shoulder and hip joints.

1578 which *Articulation* also we call Enarthrosis, yet not vnder the kynde of *Diorthrosis*, but *Synarthrosis*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 3 *vº*.

enaum, **inaum**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *in'ām*, = 'a gift', 'a favor': tenure of land by gift free of rent, grant of such tenure, land held under such tenure.

1800 For the servants and for enaums for certain women in the mahals of Tippoo Sultaun and Hyder Aly, 316 canterai pagodas per month: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1567 (1844). **1803** It appears that the Rajah gave him a village in enaum, which he has now taken from him: *sb.*, Vol. I. p. 747.

enbonpoint: Fr. See **embonpoint.**

***encaenia**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. (*τὰ*) *ἐγκαίνια*, = 'Feast of Dedication': ceremonies in commemoration of founders and benefactors; formerly also of the consecration of a sacred building or of the building of an edifice, town or city.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1760** The institution of these church encænia, or wakes, was without question on good and laudable designs: R. BURN, *Eccles. Law*, Vol. I. p. 309. [Jodrell] **1773** Every scrap of Latin Lord Edgecumbe heard at the Encænia at Oxford he translated ridiculously: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 490 (1857). **1888** The list of degrees to be given this year at the Encænia [at Oxford] is remarkable for the absence of politicians pure and simple: *Athenæum*, June 9, p. 727/2.

encamisada, *sb.*: Sp.: a **camisado** (*q. v.*).

1591 But I haue oftentimes séene them put in practise, and resolutely wrought with *Incamisados*, with assured and secreat rootes, and with imbuscades placed in a conuenient and apt couert: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 173.

***enceinte**, *adj. fem.*: Fr.: pregnant, with child.

1759 the child or children which she shall be then and there enceinte and pregnant with: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xv. Wks., p. 34 (1839). **1768** leaving his wife enseint or big with child: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. II. ch. xi. [Jodrell] **1778** Lady Percy is *enceinte*, and the suit for a divorce is commenced: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 59 (1858). **1787** her being *enceinte* increased the resemblance: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 139 (1834). **1827** The young girl...though *enceinte*, has a most infantile appearance: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 30.

***enceinte**, *sb.*: Fr.: a wall of circumvallation, an enclosing rampart; *also*, the space enclosed by a rampart; a precinct.

1731 BAILEY. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1837** As the town has increased, it has been found necessary to enlarge its *enceinte*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 145. **1883** The views...marking the *enceinte* of piles deserve careful attention: *Guardian*, Mar. 14, p. 392. **1884** The Bahawal Hak, of which he was chief guardian, stands within the fortified enceinte: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 376.

encephalon, **encephalus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐγκέφαλος*, = 'the brain': *Anat.*: the entire brain, the contents of the superior cavity of the skull.

enchâssure, *sb.*: Fr.: setting, incasement.

1716 the rich images of the saints (all of massy silver) and the *enchassures* of the relics: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 22 (1827).

enchīridion, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐγχειρίδιον* (neut. of adj. *ἐγχειρίδιος*, = 'in the hand'), = 'dagger', 'handle', 'manual': a manual, a small treatise, a handy little volume.

1563 I shewe them a methodicall practise to cure wounds, fractures, and dislocations, in my booke called an Enchiridion of Chirurgerie: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A iij *vº*. **1626** *Enchiridion*, A little book which one may still carrie in ones hand: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.). **1644** all the Sermons...should not be armor enough against one single *enchiridion* without the castle of St. *Angelo* of an Imprimatur: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 60 (1868). **1652** an Enchiridion of natures penning, in which she gave him a brief Synopsis of all such passages of his life: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiii. p. 135. **1654** I mean the Book of *Conscience*, (I wish I could call it an *Enchiridion*, or Pocketing, but it is so little in mens hands or Pockets, (if taken in a good sense) it wanteth some other name.): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 239.

enchois: Eng. fr. Fr. See **anchovy.**

encomendero, *sb.*: Sp.: commander (of a district).

1818 All these regulations were found ineffectual to secure the Indians against the rapacity of the encomenderos, and encomiendas were abolished: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 325 (1834).

encomienda, *sb.*: Sp.: commandery.

1818 [See **encomendero**].

***encōmium**, **encōmion** (Lat. *pl.* **encōmia**), *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐγκώμιον*, = 'an ode in praise of a victor'. Occasionally Anglicised as *encomy*.

1. *concr.* an expression of praise, a laudatory speech or composition, a laudation.

1589 all your Hymnes and *Encomia* of *Pindarus* and *Callimachus*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xix. p. 56 (1869). **1591** slightly perusing it, gaue it this *encomium*, that now there was rime in it, but afore it had neither rime nor reason: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 142 (1815). **1598** [he] crownes your beautie with such *encomions* and deuises: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 47 (1616). **1617** I came not hither, sir, for an encomium: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 208 (1885). **1623** The wits of the Court here, have made divers encomiums of him, and of his affection to the Lady *Infanta*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xix. p. 77 (1645). **1640** Your early Encomiums also of Learning and Philosophy: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.* (1647). **1642** His first encomium is, "that the sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation than is that of king, peers, and commons": MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 246 (1806). **1654** having been an *Ample Encomium* of it: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 345. **1665** In order to which, I think it needless to endeavour to celebrate you in a profest *Encomium*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, p. lv. (1885). **1675** as high an Encomium as any Prince is capable of: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 1, p. 11. **1686** I cannot help digressing from your *Encomium* a little, to reflect upon the *Stages Misfortune*: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, sig. a 2 *rº*. **1693** So that all this high Elogy and Encomium given by this Heathen of *Moses*, sprang only from the majestick Brevity of this one Expression: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 124 (1727). **1709** many are as much below the Dignity of *Satyr* as *Encomium*, even not knowing themselves what Business they have here: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 209 (2nd Ed.). **1716** The king smiled at the encomium which was given him: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 506 (1856). **1728** You know he has a satirical turn; but never lashes any folly, without giving due encomiums to its opposite virtue: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 244 (1776). bef. **1733** Of these irrefragable Authorities, some he affords great Encomiums to: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 7. p. 18 (1740). **1754** Strange Encomiums I have heard from the Natives upon the Language of their Country: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 180. **1776** I was greatly flattered by these encomiums: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 99. **1798** Your encomium on the executive authority of the national government, is in a degree highly flattering: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 210 (1854). **1820** the same encomiums will apply, in every particular, to the family of the Duke di Sangro: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 5.

2. *abstr.* praise, high commendation, laudation.

1626 *Encomion*, Praise: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1792** in terms of high praise and aggravated encomium: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 242.

encora, *interj.*: confusion between It. **ancora** and Fr. **encore** (*qq. v.*).

1766 But talks of the op'ras and his *Signiora* | Cries *bravo, benissimo, bravo, encora*! C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 64 (1808). **1776** I was so struck with his masterly performance, that not being able to clap my hands together, in token of applause, I cried out *bravissimo*! *encora*! J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 39.

***encore,** *adv.*: Fr.: again. In French the regular call for the repetition of a musical or other performance is not *encore!*, but *bis!*; though *encore* is used to mean '*recommencez*'.

1. *interj.*: again!, the exclamation by which a repetition of a performance (*e.g.* of a musical piece in a concert or opera) is asked for. Often heard as *Caw!*.

1712 at their crying out *Encore* or *Altro Volto*, the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again: *Spectator*, No. 314, Feb. 29, p. 453/2 (Morley). **1765** sallad and soup,—soup and sallad—sallad and soup, *encore*—'Tis *too much* for sinners: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. xvii. Wks., p. 300 (1839). **1766** the jig I adore | Pray speak to Sir TOBY to cry out *encore*: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 83 (1808). **1807** At the Play—just as you are beginning to recover yourself, after a song of unequalled length and insipidity, to which the singer has *added* the *deficiencies* of taste, time, and tune,—'encore! encore!'—from every mouth in the house but your own: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 158 (5th Ed.).

2. *sb.*: a request for the repetition of a performance; the repetition of a performance by (or as if by) request.

1731 You are amaz'd: The *Hottentot* is delighted to see it, and will give you as many *Encores* as you please: MEDLEV, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 243. **1818** nearly two hours had been passed in recitations, accompanied by bravoes and encores: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 152 (1819). **1848** the whole house was unanimous for an *encore*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 176 (1879).

3. *vb.*: to call for the repetition of a performance, to call out 'encore!'.

1784 we have been actually in treaty for repairing to Sandleford to *encore* my visit: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1835). **1786** Yet, for DIDONE how they roar! | And *Cara! Cara!* loud encore: H. MORE, *Florio*, 218, p. 15.

encourage (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), **encorage,** *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *encourager*, Old Fr. *encorager*: to give courage to, to cheer, to incite to energy or fortitude; also, *by extension*, to give strength or spirit to (liquor).

1530 encorage well doers in any kynde of vertue: PALSGR., sig. A ii *vº*. **1550** to correcte and punyshe the euyll doer, and to encorage, rewarde, and mayntaine the good: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 42 (1870). **1560** I...wold haue sayde to encorage other worckemen...these few thinges: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, Pref., sig. A viii *rº*. **1569** Euery Captaine encouraged his awne Souldiours to sticke vnto it manfully: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 170. **1598** they both greatlie encouraged and enabled the Irish: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 636/2 (1883). **1603** and with language bold | Incourage-on themselues their work to hold: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 336 (1608). **1655** Erasmus...sometimes encouraged his faint Ale with the mixture thereof [wine]: FULLER, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, v. 48. [Davies]

***encyclopaedia,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδ(ε)ία*, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, ='complete (*lit.* 'in a circle') education'. Anglicised as *encyclop(a)edy, -die, encyclopaidy*.

1. the circle of arts and sciences, general knowledge of arts and sciences.

1531 Wherfore in as moche as in an oratour is required to be a heape of all maner of lernyng: whiche of some is called the worlde of science, of other the circle of doctrine, whiche is in one worde of greke *Encyclopedia*: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 118 (1880). **1603** There, the *Stagirian* (that 'ith learned vain, | In's Works includes the *Encyclopedy*) | Sorrie t' have led so many soules awry: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Triumph, II. xv. p. 177 (1608). **1626** *Encyclopædie*. That learning that comprehendeth all liberall Sciences: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1646** this *Encyclopædie* and Round of Knowledge: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, sig. A 2 *rº* (1686). **1654** borrowed from the Bank of the *Encyclopædia*, or generall Learning: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 187. **1665** So then, every Science borrows from all the rest; and we cannot attain any single one, without the *Encyclopædy*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxv. p. 187 (1885). bef. **1670** this hath little or no Copulation with our Encyclopaidy of Arts and Sciences: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 67, p. 57 (1693). **1679** faith will lead the dance to all other virtues, or do but set that on work, and it will draw on the whole *Encyclopædy*, and circle of graces: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 286.

2. a treatise which professes to give information upon all branches of literature, science, and art, generally arranged in alphabetical order or so that a topic can be found by a reference placed in alphabetical order.

1775 an article for the Encyclopedia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 247 (1857). **1845** Such a gormandising encyclopædia was indeed wanted: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 88 (1885).

endiablement, *sb.*: Fr.: possession by a devil or devils. North (*Examen*, p. 571) uses *endiablee* (Fr. *endiablé*) as a vb. [Davies].

bef. **1733** there was a terrible Rage of Faces at him, as if an Endiablement had possessed them all: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 35, p. 608 (1740).

endiades. See **hendiadys.**

endoskeleton, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. *ἔνδον*, ='within', and *σκελετὸν*, ='skeleton': the skeleton or bony and cartilaginous framework of the body when it is internal, opposed to the external skeleton or **exoskeleton** (*q. v.*) of crustaceae (crabs, &c.) and other genera of animals.

endosmōsis, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. formed fr. Gk. *ἔνδον*, ='within', and *ὠσμὸς*, ='impulsion': the passage of a fluid through a porous diaphragm into another fluid of different density, which goes on, in company with **exosmosis** (*q. v.*), until the different fluids form a mixture of equal density on either side of the diaphragm.

Endymion: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of a youth famous for beauty and capacity for sleep, with whom the moon-goddess (Diana, Phoebe, Artemis) fell in love, and visited him on Mount Latmos.

bef. **1593** feature by nature's skill | Passing in beauty fair Endymion's: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 117/1 (1861). **1596** Peace, ho! the moon sleeps with Endymion | And would not be awaked: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 109.

***enema** (wrongly pronounced *enēma*), Lat. *pl.* **enemata,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔνεμα*: an injection, a **clyster** (*q. v.*).

energūmenus, *pl.* -ni, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. pass. part. *ἐνεργούμενος*, ='possessed by a devil or devils': a demoniac, one suffering from diabolic possession. Anglicised as *energumen*.

energy (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *energie*; **energeia,** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐνέργεια*, ='state of effectiveness', 'actuality': *sb.*

1. effectual operation, exercise of power.

1640 this single Act or Energie of the Soul, *viz.* divine Love: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. C 1 (1647).

2. functional activity, readiness for effective action; an active faculty.

1640 And sure some souls at least are self-active | Withouten body having *Energie*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 24, p. 86 (1647). **1665** the supposition infers a creative energie in the object their producent: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iv. [R.] bef. **1706** Matter, though divided into the subtilest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital energy: J. RAY. [J.] bef. **1742** How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and energies that we feel in our minds? BENTLEY. [J.]

3. in Aristotelian Philosophy, actuality, real existence.

4. *Rhet.* vigor and force of expression and delivery.

bef. **1586** in truth they feele those passions, which easily (as I think) may be bewrayed, by that same forcibleness, or *Energia*, (as the Greekes cal it) of the writer: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 67 (1868). bef. **1685** Who did ever, in French authors, see | The comprehensive English energy? ROSCOMMON. [J.]

5. force, power (whether in operation or not).

bef. **1627** They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely: BACON. [J.] bef. **1749** What but God! | Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all, | And unremitting energy, pervades, | Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole: THOMSON. [J.]

5 *a.* in *Physics*, the work done by a body, which is proportional to the product of the mass and the square of the velocity. Also called **vis viva** (*q. v.*).

***enfans perdus, enfants perdus,** *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'lost children': forlorn hope.

[**1591** there would be appointed certaine troupes of Lances, whose guidons would be contrary to the rest, the which the *Germaine* cals their Forlorne hope, the French *Infants perdus*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 193. **1598** Vnto those may we well compare our shot, especially them of the forlorne hope, or *Enfans Perdus*, as the French doe terme them: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 32.] **1599** you should take your leaue of *Enfans-perdus* here, your forlorn hope: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. II, Wks., p. 173 (1616). **1702** *Enfans Perdus*...In English they are sometimes call'd, *The Forlorn*: *Mil. Dict.* bef. **1733** the *Enfans perdus*, or *Forlorn Hope of the Presbyterians*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 93, p. 81 (1740). **1820** You will hear the advanced *enfans perdus*, as the French call them, and so they are indeed, namely, children of the fall, singing unclean and fulsome ballads of sin and harlotrie: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 526/2 (1867). **1862** I can recall such, and in the vista of far-off unforgotten boyhood, can see marching that sad little procession of *enfants perdus*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 154 (1887).

enfant (old *pl.* **enfans**) **de famille,** *phr.*: Fr.: a young person of good family, a young gentleman or lady. In the quot. it seems that *enfant de la maison* should have been written.

[**1826** I saw my party all happy, seated on the ground, and as completely *enfans de famille*, as if they had been born there: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 201.

enfant de la maison, *phr.*: Fr.: child of the house, quite at home.

1751 Cultivate them, frequent them, and shew a desire of becoming *enfant de la maison*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 124 (1774).

***enfant gâté** (*fem.* **gâtée**), *phr.*: Fr.: spoilt child.

1809 This young lady...is the *enfant gâté* of a particular circle: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 52. 1818 Anna Matilda was neither more nor less than that *enfant gâté* of a particular set, Mrs. Cowley, the author of that tissue of all nonsense and absurdity, the Belle's Stratagem: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 97 (1819). 1877 The world has made you its *enfant gâté* so long: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. III. ch. ii.

***enfant terrible**, *phr.*: Fr., 'terrible child': applied to a child whose precociousness and indiscreet chatter puts his elders in awkward positions.

1854 But the *enfant terrible*, young Alfred did: announcing to all the company at dessert, that Ethel was in love with Clive: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 227 (1879). 1885 That *enfant terrible* of Mrs. Farrell's is not coming back, I trust: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 128.

enfant trouvé, *phr.*: Fr.: foundling.

1815 I see you are busy with our *Enfant trouvé*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. I. p. 449 (1852). 1882 M. Louis Blanc leaves...a sum of money to the Assistance Publique for the benefit of *enfants trouvés*: *Guardian*, Dec. 13, p. 1754.

***enfilade** (*ˈ ⏑ ¯*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *enfilade*, = 'a suite of rooms', 'a raking fire': an open line or straight passage, esp. (*Mil.*) one along which a raking fire can be directed; *also*, the advantage of being able to direct a raking fire against an enemy.

1715 KERSEY. 1779 In the course of a century, nature has obliterated the forms of art, the trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfilade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them: SWINBURNE, *Spain*, Let. 38. [R.] 1794 this enfilade is prevented by raising the epaulement: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 88 (1832). 1803 WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 434 (1844).

enfleurage, *sb.*: Fr.: the process of transferring perfume from flowers to scentless oil or fat.

engage (*⏑ ¯*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *engage*: gage, pledge, pawn, engagement.

1589 Nor that it came by purchase or engage, | Nor from his Prince for any good seruice: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 241 (1869).

engage (*⏑ ¯*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *engager*.

I. *trans.*: 1. to pawn, to pledge, to bind by pledge, promise, agreement, contract, oath; also, *reflex.* esp. to bind one's self to wed (generally in passive).

1588 I, that hold it sin | To break the vow I am engaged in: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 178. 1590 And I to thee engaged a prince's word: — *Com. of Err.*, v. 162.

I. 2. to enlist, win over, compromise, implicate.

bef. 1694 All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest engageth them against it: TILLOTSON. [J.]

I. 2 *a*. to bind, to entangle.

1597 We all that are engaged to this loss: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 1, 180.

I. 2 *b*. to allure, attract.

bef. 1719 Good-nature engages every body to him: ADDISON. [J.]

I. 3. to occupy the time or attention of, to employ, to keep at work; also, *reflex.*

1687 She was now engaged in the marriage of my cousin: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 278 (1872). bef. 1700 For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage, | Which princes and their people did engage: DRYDEN. [J.]

I. 4. to secure the use or service of by persuasion, agreement, or contract.

1672 entreat him to engage Sir John Cutler...to provide us a grave and learned man: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1872).

I. 5. to enter into conflict or contest with, to encounter, to attack.

bef. 1744 The rebel knave, who dares his prince engage, | Proves the just victim of his royal rage: POPE. [J.]

II. *intr.*: 1. to pledge one's word, to commit one's self to a statement.

bef. 1661 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not: FULLER. [C. E. D.]

II. 2. to entangle one's self, to involve one's self.

bef. 1765 Vice in its first approach with care to shun; | The wretch, who once engages, is undone: MALLET, *Prol.* to Thomson's *Agamemnon*. [R.]

II. 3. to occupy or employ one's self.

bef. 1700 'Tis not indeed my talent to engage | In lofty trifles, or to swell my page | With wind and noise: DRYDEN. [J.]

II. 4. to enter upon a conflict, to begin to fight.

bef. 1674 Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and engage with it: CLARENDON. [J.]

engastrimȳthus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐγγαστρίμυθος*: a ventriloquist, *esp.* a woman who delivers oracular responses by ventriloquism. Anglicised as *engastrimith*, *engastrimuth*, *engastrimyth*.

1603 those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folkes, such as in old time they called Engastrimithi, and Euryclees, and be now termed Pythons: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327. 1603 So all incenst, the pale *Engastromith* | (Rul'd by the furious spirit hee's haunted with) | Speaks in his womb: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 253 (1608).

enghle, engle: Eng. fr. Du. See **ingle**.

Englese Italianato è un diabolo incarnato, *phr.*: It.: an Italianised Englishman is a devil incarnate.

bef. 1568 ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 132 (1884).

engorge (*⏑ ¯*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *engorger*: to swallow down, swallow up greedily, devour; *spec.* to fill to excess with blood (applied to animal vessels and tissues).

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 425. [T.] 1590 That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say, | That deepe engorgeth all this worldes pray: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 3. 1667 Greedily she engorg'd without restraint: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 791.

engoué, *fem.* **engouée**, *part.*: Fr.: infatuated (with prep. *de*).

1822–3 And what can you expect from an idiot, who is *engoué* of a common rope-dancing girl: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlviii. p. 535 (1886).

engouement, engoûment, *sb.*: Fr.: infatuation, infatuated admiration.

1818 she struck me to be a mere *minaudiere!* some stale *engouement* of my mother's, who came in this extraordinary way upon the scene: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 93 (1819). 1818 he did not notice my *engoument*, otherwise than by a kind smile: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. III. p. 56. 1848 yet as long as her *engoûment* lasted her attachment was prodigious, and she clung still with the greatest energy to Rebecca: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 151 (1879). 1865 all Baden was too occupied with Princesse Marie Volgarouski's desperate *engouement* of a young Tuscan composer: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 204.

enhydros, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔνυδρος*, = 'containing water': a kind of translucent chalcedony which contains water.

abt. 1400 there is the Vesselle of Ston, as it were of Marbelle, that Men clepen Enydros, that evermore droppeth Watre: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 15 (1839). 1567 *Enidros*, is meane or small in bignesse, continually sweating or dropping: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 7 *vº*. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

***ēnigma, aenigma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *αἴνιγμα*: a dark saying, a saying or question under the plain meaning of which a hidden meaning lies, a riddle; hence, *generally*, a puzzle, a cause of perplexity, a very difficult problem. Occasionally Anglicised as *enigm(e)*, *ænigm(e)*. The form *(a)enigmaes* has the English pl. *s* added to a false Lat. pl. (instead of *aenigmata*) on the analogy of certain Gk. neuter nouns in *-a*, which in Lat. become fem. and of the first declension.

1588 *Arm.* Some enigma, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin. *Cost.* No egma, no riddle, no l'envoy: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 72. 1589 If you find darke Ænigmas or strange conceipts as if Sphinx on the one side, and Roscius on the other were playing the wagges: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 4 (1880). 1589 speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. vii. p. 166 (1869). bef. 1593 if you conceive mine enigma, gentlemen, what shall I be? GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 204/2 (1861). 1595 that they haue forged arithmetical ænigmes: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. E 1 *vº*. 1603 her quick spirit in propounding, and her subtill wit and wisedome in assoiling riddles and darke questions, such as be called Aenigmes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 329. 1607 an *Ænigma* or Riddle: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 17. 1607 if he haue a *Sphinx*, I haue an Œdipus... This is such a knotty *Enigma*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G 1 *vº*. 1620 The sense was covered with divers *enigmaes*, in a Poetical Prophetical form, yet not so but that it was easily understood: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 652 (1676). 1625 *Heraclitus* saith well, in one of his Ænigmaes: *Dry Light is euer the best*: BACON, *Ess., Friendship*, p. 175 (1871). 1642 it [true affection] is a Body of *Ænigma's*, Mysteries and Riddles: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § vi. p. 37 (1686). 1665 those common *Ænigma's* of *Magnetism*, *Fluxes*, *Refluxes*, and the like: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. ii. p. 9 (1885). 1669 In effect 'tis a very dark *Ænigma*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 309 (1701). 1678 that vulgar Enigm or Riddle of Boys, concerning an Eunuch striking a Bat: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 107. 1711 Species of Wit...Allegories, Aenigmas, Mottos, Parables: *Spectator*, No. 62, May 11, p. 101/1 (Morley). 1744 His *Immortality* alone can solve | That darkest of *Ænigmas*, human *Hope*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii. p. 144 (1773). 1797 Every Spanish inscription and shopboard is an enigma: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 97. 1806 life itself, according to *our* views of it, is one great enigma: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 58 (5th Ed.). 1815 the solution or explanation of this riddle, enigma, or mystery: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlii. p. 371 (1852). 1820 she propounded her ænigmas to the unfortunate traveller: T. S HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 393. 1864 "She's an enigma. She's a Sphinx." "Is she demi-monde?" G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I ch. i. p. 10 *1878 There is evidently some strange enigma to be solved: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

enjambement, *sb.*: Fr.: the act or effect of beginning a clause in one verse, and ending it in the next; also, *by extension*, an analogous treatment of other things.

1883 Publishers may have their reasons for affecting the *enjambement* of volumes: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 472/2. **1886** In *Marie Stuart* and *Jungfrau von Orleans* anapæstic substitution is very frequent, but *enjambement* and feminine ending are less used: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, p. 202. **1888** There are two awkward *enjambements* here [in the translation]: *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, p. 111/1.

enjouement, enjoûment, *sb.*: Fr.: sprightliness, playfulness.

1750 talks sentiments...interlarded with *enjouëment*, and accompanied with some oblique ogles: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774).

enlevé, *part.*: Fr.: carried away, carried off, kidnapped.

1837 His Majesty has been abducted, or spirited away, 'enlevé,' by some person or persons unknown: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, II. iv. 227.

***ennui**, *sb.*: Fr.: annoying weariness of mind, painful listlessness and depression caused by lack of interesting objects and pursuits, boredom, tedium.

1742 The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of ennui: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lviii. Vol. I. p. 127 (1819). **1758** in less than a month, the man, used to business, found, that living like a gentleman was dying of *ennui*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 105, p. 413 (1774). **1765** I certainly should not cross the sea in search of *ennui*, that I have in such perfection at home: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 392 (1857) **1792** I am still free from languor and *ennui*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 30/2 (1846). **1806** Suddenly rousing yourself from the ennui of a solitary walk by striking your toe...against the sharp corner of a fixed flint: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 22 (5th Ed.). **1808** it was a scene of *ennui* and vapid dullness: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxxvi. p. 102 (1809). **1809** *ennui*—that stagnation of life and feeling which results from the absence of all motives to exertion: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 377. **1820** that mental ennui which every species of diversion that consists in spectacle alone, must inevitably produce: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 94. **1838** I made him think he should die of *ennui* if I did not accompany him: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 235 (1848). **1878** I want a variety of *ennui*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. xlviii. p. 441.

***ennuyé**, *fem.* **ennuyée**, *adj.*: Fr.: bored, suffering from ennui. Also as *sb.*, one whose capacity for being interested and for healthy enjoyment of life is enfeebled or destroyed by satiety.

1757 I am alone and *ennuyé* to the last degree: GRAY, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 96 (1853). **1767** if she should...be very much *ennuié*...you will be blamed for having persuaded her to come: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1882). **1810** the wittiest, the most selfish, and the most *ennuyé* of the whole party: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 244 (1844). **1813** I am *ennuyé* beyond my usual tense of that yawning verb: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 298 (1832). **1818** Delightful Ireland, where one is never safe and never *ennuyée* for a single moment: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 47 (1819). **1839** the constrained effort of the *ennuyé* man of the world: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1884). **1849** He must be terribly ennuyé here: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. vii. p. 394 (1881).

***ennuyer**, *vb.*: Fr.: to weary, to bore, to distress by being tedious or uninteresting.

1768 I have no occasion to *ennuyer* myself, though I cannot go to Almack's or the Opera: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 314 (1882).

enormity (⏑ ⏑⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *énormité*: a heinous crime or offence, an outrage, an extravagance, an excess; also, *abstr.* heinousness, extreme badness.

1489 And to avoyde such enormytes and injuries: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 12, sig. d vi *v°* (1869). **1545** But here thei say that in healing these euills and enormities we do more hurte than good as to make tumultes: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, ch. xii. [R.] **1598** We shall speak of the particular abuses and enormities of the government: SPENS. [J.] **1713** There are many little enormities in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed: ADDISON, *Guardian*. [J.]

***enquête**, *sb.*: Fr.: enquiry, inquest.

***1878** Whatever be the result of the *enquête*, it seems now quite improbable that there was enough fulminating powder...to cause such an explosion: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

***enragé**, *fem.* **enragée**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: mad, wild, desperate; a lunatic, a desperado.

1722 A Good Picture but less Judgment than Fire *Enragé*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 299. **1790** The third part [of the Assembly] is composed of what is called here the *Enrages*, that is the madmen: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 382 (1832). **1791** The *Enrages*, long since known by the name of Jacobins, have lost much in the public opinion: *ib.*, p. 386. **1792** he may resign, he may be superseded, his place may be occupied by an *enragé*, by Servan, or Prince Charles of Hesse: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 151 (1869). **1798** the present *chargé*...has the character of an *enragé*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 690 (1853).

ens, *pl.* **entia**, *sb.*: Late Lat., a substantival use of *ens*, coined in a late period of Classical Lat. as pres. part. to *esse*, ='to be', 'to exist': an object of sense or speech or thought.

1. anything which exists or which in any way 'is'.

1603 For example, Heauen is a subiect, which is considered both of the Logitian, naturall Philosopher, and Astronomer: but in diuers respects, as of the Logitian, because it is *ens*: and therefore his subiect, as he disputeth *de omni scibili*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 218. **1614** Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated Ens: T. ADAMS, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. Dævid*, Vol. IV. p. 471. **1678** *Leucippus* and his Companion *Democritus* make the first Principles of all things to be *Plenum* and *Vacuum* (Body and Space) whereof one is *Ens* the other *Non-ens*, and the differences of Body, which are only Figure, Order and Position, to be the Causes of all other things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8.

2. entity, being.

bef. **1586** the quiddity of *Ens*...will hardeley agree with a Corslet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 55 (1868). bef. **1640** Then Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments, his ten sons: MILTON, *College Exercise*. [C. E. D.]

3. esp. *ens prīmum*, ='first ens', according to Paracelsus and old chemists, the essence of a substance, or that part of a substance which constitutes its virtue and efficacy.

1599 Why Humour (as 'tis *ens*) we thus define it | To be a quality of aire or water: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 83 (1616). **1657** The Sun of the Microcosm (which *Paracelsus* calls the Ens or Being of the seed and virtue or power) is Man also generated: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 29.

ens entium, *phr.*: Late Lat.: being of beings, absolute being, supreme being (either abstract or personified).

1604 *ens entium*: a power aboue all humane power that lookt for reuerence: D. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, III. p. 83. bef. **1738** To thee, Creator uncreate | O entium ens! divinely great: M. GREEN, *Spleen*. [R.]

ens indēpendens, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that which exists independently of any other existence.

1659 it is the honour of Christ as God that he is *ens independens*, hath his being of himself: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 155/2 (1865).

ens per accidens, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that which exists only as an accident of **ens per se**, *i.e.* a substance.

1829 the scholastic division of existence into *ens per se* and *ens per accidens*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 212.

ens rationis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an entity of reason, a product of a finite mind; opposed to **ens reāle**, that which exists independently of any finite mind.

1567 what ado was made in daily disputations...about genus and species, and the rest of the universals...whether they were *entia realia* or *rationis*: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 612 (1848). **1602** Meane while we leaue them to chop logicke in barbarisme, and feede their chimericall conceits with Relatiues of *Ens rationis*, or rather *Ens insensibile insensatum irreale, infatuatum, fictum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 47. **1606** He maketh it *Ens Rationis*, or a meere *Chymera* that (as logitians hold) hath no essence or being at all *à parte rei*: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Cõke*, ch. xiii. p. 320. **1652** Rejected...for *entia rationis*...fictitious *Chymæra's*, figments of mens brain: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 107. **1684** nay, though it be a mere *ens intentionale* or *rationis*, which is the object of the thought, yet the act of the mind is real: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 294 (1866). **1711** Our streets are filled with...flying pigs... Strange! that one who has all the birds and beasts in nature to choose out of, should live at the sign of an *Ens Rationis*: *Spectator*, No. 28, Apr. 2, Vol. I. p. 109 (1826). **1803** All that we see...are mere *entia rationis*, having no real existence: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 484.

ensemble, *sb.*: Fr.: whole, general effect, uniformity. See **tout ensemble**.

1750 these trifling things...collectively form that *ensemble*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 15, p. 61 (1774). **1819** but the want of 'ensemble' was very discernible in the movements of the French: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 211. **1826** The performers were few, but excellent—the *ensemble* perfect: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 41. **1839** The French Government obtained a majority of thirteen on the *ensemble* of the Address, but after its presentation to the King they all resigned: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 130. **1840** Examine the picture at a little distance, and the *ensemble* of the composition and colour is extraordinarily pleasing: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 177 (1885). **1883** Enriched with bas-reliefs, statuettes, &c., it forms an *ensemble* of a most imposing character: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 42.

ensemble, *adv.*: Fr.: together, conjointly; used as *adj.* by Byron.

1813 Ward talks of going to Holland, and we have partly discussed an *ensemble* expedition: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 341 (1875).

ensilage: Eng. fr. Fr. See **silo.**

entamé, *fem.* **entamée**, *part.*: Fr.: broached, entered upon.

1715 but the difficulty is to find the mony, and I know of none we have by us but that of M. L'aumarle's, which if Mr. Rance (Mary of Modena) and you agree to it, I consent should be entammé on this occasion: In P. M. Thornton's *Stuart Dynasty*, App. I. p. 362 (1890). **1766** Many people think that it would have been more for their credit, had they never *entamé* that negotiation: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 103 (1882).

***entasis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔντασις*, ='a stretching', 'a detention': *Archit.*: the swelling or slight convexity of the shaft of a column, intended to make the column look as if it were bounded by straight lines.

1664 but for the most part for that *solid* of a *Column* which being divided into three parts, has (as some delight to forme them, but without any reason or good authority) an *Entasis* or *Swelling*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 126. **1820** it related to the entasis or swelling of its beautiful and finely-proportioned columns: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 287. **1889** The entasis of the classical column—the addition to the middle part of the shaft beyond a right line joining the upper and lower diameters—has always been known from Roman examples and Renaissance imitations in exaggerated form: *Athenæum*, Apr. 13, p. 477/3.

entelechia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐντελέχεια*: a term used by Aristotle to signify (*first*) the state of being complete or in actuality, and (*secondly*) the activity of that which is in actuality. Anglicised as *entelechy*.

1603 ARISTOTLE is of opinion, that it is the first *Entelechia* or primitive act of a naturall and organicall bodie, having life potentially: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 833. **1640** Entelechies: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. i. 11, p. 76 (1647). — entelechias: *ib.*, 15, p. 77. **1658** Without deserts and noble acts, which are the balsame of our memories, the *Entelechia* and soul of our subsistence: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 75. **1814** most refreshing to our Scottish entelechies: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 312.

entendre, *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Fr.: meaning. See **double entendre.**

1792 in conversations of ribald entendre: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 67.

***entente**, *sb.*: Fr.: understanding.

1877 Esmè held out her hand, which he took; and thus the friendly *entente* was sealed! L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XXXV. p. 299 (1879). **1883** proclaiming the happy *entente* with Austria: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 48.

***entente cordiale**, *phr.*: Fr.: cordial understanding, *esp.* friendliness (between two nations or two governments).

1845 but all this breeds bad blood and mars, on the Spaniards' part, the *entente cordiale*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 227. **1847** if Guizot remains in office Normanby must be recalled, as the only chance of a renewal of the *entente cordiale*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 189. **1865** The duration or rupture of our *entente cordiale* lies in your own choice: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. XXI. p. 317. **1883** The time has come for England to prove that the *entente cordiale* of the Western Powers is not a perfidious fiction: *Standard*, No. 18467, p. 5/4.

enteri, antari, anteree, *sb.*: Arab. '*anterī*': a wide shirt or tunic worn under the caftan, and by females in the harem.

1797 The former covering is called *antari*, and the latter *caftan*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 403/2. **1819** It was no longer the flowing robe of the Fanar—the anteree of state: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 98 (1820). **1836** The dress...consisting of a yel'ek, or an 'an'ter'ee, and the shintiya'n: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 96. **1884** she was found in possession of five diadems,...two valuable enteris, ancient robes: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 343.

***entêté**, *fem.* **entêtée**, *adj.*: Fr.: headstrong, infatuated.

1802 I find as Mr. Talleyrand told me yesterday the First Consul *entêté* with this project: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 528 (1832).

ἐνθουσιασμός, enthousiasmos, Gk.; **enthusiasm** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *enthusiasme* (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *enthousiasme*: *sb.*

1. (in the Classical sense) inspiration by a god, divine rapture, inspired ecstasy.

1580 poured into the witte by a certain '*Ενθουσιασμὸς* and celestiall inspiration: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Oct., Arg., Wks., p. 476 (1869). **1603** For yet (besides my veins and bones bereft) | Of blood and marrow, through thy secret theft | I feel the vertue of my spirit decayd, | Th' *Enthousiasmos* of my *Muse* allaid: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 278 (1608). **1603** And this Enthusiasme or spirit of prophesie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1198.

2. elevation of ideas, poetic inspiration, eager aspiration.

1634 That *Hypocrene* shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). **1657** But if you derive these *Enthusiasmes* from the Wine, my advice is, that you alwayes venture to drink at the same rate: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 120, Vol. I. p. 191.

3. keen and ardent appreciation of anything, ardent and confident zeal.

1852 No more was wanting to raise the enthusiasm of the army: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. XI. p. 144.

enthȳmēma, *pl.* **enthȳmēmata**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐνθύμημα*; **enthymeme** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *enthymème*: *sb.*: according to Aristotle, a rhetorical syllogism of which one or both of the premisses is or are not certain, but probable, being drawn from the general experience of mankind; according to Roman rhetoricians, a syllogism of which one of the premisses is suppressed.

1552 These vnperfect arguments, called *Enthymemata*, consist partly of likelihoodes, and partly of infallible reasons: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 31 v° (1567). **1600** these strange Enthymemes and conclusions: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIII. p. 481. **1603** full of over-much sophisticall curiositie of enthymemes and arguments too witty and subtile: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 353. **1619** Another argument or Enthymeme I frame in this sort: S. NORRIS, *Antidote*, Bk. VI. ch. XXX. Vol. II. p. 236. **1626** *Enthymeme*, An vnprofitable Syllogisme: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1642** Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings, interlined with barbarous latin, to illustrate a period, to wreath an enthymema with masterous dexterity? MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 212 (1806). **1727** Why, an Enthymem (replied Crambe) is when the Major is indeed married to the Minor, but the Marriage *kept secret*: POPE, *Mem. M. Scribleri*, Bk. I. ch. vii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 132 (1757).

***entourage**, *sb.*: Fr.: surroundings, environment; the friends, advisers, and suite of a person of rank.

1834 She says nothing can go on worse than the entourage of Charles X.: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 41. **1837** One of the first things was to obtain precise and accurate ideas of the position and *entourage* of the place: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 156. **1850** there was a taint about the house and its *entourages*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. XXI. p. 235 (1879). **1855** He is not exempt from the influence of his *entourage*, though he is well aware how corrupt that is: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. X. 314. **1874** so religious is your whole *entourage* while in Tirol that...: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 149. **1881** I left gaps here and there in the *entourage* of banks in order to admit more sunlight and air: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. viii. p. 154. **1884** The Prince...felt lost without the accustomed *entourage* which he had attracted to Joyeuse: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. iv.

***Entozōa**, *sb. pl.*: New Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐντὸς*, ='within', 'inside', and *ζῷον*, ='an animal': intestinal worms; internal parasites.

***entr'acte**, *sb.*: Fr.: the interval between two acts of an opera; the incidental music played during the same; a musical interlude adapted to fill up the said interval.

1871 They were quickly placed on horseback before their captors, and once more we continued our journey, highly amused with the little *entr'acte*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 209. **1883** the beauty of Stella Walton was creating an evident sensation, and during the *entr'acte* a whole battery of *lorgnettes* was opened upon her from the stalls: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iii. p. 45 (1884). **1885** The instrumental movements include an overture in regular form and two *entr'actes*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 740/3.

entrada, *sb.*: Sp.: receipts, revenue, income.

1655 His own revenues of a large extent, | But in the expectation of his uncle | And guardian's entradas, by the course | Of nature to descend on him, a match | For the best subject's blood: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, v. 4, Wks., p. 362/1 (1839).

***entrain**, *sb.*: Fr.: heartiness, spirit, animation.

1859 the result of all this is to be seen in a greater degree of *entrain* than can perhaps be found in any other congregation of holiday-seeking Britons: *Once a Week*, Oct. 8, p. 304/2. **1887** there is an *entrain* about the way in which the Contadini threw their soul into their songs which can never be conveyed by printed paper: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 36.

entraînement, *sb.*: Fr.: enthusiasm, allurement.

1842 of gold-headed canes, valuable arms, picturesque antiquities, with what eloquent *entraînement* might he not speak! THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 34 (1857).

entrates, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. It. *entrata* (Florio): revenue, income, rents.

bef. **1670** The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good husband of the entrates of the Exchequer, complain'd against him to the King: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 83. [Davies]

entrax: Lat. fr. Gk. See **anthrax.**

entre chien et loup, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'between dog and wolf': in the twilight.

***entre nous**, *phr.*: Fr.: between ourselves, in confidence.

1767 Yet still I cannot (—entre Nous,—) | But think they had their failings too: C. ANSTEY, *Poet. Epist.*, Let. I. **1772** Yet, *entre nous*, I do not believe that I shall be able to get out of this town before you come into it: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 224 (1869). **1803** These malicious reports, and schemes, *entre nous*, originated with MRS. HARRIOTT: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol II. ch. XXX. p. 319 (1832). **1808** *Entre nous*, had I known it in time, I should have contrived to put the admiral on his guard: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 298. **1818** mind, it's all *entre nous*, | But you know, love, I never keep secrets from you: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 6. **1832** But then Saville, *entre nous*, is suspected: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xvi. p. 27/2 (New Ed.). **1850** I have often fancied, *entre nous*, that my sister had it in her eye: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879).

entrechat, *sb.*: Fr.: caper.

1797 the *entre-chat*, being neither cut, beat, nor crossed by the feet, is deprived of that life and brilliancy which are its chief merit: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. V. p. 668/1. **1819** with such diversity of *entrechats*: HANS BUSK, *Dessert*, 715. — cut a light *entrechat* and mount the skies:—*Vestriad*, I. 318. **1822—3** After a rapid yet graceful succession of *entrechats*, Fenella introduced a slow movement, which terminated the dance: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXX. p. 351 (1886). **1841** Around one quadrille party a more numerous audience was collected than around the others, and the *entrechats* of one of the gentlemen were much applauded: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 95. **1847** Gracious me what an *entrechat*! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 476 (1865).

entrecôte, *sb.*: Fr.: meat between the ribs.

1841 Any dispute about the relative excellence of the beefsteak cut from the filet, as is usual in France, and of the *entrecôte*, must henceforth be idle and absurd: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 385 (1885). **1845** *Entre côte du*

Bœuf ['of beef'].—This is the portion of the animal which lies under the long ribs, or those thick slices of delicate meat which may be got from between them: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

entre-deux, *adv.*: Fr.: betwixt and between.

1850 embroidered *entre-deux*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 432.

***entrée**, *sb.*: Fr.: entry. Early Anglicised as *entree*, *entre*, *entry*.

1. an entry into a place or apartment; *esp.* an entry in state by a person or persons of distinction.

1761 disputes about rank, precedents, processions, *entrées*, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 431 (1857). **1763** the first being found in one of our portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres *entrée*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 256 (1817). **1804** The *entrée* itself, which was made at midnight, is described in a very pompous manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 89. **1813** Such an entrée! So much the air of a woman of fashion! M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 69 (1833). **1815** Emma watched the *entrée* of her friend: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 194 (1833). **1818** our heroine's entrée into life could not take place till after three or four days had been spent in learning what was mostly worn: — *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 18. **1819** the principal caboceers sacrificed a slave at each quarter of the town, on their entré: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 274. — All the horns flourished as he made his exit and entrée: *ib.*, p. 282. **1821** an "entré" | Up the back stairs: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, liv. **1829** the widow made her *entrée* in full pomp: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 133. **1850** felt that his grand *entrée* was altogether baulked and ludicrous: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 85 (1879). **1879** It gave him the *entrée* to places: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xix. p. 190.

2. right or privilege of admission (into distinguished or exclusive company). At Court and in great establishments the *grande entrée* is the privilege of admission to receptions and on state occasions; the *petite entrée*, the privilege of admission on a familiar footing.

1762 I am very glad to have the *entré*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1882). **1786** Whoever wish'd a noble air, | Must gain it by an *entrée* there: H. MORE, *Florio*, 520, p. 34. **1787** He has the entrée at all hours: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1805). **1788** etiquette did not allow Mrs. Howard the entrée of the coach with the Princess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. CXXVI. (1857). **1822—3** the nobility who had from birth...the privilege of the *entrée*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlv. p. 502 (1886). **1828** I lost a few Napoleons at *écarté* in order to pay my *entrée*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXX. p. 85 (1859). **1834** he no longer denied himself the right of entré to Lady Wroughton's garden house: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 114.

3. a kind of dance opening an entertainment or ballet; *also*, a kind of musical march designed to accompany a processional entry.

1724 ENTREE, or ENTRE, is a particular Kind of Air so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1742** When the King came in, the Faussans [two comic dancers] were there and danced an *entrée*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 133 (1857).

4. a made dish served at a meal between the principal courses, esp. between a course of fish and a principal course of meat.

1759 For this *entrée* is generally provided a new Westphalia or Bayonne ham, soaked as before: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 46. **1763** The *repas*, served up in three services, or courses, with *entrees* and *hors d'œuvres*, exclusive of the fruit: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 283 (1817). **1822** we are here treated with sundry *entrées* of fish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 47. **1845** *Entrées.*—A name given to dishes served in the first course with the fish dishes: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. bef. **1863** the *entrées* arrived, and the roast beef: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 21 (1879). **1870** champagne...is creaming gently in every glass, and the *entrées* are making their savoury rounds: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 288. **1878** He had his face turned toward them, helping himself to an entrée: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. XXXV. p. 306.

entrefilet, *sb.*: Fr.: a short newspaper article.

1882 A semi-official *entrefilet* runs as follows: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5.

entremets, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.) for Old Fr. *entremes* (which was early Anglicised): a dish served after the principal course of meat at a dinner or banquet. The word being often pl., a false singular *entremet* is sometimes found in English.

1609 Sir Edward Hoby...comes in like an *entremēts* with a work of his dedicated to the relapsed ladies: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1848). **1738** It is already very easy to distinguish at sight the puny son of a compound *entremets*, from the lusty offspring of beef and pudding: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 54, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 88 (1777). **1759** Next are the *Entremets*, or second course dishes, of which I shall put down about forty: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 157. **1778** With such obsolete prejudices I certainly am not very proper at modern suppers, yet with such *entremets* one would not wholly miss them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 64 (1858). **1786** Rich Entremets, whose name none knows, | Ragouts, French Tourtes, and Fricandeaux: H. MORE, *Florio*, 649, p. 42. **1845** *Entremets.*—Is the second course, which comes between the roast meat and the desserts: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. **1856** I had only one competitor in the dispensation of this *entremet* [rat-soup]: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 395. **1889** an *entremet* in the *menu* of a City dinner: *Punch*, May 25, p. 247.

entremise, *sb.*: Fr.: interposition, medium, agency.

1886 the only safe means of communication between Poles was by private *entremise*: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, xiv. p. 283.

***entrepôt**, *sb.*: Fr.: a staple, mart, a place of intercommunication.

1758 the place where you are now is the great *entrepôt* of business: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 106, p. 414 (1774). **1785** they oppose the free ports or *entrepôts*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 228 (1853). **1808** the West Indian island...formed convenient *entrepôts* of smuggling: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 257. **1820** This port being the principal entrepot of Morean commerce: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 175. **1840** It is the *entrepôt* where meet the roads from Teflis and from Asia Minor, from east, west, north, and south, whence caravans arrive to pour the wealth of all nations into its lap: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 9. **1856** I had made up my mind...that...[Anoatok] would be well adapted to the purposes of an entrepôt: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 185. **1884** Khartoum...is of no use to Egypt, does not protect, and is no more an entrepôt of commerce than it would be if it fell into the Mahdi's hands: *Spectator*, May 24, p. 669/2.

entreprenant, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: enterprising, adventuresome; as *sb.*, an adventurer. Early Anglicised, in 15 c., as *enterpreignant* [C.].

1607—12 An hastye Fortune maketh an Enterpriser, and Remover (the *French* hath it better *Entreprenant*, or *Remuant*,) but the exercised fortune maketh the Able man: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxii. p. 378 (1871). **1671** your witty, brisk, aiery *Fopps*, that are *Entreprennants*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, Pref., sig. a 3 *v°*.

***entrepreneur**, *sb.*: Fr.: contractor, undertaker, master-builder. Anglicised in 15 c. as *enterprenour*.

[**1485** Rychard went tofore as chyef enterprenour: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 166 (1881).] **1852** one French gambling *entrepreneur*: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1884). **1871** refused to receive any one but his *entrepreneur* and his dentist: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 208.

***entresol**, *sb.*: Fr.: a low apartment or storey between two comparatively high storeys, a mezzanine storey.

1841 he reconnoitred from the window in the *entresol* of his lodge: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 172. **1848** She grinned as she looked up at the little *entresol* which she had occupied: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 324 (1879). **1885** Above is a low entresol, with ugly little square windows overlooking the terrace: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 41.

entretenido, *sb.*: Sp.: one entertained, a pensioner.

1596 they doo imagine and knowe nothing in the worlde to bee more reproachfull, base, and contemptible, than to bee an *Entretenido* in the king of *Spaines* seruice, especially if he serue not in the warres, and haue his entertainment assigned him in some companie or other: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 38. **1601** yea they make him their *Entretenido de la Boca* [cf. Eng. 'bouge'], that is, a kinde of Pensioner they have, whom they call (of the mouth): A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 111.

entretien, *sb.*: Fr.: entertainment, maintenance, discourse.

1679—80 disposed to those kind of books you mention of *nouvell's* and other *entretiens* of folly and levity: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 140 (1858).

entrez, *vb.* (*imperat.*): Fr.: come in!.

1877 "The count, I suppose," she muttered; "*entrez*": RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

enula-campana, *sb.*: Late Lat.: the root of *Inula Helenium*, a plant of the Nat. Order *Compositae*, used as medicine and for the sweetmeat *elicampane*. *Enula* is a corruption of Lat. *inula*, and some of the forms suggest a confusion with *helenium* (Gk. ἑλένιον).

1540 shal I haue nede of tart or bytter tasted Eliacampana: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. S i *r°*. **? 1540** a quartron of an vnce of elena Campana: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. xxiii *v°*. **1543** of the rootes of floure de luyce, enula campana, and walwoorte, ana ℥. ii.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccliv *v°*/2. **1569** of Fennell of Isope, and of *Enula Campana*, of eche two ounces: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. ii. p. 4. **1612** Garlands of *Cypresse* and bitter *Enula campana*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 91. **1722** July-Flowers, Fennel, Enula Campana, Clary, and Bloodwort: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. xvii. p. 253.

enumerator (- ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *ēnumerātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *ēnumerāre*, ='to count up', 'to enumerate': one who enumerates, *esp.* an officer who collects data for a census.

enunciator (- ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *ēnuntiātor*, ='a declarer', noun of agent to *ēnuntiāre*, ='to disclose', 'to declare': one who declares or proclaims.

1809 the news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator: M. EDGEWORTH, *Ennui*, ch. xv. [Davies]

***envelope**, *sb.*: Fr.: a paper case in which a letter can be fastened up. Often partially Anglicised. In other senses the word *envelope* has long been Anglicised.

1705 A letter...was given to his daughter...and she tore the envelope, and let it fall: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, an. 1671. [T.] bef. **1745** No letter with

an envelope | Could give him more delight: SWIFT, *Advice to Grub-Street Verse-Writers.* [R.] *1876 writing paper and envelopes: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

***environ,** *adv.*: Fr.: around, about; *hence*, **environs,** *sb. pl.* vicinity, neighbourhood. This pl. sb. is sometimes Anglicised, like Mid. Eng. and Eng. vb. and adv.

1761 London and its Environs described: Title. 1845 observe the extraordinary character of the environs: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 407. 1885 [He affected] the peculiar landscape of La Beauce, near Brie, and in the environs of Chartres: *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, p. 611/3.

envoy, envoi: Fr. See **l'envoi.**

envoyé, *fem.* **envoyée,** *sb.*: Fr.: envoy, messenger, (also, fem.) envoy's wife.

1660 afterwards saw the audience of an Envoyée from the Duke of Anjou: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 359 (1872). — Came to visit and dine with me the Envoyée of the King of Poland: *ib.* 1679 but our *envoyé* in France might rely upon a friend at court: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 84 (1858).

eo, *pron.* (*abl. sing. masc.* and *neut.*): Lat.: by that, at that, with that.

1644 hee did therefore and (*eo animo* ['intention']) consent thereunto: EVELYN, *Corresp.*..Vol. IV. p. 144 (1872). 1821 there being no child in being whose remainder could vest *eo instanti* ['instant']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 209.

eo nōmine, *phr.*: Lat.: by that name; on that claim.

1627 And I am told that the Earl of Bridgewater hath, *eo nomine*, disbursed £10,000: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 292 (1848). 1757 the Duke...would not take a pension *eo nomine*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 86 (1857). 1828 The second act of Congress provided *eo nomine*, "for the promotion and protection of manufactures": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1999. 1886 A corrupt practice not being indictable *eo nomine* as a misdemeanour or felony: *Law Times*, LXXXI. 173/2.

Eol, Eolian, Eolic, Eolus. See **Æolian, Æolic, Aeolus.**

eon: Gk. See **aeon.**

epagōgē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπαγωγή*, = 'induction': *Rhet.*: an argument based upon a complete enumeration of instances; *more loosely*, rhetorical induction or proof by examples, which Aristotle called *παράδειγμα*, = 'example'.

epanadiplōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπαναδίπλωσις*, = 'redoubling': *Rhet.*: the repetition of the first word of a sentence as the last word.

epanalēpsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπανάληψις*, = 'a taking up again': *Rhet.*: repetition of a word or some words after a parenthesis or digression. See **echo** 3.

1589 *Epanalepsis*, or the Eccho sound, otherwise, the slow return: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 210 (1869).

epanaphora, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπαναφορά*: *Rhet.*: repetition of a word at the beginning of several consecutive clauses.

epanastrophē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἐπαναστροφή*: *Rhet.*: repetition of the last word or words of a clause or sentence at the beginning of the next. Also called *anadiplōsis.*

epanodos, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπάνοδος*: *Rhet.*: recapitulation.

epanorthōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπανόρθωσις*, = 'correction': *Rhet.*: the effective substitution of a more emphatic word or phrase for one just uttered.

1580 A pretye Epanorthosis, or correction: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, June, Glosse, Wks., p. 466/2 (1883).

***épaulement,** *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'shouldering': prop, breastwork. Anglicised as *epaulement* (= ‿ ‿ =) in *Fortif.*

1758 the word wants a little *épaulement* to support it or rather a little *éclaircissement*: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance*, p. 373/2.

***epaulet(te),** ‿ ‿ ‿, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épaulette*: the shoulder-piece of close-fitting armour, a small *épaulière*; also, "the wing of a gowne, doublet" (Cotgr.); *hence*, a military shoulder ornament, generally consisting of a strap passing from the collar along the top of the shoulder, and terminating over the joint in a disc or knot from which fringe hangs.

1791 Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: It was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and epaulets, until the French populace was led to become the willing, but still the proud and thoughtless instrument and victim of another denomination: BURKE, *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.* [R.] 1816 no glaciers on it, but some good epaulettes of clouds: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 261 (1832). 1819 a pattern resembling an epaulette on each shoulder: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 38. 1826 he was followed by a train of waving plumes and radiant epaulettes: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 429 (1881). 1834 and finish the feast by winning the very epaulettes off his shoulders at piquette: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 104. 1865 torn shoulder-knots, trampled epaulettes: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 201.

epenthesis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἐπένθεσις*: insertion (of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word).

1755 JOHNSON.

éperdu, *fem.* **-due,** *adj.*: Fr.: distracted.

1836 Teihchungyu, in the meanwhile, becomes *éperdu* by the extraordinary beauty of the young lady whom he had thus rescued: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 217.

éperdument amoureux, *phr.*: Fr.: distractedly in love, desperately in love.

1803 You do not think it necessary...to be *éperdument amoureux*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 150 (1832).

***epergne, épergne,** *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr., supposed to be fr. Fr. *épargne*, = 'thrift', 'economy', in which case the term might mean either an article occupying space which might hold several successive dishes, or a stand which by its spreading at the top saved space on the table: an ornamental centre-piece generally forming a stand for one or more dishes or receptacles for flowers and dessert.

1845 a Gothic spire-shaped *Relicario* which branches out like an épergne: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 848. 1854 It is not such a dinner as you *have* seen at her house, with six side-dishes, two flanks, that splendid épergne, and the silver dishes top and bottom: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xl. p. 416 (1879). 1865 as if a humble-bee had been humming in the flowers of the épergne before him: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 150.

epha(h), *sb.*: Heb. *ēphā*: a dry-measure of the same capacity as the **bath** (*q. v.*).

abt. 1400 Gomor forsothe is the tenthe party of ephi [*v.l.* efy], that is, a mesure of thre busshels: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 36. 1535 A Gomor is the tenth parte of an Epha: COVERDALE, *l.c.* 1611 Now an Omer is the tenth part of an Ephah: *Bible* (A.V.), *l.c.* 1626 *Epha*, A measure containing ten Pottles: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

Variants, 14 c. *ephi, efy.*

ephēbos, *sb.*: Gk. *ἔφηβος*: a youth of from 18 to 20 years of age registered as a citizen. Anglicised as *ephebe.*

1889 The second [statue] is the finest in point of art, and may be an *ephebos* or Apollo: *Athenæum*, Sept. 21, p. 392/3.

***ephēmeris,** *pl.* **ephēmerides,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐφημερίς*, = 'a diary', 'a day-book', Late Gk. 'a calendar'.

1. a diary, a calendar, an almanac (sometimes pl. with sing. meaning).

1597 we embolden the faces, encourage the hearts, strengthen the hands of them that keep an *Ephemeris*, a daily record of all our actions: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 52/2 (1864). 1603 Alas! how faith-les and how modest-les | Are you, that (in your *Ephemerides*) | Mark th' yeer: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 12 (1608). 1642 I do not...revolve Ephemerides and Almanacks: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § ix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 441 (1852). 1665 His first encouragement was...from perusing an Ephemeris writ by a Spanish Mariner: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 396 (1677). 1669 Devils or other Spirits in the intellectual world have no exact *Ephemerides* wherein they may read beforehand the stories of fortuite accidents: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 316. 1789 Several Ephemerides or Almanacks are annually published: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1796).

2. an astrological or astronomical almanac exhibiting the daily positions of the heavenly bodies throughout the year.

1508 Almanacke for xii. yere...taken out of the grete ephymerides or almanacke of .xxx. yere: Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Title. 1548 In this yere, through bookes of Ephymerydes and Pronostications made and calculate by Astronomers: HALL, *Chron.*, p. 675 (1809). 1555 Then eyther by the Ephimerides or by the tables of Alphonsus yowe owght to knowe in what houre the moone entereth into the same signe of the Zodiake: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 389 (1885). 1598 but in the *Ephemerides* the head of the Dragon is only marked: F. WITHER, Tr. *Daviot's Astrolog.*, sig. N 1 *v°*. 1609 they have curiously looked into their Ephemerides, where (for example) is the Planet of *Mercurie*, or what degree of the signe *Cancer* the Moone holdeth: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXVIII. ch. ix. p. 341. 1625 your thombes | Haue greas'd the *Ephemerides*...turning ouer for...your twelve houses in the *Zodiacke*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, ii. 4, Wks, p. 28 (1631). 1645 and as my *Ephemerides* tells me, *Mars* was then predominant: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. lx. p. 90. 1652 [See **Erra Pater**]. 1678 whose names are also inserted into their Almanacks or Ephemerides, together with the times of their Risings and Settings: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 317. 1684 There is an *Almanac* which is sold every year in *Persia*...but is indeed an Ephemerides, containing the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Planets...and other such things: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk V. p. 235. 1815 Have you calculated the course of futurity? have you consulted your Ephemerides, your Almochoden, your Almuten? SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlix. p. 432 (1852).

2 *a.* a record of the daily positions of one heavenly body for a number of consecutive days.

1665 he exhibites here the *Ephemerides*, determining day by day, in what place of the Heavens this *Comet* shall be: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 4. 1886 An appendix...contains...ephemerides of the more interesting variable stars: *Athenæum*, May 1, p. 586/1.

3. a journal or magazine which is only issued for a short time.

4. an ephemeron (*q. v.*).

1839 In limb and wing ethereal finer far | Than an ephemeris' pinion: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 262 (1866).

ephēmeron, *pl.* **ephēmera**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐφήμερον*: a short-lived insect, the May-fly, an insect which lives but for a day; *hence*, any short-lived being.

1627 Yet there are certain *Flyes*, that are called *Ephemera*, that liue but a day: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 697. **1648** If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortned our dayes as we multiplyed our sinnes, we should have been but as an ephemeron, man should have lived the life of a fly, or a gourd: JER. TAYLOR, *Gt. Exemp.*, Pt. III. Disc. 15. [R.] **1684** Truth in us is like those *ephemera*, creatures of a day's continuance: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 409 (1864).

ephialtes, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐφιάλτης*,='leaper upon': the nightmare, **incubus** (*q. v.*).

1646 what natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the *Ephialtes* or Night-Mare, we hang up an hollow Stone in our Stables: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. xxiii. p. 225 (1686).

***ephod**, *sb.*: Heb. *ēphōd*,='vestment': a splendid vestment of the Jewish high-priest, consisting of two oblong pieces of linen cloth (embroidered), one worn in front, the other behind, fastened on each shoulder by a brooch, and round the waist by a "curious girdle", described *Exod.*, xxviii. 6—12; also a vestment of linen of similar shape worn by others than the high-priest.

abt. **1400** onychen stoonus and gemmes to anowrn ephoth, that is, a preestis ouermest clothing, that we cleepen a coope and the racionale [*v. l.* onochym stoonys, and gemmes to ourne ephod, and the racional]: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xxv. 7. **1591** a breast plate and an Ephod, and vppon the Ephod two Onix stones: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D 4 *v°*. **1605** The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall, | The holy ephod made a cloak for gain: DRAYTON, *Barons' Wars*, Bk. IV. [R.] **1611** Onix stones, and stones to be set in the Ephod, and in the brestplate: *Bible* (A.V.), Exod., xxv. 7. **1626** *Ephod*, A holy garment, worne by the high Priest: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1641** if any shall strive to set up his ephod and teraphim of antiquity against the brightness and perfection of the gospel: MILTON, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 77 (1806). bef. **1670** As *Samuel* and *Jehojada* were great Judges in the Land, and ministred before the Lord in their Linnen Ephods: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 98, p. 85 (1693).

ephorus, *pl.* **ephori**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔφορος*; **ephor(e)**, ˊ ˘, Eng. fr. Fr. *éphore*: *sb.*: one of a college of Dorian magistrates, such as that in Ancient Sparta, where the ephors supervised the conduct of the kings; *also*, a magistrate in some communities of Modern Greece.

1579 The Ephori (which were certaine officers that ruled all things within the city of SPARTA): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 333 (1612). — Lysander wrote vnto the *Ephores*...the *Ephori* wrote againe vnto him: *ib.*, p. 453. **1586** one of the most noble Ephories of Lacedemonia: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 2 (1589). **1586** And the *Ephores*, hauing chosen a Senator that was very true: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. viii. p. 23. — The *Ephores* which were as ouerseers of euery one, condemned him in a fine: *ib.*, ch. xlv. p. 199. **1594** Their power was so restrayned by certayne officers of the people named Ephori: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 25. **1603** for that among the Ephori he had some friends: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1245. **1604** honourable *Ephores* of any *State*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 22. **1662** the chief Magistracy...like to the Spartan Ephori: W. HOWELL, *Instit. Hist.*, p. 110. **1714** The Gallantry of this Action was judged so great by the *Spartans*, that the *Ephori*, or chief Magistrates, decreed he should be presented with a Garland: *Spectator*, No. 564, July 7, p. 804/1 (Morley). **1759** he entered Sparta whilst the Ephori were at supper: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 60. **1820** parents almost daily came to the Ephori to complain of their children's loss of sleep: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 303.

Ephphatha: Aram. See quotations.

abt. **1400** Effeta, that is, Be thou openyd: Wycliffite *Bible*, Mark, vii. 34. **1526** sayde vnto hym: ephatha that ys to saye/be openned: TYNDALE, *l.c.* **1535** he toke him a syde...and loked vnto heauen, sighed, and sayde vnto him: Ephatha, that is, be opened: COVERDALE, *l.c.* **1582** and looking vp vnto heauen, he groned, and said to him, *Ephphetha*, which is, *Be thou opened*: *N. T.* (Rhem.), *l.c.* **1611** Ephphatha: *Bible* (A.V.), *l.c.*

épi, *sb.*: Fr., 'an ear' (of corn), 'a spike', 'a finial': a slender finial of metal or terra-cotta for ornamenting the top of a roof or spire. [C.]

epicēdium, *pl.* **epicēdia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπικήδειον*: a dirge, a funeral song. Anglicised as *epiced(e)*.

1589 such funerall songs were called *Epicedia* if they were song by many: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiv. p. 63 (1869). **1611** I wrote a mournful *Epicedium*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. Ee 6 *v°* (1776). **1618** the night before his execution, made his own Epicedium, or funeral song: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 99 (1848). **1630** To write his *Epicedium*, or Deaths song: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Kkk 5 *v°*/2. bef. **1658** Here Tongues lie speechless, to be dumb | Is our best *Epicedium*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 315 (1687). **1665** I may truly say he was *Vivum omnis Virtutis exemplar*; and therefore wish I could better express that *Supremum officium Amoris* I owe than by decking his Herse with these impolished *Epicædia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 214 (1677). **1675** That [Quire] which before his birth sang his *Genethliacon*...Or that which after his death sang his *Epicædium*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. ii. § 1, p. 6. **1828** Mr. Wordsworth's Epicedium: *Harrovian*, p. 83.

epichīrēma, *pl.* **epichīrēmata**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιχείρημα*,='an undertaking', 'an attempted proof': *Log.*: according to Aristotle, a syllogism, the premisses of which are generally admitted but are not certain; *commonly*, a syllogism of which one or each of the premisses rests upon an appended syllogism called a 'pro-syllogism'.

épicier, *sb.*: Fr.: grocer.

1837 Edouard, a tight, sleek little *épicier*, of about five-and-thirty: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 134. **1862** She had to coax the milkman out of his human kindness: to pour oil—his own oil—upon the stormy *épicier's* soul: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 348 (1887).

***epicure** (˘ ˘ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Epicūrus*: (*a*) a follower of Epicurus, the atomic philosopher who flourished at Athens B.C. 306—270; one who advocated as to ethics philosophic calm coupled with temperate and lawful indulgence of the appetites; *hence*, according to the popular view, (*b*) an immoral atheist devoted to sensualism; and, *more loosely*, (*c*) a **gourmand** (*q. v.*), one devoted to the pleasures of the table.

a. **1540** here not the Epicures...those sort of philosophers, whyche [contend that] the goddes...haue no regarde to mortall mens matters: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. P i *v°*. **1545** Ayenst the epicures that denye the resurreccion: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 7 *v°*. **1550** liuing in ease & quietnes as y^e^ Stoiks, Epicures, & diuers astrologers: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 53 *r°* (1560). **1621** Epicures, atheists, schismaticks, heretickes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 107 (1827).

b. [abt. **1386** To liven in delit was ever his wone, | For he was Epicures owen sone, | That held opinion, that plein delit | Was verraily felicite parfite: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 338.] bef. **1529** Was nevyr suche a ffylty gorgon, nor suche an epycure, | Syn[s] Dewcalyons flodde: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 503, Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1843). **1547** those men that folowe their willes bee called *Epicures*: J. WILKINSON, *Eth. of Arist.*, sig. G v *r°*. **1577** the streine of straunge deuise | Which *Epicures*, do now adayes inuent, | To yeld good smacke, vnto their daintie tongues: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 59 (1868). **1603** Thou play'st the swine, when plung'd in pleasures vile, | Som Epicure doth sober mindes defile: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 254 (1608). **1606** *Cæs.* Will this description satisfy him? *Ant.* With the health that Pompey gives him, else he is a very epicure: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7, 58. **1619** I abhor the swinish *Epicure*, that...sells all this for a few sordid sensuall delights: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 209. **1744** Where horrid *Epicures* debauch in Blood: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 201 (1773).

c. **1573—80** My queyntist and most epicurelike confections, | Sugettes, ypocrase, and marchepane: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 115 (1884). **1580** you should thinke vs *Epicures* to sit so long at our meate: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 274. **1583** The beastly Epicures, the Dronkardes, and Swilbowles vpon their Ale benches: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 47 *v°*. **1589** *Democles*, as carelesse of all weathers, spent his time Epicure-like in all kinde of pleasures: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 70 (1880). **1621** what Fagos, Epicures, Apicios, Heliogables our times afford: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 104 (1827). bef. **1733** Oates...kept his Table, and lived like an Epicure: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 130, p. 207 (1740). **1786** 'Twas eating did his soul allure, | In short, a modish Epicure: H. MORE, *Florio*, 232, p. 16.

***Epicurean** (˘ ˘ ˘ ˉ ˘), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *epicūrēus*, or Fr. *épicurien*.

I. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to Epicurus or his tenets.

1620 *Epicurean* contempt of Religion: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. 738 (1676). **1830** This is imagined in the true love of Epicurean virtue: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 237. **1868** Nothing to mar the sober majesties | Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 178 (1886).

I. *adj.*: 2. voluptuous, voluptuary, sensual, ministering to sensual appetites.

1606 Epicurean cooks | Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 1, 24. **1621** a rotten carkass, a viperous mind, and Epicurean soul: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 49 (1827). **1641** their unctuous and epicurean paunches: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1806).

II. *sb.*: 1. one who professes the tenets of Epicurus.

abt. **1374** epicuryens and stoyciens: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 11 (1868). bef. **1603** keeping this ground against Epicurians and enemies of mans life: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1199 (1612).

II. *sb.*: 2. a sensualist, a gourmand.

Epicūri de grege porcus, *phr.*: Lat.: a pig of Epicurus' herd. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 4, 16. Horace's joke seems responsible for the epithet 'swinish' being freely applied to Epicureans.

epicurise (˘ ˘ ˉ ˘), *vb.*: Eng.: to profess the tenets of Epicurus, to play the epicure. **epicurism** (˘ ˘ ˉ ˘), *sb.*: Eng.: profession of the tenets of Epicurus, to behave as a sensualist or an epicure.

1598 so our tragicall poet *Marlow*, for his Epicurisme and Atheisme, had a tragicall death: F. MERES, *Comp. Discourse*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 158 (1815). **1652** of their Epicurizing: J. GAULE, *Mag-*

astro-mancer, p. 4. **1665** Epicurising in all kinds of licentiousness and pleasures imaginable: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 325 (1677). **1878** The gentlemen led a set of archery stories about the epicurism of the ladies: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 83.

epidendrum, *sb.*: Bot. Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπί*, ='upon', and *δένδρον*, ='a tree': a parasitic orchid, an orchid which is epiphytal upon trees.

1791 the most lovely *epidendrum* that ever was seen...grew upon a lofty *amra*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clx. p. 155 (1821).

***epidermis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιδερμὶς*: the outer skin or cuticle; *also*, the outer layer of a shell.

1715 KERSEY. **1777** The shell covered with a rough epidermis: PENNANT, *Brit. Zool.*, Vol. IV. p. 85. [Jodrell] **1840** he was shaving:—he cut his chin. 'Come in...' said the martyr pressing his thumb on the scarified epidermis: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 15 (1865). **1864** Portions of his epidermis they must have been: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 27.

epididymis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιδιδυμὶς*: the convoluted duct leading from the testicles to the urethra.

épieu, *sb.*: Fr.: boar-spear, "a Partisan, or Captaines leading-staffe" (Cotgr.).

1591 his Lance and case of Pistolets, his Pike, his Pertisan or *Epieu* to go the Round withall: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 74.

epigenesis, *sb.*: fr. Gk. *ἐπί*, ='upon', and *γένεσις*, ='generation': title of the hypothesis of C. F. Wolff, published 1759, that the germ is procreated by the animal or vegetable parents, and is not pre-existent in the ovum or the semen, or pollen; opposed to the theory of pre-formation.

epiglōttis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. New Attic Gk. *ἐπιγλωττὶς*: the valve or lid which closes over the larynx during the act of swallowing. See **glottis**.

1525 that is wher the mete gothe through Epiglotus or gula: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *v°*/2. — on these .ij. wayes on the syde of the mouth is Gula or Epiglotus/& is a grystly parte made for the voce: *ib.*, sig. B ij *v°*/1. **1543** the Amigdales...helpe the ayre to go in to the weasaund by the Epiglotte: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. v *v°*/2. — Thys kynde for the moste part is conteyned in the parte of the Epiglotte: *ib.*, fol. lxi *v°*/2. **1578** The figure of the *Epiglotte*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 17 *r°* marg. **1646** Próvidence hath placed the *Epiglottis*, *Ligula*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 164 (1686). **1691** it [the windpipe] hath a strong Shut or Valve called *Epiglottis*, to cover it close, and stop it when we swallow: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 279 (1701). — I believe the *Beaver* hath the like *Epiglottis* exactly closing the *Larynx* or *Glottis*, and hindring all Influx of Water: *ib.*, p. 338. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

epigram (⏑ = –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épigramme*, ultimately fr. Gk. *ἐπίγραμμα*, ='an inscription'.

1. an inscription or epigraph on a tomb, monument, statue, or building, often consisting of a short commemorative and laudatory poem such as those for which the Greek poet Simonides of Ceos was famous.

1549 hys epigrams and epicedes: BALE, *Ded. Leland's Itin.* [L.] **1579** a statue of his, and this Epigramme grauen vnder it: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 323 (1612). — Epigrams in the praise of Demosthenes: *ib.*, p. 858. **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, XXVIII. p. 70 (1869). **1662** Dr. Meret...shewed me... the statue and epigram under it of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 391 (1872). **1776** preserved among the epigrams ascribed to Simonides: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 59.

2. a short, neat, antithetic poem in a light or satirical vein; *hence*, a neat, pointed saying.

1586 excellent Poets, wherof the most part writt light matters, as Epigrammes and Elegies: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1815). **1599** Dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? SHAKS., *Much Ado*, v. 4, 103. **1603** That, here in *Sonnets*, there in *Epigrams*, | Euaporate your sweet Soule-boyling Flames: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 41 (1608).

2 *a.* the composition of pointed, antithetical witticisms; a pointed, antithetical style.

***epilēpsia**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιληψία*, ='a seizing upon'; **epilencia** (fr. *epilēmpsia*), Franco-Italo-Lat.; **epilepsy** (⏑ = ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *épilepsie*: *sb.*: the falling sickness, a disease characterised by sudden fits of senselessness and convulsion.

1527 the fallyng sekenes named Epylencia: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xli. sig. C iv *r°*/1. **1543** causeth a spasme, & epilepsia: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. civ *v°*/2. **1604** My lord is fall'n into an epilepsy: SHAKS., *Oth.*, IV. I, 51. **1620** The disease was suspected by the Physicians to be the beginning of an Epilepsie: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xcix. (1676).

epilogue (⏑ = –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épilogue*: the conclusion or peroration of a speech; an address to the audience delivered by an actor at the end of a play.

1588 it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain | Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been sain: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 82. **1693—4** He read to us his prologue and epilogue to his valedictory play: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 339 (1872). bef. **1733** We have done with the Prologue to this Royal Declaration; it would be strange if there were not a suitable Epilogue: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 158, p. 416 (1740).

Epimētheus: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of the brother of **Prometheus** (*q. v.*), the personification of after-thought (the opposite of fore-thought).

1565 Ye may seek for some other popish Epimetheus, that accepting your offer, may set abroad your mischiefs: CALFHILL, *Answer*, p. 5 (1846). **1642** the one is a *Prometheus*, the other an *Epimetheus* [sic]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 30 (1869).

epinīcion, epinīcium, *pl.* **epinīcia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπινίκιον*: an ode composed in commemoration of a victory in war or in the contests at the Greek Games.

1665 other Flamens...by their mimmick gestures and elevation and conjunction of hands express their *Epinicia* by this mode and manner of rejoycing: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 148 (1677). **1782** a triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre: T. WARTON, *Rowley Enquiry*, p. 69. [T.] **1839** to me it appears to be eminently an *epinicion*, or song of victory: J. H. SINGER, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. V. p. 192.

epiphōnēma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιφώνημα*: an emphatic conclusion, a moral, a striking observation forming an effective conclusion to a speech or any literary composition.

1540 exaggeration, argumentation, epiphonema: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. U iii *r°*. **1573—80** Whitch was the Epiphonema, and as it were windupal of that meting: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 47 (1884). **1580** *Such ende*, is an Epiphonema, or rather the moral of the whole tale: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Maye, Glosse, Wks., p. 463/2 (1883). **1589** cryed out with this Epyphoneme: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. p. 125 (1869). **1597** Whatsoever we receive to use or enjoy, let us write that posie and epiphonema of Zechariah upon it; "Grace, grace unto it, for all is grace": KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 163/2 (1864). — upon the recital whereof [*i.e.* his acts] is this speech brought in by way of an epiphonema or acclamation: *ib.*, p. 324/2. **1598** I haue set downe as a double *epiphonema* to conclude this my first volume withall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. * * 2 *v°*. **1622** What Epiphonema's, prosopopoea's...? PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 80. **1630** after the seuerall prohibitions...addeth this Epiphonema: E. BREREWOOD, *Treatise*, p. 8. **1671** such whose utmost attainments end only in the pleasure of their sense, and have but this *epiphonema*, "Now let us sit down, eat, drink and be merry": J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 290/1 (1834). **1675** *Ovid* shuts up the discourse of the translation of *Æsculapius* with an Epiphonema...though he had begun it with this Salvo of the Roman maxime: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 2, p. 12. **1719—20** I believe those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 467/1 (1869). **1727** *Epithets* may be found in great plenty at Billingsgate, *Sarcasm* and *Irony* learned upon the Water, and the *Epiphonema* or *Exclamation* frequently from the Beargarden, and as frequently from the *Hear him* of the House of Commons: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 210 (1757). **1759** he would sometimes break off in a sudden and spirited EPIPHONEMA, or rather EROTESIS: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 45 (1839).

epiphora, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιφορὰ*, ='a bringing to'.

1. a defluxion of humors.

1755 JOHNSON, quoting Harris.

2. *Rhet.* the second clause in a sentence; also, a repetition.

1648—9 the corollary and *επιφορὰ* of what they have to say: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 36 (1872).

3. *Log.* the consequent of a hypothesis.

epiphysis, *pl.* **epiphyses**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπίφυσις*, ='a growth upon': *Anat.*: a process grown on to a bone from which it was originally distinct.

1734 The epiphysis of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite: WISEMAN. [J.]

episcopari: Late Lat. See **nolo episcopari**.

epistrophē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιστροφὴ*, ='a returning': *Rhet.*: the ending of several consecutive sentences or clauses with the same word or words.

1731 BAILEY.

epistyle (⏑ = ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *epistyle* (Cotgr.), or direct fr. Lat.; **epistȳlium**, *pl.* **epistȳlia**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιστύλιον*: *sb.*: the **architrave** (*q. v.*).

1549 the chapiter of the piller called in Latin *Epistylium*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 32 *v°* (1561). **1563** Vpon the Epistilium, ye shall sete Zophorus or Frese: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xv *r°*. **1598** The *Epistilium* or *Architraue* M which is placed vppon the *capitell*, is one modell in height: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 90. **1615** The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and Epistols of light workmanship: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 224. [C.] **1797** EPISTYLE, in the ancient architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what we call *architrave*, viz. a massive piece of stone or wood, laid immediately over the capital of a column: *Encyc. Brit.* **1885** Capitals and drums of columns, epistylia...are there: *Athenæum*, July 4, p. 23/3.

epitasis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπίτασις*, ='a tightening': that part of a play where the interest is intensified by the

main action; that part of a speech which appeals to the emotions.

1599 now the *Epitasis*, or busie part of our subiect is in act: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 8, Wks., p. 134 (1616). **1632** conclusions in a Protesis? I thought the Law of *Comedy* had reserv'd to the *Catastrophe*: and that the *Epitasis*,...and the *Catastasis* had beene interveening parts: — *Magn. Lady*, i. p. 19 (1640). **1761** [See **catastrophe**].

***epithalamium**, *pl.* -mia, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*; **epithalamion**, Gk.: *sb.*: a nuptial song. Anglicised as *epithalamie*, *-my*.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. viii. p. 32 (1869). **1603** with delightfull glee | Singing aloud his *Epithalamie*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 112 (1608). **1605** I could have written as good Prose and Verse, | As the most beggerlie Poet of 'em all, | Either accrostique, *Exordion*, *Epithalamions*, *Satyres*, *Epigrams*: G. CHAPMAN, *Al Fooles*, iii. 1. bef. **1616** Sing mournfully that sad Epithalamion: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 322 (1711). **1617** This is a sweet epithalamium | Unto the marriage-bed, a musical, | Harmonious I6: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 271 (1885). **1622** the saying of the *Lyric* Poet *Horace*... I send it you as a kind of *Epithalamium*, and wish it may be verified in you both: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xvi. p. 33 (1645). bef. **1631** He shewed us how for sins we ought to sigh. | And how to sing Christs Epithalamy: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 378 (1669). **1655** and, if't be possible, | With a merry dance to entertain the bride, | Provide an epithalamium: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 351/2 (1839). **1665** I intend not here a panegyric, where haply an epithalamium were due: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 165 (1872). bef. **1670** the Duke put the Treaty so far out of Tune, that the Lovers were disappointed of their expected Epithalamium: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 143, p. 133 (1693). bef. **1686** Well what would I give now for the fellow that sings the Song at my Lord Mayors Feast, I my self would make an Epithalamium by way of Sonnet: OTWAY, *Cheats of Scapin*, iii. p. 61. **1711** I expect you should send me a Congratulatory Letter, or, if you please, an *Epithalamium*, upon this Occasion: *Spectator*, No. 89, June 12, p. 142/1 (Morley). **1736** able to describe a wedding...had I known your talent before, I would have desired an epithalamium: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 3 (1857). **1819** the most celebrated awâlis of the capital took care to inform the assistants in their epithalamiums, of the vastness of the charms and of the splendor of the jewels: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 60 (1820). **1840** Miss...and her sister acted as bridesmaids...the former wrote an *epithalamium*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 18 (1865).

***epithēlium**, *sb.*: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. *ἐπὶ*, ='upon', and *θηλή*, ='a nipple': the outer layer of a mucous membrane corresponding to the epidermis of skin. Hence, *epithelial*.

1881 In the very early vertebrate embryo the hollow of the interior of the brain was an open groove, and thus the epithelium lining it, including the bacillary layer of the retina, is originally continuous with the cells of the cuticle all over the body: CLELAND, *Evolution*, *&c.*, iii. 85.

epithem(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *epitheme* (Cotgr.): an external emollient application of a moistening character, such as a lotion, or a fomentation, or a poultice. Also 16 c. *epithemye* (1543 Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxvii *r°*/2).

1543 [See **epitheme**, *vb.*]. **1562** An Epithеme agaynst the same payne: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 8 *v°*.

epitheme, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *epithemer* (Cotgr.): to bathe, moisten.

1543 After a purgation or Phlebotomy let the place be epithemed wyth thys same epitheme familiar, and pleasaunte: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxiii *r°*/1.

epithet (˙ – –), **epithete**, Eng. fr. Fr. *épithète*, or direct fr. Lat.; **epitheton**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπίθετον*: *sb.*: an adjective used to qualify a noun with which it is in grammatical agreement, or a noun used in the same manner; *also*, a title or descriptive noun, adjective, or phrase appended to a noun as a distinctive designation, as *Charles the Bald*, *William the Conqueror*.

1546 This is properly the *Epitheton* of God to be of nothing, but of himself: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 124 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1586** folishly blamed the French men of lightnes & fantasticalness, & named them by sundrie other iniurious epithetons: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 36. — For *France*, it hath of long time had this *Epitheton* giuen vnto it, that she is the mother nurce of practisers: *ib.*, ch. xliv. p. 196. **1588** I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 15. — epithets: *ib.*, iv. 2, 8. **1589** *epithete*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 262 (1869). **1601** epithete: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 313 (1616). **1601** meant by that Epithete: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 563. **1602** this discouery made by the secular cleargie, and Seminarie Priests of the Iesuits treacherous abuse of Synonamaes, Epithetons, phrases and words significant: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9. **1603** these termes and epithits: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 47. **1603** Better then Greek with her *Synonimaes*, | Fit *Epithets*, and fine *Metaphoraes*, | Her apt Coniunctions, Tenses, Moods, and Cases, | And many other much esteemed graces: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 341 (1608). **1611** stupendious (to use so strange an Epitheton for so strange and rare a place as this): T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 214 (1776). **1620** invented with one accord new praises, Epithetes, and religious services: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 170 (1676). **1621** All the bumbast epithetes, patheticall adjuncts: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 318 (1827). **1656** *life*...may be rendered as an epithet, the *living Word*: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 20/1 (1865). **1665** *Mahomet-Ally-beg* his imperious disposition and avarice heaped most Mens contempt upon him, insomuch as any now dares brand him with becoming *Epithetes* [Ed. 1665 *Epithites*]: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 215 (1677). — The Eastern Monarchs...delight more in Epithetes of Vertue than in Titles of Kingdoms: *ib.*, p. 216. **1727** [See **epiphonema**].

epithymon, epithymum, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπίθυμον*: a species of dodder with white flowers, which grows on thyme, furze, and heath.

1599 *Epithymum*, from *Candia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

epitomātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *epitomāre*, ='to epitomise': an epitomiser or epitomist, a summariser.

1681 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

***epitomē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιτομή*.

1. an abridgement, abstract, compendium.

abt. **1520** His Epitomis of the myller and his ioly make: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 1421, Wks., Vol. I. p. 417 (1843). **1548** the *Paternoster*, Christ's prayer, which is a bridgment, epitome, or compendious collection of all the psalms and prayers written in the whole scripture: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 428 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1553** it is so, as you may see in the Epitome of the Councils: PHILPOT, *Writings*, *&c.*, p. 77 (1842). **1573—80** using as it were an epitome of thos iolli curragius vaunts that he had made to me before: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 26 (1884). **1589** this my discourse may more properly be called an epitome or itinerario then a historie: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 227 (1854). **1650** I would have sent you this epitome bound: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 56 (1872). **1678** from that *Epitome* of the *Orphick Doctrine*, made long since by *Timotheus*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 299. **1712** a full and compleat Relation of what the other is only an Epitome: *Spectator*, No. 351, Apr. 12, p. 512/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** neither at large, nor in Epitome: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 153, p. 411 (1740).

2. anything which represents or comprehends another or others on a reduced scale; a concrete representative of an abstract idea.

1603 Man's (in a word) the World's *Epitome* | Or little Map: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 163 (1608). **1607** This is a poor epitome of yours, | Which by the interpretation of full time | May show like all yourself: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 3, 68. **1619** The HEAD is an *Epitome* of this Epitome, a *Microcosme* of this Microcosme: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. vii. p. 69. **1620** I am newly com to *Paris*...the Epitome of this large populous Kingdom, and rendevouz of all Forreners: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xv. p. 27 (1645). **1625** warre (the inchanted circle of death, *compendium* of misery, *Epitome* of mischiefe, a Hell vpon Earth): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 60. **1628** [*Pauls Walke*] Is the Lands Epitome: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 52, p. 73 (1868). **1630** A beauteous outside, and a pious mind, | Such are Gods Images Epitomies, | And Cabinets of heauens blest treasuries: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 6 *v°*/1. — A Poet rightly may be termed fit | An abstract, or Epitome of wit: *ib.*, sig. Ddd 3 *v°*/2. **1640** But well may man be called the epitome | Of all things: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. ii. 22, p. 144 (1647). **1651** to the *Possessors* thereof, [a house is] an *Epitomie* of the whole *World*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 249 (1654). **1659** made the place | Heaven's abstract, or epitome! MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 328/2 (1839). bef. **1670** This City, the Epitome of *England*, marr'd all *England*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 171, p. 183 (1693). **1715** Man is the Epitome of the Whole: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 204. **1792** this epitome or picture in miniature of the incomparable beauties of the Britannic constitution: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 241. **1812** Cleopatra strikes me as the epitome of her sex—fond, lively, sad, tender, teasing: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 256 (1832).

epitropus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπίτροπος*, ='a steward', in Late Gk., 'a primate': the primate of a Greek community. Anglicised as *epitrope* (˙ – ˙˙).

1819 sole epitrope of the Greek villages that cover the island: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 249 (1820). **1820** the two epitropi or Greek primates: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 49.

epizeuxis, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐπίζευξις*, ='fastening together', Late Gk., 'repetition of a word': *Rhet.*: the effective repetition of a word or phrase in a clause without anything intervening, as "She said, 'I am aweary, aweary'"; "Whither away, whither away?"

1589 the figure *Epizeuxis* in the former verses: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 211 (1869).

***epoch**, Eng. fr. Late Lat. *epocha*; **epocha, epochē**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐποχή*, ='a pause'.

1. a point of time marked by some important event from which the passage of time is reckoned; an important event from the date of which the passage of time is computated.

1665 these that follow *Mahomet* have a different Epoche to accompt by; as the *Æra Gelalina*, from *Geladin*, *Æra Jezdgirdina* from *Jezdgird*: besides the *Hegyra* they have from *Mahomet*, which is their Epocha or accompt of Time: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677). bef. **1670** He moiled a while in Chronology, especially after the *Epocha* of Times was meetly set from the *Olympiad* of *Greece*, and Consulships of *Rome*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 17, p. 13 (1693). **1678** that so he might thereby somewhat mollifie that Opinion of the *Novity of the World*, by removing the *Epocha* and Date thereof to so great a distance: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 241. **1681—1703** the time designed by God to be the *epocha* from whence all those glories ...are to commence: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 365 (1863). **1688** These are the Practices of the World we live in; especially since the *Year Sixty*, the grand *Epoch* of Falshood, as well as Debauchery: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 494 (1727). **1692** This time we as an *Epoche* will date | In which they were so bold to tempt their fate: M. MORGAN,

Late Victory, p. 3. **1776** The second day of July 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 420 (1854).

2. a period of time distinguished by some special characteristic, an era, an age.

1628 His clothes were never young in our memory: you might make long Epocha's from them and put them into the Almanack with the deare yeere, and the great frost: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 74, p. 99 (1868). **1646** memorable *Æras*, *Epoche's* or terms of time: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 229 (1686). bef. **1658** Howe'er, since we're deliver'd let there be, | From this Flood too another *Epoche*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 295 (1687). **1675** If with Master *Mede* we make two *Epochas* in this Prophecy: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 3, p. 130. **1748** These are the two great epochas in our English History, which I recommend to your particular attention: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 121, p. 270 (1774). **1787** An Analysis of many epochas, periods, and cycles, in which upwards of 80,000 figures are employed: *Gent. Mag.*, 905/1. **1816** the same inventions have been practised in the several provinces of Greece in distinct epochs: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. and Sculpt.*, p. 81. — so fine a piece of sculpture could not be ascribed to either epocha: *ib.*, p. 335. **1821** The epocha during which the great poets of France flourished: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 177. **1877** End of the Cirey Epoch: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. XIX. p. 141.

ἐποχή, *sb.*: Gk.: as a term of Stoic philosophy, suspension of judgment.

1886 Such *ἐποχή* and caution as Mr. Leaf exhibits will be cardinal virtues with the most advanced students of Homer: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 331/1.

***epode** (ˊ ˊˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épode*: in Greek lyric poetry the last stanza of a lyric system, coming after the strophe and antistrophe; *also*, a kind of lyric poem of which Horace composed a book, and Ben Jonson a specimen.

1603 Moreover, unto him [*Archilochus*], as first inventour, are attributed Epodes, Tetrameter, Iambicks, Procritique and Prosodiacks: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. bef. **1616** now my thought takes wing, | And now an EPODE to deep ears I sing: B. JONSON, *Forest*, X. **1671** [See **antistrophe** 1]. **1710** CONGREVE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 433 (1761). [Jodrell] **1757** [Gray, in his Pindarics] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 97 (1857).

***epōnymos, -mus**, *pl.* **epōnymi**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐπώνυμος*, ='giving a name to': one after whom anything is named, as the heroes after whom the tribes and demes of Attica were called. As *adj.* the term was applied to one of the archons at Athens, and one of the ephors at Sparta, who gave his name to his year of office.

1887 He [Robert of Brunne] refers to Thomas of Kendale and Master Edmond—poetic chroniclers otherwise unknown—as his authorities for the story of King Engle, who gave his name to England, and of Skardyng and Flayn, the eponymi of Scarborough and Flamborough: *Athenæum*, Dec. 3, p. 740/3.

epopoeia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐποποιΐα*: a heroic poem in hexameter verse; *hence*, an epic poem generally. Anglicised as *epopee*.

1591 Briefly, *Aristotle* and the best censurers of Poesie, would haue the *Epopeia*, that is, the heroicall Poem, should ground on some historie: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets and Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 140 (1815). **1779** If we believe the representations of some writers, Poems equal in length to the most celebrated epopeas of Greece and Rome have been handed down, without the aid of letters, from the remotest antiquity to the present day: V. KNOX, *Ess.*, 134. [R.]

epos, *sb.*: Gk. *ἔπος*, ='word', 'verse': a heroic poem. Wrongly used for pl. *ἔπη* by English scholars.

1872 She [Saint Theresa] found her epos in the reform of a religious order: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Prel. (1874). **1883** A. DOBSON, in *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 304/2.

épouse, *sb.*: Fr.: wife, bride.

1823 Your other allies...are Milor B... and épouse: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 925 (1875).

épris, *fem.* **éprise**, *adj.*: Fr.: captivated, smitten. Anglicised by Caxton as *esprised*, fr. Old Fr. *espris* (Cotgr.).

1848 that Major seems to be particularly *épris*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XXVI. p. 291 (1879). **1883** "I think Mr. Murkle is already rather *épris* in that direction," pursued Mrs. Clymer, slily: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. VII. p. 91 (1884).

epsilon, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐψιλόν*: the name of the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, **Ε**, **ε**, meaning 'bare **ε**', given by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong **αι**, which was pronounced like **ε** in Late Gk. As a numeral it had the value of five.

[The Semitic character which became *epsilon* in Greek was a kind of smooth *h*, the Hebrew *he*, ה.]

épuisé, *fem.* **épuisée**, *part.*: Fr.: worn out, exhausted.

1759 You will be as épuisé as Princess Craon with all the triumphs over Niagara: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 248 (1857). **1769** I should not have thought her likely to be governed by an *epuisé*: *ib.*, Vol. V. p. 205.

épuisement, *sb.*: Fr.: exhaustion.

1742 putting off her épuisements and lassitudes, to take a trip: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 202 (1857).

epulo, *sb.*: Lat.: a glutton, gourmand.

1583 That riche *Epulo*, of whom *Sainct Luke* maketh mention, was for his dronkennesse, and riotous excesse, condemned, &c.: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 65 *v°*.

épuration, *sb.*: Fr.: purification. **épuré**, *fem.* -ée, *part.*: purified.

1883 The French people...has been offended by...the *Épuration* of its magistracy: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 489/1. **1883** Although shorn as occasion serves of their full powers and *épurée*, as it is termed, the independence of the Judicature is suspected: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 22, p. 5.

épure, *sb.*: Fr.: diagram, plan.

***equator** (ˊ ˊˊ ˊ), **æquator**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *aequātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *aequāre*, ='to make equal': an imaginary line formed by the intersection with the earth's surface of the plane which passes through the middle of, and at right angles to, the earth's axis; also, *Astron.* the great circle of the celestial sphere on the same plane; also, *humorously*, the waist of a stout person.

1391 [See **equinox**]. **1598** *Antiesi*, those that dwell vnder one halfe meridian and paralell of like distance from the Equator, the one northwarde, the other southward: FLORIO. **1617** The AEquator compasseth the middle swelling of the Celestiall Sphere betweene both the Poles of the world...the AEquator of the earth: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 65. **1641** You will find some such as will prognosticate your date, and tell you that, after your long summer solstice, the Equator calls for you, to reduce you to the ancient and equal house of Libra: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 177 (1806). **1646** its Polary parts should never incline or veer unto the Æquator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686). **1665** the heat is not so unsufferable under the Æquator as where more remote: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 8 (1677). bef. **1667** They who above do various *Circles* find, | Say like a *Ring th' Æquator Heav'n* does bind: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1707). **1678** That the Mundane Sphere is so framed, in respect of the Disposition of the *Æquator* and *Ecliptick*, as renders the greatest part of the Earth uninhabitable to Men and most other Animals: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 78. **1877** Mr. Hopper rubbed his equator—but in the sense of a man who is invited to perform a miracle: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XV. p. 135 (1879).

eques, *pl.* **equites**, *sb.*: Lat.: a knight. In Ancient Rome the *knights* were originally three hundred horse-soldiers of patrician rank. Subsequently the order, which possessed important political privileges, consisted of wealthy citizens whose census amounted to more than four hundred thousand sesterces.

1540 so elected he out of the resydue, whyche were lusty in yeres, valyant and hardy, a greatter numbre, whome bycause in warres they shulde be on horsebacke, he callyd theym *Equites*: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 62 *v°*. **1601** *Exeunt* Equites: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, V. Wks., p. 127/2 (1860).

équestrienne, *sb.*: Fr. (argot): a horsewoman, a female circus-rider.

1882 No favourite *équestrienne* ever received more notes or flowers: *Standard*, Jan. 11, p. 3.

***ēquilibrium**, Late Lat., **aequilibrium**, Lat.; **(a)equilibrio**, *abl.*: *sb.*: equipoise, even balance; also, *metaph.* due proportion, indifference or doubt.

1646 *Charles* the Fifth, *Henry* the Eight of England, and *Francis* the First of France, were to keep their power in *æquilibrio*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 149. **1666** I counterpoised it in a pair of Scales, that would loose their *Æquilibrium* with about the 30th part of a Grain: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 14, p. 232. **1673** For though water will creep up a filtre above its level, yet I question whether to so great an excess above its *æquilibrium* with the air: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 297. **1685** Things are not left to an *Æquilibrium*, to hover under an Indifference, whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1727). **1742** when he fell under any deliberation of great concern to him, and the point was nice, and stood almost in *æquilibrio*, he took his pen, and wrote down the reasons either way, as they fell into his mind: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 255 (1826). **1756** they will destroy each other's influence and keep the country in *equilibrio*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1856). **1828** with a House of Representatives so equally balanced as this with the scale vibrating nearly in *equilibrio*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1169. **1843** Why, according to Dr. Whewell himself, did the ancients fail in discovering the laws of mechanics, that is, of equilibrium and of the communication of motion? J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1856). **1861** She made a great disturbance in all social equilibria [*pl.*] to establish her own: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. II. p. 9. **°1876** restoring the equilibrium and freeing the brake-blocks from the wheels: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

***equinox** (ˊ ˊˊ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aequinoctium*, pl. *aequinoctia*: the moment when the sun passes the equatorial plane and makes day and night equal, which it does twice in the year—in March and September; also, *by extension*, an equinoctial wind; and *metaph.* an equivalent.

1391 this same cercle is cleped also the weyere, *equator*, of the day / for whan the sonne is in the heuedes of aries & libra, then ben the daies & the nyht(es) illike of lenghthe in al the world. & ther-fore ben thise two signes called

the equinoxiis: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 9 (1872). abt. **1400** a Spere, that is pighte in to the Erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is Equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xvii. p. 183 (1839). **1570** The fashion of the heauen, the Æquinox, the Solsticie, and the course of the sterres: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d iij *v°*. **1600** Their *Aequinoctia* are vpon the 16. of March, and the 16. of September: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 36. **1603** the equinoctium: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 380. **1603** the tuny is so skilfull in the solstices and equinoxes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 974. — the Aequinox of the Spring: *ib.*, p. 1313. **1604** 'Tis to his virtue a just equinox, | The one as long as the other: SHAKS., *Oth.*, ii. 3, 129. bef. **1627** Shepherds of people had need know the calenders of tempests in state, which are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the equinoctia: BACON, *Ess., Seditions.* [Davies] **1651** He...gave me a water which he said was only rain-water of the autumnal equinox: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1872). **1665** the heat not only under the Æquinox, but the Tropiques when the Sun comes to the Vertex, is much more intense...than it is about the Polar Circles: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 39 (1677).

***equipage** (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *equipage* (Cotgr.).

1. equipment, appointments, all things duly provided for an appearance in public, or a journey, or voyage, or expedition, whether made by an individual, or by a number of individuals (as a military force, a fleet, a ship); array, arrangement.

1593 man by man they march'd in equipage: PEELE, *Ord. Garter*, Wks., p. 587/2 (1861). **1594** Should I, that...march amidst his royal equipage, | Embase myself to speak to such as they? — *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 132/1. **1609** A dearer birth than this his love had brought, | To march in ranks of better equipage: SHAKS., *Son.*, xxxii. **1614** as good an *Equipage* as you would wish: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, Wks., Vol. II. sig. A 5 *v°* (1631—40). **1645** upon a sudden he put this Army in perfect equippage: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvii. p. 33. **1646** The Duke of *Pastrana* came that summer to *Paris* in another such splendid Equippage: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 14. **1648** putting myself in a suitable equipage I got into the council-chamber: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 34 (1872). **1657** After the finishing of one great siege and two small ones, and an aboad of fifteen dayes in *Flanders* without Equipage: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 123, Vol. I. p. 195. **1663** Their Arms and Equipage did fit, | As well as Vertues, parts and wit: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 47.

2. a retinue or train.

1580 teache her tread aloft in buskin fine, | With queint Bellona in her equipage: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Oct., 114. **1665** Next day he resolved to fight, and accordingly divides his Army into three: one part he assigns to *Amet-cawn*...another to *Tzardi-cawn*...and the last unto himself: in which equipage the whole Camp removed to *Zietelporr*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 83 (1677). — his kindred and friends in their best equipage assemble: *ib.*, p. 307. **1693** A Country Squire, with the Equipage of a Wife and two Daughters: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iv. 8. [C.] **1715** the Apostolical Equipage, gives a Dignity even to that: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 168. **1785** Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp | Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. I. p. 25 (1808).

2 *a.* a complete set of utensils and appurtenances applied to some specific use.

1711 Your paper is a part of my tea equipage: *Spectator*, No. 92, June 15, Vol. I. p. 344 (1826).

3. a private carriage with horses and servants. This special use is perhaps due to a mistaken idea that the *equi-* has to do with the Latin for 'a horse'.

1855 Several aristocratical equipages had been attacked even in Hyde Park: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii, [C. E. D.]

4. equality, equal proportion. This occasional use is a mere error, the *equi-* being supposed to have to do with the Latin for 'equal', as in *equilibrium*, and perhaps originating in a mere clerical or typographical error for *equipoize*.

1598 *Fals.* I will not lend thee a penny. *Pist.* I will retort the sum in equipage: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 2 (Quartos). **1613** When loe, (O Fate!) his work, not seeming fit | To walk in equipage with better wit, | Is kept from light: W. BROWNE, *Brit. Pastorals*, Bk. I. 2. [R.] **1655** examples of men... stand in so near equipage with the commands of God: SANDERSON, *Wks.*, II. Pref., 10. [Davies]

5. a collection of small implements carried either in an *étui*, or on a *châtelaine*, fashionable in 18 c.

bef. **1762** Behold this equipage by Mathers wrought, | With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought, | See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive; | And both the struggling figures seem alive: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Town Eclogues.* [C.]

ēquipondium, *sb.*: Lat.: equipoise, equality of wit.

1664 and that therefore there would be an errour and mistake in summing up the dimensions and *æquipondium* of its members at a more moderate distance with the same measures and proportions: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 108.

equivocator (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *aequivocātor*, noun of agent to *aequivocāri*, ='to be called by the same name': one who uses ambiguous language, one who prevaricates.

1605 here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the scales against either scale: SHAKS., *Macb.*, ii. 3, 9. **1621** The second rank is of lyars and æquivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 62 (1827). **1828** "False equivocator that thou art," said the King: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xiii. p. 170 (1886).

equuleus, *sb.*: Lat., 'a young horse': the name in Ancient Rome of a kind of rack.

1883 The first sight of the beasts or the *equuleus* was quite enough: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 335.

***ēra, aera**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *aera*, ='counters', pl. of *aes*, ='copper', 'bronze', 'money': a period of years reckoned from a fixed epoch (see **epoch** 1); a specific period of time; an epoch from which the years of a period of time are computed.

1646 that custom having an elder *Æra*, than this Chronology affordeth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. ix. p. 165 (1686). **1717** the change of my scene of life, from Windsor-forest to the side of the Thames...one of the grand Æra's of my days, and may be called a notable period in so inconsiderable a history: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 17 (1757). **1742** Auspicious Æra! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 45 (1773). **1748** I am extremely pleased with your continuation of the History of the Reformation, which is one of those important æras that deserves your utmost attention: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 117, p. 255 (1774). **1749** It will be a new æra (or, as my Lord Baltimore calls it, a new *area*), in English History: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 185 (1857). ***1877** the Christian era: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

Erato: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἐρατώ: name of the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

1577 or that she [Poetrie in Vniuersities] dote not vppon Erato, | which should inuoke the good Caliope: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 77 (1868). bef. **1593** Melpomene, Erato, and the rest, | From thickest shrubs Dame Venus did espy: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, i. Wks., p. 226 (1861).

Erd Geist, *phr.*: Ger.: earth-spirit.

1833 "Of twenty millions," asks the author of Sartor Resartus, "that have read and spouted this thunder-speech of the Erd Geist, are there yet twenty of us that have learned the meaning thereof": G. A. Sala's *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 7 (1864).

***Erebus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἔρεβος: name of a space of utter darkness between Earth and Hades.

? **1582** Shee crieth on the Erebus darcknesse: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 113 (1880). **1590** This arm should send him down to Erebus, | To shroud his shame in darkness of the night: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 26/1 (1858). **1594** These nymphs of Erebus: PEELE, *Alcazar*, Prol., Wks., p. 425/2 (1861). **1596** SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 87.

erector (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *ērector*, noun of agent to Lat. *ērigere*, ='to erect', 'raise': one who raises up, one who founds, one who causes to be built.

bef. **1550** That cheiffe is nowe erector | And formost of the rynge: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 410/1 (Dyce, 1843). **1579** the first erector of the [holy band]: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 295 (1612). **1648** the erectors of Jeroboam's calves: MOUNTAGU, *Devout Ess.*, Pt. I. p. 94. [T.] **1822—3** William Peveril...became the erector of that Gothic fortress, which...gives the name of Castleton to the adjacent village: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. i. p. 21 (1886).

***ergo**, *adv.*: Lat.: therefore; *hence*, an argument, a positive conclusion. The clown in *Hamlet* corrupts it to *argal*.

1533 this your argument, 'God may make his body in many places at once; *ergo*, it is so': TYNDALE, *Answer*, p. 234 (1850). **1538** such title of prescription was at the common law. Ergo it abydeth as it was at the common lawe: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. x. fol. 38 *v°*. **1549** He goeth to his death boldely... Ergo he dyeth in a juste cause: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, IV. p. 116 (1869). **1552** Some courtiers are honest. *Ergo*, some honest men are courtiers: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 20 *v°* (1567). **1589** that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880). **1596** I say unto thee, I bid thy master cut out the gown; but I did not bid him cut it to pieces: ergo, thou liest: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 3, 129. **1602** he is a Iesuit: *ergo* silence: *ergo* yeeld: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 16. **1604** if the water come to him and drown him, he drowns not himself: argal, he that is not guilty of his own death shortens not his own life: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 1, 21. bef. **1627** my master is dead, and now I serve my mistress; ergo, I am a masterless man: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 32 (1885). **1663** but *Bear-garden* | Has no such pow'r, *Ergo* 'tis none: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 261. **1675** the inquisitive disceptators...with their altercation and *Ergo*'s: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 29. **1696** but these virtues may be without it, and *ergo*, it does not consist in them: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 9 (1865). — The time is short, we cannot live long; *Ergo*, let us live merrily: *ib.*, p. 17. **1704** the following syllogism: Words are but wind; and learning is nothing but words; *ergo*, learning is nothing but wind: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 80/1 (1869). bef. **1733** Then comes the Author with his *Ergo*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 12, p. 21 (1740). **1828** Because public officers die poor; *Ergo*—they are honest: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1684. **1863** And, ergo, on the same premisses, I, &c.: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 34.

ἐργοδιώκτης, *sb.*: LXX. Gk.: taskmaster.

1703 you, Sir, were the first ἐργοδιωκτης to me in this affair: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 389 (1872).

ergon, *sb.*: Gk. ἔργον: work, function, business.

1884 The Theatre was his luxury...philanthropy was his work... The former was his *parergon*; the latter his *ergon*: COMPTON READE, *Charles Reade*, in *Contemp. Rev.*

eric, eriach, *sb.*: Ir. *eiric*: the bloodwit or fine paid to the relatives of a person who has been killed.

1598 the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends of the party murdered],

or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach [Globe ed., Breaghe]: SPENS., *State Irel.* [R.] **1752** The Irish, who never had any connections with the German nations, adopted the same practice till very lately; and the price of a man's head was called among them his eric; as we learn from Sir John Davis: HUME, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. App. i. p. 220. [R.] **1883** Let me know his *eric* that if my people should cut off his head I may levy it upon the county: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 512.

erica, ericē, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐρείκη*: heath.

1603 this Erice or Tamarix in a small time grew so faire: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1293. **1796** In these meagre plains, nevertheless, Phylicas, Ericas, and Proteas grew in abundance: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 9 (1814).

eringo (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ēryngium* (perhaps through Sp. *eringio*, fr. Gk. *ἠρύγγιον*), dim. of Lat. *ēryngē*, fr. Gk. *ἠρύγγη*: name of a genus of thistles, esp. *Eryngium maritimum*, sea-holly, formerly celebrated as a diuretic and aphrodisiac. *Eringo-root*, candied, used to be popular as a sweetmeat.

[**1578** two kindes of *Eryngium*, the one called the great *Eryngium*, or *Eryngium* of the Sea, and the other is called but *Eryngium* onely: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. IV. p. 518. — Erynge: *ib.*, p. 519.] **1598** Let the sky rain potatoes; let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing-comfits and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation, I will shelter me here: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, v. 5, 23. **1601** MINOS, some of thy *eringoes*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 308 (1616). [**1603** that if one goat hold the herbe *Eryngium*, that is to say, sea-holly, in his mouth, all the rest of the flocke will stand still: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 746.] **1616** Candid eringoes, & rich marchpaine stuffe: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, VI. 2773, p. 87 (1871). **1620** Iringo-roots are hot and dry in the second degree: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § viii. p. 136. [**1627** You shall doe well to put in some few Slices of *Eryngium Roots*, and a little *Amber-grice*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 53.] **1630** a pie | Of marrow-bones, Potatos and Eringos: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, sig. K 2 *r°*. **1654** a messe | Of Eringos in a Spanish dresse: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 438 (1678). **1659** Bring us here pistachio nuts, | Strengthening oringo roots: *Lady Alimony*, iv. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875). **1675** *Eringo-roots* Preserved: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 189. **1686** Oh, Eringo's, or an Ownce or two of Green Ginger, would work admirable effect: D'URFEY, *Commonw. Wom.*, iii. p. 25. **1693** *Eringo's* for her Cough': CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iii. 10, Wks., Vol. I. p. 228 (1710). **1695** Why don't ye eat, odd an' ye don't eat—here, Child, here's some Ringoes: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, v. p. 62. bef. **1721** PRIOR, *Paulo Purg.*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1733).

Erin(n)ys, *pl.* Erin(n)yes, less correctly **Erinnues**: Gk. *Ἐρινύς*: name of the Furies of Ancient Greece, who were said to pursue the guilty.

1590 what cursed evil Spright, | Or fell Erinnys, in your noble harts | Her hellish brond hath kindled with despight, | And stird you up to worke your wilfull smarts? SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 29. **1648** Now warre is all the world about, | And every where Erynnis raignes: FANSHAWE, *Ode on H. M.'s Procl.*, Poems, p. 225. **1874** What hateful Erinnys broods over our wanderings? B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xiv. p. 206 (1883). **1889** Mutual dread and fear become the Erinnyes that follow lawless love: *Athenæum*, Aug. 31, p. 285/1. **1890** They would subscribe an engagement having no legal force; and no moral sanction, no *Erinnues*, to enforce it, except the action of the private conscience in the internal *forum*: GLADSTONE, in *XIX Cent.*, Nov., p. 693.

erl-king: Ger. *Erl-könig*: a mischievous woodland power in Teutonic mythology, especially dangerous to children. The Ger. *erl-* is fr. Scandinavian *elle-*, *elver*, = 'elves'.

ermin(e), *sb.* See quotations.

1599 accompanied with the *Ermine*, that is, the Kings Customer, and also the French Consull: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 168. — There is another custome [at Alger] to the *Ermine*...which is to the Iustice of the Christians... the *Ermyn* sends aboord to haue one come and speake with him, to know what goods are aboord: *ib.*, p. 176. — the *Ermin*: *ib.*

ermite, *sb.* See quotation.

1879 an army of ermites and field-mice: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 579 (1612).

***Eros**, Gk. **"Ερως**, *pl.* **Erōtes**, Gk. **"Ερωτες**: the Greek god of sensual passion, often called the 'god of love'. See **cupid, Aphrodite, Anteros.**

abt. **1386** Nat oonly lik the loueris maladye | Of Hereos but rather lyk Manye: CHAUCER, *C. T., Kn.'s Tale*, 1374. **1864** a bevy of Eroses apple-cheek'd: TENNYSON, *Islet*, 11. **1889** Plato pictures "Ερως in the 'Symposium' "sleeping without covering before the doors, and in the unsheltered streets": *Athenæum*, July 20, p. 87/3.

erōtēma, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐρώτημα*: a question.

1589 *Erotema*, or the Questioner: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 220 (1869).

erōtēsis, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐρώτησις*: an interrogation.

1759 [See **epiphonema**].

Erra Pater, name of an astrologer of the Middle Ages, by some said to have been a Jew, after whom some kind of almanac or ephemeris was named.

1603 Almanack-makers stood in bodily fear their trade would be overthrowne, and poore *Erra Pater* was threatned (because he was a Jew), to be put to baser offices than the stopping of mustard pots: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 34. **1633** Her only bible is an Erra Pater: P. FLETCHER, *Purp. Isl.*, vii. 44. **1652** What Difference betwixt some of the Artists *Almanackes*, and *Ephemerides*; and an *Erra Pater*, or the *Sheepheards Kalender*? J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 70.

***errātum**, *pl.* **errāta**, *sb.*, neut. of Lat. *errātus*, pass. past part. of *errāre*, = 'to make a mistake': an error in a writing or printed book. Sometimes a list of *errata* with references and corrections is printed at the beginning or end of a book. Rarely Anglicised as *errate*.

1602 I was not present at the printing to be a corrector: nor had I the sight of one proofe vntill the whole booke was out of print, and sold, and then too late to set downe *errata* which in that word *Romish* and in sundry others I found: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 345. **1603** In so much that I would haue thought it a fault in the print, but that I finde it not among his *errata*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 172. bef. **1616** These Women are *Errata* in all Authors: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 420 (1711). **1625** which as it one way furthered, so in another way it occasioned many *Errata*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. sig. ¶ 6 *r°*. **1630** Some *Bookes* haue their *Errates* at the last, | That tell their errors and offences past: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Kk 4 *v°*/2. **1650** If any *Errata's* have passed through the slips of my pen, or the *Printers* mistake, be thou candid, and mend them: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sandivogius' Alchymie*, sig. A 4 *v°*. **1654** we *glosse* him with *Invectives* or damne the whole Book for *Erratas*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 254. **1656** I have not observed any such erratas as you complain of: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 76 (1872). — so many erratas made by the printers: *ib.*, p. 77. **1662** The fairest copies that ever were written by saints have their blots, their blurs, and their erratas: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 190 (1867). **1681—1703** this standing universal *errata* that is found in all editions and impressions of men's hearts: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 312 (1863). **1692** The book of God hath no *errata* in it: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 23 (1858). **1710** I could be longer on the *errata* of this very small work: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 380 (1856). **1714** a very remarkable *Erratum* or Blunder in one of their Editions: *Spectator*, No. 579, Aug. 11, p. 821/2 (Morley). **1778** I had corrected the errata of the press throughout my copy: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 70 (1858). **1806** one passage...not mentioned in the table of *errata*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 252. **1811** that anything...may be detected before the printer lays the corner-stone of an *errata* column: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1832). **1826** one of the first *errata* of my life: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 15. **1885** Dr. Brice would do well to correct these and similar errors (if any) by means of an *errata* slip: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 367/2.

***error** (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *errour*, Old Fr. *error*, *errur*, assimilated to Lat. *error*.

1. a wandering, a going astray.

1557 If long errour in a blinde mase chained, | If in my visage ech thought distayned: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 70 (1870). **1590** he through fatall errour long was led | Full many yeares: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. ix. 41.

1 *a. metaph.* perplexity, lack of definite purpose, bewilderment.

abt. **1440** a-boute his herte com so grete errour that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien: *Merlin*, ii. 318 (E. E. T. S.). [C.] **1509** Thus these mad folys wandreth euery houre | Without amendement in theyr blynde erroure: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1874).

2. a deviation from rectitude, a moral fault, a sin.

1340 errour in batayle...is anon awreke: *Ayenb.*, 83 (1866). abt. **1374** pe errour of pe wikked[e]: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 11 (1868). abt. **1380** for that that is good & goddis lawe thei dampnen for euyl & erroure, & that that is errour & euyl azenst goddis lawe thei chesen & techen for good and profytable: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. i., in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 32 (1880). bef. **1492** theyr errour and theyr peryll: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. i ij *r°*/2. **1531** with an horrible feare confessed his errour, desirynge pardon: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xiv. Vol. II. p. 294 (1880). **1551** lette theym shewe one vntruthe and erroure in me: R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, sig. II 6 *r°*. **1588** Therefore, ladies, | Our love being yours, the error that love makes | Is likewise yours: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 781. **1650** his faithful...ministers triumphed over Satan as oft as they reduced a sinner from the error of his ways: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1872). bef. **1733** he committed as few Errors as ever any man did: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 174, p. 121 (1740). ***1877** Were error brought home to me, I think I may confidently say that I should not shrink from confessing it: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.]

3. a misapprehension, a misperception, a mistake in judging, a mistake in memory, a miscalculation, a false opinion, a false conclusion, a false doctrine, an unjust or illegal decision.

bef. **1340** The pape of ther erroure had fulle grete pite, | He sent to ther socoure tuo legates ouer the se: R. BRUNNE, p. 211. [R.] **1391** for bothe thise thinges may causen errour as wel in knowyng of the tid of the day as of the verrey Assendent: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 19 (1872). bef. **1400** many paynyms left her errours and her mawmettis, and worschipped pe childe pat pes .iij. kynges had sou3t: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 86 (1886). **1535** A wrytte of Erroure: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 26 *r°*. — This writte of Erroure/lyeth in case where false iugement is gyuen in the comon banke: *ib.*, fol. 26 *r°*. **1538** a release of a writte of errour shall be a good plee: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch viii fol. 111 *v°*. **1569** Mahomet, of Arabia...then began his errour: GRAFTON, *Chron*, Pt. VII. p. 119. **1579** Suche erroure falls in feble eye: PUTTENHAM, *Parth.*, in *Eng. Poes.*, Vol. I. p. xxi. (1811). **1600** a Booke wherein may be some damnable errour: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 59. **1606** My love with words and errors still she feeds; | But edifies another with her deeds: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 3, 111. **1608** shall I proceede and trauerse my writ of errors: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. H 4 *v°*. **1622** Ablatiue directions are first needfull to vnteach error ere wee can learne truth: BP. HALL, *Serm. bef. His Maiestie*, Sept. 15, p. 489. **1664** But our *Architects* never entring into this consideration, have faln into an *Errour* which admits of no excuse: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 5. bef. **1733** Sentence is reversed upon a writ of Error:

R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiii. (1740). bef. **1744** In Pride, in reas'ning Pride, our error lies; | All quit their sphere, and rush into the skies: POPE, *Ess. Man*, I. 123.

4. a mistake in a substantive work, design, or composition, a concrete result of sense 3; a fault in a writing, a fault in a printed work (generally called a *printer's error* if it be possible for author or editor to evade the responsibility).

1528 He declared there in his furiousnes / That he fownde erroures more and les / Above thre thousande in the translacion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 47 (1871). **1582** Yet write I not this to excuse my selfe of such errours, as are escaped eyther by dotage, or ignorance: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, To Reader, p. 28 (1870).

erubi, *sb.*: Arab. *el-rubʿ*: an **arroba** (*q. v.*).

1599 of every sort of goods the weight is different. To say, of some drugs 3 quintals, and 3 erubi or roues, and other some 4 quintals 25 rotiloes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273.

eryngium: Lat. See **eringo.**

Erynnis: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Erinnys.**

erysipelas, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐρυσίπελας, = 'making the skin red': a kind of inflammation (with redness and swelling) of the skin, and sometimes of the underlying tissue; called *St. Anthony's fire*, and *the Rose*. Formerly sometimes Anglicised as *erysipely*.

1527 the sore named Erisipila: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cxxii. sig. H iii $v^o/2$. **1541** erisipelas [See **ecchymosis**]. **1543** the cure of Herisipelas: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxiii $r^o/1$. **1563** One comyth of blode, and is called Phlegmone, in Englishe, inflamation: an other springeth of coller, and is called Erysipelas, or S. Anthonies fyer: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 20 *ro*. **1694** She spit blood...and wᵗʰall had an erysipelas: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 209 (1878). **1796** a severe attack... of an Erysipelas: LORD SHEFFIELD, in Gibbon's *Life & Lett.*, p. 136 (1869). **1796** I saw an old Hottentot here, who was very much afflicted with an erysipelas in his leg: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 71 (1814).

es tiempo de negociar, *phr.*: Sp. See quotation.

1589 as the Spaniard sayes, *es tiempo de negotiar*, there is a fitte time for every man to performe his businesse in: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 288 (1869).

Esau, elder brother of the patriarch Jacob, who sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage (see *Gen.*, XXV. 29 ff.); representative of one who prefers present needs or advantages to sacred rights and enduring interests.

1662 such profane Esaus shall never be blessed with a sight of God in glory: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 82 (1867). **1828** he would again call the attention of...the political Esaus of our tribe to the predicament in which they stand: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1226.

esbatement, *sb.*: Old Fr.: relaxation, amusement. See **abatement.**

1481 playes and esbatemens: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, p. 54 (1880).

***escalade** (ˈ ⏑ ˈ), Eng. fr. Fr. *escalade*; **escalado**, Eng. fr. Sp. *escalada*: *sb.*: an assault upon a fortification by troops provided with scaling ladders. See **scalado.**

1591 surprises of Townes, Escalades, and assaultes of breaches: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 8. — suddaine sallies, surprises, escalados, canuasados, and such like: *ib.*, p. 141. **1598** *Escalada*, a Spanish vocable, and is the skaling of a wall or fort with ladders: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1599** to betake them to the *escalade*, for they had also ladders with them: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 139. **1600** purposed to invest the citie round about with the Escalado: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLII. p. 1152. bef. **1627** And for the escaladaes, they had so bad successe, as the rebels were driuen from the walles with the losse of two hundred men: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 181. [R.] **1814** a monument in memory of those who sacrificed their lives to the preservation of their country on the night of the famous *escalade* in 1602: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iv. p. 86. **1820** Marcellus took the city by escalade: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 60. **1823** A collection of such curiosity as had given to our bibliomaniacal friend the desire of leading a forlorn hope in an escalade: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 33 (1886).

escalier, *sb.*: Fr.: staircase, stairs. **escalier dérobé**, *phr.*: private staircase.

1779 There was formerly a magnificent staircase, *escalier*, winding round it... from the ground to the top: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 236 (1851). **1823** the Marquis led me up an *escalier dérobé*, into a very large and well-proportioned saloon: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 33 (1886). **1865** Fancy an inch of cold steel waiting for us at the bottom of every *escalier dérobé*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 92. — sauntered out by an *escalier* that led, without passing through any part of the building, from his wing of the château down into the gardens below: *ib.*, ch. xi. p. 173.

***escalope**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of stew.

1828 you have neither applauded my jokes, nor tasted my *escallopes*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxii. p. 252 (1859). **1845** *Escalopes*.—Small pieces of meat cut in the form of some kind of coin: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

escamotage, *sb.*: Fr.: juggling.

1884 But, though it was tolerably safe to anticipate that the pea would not be found under the thimble, it was not easy to foretell the precise form of *escamotage* which would be adopted by the astute table-keeper: *Sat. Rev.*, June 28, p. 835/1. **1887** This was General Garibaldi...most intolerant of the political *escamotage*, as he called it, by which his birthplace was to be handed over to France: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, ix. 168.

***escapade**, *sb.*: Fr.: prank, frolic, a reckless or wanton act. Sometimes Anglicised (see first quotation).

1672 Who, while his Rider every stand survey'd, | Sprung loose, and flew into an Escapade: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1701). **1814** he hoped the whole affair would prove a youthful *escapade*, which might be easily atoned by a short confinement: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. xxxiv. p. 260 (188-). **1819** some confounded escapade has blighted | The plan of twenty years, and all is over: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. c. **1847** With the King's *escapade* I'll have nothing to do: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 446 (1865). ***1878** The fishery escapade is the only shadow between the two nations: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

escargot, *sb.*: Fr.: an edible snail. **escargatoire**, Fr. or *quasi*-Fr.: a plàce for breeding and rearing edible snails.

1704 I saw the escargatoire...It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 517 (Bohn, 1854).

eschantillon: Fr. See **échantillon.**

eschellon: Fr. See **échelon.**

eschevin: Fr. See **échevin.**

eschscholtzia, *sb.*: Bot. Lat. fr. Dr. *Eschscholtz*, a German botanist: a genus of the Poppy Order, native in California, with showy yellow or orange flowers.

1870 How much pleasanter to be out of doors...pulling the green nightcaps off the escholtzia buds: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, I. 73.

esclaircissement, esclercissement: Fr. See **éclaircissement.**

esclandre, *sb.*: Fr.: a scandal, a scene, a disturbance, conduct which provokes adverse comment.

1832 by threatening to make an *esclandre* and leave the château: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 306 (1875). **1850** An *esclandre* of that sort would kill her, I do believe: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 180 (1879). **1865** There was pretty Lady Alaric, who was so very religious, and went on her knees before her missal-like prayer-book before she floated down to breakfast to commence the flirtations, which always pulled up *just* short of a court and a co-respondent; of an error and an esclandre: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 233. **1882** It would be...an *esclandre* in general, my dear Count! J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 183.

escouade, *sb.*: Fr.: squad.

1797 ESCOUADE, or SQUAD, is usually the third or fourth part of a company of foot: so divided for mounting guards, and for the more convenient relieving of one another. It is equivalent to a brigade of a troop of horse: *Encyc. Brit.*

***escribano**, *sb.*: Sp.: a notary, an attorney. Anglicised as *escrivan*.

1623 I entreated him, that hee would call such an *Escriuano*, a friend of mine vnto me: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 326. **1670** that we may have the choosing of our own interpreters and escrivans: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48 (1836). **1803** writings... which may be drawn up by the parties themselves, if they please, but they must be presented by the *escribano*, or notary: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 352 (1834). **1832** a shrewd meddlesome escribano, or notary: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 322. **1845** The *jefes politicos* and their *escribanos* tamper with the registries: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 781. **1870** where an *escribano* lay at the last gasp, the demon of avarice sitting on his pillow: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 258.

escrito, *sb.*: Sp.: a writing, a written pleading.

1803 Suits are carried on in writings, called *escritos*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 352 (1834).

***escritoire** (Fr. pronunc.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *escriptoire*, = 'inkstand', 'pen-tray': a cabinet fitted up with conveniences for writing; a pen-tray with inkstand attached. Anglicised as *escrutoire*, *escritoir*, *escritore*, *scrutoir(e)*, *scrutore*. Mod. Fr. *écritoire* = 'an inkstand', *sécretaire* = 'escritoire'. See **scritorio, scriptorium.**

1665 Scrutores or Cabinets of Mother of Pearl: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 44 (1677). **1694** giving him yᵉ key of his escritoire: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 202 (1878). **1700** A hundred guineas will buy you a rich escritoir for your billets-doux: FARQUHAR, *Constant Couple*, v. 1. [Davies] **1741** several Colours in my Scrutore: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16. **1742** having first broken open my escritoire, and taken with her all she could find, to the amount of about 200 *l*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 243 (1806). **1750** for had I boldly broke open his escrutoire, I had, perhaps, escaped even his suspicion: —*Tom Jones*, VIII. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 478. **1834** he went to the little escritoir in the corner, and from a secret drawer took out a handsome watch: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 95. **1864** a green-shaded lamp on the escritoire: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 131.

escroc, *sb.*: Fr.: swindler, cheat.

1779 for he finds himself so very *facile* that he doubtless imagines that other *escrocs* besides himself work upon him by intimidation and *cajolerie*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 32 (1882).

escrocqueur, *fem.* **escrocqueuse,** *sb.*: Fr.: swindler, cheat.

1782 much welcome are you to be imposed on by this inflated *escroqeuse*: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 34.

escroeles, escrouelles, *sb. pl.*: Old Fr. *escrouelles*, Mod. Fr. *écrouelles*: scrofula (*q. v.*).

1526 For new escrocles [*sic*] called y^e^ kynges euyl Take the deccoccyon of the barkes or pylles of capparis of brust / and sperage / also anoynte them w^t^ these oyntementes: *Grete Herball*, ch. lxxxix.

escrutoire: Eng. fr. Fr. See **escritoire.**

escu: Fr. See **écu.**

escudero, *sb.*: Sp.: squire, lady's page.

1616 a [young] gentleman...I would faine breed up her *Escudero*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 151 (1631—40).

escuirie, *sb.*: Old Fr. (Mod. Fr. *écurie*): a stable.

1603 an escuirie or stable of horses: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 84.

Esculapius: Lat. See **Aesculapius.**

esloign: Eng. fr. Fr. See **eloigne.**

esmaile: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **emaile.**

esmotion, *sb.*: Old Fr. (Cotgr.): riot, disturbance, émeute.

1562 their were slaine amonge the selues in these esmotiones, foure Soldanes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 61 *vº*.

esophagus: Late Lat. See **oesophagus.**

***espada,** *sb.*: Sp.: a sword, a **matador** (*q.v.*).

1890 the announcement that Guanama bulls would be furnished, and that Zocato and Ferrar would be first and second Espadas: *Standard*, Nov. 5, p. 5/6.

esparto, esparto-grass, *sb.*: Sp.: a name of several varieties of grass, native in S. Europe and N. Africa, from which cordage, mats, &c., are manufactured. Holland uses the form *spart*, direct fr. Lat. *spartum*, or fr. Fr. *sparte.*

1601 a course cord made of Spart or Spanish broome: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 10, Vol. I. p. 509. **1845** the commerce consists in...and the esparto and barilla of which quantities grow on the plains: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 401. — the plains produce esparto and soda plants: *ib.*

espiègle, *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr.: roguish, tricksy child; roguish, tricksy, frolicsome.

1848 All the world *raffoles* of the charming Mistress and her *espiègle* beauty: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 380 (1879).

***espièglerie,** *sb.*: Fr.: roguishness, tricksiness, frolicsomeness; a sprightly trick, a frolic, sprightly raillery.

1818 Lady Dunore, equally amused by the sufferings of one friend, the annoyance of the other, and the *espieglerie* of the third, turned round: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 68 (1819). **1832** we must acquire her *espieglerie* in narration before we can venture to repeat: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 515. **1848** the various feats and instances of *espièglerie* on the part of her son: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 300 (1879). ***1876** her charms and frank *espièglerie*: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

espinelle, *sb.*: Old Fr.: spinel ruby.

1598 They have divers kinds of precious stones as *Espinellen* [Du. pl.], &c.: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 19/1.

espinette, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a pair of virginals, a spinet.

1668 Called upon one Hayward, that makes virginalls, and there did like of a little espinette, and will have him finish it for me: PEPYS, *Diary*, Apr. 4. [Davies]

***espionnage,** *sb.*: Fr.: a system of surveillance by means of spies, secret supervision. Sometimes Anglicised as *espionage* (ɪ = = =).

1803 But it would be absurd to expect any material advantages from this system of *espionage*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 89. **1804** the women are obliged to clap their hands, to shew they are not attempting any private indulgence of *espionage*: *ib.*, p. 360. **1810** quoting Mr. Burke's...remarks on the system of *espionage*...practised in France: *ib.*, Vol. 16, p. 122. **1813** no *simagrée*, no *espionage*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1833). **1815** What had it been but a system of *espionage*? J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 358 (1833). **1818** There are two parties in this country in a continual state of espionage on each other, the oppressor and the oppressed: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. II. p. 106 (1819) **1821** The system of *espionage*... followed her into this distant region: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 78. **1826** I thought my movements were watched by the *espionage* and police here: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 756. **1852** Madame Bonaparte called this a vile system of espionage: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xii. p. 146. **1865** If we are not good for very much in this world, we are good for meddling and for espionage: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 103. **1871** The Egyptian authorities looked upon the exploration of the White Nile by a European traveller as an infringement of the slave territory that resulted from *espionage*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 155.

***esplanade** (ɪ = ɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *esplanade*: an open level space, a broad terrace, a broad passage; also, in *Fortif.* the slope of the parapet of a covered way outward; a clear space between a fort and the nearest houses. Also, with loss of the initial vowel, *splanade.*

1591 there must be 8. or 10. foote of explanade or flat grounde: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 323. **1699** the *Splanade* before the House is like a vast Bastion: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 201. **1702** *Mil. Dict.* **1762** betwixt which point and the foot of the glacis, there was left a little kind of an esplanade, for him and the Corporal to confer and hold councils of war upon: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxii. Wks., p. 271 (1839). **1768** At the end of the orchestra, and betwixt that and the first side-box, there is a small esplanade left: — *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 432. **1788** an esplanade 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth; on which ...the foundations of a regular street were laid: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 69/2. **1799** It would be better, however, if that ditch were filled entirely, and the glacis and esplanade were completed: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 396 (1858). **1822** All their residences, with their esplanades of their white sand before and of street pavements behind: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 6. **1832** In front of this esplanade is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V.: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 54. **1887** The more enterprising natives of Lynmouth have at length completed the esplanade they have long coveted: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 476/3.

esprit, *sb.*: Fr.: spirit, soul, wit, mind, intellectual power. See **bel esprit.**

1768 I had been misrepresented to Madame de Q*** as an *esprit*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 465 (1839). **1776** I can only paint the varieties of mind, of *l'esprit*: BOSWELL, *Lett. to Rev. W. Temple*, p. 231 (1857). **1809** some of your academicians had the insolence to propose, as a question fit for discussion, "Whether it was possible that a German should have any *esprit*?" MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 5. **1813** The *esprit* of ours has always been good, but their discipline occasionally very bad indeed: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 243 (1838). **1813** She should be so happy to have Mr. Grey at her *esprit* parties: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 263 (1833). **1813** I hate an *esprit* in petticoats: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 361 (1875). **1824** In the early literature of France and Italy, we perceive at once, an *esprit de commerce* destroying all high aspirations: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 401. **1836** *esprit de finesse* is nearly convertible with spirit of acute observation: *ib.*, Vol. 62, p. 434. **1858** One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, iii. p. 51 (1886). **1884** That *esprit gaulois* ['French'] the French love so much to talk about: *Spectator*, No. 2914, p. 586/1.

***esprit de (du) corps,** *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'the spirit of body': the spirit of pride in and regard for the traditions and institutions of an association which animates and unites the members.

1780 how *l'esprit du corps* absorbs all feelings! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 444 (1858). **1803** the Parisian philosophers...animated by an *esprit de corps*...arrogated to themselves the merit of every important discovery: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 21. **1813** degenerating into party spirit, or what is called *esprit-de-corps*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 94 (1833). **1818** and an *esprit du corps* generally shields the culprit from justice: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 324 (1834). **1826** every Prussian feels a sort of *esprit de corps*: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 376. **1827** there is an *esprit du corps* among merchants, as well as among other classes of the community: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 204. **1830** they also possess an *esprit de corps*, which in them is equivalent to patriotism: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 337 (2nd Ed.). **1845** the elder recruits had acquired sufficient discipline and *esprit de corps* to keep the younger in subjection: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 313 (1848). **1865** You touch our esprit du corps, Lady Adela. We are all Ministerialists here: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 47. **1878** Some sort of lying is, then, we find, attached to *esprit de corps* wherever it is excessive or undisciplined: T. MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, vii. p. 175.

esprit follet, *phr.*: Fr.: a wanton spirit, goblin.

1820 In these particulars she seems to constitute a being of a middle class, between the *esprit follet* who places its pleasure in misleading and tormenting mortals, and the benevolent Fairy of the East, who uniformly guides, aids, and supports them: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 390/1 (1867).

esprit fort, *phr.*: Fr.: bold spirit, advanced thinker.

1684 let us lay aside all that presumption and vanity of those *Esprits forts*: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 154. **1750** with those pretended *Esprits forts*, or with thoughtless libertines, who laugh at all religion, to show their wit, or disclaim it, to compleat their riot: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 180, p. 541 (1774). **1759** they look'd upon the responses of the oracle as meer priest-craft, and treated it as the *esprits-forts* have done religion in modern times: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 26. **1798** if it could be fully known to your sex how little amiable an *esprit fort* appears even to the profligate in ours, it might operate as a check to a certain habitual persiflage (as the French call it) which pervades the conversation of some ladies: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 22 (1835). **1803** Mrs. F...tried...talking to Belinda as an *esprit fort*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 320 (1832). **1811** the *esprits forts* thus fluctuate between contrary extremes of chronological conjectures: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. V. p. 22. **1822** I think I perceive, in the generation now coming forward, a disposition the reverse of the *esprit fort* so prevalent in the last century: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 355. **1828** endeavors to assume the credit of an *esprit fort*, by denying, &c.: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, Introd., p. 17 (1886).

Esquiline [*Port-*], the *Porta Esquilina* of Ancient Rome through which the lowest people went to burial, and criminals to execution.

1599 And in thy dung-cart didst the carkasse shrine | And deepe intombe it in Port-Esqueline: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. IV. **1619** let thy Braines turne into Guts, thy Mouth into Port *Exquiline*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. liii. p. 510. **1633** P. FLETCHER, *Purp. Isl.*, ii. 43. **1857** one spot where the Cloaca maxima and Port Esquiline of Aberalva town...murmurs from beneath a grey stone arch toward the sea, not unfraught with dead rats and cats: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, p. 47 (1877).

esquine, *sb.*: Fr.: china-root. See **china-*root.***

1600 Besides this fertilitie of the soyle for Vines, a man may see Esquine wreathed about the shrubs in great quantitie: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 323. — some tooke the wood of *Esquine*, beate it, and made meale thereof: *ib.*, p. 344.

esquisse, *sb.*: Fr.: a sketch for a drawing, or first model for a statue. See **sketch.**

esse, *vb.* used as *sb.*: Lat., pres. inf., 'to be': being, real existence, actual existence, actuality.

1548 but learne if ther be no suche recorde in *Esse* or beinge at the time of the trauerse tended: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 64 *r°* (1567). **1603** but whatsoever is susceptible naturally of a power to be, although the same never come into act or *esse*, is to be counted possible: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1081. — For it were a great folly and manifest absurditie to say, that a thing is, which as yet commeth not into *esse*, or hath already ceased to be: *ib.*, p. 1362. **1621** [See **bene esse**]. **1621** So that it is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintaines it, gives *esse* to it, for which every man may have it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 14 (1827). **1654** Assurance...is not required to the *esse*, to the being of a Christian: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 317 (1866). **1660** and that it should be wholly at his pleasure and dispose from whom it hath its *esse* and its *operari*: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 114/1 (1867). **1671** the *esse* and the *cognosci* of this assimilation: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 211/1 (1871). **1696** It is a creature, and therefore dependent, as in *esse*, so in *operari*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 103 (1865). bef. **1733** in Vacancy of Parliament, there is no supreme Power in *Esse*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 36, p. 335 (1740). **1887** He is a realist, and refutes the hypothesis of the *esse* in the metaphysical sense: *Atheneum*, Jan. 1, p. 27/1.

essence (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *essence.*

1. being, existence.

1537 these three Persons be not three Gods, but all one God, all of one nature, and of one substance, and all of one everlasting essence or being: *Instit. of Xtian Man*, p. 30 (1825). **1590** A form not meet to give that subject essence | Whose matter is the flesh of Tamburlaine: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 62/1 (1865). **1590** She is my essence, and I leave to be, | If I be not by her fair influence | Foster'd, illumined, cherish'd, kept alive: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, iii. 1, 182. **1690** Essence may be taken for the very being of any thing, whereby it is, what it is. And thus, the real, internal, but generally in substances, unknown constitution of things, wherein their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their essence. This is the proper original signification of the word, as is evident from the formation of it; *essentia* in its primary notation signifying properly *being*: LOCKE, *Hum. Understand.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. § 15. [R.]

1 *a.* a being, one who really exists.

1667 As far as Gods and heav'nly essences | Can perish: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 138.

2. real nature of anything; distinctive characteristic; specially characteristic part or parts.

1543 Moreouer it is to be noted, that optalmia is sometymes caused by communite & somtymes by essence, or beynge when it is caused by essence, or beyng, it procedeth from the heade: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. 1 *r°*/1. **1603** his [man's] glassy essence, like an angry ape, | Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven | As make the angels weep: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 2, 120. **1664** the application of *Ornaments*, which are to be disposed with great discretion, as being of the very *Essence* and body of the *Order*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 90. **1667** constrain'd | Into a beast, and mix'd with bestial slime, | This essence to incarnate and imbrute: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 166.

3. an element; *hence*, quintessence, the fifth element of Aristotle.

bef. **1627** Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth essence: BACON. [J.] **1640** [See **ether** 1].

4. anything of ideal purity, a celestial substance, an elemental substance.

1594 I am no modell figure, or signe of care, | but his eternall harts consuming essence: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 5th Dec., No. 6 (1818). **1604** Her honour is an essence that's not seen: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iv. 1, 16. **1667** for spirits, when they please, | Can either sex assume, or both; so soft | And uncompounded is their essence pure: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 425.

5. a concentrated extract of any substance, in which its special characteristic is more or less free from the less important constituents.

1659 a good quantity of the essence of roses: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 110 (1872).

6. a perfume, an odor.

bef. **1667** What though the Flower itself do waste, | The essence from it drawn does long and sweeter last: COWLEY, *Mistress*, Dialogue. [C.] **1712** Our humble province is to tend the Fair... To save the powder from too rude a gale, | Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 94, Wks., Vol. I. p. 183 (1757). **1766** Bring, O bring thy essence pot, | Amber, musk, and bergamot: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

7. importance, momentousness, surpassing value.

1605 I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and essence in studying: BACON, *Adv. Learning*, II. 231. [C.]

Es-Sirat: Arab. See **El-Sirat.**

***est modus in rēbus,** *phr.*: Lat.: there is a proper mean in (all) things. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 1, 106.

estacade[1], *sb.*: Fr.: a line of stakes or piles set in water or marshy ground to check the approach of an enemy. See **stockade.**

1627 those of his land army are chiefly busy now in the making of an estacade, wherewith they intend to bar the haven: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1848).

estacade[2] (ˊ ˗ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *estacade*: a heavy rapier, a thrusting sword. See **stoccado.**

estacha, *sb.*: Sp.: a rope for a harpoon.

1575 10 Estachas called roxes for harping irons: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 414.

estadal, *sb.*: Sp.: a measure of length equal to nearly 11 ft. English; in Peru, equal to 5 ft. 7 in. English.

1604 growne to the height of an *estado* and a halfe, or two, it puttes forth one only bough of fruite: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 242 (1880).

***estafet(te),** ˊ ˗ ˊ, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *estafette*: a military courier; an express messenger.

1612 much distracted...with the heavy news out of England, which came hither by an extraordinary estaffette from Foscarini: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1848). **1760** The siege of Quebec is raised... I cannot get the Gazette till midnight. Perhaps you have had an *estafette*, since I find their cannon are all taken: GRAY & MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 211 (1853). **1812** I beg you will, if on any part of the continent, send me an *estafette*: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. III. p. 558 (1832). **1834** Thiers was to have come here, but he sent an *estafette* to say...he cannot leave Paris: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 34.

estafier, *sb.*: Fr.: tall footman, bully.

1741 twenty five Footmen in Liveries, and half a dozen Estafiers in *Turkish* Habits marching before and about his Horse: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 218.

estalagem, *sb.*: Port.: lodging-house.

1797 The Portuguese estalagems are perhaps better than the Spanish Posadas: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 251.

***estaminet,** *sb.*: Fr.: a coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

1814 numerous *estaminets* and *restaurateurs*: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. ii. p. 47. **1862** There are French cafés, billiards, estaminets, waiters, markers: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 23 (1887). **1864** wife of a German, formerly of the profession of bootmaking, but now principally of certain sixth-rate estaminets on the Boulevards: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 171. **1886** [In] the same painter's picture of the interior of an Hungarian *estaminet*...a burly mountebank and a young countryman are about to fight: *Atheneum*, Mar. 6, p. 333/3.

estancia, *sb.*: Amer. Sp.: landed estate, large grazing farm; in Sp., a mansion, a dwelling.

1818 The lands occupied in the country, remote from the cities, are generally converted by their owners into estancias, or large grazing farms for cattle: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1834). **1845** The Carranchas... commonly attend in numbers the estancias and slaughtering-houses: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 56.

***estanciero,** *sb.*: Sp.: owner or overseer of a landed estate, in Spanish America, the owner or overseer of a grazing farm.

1845 An estanciero told me that he often had to send large herds of cattle a long journey to a salting establishment: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 149.

estanco, *sb.*: Sp.: a shop in which goods are sold under privilege or monopoly.

1845 here Muñoz was born, his father keeping an *Estanco* or tobacco shop: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 879.

estimator (ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aestimātor*, noun of agent to *aestimāre*, = 'to value', 'to appraise', 'to estimate': one who estimates, a valuer, an appraiser.

1611 *Estimateur*, An estimator, valuer, prizer, esteemer of things: COTGR. **1660** no equal estimator of things: JER. TAYLOR, *Duct. Dub.*, II. 513. [L.] bef. **1691** learned men, that are competent estimators: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 175. [R.] **1759** the very foundations of our excellent constitution, in church and state, were so sapped, as estimators had reported: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 101 (1839). **1787** He was a scrupulous æstimator of beauties and blemishes: SIR J. HAWKINS, *Johnson*, p. 536. [Jodrell]

esto perpetua, *phr.*: Lat.: may she be lasting.

1779 *Esto perpetua!* is always at my heart to say to my country and its constitution: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 312 (1858). **1786** What rational man...will wonder if "*esto perpetua*" is his most ardent prayer for her? J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 547 (1854). **1826** Sir, with Father Paul, I may wish it [the government] to be perpetual, *esto perpetua*, but I cannot believe that it will be so: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 391. **1845** the noble race of Stanhope in a long series of generations has bled and conquered for Spain in war, and in peace has sustained her by diplomacy and illustrated her by literature—*esto perpetua*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 132.

***estrade**, Fr.; **estrado**, Sp.: *sb.*: a drawing-room, a carpet, a couch for guests, a raised dais.

1589 then doth hee cause them to set in an estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furnished: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1853). **1624** I did also your message to the *Marquesa d' Inojosa* who put me to sit a good while with her upon her *Estrado*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxix. p. 102 (1645). **1691** Beds of State, or *Estrades* rais'd about two Foot: SIR J. CHARDIN, *Voyages*, p. 226. **1877** The pipers marched on round the hall till they faced this *estrade*, when they halted: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XXVI. p. 230 (1879).

estradiot(e), *sb.*: Sp. *estradiote*: a light-cavalry-man in the service of Venice and other European states in 15, 16 cc.

1579 •euerie *Estradiote* and light Horseman: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 61. **1591** 100 light horse, 50 Estradiots, and 50 Hargolateares: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 269. **1600** Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, estradiots, and footmen: DANET, *Contin. Comines*, sig. Ff 3. [Nares]

estrapade, *sb.*: Fr.: a **strappado** (*q. v.*); *also*, the rearing and kicking of a horse to get rid of its rider.

1741 The Gaunch is a sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-Gates: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 99.

estro, *sb.*: It. fr. Lat. **oestrus** (*q. v.*): poetic inspiration, fire of genius, enthusiasm.

1605 But come, with this free heat, | Or this same estro, or enthusiasme, | (For these are phrases both poeticall) | Will we go rate the prince: MARSTON, *Parasitaster*, ii. in *Anc. Dr.*, II. 337. [Nares] **1817** Venice is in the *estro* of her carnival, and I have been up these last two nights at the ridotto and the opera: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 339 (1832). **1819** to stem the tide of his poetic *estro*, by which I have been more than once nearly overwhelmed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 322 (1820). **1860** indulge our artistic estro by setting off immediately to sketch: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 614/1.

estuary: Eng. fr. Lat. See **aestuarium.**

et alii (*masc.*), **et aliae** (*fem.*), *phr.*: Lat.: and others. Often abbreviated to *et al.* in legal documents.

1470 to Guy Fairfax, John Paston, Squier, et aliis [*dat.*]: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 645, p. 405 (1874).

***et cētera, etcetera, etc., etca., etce., &c.**, *phr.*: Lat. *et cētera*: (*a*) and the rest, and so on; used to dismiss a list of which a few items are particularised; *hence*, (*b*) used as a noun (with pl. *etceteras*) meaning 'adjuncts', 'subsidiary circumstances or objects', 'appurtenances', 'minor details'.

a. **1470** An indenture contayning mutuall releases...et c^a^: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 645, p. 402 (1874). **1535** G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 5 (1883). **1543** all striptyke frutes as aygre Pomegranades. &ce.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxv *v°/a*. **1549** I rehersed here a parable of a wycked Iudge, whiche for importunities sake, herde the poore woman's cause et cetera: LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, III. p. 91 (1869). **1593** To coy, to court, *et cætera* to do: PEELE, *Poems*, p. 602/2 (1861). **1621** because there was but a possession in law of the Lands and tenements in his wife during the coverture, the same law is in all cases, *et cætera*: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. vi. § 464, p. 202 (1642). **1657** lying, cogging, canting, *et cætera*: FORD, *Sun's Darl.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 171/1 (1839). **1771** I have not taken regular courses of physiology, *et cetera*, *et cetera*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 11/2 (1882). **1814** exerted himself to so much purpose to remove and soften evidence, detect legal flaws, *et cetera*: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 83 (188-).

b. **1597** Come wee to full Points here, and are *et cetera's* nothing? SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 198. **1602** and so endeth his resolution with an &^c^ *cætera*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 255. **1759** subscriptions to balls, concerts, operas, and a long train of expensive et cetera's: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 134. **1777** any of the *et ceteras* that you do not see from Nuneham: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 506 (1857). **1803** We have the delations and the distrust...and all the terrible *et cætera* of revolutionary enormities: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 36. **1818** the conversation fell into its usual routine of weather, gossip, dress, and the common *et-cætera* of topics: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 2. **1836** All these et-cæteras, including among the number a liquor which I recognized to be soy, made from a Japan bean: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 322. **1842** the white favours, and gloves, | And all the *et cetera* which crown people's loves: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

***et hoc genus omne**, *phr.*: Lat.: and all this kind (of thing). See **hoc genus omne.**

et sic de cēteris, *phr.*: Late Lat.: and so about the rest.

1391 CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 53 (1872). **1607** MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 123 (1885). **1614** The Archbishop of Canterbury began with a basin and ewer, and redeemed it with £140. The Bishop of Winchester as much, Ely £120, *et sic de cæteris*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 328 (1848). **1629** So, likewise, the gentlemen of the chapel, from their £40 of King James's time, to their £30 of Queen Elizabeth's time, *et sic de cæteris*: J. MEAD, in *Court and Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 41 (1848). **1888** At every meeting of European plenipotentiaries Capt. Mayne Reid had his ear at the door. *Et sic de cæteris*: *Athenæum*, June 9, p. 725/3.

***Et tu Brūte!**, *phr.*: Lat., 'You too, Brutus!': the reproachful exclamation said to have been uttered by Julius Caesar when he saw his friend Marcus Junius Brutus amongst his assassins.

1599 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616). **1601** SHAKS., *Jul. Cæs.*, iii. 1, 77. **1781** *Et tu, Brute*: even Holland is to give us a stab: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 485 (1858). **1861** A. TROLLOPE, *Framley Pars.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 159.

eta[1], *sb.* See quotation.

1769 The Eta tree is of the same species with the foregoing [cabbage tree], but smaller: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 61.

ēta[2], *sb.*: Gk. ἦτα: name of the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet (not counting digamma), H, η. As a numeral it had the value of eight. Hence, *etacism*, the method of pronouncing Ancient Greek in which η is sounded like Italian open *e*, opposed to *iotacism* (see **iota**).

1621 they confound divers Letters of the Alphabet with one sound; for in point of pronunciation ther is no difference 'twixt *Upsilon*, *Iota*, and *Eta*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxvi. p. 51 (1645).

[The Semitic character which became *eta* in Greek was a kind of guttural *h*, the Hebrew *cheth*, ח, which in Greek was at first used to designate the *spiritus asper*, and subsequently to designate the long vowel corresponding to the short vowel ε (see **epsilon**). The sign for the *spiritus asper*, ' , represents a modified form of the Ancient Greek H.]

***étage**, *sb.*: Fr.: floor, storey. See **bel étage.**

1860 the room in the *étages* below me: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 93/1.

étagère, *sb.*: Fr.: an ornamental stand of shelves for small objects of vertu or flowers.

1854 What étagères, and bonbonnières, and chiffonnières! What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXV. p. 284 (1879). **1865** She stood by an étagère of flowers: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 21.

ἑταῖρα: Gk. See **hetaera.**

étamine, *sb.*: Fr.: a bolting-cloth, a kind of bunting. Anglicised as *estamin*, *stamin*, *tamine*, *tamis*, *tammy*.

1759 an etamine or two for the straining your thick soups, cullies or creams: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xxviii. — An etamine is a stuff made on purpose for these uses, and are sold at many shops in London: *ib.*

***étang**, *sb.*: Fr.: pond, pool.

1823 the vineyard, the orchard, the *étang*, still existed: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, p. 31 (1886).

***étape**, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a public storehouse; (*b*) rations; (*c*) in Russia, a stockade for the confinement of prisoners passing from one place to another.

a. **1706** PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*
b. **1702** etappe: *Mil. Dict.* **1727** BAILEY. **1813** he ought not to receive what is called *étape* of any description: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 320 (1838).
c. **1888** On his long journey to the Siberian mines, through prisons, *étapes*, and snow-deserts...he begins...to be tormented by questionings: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 25/3.

étapier, *sb.*: Fr.: one who contracts for supplying rations to troops on the march.

1702 etappier: *Mil. Dict.*

état, *sb.*: Fr.: state, station, position, rank, register.

1818 and being without any precise *état* in this official hierarchy, were left to arrange their precedence as they might: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 87 (1819).

***état major**, *phr.*: Fr., 'greater estate': *Mil.*: the staff of an army or regiment.

1826 Governor lost, besides bets with the whole état-major: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 238 (1881). **1848** above the second-floor apartments occupied by the *état major* of the gambling firm: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XXX. p. 333 (1879).

etch, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *etsen*: to engrave with a pointed tool on a varnished metal surface when acid is used, and on bare copper when the 'dry point' is used; *also*, to practise a kind of engraving on glass; also, *metaph.*

1662 Vischer...hath most rarely etched a certain Dutch kitchen: EVELYN, *Sculpt.* [R.] **1681** Etching: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* bef. **1704** There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems: LOCKE. [J.] **1775** I wish you would draw for me, or etch: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 211 (1857).

ἕτερος (*heteros*) **αὐτὸς**: Gk. See **alter ego.**

etēsiae, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐτησίαι, = 'yearly winds' (ἄνεμοι): periodical northerly winds which blow continuously in the summer months, monsoon; also applied to southerly monsoons of the Indian Ocean. Hence, adj. **Etesian.**

1555 as wee reade of the ryuer of *Nilus* in Egipte when the wyndes (cauled *Etesii*) blowe in summer and especially in the canicular dayes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 193 (1885). **1603** THALES thinketh that the anniversarie windes called Etesiæ blowing directly against Aegypt, cause the water of Nilus to

swell:...the Etesian windes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 833. — the Etesian windes, which blow from the North, and drive the clouds [*sic*] into *Aethiopia*: *ib.*, p. 1303. **1615** yearely when the Etesia firmely blows: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 98 (1632). — But the *Etesie* blow mildly, and the increase well known to begin farre aboue the *Cataracts*: *ib.* **1665** these hot Countries have frequent breezes which like the *Etesiæ* breath gently every morning and evening from the East and South: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 388 (1677).

Ethanim: Heb.: name of the seventh month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the first of the civil year. 1 *Kings*, viii. 2. Also called **Tisri** (*q. v.*) after the Captivity.

æther, æther (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aether*, fr. Gk. *αἰθήρ*, ='upper air', 'heaven', 'blue sky'.

1. the upper air, supposed by Aristotle to be a distinct element; *hence*, an atmosphere of ideal purity and healthfulness; the blue sky.

1603 Feeds on sweet Æther, cleaues the starry sphears: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 307 (1608). **1640** the fire | Of *Aether's* essence: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 15, p. 5 (1647). — *Aether's* the vehicle of touch, smell, sight, | Of taste, and hearing too, and, of the plastick might: *ib.* **1665** vast spaces of the *Æther* above the *Planets*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iv. p. 17 (1885). **1678** the whole Mundane System, made up of Earth, Seas, Air, Ether, Sun, Moon, and Starrs all together: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 73. **1693** such natural Agents, as might change the Air, or *Æther*, or both together, into Water: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. ch. ii. p. 70 (1713). **1709** They here began to breathe a delicious kind of æther: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. II. p. 13 (1854). **1712** those wild Fields of *Ether*, that reach in Height as far as from *Saturn* to the fixt Stars: *Spectator*, No. 420, July 2, p. 605/2 (Morley). **1713** Some in the fields of purest Æther play, | And bask and whiten in the blaze of day: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 77, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1757). **1714** The Blewness of the *Æther* was exceedingly heightened and enlivened by the Season of the Year: *Spectator*, No. 565, July 9, p. 804/1 (Morley). **1739** one quality...remains with me in all worlds and all æthers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1857). **1742** Ether pure | Surrounds him, and *Elysian* Prospects rise: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 68 (1773).

2. name of the oxides of various hydro-carbons or the anhydrides of various alcohols of which the kind frequently used as a stimulant or medicine is ethyl oxide, a very volatile stimulant; when applied externally in spray it produces local insensibility.

1817 I threw down a bottle of æther that was on mamma's toilette, on her muff—and it had such a horrid smell: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 254 (1825).

Ethiop (⏑ ⏓ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Aethiops*, fr. Gk. *Αἰθίοψ*; hence, perhaps through Lat. *Aethiopia*, **Ethiopian** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏓), *adj.* and *sb.*: a native of or pertaining to Ethiopia, the name anciently given to a large and indefinite tract lying south of Egypt; *hence*, a negro, a blackamoor, or negro (adj.).

1579 Can the *Aethiope* chaunge or alter his skinne? J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 42 (1868). **1625** Witches, Ethiopes, Pigmies, Turquets, Nimphs, Rusticks, Cupids, Statua's Mouing, and the like: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871). **1640** the Aethiopian hell: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 36, p. 10 (1647). **1705** It would be to wash an *Æthiopian* [sic], or at least an unnecessary Task, to say much concerning these Birds: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XV. p. 271. **1742** As *Leopards*, spotted, or, as *Æthiops*, dark: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 53 (1773).

ēthos, *sb.*: Gk. *ἦθος*: permanent character, settled disposition; in literature and the fine arts, the characteristics of a work which impress the intellectual and moral faculties, as opposed to **pathos** (*q. v.*) which appeals to the emotions.

1875 Nor again had their past history taught them the necessity, so well divined and recognised by the Greek statesmen, of maintaining a fixed *ἦθος* at any cost in republics: J. A. SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 134. **1883** And a political creed of that sort has no connection whatever with the literary 'ethos' as such: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 612. **1890** The views expressed by the chorus are not invariably consistent; but, so far from distributing the choral utterances between two bodies each steadfast in mind, we have regarded the inconsistencies as consummate touches of *ἦθος* on the part of the poet: *Athenæum*, Mar. 29, p. 399/3.

***etiquette** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑, *-qu-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *étiquette*, *lit.* 'ticket': ceremonies observed at a court, usages of polite society, propriety of conduct in relation to various phases of social intercourse (polite and ceremonial); a point of ceremonial observance or of good manners in polite society.

1750 whatever else the *étiquette* of that court requires: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 188, p. 572 (1774). **1752** the etiquette of the Queen and the Mesdames not speaking to one another cross him at table: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 309 (1857). — the etiquette of the old peerage: *ib.*, p. 310. **1764** very delicate in maintaining the *etiquette*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 389 (1817). **1771** This diplomatic lord has spent his life in the study and practice of *etiquette*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xlii. p. 187 *note* (1827). **1771** a ceremonial, more stiff, formal, and oppressive than the etiquette of a German elector: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 15/1 (1882). **1776** I did not hesitate a moment to comply with the customary *etiquette*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 85. bef. **1782** But he can draw a pattern, make a tart, | And has the ladies' etiquette by heart: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 36 (1808). **1788** etiquette did not allow Mrs. Howard the entrée of the coach with the Princess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. CXXVI. (1857). **1806** etiquette requires that a modern tour should contain some account of the manufactures in the country where it is made: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 287. **1811** the *etiquette* of this court likewise prohibited strangers from receiving visits from the inhabitants of the country, till they should first appear there: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xlvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 65. **1826** he had access to no book on the subject of etiquette: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 703. **1851** a variety of facts relative to the *etiquette* of the old French court: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 75 (1857). **1864** a signal to the two younger Miss Bunnycastles...to unrol the little one from her shawl, to kiss her, and smooth her hair...and go through the remainder of the etiquette: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 102.

***Etna**: Lat. *Aetna*, fr. Gk. *Αἴτνη*: name of a volcano in Sicily, formerly even more celebrated than Vesuvius; (*a*) representative of intense heat and disturbance (*lit.* and *metaph.*); also of an overwhelming superincumbent mass, from the legend that Typhoeus was imprisoned beneath Etna; (*b*) a small apparatus for heating liquid by burning methylated spirit.

a. **1573–80** I feele Ætna at my harte: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 108 (1884). **1590** Like an huge Aetn' of deepe engulfed gryefe, | Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. ii. 32. bef. **1593** O burden, more than Ætna, that I bear: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 142/2 (1861). **1600** vent the *Ætna* of his fires: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 252 (1616). **1603** When I obserue, that from the *Indian* Dawning, | Euen to our *Irish Ætna's* fiery yawning: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 342 (1608). **1641** And this hee spake with such a furie, that his eyes sparkled with rage, and he breathed as if an *Ætna* had lay hid in his brest: *Historicall Narration of the Manner and Forme of that Memorable Parlt., &c.*, p. 25. bef. **1667** His heart is an *Ætna*: COWLEY, in *Spectator*, No. 62, p. 102/1 (Morley). **1667** Two grapling *Ætna's* on the Ocean meet: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 84, p. 22. **1691** So *Jove's* great Ordnance shall be here imploy'd | To strike him under th' *Ætna* of his Pride: D'URFEY, *Husb. Revenge*, iii. p. 24. **1693** Usquebaugh... Thou'rt the *Ætna of Juices*, a *Damn'd Liquid fire*: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 17. bef. **1800** What are ye, monarchs, laurell'd heroes, say, | But Ætnas of the suff'ring world ye sway? COWPER, *Heroism*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 274 (1808).

b. **1854** will even boil his own shaving-water in the little hetna which he keeps up in his dressing-room: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XX. p. 215 (1879).

étoile, *sb.*: Fr.: star.

1771 The measured walk, the quincunx, and the etoile imposed their unsatisfying sameness on every royal and noble garden: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 125.

étourderie, *sb.*: Fr.: heedlessness, giddiness, silly blundering.

1763 the French—bating the *étourderie* of the *mousquetaires* and of a high-dried *petit-maître* or two...appear to me more lifeless than Germans: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 85 (1857). **1779** at Paris, bating the pert *étourderie* of very young men, I protest I scarcely ever saw anything like vivacity: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 222 (1858). **1807** if you have not *étourderie*, you have nothing: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 68 (5th Ed.). **1812** George II....had suggested this device of a seeming *étourderie* on the part of his son: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 264. **1821** the unhappy *étourderie* of the trunk: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 26 (1823).

***étourdi**, *fem.* **-ie**, *adj.*: Fr.: giddy, heedless, scatterbrained.

1691 The first that I begin with shall be that *etoardy bete* ['beast', 'creature'], that humble admirer of Jest an Quibble, the Melancholy Clergyman: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 10. **1828** Had she but the animal spirits to be *étourdie*, she would be so: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 347.

étranger, *fem.* **étrangère**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: strange, foreign; a stranger, a foreigner.

bef. **1863** straightway flung his furniture overboard and expressed a preference for sinking his ship rather than yielding it to the *étranger*: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 322 (1879).

***étrennes**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: New Year's gift, New Year's gifts. The Lat. *strēna* (whence *étrennes*) was Anglicised in 16 c. as *strene*.

[abt. **1520** Dame Nature's strene: *Calisto & Meliboea*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 55 (1876).] **1883** Mme. de Witt's magnificent volume belongs to the class of *étrennes*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 377.

Etruscan: fr. Lat. *Etruscus*: of or belonging to Etruria, a region of Central Italy north of the Tiber, including Tuscany. The Etruscan language remains an unsolved problem of philology. The Etruscans were a distinct race from all other peoples of Italy, and their art had distinctive characteristics, and is of great interest, the Tuscan order being due to their architecture. Modern imitations of Ancient Etruscan pottery are also called *Etruscan*.

1776 Sir *William Hamilton's collection* of antique vases and *Etruscan* rarities: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. v. **1787** Here are also Etruscan inscriptions to amuse and puzzle the antiquarian: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1805).

ettwee: Eng. fr. Fr. See **étui**.

***étude,** *sb.*: Fr.: a study.

1882 a fantasia on opera airs or an impromptu or an étude: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 22, p. 20.

étui, *sb.*: Fr.: a sheath or case (often ornamental) for holding small instruments or utensils, often attached to the dress.

1611 *Estuy*, A sheath, case, or box to put things in; and (more particularly) a case of little instruments, as sizzars, bodkin, pen-knife, &c, now commonly tearmed, an Ettwee: COTGR. **1751** tiny pews, that look like *étuis* for the Earl and his diminutive Countess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 264 (1857). **1771** he presented her with a very fine snuff-box, and me with a gold *étui*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 50/1 (1882). **1778** I waste as few minutes as possible, but constant application of the mind to some duties or other will impair a memory that is enclosed in so frail an *étui*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 51 (1858). **1841** Cardinal Alberoni observed that this beautiful building ought to be preserved in a golden *étui*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 9.

***etymon,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔτυμον: the true literal meaning of a word according to its origin, the radical element.

1578 But how aptlie and trulie the same [*chance* and *clere*] may stand to make the etymon of chancellor, I leave to others to consider: HOLINSHED, *Scotland*. [R.] **1612** Blue hath its etymon from the High Dutch blaw: PEACHAM, *On Drawing*. [J.] **1634** *Peace* denominates *Jerusalem*, it is the etymon of the word: R. CLERKE, in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VI. p. 438 (1882). **1664** nor is this sense much distant from the *Etymon* of the word: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. lvii. **1665** from whence the name *Spawhawn* derives it self is not known unto the Natives; I may nevertheless venture a conjecture of the *Etymon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 160 (1677). **1675** *Homer* (in his Hymns) gives this *Etymon* of his Name: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. v. § 4, p. 49. **1678** uncertainty of the Greeks concerning the *Etymon* of this Word, Ἀθηνᾶ: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 309. bef. **1733** by so much, as from a Specimen, one may imagine the whole Etymon, and Sense of the Word: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 60, p. 169 (1740).

[Mr. H. D. Darbishire has upset or at least thrown considerable doubt upon the usual etymology of ἔτυμον, which connects it with Skt. *satyas*, ='true', fr. Skt. root *as*, ='be', akin to Gk. εἶναι, Lat. *esse*, ='to be'. He proposes an affinity with Lat. *vērus*.]

euangelion, Late Gk. εὐαγγέλιον; **euangelium,** Late Lat. fr. Late Gk.: *sb.*: good tidings, gospel, evangel. Early Anglicised as *evangelie*, *evangile* (through Old Fr. *evangile*), &c.

1525 The evangelion, that joyful tidings, is now bitterer than the old law: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 234 (1849). **1528** Whiche after Lukis evangelion / Sayde to th[e] apostels Iames and Iohn: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 112 (1871).

***eucalyptus,** *pl.* **eucalypti,** *sb.*: Late Lat., 'well covered': name of a genus of trees, Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*, including the Red and Blue gum-trees of Australia and Tasmania.

1845 The bark of some of the Eucalypti falls annually, or hangs dead in long shreds which swing about with the wind: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xix. p. 433. **1857** the eucalyptus boles stood out, like basalt pillars: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. I. p. 37 (1877). ***1877** The *Eucalyptus globulus*, or blue gum-tree of Australia, is another and recently discovered example of the hygienic influence of vegetation: *Times*, Dec. 6. [St.]

***Euclid:** Lat. *Euclides*, Gk. Εὐκλείδης: the author or editor of the celebrated text-book on elementary geometry compiled about B.C. 300; *hence*, any edition of the said text-book; elementary geometry, or geometry treated more or less on Euclid's system, and confined to the study of plane angles and figures contained or bounded by straight lines or circles (or parts of circles), and of solid angles and figures bounded by planes.

{abt. **1386** The lord, the lady, and ech man, sauf the frere | Sayde that Jankyn spak in this matiere | As well as Euclide: CHAUCER, *C. T., Sompnoures Tale*, 589} bef. **1658** Yet throw your *Euclid* by, and only look | To th' Propositions of your living Book, | And you'l conclude Truth doth more clearly lie | There, than i' th' Maxims of Philosophy: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 352 (1687).

eucrasia, εὐκρασία, Gk.; **eucrasie, eucrasy,** Eng. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: *lit.* 'good mixture': a well-constituted temperament (of mind or body).

1669 But the other having a ruddy vigorous and perfect constitution and enjoying a compleat entire *Eucrasie* delights in no food but of good nouriture: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 342. **1671** This likeness or conformity to God is an *eυκρασια*, a perfect temperament: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 211/2 (1871). **1692** the soul in the Greek had its *eukrasia*, its perfect beauty and glory: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 738 (1858).

eudaemon, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. εὐδαίμων (adj.), ='having a good demon', 'fortunate', 'blessed': *Astrol.*: the eleventh House of an astrological figure. In the sense of a 'good angel, spirit, or genius', the term is a mistake for **agathodaemon** (*q. v.*).

1696 *Eudemon*, the Good Genius; by which Name the first House of a Celestial Figure is called, by reason of its good and perpetual Significations: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1834–47** The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the Eudemon: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*. [Davies]

euforbie, euforbio, euforbium. See **euphorbium.**

euge, eugē, *interj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. εὖγε: well done!, bravo!. Also as *sb.* an expression of praise.

1635 Unto whom shall that *Euge* be given at that great Day, but the doer: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 577. bef. **1660** The musick that Pythagoras talks of in the orbs, was that of the minstrels which our Saviour mentions at the return of that prodigal, to solemnize the euges, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, IV. 500. [T.] **1665** the Caddi enrolls their names, the hour, day, month, and year of Nuptial; and with an *Euge* dismisses them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 308 (1677). **1809** This small still voice (which comes to all) escaped Mr. Hayley's notice, perhaps amidst the euge's of his flatterers: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 442.

***eulogium,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. εὐλογία, ='praise': an expression of praise, a panegyric. Perhaps the form is affected by **elogium** (*q. v.*).

1621 all those, of whom we read such hyperbolical eulogiums: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 28 (1827). bef. **1673** Wisdom giveth us the like eulogium of the power of God in this: J. CARYL, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. V. p. 20 (1878). **1712** yet shall I not accompany those Writings with *Eulogiums*, but leave them to speak for themselves: *Spectator*, No. 461, Aug. 19, p. 659/2 (Morley). **1728** the best repeated Eulogiums on that Theme, are but Intrusions on your Majesty's Pleasure of secretly deserving them: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 230 (1776). **1748** This eulogium on my native country: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1817). **1771** His eulogium was interrupted by the arrival of the old duke of N——: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 37/2 (1882). **1818** the eulogium I ventured to pass on Milton was wholly confined to his poetry: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 111 (1819). **1837** The quality of the lunch fully justified the eulogium which Bob had pronounced, and very great justice was done to it: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlix. p. 536. **1854** he had prepared a flaming eulogium of your work: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 244 (1879).

euōnymos, euōnymus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. εὐώνυμος, ='well-named' (shrub): name of a genus of trees, Nat. Order *Celastraceae*, commonly called 'spindle-tree'. The *Euonymos japonica*, a variegated shrub, is also called 'Chinese-box'; *Euonymos Europaea* is also called 'dogwood'.

1767 deciduous flowering shrubs...such as...candleberry, myrtle, dogwood, or euonymus: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 180 (1803). **1785** The euonymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood: J. MONCK MASON, *Notes Shaks.* [T.]

***euphōnium,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. εὔφωνος, ='sweet sounding': a brass musical instrument having the lowest register of the saxhorn group.

euphorbium, euphorbia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. εὐφόρβιον: name of a genus of plants, typical of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*, or Spurgewort, spurge; also the acrid resinous drug obtained from various species, formerly used as an emetic and purgative, in this sense the form *euphorbium* only being used. Early Anglicised as *euforbie*.

1525 than make hym to nese with peper / & euforbio: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. R iiij *v*°/1. **1526** [See **aristolochia**]. bef. **1534** [See **alum de plume**]. **1540** then take an ounce of Wax, and a dram of *Euforbium*, the which *Euforbium* yee shall beate in a morter with v. or vi. droppes of Oyle: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 183 (1613). **1599** This oyle of Euphorbio: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 4/1. **1599** *Euphorbium*, from *Barbaria*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. **1600** Euphorbium is the iuice or gumme of a certaine herbe growing like the head of a wilde thistle, betweene the branches whereof grow certain fruits: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 355. **1603** And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammonie, | And of *Euphorbium*, forged cunningly: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 67 (1608). **1607** Take of Euforbium beaten into fine powder, three ounces: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 373. **1627** *Euphorbium* also hath a *Milke*, though not very white, which is of a great *Acrimony*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 639. **1641** of Euphorbium powdered a scruple: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. IV. p. 87 (1651). **1767** the tenderer sorts of euphorbiums, cereuses, opuntias, and torch-thistle, &c., would be greatly forwarded in rooting...by aid of a bark-bed: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 382 (1803). **1788** The *sija*...I imagine, from the milk of it, that it is an *euphorbia*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. CXXV. p. 122 (1821). **1796** The seed-vessels of a species of Euphorbia, pulverized, were used for poisoning wolves: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 17 (1814).

Euphrosynē: Lat. fr. Gk. Εὐφροσύνη: name of one of the Graces, the three presiding deities of mirth and cheerfulness.

1637 thou Goddess fair and free, | In Heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 12.

Euraquilo, Euroaquilo: Late Lat.: a north-north-east wind that causes dangerous spring storms in the Levant, a Levanter. See **Euroclydon.**

1881 there beat down from it a tempestuous wind, which is called Euraquilo: *Bible* (R.V.), Acts, xxvii. 14.

***eurēka** (*heurēka* would be correct, but would now be pedantic), εὕρηκα, *1st pers. sing. perf. act.* of Gk. εὑρίσκειν, ='to discover': 'I have discovered' (it), said to have been

the exclamation of Archimedes, the philosopher of Syracuse, when he discovered the principle of specific gravity, and how thereby to detect the amount of alloy in the crown of the tyrant Hiero; applied attributively to sundry modern articles of trade, such as a particular pattern of shirt much advertised some years ago.

1570 For this, may I (with ioy) say, EYPHKA, EYPHKA, EYPHKA: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c ij *v°*. **1598** he found it out, and presently forgetting himselfe, leaped forth naked as he was, crying *εὕρηκα* I have found it: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, To Reader, sig. ¶ *iij v°*. **1603** he ran foorth suddenly out of the baine, as if he had beene frantike, or inspired with some fanaticall spirit, crying out; *Heureca, Heureca*, that is to say, I have found it, I have found it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 590. **1607** Hay *ἔυρηκα, ἔυρηκα*, I haue it [the answer to a riddle]: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G 2 *r°*. **1658** Now a way is invented how for all money, be it never so small, we can tell presently, and we want not many instruments, that we may cry, We have over-founded *Upereureka, Upereureka*, we have gone beyond *Archimedes* his *Eureka*: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. XVIII. ch. viii. p. 384. **1662** Like a better *Archimedes*, the issue of all his Enquiries was an *εὕρηκα*, an *εὕρηκα*, the Off-spring of his Brain without the Sweat of his Brow: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 53 (1727). **1665** yea after we have triumph'd in a supposed *Εὕρηκα*; a new-sprung difficulty marrs our *Ovations*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. ix. p. 59 (1885). **1674** to sing Mattins and Evensong to my own *ἔυρηκα*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 2. **1675** welcoms these discoveries with a thankful *εὕρεκα*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ii. § 4, p. 12. **1682** Cries *εὕρηκα*, the mighty secret's found: DRYDEN, *Rel. Laic.*, 43. **1742** Adams then snapping his fingers, returned overjoyed to his companions, crying out, 'Heureka, Heureka': FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. xiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 190 (1806). **1787** He cries out *Εὕρηκα* with all the extacy of Archimedes: *Gent. Mag.*, 1059/2. **1818** now we clap | Our hands, and cry "Eureka!" it is clear: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. lxxxi. **1826** he claps his hands, cries *εὕρηκα!* and is dubbed "illustrious" on the spot: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 397 (1881). **1843** It is (if he will pardon me the expression) his *eureka*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 37 (1885). **1860** *my* Eureka shirt will fit you to a nicety: *Once a Week*, June 30, p. 10/1.

euripus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εὔριπος*: a strait, a channel; *esp.* Euripus, the name of the strait between Boeotia and Euboea, in which the current, according to the Ancients, changed seven times a day; the canal in a Roman hippodrome between the spectators and the arena; also, *metaph.* dangerous fluctuations of affairs, once at least, a remarkable feat of inhaling and after an interval exhaling (smoke). Sometimes Anglicised as *euripe*.

1599 the *Cuban* ebolition, *Euripus*, and Whiffe: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 122 (1616). **1621** a sea full of shelves and rockes, sands, gulfes, Euripes and contrary tides: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 480 (1827). **1765** the euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Cæsar to contain crocodiles: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 499 (1817). **1826** And shall we be made to suffer shipwreck, we of the South I mean, in steering our bark through this *Euripus*, by the madness of our pilot and our own folly: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 130. **1827** the terrible consequences of Bankruptcy...would... deter many from embarking in commerce, on this sea of uncertainties, this Eubean tide, this Euripus, on which so many are stranded, or overwhelmed and lost: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 170.

Euroclydon: Gk. *Εὐροκλύδων*, ='having broad waves': name given to the north-north-east Levanter in *Acts*, xxvii. 14 (A. V.). See **Euraquilo.**

bef. **1670** And this was joyn'd with too much Fire in the passion of his Anger, in which Mood indeed, which is strange, he would reason excellently, and continue it in the very *Euro-clydon* of his Choler: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 64, p. 63 (1693).

Eurōpa: Lat.: name of the western division of the great continent of the Eastern Hemisphere, so called after the mythical daughter of the Phœnician king, Agenor. Anglicised as *Europe*. Hence, *European*, adj. and sb.

?1511 these our landes of Europa: *Of the newe landes*, in Arber's *First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxix. (1885). **1530** any other nacyon in Europa: PALSGR., fol. xiii *v°*. **1540** in any other region of Europa: — Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A iv *v°*. **1555** Golde, Pearles, precious stones...which we in Europa esteme as pleasures and delicates: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 37 (Arber, 1885). **1580** the Church of Christ for many hundred years hath perished out of all parts of the world beside Europa: FULKE, *Answers*, p. 32 (1848). **1590** When Phoebus with Europa's bearer bides, | The spring appears: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 303/1 (1861).

Eurus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Εὖρος*: the east-south-east wind.

abt. **1325** Eurus & Aquiloun...Blowes bope at my bode: *Allit. Poems*, p. 96 (Morris, 1864). abt. **1374** pe loude blastes of pe wynde Eurus: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 44 (1868). **1612** *Eurus*, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon: PEACHAM. [T.] **1626** *Eurus*, The East winde: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1667** the Levant and the Ponent winds, | Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libecchio: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 705.

Euterpē: Lat. fr. Gk. *Εὐτέρπη*: name of one of the nine Muses, the patroness of song and lyric poetry generally.

euthanasia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *εὐθανασία*: a happy death, an easy, painless death. Anglicised as *euthanasie*.

1606 he prayed unto God that hee and his might have the like *Euthanasia*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 84. bef. **1637** Dare I prophane, so irreligious bee | To greet or grieve her soft Euthanasee! | So sweetly taken to the Court of blisse, | As spirits had stolne her *Spirit*, in a kisse: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 259 (1640). **1679** and all this crowned with an *εὐθανασια* a gentle and easy death at last in the presence and embraces of all his dearest Friends, Children and Family: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 342. **1734** A recovery in my case, and at my age, is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is Euthanasia: ARBUTHNOT, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 319 (1737). **1742** Absolute monarchy, therefore, is the easiest death, the true *Euthanasia* of the British constitution: HUME, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1825). **1831** this is the *euthanasia* which they desire for the constitution of England: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 498. **1840** [the execution] probably the *euthanasia* of the late Mr. Greenacre: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 177 (1865). **1882** It is a near approach to an ideal *Euthanasia* to pass away like the good old Bishop of Llandaff: *Guardian*, Dec. 20, p. 1801.

Eutopia, Eutopian. See **Utopia.**

ev, *sb.*: Turcoman. See **aladjak.**

evacuation (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évacuation*: the action or process of emptying or clearing out; the action or process of relieving an animal body of deleterious or superfluous matter; that which is discharged or withdrawn from an animal body.

1533 The parte of euacuation by lettinge of bloude, is incision or cuttynge the vayne, wherby the bloud, whiche is cause of syckenes or griefe to the whole body, or any particular part therof, doth most aptly passe: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. III. ch. vii. [R.] **1541** the euacuacyon that is made by the bledynge: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. M ii *r°*.

evacuator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *ēvacuāre*, ='to evacuate', Late Lat., 'to make void': one who makes void.

bef. **1660** Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great evacuators of the law: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, I. 175. [T.]

evacue, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évacuer*: to eject, to evacuate, to pass out.

1541 the blode evacueth: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. M i *v°*.

evagation (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évagation*: a wandering, an erratic motion.

1502 This synne [sloth] hath vj braunches...that is to knowe malyce, rancoure, dyspayre, pusillanimyte, unclenness and evagation of thoughtes: A. C., *Ordinaryе of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. vii. sig. k v *r°*. bef. **1706** These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries: J. RAY. [J.]

evangelion, evangelium: Late Lat. See **euangelion.**

evaporation (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évaporation*: the process of resolving or of being resolved into vapor; an exhalation, a vapor; a result of resolution into vapor.

1533 Also vnctions with oyles and oyntementes, called Diaphoretice, which, by euaporation, do shortely euacuate the fulnesse: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. III. ch. vii. [R., s.v. *Evacuate*] . **1543** thys euaporatyon before the applyenge of the playster, or cerote: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii *v°*/1. **1603** HERACLITUS affirmeth, the Soule of the world to be an evaporation of humors within it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 834.

evapore, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évaporer*: to evaporate, to pass off in vapor, to cause to pass off in vapor.

1543 wherfore it sufficeth than to euapore the mattier by the decoction of thynges anodyne: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lix *v°*/1. — we must be content to euapore the matter wyth colde water: *ib.*, fol. lix *v°*/2.

evocator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ēvocātor*, ='one who calls to arms', noun of agent to *ēvocāre*, ='to evoke': one who evokes, an exorcist.

1816 he call'd in aid | The Phyxian Jove, and in Phigalia roused | The Arcadian Evocators to compel | The indignant shadow to depose her wrath: BYRON, *Manfr.*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 37 (1832).

Ewigkeit, *sb.*: Ger.: eternity.

ewig-weibliche, *adj.*: Ger.: ever-feminine.

1883 they represent...two several expressions of the *Ewig-weibliches* [neut.]: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 316. **1888** His aim is to paint, and, if I may use the expression, to unmask what Goethe has so justly named the *ewig-weibliche*: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 12/1.

***ex**, ĕ (sometimes before consonants), *prep.*: Lat.: from, out of, after, by reason of. As a prefix to a word denoting the holder of an office *ex* means 'formerly', as *ex-consul*, in Classical Latin *ex consule*, ='formerly consul'. Also prefixed to English words, as *ex-dictator*, *ex-king*, **ex-mouffetish*, *ex-pope*. With the neuter ablative of adjectives and participles, and with the ablative case of substantives, *ex* (*ē*) forms many adverbial phrases.

ex abrupto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: abruptly, suddenly.

1584 Venus ex abrupto: PEELE, *Arraignment of Paris*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 356/1 (1861).

ex abundanti, *phr.*: Lat.: superfluously. ***ex abundanti cautēla,** Late Lat.: from excessive caution, to be well on the safe side. The former phrase seems sometimes to be confused with the latter.

1591 There are some, Treatises *ex abundanti*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 630 (1685). **1632** neuerthelesse *ex abundanti* they produce further evidence out of an attestation of Signeur *Houtman* their late Governour in the *Moluccoes*: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 34. **1675** I shall, *ex abundanti*, produce the Testimonies of strangers and enemies: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. v. § 2, p. 46. **1678** they only doing it occasionally and *ex abundanti*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 226. **1681** It is *ex abundanti*, out of the abundancy and fecundity of the Godhead: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 397 (1861). bef. **1733** there being enough specified before these that were offered *ex abundanti*, need not be made known: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 141, p. 403 (1740). **1748** I shall, probably, *ex abundanti*, return soon to my former prolixity: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 137, p. 314 (1774). **1760** they can be taken only as Words *ex abundanti*, and not operative: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 27. **1826** the restriction is *ex abundanti cautela*—out of abundant caution, overweening care: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 140. **1887** The saints of the Holy Mountain...rigorously exclude from its sacred precincts not women only, but, *ex abundante cautela*, all female animals of every kind: *Athenæum*, Aug. 6, p. 170/3.

ex accidenti, *phr.*: Late Lat.: accidentally (as opposed to *essentially*).

1550 this is true *ex accidenti*, and not otherwise: BRADFORD, *Writings, &c.*, p. 378 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1684** Abstinence from it [the Lord's Supper] can never be good, but *ex accidenti*, either for defect of a due disposedness, or to excite a greater reverence: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 404 (1865).

ex æquo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: equally, equitably, on equitable terms.

1620 his Majesty...might now expect the like again from them *ex æquo*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 539 (1685). **1656** though God intends Christ's propitiation conditionally applicable, *æque*, as well to every as any man, yet he did not *ex æquo*, equally intend it for every man: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 141/1 (1865). **1679** a most holy and diligent observer of the Law, yet in some as that of the Sabbath...he interpreted it *ex æquo & bono* ['and fairly']: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 20.

***ex animo,** *phr.*: Lat.: from the mind, of set purpose, earnestly, at heart.

abt. **1630** I have taken care so to master my Pen, that I might not (*ex animo*, or of set purpose) discolour truth: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 64 (1870). **1659** Those that do secretly or openly plead the cause of Infidels...whether *ex animo*, or for promoting Popery, time will disclose: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Ep. Ded., p. 9. **1742** in contributing so largely, as he did, towards clearing up all these brigues and embroils of the city, and all clear and hearty, and as done cordially, and *ex animo*, and not after the adulatory manner of a court: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1826). **1792** I A. B.,...do willingly and ex animo subscribe to the book of articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops: *Stat. 32 Geo. III.*, c. 63, § 2. **1882** A man who was "ex animo" a Papist, and who only waited a suitable time to declare himself one: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 49 (and Ed.).

ex antiperistasi, *phr.*: Late Lat.: owing to **antiperistasis** (*q. v.*).

1584 if they had dwelt in this our climate, which through coldnesse (*ex antiperistasi*) doth fortifie digestion: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 114.

ex asse, *phr.*: Lat., 'from the **as**' (*q. v.*): of the whole, in entirety.

bef. **1637** they which are left heirs *ex Asse*, of all their Ancestors vices: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 108 (1640).

***ex cathedra,** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'from the chair' (of office), esp. the throne of the Pope in the Consistory, also, a professor's chair: authoritatively, judicially.

1602 vntill his Holinesse haue iudicially & *ex Cathedra* decided it: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 19. **1682** this present Pope has condemned the doctrine of king-killing (a thesis of the Jesuits) amongst others, *ex cathedrâ*, as they call it, or in open consistory: DRYDEN, *Rel. Laic.*, Pref., Wks., p. 189 (1870). **1696** their church proposeth for points of faith...what they have...by the determination of popes, *ex cathedra*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.* Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 48 (1865). **1704** Upon which the Scholar pronounced *ex Cathedrâ*, that *Points* were absolutely *Jure Paterno*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 72 (2nd Ed.). **1758** The advocates of the papacy maintain that the pope is infallible *ex cathedra*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v. *Cathedra*. **1771** He too pronounces *ex cathedra* on the characters of his contemporaries: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 40/2 (1882). **1815** Glossin bowed low to this declaration *ex cathedra*, but observed, that in case of the very worst, and of such unnatural doctrines being actually held as he had already hinted, "the law had another hold on Mr. Vanbeest Brown": SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlii. p. 370 (1852). **1820** the drone | Of old Botherby's spouting ex-cathedrâ tone: BYRON, *The Blues*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 31 (1832). **1820** "My brother," said he, *ex cathedra*, "it cannot have escaped your judicious observation": SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 437/1 (1867). **1826** Sir, it is already announced to us (ex cathedra) that "liberty is power": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1907.

ex concessis (*pl.*), **ex concesso,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: from what has been conceded.

1884 The words "National Sperm," are *ex concessis* in common use: SIR J. PEARSON, in *Law Times Reports*, Vol. LI. (N.S.), p. 654/1. **1886** The Court will...aid the defective execution of a power, but here there was, *ex concessis*, no power at all: *Law Reports*, 34 *Ch. Div.*, 163.

ex consequenti, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by way of consequence, as a logical consequence.

1579 will you conclude, as it were *ex consequenti*, that whosoeuer arriueth heere shall be enticed to follye: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 43 (1868). **1681** after that, *ex consequenti*, as a secondary work, our reconciliation amongst ourselves: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 365 (1861). **1826** that there being no right in other Powers to send, there was, *ex consequenti*, no correlative duty on the part of the Spanish American States to receive such Ministers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 624.

ex converso, *phr.*: Late Lat. See **e converso.**

1829 It is sometimes foolishly argued *ex converso*, that the disease cannot arise from causes slight as those debateable at present between the countries: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 256.

***ex dēbito justitiae,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: from what is due to justice.

1696 He [God] is not obliged *ex debito justitiæ*, but bestows it [the reward] freely, of mere bounty and mercy: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 23 (1864). **1787** although *ex debito justitiæ*, he had been obliged to order so many executions: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 274 (1851). **1884** The Court is not bound ex debito justitiæ to grant a charging order in favour of a solicitor: SIR W. R. GROVE, in *Law Reports*, 13 *Q. B. D.*, 669.

ex dēlicto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: owing to a crime.

1827 the merits of a demand which a plaintiff is now *compelled* to enforce by an action *ex delicto*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 139.

ex diametro: Late Lat. See **diametros.**

ex dōno, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by gift, as a present from; hence, *loosely*, an inscription on a work stating that it is a gift.

1661 your illustrious works...come to me *ex dono authoris* ['of or from the author']: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 134 (1872). **1889** 'Shelling Peas'... bears an affectionate *ex dono* to Sir Frederic Leighton [from Sir John Millais]: *Athenæum*, Apr. 13, p. 479/3.

ex facto jus oritur, *phr.*: Late Lat.: law takes its rise from what has been done; *i. e.* legal enactments are necessitated and are to be interpreted by circumstances.

1633 that done the advocates do dispute of the law, to make of it what they can, saying *ex facto jus oritur*: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 141.

***ex hypothesi,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: from the hypothesis, in consequence of assumption made.

1603 the Spring and neape tides, the foure seasons of the yere, with infinite like, they are phisically necessarie, they are ineuitable *ex hypothesi*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 211. **1694** yet that necessity not being absolute, but *ex hypothesi* only: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 141/2 (1834). bef. **1733** the Jury, *ex Hypothesi* (as all at that Time) inclined on the Plot Side: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 142, p. 215 (1740). **1829** the universe, *ex hypothesi*, is only an effect: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 219. **1887** The opposite method is to take for granted a state of mind...in which, for instance, a jumble of sky-gazing and false etymology may give rise to such a practice as *suttee* among a people to whom it was *ex hypothesi* unknown: *Athenæum*, Oct. 1, p. 430/2.

ex improviso, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in an unforeseen manner, unexpectedly, suddenly.

bef. **1647** and providde the same by thys reason, that yff ony manner of newe songe schulde be broght unto boith the sayde Chiapellis for to be sunge *ex improviso*, then the sayde songe schulde be bettre and more suerly handlydde bi your Chiapell than bi hys Graces: RICH. FACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxli. p. 49 (1846). **1620** the Father did not only discourse with him *ex improviso* upon the fabrick of many sorts of glasses: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxvi. (1676). **1632** but Mr. Catlin, by entreaty, preached at that time, *ex improviso*: J. ROUS, *Diary*, p. 69 (Camd. Soc., 1856). bef. **1733** the Dissolution...happening *ex improviso*, like a Thunder Stroke: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 131, p. 102 (1740).

ex libris, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from the books (followed by the owner's name in the genitive); a phrase often written in the volumes or on the bookplates belonging to a collector of books.

***ex mero mōtu,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: of his own accord, from simple impulse.

bef. **1670** the Arch-Bishop sent for him two years before he was Batchelour of Divinity, and *ex mero motu* gave him the Advouzon of an Arch-Deaconry in *Wales*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 23, p. 17 (1693). **1682** in the first of Ephesians, he is said to have purposed all in himself, ver. 9 and 11, *ex mero motu*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 341 (1864). **1761** since the stranger, *ex mero motu*, had confessed: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. Wks., p. 165 (1839). **1826** Is there any one sufficiently absurd to assert that he [the President] has a right *ex mero motu*...to appoint a Secretary for that Department...? *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 293.

ex nātūra rei, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from the nature of the case. **ex nātūra rērum,** from the nature of things, from the nature of various cases. See **a natura rei.**

1659 it is impossible, *ex natura rei*, and such as implieth a contradiction, that a sin should not be a breach of the law: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 219/1 (1865). **1672** sin...in its own nature...merits condemnation: it doth so *ex natura rei*, *ex judicio legis*, only it is not so in point of fact and in event, *ex indultu gratiæ*, as one expresses it: T. JACOMB, *Romans*,

Nichol's Ed., p. 16/1 (1868). **1825** I would also add, that *ex natura rerum*, the individual threatened with imminent danger, must be the judge of the force which it is necessary for him to use: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 567. **1827** that legislation was *ex rei natura* inadequate: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 198.

ex nihilo (nīlo), *phr.*: Late Lat.: out of nothing.

1669 creation the production of a thing *ex nihilo*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 211. **1681** The work of grace is a work of *creation*... Because it is *ex nihilo*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 396 (1861).

***ex nihilo (nīlo) nihil (nil) fit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing comes from nothing. See **de nihilo nihil** and Persius, 3, 84.

1573—80 And then, in a fantasticall fitt, | I cried owte, Ex nihilo nihil fitt: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 132 (1884). **1590** for God made all things of nothing, against the rules of Philosophie, *Ex nihilo nihil fit*, though *Plato* did his best to make some comparison...of this great worke with ART: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 2.

***ex officio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by reason of office, official, officially, upon taking office.

1547 they have taken away the acts of mortmain and præmunire...and restored the act *ex officio*: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 17 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1555** the bishops have full authority, *ex officio*, to enquire of heresies: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 371 (1841). **1636—7** In one of my last letters I wrote, that Mr. Burton had refused to take the oath *ex officio*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1848). **1642** His fifth section finds itself aggrieved that the Remonstrant should be taxed with the illegal proceeding of the high commission, and oath ex officio: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 241 (1806). **1651** he had spent much solicitude *ex officio*, yet it principally failed: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 99 (1654). **1664** Tell all it does, or does not know, | For swearing *ex officio*? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 89. **1692** it is the law of God...that there should not be an oath *ex officio*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 261 (1863). bef. **1733** Inquisitors to call after Offences *ex officio*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 28, p. 444 (1740). **1754** the abbé, who was a wit and critic, *ex officio*, or rather *ex vestitu*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 105 (1817). **1766** the full power must undoubtedly *ex officio* be read by you: GEO. III., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dli. p. 383 (1846). **1769** the attorney-general is *ex officio* the guardian of liberty: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xiv. p. 61 (1827). **1789** The governor of the state, and the president of the college are, *ex officiis* [pl.], two [of the trustees]: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 525 (1796). **1810** the judge is empowered *ex officio*...to remit the cause to the next session: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 101. **1858** the holders of certain offices should be *ex officio* members of the Parliament: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 265. **1880** he would accompany it to the residence of the hirer in a sort of *ex-officio* capacity: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 100. **1886** It was enacted that any one in Great Britain or Wales...shall...take the usual *ex officio* oath: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 111/2.

ex opere operāto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by virtue of a work done (without respect of the persons concerned in the doing); a phrase much used in discussions on the efficacy of Sacraments.

1540 The mass, *ex opere operato*, justifieth and taketh away the guiltiness of the fault and pain in them for whom it is done: BECON, *Wks.*, p. 454 (Parker Soc., 1844). **1550** for they say that their masses are satisfactory sacrifices for the quick and the dead...saving them both from damnation, *ex opere operato*: BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 431 (1849). **1565** Thus we have declared...that the mass is a sacrifice propitiatory both *ex opere operato*, that is through the merit of Christ's body that suffered on the Cross, which is here *opus operatum*, and is by Christ through the ministry of the priest in the mass offered, truly but in mystery, and also *ex opere operante*, that is through the doing of the priest, if he have the grace of God, and so be acceptable, but in a far lower degree of propitiation, which is called *opus operans*, or *opus operantis*: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 754 (1847). **1604** As for the phrase *ex opere operato*...Fox understandeth not what it meaneth; for this Phrase is used only to expresse the manner of working of Sacraments, which are said to worke their effects of gevinge grace, not *ex opere operantis* that is accordinge to the dignity or meritt of the person that doth administer them, but *ex opere operato*, that is by the very application of the Sacrament accordinge to Christs institution, from which institution it hath this force: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xix. p. 441. **1620** grace is contained in the Sacraments and conferred, not by virtue of faith, but *Ex opere operato*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 220 (1676). **1659** See also what their Baptism doth, that can *ex opere operato* infallibly put away sins: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxxvii. p. 270. **1682** who...make baptism to work holiness, *ex opere operato*, in every one baptized: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 440 (1864). **1696** others ascribe to them a power to excite gracious motions, even *ex opere operato*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 138 (1865).

***ex parte**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on one side, partial, prejudiced.

1601 Maister Arch-priest's authoritie was both obtained sinisterly *ex parte* of the Procurers: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 4. **1664** And may be *ex parte*, of the *Maker*, | More criminal, then th' injur'd *Taker*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 87. **1737** but then it will be a political stage *ex parte*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 237 (1777). **1791** the report of the committee...containing suggestions, most of them founded upon *ex parte* investigation: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 39 (1832). **1808** Mr. Barrow's statements are altogether *ex parte*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 290. **1817** the assertions were made on *ex-parte* evidence, and not founded on fact: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 375. **1828** the testimony...ought to be received with caution, as being in a great measure of an *ex parte* character: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 2514. ***1877** Mr. William Storr is so dexterous, not to say *ex parte*, an advocate: *Echo*, Jan. 13. [St.] **1880** it is an *ex parte* statement of the vilest kind: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvi. p. 172.

***ex pede Herculem**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'Hercules from his foot': you may judge of the size of Hercules from that of his foot (the print of which was said to have furnished the standard Olympic foot); you may judge of the whole by a part, or of an aggregate by a specimen.

1665 R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aaa 6 *r°*. bef. **1733** But *ex pede Herculem*. They that let so much be seen, had notable Reserves however couched: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 130, p. 102 (1740). **1737** The Romans used to say, *ex pede Herculem*, or, you may know Hercules by his foot, intimating, that one may commonly judge of the whole by a part: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 4, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 31 (1777).

***ex post facto**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'from what is done afterwards': in view of a subsequent state of affairs, retrospective. An *ex post facto* law is a law which makes an act or acts committed before its enactment legal or illegal as the case may be, and which establishes, in respect of an act, a right or a liability which did not exist when the act was committed.

1621 for the Law cannot iudge his intent against his Act done, *ex post facto*: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. iii. § 191, p. 85 (1642). **1632** For first for the notoriousnesse of the pretended conspiracie; although now *ex post facto*, they cry it out for notorious: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 11. **1651** it was approved at their return home, *ex post facto*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 507 (1685). **1679** sin...if not repented of when it is come to our knowledge, is by that means become a voluntary transgression, increasing its guilt, *ex post facto*: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 81. bef. **1733** as if a Pardon, *ex post*, and a Dispensation antecedent, were the same: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 25, p. 440 (1740). **1787** as the passions and interests of the majority have no check, they will frequently make *ex post facto* laws: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 110 (1851). **1805** by an *ex post facto* law they are fettered with many restrictions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 304. **1831** all *ex post facto* legislation...should be proscribed: *ib.*, Vol. 53, p. 509.

ex professo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: professedly.

1591 like a Mercenary Poet, to penne a worke, ex professo: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, Pref., p. 1 (1818). **1601** whom as such (to wit the Pope) even a Protestant-civill author here in our countrie hath *ex professo* singularlie commended: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 91. **1602** which intermedleth not *ex professo* with any such charge: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 137. **1670** He that desires to know the History of *Ferrara*, let him read *Giovanni Baptista Pigna*, who hath written of it, *ex Professo*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 223 (1698). **1681—1703** Flat and plain idolaters, *ex professo*, we find unpurged out of that state: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 546 (1863). bef. **1733** to set up and sustain a notorious suborner express, who *ex professo* undertook the Employment: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 401 (1740). **1752** [See **ex re nata**].

***ex proprio mōtu**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of his own accord.

1681—1703 the grace...which superadds to his love and mercy a freeness, as being extended to us upon no motives or incentives in us, but *ex proprio suo motu*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 92 (1863).

ex rē nāta, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to a circumstance that has arisen, according to exigency. See **pro re nata.**

1610 did so well acquit himself *ex re natâ*, and so clearly open all the particularities of the contract: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 129 (1848). **1654** more for shew than propriety of application, to disease or Patient, to vary *ex re nata*, according to variety of occasion: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 102. bef. **1733** Oates wrought upon accident *Ex Re nata*, and succeeded: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 85, p. 273 (1740). — Whether the Discovery was designed at first or happened *ex re nata*: *ib.*, III. vii. 36, p. 529. **1752** Most people think only *ex re nata*, a few *ex professo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 69, p. 295 (1774).

ex rei natura: Late Lat. See **ex natura rei.**

ex tempore: Lat. See **extempore.**

ex trāduce, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'from a vine-layer'; used *metaph.* with reference to the propagation of individual souls from the souls of parents.

1588 how can we prove that God is not the author of the guilt of sin, if the soul be not *ex traduce*: WHITAKER, *Disp. Script.*, p. 695 (1849). **1662** Yet *Hierome* was so zealous against this, that he pronounceth a present *Anathema*, to all such as shall hold the soul to be *ex traduce*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 106. **1665** or (as some conceive) part of the Parents soul were portion'd out to his off-spring, and the conceptions of our minds were *ex traduce*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xvii. p. 117 (1885). **1665** *Soffee* left behind him a Son called *Siet Gunet*: for of such esteem was his Fathers Sanctity, that *ex traduce* they held it requisite to give the like attribute of *Siet*...unto his Son: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 271 (1677). **1669** if [the human soul] is not *ex traduce* and yet hath a strange kinde of neer dependance of the body: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 237. **1704** that the Soul was the outward, and the Body the inward Cloathing; that the latter was *ex traduce*; but the former, of daily Creation and Circumfusion: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 61 (2nd Ed.).

ex ungue leōnem, *phr.*: Lat., 'a lion (may be depicted by imaginative inference) from a claw': the whole may be inferred from a specimen. Plutarch, *De Defect. Oracl.*, 3, ascribes to Alcaeus the phrase ἐξ ὄνυχος λέοντα γράφοντες, ='depicting a lion from a claw'.

1600 *Ex vngue*, you know the old *adage*, as these, so are the remainder: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 10, Wks., p. 262 (1616). **1621** I will only point at some of them, *ex ungue leonem* guesse at the rest: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 516 (1827).

***ex ūno disce omnes**, *phr.*: Lat.: from one judge of (learn) all. An adaptation of *crimine ab uno | disce omnes* (*Danaum insidias*), Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 65.

1614 many glances and girds passed upon him and his person, which were too long to set down all, but *ex uno disce omnes*: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 313 (1848). **1772** this appeared at the bar of the House of Commons from a witness he brought thither himself—*ex uno disce omnes*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 423 (1857). **1788** Such is the faithful picture of my mind and manners, and from a single day *disce omnes*: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 114 (1869). **1826** I dwell upon this chance-companion at some length... although it is by no means true of any narration, "*ex uno disce omnes*": *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 223. **1834** The principle of *ab uno disce omnes*, is strictly applicable in this instance: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 266. **1845** the towns, peasants, and products along the route are very like one another; ex uno disce omnes: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 457.

ex utrāque parte, *phr.*: Lat.: on either side.

1669 not only incorporeal substances...might be conserved by an infinite time *ex utraque parte*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 212.

***ex vi termini**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by virtue of the force of the term.

1760 yet these Words are not actionable, for Letters of Attorney do not *ex vi Termini* imply Deeds: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 247. **1804** when we estimate the collective wealth of a nation, it is clear, *ex vi termini*, that the idea of internal exchange is out of the question: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 351. **1826** There was nothing in the word *road* or *canal* which, *ex vi termini*, imported an object of internal improvement: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 107. **1884** They regard foreigners as barbarians, *ex vi termini*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 377. **1885** The auctioneer is not *ex vi termini* agent for both parties: *Law Times*, Jan. 17, p. 212/1.

***ex vōto**, *phr.*: Lat.: by reason of a vow; hence, as *adj.* votive; and as *sb.* a votive offering.

1787 the Chapel of the Virgin...is hung around with trophies, and *ex votos*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1834). **1830** hundreds of ex voto's hung round it: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 329 (1875). **1838** Coryate performed his journey on foot; and returning hung up his shoes in his village church as an ex-voto: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160. **1884** As an *ex voto* offering she placed an image in wax of a child: Tr. *Galdos' Trafalgar*, p. 7. **1885** There was in the sanctuary a fixed space for the exhibition of ex-votos: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

exactor (ˊ ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *exactour*, Old Fr. *exactor*, fr. Lat. *exactor*, = 'a tax-gatherer', noun of agent to *exigere*, = 'to exact'.

1. a person who exacts payment of money or goods.

1586 prouided alwaies that of magnifical, he become not prodigal, which would soone make him an exactor, and in the end a tyrant: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 672. **1598** Yet heauens, and you, accept what poore can spare, | Beyond poore powre nor they, nor you exactors: FLORIO, *Worlde of Wordes*, sig. b 3 *v°*. bef. **1603** the murtherers and exactors: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1165 (1612).

2. one who exacts punishment, a torturer.

abt. **1400** Wycliffite *Bible*, Deut., xvi. 18.

3. one who makes authoritative demands, one who enforces.

1599 Dispensers against the laws of God, but tyrannous importunators and exactors of their own: SIR E. SANDYS, *Europæ Spec.* [T.]

4. an extortioner, one who makes unreasonable demands.

bef. **1554** bee not an exactour of another man: *Babees Bk.*, p. 106 (Furnivall, 1868). **1650** Men that are in health are severe exactors of patience at the hands of them that are sick: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, II. § 3. [T.] **1693** The *Service* of Sin is *perfectly Slavery*; and he who will pay Obedience to the Commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable Taskmaster, and an unreasonable Exactor: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 27 (1727).

exaggerator (ˊ ˌ ˊ ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *exaggerātor*, = 'one who increases', 'an enlarger', noun of agent to Lat. *exaggerare*, = 'to increase by heaping up', 'to amplify', 'to exaggerate': one who exaggerates.

18.. So gross an exaggerator was not likely to be trusted: L. HORNER, Tr. *Villari's Hist. Savonarola*, Bk. II. ch. v. [L.]

exāmen, *sb.*: Lat., 'tongue of a balance': examination, weighing.

1646 Following the wars undes Anthony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual examen in all: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. [R.] **1664** There are haply some *Workmen* who upon the suddain will not approve of it, as being not accustom'd to so exact an *examen* of the particulars which concern their employment: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 6. **1665** the only way to know what is sophisticate, and what is not so, is to bring all to the *Examen* of the Touchstone: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. x. p. 64 (1885). **1671** If there were made an accurate *Examen* of Angled Bodies: H. O., Tr. *N. Stend's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, sig. F 6 *v°*. **1714** A new Rehearsal, or Bays the Younger. Containing an examen of the Ambitious Stepmother: Title. bef. **1733** And hereof I might produce Instances enough, but, since it is the Work of the following *Examen*, none shall be anticipated now: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740). **1751** You must, therefore, expect the most critical *examen* that ever any body underwent: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 26, p. 116 (1774). **1854** We practise particular *examen* of conscience: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. vi. p. 87 (1872).

exāmināt or, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *exāmināre*, = 'to weigh', 'examine': an examiner.

1619 the examinator was then entering upon his interrogatories: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 169 (1848). **1646** SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 246 (1686). **1824** gone through the form of introduction to the examinators: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. viii. *sub fin.*, p. 90 (1886).

***excavator** (ˊ ˌ ˊ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *excavāre*, = 'to hollow out': one who or that which excavates.

1815 Todd, quoting *Advt.*, Jan. 2. **1820** The very court-yards of these two indefatigable excavators contained treasures: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270.

excave, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *excaver*: to excavate.

1578 ample large and with a double bosome, or hollow excaued: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 28 *r°*.

excellentissimo: It. See **eccellentissimo**.

***excelsior**, *adj.*: Lat.: higher.

1858 the motto...Excelsior! A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 60.

exceptio confirmat rēgulam, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an (the) exception proves a (the) rule, *i.e.* the statement of an exception presupposes a rule or general proposition from which a particular case or particular cases must be excepted. For instance, the statement that water and a few other substances expand on freezing at once implies the general rule that substances contract more and more the colder they become.

1566 Yea, & as the lawyers say, *Exceptio confirmat regulam*: so I may say most truly in this case that those small differences of a few names...doe much more strongly confirme the rest wherein there is no disagreement, to be S. Chrysostoms: R. POINTZ, *Testimonies for Real Presence*, p. 75/1. **1762** exceptio in non exceptis ['amongst cases which are not excepted'] firmat regulam: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 20 (1817).

***exceptis excipiendis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: excepting what is to be excepted, with proper exceptions. Cf. **mutatis mutandis**.

1887 Nothing is more notorious...in the spiritual *régime* of the Republic than the extension of toleration to all *exceptis excipiendis*: *Athenæum*, July 9, p. 50/2.

exceptor (ˊ ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *exceptor*, = 'a shorthand writer', 'a scribe', noun of agent to Lat. *excipere*, = 'to take out', 'to take up', 'to except': one who makes an exception, one who takes exception.

1684 The exceptor makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions: T. BURNET, *Theor. Earth.* [T.]

excerpta, *sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of *excerptum*: extracts, selections, excerpts; *excerpta quaedam* = (a collection of) 'certain excerpts'.

1704 extracts, collections, medullas, *excerpta quædams*, *florilegias*, and the like: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). **1803** The volume of these *excerpta*...is now presented to the public: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 414. **1886** Twelve reigns...supply the staple of Sir E. Bayley's *excerpta*: *Athenæum*, June 19, p. 806/2.

excerptor (ˊ ˌˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *excerpere*, = 'to cull', 'to make extracts': a culler, a selecter, one who makes excerpts.

1683 I am no such excerptor: BARNARD, *Life of Heylin*, p. 12. [T.]

excommunicator (ˌ ˊ ˌˌ ˊ ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *excommūnicātor*, noun of agent to *excommūnicāre*, = 'to excommunicate': one who excommunicates.

1643 He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his owne presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the excommunicators: PRYNNE, *Treach. & Disloy.*, Pt. I. p. 19. [R.]

excrēmentum, *pl.* **excrēmenta**, *sb.*: Lat.: that which is sifted out, refuse, matter cast aside as useless.

1552 And so shall all his disciples...and specially the preachers of his holy word shall be *excrementa*, they shall be outcasts: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 126 (1845). **1882** Our rubbish, manufacturing refuse, and household *excrementa* shall no longer be turned into the natural watercourses: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vi. p. 144.

excrescence (ˊ ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *excrescence*: an outgrowth, *esp.* a morbid growth upon an animal or vegetable; *hence*, any unsightly projection or addition; also, *metaph.* an excess.

1543 scrophules, and other excrescences lyke vnto them: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxix *v°*/2. **1601** the excrescences and risings of the

skin about the roots of the nailes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 245. **1656** her excrescences pared off before she was brought as a bride to the bed of her lord: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 74 (1872). bef. **1667** excrescences of joy: JER. TAYLOR. [C.]

***excrēta,** *sb. pl.*: Lat., neut. pl. of *excrētus*, past part. pass. of *excernere*, ='to sift out': substances eliminated as superfluous from an organic body; in reference to animals, sometimes confined to animal products which have performed their function and are no longer wanted, so that **faeces** (*q.v.*) are not included under the term.

excretion (ɛ̆ksˈkrīshən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *excrétion.*

1. the action or process of eliminating superfluous products from an organic body; hence, *loosely*, departure or discharge from an organic body.

1603 but the excessive excretion of the animall heat is Death: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 848.

2. substance eliminated as superfluous from an organic body.

***excursus** (Lat. pl. *excursūs*), *sb.*: Lat.: a digression; a dissertation on a special point, inserted in a literary work at the end, or at the end of a division, so as to form an appendix.

1803 The remaining *excursus* are for the most part employed in discussing questions of Homeric grammar: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 320. **1813** We shall...no further...continue this *excursus* into the well known writings of the celebrated wits: *ib.*, Vol. 22, p. 87. **1882** This evidence may be placed in the Excursus: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 290. **1886** The preface, commentary, and excursuses embody the controversial arguments: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 100/1.

excūsātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *excūsāre*, ='to excuse': an excuser, one who puts forward an excuse or defence.

1681 This brought on the sending an excusator in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation: BURNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Bk. II. [R.]

exeat, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* of Lat. *exīre*, ='to go out', used as *sb.*: *lit.* 'let him go out', leave for a person *in statu pupillari* to go out of residence for more than one night from an university, a college, or a school. *Orig.* leave given by a bishop to one of the inferior clergy to go out of the diocese, or by the head of a religious house to a member of his community to go out of residence.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1850** He had got an *exeat* somehow, and was bent on a day's lark in London: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 174 (1879). **1888** It was a rule of the plaintiff's school that no exeats should be allowed during Easter Term: *Law Times*, Jan. 28, p. 220/2.

***executor**[1] (ɛgzˈɛkyūtər), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *executour*, assimilated to Lat. *execūtor* for *exsecūtor*, noun of agent to *exsequi*, ='to perform', 'to carry out': a person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of the said testator's will. Sometimes spelt *executer*. Also corrupted to *seckatour*, *sectour*.

1340 exequitours of bekuydes: *Ayenb.*, p. 38 (1866). **1463** my executours as soone as they can...aftir my disses...make a sale of my place: *Bury Wills*, p. 40 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1474** he is executore to the wedous husbond: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 739, p. 110 (1874). **1483** the said William his executors and assignes: RICH. III., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xliii. p. 109 (1846). **1509** Thou ought nat yet to kepe it nere the more. | But to his sectours or heyres it restore: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1874). — Here myght I touche executours in this cryme: *ib.*, p. 118. bef. **1529** Executers havinge the ware, | Taking so littel care | Howe the soule doth fare, | Sawe I never: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1843). **1535** The executours of one man brought a wrytte of Erroure of vtlawry: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 29 *vº*. **1557** The seruice tree here do I make, | For mine executour and my frende: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 261 (1870). **1589** Th' emperour *Octavian* being made executor to Virgill: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. viii. p. 37 (1869). **1593** Let's choose executors and talk of wills: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, iii. 2, 148. **1607** made your worship his full and whole executor: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 6, Wks., Vol. I. p. 133 (1885). **1649** their Executors and administrators [of the Militia Commissioners]: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 2 *vº*. **1659** Do not ye send your Clergy executors to potent men: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxv. p. 149. **1712** he will be the living Executor of his own Bounty: *Spectator*, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 668/2 (Morley). **1742** [See **administrator** 2]. ***1877** she appointed him her executor: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

***executor**[2] (ɪgzˈɛkyūtər), *sb.*: Eng., as if Lat. *execūtor* for *exsecūtor*, noun of agent to *exsequi*, ='to perform', 'to carry out': one who fulfils or carries out, a performer; an *executor of justice*, or (shortly) an *executor*, ='executioner'. Sometimes spelt *executer*.

1560 Iudge and Executer of the same law: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. O v *rº*. **1579** rich executors of goods, and poore executors of godlynes: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 34 (1868). **1589** two executors of justice: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1854). **1599** The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum, | Delivering o'er to executors pale | The lazy yawning drone: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 2, 203. **1610** my sweet mistress | Weeps when she sees me work, and says, such baseness | Had never like executor: — *Temp.*, iii. 1, 13. **1620** a meer executor of the Popes Decrees: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 54 (1676). **1665** let me not be the executor of so much inhumanity: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 174 (1872).

executor de son tort, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr. See quotation.

1768 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority, as by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, and many other transactions, he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship; but merely locking up the goods, or burying the corpse of the deceased, will not amount to such an intermeddling as will charge a man as executor of his own wrong: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. II. ch. xxviii. [C. E. D.]

***executrix** (ɛgzˈɛkyūtrɪks), *pl.* **executrices** (ɛgzˈɛkyūtrɪsēz), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *execūtrix*, pl. *execūtrīces*, fem. of *execūtor* for *exsecūtor*: a female executor (see **executor**[1]).

1535 if a woman cometh to a thing as executrix: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 97 *rº*. **1578** myne executrixe whiche hereafter I doe name in theise presents to execute and fulfill this my p'sent Testament: J. MABB, *Will*, in *Athenæum*, July 23, 1887, p. 117/3. **1617** my most beloved sister, whom I make full executrix: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 238 (1885). **1621** if a single woman be an executrix: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 7, p. 4 (1642). **1633** made at the death of their husbands either sole or chiefe executrices of his last will and testament: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 253. **1676** I that am a Relict and Executrix of known plentiful Assits and parts, who understand my self and the Law: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, ii. p. 31 (1681). **1742** "I intend her all, and have," said he, "given it her by making her sole executrix": R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 147 (1826). **1763** Her lord has made her sole executrix: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 67 (1857). **1887** Miss Devey has, as Lady Lytton's literary executrix, adopted the only course that remained to her: *Athenæum*, May 7, p. 604/2.

exedra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐξέδρα: *Archæol.*: a platform or portico furnished with seats for rest and conversation, such as were attached to Greek gymnasia and used by philosophers: in *Archit.* a niche, a recess, a porch, or projecting chapel.

1727 we have no *Exedra* for the Philosophers, adjoining to our Tennis-Courts: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 121 (1757). **1775** on one of the summits was...an Hexedra or building with six [hence the mistaken spelling] sides or seats: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 257. **1797** Among the exedræ the chief was the BAPTISTERY: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Exedræ.*

***exēgēsis,** *sb.*: Gk. ἐξήγησις: exposition, interpretation, *esp.* the interpretation of Holy Scripture.

bef. **1638** It is an Apposition, or ἐξήγησις, the latter words declaring the meaning of the former; 'Peace on earth,' that is, 'Good will towards men': JOS. MEDE, *Wks.*, I. xxiv. 93. **1681** So that they make the words, 'who believed,' a mere *exegesis*, a mere explanation of what persons he meaneth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1861). **1856** With a hardier habit and resolute gymnastics...the American would arrive at as robust exegesis, and cheery and hilarious tone: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (Bohn, 1866). **1882** The Philonian method is of all styles of exegesis the most arbitrary: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 272.

exēgi monumentum aere perennius, *phr.*: Lat.: I have framed a monument more lasting than bronze. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 30, 1.

bef. **1667** COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. Pref., p. lv. (1707). **1772** Is there a clown who scratches his initials on the leads of a church, who does not say to himself, *Exegi monumentum ære perennius*? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 376 (1857).

exemplar (ɛgzˈɛmplər), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *exemplar*, sb., or Mid. Eng. *exemplere*, *exemplaire* (fr. Fr. *exemplaire*), assimilated to Lat. *exemplar*: a model, pattern, archetype; a specimen, an example; exemplary, original, ideal.

1539 in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true exemplars: TAVERNER, *Ded. to New Test.* [R.] **1570** the *Exemplar Number* of all thinges *Numerable*: both visible and inuisible: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. *i *rº*. **1614** The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God: RALEIGH. [J.] bef. **1631** the Diocis | Of every exemplar man, the whole world is: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 250 (1669). **1678** then there must needs be an *Idæa*, *Platform* and *Exemplar* of the whole World before it was made: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 77. **1870** This has had no higher exemplar in the life of nations, than President Washington and President Lincoln. They kept a conscious relation to all: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 197.

exempli causā, *phr.*: Lat.: for the sake of example.

1569 *exempli causa*, I urged the Injunction upon all ministers: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 252 (1853). **1802** In English now, *exem. causâ* we might say...: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 85 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

***exempli grātiā,** *phr.*: Lat.: for the sake of example; often abbreviated to *e.g.*

1602 W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 360. **1765** GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 208 (1869). **? 1798** S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 61 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

exempt des gardes, *phr.*: Fr.: an officer of the yeomen-of-the-guard, an exon.

1627 You heard, afore your going away, of Mr. Seton's arrival here, one of the *exempts des gardes* in the court of France, who, as I am credibly informed, brought letters to the king as well as to the queen: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1848). **1632** Boissoce, a captain, *exempt des gardes*, was at eight of the clock that evening sent to them to their houses: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 117. **1651** After the king followed...the company of *Exempts des Gardes*: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872).

***exequātur,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* of Lat. *exequi* for *exsequi*, ='to execute': *lit.* 'let him execute'.

1. an authoritative recognition of the validity of an official document, as of a papal bull by a bishop or by a secular ruler.

1620 neither shall it be necessary to require consent or Licence, which is called *Exequatur* or *Placet*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 720 (1676). **1883** but the principle is simply the old and familiar principle of the *exequatur*, concerning which the battle raged long and furiously during the Middle Ages, but nearly always with one result: *Standard*, Jan. 31, p. 5.

2. the written authority granted by a government to a consul or commercial agent representing foreign interests.

1799 those services, which on the withdrawing of his *exequatur*, he requested permission to render: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 6 (1854). **1837** The only official paper I possessed, in connexion with the office, the commission and *exequatur* excepted, was a letter from the Préfêt of the Rhone: J. F. Cooper, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 313. **1840** He detests the French because they have twice declined to confirm his exequatur as Spanish consul: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 151.

exequitour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **executor**[1].

exercitor, *sb.*: Late Lat.: the owner or charterer of a merchant-ship.

exergue, *sb.*: Fr.: the space below the main design on the reverse of a coin or medal, when it forms a compartment.

1738 Chambers, *Cycl.* **1839** stamped upon memory in lines as vivid, as deep, and as durable as the *exergues* of the Carthaginian medals: E. A. Poe, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1884).

exeunt, *vb.*: Lat.: they go out; used in stage directions when actors leave the stage. **exeunt omnes,** *phr.*: they all go out; used in stage directions when all the actors leave the stage. See **exit.**

1588 Exeunt Worthies: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. bef. **1593** Greene, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 119/1 (1861). **1669** Exeunt all but *Evadne*: Shadwell, *Roy. Shep.*, I. p. 8. **1854** Exeunt servants, save those two who warm the newspaper, administer the muffins, and serve out the tea: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879).
bef. **1593** Exeunt omnes: Greene, *Jas. IV.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 220 (1861).

***exhibitor** (⏑ ⏑́ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *exhibitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *exhibēre*, ='to show', 'to exhibit': one who exhibits, one who makes an exhibition or an exhibit.

1823 a picture more than sufficiently ludicrous to spectators, however uncomfortable to the exhibitor: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. ix. p. 136 (1886).

exhortātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *exhortāri*, ='to exhort': an exhorter.

exiccation: Eng. fr. Fr. See **exsiccation.**

***exigeant,** *fem.* **exigeante,** *adj.*: Fr.: exacting.

1777 I live very much with them, and dine and sup whenever they have company, which is almost every day, and whenever I like it, for they are not in the least *exigeans*: Gibbon, *Life & Lett.*, p. 253 (1869). **1779** She is very well-bred, and has too much sense to be *exigeante*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn and Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 105 (1882). **1803** Clarence Hervey had been used to the brilliant and *exigeante* lady Delacour: M. Edgeworth, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133 (1832). **1810** and not a little importunate and *exigeante* towards those on whose complaisance she had claims: Jeffrey, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 245 (1844). **1814** should Mrs. M. be *exigeante* of your presence: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832). **1829** Lady Afy, too, was rather *exigeante*: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 127 (1881). **1857** her pretensions became more decided and *exigeantes*: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 177.

***exit,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *exire*, ='to go out': he (she) goes out. In the sense of 'a passage out', *exit* is a distinct word; fr. Lat. *exitus*, sb.

1 a stage direction for an actor to leave the stage.

1588 Exit Costard, running: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. bef. **1593** *Exit* Angel: Greene, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 119/2 (1861). **1863** Exit whistling in the tenor clef: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 196.

2. a departure from the stage; also, *metaph.* a departure generally, esp. from life.

bef. **1594** Had he been brought up to the trade | His father follow'd still | This exit he had never made: Marlowe, *Athrist's Trag.*, Wks., p. 388/2 (1858). **1600** They have their exits and their entrances: Shaks., *As Y. L. It*, ii. 7, 141.

1642 These are the men, that when they have played their parts, and had their *exits*: Sir Th. Brown, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § iii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 423 (1852). **1654** Do therefore, as *Thou art*, and be thy Part *Comicall*, or *Tragicall*; Thy *Exit* will be *Glorious*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 10. **1677** the Persian Ambassador...poisoned himself: for four days calling every *Opium*: a sad Exit: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 42 (1677). **1689** I make no question but he | Will make his *Exit* with a *Plaudite*: T. Plunket, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 15/1. **1704** It was indeed the most proper place in the world for a fury to make her *exit*, after she had filled a nation with distractions and alarms: Addison, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 423 (Bohn, 1854). **1710** Mr. Betterton is going to make his Exit from the stage of this world: Pope, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 38 (1757). bef. **1782** poor Jonquil, with almost ev'ry breath | Sighs for his exit, vulgarly called death: Cowper, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 104 (1808). **1827** from its first appearance to its final exit: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 1185. **1885** The central figure is artificial and melodramatic from her first appearance to her extraordinary exit: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 534/1.

exiture, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exiture*: a going out, a passage out, an egress.

1543 An exiture is euerye kynde of an aposteme: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxiii *r°*/2. **1578** the holes ordained for the exiture if [*sic*] the Nerues: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 21 *v°*.

exodium, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐξόδιον*: the concluding part of a Greek tragedy, after the last chorus; in Latin drama, an after-piece or an interlude.

1600 began after the old manner to let flie, one at another, merrie scoffes and jestes, interlaced within their rime and meeter, which thereupon were afterwards called *Exodia*, and were inserted commonly in the Atellane Comedies: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 251. **1606** by way of an *Exodium* upon the Stage: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 265. **1626** *Exodium*, An end, or the ending of a thing: Cockeram, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

***exodus,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔξοδος*, ='a going out': an emigration, a departure (with more or less reference to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, as recorded in *Exodus*, the second book of the Pentateuch).

1614 [See **genesis** 1]. **1626** *Exodus*, A going out: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. **1646** The men of Hamel date all their publick matters especially, from this exodus, or going forth of the children, setting it down next to the year of our Lord: Gregory, *Posthuma*, p. 107. [T.] **1866** and be the captain of our Exodus into the Canaan of a truer social order: J. R. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, No. VI. (Halifax). **1872** when cholera breaks out in a military cantonment there is an exodus from the station: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. V. p. 183.

exomologēsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐξομολόγησις*: a full confession.

1665 And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick exomologesis or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins, acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance: Jer. Taylor, *On Repentance*, ch. X. [R.]

exonerator (⏑ ⏑́ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *exonerātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *exonerāre*, ='to exonerate': one who exonerates.

exonerātur, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass.* of Lat. *exonerāre*, ='to discharge': *Leg.*: *lit.* 'he is discharged', name of a judge's order of discharge; *esp.* an order discharging a bail.

1760 Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 418.

***exordium,** *sb.*: Lat.: a beginning, *esp.* the proëme or opening of a speech or of any literary composition.

1577 had in myne *Exordium*...compared my case: G. Gaskoigne, *Steel Glas, &c.*, p. 86 (1868). **1586** As for your *exordium* I do not wel remember it, nor so consequently the midst, and I will say little to your conclusion: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. XV. p. 63. **1600** in their *Exordiums*, yea in all parts of their speeches and writings: R. Cawdray, *Treas. of Similies*, sig. A 4 *v°*. **1604** Thus he, makinge his *exordium* with an interrogation as you see: R. Parsons, *Def. of Relation*, ch. V. p. 166. **1605** [See **epithalamium**]. **1625—6** Your heavy exordium, though it revived my grief, was no news unto me, having heard thereof on Tuesday: J. Mead, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1848). **1652** the first *exordium* of infancy: N. Culverwel, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 91. bef. **1670** He came at his hour, and being brought into a Gallery, fell into an abrupt *Exordium*: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 204, p. 198 (1693). **1746** I fancy he [Demosthenes] began with an *exordium*, to gain the good opinion...of his audience: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 75, p. 167 (1774). **1748** This exordium did not at all contribute to the recovery of my spirits: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 98 (1817). **1788** The exordium thus duly prepared... the second act opens: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxi. (1857). **1808** I have begun this branch of my history with a sort of exordium, in which the nature and character are explained: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 101 (1856). **1823** And wherefore this exordium? Byron, *Don Juan*, x. iii.

exoskeleton, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. *ἔξω*, ='outside', and *σκελετόν*, ='skeleton': a hardened covering of an animal, such as a shell or a system of scales or plates, opposed to **endoskeleton** (*q. v.*).

exosmōsis, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. *ἐξ*, ='out', and *ὠσμός*, ='impulsion': the passage of a fluid through a porous diaphragm into another fluid of different density, which goes on,

in company with **endosmosis** (*q. v.*), until the different fluids form a mixture of equal density on either side of the diaphragm. With regard to two confined fluids separated by a diaphragm the use of the correlative terms depends upon which of the two fluids is regarded as the inner. Both terms are included under the term **osmosis** (*q. v.*).

expatiator (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *expatiāri*, ='to go out of the course', 'to digress', 'to enlarge': one who expatiates.

1809 The person, intended by Montfaucon as an expatiator on the word "endovellicus," I presume is Thomas Reinesius: PEGGE, *Anonym.*, p. 201. [T.]

expedition (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expédition*.

1. despatch (of business), active progress.

1483 Therfor we have respited thexpedicion of that Article vnto the commyng of your ambassaide: RICH. III., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xlvi. p. 112 (1846). **1599** let us deliver | Our puissance into the hand of God, | Putting it straight in expedition: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2, 191.

2. promptitude, energetic despatch, alacrity.

1531 thanne with expedition to procede to the mooste spedy and sure remedy: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. Vol. II. p. 406 (1880). **1546** wherfore Edwarde, in all expedition, gave him battayle: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1846). **1557** our pleasure is that ye shall with all expedition proceed to finish the said exchange: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 101 (1853). **1579** vsed delay of time to execute, and valiant expedition to winne the victorie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 526 (1612). **1590** Even with the speediest expedition | I will dispatch him to the emperor's court: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 3, 37. **1591** he marched with all expedition hitherwards: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 31 (1847). **1599** great expedition and knowledge in th' aunchient wars: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2, 82. **1641** The more secrecy and expedic'on there is used in dispatch of yo^r Ma^ties let^r...y^e better: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 90 (1872).

3. a journey, march, or voyage, undertaken by a number of persons for some specific object; *also*, the body of persons organised to make such a journey or voyage with their entire equipment. This use seems due to the phr. *to make expedition*, *i. e.* to make active preparations and efforts to advance.

1546 When these thingges weare revealed to the Britons, they made expedition thither: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1846). **1591** This expedition was by York and Talbot | Too rashly plotted: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 4, 2. **1645** his kinsmen and younger brothers, being led into the said Expedition by a generall conceipt the world had of the wisedom of Sir *Walter* Raleigh: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. iii. p. 6. **1664** whose expedition at sea against Holland he infinitely extols: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1872).

expenditor, *sb.*: Late Lat., falsely formed noun of agent to Lat. *expendere*, ='to expend': a person who pays out money.

expenditrix, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a female expenditor; a female who pays out money, or who pays expenses.

bef. **1733** Mrs. *Celier* was the Go-between, and Expenditrix in Affairs: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 49, p. 257 (1740).

***experientia docet**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: experience teaches.

experimentātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *experimentāre*, ='to make experiments': one who makes experiments.

bef. **1691** the design of the experimentators requiring such chasms: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 507. [R.]

experimentum crucis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a crucial experiment, an experiment which acts as a signpost in determining the future course of an investigation. See **crux**.

1749 any hypothesis which has so much plausibility as to explain a considerable number of facts, helps us to digest these facts in proper order, to bring new ones to light, and make *experimenta* [pl.] *crucis* for the sake of future inquirers: HARTLEY, *Observ. on Man*, Vol. I. p. 16, quoted in J. S. Mill's *System of Logic* (1843), Vol. II. p. 90 (1856). **1803** When the *experimentum crucis* of his doctrine of latent heat occurred to him, he delayed making it for many months: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 9. **1811** Such instances, therefore, really afford an *experimentum crucis* as to the truth of the theory in question: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1844). **1843** if one of these nations is found to be rich, and the other poor, or one richer than the other, this will be an *experimentum crucis*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1856). **1884** The scheme, if carried out, will be an *experimentum crucis* for MR. GEORGE in one sense: *Sat. Rev.*, May 31, p. 699/2.

experimentum in corpore vili: Late Lat. See **fiat experimentum**, &c.

experto crēde, *phr.*: Lat.: believe one who has experience.

1579 *Experto crede*, I haue seene somewhat: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 34 (Arber). **1732** SWIFT, *Let.*, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 146 (1757). **1845** Both climate...and accommodation...(*experto crede*) are bad enough even in summer: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 595. **1878** J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

expiātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *expiāre*, ='to expiate': one who expiates.

expīlātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *expīlāre*, ='to plunder', 'to pillage': a plunderer, a pillager.

1658 For which the most barbarous Expilators found the most civill Rhetorick: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 41.

explicator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *explicātor*, noun of agent to *explicāre*, ='to unfold', 'to explain': an unfolder, an explainer.

1611 *Expliqueur*, An explicator, vnfolder, explainer, interpreter, expounder: COTGR. **1677** if we look upon the supposition of Epicurus, and his explicator, Lucretius: HALE, *Orig. Man.*, p. 10. [R.]

explicit, abbrev. for Lat. *explicitus est liber*, ='the book has been unrolled', *i. e.* 'is finished'; but frequently used as if it were a Latin vb. meaning 'ends', 'is finished'; formerly often found at the end of a manuscript or book, meaning the same as **finis** (*q. v.*).

1487 explicit tabula ['table (of contents)']: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a ii *v°*. bef. **1529** Explicit qd. Skelton: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1843). **1885** Tired the hand and tired the wit | Ere the final *Explicit*! A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 45.

explode (– ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exploder*.

I. *trans.*: 1. to hiss off (the stage), to make noisy demonstration against; *hence*, to bring into contempt.

1611 *Exploder*. To explode; publickly to disgrace, or driue out, by hissing, or clapping of hands: COTGR. **1632** Priority is exploded: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, iii. 2. [R.] **1667** Him old and young | Exploded, and had seized with violent hands, | Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence, | Unseen amid the throng: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 669.

I. 1 *a*. *metaph.* to drive out with noise.

bef. **1729** But late the kindled powder did explode | The massy ball, and the brass tube unload: BLACKMORE. [J.]

I. 2. to cause to change into gas or vapor instantaneously with report and shock. Not in Johnson.

I. 2 *a*. to cause to burst suddenly, owing to instantaneous dilatation of something within or near that which is so caused to burst; to blow up; to blow out. Not in Johnson.

II. *intr.*: 1. to be instantaneously converted into gas or vapor, with report and shock. Not in Johnson.

II. 1 *a*. *metaph.* to become suddenly excited, to break out into sudden activity or violence.

II. 2. to burst asunder suddenly, with report and shock, owing to sudden action of internal force. Not in Johnson.

exploitable (– ⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exploitable*: capable of being improved or turned to profit.

1611 *Exploitable*, Exploitable, dispatchable, riddable, readie to be performed, easie to be done: COTGR.

***exploitation**, *sb.*: Fr.: improvement, cultivation, a turning to profit, an using for one's own advantage. Often Anglicised.

1882 His terrible struggle for existence has sharpened his faculties, until he has acquired a marvellous instinct for the *exploitation* of his Christian neighbours: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 244. **1883** The infidel foreigner, to whom Egypt is not a home but an *exploitation*: *Guardian*, Mar. 28, p. 448. **1883** the advantages that may accrue from the *exploitation* of Tonquin are not worth the risk of a war with China: *Standard*, Sept. 13, p. 5/5.

***exploiter**, *vb.* (pass. part. **exploité**): Fr.: to improve, cultivate, turn to profit, to manipulate for one's own advantage.

1882 The Jew was driven to exercise an almost preternatural astuteness in order to make a living, and to *exploiter* the vices and follies of his Christian neighbours: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 252. — The Moslem prefers to die rather than be *exploité* by the Christian, and the Christian murders the Jew rather than be *exploité* by him: *ib.*, p. 253. **1885** He is, however, hardly accurate in speaking of the labour of the natives of Java as *exploité* solely for the benefit of the Government: *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, p. 601/2.

exploration (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exploration*: the action or process of exploring or investigating.

1611 *Exploration*, An exploration, search, or tryall by search: COTGR. **1646** For exact exploration scales should be suspended where the air is quiet: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

explorator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *explorateur*, assimilated to Lat. *explōrātor*, noun of agent to *explōrāre*, ='to search out', 'to explore': a searcher out, a scout, a spy.

1591 The which ambush, if the conductor by way of exploratoures shall foresée: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 249. **1611** *Exploratuer*, An explorator, espiall, scowt, priuie searcher: COTGR.

explore (= ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *explorer*: to search out, to investigate.

1598 Herself in instants doth all things explore: DAVIES, *Immort. Soul.* [R.] **1611** *Explorer.* To explore, spie, search or looke farre, into; to proue, or trie, by searching: COTGR.

expose (= ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exposer*: to lay open to view, to exhibit, to lay open, to subject, to reveal, to show up; *also*, to abandon (a child) in an unprotected and lonely place; (in Photography) to lay open to the action of light.

1590 hee that hath espide a vermeill Rose, | To which sharp thornes and breres the way forstall, | Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. i. 46. **1601** Poor lord! is't I | That chase thee from thy country and expose | Those tender limbs of thine to the event | Of the none-sparing war? SHAKS., *All's Well*, iii. 2, 106. **1611** so that all the instruments which aided to expose the child were even then lost when it was found: — *Wint. Tale*, v. 2, 78. **1657** you are not to expose yourself to the casualty of the tides: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 96 (1872). bef. **1701** Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men, without arraigning their vices: DRYDEN. [J.] bef. **1715** Tully has justly exposed a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him: *Spectator.* [J.] bef. **1733** to expose him with his Manuopera: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740).

***exposé**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a formal exposition of the reasons and scope of any performance or action.

1806 This inquiry...may be vindicated on the same principles as the *exposé* of our resources: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 296. **1813** this is what induces me to lay this *exposé* before your Royal Highness: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 284 (1838). **1815** We have two objects in view in a formal *exposé*...of the contents of the volumes before us: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 228. **1819** and we have accordingly another *exposé* in the cautious nature of an apology also: *ib.*, Vol. 31, p. 367. **1829** I commenced with due deliberation an *exposé* of my plans: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 271/2. **1883** Now, Philippo, I am ready to attend to the *exposé* of your project: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv. p. 60 (1884).

2. an exposure, an inconvenient or discreditable revelation.

1822 After this little *exposé* of the author's political feeling: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 143. **1829** These *exposés*, to be sure, are disagreeable enough: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 76 (1881). **1883** It is seldom that their blunders are so gross as to lead to an *exposé*, or to create a scandal: *Standard*, Jan. 25, p. 5.

expositor (= ˘ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *expositour*, assimilated to Lat. *expositor*, noun of agent to *exponere*, ='to set forth', 'to expound': one who or that which expounds, an interpreter, an explainer.

abt. **1383** But wolde god that euery parische chirche in this lond hadde a good bible & good expositouris on the gospellis: *Office of Curates*, ch. iv. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 145 (1880). **1509** they haue no iust interpretour | Of the holy lawes, nor good exposytour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1874). **1530** a thirde boke / whiche is a very comment and exposytour vnto my seconde: PALSGR., sig. A iii *vº*. **1543** Gentilis and other expositors, holde a contrary opynyon: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CCXXXVI *rº*/1. **1569** This after some expositors, betokened the comming of the Danes into this lande: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 130. **1584** a true expositor of dreames: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. x. ch. x. p. 187. **1602** which wordes expressely appointing priestes to be expositors of lawes, are to be taken as they may concerne Gods honour: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 222. **1642** Judge now whether so many good textmen were not sufficient to instruct me of false beards and vizards, without more expositors: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 222 (1806). **1654** our *Shee expositours* in these Dayes: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 325. **1820** the expositor himself arose from his seat and...proceeded to clear his throat and to explain the poet line by line: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 301.

expostulator (= ˘ = ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *expostulare*, ='to expostulate': one who expostulates.

bef. **1834** LAMB, *Let. to Coleridge.* [C.]

expugn (= ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expugner* (Cotgr.): to take by assault, to overcome.

1563 they could not expugne him by arguments: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 1710. [R.] **1611** *Expugner.* To expugne, force, breake open, or into by violence: COTGR. bef. **1706** the most effectual and powerful agents in conquering and expugning that cruel enemy: EVELYN. [J.]

expugnable (= ˘ = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expugnable*: liable to capture by assault.

1611 *Expugnable*, Expugnable, pregnable, which may be forced, or won by force: COTGR.

expugnation (˘ = ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expugnation* (Cotgr.): capture by assault, conquest.

1555 you have hetherto byn much occupied in th[e] expugnation and recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1, p. 202 (1885). **1611** *Expugnation*, An expugnation, forcing, subduing, ouerthrowing of townes by violence: COTGR.

expulse (= ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expulser*: to expel.

1528 the membres / by the whiche the superfluites of the brayne be expulsed: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii *rº*. — they expulse the dregges: *ib.*, sig. Q iii *rº*. **1542** to expell & expulse all corrupt & contagyous ayre: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. iii. p. 237 (1870). **1549** John by force of his friendes expulsed *Leo*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 49 *vº*. **1554** to expulse or banyshe all noughtynes: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G i *rº*. **1579** to expulse the ATHENIANS: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 447 (1612). **1591** For ever should they be expulsed from France: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 3, 25.

expulsion (= ˘ = ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expulsion*: the action of driving out or dismissing, the process of being driven out or dismissed.

1611 a wooer | More hateful than the foul expulsion is | Of thy dear husband: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, ii. 1, 65. bef. **1667** the perseverance in enmity shall be punished by the governors with expulsion: COWLEY, *Ess.*, College. [R.]

expurgātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *expurgāre*, ='to expurgate': one who expurgates.

1... Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal expurgators: JENKINS, *Hist. Ex. of Councils*, p. 6. [R.] bef. **1651** They may well be allowed an expurgator: LORD DIGBY. [J.]

exsiccation (˘ = ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exsiccation*: the operation or process of depriving of moisture, the process of being thoroughly dried.

1543 Thys Playstre hath vertu to swage griefe, wyth resolution and exiccation, and comforteth the Apostemed place: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXXVI *rº*/2. **1646** That which is concreted by exsiccation or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. [R.]

exsiccative (= ˘ = =), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exsiccatif*, fem. *-ive* (Cotgr.): having the faculty or function of drying, a substance which has the property of causing dryness.

1601 It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and exsiccatives: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 13. [R.] — In generall, any ruddle whatsoever is exsiccative, in which regard it agreeth well with salves and healing plastres: *ib.*, Bk. 35, ch. 6. **1611** *Exsiccatif*, Exsiccatiue; of a drying propertie: COTGR.

extasis: Late Lat. See **ecstasis.**

***extempore**, *adv.*, used as *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat. *ex tempore*, ='from the moment', 'on the spur of the moment', 'without preparation'.

1. *adv.*: without preparation, unpremeditatedly; often applied to utterances which though prepared are not read.

? **1567** have perswaded severall to pray spiritually, and extempore: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 329 (1846). **1569** My venturing it *extempore*, I would not have you think proceeds from any principles of vain glory: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 5 (Reeves & Turner). **1579** it was thought a great commendation for a young scholler to make an Oration extempore: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 136 (1868). **1580** Imagin me to come into a goodly Kentishe *Garden* of your old Lords...and spying a florishing Bay Trée there, to demaunde *ex tempore*, as followeth: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1815). [? **1582** certeyn pild verses clowted vp *extrumpere*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Ep. Ded., p. 8 (1880).] **1598** A *poet*? I will challenge him...at *extempore*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 69 (1616). **1640** he makes such shifts extempore | (Knowing the purpose what he is to speak to) | That he moves mirth: R. BROME, *Antip.*, ii. 1, sig. D 2 *vº*. **1668** And if it be objected that neither are blank Verses made *ex tempore*, yet as nearest Nature, they are still to be preferr'd: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 23 (1701). bef. **1670** He never lived *Ex tempore*, but upon premeditation to day what to do long after: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 34, p. 27 (1693). **1671** I have been often set upon a Table to speak *ex tempore* to a whole Room full: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 65. **1681—1703** Whereas some men are for preaching only *extempore*, and without study: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 378 (1865). **1710** a sort of *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, prepar'd ex-tempore: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. III. **1805** we annex two stanzas...composed by him almost *ex tempore*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 339. **1820** The discourse was delivered, according to custom, extempore, and lasted more than an hour: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 29. **1886** He never read his lectures, but always spoke extempore: *Athenæum*, Nov. 27, p. 709/1.

2. *adj.*: unprepared, unpremeditated, improvised.

1620 the answer made to them was premeditated, and that to the *Bavarian extempore*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 494 (1676). **1654** what is above the *levell* of extempore *Non-sense*, is *Popery*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 251. **1748** an *extempore* prayer: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. VII. Wks., Vol. I. p. 90 (1817). **1752** the extempore wedding of the youngest Miss Gunning: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 279 (1857). **1776** singing at the same time an *extempore* song in praise of the candidate: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 63. **1806** Then for your *eating*-accommodations—dinner dressed by the housemaid, with extempore spits, saucepans, &c. en attendant the arrival of the bonâ fide cook, and her apparatus: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 219 (5th Ed.).

3. *sb.*: something spoken or written straight off without preparation, an impromptu.

1660 the disadvantage of extempore against premeditation: BP. FELL, *Life of Hammond.* [T.] bef. **1667** God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's extempore, but in an established form of words: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, II. 260 (1835). [C.] **1742** looked with a sort of contempt of their talents, which gave them a distrust, and discomposed their extempore: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 230 (1826).

extensible (˘ ˊ ˘ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extensible*: capable of being extended.

1611 *Extensible.* Extensible; which may be extended, or drawne out in length: COTGR. **1665** that love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of poetry: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xiii. [R.]

extension (˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extension*: the state or process of being extended; in reference to space, *extension* includes the ideas of length, breadth, and thickness, and of linear and solid magnitude.

1533 In this no soreness is felt, but onely an heuynesse with extension or thrustinge out of the body: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. IV. ch. v. [R.] **1611** *Extension.* An extension, or extending: COTGR. **1658** his [Procrustes'] cruelty of extension: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 32 (1686).

extensor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *extendere*, ='to extend': an extender, a muscle the function of which is to extend or straighten a part of the body.

1713 The peronæus longus helps to constrict the foot, and to direct the power of the other extensors towards the ball of the great toe: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. v. ch. ii. note 8. [R.]

extenuator (˘ ˊ ˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *extenuāre*, ='to make thin', 'to extenuate': one who extenuates.

***exterior** (˘ ˈˈ ˘, or ˘ ˈˈ ˘ ˘), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *exterior*, adj.

1. *adj.*: outward, out of, superficial, proceeding from without, foreign.

1528 draweth the inwarde and naturall heate of man to the exterior partis: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii *vº*. **1531** Perchaunce some will demaunde this question, If frendship may be in wille without exterior signes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xii. Vol. II. p. 162 (1880). **1540** vertue is none other thing but disposition, and exterior acte of the mynde agreable to reason, and the moderation of nature: — *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 89 *rº*. **1543** an Apostome in the exterior partes, in which there is no pulsation: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxv *rº*/1. **1579** he hath no need of any exteriour help or instrument: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 167 (1612). **1595** habit and device, | Exterior form, outward accoutrement: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 211. **1603** Not by meer Conduct of exteriour cause, | As by contempling th' Artship richly-rare: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 403 (1608). **1627** There is another Difference of *Sounds*, which we will call *Exteriour*, and *Interiour*. It is not *Soft*, nor *Loud*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 189. abt. **1630** which added to the lustre of those exteriour Graces, of Stately and Majestick comportment: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 15 (1870). **1641** they began to draw down all the divine intercourse betwixt God and the soul, yea, the very shape of God himself, into an exterior and bodily form: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1806). **1670** So that our exterior Senses being thus shut up, our Interior began to work more freely: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 187 (1698). **1711** These exterior Shows and Appearances of Humanity: *Spectator*, No. 169, Sept. 13, p. 246/2 (Morley). **1754** under a total defect of exterior cultivation: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 43 (1817).

2. *sb.*: the outside, the outer surface, outward appearance (sometimes pl.).

1598 she did so course o'er my exteriors: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, i. 3, 72. **1754** his exteriors were so much improved by the company to which he had access: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1817).

extermination (˘ ˊ ˘ ˈˈ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extermination*: utter destruction, complete removal.

1548 No doubte, but the towne of Bruges must nedes fall in ruyne and vtter extermination: HALL, *Hen. VII.*, an. 5. [R.] **1611** *Extermination*, An extermination, or exterminating: COTGR.

exterminator (˘ ˊ ˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *exterminātor*, noun of agent to *exterminare*, ='to exterminate': one who exterminates.

1611 *Exterminateur*, An exterminator, banisher; destroyer: COTGR.

extermine (˘ ˈˈ ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exterminer*: to exterminate.

1600 If you do sorrow at my grief in love, | By giving love your sorrow and my grief | Were both extermined: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 5, 89.

***extern** (ˊ ˈˈ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *externe*: external, outward, from without.

1546 the testimonie of externe and foraine nations: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1846). **1604** For when my outward action doth demonstrate | The native act and figure of my heart | In compliment extern, 'tis not long after | But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve | For daws to peck at: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 1, 63.

externe, *sb.*: Fr., 'an outsider': a day-scholar.

1889 In the three Italian [agricultural] schools all the pupils are *externes*: in the three English schools they are all boarders: *Athenæum*, Aug. 31, p. 293/3.

extirpation (ˊ ˊ ˈˈ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extirpation*: a rooting out, utter destruction.

1543 we vsed for the extirpation of the same our pouldre precipitate: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xl *vº*/2. **1611** *Extirpation*, An extirpation, rooting out, or plucking vp by the roots: COTGR.

extirpator (ˊ ˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *extirpātor*, *exstirpātor*, noun of agent to *exstirpāre*, ='to root out': one who roots out, an exterminator, a destroyer.

1776 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast: JUSTAMOND, Tr. *Raynal's Indies*, Vol. I. p. 283. [Jodrell]

extortor, *sb.*: occasional spelling of *extorter*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *extorquēre*, ='to extort': one who extorts.

1579 for there is nothing so repugnant to the honorable profession of a *Coronel*, as to be noted *Miserable* and an *Extortor* vpon his Souldiours: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 96.

***extra** (ˊ ˘), *adj.*, *sb.*, and *prefix*: Eng. fr. Lat. prep. *extrā*, ='beyond'. Sometimes used adverbially.

I. *adj.*: 1. outside, without, external.

1654 to let us see we owe all we have to somewhat *extra*, without us, and that *extra* to be *Supra*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 433. **1692** the righteousness of Christ alone, which was *extra* or out of Paul himself: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 354 (1863). bef. **1733** Cause of War...*extra* to the Design of the Treaty: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 82, p. 484 (1740).

I. *adj.*: 2. over and above, superfluous, supplementary.

***1875** the amount of extra work which he had to perform: *Cardiff Times*, June 26. [St.] ***1878** 25 extra policemen: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/3. [St.]

II. *sb.*: anything over and above what is necessary or stipulated for, a superfluous addition.

1817 there will remain therefore *six* hundred *pounds*, and not five hundred, the odd hundred being the extra to make up the specie: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 50 (1832).

III. *prefix*: (to substantives) additional; (to adjectives) beyond, outside of (the sb. suggested by the adj.), as *extra-parochial*, ='outside the parish'.

1632 concerning *Sherrock* and *Beamonts* confession of their faults *extra* judicially: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 44.

extrā, *prep.*: Lat.: without, beyond.

1630 At last I tooke my latest leaue, thus late | At the Bell Inne, that's *extra Aldersgate*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1 *vº*/1.

extrā jūdicium, *phr.*: Late Lat.: out of court, extra-judicially.

1555 And mine answer was not made upon my oath nor repeated; nor made *in judicio*, but *extra judicium*, as I protested: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 447 (1846).

extrā modum, *phr.*: Lat.: beyond measure, excessive, extravagant, excessively, extravagantly.

1809 Yet this castigation though utterly *extra modum*, was not much wondered at: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 151.

extrā mūros, *phr.*: Lat.: outside the wall.

1889 Women...in old Veii, as in the modern Isola Farnese, were obliged to draw the water from springs *extra muros* by means of hydriæ: *Athenæum*, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

extrā oleas, *phr.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαιῶν*, ='beyond the olives': beyond the end of the race-course (at Athens). Cf. Aristoph., *Ran.*, 995.

1565 If ye will have any game at all, run in better order; lest all that behold you cry, *Extra oleas*; "Ye range beyond the bounds": CALFHILL, *Answer*, p. 207 (1846).

extractor (˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *extractor*, noun of agent to Lat. *extrahere*, ='to draw out': one who or that which draws out.

1743—7 the extractors are to receive the full value of their gold or silver: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 98/2 (1751).

***extravaganza**, *sb.*: It.: a comic composition characterised by extravagance and eccentricity; also, *metaph.* extravagant conduct.

1823 After this, the story of Bridoye deciding suits at law by dice...seems no longer an *extravaganza*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 155. **1840** But hold, my Muse!—for this terrific stanza | Is all too stiffly grand for our extravaganza: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 193 (1865). **1845** All about the author of the "Fallacies of Hope" is a mysterious extravaganza: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 274 (1885). **1874** B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 139 (1883).

extructor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *extruere* for *exstruere*, ='to build up': a constructor, a builder.

1727 BAILEY. **1755** JOHNSON.

exulcere, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exulcérer*: to exulcerate.

1541 exulcere the body: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. and A iii *vº*.

exuviae, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: a slough, any natural covering cast off by a living creature; sloughs, substances shed by living creatures.

1665 the *shaddows* and *exuviæ* of beings: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. ii. p. 8 (1885). **1704** Now as these Representations are neither Animals themselves, nor the *Exuviæ* of Animals, so neither can they be their Impressions: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 183 (1713). **1742** a third part of his cassock, which he willingly left as his *exuviæ* or spoils to the enemy: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 278 (1806). **1813** and their partial *debris*, mixed with marine *exuviæ*, were dispersed through the heavy mass: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 149. **1886** the *débris* from the lava streams and other exuviæ of the extinct volcanoes in the vicinity: *Standard*, June 12, p. 5/3.

eyālet, *sb.*: Turk.: a province governed by a pasha of the first class, now more frequently called a **vilayet** (*q. v.*).

eymer: Ger. See **eimer.**

F.

F[1], **f**: *Mus.*: name of the seventh and fourteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale; both of which, from their position in the second and third hexachords and the fifth and sixth hexachords respectively, used to be called *F fa ut*. In modern English music, *F*, also called *Fa*, stands for the fourth note in the *natural* scale, namely, that of *C* major.

1596 [See **B**]. **1597** F fa vt: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. **1609** F fa ut: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microl.*, p. 11. **1654** a *Symphony* of *Commendatious* of an *absent man*, or joynt Consent to *Applause* of *worth*, without some one or other (to spoile the *shrilnesse* of its *Fame*) striking a *F Fa ut—But* of *Diminution*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 456.

F.[2], **f.**, abbrev. for It. **forte**, *adv.* (q. v.),='loudly': *Mus.*

1724 F. This Letter is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word FORTE: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

F. D., abbrev. for *Fidei Dēfensor*,='Defender of the Faith', a title conferred by Leo X., and after its revocation again conferred by parliament on Henry VIII., since whose time British coins have exhibited *F. D.* or *Fid. Def.* after *Rex* or *Reg.*

fa: It.: *Mus.*: name of the fourth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. **1529** lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol! J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 258, Wks., Vol. I. p. 40 (1843) **1589** *Pluto*, laughing, told his Bride to Ela it was Fa: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 77.

faber fortūnae, *phr.*: Lat.: architect (smith, artificer) of his fortune; from the proverb *faber est quisque fortunae suae*, ascribed to Appius Claudius Caecus, in a letter *De Republ. Ordin.* preserved with the fragments of Sallust.

1696 As to his relations; his father Richard Boyle, was *faber fortunæ*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 349 (1872).

fabian, *sb.*: Eng., name of a boastful character in a drama: a boaster, a braggart.

1598 *Brauazzo*, a swashbuckler, a swaggrer, a cutter, a quareller, a roister, a flaunting fabian: FLORIO.

***Fabius**, representative of one who gets his own way by delay or inaction, or who wears out opposition by obstinate, passive resistance (see **Cunctator**). Hence, **Fabian**, dilatory.

bef. **1733** the King was, at that time, a *Fabius, cunctando restituit rem*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 46, p. 537 (1740). **1733** Intent the public debts to pay, | Like prudent Fabius, by delay: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 605/1 (1869). **1855** Very little qualified to conduct a campaign of the Fabian system: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi. [C. E. D.] **1889** The other ministers took a different view of the Fabian policy of the Chinese: *Athenæum*, Sept. 21, p. 380/3.

***fabliau**, *pl.* **fabliaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a short tale or satirical poem in the Langue d'Oil, composed by a Trouvère, esp. in 12, 13 cc.

1825 the gay *fabliaux*...of the Norman minstrels: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xiv. p. 131. **1886** The author, while missing the full tragedy, does not even seem to be aware of the farce or *fabliau*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 754/1.

***fabrica**, *sb.*: Lat. or Sp.: structure, frame, edifice.

1598 it frameth thereupon the *fabrica* and building of a most excellent Personage: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 176.

fabrication (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ‿ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fabrication*: construction, false invention, forgery, a false statement or story, a forged writing.

1611 *Fabrication*, A fabrication; framing, building, making, forging: COTGR. **1677** This fabrication of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature: HALE, *Orig. Man.* [J.]

fabricator (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *fabricātor*, noun of agent to *fabricāri*,='to frame', 'construct', 'contrive': a framer, an artificer, a forger.

1611 *Fabricateur*, A Fabricator, framer, builder, maker, forger; inuenter, deuiser: COTGR. **1647** the Almighty Fabricator of the Univers: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. ix. p. 412 (1678). **1652** Magical Mirabilaries, an astral Fabricators: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 203. **1788** The story of the four hundred women is as false as it is infamous, and worthy only the fabricator: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 68/1. **1834** the Baboo...was the actual fabricator of the forged paper: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 127. **1836** It is said, however, that there are fabricators of these, as well as of numerous other antiques, of which the Chinese are so fond: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 431.

fābulātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *fābulāri*,='to make fables', 'to relate fables': a maker or teller of stories, a fabulist.

1678 looking upon this *Orpheus*, not as a meer Fanciful Poet and Fabulator, but as a Serious and Profound Philosopher, or Mystical Theologer: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 298.

fac simile. See **facsimile.**

***façade**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.*: the front of an edifice, one of the principal faces of an edifice; *also*, the face or front of a natural structure which suggests the idea of architectural design.

1762 frontispieces, facades and chimnies: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 114. **1774** The Hôtel de Carnavalet...is worth looking at, even for the façade, as you drive by: — *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 139 (1857). **1787** You may judge of its present poverty by observing that the façade has remained ever since unfinished: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1805). **1804** The *façade* is either whitewashed, or smeared with a certain red earth: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 336. **1806** The cathedrals in Germany and France, like those in Italy, owe their effect to the *façade*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 8. **1820** The present façade was begun in 1728, and finished in 1754: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 59. **1845** a façade of columnar lava: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 407. **1864** a faint smile playing on his features, like moonlight on the façade of Lady Whittlesea's Chapel: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879). **1882** A breeze from the mountains passed over it, rustling against the marble façades: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17.

***faccia**, *sb.*: It.: face.

1644 but the faccia towards the parterre...is of admirable beauty: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1872).

facciata, *sb.*: It.: façade.

1612 a kind of ambition to have his image placed in the *facciata* of that church: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 185 (1848). **1644** the whole facciata adorned with noble statues: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1872). **1670** Their Church is beautified without with a handsome *Faciata* of *White Marble*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 149 (1698). **1806** The facciata or grand Western front was the object to which all other parts were subordinate: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 7.

***facētiae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: witticisms, jokes; sometimes the term implies coarseness or indecency.

1621 the king's piety, clemency, justice, bounty, facetiæ, peaceable disposition: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 277 (1848). **1821—2** A Mr. — objected to the moral of the story, and to the whole texture of Mr. Taylor's *facetiæ*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 296 (1885). **1844** the *Manx Mercury* vows it has "absolutely burst with cachinnation" over the *facetiæ* of friend Harry Lorrequer: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 53 (1885). **1874** facetiæ of this class are much rarer in Rome than in Spain: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 332.

faciēs, *sb.*: Lat., 'face': general aspect, superficial characteristics.

1886 The northern coast...has more American species than the southern shores... But the *facies* is mainly European: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 320/3.

facile (ˌ⏑ ˌ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *facile*: (*a*) easy; (*b*) easy of access, affable; (*c*) easily moved or led; (*d*) working easily, dexterous. Sometimes treated as Fr.

a. **1531** And, as touchynge grammere, there is at this day better introductions, and more facile, than euer before were made: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 33 (1880). **1589** facill and hard: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. v. p. 161 (1869). **1599** for a stranger to erre, 'tis easie and facile: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 103 (1616). **1649** How facile a thing it is to deceive the credulous Cavalier! EVELYN, *Correspt.*, Vol. III. p. 53 (1872). **1692** God's knowledge is facile: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 41 (1858).

b. **1540** your proper nature is mylde, facile, gentyll, and wytty: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 88 *vº*. bef. **1593** Facile and debonair in all his deeds: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 158/1 (1861). **1620** any way facile or jovial:

BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xvi. (1676). **1658** There are advantages for temptations lying in mens natural tempers & constitution: some are naturally gentle, facile, easie to be intreated: JOHN OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. vii. p. 125.

c. **1654–6** He found her facile to the first motion, saw God in it, and maketh a second: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 576/1 (1867). **1667** The facile gates of Hell too slightly barr'd: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 967. **1671** Since Adam and his facile consort Eve | Lost Paradise: — *P. R.*, I. 51.

d. **1883** an eye for the beautiful, and a facile, but not too flowing, pen to describe it withal: *Sat. Rev.*, Jan. 6, p. 31.

***facile princeps**, *phr.*: Lat.: easily first, far the best. Cic., *De Div.*, 2, 42, 87.

1834 Peel's is an enviable position; in the prime of life, with an immense fortune, *facile princeps* in the House of Commons: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxii. p. 64 (1874). **1858** he...soon became *facile princeps* in the list of habitual idlers: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33. **1879** it [S. Sophia's] is *facile princeps* among structures on the pendentive domical principle: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 253.

***facilis descensus Averno** (*v.l.* **Averni**), *phr.*: Lat.: easy (is) the descent to (*v.l.* of) Avernus. Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 126. Close to Lake Avernus, near Cumae, was the cave of the Cumæan sibyl, from which it was supposed there was a passage down to the Infernal Regions. If *Averno*, ='to Avernus', be read, it means 'to the Infernal Regions', which were called *Avernus* by poets. See **Avernus.**

1618 But *facilis descensus Averni*; were you blinder than superstition, you may find the way to hell: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 252 (1867). **1885** L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 351.

facility (ˌ-ˈ--), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *facilité*: ease, easiness; also, esp. in pl., convenient arrangement, material assistance, anything which tends to lessen difficulties.

1531 howe children...may be trayned into the way of vertue with a pleasant facilite: ELYOT, *Governour*, ch. xxii. [R.] **1546** Paulinus finished not these his expoiitures with such facilitie: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1846). — This manne was oppressed bie Aluredus with great facilitie: *ib.*, p. 155. **1588** I will something affect the letter, for it argues facility: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 57. **1607–12** it bee but to witnesse to himself that it is not vponn facilitye, but vponn true vse of *Frendshipp* that hee imparteth himself: BACON, *Ess., Friendship*, p. 162 (1871). **1620** All which he did with so much facility that it raised a wonder in all men: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxvii. (1676). bef. **1627** Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them: BACON. [J.] **1640** My mind with like uncurb'd facility | Concludes: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wlds.*, 63, p. 207 (1647). **1649** he performs with a wonderful facility and strange sweetness of hand: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 45 (1872). bef. **1701** acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors: DRYDEN, Tr. *Dufresnoy*. [J.]

facinus mājōris abollae, *phr.*: Lat.: the crime of a larger cloak, *i.e.* the crime of a deep philosopher. See **abolla.**

facit indignātio versum, *phr.*: Lat.: indignation inspires (makes) verse. Juv., I, 79.

1733 Therefore, *facit indignatio versus* [pl.], is only to be apply'd when the indignation is against general Villainy: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 173 (1757).

fackeer(e): Arab. See **fakeer.**

***Fackelzug**, *sb.*: Ger.: torch-light procession.

1889 Various public festal acts will take place [at Jena], to be concluded with the obligatory *Fackelzug*: *Athenæum*, May 18, p. 633/2.

***façon de parler**, *phr.*: Fr.: way of speaking, a form of words not intended to be taken literally or seriously.

1806 Was this a mere *façon de parler*? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 494. **1813** I hope that this mode of considering an omission which can easily be rectified, is only a *façon de parler*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 161 (1838). **1845** with him...a breach of parole and a perjury was only a *façon de parler*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 589.

***facsimile**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *factum simile*, ='something made like': *sb.*

1. an exact copy.

1742 He took a paper, and made what they call a facsimile of the marks and distances of those small specks: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, I. 109. [C. E. D.] **1788** the facsimiles of his letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxiii. (1857). **1804** Its bulk is considerably increased by *fac similes* of a letter from almost every one of the correspondents: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 42. **1814** The facsimile is omitted in Childe Harold: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 38 (1832). **1850** facsimiles of the venerated signatures of the Reverend Grimes Wapshot: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879). ***1877** fac-similes of some of his finest drawings: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

2. exact imitation of an original.

1662 But he, though a quick scribe, is but a dull one who is good only at *fac simile*, to transcribe out of an original: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 424 (1840). **1883** It is to be coloured in facsimile: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 274/2.

2 *a.* *attrib.* copied exactly from an original.

factionnaire, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: sentinel, sentry.

1823 The *factionnaires*, with their harquebusses ported...intimate the presence of the feudal prince: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 27 (1886).

***factor** (ˌ-ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *factor*, noun of agent to *facere*, ='to do', 'to make'.

1. an agent, an agent whose business it is to buy and sell for another or others; a manager of a landed estate. In the Indian Civil Service, the *factors* used to be the third of the four classes of the East India Company's servants up to 1842, though the Civil servants were no longer engaged in trade [Yule].

1485 the kyng...sente anone Aurelyen his factour: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 16 (1881). **1528** Savynge they take grett laboures / And he doth all by his factoures / Restynge in quyet felicite: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 55 (1871). **1549** occupying at home the most substanciall fermes and possessions by theyr factours: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 5 *vº*. **1555** And that Salomons factours for exchaunge of other merchaundyse, bought the same in *Tharsis*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 8 (Arber, 1885). **1569** if anye priuate man among them had but a seruant or factor of such faythfulnesse, policie and painefulnesse: T. N., To Reader, in Grafton's *Chron.* **1577** In Flaunders all the factors of the Flemynges: P. OSBORNE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxx. p. 24 (1846). **1600** a Marchant factor when he is arrived in a straunge Countrey...considereth wherefore he was sent: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 76. **1606** chief factors of the gods: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 6, 10. **1619** the Scouts, Factors, Purueyors, Intelligencers of the SOVLE: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. vii. p. 83. **1641** to find himself out some factor, to whose care and credit he may commit the whole managing of his religious affairs: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 316 (1806). **1662** And, viewing monarchs' secret arts of sway, | A royal factor for their kingdoms lay: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 78. **1665** *you* being no Factors for Glory or *Treasure*, but *disinteressed Attempters* for the *universal good*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, p. lv. (1885). **1671** Oh Mrs. *Bridget*, your Servant! my little Factor in Love: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, ii. p. 15. **1705** whose Title sufficiently explains his Office, and his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders, though Factors have thirty six Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98. **1742** factor and merchant: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 349 (1826). **1758** when I look back on my letter, I don't know, whether there would not be more propriety in calling you *my factor*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 137 (1857).

2. one of several causes which work together in producing a result.

3. *Math.* one of two or more quantities or expressions which when multiplied together form what is called a product, a divisor or a quotient of a quantity or expression when no remainder is left by the division.

1704 HARRIS. [J.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***factōtum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. for Lat. *fac tōtum*, ='do (imperat.) all', or for *facere tōtum*, ='to do all': one who fills all kinds of offices or does all kind of work for another; originally used in the nickname *Dominus factotum*, ='Master Do-all', or *Johannes factotum*, ='John Do-all'.

1584 Throughout all England my L. of Leycester is taken for *Dominus factotum*: R. PARSONS (?), *Leicester's Commonwealth*, p. 65. **1592** being an absolute *Iohannes fac totum*: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, sig. E 4 (1621). **1602** and must euery one of them be *Rector chori &* *Dominus fac totum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 73. **1623** I was then *Dominus Fac-totum*, and the onely man in fauour and trust with them: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 88. **1628** But my Lord Treasurer is *dominus factotum*, unto whom, the residue, they say, are but ciphers: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 419 (1848). **1636** [See **fainéant**]. **1662** the earl of Leicester in that age the *Dominus fac multum*, if not *totum*, in the disposal of Church dignities: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 364 (1840). **1672** There's your *Fac-totum*, let him till you: SHADWELL, *Miser*, iii. p. 46. — now I may be fully revenged of our *dominus factotum* for my beating, and other things: *ib.*, v. p. 80. **1674** He was so farre the *dominus fac totum* in this *juncto* that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire: FOULIS, *Hist. of Plots of our Pretended Saints* (2nd Ed.). [Nares] **1675** I am their *Fac totum*, do all their business: DRYDEN, *Kind-Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 112 (1701). **1681** he [Christ] is God's *Dominus facere totum*, as I may so express it: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 503 (1861). bef. **1733** *Henry* IV. of *France* (whose *Fac-totum* that great man [*Mons. de* Sully] was: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 13, p. 21 (1740). **1774** The Ministers have a much tougher business on their hands, in which even their factotum, the Parliament, may not be able to ensure success: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 60 (1857). **1830** officiating as the *fac totum* and *proto-quamquam* of the lord high admiral: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 52 (2nd Ed.). **1838** And old John, the butler, coachman, footman, valet, factotum, consults with master about supper: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 131 (1885). **1864** Monsieur Constant, valet de chambre and confidential factotum to Francis Blunt, Esq.: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 97.

facula, *pl.* **faculae**, *sb.*: Lat., 'little torch': a bright spot on the sun's disc.

1885 There are two original papers in it...the first on the solar spots and faculæ observed: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 275/2.

fadaise, *sb.*: Fr.: silliness, nonsense.

1818 give us no more of that *fadaise*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 96 (1819). **1824** there is something of *fadaise* now and then in his sentiments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 33. **1841** whisper *fadaises* to her (at which she cries, "Oh fie, you naughty man! how can you?"): THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 388 (1885).

fade, *adj.*: Fr.: insipid, tasteless, uninteresting.

1757 Mazucci's Apollo, *fade* and without beauty: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 75 (1857). **1813** protested that simplicity had something too *fade* in it, to suit his taste: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1833). **1841** Hothouse strawberries, asparagus, &c., are, as far as my experience goes, most *fade*, mean, and tasteless meats: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 400 (1885).

fadeur, *sb.*: Fr.: tastelessness, dulness.

1805 But the dialogue, along with the ease of common conversation, has a good deal of its *fadeur* and insipidity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 411.

faeces, *sb.*, *pl.* of **faex**: Lat.: sediment, lees, dregs; excreta.

1471 And by thy syght thou shalt well wyt, | Fro feculent feces when hyt ys quytt: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 140 (1652). **1531** neuer tasted other but the fecis or dragges of the sayd noble doctrines: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Vol. I. p. 147 (1880). **1605** the incorporating | Of...outward things in that past, | Which we call mentall, leaues some certaine *faeces*, | That stop the organs: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 484 (1616). **1614** When all the petrified fæces, dross and combustible matter, shall be refined in the fire, all things shall be reduced to crystalline cleanness: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 338 (1867). **1658** Mingle together the feces of *Aqua fortis* one ounce: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. XX. ch. ii. p. 399. **1668** circulate it two months, seperate the tincture and distil the fecis by a gentle heat: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 3. **1682** gold hath a *fæces* mingled with it, which it hath from its original as it comes out of the womb of the earth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 70 (1865). **1700** the Quakers are the *Fæces*, the Dregs and Lees, of all the monstrous Sects and Heresies of Forty One: C. LESLIE, *Reply to a Switch*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 612 (1721).

faetor: Lat. See **fetor.**

faex, *sb.*: Lat.: sediment, lees, dregs, refuse, excrement.

1540 a watery substance, thick, like vrine or other fex mixed with water: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 119 (1613).

fagioli, *sb.*: It.: a kind of beans, formerly called in English *faseoles*, *fasels*, *phasels* (directly fr. Lat. *phaseoli*).

1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat *ænchouies*, *maccaroni*, *bouoli*, *fagioli*, and *cauiare*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616).

fagottino, *sb.*: It.: a small bassoon.

1724 FAGOTTINO, a single Curtail, a musical Instrument, somewhat like unto a small Bassoon: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

fagotto, *sb.*: It.: a **bassoon** (*g. v.*).

1724 FAGOTTO, is a double or large Bass Curtail: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***faïence**, *sb.*: Fr.: crockery, pottery; originally and specifically, a kind of porcelain in imitation of majolica, originally made at Faenza in Italy.

***faille**, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a kind of Flemish silk, (*b*) a kind of Flemish head-dress.

a. *1874 robes of *faille*, *lampas*, or velvet: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]
b. **1694** and seeing her in a faille (which is a great scarf of tafita...) I expected no good lodging: EARL OF FERTH, *Lett.*, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1845).

fainéance, *sb.*: Fr.: slothfulness, idleness, inactivity.

1853 The mask of sneering faineance was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance: C. KINGSLEY, *Hypatia*, ch. xxvii. [Davies]

***fainéant**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: doing nothing, idle, slothful; a do-nothing, a sluggard, an idler.

1636 Is there no mean between busy-bodies and tell-clocks, between factotums and fainiants? S. WARD, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 131 (1862). **1757** sauntering about the streets of London, with all our young *fainéans*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 443 (1777). **1784** Insipidity ensues, novelty is dangerous, and bombast usurps the throne which had been debased by a race of *fainéants*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 510 (1858). **1854** So this *fainéant* took but little part in the electioneering doings: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879). **1864** "Who the doose is that woman on the black mare, one sees when everybody else has left the Row?" asks Fainéant number one of Fainéant number two at the Club: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

fainéantise, *sb.*: Fr.: sloth, inactivity, idleness.

bef. **1733** if the King...by any *Faineantise* or Remissness: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 127, p. 99 (1740). **1817** naturally give birth to a habit of indifference, carelessness and *faineantise* which is quite ruinous: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 42 **1884** He was ashamed of himself and of his *fainéantise*. He made a bungling business of it all round: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. vii.

faiseur de romance, *phr.*: Fr.: maker of romance, novelist.

abt. **1650** I confess I have no patience for our *faiseurs de romance* when they make a woman court: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Lett.*, in *Athenæum*, June 9, 1888, p. 721.

***fait accompli**, *phr.*: Fr.: accomplished fact.

1845 This is now a *fait accompli* and they ought never to be allowed to be rebuilt: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 337. **1860** With the white-bait and the cold punch it was a *fait accompli*: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 555/1. **1872** and after the overland route was a *fait accompli*, the rules of the services arbitrarily restricted the servants of the East India Company from enjoying much of their leave westward of the Cape: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 179.

***fakeer, fakir, faqueer, faquir**, *sb.*: Arab. *faqīr*: a Mohammedan religious beggar or ascetic, a **dervish** (*q. v.*). The forms *fookeer*, *foke(e)r*, are through Hindu, or fr. the Arab. pl. *fuqara*.

1625 the *Fokeers* (which are *Indian* holy men): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 423. — thirtie of his Nobles, all clad like *Kalendars* or *Fookeers*: *ib.*, p. 433. — certaine *Fokers*, held of great estimation amongst the *Moores*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 857. **1684** all the rest of the *Dervichs*, *Faquirs*, and others that were good *Mahumetans*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 32. **1786** he diverted himself, however, with the multitude of Calenders, Santons, and Dervises, who were continually coming and going, but especially with the Brahmins, Fakirs, and other enthusiasts: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 85 (1883). **1800** There is a fakir upon the island, who of course knows that he exists under the Company's protection: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1844). **1839** Numerous fakeers assembled round him: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 166. **1845** The Moslem respected the *Faquir* monk in whom he saw a devotee borrowed from his own Caaba of Mecca: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 665.

Variants, 17 c. *foke(e)r*, *fookeer*, *faquire*, *fackeer(e)*, *fakier*, 18 c. *fakire*.

falbala, falbelo, *sb.*: Fr. *falbala*: a furbelow; also, *attrib.*

bef. **1758** I have had as many blue and green ribbons after me, for aught I know, as would have made me a falbala apron: CIBBER, *Careless Husb.* [L.] **1783** hoop-petticoats and falbeloes: *New Crazy Tales*, p. 25. [C.] **1851** The under skirt of satin is enriched with...a triple *falbalas*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 288/2. **1883** Beauties that Fragonard drew | Talon-rouge, falbala, queue: A. DOBSON, *Old World Idylls*, p. 233.

falchine, *sb.*: Old Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Old Port.: a palankeen-bearer. See **palankeen.**

1588 eight Falchines which are men hired, to carrie the palanchines, eight for a palanchine, foure at a time: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 10 *ro*.

Falernian, *adj.* and *sb.*: fr. Lat. *Falernum*, ='wine of the *Falernus ager*', a district in Campania celebrated in antiquity for excellent wine: of the *Falernus ager*; wine of that district.

1838 for the colour and qualities of Falernian consult Galen and Dioscorides: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160.

fallax, *sb.*: for Lat. *fallax argumentum*, perhaps Mid. Eng. *fallas* assimilated to Lat. *fallax* (adj.): fallacy.

1552 lest the *fallax* of composicion and division...inverte the sentence: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 12 (Camd. Soc., 1843). bef. **1555** To utter the matter plainly without fallax or cavillation: CRANMER, *To Bp. Gardiner*, p. 240. [T.] **1597** But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the fallax: BACON, *Coulers of good and euill.* [C.]

***falsetto**, *sb.*: It.: (*a*) the highest or head register of the human voice, so called because, without training, the notes sound unnatural; also, *attrib.* Hence, (*b*) *metaph.* unnaturalness, artificiality.

a. **1774** There is a full melancholy melody in his voice, though a *falsetta* [sic], that nothing but a natural voice ever compasses: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 145 (1857). **1834** "*Deh!*" exclaimed the guide, with a very lengthened accent on the word, finishing with a falsetto squeak: *Ayesha*, Vol. I ch. ii. p. 42. **1854** The Colonel sang...with a very high voice, using freely the falsetto, after the manner of the tenor-singers of his day: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 158 (1879).
b. **1796** a short speech, in the mock heroick falsetto of stupid tragedy: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, Let. i. [R.] **1804** It will be a relief to our readers to turn from this instance of *falsetto*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 171. **1814** To us it appears to be altogether in the *falsetto* of affected vehemence: *ib.*, Vol. 24, p. 173.

falsi crimen, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the crime of falsity': fraudulent concealment, forgery.

1604 Wherefore lett us make the L. Cecill umpire in this our contention *de* ['about'] *crimine* [abl.] *falsi*: R. PARSONS, *Def. of former Relation*, &c., ch. vi. p. 193. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

falsification (ˌ ˘ ˘ ˌ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *falsification*: the action or process of representing falsely or changing fraudulently, misrepresentation; confutation.

1566 As before he misreported S. Cyprian, euen so dooth he now likewise misreporte S. Hierome, and so shoareth vp a ruinous mater with the falsification of his doctours: JEWEL, *Replie to Hardinge*, p. 251. [R.] bef. **1600** by misconstruction of the sense, or by falsification of the words: HOOKER. [J.] **1611** *Falsification*, A falsification, or falsifying: a forging, adulterating, sophisticating: COTGR.

falsificator (ˌ ˘ ˘ ˌ ˘), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. noun of agent to *falsificāre*, ='to falsify': a falsifier.

falsify (ˌˌ ˘ ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *falsifier*: to make false, to make void, to adulterate, to alter fraudulently, to forge; rarely *intr.* to be false, to act falsely.

1546 the regent made an oration, admonishing them not to falsifie their fayth: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1844). **1548** And the reason of it is because the heire can not falsifie thoffice that hee himselfe is to affyrme, &c.: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 61 *vo* (1567). **1579** but now wherein can we accuse *Galba*, to haue any countenance to falsifie our faith vnto him: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1045 (1612). **1596** By how much better than my

word I am, | By so much shall I falsify men's hopes: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, i. 2, 235. **1601** this experiment is falsified and corrupted by deceit: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 478. **1610** But assoone as he had got them within his reach, he falsified his faith: KNOLLES, *Hist. Turks.* [Nares] bef. **1733** how could a Writer dare to falsify so grosly: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 139, p. 401 (1740).

falucco, faluke. See **felucca.**

famille de robe, *phr.*: Fr., 'family of (the long) robe': a lawyer's (or lawyers') family.

1857 Pierre Louis Rœderer, born about 1756 of a respectable *famille de robe*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 161. **1880** a gentle heiress belonging to a respectable *famille de robe*: MISS THACKERAY, *Life of Mme. de Sévigné*, ch. ii. p. 10.

famulus, *sb.*: Lat., 'a servant'; Late Lat., 'an attendant', 'a familiar': a servant, the clerk of a scholar, an amanuensis.

1837 The magician's famulus got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. iii. ch. iii. [L.] **1883** Alexander became an apt pupil and was useful as a sort of famulus: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 309.

fanal, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *fanale*: a lighthouse, a lighthouse lamp.

1670 Hence it's said that the *Florentines* have three wonderful Towers: one in the Air, to wit, this Tower: another in the Water, to wit, the *Fanal* of *Legorne*: and the third in the Earth, to wit, the *Campanile* of *Florence*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 121 (1698). **1741** The *Fanar* or *Fanari* of *Nicaria* is an old Tower, which used to serve for a Lighthouse: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 86. **1764** there is an elegant fanal or light-house, kept in good repair: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 365 (1817).

[The forms *fanar*, *fanari*, seem to show that the popular derivation from Gk. *φάρος* is wrong, and that *fanale* is derived fr. Gk. *φᾰνάριον*, dim. of *φᾶνὸς*,='a lantern', 'a torch'; the Old It. form *fano* (Florio),='the lantern' of a ship or galley, is more likely to be fr. *φᾶνὸς* than fr. *φάρος*. If from the latter, it owes its *n* to *fanale*.]

fanam, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. *paṇa*,='money': a small gold coin used in S. India; *also*, small European silver coins, formerly used as currency and valued by measure; *also*, small money of account, of which in 18 c. the value was said to be 3*d.* English, at the beginning of 19 c. 2*d.* See **pagoda.**

1555 ye shall vnderstande that this woorde Fanan, signifiethe a weight sumwhat more then two of oure carattes: And .xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitigal: And .vi. Mitigales and a halfe, make one vnce. This Fanan, is also a kynde of money which is in value, one ryale of syluer: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 263 (1885). **1711**, abt. **1750—60** [See **cash**]. **1798** The price to be given for each carriage-bullock was 1 pagoda 21 fanams per month: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1858). **1800** As they would be much better enabled to live by getting the fanam than by getting the rice and the pice, I have determined to give it to them: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 55 (1844).

***fanatico per la musica,** *phr.*: It.: enthusiast (fanatic) for music.

1827 the most outrageous *fanatico per la musica* will not venture to pretend that his Ears have been half so filled with Pleasure by, &c.: W. KITCHENER, *Trav. Oracle*, p. 184.

***fandango,** *sb.*: Sp.: a lively Spanish dance, originally imported from the West Indies.

1766 You've heard of my Lady BUNBUTTER, no doubt, | How she loves an *assembly*, *fandango* or *rout*: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 85 (1808). **1780** We saw the young people...dancing a dance that they call *fandango*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 249 (1856). **1812** Sancho thought | The knight's fandango friskier than it ought: BYRON, *Waltz*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 133 (1832). **1832** He afterwards danced a fandango with a buxom Andalusian damsel: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. **1846** Both sexes...amuse themselves in the evening with monte or fandangos: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 27 (1848).

***fanega,** *sb.*: Port.: a dry-measure of the capacity of from about a bushel to a bushel and three-fifths English. Cf. **hanega.**

1604 It is not strange in those countries to gather 300 *Fanegas* or measures for one sowen: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 229 (1880). **1625** they pay euerie sixe moneths, two Pesos, a Henne, a Fenega of eight Royalls, and a piece of cloth: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 83. **1811** a few superfluous fanegas of Indian corn: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 41. **1813** a magazine consisting of 700 *fanegas* of grain of different kinds: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 135 (1838).

***fanfare,** *sb.*: Fr.: flourish of trumpets; also, *metaph.* blare.

1769 *Mus. Dict.*, App., p. 20. [T.] **1877** the harsh *fanfares* of forced laughter: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiv. p. 209 (1879). **1887** Seldom has a new West-End theatre been opened with fewer *fanfares* or with less assumption than...Terry's Theatre: *Athenæum*, Oct. 22, p. 545/3.

fanfaron, *sb.*: Fr.

1. blare, loud flourish of trumpets, bluster.

1665 he was not for the fanfaroone, to make a show with a great title: PEPYS, *Diary*, Aug. 14. [Davies] **1848** a loud fanfaron of fifes and trumpets: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. IX. ch. ii. p. 192/1 (3rd Ed.).

2. a blusterer, a loud boaster.

1623 they should not play the *Fanfarrones*, roysting and swaggering: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 62. **1668** the Character of a Fanfaron or Hector: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1701). **1670** their Phantastical and fanfaron Clothings: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 5 *v°* (1698). **1754** an excellent fanfaron, a Major Washington: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 398 (1857). **1835** one of his *fanfaron* reports of the victories of the armies and the bright destinies of the republic: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 413 (1857). **1848** Revel believes Cavaignac is no *fanfaron*, and that he really desires peace: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 291.

***fanfaronnade,** *sb.*: Fr.: flourishing, bluster, bragging.

bef. **1745** The bishop copied this proceeding from the fanfaronade of monsieur Bouffleurs: SWIFT. [J.] **1777** as neither of them have any *fanfaronade* about them, they did not...thrust themselves into...danger: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 3 (1858). **1837** I say polite, for the mere *fanfaronnade* of nobility is little in vogue here: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 123. **1850** Pen hoped Pynsent might have forgotten his little fanfaronnade, and any other braggadocio speeches or actions which he might have made: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXV. p. 272 (1879).

fan(g)kwae, fankwai, fanqui, *sb.*: Chin. *fan-kwei*,='Barbarian devil': a designation given by Chinese to Europeans and other foreigners.

***fantasia,** *sb.*: It.: fantasy, excitement, mental disorder; *Mus.* an irregular and capricious composition—generally lively, and often consisting of variations on several well-known airs.

1724 FANTASIA, is a kind of Air, wherein the Composer is not tied up to such strict Rules, as in most other Airs, but has all the Freedom and Liberty allowed him for his Fancy or Invention, that can reasonably be desir'd. *N.B.* Some Sonatas are so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1830** these excesses called *fantasias*, or paroxysms of passion: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 367 (2nd Ed.). **1847** a fine *fantasia* from over the sea: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 414 (1865). **1865** the fantasia of delirium: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 59. ***1876** A fantasia or dance: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1878** Herr...played a composition of his own, a *fantasia*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 34. **1882** Wandering amid this brilliant fantasia of life, Inglesant's heart smote him for the luxurious sense of pleasure which he found himself taking in the present movement and aspect of things: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 124 (2nd Ed.).

fantasque, *adj.*, also used as *sb.* in Eng.: Fr.

1. *adj.*: fantastic, fanciful.

1844 The zodiac... Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth, | In fantasque apposition and approach: E. B. BROWNING, *Drama of Exile.* [C.]

2. *sb.*: fancy, caprice, whim.

1697 *Lady Brute*....sure there is not upon Earth so impertinent a thing as Women's Modesty. *Bel.* Yes: Men's Fantasque, that obliges us to it: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1776).

fantastico, *sb.*: It.: a fantastic, one who behaves absurdly; one of a company of persons acting or going about in grotesque costume.

1591 such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes: SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 4, 30. **1630** I have revelled with kings, danc'd with queens, dallied with ladies, worn strange attires, seen *fantasticos*, convers'd with humorists: DEKKER, *Old Fort.* [Nares]

***fantoccini,** *sb. pl.*: It. fr. *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio*, ='a puppet', 'a dwarf': puppets (made to move by strings or wires), a puppet-show.

1780 At the Italian Fantoccini, on Thursday next, will be performed, &c.: In *N. & Q.*, 3rd Ser., V. p. 52. **1821—2** Our hypocrites are not thinking of these little fantoccini beings: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 344 (1885). **1863** What is that Fantoccini dancing at? C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 326.

faqueer, faquir(e): Arab. See **fakeer.**

far niente: It. See **dolce far niente.**

farago: Lat. See **farrago.**

***farandola,** *sb.*: It.: a farandole.

***farandole,** *sb.*: Fr.: a rapid dance in which there are various figures, popular in France and Northern Italy.

farasola. See **frasolo.**

***farceur,** *sb.*: Fr.: a wag, a joker, one who aims at provoking laughter.

1828 'Aha' exclaimed the farceur, cutting short the thread of a story: COBBETT, *Tour Ital.*, p. 8 (1830). **1877** The idea of that rattling talker and *farceur* requiring to be cheered made Esmè smile: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 159 (1879).

fard, Fr.; fard(e), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: paint, white paint (for the complexion).

1540 a certayn gay glosse or farde such as women paynte them with: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. D iii *v°*. **1753** To this they both answered at once, "That red was not paint; that no colour in the world was *fard* but white, of which they protested they had none": LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 124 (1777). **1764** Rouge and farde are more peculiarly necessary in this country, where the complexion and skin are naturally swarthy and yellow: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 389 (1817).

fardo, *sb.*: Sp.: bale, package.

1598 There is Rice, which they sell by the Farden... Everie Fardo is commonly three Hands and a halfe: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 245 (1885).

farfalla, *sb.*: Old It.: "a gnat, a mote, a flie that houering about a candle burnes it selfe called a bishop" (Florio). In Mod. It., *farfalla*='butterfly', 'moth'.

1603 Lord giue her me; alas! I pine, I die; | Or if I liue, I liue her flame-bred flie; | And (new *Farfalla*) in her radiant shine | Too bold I burne these tender wings of mine: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., 362. [Davies] **1626** *Farfalla*, A Candie[*sic*]-Fly: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***farina,** *sb.*: Sp. or It. fr. Lat. *farīna*,='ground corn', 'meal', 'grits'.

1. any vegetable meal or flour containing starch and gluten, *esp.* a granular preparation of maize.

1593—1622 But we found a better manner of dressing this farina, in making pancakes, and frying them with butter or oyle, and sometimes with *manteca de puerco*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). abt. **1804** a breed of animals...overwhelmed with prosperity, success, and farina: S. SMITH, *Mor. Philos.*, Lect. xiv. p. 195 (1850). **1829** those roots with less of saccharine principle and which afford a tender farina are, &c.: W. KITCHENER, *Housekeeper's Oracle*, p. 204.

2. *Bot.* pollen, any mealy powder on plants.

1796 The berries themselves are quite black, but covered with a farina of whitish-grey colour: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 53 (1814). **1811** Probably this small insect attacks likewise the stalks of corn, in which is observed a farina, which serves to diffuse the eggs of this insect through houses: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 190. **1820** the farina of its flowers produced the finest gluten in the world: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 92. **1865** fair maskers kept him talking to them that light, brilliant badinage that women live on, as hummingbirds on farina, and bees upon honey: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 110.

3. *Entom.* a mealy powder found on some insects.

Faringhee: Anglo-Ind. See **Feringhi.**

farinha, *sb.*: Port.: meal.

1845 Every part of this plant is useful: the leaves and stalks are eaten by the horses, and the roots are ground into a pulp, which, when pressed dry and baked, forms the farinha, the principal article of sustenance in the Brazils: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 23. **1864** several large sheds, where the farinha, or mandioca meal, was manufactured: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amasons*, ch. iv. p. 70.

***faro, pharao** (ˌ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pharaon*,='Pharaoh (?)': a gambling card-game in which the dealer holds a bank against the players, who bet on the chances offered by the exposure of two cards. Also, in combin. or *attrib.*, as *faro-bank, faro-table.*

1739 many people playing at ombre, pharoah and a game called taroc: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1857). **1750** After supper pharaon, lansquenet, or quinze: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774). **1786** If noxious FARO's baleful spright, | With rites infernal rul'd the night: H. MORE, *Florio*, 573, p. 37. **1807** staking a few loose thousands at a Faro-bank: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 44 (5th Ed.). **1809** The *lotto* of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table, at which the state endeavours to cheat its subjects, thrives in no German soil so well as in this: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lxv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 266. **1842** Lost large sums at faro (a game like 'Blind Hookey'): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 210 (1865).

farouche, *adj.*: Fr.: savage, savage-looking, sullen, shy.

1765 The King...has great sweetness in his countenance instead of that *farouche* look which they give: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 412 (1857). **1814** It is too *farouche*: but...my satires are not very playful: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 56 (1832). **1840** and as for their mothers, really I am at a loss for words to convey an idea of their *farouche* appearance: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iv. p. 81. **1854** but at home she was alone, *farouche*, and intractable: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 118 (1879). **1876** one who pretended to know more French than the others said that she was *farouche*: BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, p. 285 (1877).

***farrāgo,** *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'a mash of mixed fodder': a medley, a collection of incongruous materials, a jumble, a hodge-podge.

1632 the rest only | Of common men, and their causes, a farrago, | Or a made dish in court: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I. Wks., p. 442/1 (1863). **1648** that collection, or *farago* of prophecies: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. xxii. p. 423 (1678). **1678** with all that other Fabulous *Farrago* which dependeth hereupon: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I ch. iv. p. 418 **1754** what a farrago do I send you: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 395 (1857). **1780** the farrago of papers: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 68 (1820). **1781** I never in my days saw such a farrago of inconclusive quotation: W. MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 119 (1858). **1805** their works...charged with the complicated farrago of pharmaceutic medicine: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 55. **1864** What a farrago of old fables is this! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4 (1879). **1861** quite a delicious, intellectual farrago: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. xiii. p. 201.

farrāgo libelli, *phr.*: Lat.: a medley of miscellaneous topics for a little book (of satire). See Juv., I, 86.

1890 Anglo-Indian society, with its tragedies and comedies...serves as the *farrago libelli* for a satirist whose eye is keen: *Athenæum*, Apr. 26, p. 527/2.

farrasin: Arab. See **ferash.**

farsang, *sb.*: Pers.: a parasang (Gk. παρασάγγης, fr. Old Pers.), a Persian league, a distance of from 3 to 4 miles.

1634 From *Chil-manor*, we rode to *Moyoun*, eight *Farsangs*, or foure and twentie miles: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 65. **1662** the Heath, which reaches about four *Farsangs*, or *Persian* Leagues: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 168 (1669). **1828** you must be many fursungs from hence before morning breaks: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 161.

fas, *sb.*: Lat.: right; often joined to *nefas* (='wrong'), by 'and', *et*,='and', *-que—-que*,='both'—'and', *aut*,='or', *vel*, ='or'. See **per fas et nefas.**

1763 and it is impossible to stand well with the Abbot without fighting for his cause through *fas* and *nefas*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 433 (1856). bef. **1592** if it be lawfull *fas et nefas*, to doo any thing that is beneficiall, onely tyrants should possesse the earth: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 59 (1861). bef. **1733** Stratagems and all *fasque nefasque* means as could be taken: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 25, p. 42 (1740). **1774** who have been indulged in publishing what they pleased, *fas vel nefas*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 29 (1851).

***fas est et ab hoste docēri,** *phr.*: Lat.: it is right to be taught even by an enemy. Ovid, *Met.*, 4, 428.

bef. **1666** HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV, xxxvi. p. 485 (1678). **1681** TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 59 (1861). **1682** EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 266 (1850). **1696** *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* An enemy may sometimes teach us that which a friend may suffer us to be ignorant of: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 451 (1865). **1769** BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 22, p. 70 (1820). **1776** We must not disdain to learn of them, *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 438 (1854). **1807** In a matter that concerns the arts and sciences only, the maxim may be safely admitted, *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 391. **1888** My last objection (may I say "batch" of objections? "fas et ab hoste doceri!") relates to the statement: *Athenæum*, July 21, p. 97/3.

***fasces,** *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. *fascis*,='a bundle': the insignia borne before the higher Roman magistrates by lictors (see **lictor**), which consisted of bundles of rods, of elm or birch, with an axe bound in the middle so that the blade was seen. The rods were or the axe was used for the flogging or execution of malefactors. *Hence*, any symbol of authority. See also **fascis.**

1601 come, your *fasces*, LICTORS: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 318 (1616). **1644** before this go...twelve Roman fasces, with other sacred vessels: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1872). **1654** calling all his *Enduringes*, the *smart* of the *Fasces*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 539. **1662** Proud her returning Prince to entertain | With the submitted fasces of the main: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 249. bef. **1863** Better the block itself, and the lictors, with their fasces of birch-twigs, than the maddening torture of those jokes! THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 41 (1879).

fascia, *pl.* **fasciae,** *sb.*: Lat.: a band, fillet, diadem, swaddling-cloth.

1. a sash, a band; a bandage or ligature; in pl., swaddling-cloths.

1616 [a Veyle] *bound with a* Fascia, of seuerall coloured silkes: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 916 (1616). abt. **1645** our young acquaintance, which you say is but yet in *fasciis* [abl.]: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxi. p. 381 (1678). **1672** all were but as so many *fasciæ* or swadding bands in which the babe Jesus was wrapped: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 238/2 (1868).

2. *Archit.* a flat band in an architrave.

1563 the second and third Fascia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xv *v°*. **1598** First the *architraue* L, is as high as the *Capitell*, a sixte parte whereof maketh *fascia* called also *tenia*, M: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. **1664** Now as concerning the *Compartiment* of the *Swaths* and *Fasciæ* of the *Architrave*, whose position here seems somewhat preposterous, 'tis (to speak seriously) a little extraordinary: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 102. **1741** the Boss (or Relievo) whereof lessening like a Pear, falls on a Fascia two inches deep, with three Fillets: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 320. **1820** the fluting does not extend to the base, but is separated from it by a plain narrow fascia: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 90.

3. *Anat.* a thin tendinous covering of the muscles of the limbs.

1819 *Fasciæ* are connected, on their internal surfaces, generally by means of loose cellular texture, to the muscles: REES, *Cycl.*, s.v.

***fasciculus,** *pl.* **fasciculi,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a little bundle': a single part of a book published by itself.

bef. **1827** Persian poets...distinguish...the entire set or fasciculus [of poems] by that [name] of diwan: J. MASON GOOD, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VI. p. 6 (1882). **1882** Neate published a *fasciculus* of translations into Latin verse and prose: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. lxxxiv. p. 102.

1882 The first fasciculus treats of all the more important remains of Siwalik rhinoceroses acquired by the Indian Museum since the publication of the second fasciculus of the first volume: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 903. **1885** We hope to speak highly of it when completed in two more fasciculi: *ib.*, Aug. 1, p. 151/1.

fascinator (ˌ⏑–ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *fascinātor*, noun of agent to *fascināre*, ='to enchant', 'to charm with the eye': one who fascinates, a charmer.

1839 You know that Mr. Slout is worse to-night, my fascinator? DICKENS, *O. Twist*, ch. xxvii. p. 135/1 (1866).

***fascine** (–⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fascine*: a bundle of rods, or a faggot of brushwood, well bound together and used for various purposes in fortification and civil-engineering, especially as a facing to earthworks or banks.

1690 we began to draw our fascines toward the trench: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 138 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1702** *Mil. Dict.* **1711** The Black Prince... filled a ditch with fagots as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, Vol. II. p. 252 (1826). **1748** a fascine battery to cannonade the principal fort of the enemy: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 206 (1817). — a side-work composed of earth, gabions, or fascines: *ib.*, ch. xlv. p. 302. **1801** They ought to be provided with fascines to fill a part of the ditch: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1844). **1822** Also he dress'd up, for the nonce, fascines | Like men with turbans, scimitars, and dirks: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. liii. **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 23, p. 348 (1828).

fascis, *pl.* fasces, *sb.*: Lat.: a bundle. See **fasces.**

1878 In the fifteenth century...and the pillars are only *fasces* formed of all the members of these arches: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 64.

fasse, *sb.* See quotation.

1709 The *Fasse*, is the first Card that is turn'd up by the *Talliere* [in Basset]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 178.

***faste,** *sb.*: Fr.: pomp, display.

1818 were chosen with all the delicacy and selection which belong to the studied *faste* of the sectarian wardrobe: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 69 (1819). **1823** Your opulent nation is particularly attached to *faste* and to *grand chère*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 31 (1886). **1828** all the hated *faste* and tyranny of the Imperial reign: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 31.

***fasti,** *sb. pl.*: Lat.

1. days on which legal business could be carried on in Ancient Rome, business days; opposed to *nefasti*, or holidays.

1600 He appointed likewise law daies and daies of vacation, called *Fasti* and *Nefasti*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 14. **1786** Still, in Life's *Fasti*, you presume | Eternal holidays will come: H. MORE, *Florio*, 967, p. 62. **1819** The Ashantees have their Fasti and Nefasti, or lucky and unlucky days, as the Romans had: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 266.

2. a calendar enumerating the business days and festivals of the year, in Ancient Rome; an annual register. The *Fasti Consulares* were records of the events of the successive consulships. *Hence*, any chronologically arranged records.

1611 Let it [this day] be added to our *Fasti*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 755 (1616). bef. **1670** Consuls that acted nothing, and were useful for nothing but to have the *Fasti* known by their Names: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 26, p. 20 (1693). **1722** The *Fasti Consulares* placed in a kind of Façade...like the *Arundel* Marbles: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 115. **1814** and whose *fasti* are consecrated to record our cruelties and defeats: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 245. **1856—8** I have now...the whole of our University Fasti by heart: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 459 (1878).

fastīdium, *sb.*: Lat.: disgust, weariness.

bef. **1733** to avoid the *Fastidium* of noting all the Authors toys: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 74, p. 360 (1740).

fat, *sb.*: Fr.: fop, coxcomb.

'1878 How that "*fat*" Deronda can bear looking at her: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxv. p. 316.

***fata morgana,** *phr.*: It.: a peculiar mirage occasionally seen on the coasts of the Straits of Messina, locally attributed to a fay Morgana. Hence, *metaph.* any illusory appearance.

1818 In mountainous regions, deceptions of sight, *fata morgana*, &c., are more common: In E. Burt's *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 111 (1818). **1851** he preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these: CARLYLE, *Life of Sterling*, ch. viii. [Davies] **1853** No fata morgana nor tropical mirage ever surpassed the extraordinary scene of this night: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. ix. p. 66.

fateish. See **fetich.**

fatva(h): Turk. See **fetwah.**

***faubourg, fauxbourg,** *sb.*: Fr.: a suburb, a quarter, originally or at present, outside the limits of a French city. Early Anglicised as *fabo(u)r* (1489 *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 912, p. 357, Ed. 1874). The spelling *fauxbourg* is etymologically incorrect.

1699 it is seated upon a high Ground next the Fields, in the *Faubourgh* of St. *Germains*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 182. **1716** If the emperor found it proper to permit the gates of the town to be laid open, that the fauxbourg might be joined to it, he would have one of the largest and best-built cities in Europe: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 33 (1827).

fauces, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the throat or gullet; in *Anat.* and *Linguistics*, the back part of the mouth between the mouth proper and the pharynx.

faun, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. **Faunus**, in *Lat. Mythol.* the god of agriculture and pastoral life, eventually identified with the Greek Pan, whereupon **Fauni** (*pl.*) became rural deities, and sometimes satyrs. Represented in art with horns, pointed ears, and a goat's tail, sometimes with a goat's legs.

abt. **1386** Nimphes, Faunes, and Amadriades: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 2930. **1579** men and children disguised like Fawnes and Satyres: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 921 (1612). **1590** Immortall *Fauni*, *Satyres*, and great *Pan*, | the Gods and guiders of our fruitfull soile: T. WATSON, *Eglogue*, &c., p. 163 (1870). **1591** disguised themselves like *Faunes*, with Iaulings: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 *ro*. **1607** *Fauni*, Satyres, and *Incubi*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 15. **1611** *Faunes*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 701 (1616). **1612** it oft-times befalls that a knight is fighting in the mountaines of *Armenia* with some diuellish *Fauno*, some dreadfull shadow, or fierce knight: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. iv. p. 329. **1681** And *Fauns* and *Faryes* do the Meadows till: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 41. **1704** the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs...and shepherds: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854). **1722** in a corner is the Head sketched with...charcoal by Mich. Angelo; 'tis a young *Faunus*-like head: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 124. **1816** Fauns were ideal beings which originated in the mysteries of Bacchus...they appear first on a frieze of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens... The Greeks did not know them by that name which is Latin: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. and Sculpt.*, p. 315 *note*. **1868** The mountain quickens into Nymph and Faun: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 176 (1886).

***fauna,** *sb.*: Lat. *Fauna*, name of the prophesying sister of Faunus (see **faun**): *Mod. Nat. Science*: the whole range of animal life observable in a particular district, or observed as peculiar to a particular period (see **Flora**); a zoological treatise on a special district or period.

1853 the Rough seal, the Phoca foetida of the Greenland fauna: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 86. ***1876** an enormous lake, in the mud of which during untold ages its fauna had been imbedded: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

fausse braie, fausse braye, *phr.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: a low rampart or mound of earth raised to protect the lower part of the exterior face of a rampart.

1704 HARRIS. [J.] **1799** On the bank of the river the Sultaun had commenced a stone glacis, which he had intended to carry along the whole of those faces, and which, if completed, would have been an effectual defence to the fausse-braye wall: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1858). **1801** It has, in consequence, destroyed the glacis on the southern face of the low outwork in the *fausse braie*, which flanks our breach: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 266 (1844). **1884** a *fausse braye*, or lower secondary exterior rampart: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xx. p. 226 (New York, 1884).

fausseté, *sb.*: Fr.: falsity, falsehood.

1662 the lives of these saints are so...farced with *faussetés* [*v.l.* fauxeties] to their dishonour: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1840).

***faute de mieux,** *phr.*: Fr.: for want of better.

1766 The Duke of — begged them [the seals], and has them *faute de mieux*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 175, p. 507 (1774). **1828** *Faute de mieux*, I swallowed the composition, drowned as it was in a most pernicious sauce: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxxii. p. 92 (1859). **1835** Bonham, who is now, *faute de mieux*, the man-of-all-work of the Tories: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxvi. p. 192 (1874). **1865** still they were better than nothing, and were peppered *faute de mieux* that day: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 22.

***fauteuil,** *sb.*: Fr.: an easy armchair, chair (of a president, or of a member of the French Academy).

1771 the mountain-gods of Parnassus and Ida pulling their *fauteuils* across a continent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 324 (1857). **1787** between two of the aforementioned tables, are two fauteuils for their highnesses: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 27 (1834). **1818** throwing herself into an immense old fashioned fauteuil: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 245 (1819). **1847** there was the *fauteuil* on which she was placed: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 442 (1865). **1864** had reserved the moreen morocco fauteuil for his reception: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 100. **1883** the number of Academic *fauteuils* would be fixed: *Standard*, Aug. 23, p. 5/2.

fautor (–ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *fautour*, Old Fr. *fauteur*, assimilated to Lat. *fautor*, noun of agent to *favēre*, ='to favor': a favorer, a supporter, an adherent.

abt. **1400** Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, xiii. 4. **1531** some his fautours, abettours, or adherentes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Vol. II. p. 419 (1880). **1546** the commonaltie...accused duke William and all his fautours for the death of the duke of Glocester: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1844). bef. **1547** Luthers adherents and fautors: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xciii. p. 242 (1846). **1549** the bishops fauters, and specially theim of the house of Orsina: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 59 *ro*. **1573—80** what meen we to account the tutors and fautors of them so worthi and passing men: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 11 (1884). **1577** Lewes the Frenche kinges sonne, with all his fautours and complices: HOLINSHED, *Chron.*, Vol. II. sig. Q 3. [Nares] **1589** flocking Gosts did seu'rally their fauctors part maintaine: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 76. **1603** Take from their strength some one or twaine, or more | Of the maine Fautors: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 378 (1616). **1646** The *Jesuits* were murmur'd at, as Fautors of the foresaid opinion of *Mariana*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 9. **1662** being so

great a *fautor* of the fanciful opinion of the Millenaries: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 520 (1840). **1678** Fautor of all Arts and Sciences, but especially Theology: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 323. **1691—2** the chief fautor and patron of the reformed church: WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.*, II. 114, Vol. v. (Bliss, 1815). bef. **1733** *A plot*, of the Papists, their Fautors and Adherents: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 131, p. 299 (1740).

fautrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *fautor*: a patroness, a protectress.

1582 *Melissa* mother is, and fautrix to the *Bee*: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 128 (1870).

faux pas, *phr.*: Fr.: false step, trip.

1676 I'd have you to know, before this *faux pass* [sic], this trip of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, v. p. 66 (1681). **1693** the Road of Vertue, in which I have trod thus long, and never made one Trip, not one *faux pas*: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 193 (1710). **1764** disappointment has contributed to this *faux pas*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857). **1776** Bating this *faux pas* however, the performance was not only decent, but *the story of the dance well told*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 74. **1803** The fair Lady Janet commits a *faux pas* of the same kind: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 404. **1813** I had never seen her since her mother's faux pas at Aberdeen: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 18 (1875). **1840** Conceived that his daughter had made a *faux pas*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 182 (1865). **1863** he committed a faux-pas: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 232. **1878** I don't care a straw about the *faux pas* of the mummies: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxvi. p. 325.

Favōnius: Lat.: name of the west wind (personified).

1634 Or if to the torrid Zone her way she bend, | Her the coole breathing of *Favonius* lend: (1640) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. I. p. 37 (1870). **1665** But long those happy *Favonii* [pl.] continued not: for the wind veering into a contrary quarter the Skie over-spread with clouds: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 389 (1677).

favor, favour (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *favor, favour*, fr. Lat. *favor* (more correctly fr. acc. *favōrem*), ='goodwill', 'partiality', 'kindliness'.

1. goodwill, friendliness, friendly relations, friendly effort or influence, patronage, consideration, popularity. The phr. *in favor of* sometimes means 'in disposition to feel or show approval of', sometimes 'in behoof of'.

abt. **1300** fauour: *K. Alisaunder*, 2844. [Skeat] abt. **1325** of þe lombe I haue þe aquylde | For a sy3t per of þur3 gret fauor: *Allit. Poems*, p. 29 (Morris, 1864). **1417** we wol that there be shewed unto hem al these fauour and chere that may be doon yn goodly wyse: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxvi. p. 63 (1846). **1470** they hadde litill favor: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 638, p. 396 (1874). **1482** the worschyppe and fauour the whiche y hadde amonge men: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 62 (1869). — the fauyr of pepulle and the loue of worschippe: *ib.*, p. 66. **1508** she marueyled muche why | That her greyhoundes, shewed me that fauoure: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A iii *r°*. **1528** Alas yett in their outragious furoure | They shall courysse and banne with cruel sentence | All those whiche have to me eny favoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 28 (1871). **1533** doo humbly desyre youre ladisship to poursue your honorable and moste charitable favour toward your sayde servaunt: ELYOT, *Let.*, in *Govesnour*, Vol. I. p. ciii. (Croft, 1880). **1569** the blessing & fauor of almightie God: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 8. **1579** growing...in estimation and fauour: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 398 (1612). **1588** Receive him, then, to favour, Saturnine: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 421. **1620** the favour of his Lord: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1676). **1712** [See 5]. bef. **1733** The very Acts of State are obnoxious to his Favour, or Displeasure: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 7, p. 18 (1740).

1 *a*. an object of goodwill.

1667 Man, | His chief delight and favour: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 664.

1 *b*. a friendly act, a manifestation of goodwill; *commercially*, applied to a letter in acknowledging the same. Cf. Shaks., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 30.

bef. **1526** I thinke meselfe far unable to deserve or requyte your Graces said favors and greate humanitie: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxvii. p. 39 (1846). **1590** Confirm his welcome with some special favour: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 4, 101. **1604** blessed with extraordinarie aydes and fauors: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 7. **1620** But this favour which was neither sought nor desired by him, cast him into a most troublesome persecution: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxi. (1676).

2. partiality, predilection, bias.

1474 So that they be not founde corrupt for yeft for fauour ne for lignage ne for enuye variable: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 13 *v°*. **1509** Which seynge Justice, playne ryght and equyte | Them falsly blyndeth by fauour or rigour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1874). bef. **1733** we know he hoped for Favour, that must be Money, at the Council: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 156, p. 118 (1740).

3. leave, indulgence.

1548 And, under your faveur, to showe my folishe opynyon in discharge of my bownden duetie: T. FYNDER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxvi. p. 298 (1846). **1588** By thy favour, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 68.

4. countenance, aspect, outward appearance.

1528 yett is she bothe wyse and sage | Of very beautifull faveoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 52 (1871). **1549** he was harde of fauour, terrible in worde and dede: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 98 *r°*. **1556** whome, by his fauoure and apparell furthwith I iudged to bee a mariner: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 2, (1865) **1563** and yet parhappes more descrete & modest, then a fauour of those that trauayleth for the profit, and vtilitie of other: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 5 *v°*. **1598** Christ called for a napkin, wherewith wiping his face, he left his exact favour therein: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 128. **1600** as natural children are like their natural fathers in favor, in speech...Even so the Spiritual Children of God: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 150. **1601** I know your favour well, | Though now you have no sea-cap on your head: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 4, 363. **1604** tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come: — *Ham.*, v. 1, 214.

4 *a*. attractive appearance, charm.

1604 She turns to favour and to prettiness: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iv. 5, 189.

5. something given (to be worn) as a token of regard, friendship, or love; a rosette or other decoration worn at a tournament or at a wedding.

1588 And every one his love-feat will advance | Unto his several mistress, which they'll know | By favours several which they did bestow: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 125. **1675** Lovers...are not to be worn like Favers; now near your bosom, or about your wrist, and presently out of all request: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 92. **1712** I promise to send you all Gloves and Favours, and shall desire the Favour of Sir Roger and your self to stand as God-Fathers to my first Boy: *Spectator*, No. 401, June 10, p. 582/1 (Morley). **1869—72** a wild desire, | That he should wear her favour at the tilt: TENNYSON, *Idylls*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 122 (1886).

6. in the phr. *curry favor*, 'favor' is a corruption of Mid. Eng. *favell*, fr. Old Fr. *fauvel*, ='chestnut horse'.

Variants, 15 c. *fauyr*, 16 c. *fauour(e)*, *faveur*, *faveoure*, 17 c. *faver*.

favori, *sb.*: Fr.: whisker.

1864 fawn-coloured *favoris*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4.

fayence: Fr. See **faïence.**

fazenda, *sb.*: Port.: estate, large farm.

1845 On such fazêndas as these, I have no doubt the slaves pass happy and contented lives: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 24. **1864** a large fazenda (plantation and cattle farm): H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vii. p. 196.

feces, fecis: Lat. See **faeces.**

fēcit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *facere*, ='to make': '(he) made it'; often placed on works of art after the artist's name.

fēcundi calices quem non fēcēre disertum? *phr.*: Lat.: whom have not full cups made eloquent? Hor., *Epp.*, I, 5, 19.

1835 Our "fœcundi calices" were cold snow-water: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. liv. p. 696.

***feddan**, *sb.*: Arab. *faddān*, *faddān*: a square-measure used in Egypt and the Levant, formerly more, now less than an English acre; supposed to be as much as a yoke of oxen can plough in a day.

1836 The direct taxes on land are proportioned to the natural advantages of the soil. Their average amount is about 8*s.* per fedda'n, which is nearly equal to an English acre: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 158.

fede, *sb.*: Old It.: a warrant, an assurance; Mod. It., faith, loyalty, trust.

1598 whereof he is to haue *fede* and certificate from the Pay-maister or Treasurer: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 113.

fée, *sb.*: Fr.: a fairy.

1814 The aquatic [genies], called also *fées*, *nymphes*, or *sibylles*, dwell in the waters, and predict events: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 151. **1887** J. B. Salgues...tells a goose story of the château of Pirou in Normandy, built by *fées*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 19, p. 382/2.

***féerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: fairyland, a scenic representation of fairyland.

1878 a magnificent *féerie*, in which five Nubian lions are announced as about to make their *début*: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] **1886** M. Victorien Sardou is at work on a *féerie*, or rather a piece for children, intended for the Porte-Saint-Martin: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 116/3.

fegary: Eng. fr. Lat. See **vagary.**

fehm(e), fehmgerichte: Ger. See **vehm.**

felapton, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss an universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 Uertue { *Fe-* No vertue should be eschewed. / *lap-* All vertue hath her woe with her. / *ton* Therefore some woe should not be eschewed: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30 *r°* (1567).

Feldspath, *sb.*: Ger., 'field laminated-stone': name of a group of rocks, all being silicates of aluminium; corrupted in English to *feldspar*.

1777 A bleak reddish feldspath: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 101.

fēlix quem faciunt aliēna perīcula cautum, *phr.*: Lat.: happy he whom other people's dangers make cautious.

1549 Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Happy is he that can beware by an other mans ieoperdy: LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.* (1869). **1589** R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 92 (1853). **1604** T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 23.

***fellah**, *pl.* **fellaheen**, -in, *sb.*: Arab. *fellāh*, pl. *fellāhīn*: a peasant or agricultural laborer in Egypt or Syria. They are generally serfs.

1819 I was accompanied by some of the Fellahs of my own estate, to serve me as a sort of hostages for the good behaviour of my remaining serfs: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820). **1827** It would not be a vulgar place for the son, because he would have a strong *fellah* under him: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25 (1845). **1836** suborned a common fel'la'hh, who was the bow'wa'b (or door-keeper) of a respected sheykh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 137. — the Fella'hhee'n complain that their condition is worse than it was before: *ib.*, p. 152. **1849** they left their free but distressful wilderness, and became Fellaheen: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 228 (1881). **1883** a group of fellaheen, driving before them their horses, donkeys and camels: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 211. **1884** As for the fellahs...perhaps they are virtuous: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 108. **1886** Bedawin periodically raided into Western Palestine to gather the crops which the fellahin had raised on the great plain of Esdraelon: *Athenæum*, Feb. 27, p. 291/1.

felluca: Old It. See **felucca.**

***fēlo dē sē**, *phr.*: Lat., 'felon of himself': one who commits suicide, or who kills himself accidentally when engaged in the commission of a crime; *rarely*, the crime of suicide; also, *attrib.*

1654–6 He is *felo de se*, his own death's man: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 605/2 (1868). **1662** some men...making them [martyrs] little better than *felons de se*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 13 (1840). **1665** *Calanus* the *Brachman*...maintained that nothing is more despicable than Life, and made it good upon himself, therein being *Felo de se*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 178 (1677). bef. **1670** A Parliament cannot be *Felo de se*, it cannot destroy or undo it self: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 166, p. 176 (1693). **1676** No, I know him too well, he'll ne'r be *Felo de se* that way; but he may go and choose a Guardian of his own head, and so be *Felo de se beins*: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, iii. p. 42 (1681). **1692** Is it not folly for a man to be *felo de se*, guilty of his own destruction: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 585 (1858). **1750** but that protestants, that are members of the church of England, should be such apostates, such *felos de se*, I cannot believe it: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 503 (1806). **1754** [In cases of suicide] the verdict is either *felo de se*, or lunatic: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 158 (1777). **1808** The dynasty is *felo-de-se*, and if the Spaniards would bury the crown and sceptre which they have left at four cross roads, little as I like to move from home, I think I would gird up my loins and go to assist at the ceremony as devoutly as ever pilgrim put cockle-shell in his hat, and set off for Compostella: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1856). **1814** That 'felo de se' who...Walk'd out of his depth and was lost in a calm sea: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832). **1826** But this *felo de se* system did not stop even here: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 45, p. 171. **1871** One morning during breakfast there were many cases of *felo de se*, or 'temporary insanity,' and my wife's tea-cup was full of victims: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 126.

***feluc(c)a**, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *falūka*: a narrow vessel used in the Levant, propelled by two lateen sails or by oars.

1615 a *Phalucco* arriueth at the place. Out of which there stept two old women: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 227 (1632). — I departed: accompanied by two *Spaniards* of the garrison of *Rhegium* in another Felucca that belonged to the City: *ib.*, p. 247. — Taking here a Felucco, we rowed along the bottome of the Bay: *ib.*, p. 274. **1617** a lesse kind of boates called Feluce [*pl.*, for *feluche*]...I passed in a Feluca, and paid three reali for my passage: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 165. **1644** We embarked in a felucca for Livorno: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1872). **1650** finding a felluca [Old It. (Florio)], he imbark'd himself therein: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 13. **1670** a little *Feluca*, a Boat little bigger than a pair of Oars: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 35 (1698). **1684** I took a Faluke, and kept along by the Shoar: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 100. **1692** They in *Feluccas* fought and weak *Tartanes*: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 5. **1741** The Caicks which sail upon this Sea are Felucca's of four Oars, which hale ashore every Evening: J. ÖZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 4. **1765** The most agreeable carriage from hence to Genoa is a felucca, or open boat, rowed by ten or twelve stout mariners: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 436 (1817). **1787** eight sequins is the usual price of a felucca: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 424 (1805). **1819** a felucca, brimful of fresh-made hadjees: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 331 (1820). **1838** The Feluca is a large boat for rowing and sailing, much used in the Mediterranean: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 272.

Variants, 17 c. *falucco*, *faluke*, *phalucco*, *felluca*, *filuca*, 17 c.—19 c. *feluca.*

femme, *sb.*: Fr.: woman, wife.

1813 Divorce ruins the poor *femme*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 361 (1875).

***fem(m)e, couvert(e)**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr. and Old Fr.: *Leg.*: a woman under (her husband's or 'baron's') protection, a married woman.

1621 if a rent charge bee granted unto a feme covert, and the déed is delivered unto her: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 43, p. 19 (1642). **1748** decoyed me into matrimony, in order to enjoy the privilege of a *femme coweverte*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 430 (1817). **1760** if a *Feme Covert* be Lessee for Life rendring Rent: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 385.

***femme de chambre**, *phr.*: Fr.: chambermaid, lady's-maid.

1762 my wife a decent *femme de chambre*: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 752/1 (1839). **1816** taking refuge in the house of an old *femme-de-chambre*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 5. **1824** Cristal Nixon will act as your valet,—I should rather, perhaps, say your *femme de chambre*: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. viii. p. 226 (1886). **1828** I was in her boudoir one evening, when her *femme de chambre* came to tell us that the duc was in the passage: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 62 (1859). **1840** there was Mademoiselle Pauline, her *femme de chambre*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865). **1848** lived in rather a genteel, widowed manner, with a *femme de chambre* and a couple of rooms, at an hotel: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 319 (1879). **1852** the humble *femme de chambre* of Kate Dalton was the celebrated ballet dancer: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 177 (1878). **1872** the betrothal to a native *femme de chambre* of a military Adonis: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 103.

***femme galante**, *phr.*: Fr.: courtesan.

1827 receive their daughter into her establishment in quality of a *femme galante*: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 30.

***femme incomprise**, *phr.*: Fr.: a misunderstood woman, an unappreciated woman.

1850 Miss Armory is a *femme incomprise*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 234 (1879). **1870** the more patient men are with the hysterical excitability...which nature...has made the special temperament of women, the fewer *femmes incomprises* there will be in married homes: *Sat. Rev.*, p. 453. **1880** Madame de Maintenon is still the same *femme incomprise* that she was in her own day: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 66.

femme savante, *phr.*: Fr.: a learned woman, a blue-stocking.

1822 There are not many Parisiennes now-a-days, who, without being *femmes savantes*, have not about as much learning as the *femmes savantes* of Molière: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 339.

***fem(m)e sole**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr. and Old Fr.: *Leg.*: a single woman; a woman legally independent. See **femme couverte.**

1621 if a man be seised of lands in the right of his wife, and the wife as a feme sole without her husband grant a rent fine to be issuing out of the same land: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 20, p. 9 (1642). **1759** as if she were a *femme sole* and unmarried: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xv. Wks., p. 35 (1839). **1883** legal proceedings may be taken against her alone, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 2.

***femur**, *pl.* **femora**, *sb.*: Lat.: thigh, thigh-bone.

***1876** The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.] **1883** there has arisen a steady trade in human femora knawed by cannibal Kanaks: *Standard*, Aug. 28, p. 5/3.

fenega: Port. See **fanega.**

fenoc(c)hio: It. See **finocchio.**

fenouillette, *sb.*: Fr.: fennel-water.

1715 Went home to take some fenouillet I was so sick of him: SWIFT, *Real Diary*, p. 5. [Davies]

***fēnum habet in cornu**, *phr.*: Lat., 'he has hay on his horn' (of a dangerous bull): he is a dangerous character.

***ferae nātūrae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: (animals) of savage nature, often taken as if 'wild beasts of nature', opposed to domesticated animals, and sometimes also to preserved game.

1662 whether any creatures *feræ naturæ* were usually offered for sacrifices: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1840). **1669** Women are not compriz'd in our Laws of Friendship; they are *Feræ Naturæ*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 312 (1701). **1845** the sporting in these wild districts is excellent, for where man seldom penetrates the feræ naturæ multiply: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 978. **1857** all manner of riotous Burschen, drunken boors, French red Republicans, Mazzini-hatted Italian refugees, suspect Polish incendiaries, or other feras [*acc.*] naturæ: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877).

ferash, frass, farrasin (*pl.*), **frost**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. and Hind. *farrāsh*: an Oriental servant whose function is to pitch and furnish tents, or to attend to the furniture of rooms; *ferashes* in Persia also administer the bastinado.

1600 officers called Farrasin, that is, diuers chamberlaines, who furnished the place of the *Soldan* with rich hangings and carpets: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 321. **1625** Elephant-keepers, Small shot, Frasses, or Tent men, Cookes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 216. **1673** Where live the Frasses or Porters also: FRYER, *E. India*, 67 (1698). [Yule] **1764** such a number of Frosts and Lascars as he may have occasion for removing his tents: In J. Long's *Selections*, 406 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] **1824** Call the ferashes...and let them beat the rogues on the soles of their feet: *Hajji Baba*, 40 (1835). [*ib.*] **1828** It was only a pity that her husband's furoshes had not been called on to lay hold of and bastinado the impostor: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 29. **1834** They were occasionally stared at, by the drowsy eyes of old Ferashes, who were just awakening to sweep the verandas of their masters' shops: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 191. — the drowsy labours of Furashes, and bearers: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 201. **1840** head *Furoshes*, &c.: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 117. **1884** I was formally received by half a dozen *ferashes*, or palace servants, each bearing in his hand a long peeled stick, by whom I was conducted to the Khan: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xiii. p. 139 (New York).

***feria**, *sb.*: Sp.: a fair.

1846 *Feria* signifies at once a religious function, a holiday and a fair: FORD, *Gatherings from Spain*, p. 43. ***1875** the *férias*, or annual fairs, in Spain: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.]

feridjee, ferigee, ferijee, *sb.*: Arab. *ferijī*: a large cloth capote worn out-of-doors by women in Turkey, Persia, and Egypt.

1717 Their shapes are also wholly concealed by a thing they call a *ferigee*, which no woman of any sort appears without: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 147 (1827). **1819** I now for the first time learnt, to my infinite satisfaction, both the precise offence of the last Vizier beheaded, and the precise length of the last feridjee curtailed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). **1884** their sex distinguishable...by trousers and veil, and the ugly, shapeless *ferijeh*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 30. **1884** a Persian lady, wrapped in the all-enveloping mantle of calico which shrouds her from head to heel, and is here styled the *feridgi*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. vi. p. 66 (New York).

***Feringhi**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *farangī*, or Pers. *firingī*, or Arab. *franjī*, a corruption of *Frank*: an European, *esp.* an Englishman.

1632 he shew'd two Passes from the Portugals which they call by the name of Fringes: W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voy.*, v. 32 (1807). [Yule] **1673** The Artillery in which the Fringis are Listed: FRYER, *E. India*, 195 (1698). [*ib.*] **1776** Do you think that the four people, two Fringies and two Bengallys, were set on you as guards? *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, c, 8/1. **1834** a Furingee dominion: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 74. **1840** to-night I am occupied with this Feringee Saheb: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 30. — off started every *Feringee* after them: *ib.*, p. 42. **1872** his tolerance of the *faringhee* manners and customs: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 117. **1884** the advent of a friendly Ferenghi to Merv: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvi. p. 168 (New York).

Variants, 17 c. *Fringe*, 17, 18 cc. *Fringi*, 18 c. *Firingie*, 19 c. *Furingee, Feringee, Faringhee, Ferenghi.*

ferio, *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the fourth mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 Extortioner { *Fe-* No Extortioner is godly. *ri-* Some rich man is an Extortioner. *o* *Ergo*, some rich man is not godly: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29 *v°* (1567).

ferison, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: a mnemonic word signifying the sixth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 Malicious man { *Fe-* No malicious man is of God. *ri-* Some malicious man is a preacher. *son.* Therefore some preacher is not of God: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30 *v°* (1567).

ferma(u)n: Eng. fr. Pers. See **firman.**

ferme ornée, *phr.*: Fr.: an ornate farmhouse.

1815 and, if she thinks of love and a farm, it is a *ferme ornée*, such as is only to be found in poetic description: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxi. p. 185 (1852).

fermeté, *sb.*: Fr.: firmness, constancy, steadfastness.

1474 thus kepe they alle the strength and fermete of the royame: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 65. **1480** for the more fermete and stedfastenes therof: *Bury Wills*, p. 59 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1702** Old as I am, her father too, I'll raise my arm to plunge this dagger in her breast; and by that fermeté convince the world, my honour's dearer to me than my child: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iv. 2.

fermier général, *phr.*: Fr.: farmer general, one who farmed certain taxes under the old French monarchy.

1754 making Mr. Pelham the *fermier-général* for their venality: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 373 (1857). **1820** she was at that time the mistress of a *fermier général*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 181.

Fernandbuckwood, *sb.*: brazil-wood, wood of *Pernambuco* in Brazil; cf. Florio, "*Fernanbucco*, brasill wood to dye withall because it comes from such a place in Brasile".

1617 diuers kinds of Indian wood, as Fernandbuckwood, Schomache, Fustocke, and Logwood: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 134.

ferret (⊥ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *fioretto, lit.* 'little flower': a kind of silk tape used for strings or laces; now, worsted or cotton tape used for binding, for shoe-strings, and, when colored, for cockades, rosettes, &c.

1577 When perchementiers put in no ferret Silke: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 80 (1868). **1847** red wax and *black* ferret: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 472 (1865).

ferronière, *sb.*: Fr.: a jewel worn by women on the forehead, fastened by a gold chain.

1840 dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine*, with a large red turban, a *ferronière*, and a smelling-bottle attached by a ring to a very damp, fat hand: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 253 (1857).

fertile (⊥ ⊥), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fertile*: bearing abundantly, productive, fruitful, able to cause reproduction, able to produce offspring or seed, prolific, capable of fructification; *metaph.* mentally or morally productive.

1531 he will first serche throughout his gardeyne where he can finde the most melowe and fertile erth: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. iv. Vol. I. p. 28 (1880). **1549** a verie temperate and wholesome ayre, fertile fieldes, pleasant hilles: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 1 *r°*. **1569** Like as a part of Arabia which is most fertile, is called *Arabia fælix*: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. IV. p. 34. **1598** the soyle it self most fertile: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 617/1 (1883). **1600** Gaule was so fertile of corne: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 202. **1620** Seeds, though most fertile, cast into the ground out of season, fructifie not: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 39 (1676). **1624** a fertill *peninsula*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 510 (1884). **1680** that Persia was extremely fertile: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1872). **1845** The fertile plain is green as the sea: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 427.

***ferula**, *sb.*: Lat.: rod, cane, stalk of giant-fennel. Sometimes spelt *ferular*, and early Anglicised as *ferule.*

1603 the very *ferula* of god Bacchus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 130. **1606** they would chuse rather to be chastized with ferulars: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 131. **1622** smitten on the lippes for euery slight offence with the *Ferula*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iii. p. 24. **1644** What advantage is it...if we have only escaped the ferula [old edd. 'ferular'], to come under the fescue of an Imprimatur: MILTON, *Areop.*, Prose Wks., Vol. I. p. 309 (1806). **1684** he would not so much as take the Gold-head and *Ferula*, but caus'd them to be taken off: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 49. **1741** speaking of the Fire which *Prometheus* stole in Heaven, says, that he brought it in a Ferula: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 260. **1762** Had I not three strokes of a *ferula* given me, two on my right hand, and one on my left...? STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxxii. Wks., p. 280 (1839).

fervor, fervour (⊥ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *fervor, fervour*, fr. Lat. *fervor*, more correctly fr. *fervōrem*: heat, glowing warmth; also, *metaph.* intense emotion, warmth of feeling, glow of passion, violent excitement.

1482 y lackyd before the feruor of contricion: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 44 (1869). bef. **1492** Item how her feruour of deuocyon was wythdrawe: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. a j *v°*/1. **1603** stood in the heate, and feruor of a fight: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 391 (1616). **1620** *Cardinal Boromeo*...was in the fervour of the Reformation of that Church: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xiii. (1676). **1646** an effectual fervour proceeded from this Star: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 184 (1686). **1701—3** There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present fervour: ADDISON, *Italy*. [J.]

fescennine (⌣ ⊥ ⊥), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Fescenninus*, = 'pertaining to Fescennia' (an ancient city of Etruria): applied to a kind of coarsely satirical verses popular in Ancient Rome; verses or poems of such a character.

1621 [See **Atellane**]. **1815** a certain number of fescinnine verses: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi. p. 310 (1852).

***festa**, *sb.*: It.: feast-day, festal, holiday, saint's day.

1864 the sun-worshippers...are nearly always...celebrating Saint Somebody's festa: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 20. **1877** It clashed with the *festa* of some other potentate: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 27 (1879). **1885** Up at one of the villages on the mountain side there was a *festa*, and every house was illuminated with rows of candles along each window-ledge: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 48.

festin, *sb.*: Fr.: feast, banquet.

1848 and all the silver laid on the table for the little *festin* which Rawdon interrupted: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 212 (1879).

***festinā lente**, *phr.*: Lat.: hasten slowly, *i.e.* do not make too great haste.

1633 *Festina lente*; i.e. hasten slowly; which is the golden mean between those two extremes of sluggishness and precipitancy: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 685 (1865). **1646** The swiftest Animal conjoyned with that heavy body, implying that common Moral, *Festina lentè*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. ii. p. 192 (1686). **1663** *Festina lente*, not too fast; | For *hast* (the Proverb sayes) *makes waste*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 258. **1819** *Festina lente* my friend in all your projects of reformation: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 366 (1856). **1846** *Festina lente!*—not so quick, Sir Miles: LORD LYTTON, *Lucretia*, Pt. I. ch. i. p. 44 (1874).

festino[1], *sb.*: It.: ball, assembly, feast, banquet.

1766 We have a jolly carnival of it—nothing but operas—punchinelloes—festinoes and masquerades: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 763/2 (1839). **1779** Almack's festino, Lady Spencer's, Ranelagh and Vauxhall, operas and plays: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 201 (1858).

festino[2], *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word signifying the third mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 Contemned Phylosophie { *Fe-* No true Diuine contemneth Phylosophie. *sti-* Some English preachers contemne Philosophie. *no.* *Ergo*, some English preachers are not true Diuines: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29 *v°* (1567).

festoon (⌣ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *festone*: any decorative string or chain drooping in a curve between two points or in several curves between a series of points; a hanging garland of flowers, fruit, or foliage; drapery or ribbons hanging similarly; a carved or moulded representation of a garland.

1630 *Termes of Satyres* beautifi'd with *Festones*, Garlands, &c.: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 156 (1640). **1664** The *Piedestal* with its entire *Bassament*, *Cymatium*, and that *Zocolo* or *Plinth* above wrought with a *festoon* (which in my judgment makes a part of it...): EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 92. **1675** Six Attendants to the *Elizian* Princes bring in Portico's of Arbors, adorn'd with Festoons and Garlands, through which the Princes and they dance: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 71. **1722** The Arches, Triangles and *Lunettes* are form'd by Festons of Foliage: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 119. **1749** festoons of natural flowers hanging from tree to tree: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1857). **1765** beautiful festoons of real leaves: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXVII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 457 (1817). **1842** overhead the wandering ivy and vine, | This way and that, in many a wild festoon | Ran riot: TENNYSON, *Œnone*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 153 (1886).

***fête**, *sb.*: Fr.: feast, holiday, an entertainment on a large scale.

1752 the great *fête* at St. Cloud: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 308 (1857). **1774** a sum that might have fertilised a province, (I speak in your own style,) vanished in a few hours, but not without leaving behind it the fame of the most splendid and elegant *fête* that was perhaps ever given in a seat of the arts and opulence: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 231 (1869). **1786** FLORIO at first with transport eat, | And marvell'd at the sumptuous *fête*: H. MORE, *Florio*, 686, p. 44. **1807** she's so full of Fête, and Pic-nic, and Opera, and Grosvenor Square: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 38 (5th Ed.). **1819** he continued exceedingly anxious to give the ladies of the imperial Harem a fête on the Black Sea: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). **1826** Vivian trusted that she was not fatigued by the fête, and asked after Mr. Beckendorff: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 417 (1881). **1840** what a treat for a juvenile *fête*, | What thousands will flock their arrival to greet [false rhyme]: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 175 (1865). ***1874** the *fêtes* in celebration of our King's twenty-fifth anniversary: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

***fêté**, *fem.* **fêtée**, *part.*: Fr.: sumptuously entertained. Anglicised as *feted*, *fêted*.

1851 all that were attached to the ancient *régime*, and caressed, flattered, and *fêté*, by all the partisans of Revolution: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 91 (1857).

***fête champêtre**, *phr.*: Fr.: an outdoor entertainment, a large garden party.

1774 He gives her a most splendid entertainment tomorrow at his villa in Surrey, and calls it a *fête champêtre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 88 (1857). **1803** The baronet began to talk of the last *fête champêtre* at Frogmore: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 201 (1832). **1807** The joys of a Fete champêtre! BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 45 (5th Ed.). **1826** We shall have a fête champêtre to-morrow, and a dance on the green to-night: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. iii. p. 474 (1881). **1837** we give a public breakfast—a *fête champetre*: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xv. p. 148. **1830** We dined in the garden, but there was too much wind for a *fête champêtre*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 305 (1875). **1853** the thermometer 57° below freezing is unfavorable to a *fête champêtre*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxix. p. 254.

***fetich, fetish** (⏑ ⌣), Eng. fr. Fr. *fétiche*; **fetisso**, 17 c. Eng. fr. Port. *feitiço*, = 'a charm': *sb.*: a material object of superstitious fear, reverence, or devotion; an idol or creature worshipped by savages; also, *attrib.* and *metaph.*

1614 Hereon were set many strawne Rings called *Fetissos* or Gods: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, VI. xiv. p. 816. — To heare this bird is to them a lucky omen, saying, *Fetisso* makes them good promises: *ib.*, p. 817. **1625** vseth other Ceremonies of their Idolatrous *Fetissos*: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 929. — the Corals which they hang about the child, which they call a *Fetisso*, they esteeme much: *ib.*, p. 931. **1665** Mokisses, fetessors, deformed Idols being indeared amongst them [natives of Angola]: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677). **1690** They [the Africans] travel nowhere without their Fateish about them: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 67 (1696). [Yule] **1705** Ladies platt their Hair very artfully, and place their *Fetiche's*, Coral and Ivory, with a judicious Air: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 120. **1819** The gold buried with members of the royal family, and afterwards deposited with their bones in the fetish house at Bantama, is sacred: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 254. — In Ashantee there is not a common fetish day, as on the coast... Fowls and beef are the fetish of the King's family, and consequently never eaten by it: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 266. — The King's fetish men walk first, with attendants holding basins of sacred water: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 280. **1829** the water was *fetiche* (forbidden) to the people of Benin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 146. **1845** the dark superstitions...the magic, the spells, the incantations, and the *fetish*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 171 (1848). **1873** You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a fetish: W. BLACK, *Pcss. of Thule*, ch. x. [Davies] **1884** No one would have suspected that her brain was full of charms and fetishes, omens, love-philtres: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 4.

feticheer (⏑ ⌣ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *feitiçeiro*: a fetichman.

1673 We saw several the Holy Office had branded with the names of Fetiscroes or Charmers, or in English Wizards: FRYER, *E. India*, 155 (1698). [Yule] **1705** a great *Feticheer* or Priest: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. x. p. 156.

fetor, foetor, faetor, *sb.*: Lat.: a foul smell, a stench.

1646 some may also emit an unsavory odour, we have no reason to deny...the Fœtor whereof may discover it self by sweat: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 167 (1686). bef. **1733** so putrid a Libel...the very *Fœtor* of it: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 70, p. 556 (1740).

***fētus, foetus**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of the young of an animal in the womb or in the egg, an embryo during its later stages of development.

1684 Neither the mother nor the foetus sit in council how the formation should be made in the womb: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1864). **1691** For what else should put the Diaphragm, and all the Muscles serving to Respiration, in motion all of a sudden so soon as ever the *Fœtus* is brought forth? J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 85 (1701). **1752** It is a rent-charge, to keep the fœtuses in spirits! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 320 (1857). **1759** curious improvements for the quicker extraction of the fœtus in cross births: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xviii. Wks., p. 38 (1839). **1792** When societies incorporate for such a worthy purpose, they are formed as a fœtus within the womb of the mother: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 106. **1815** In the last room are the fœti and monsters: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 301 (2nd Ed.).

fētus in utero, *phr.*: Lat.: the babe in the womb.

1748 declaring himself as innocent of the crime laid to his charge, as the fœtus in utero: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1817).

***fetwa(h), fetfa, fetva, futwa(h)**, *sb.*: Arab. and Hind. *fatwā*: an authoritative decision, generally in writing, on a point of Moslem sacred law.

1625 *Fetfa's*, that is, *Declarations*, or *Iudgements* of the *Muftee*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1608. **1742** for which cause the people often apply to him, to know the law in certain points they propose to him, which he declares in a short writing given out, which they call a *fetfa*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 384 (1826). **1819** and if you doubt my receipt, you may even get a Fethwa of the Mufty, if you please, to confirm its efficacy: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 198 (1820). **1830** The decision arising out of this appeal to the experience and wisdom of the mufti, is called *fethwa*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 278 (2nd Ed.). **1836** The Na'ib, having heard the case, desires the plaintiff to procure a *fet'wa* (or judicial decision) from the Moof'tee: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 134.

***feu** (*pl.* **feux**) **d'artifice**, *phr.*: Fr.: firework.

1830 Without pretending to decide who had most reason to congratulate himself on the result of his labours, the many salutes which followed, strongly reminded me that there are *feux d'artifice*, as well as *feux de joie*! E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 59 (2nd Ed.). **1854** it was a perfect *feu d'artifice* of oaths which he sent up: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 327 (1879).

feu d'enfer, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fire of Hell': a very brisk fire, a deadly fire from guns.

***feu de joie**, *phr.*: Fr.: a bonfire, a discharge of guns on an occasion of rejoicing.

1776 The battalions paraded on the Common, and gave us the *feu de joie*, notwithstanding the scarcity of powder: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 420 (1854). **1780** Not being an admirer of wars, I shall reserve my *feux de joie* for peace: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 481 (1858). **1782** In the evening a feu-de-joy was fired by the artillery of the several batteries, the troops, and militia: *Gent. Mag.*, 925/1. **1816** church bells ringing merrily, and *feux-de-joie* firing in all directions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 445. **1836** an interminable *feu de joie* of crackers strung together: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 304. **1845** his first *feu de joie* was the burning the Trinitarios *Descalzos*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 624. **1871** this weapon had become so fond of shooting, that it was constantly going off on its own account, to the great danger of the bystanders, and no sooner were we well off on our journey, than off went this abominable instrument in a spontaneous *feu de joie*, in the very midst of us! SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 203.

feuillage, *sb.*: Fr.: foliage, representation of foliage or leaves in art.

bef. **1744** Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for feuillage or laurel round the oval: JERVAS, *Let. to Pope*. [J.]

***feuillemorte**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'dead leaf': a shade of brown of the color of a faded leaf. Anglicised as *feulemort*, *fillamort*, *filemot*, *foliomort*, *phillemot*, *philomot*.

1690 to make a countryman understand what feuillemort colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him, 'tis the colour of withered leaves falling in Autumn: LOCKE, *Hum. Understand.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. § 14. [R.]

***feuilleton**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'leaflet': a part of a French newspaper or periodical devoted to light literature; *hence*, a part of a serial story published in a newspaper.

1856 This trait of gloom has been fixed on them by French travellers, who, from Froissart...down to the lively Journalists of the *feuilletons*, have spent their toil on the solemnity of their neighbours: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 57 (Bohn, 1866). **1860** from whom he received a most unflattering dressing in the *feuilleton* of the "Débats": *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 276/2. **1882** Tales of adventure, especially with the judicial element, continue to flourish in the *feuilleton* of popular papers: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 876.

***feuilletoniste**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who writes for *feuilletons* (see **feuilleton**).

***1876** the extremest type of eccentricity imagined of Englishmen by French *feuilletonistes*: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1884** *Feuilletonistes* shared in his wholesale condemnations: E. E. SALTUS, *Balzac*, p. 36.

fex: Lat. See **faex.**

***fez**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *fes*, ? fr. *Fez*, name of the chief town of Morocco: a red felt cap with a silk tassel.

1840 the red *fes* (the head-dress worn by all who own the Sultan's authority: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 226. **1845** the red *fez* or *tarbbosh*, which covered her shaved head: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. ***1876** the Turkish fez: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] **1883** a red fez cap: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 65.

ff., abbrev. for It. **fortissimo** (*q.v.*) or *forte forte*.

Fi donc!, *interj.*: Fr.: For shame!.

1841 *Fi donc!* what a thing it is to have a taste for low company! THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 205 (1885).

***fi. fa.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. **fieri facias** (*q. v.*).

***fiacre**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small four-wheeled vehicle for hire, a French hackney-coach or cab.

1699 They are most, even Fiacres or Hackneys, hung with *Double Springs*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 12. **1752** Upon our first Arrival here we took a *Fiacre*, and drove to our Banker: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 91 (1756). **1763** On the road to Choissi, a *fiacre*, or hackney-coach, stopped: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 296 (1817). **1818** the dear man saw us out | With the air, I will say, of a Prince, to our *fiacre*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 47. **1828** we all *three* once more entered the *fiacre*, and drove to the celebrated restaurateur's: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 58 (1859). **1830** these faithful and persecuted animals supply the place of landaus and *fiacres* to the natives: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 124 (and Ed.). **1877** I got a *fiacre* and drove to Dr. Brasseur: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xv. p. 168 (1883).

***fiancé**, *fem.* **fiancée**, *sb.*: Fr.: an engaged person, one who is betrothed.

1854 he would...pay his court to his young fiancée, and talk over happier days with his old companion: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 26 (1879). **1864** The bride elect, the *fiancé*, the trousseau, she took under her most special charge: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 58. **1872** the fair *fiancée*, who looks forward to being united to one man in the course of a fortnight: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 334. **1886** She is extricated from her last and greatest scrape—an engagement to marry Michael Loxley, a good old miller—by the heroic unselfishness of her aged *fiancé*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 198/3.

fiancailles, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: a public ceremony of betrothal.

1625 The *fiancialles* were performed on Thursday, being their ascension, and the marriage on Sunday last, our May-day: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1848).

***fiasco**, *sb.*: It.: a bottle, a flask. From the cry *fiasco!* addressed to a singer who fails to please, in Eng. use *fiasco* means 'a failure', 'a breakdown'.

1862 the dismal *fiasco* I myself made on this occasion: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 298 (1887). **1877** a *fiasco* of commonplace talk: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxxii. p. 275 (1879). **1883** My first morning was a complete *fiasco*: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 487.

***fiat**, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* for *imperat.* of Lat. *fieri*, ='to become', 'to be done', 'to be made';='let it be so', used as *sb.*: an authoritative command, esp. proceeding from a superhuman power, an effective or creative utterance.

[**1584** Fiat, fiat, fiat, Amen: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV. ch. iv. p. 395.] bef. **1631** So that we, except God say | Another fiat, shall have no more day: DONNE, *Storm*. [C.] **1640** with her mighty sway | And inward *Fiat*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. i. 2, p. 106 (1647). **1654** one that hath done his Exercises in Fees, or by some superiour *Fiat* is created Doctor: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 101. **1666** But observing that mortals run often behind, | (So unreasonable are the rates they buy at) | His omnipotence therefore much rather design'd | How he might create a house with a *fiat*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 178 (1860). bef. **1670** And that all the Lecturers throughout the Kingdom...be Licenced henceforward in the Court of Faculties only, with a *Fiat* from the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and a Confirmation under the Great Seal of England: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 101, p. 90 (1693). **1682** the first fiat that produced our frame: DRYDEN, *Rel. Laic.*, 155. **1703** and the almighty *fiat* be defeated by their *nay*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 75/1 (1834). **1742** hear | Th' Almighty *Fiat*, and the *Trumpet's Sound*! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vi. p. 124 (1773). **1768** the *fiat* should have been issued [of outlawry]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 97 (1857). **1816** These wondrous beings of his Fancy, wrought | To fulness by the fiat of his thought: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 215 (1832). **1826** by a power which at once authorizes the President...to make a supreme law by his mere *fiat*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 617. **1870** A power which, in the exercise of its private opinion and fiat, would be above and separate from the law: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 182.

fiat experimentum in corpore vili, *phr.*: Lat.: let experiment be made on a common (worthless) body.

1822 *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, App., p. 189 (1823).

***fiat justitia, ruat caelum** (mundus), *phr.*: Lat.: let justice be done, though the heavens (universe) go to ruin.

1550 And therefore the zeale of hym was allowed that said *fiat justicia ruat mundus*, signifying that by it the worlde is keapt from falling in dede: *Egerton Papers*, p. 27 (Camd. Soc., 1840). **1602** you goe against that Generall maxime in the lawes, which is that, *fiat iustitia & ruant cœli* (poet. pl.): W. WATSON, *Quadlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 338. **1624–5** But *fiat justitia, et ruat mundus*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 500 (1848). **1654–6** God pronounceth that fatal sentence against the old world, Fiat justitia, ruat mundus: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 7/1 (1867). **1777** J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 470 (1854). **1833** *fiat justitia, ruat cælum* was the cry of the opponents: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 111. **1840** THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 165 (1885). **1863** Set an attorney at [my father]; or the police. Fiat Justitia, ruat cœlum: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 162.

fiat lux, *phr.*: Late Lat.: let there be light. See *Gen.*, i.

1684 The new creation as well as the old, begins with a *fiat lux*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 30 (1865).

fibre, fiber (ˊˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fibre*: a rootlet, a thread-like element of any tissue; a mass of small threads or filaments, tissue made up of thread-like elements; also, *metaph.* quality, constitution.

1540 a great number of small fibres or cordes enterlacing these two skins: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 19 (1613). **1563** the fibres & threedes in the heades of the Muscles be broken: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 43 *vº*. **1578** the *Fibres* therof [of a muscle] are streight: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 48 *vº*. **1658** the netty *fibres* of the Veins and Vessels of Life: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 39 (1686). **1691** The Process of the Fibres which compound the sides of the Ventricles running in Spiral Lines from the Tip to the Base of the Heart, some one way, and some the contrary: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 56 (1701). bef. **1744** There's some Peculiar in each leaf and grain, | Some unmark'd fibre, or some varying vein: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, I. 16.

***fibula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a clasp or brooch.

1. *Antiq.* an ancient clasp or brooch.

1673 Weights, Rings, Fibulæ and abundance of other implements: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346. **1710** his robe might be subnected with a Fibula: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 103 (1757). ***1877** exquisite golden fibulæ: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1886** a number of antiquities...including Roman fibulæ, mediæval ornaments, &c.: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 331/1.

2. *Anat.* the hinder of the two bones extending from the knee to the foot in man, and the corresponding bone in other vertebrate animals.

1615 the backe part of the *Fibula* or Brace, where it is articulated: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, Bk. X. ch. XXXIX. p. 815. ***1876** The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

***fichu**, *sb.*: Fr.: a triangular kerchief or wrap worn on a woman's neck and shoulders.

1827 a *bouquet* of hyacinths, half concealed by a drapery in the form of a *fichu*: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1883** Bessie pinned a big yellow rose among the folds of her Madras fichu: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 193.

fico, *sb.*: It.: a fig; *also*, a gesture of insult or contempt, made by putting the thumb in the mouth or between two fingers. See **figo**.

abt. **1577** To sup sometimes with a magnifico, | And have a fico foisted in thy dish: G. GASKOIGNE, *Wks.* [Nares] **1596** Behold next I see contempt, giving me the fico with his thombe in his mouth: LODGE, *Wit's Misery*, sig. D 4. [*ib.*] **1598** the lye to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit, as the *Fico*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616). **1598** a fico for the phrase: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, i. 3, 33. bef. **1639** Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the fico to his adversaries: CAREW. [J.] **1822** proclaim I—a fico for the phrase: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXXVIII. p. 431 (1886).

fictilia, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. *fictilis* (adj.),='made of clay': earthen objects, specimens of pottery.

1885 Several examples of Roman fictilia from excavations...were inspected: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 249/1.

fictor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *fingere*,='to mould', 'to fashion': an artist who works in plastic material.

1665 figures of four strange Beasts carved in stone; not such Beasts as are in Nature, but rather as issue from the *Poets* or *Fictors* brains: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 139 (1677).

fidalgo, *sb.*: Port.: a member of the lower nobility of Portugal, one who has the right to the title *Dom.* Cf. **hidalgo**.

1665 SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). **1705** Phidalgoes: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xix. p. 361.

fide-jussor, Lat. *pl.* **fide-jussōres**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: one who becomes bail for another, a surety.

1647 I know God might, if he would, have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalfe of the children, and to be fidejussors for them: JER. TAYLOR, *Liberty of Prophesying*, § xviii. (Ord MS.). [L.]

fidelity (ˉ ˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fidélité*: faithfulness, fealty, loyalty, truthfulness.

1485 the fydelyte of the emperour charles: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 204 (1881). **1528** Are the prelatis so mad frantycke / To iudge soche a man an heritycke / Shewynge tokens of fydelite? W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 104 (1871). bef. **1529** Than I assured hym my fydelyte, | His counseyle secrete neuer to dyscure: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 218, Wks., Vol. I. p. 38 (1843). **1546** partlie trustinge to the fidelite of his nation: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1846). — renderinge to the kinge his sones...as hostages of his fidelitie: *ib.*, p. 290. **1579** faire promises of fidelytie: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 75 (1868). **1598** By my fidelity, this is not well, Master Ford; this wrongs you: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iv. 2, 160. **1664** fidelity to the present king: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1872).

***fīdus Achātes**, *phr.*: Lat.: faithful Achates, the trusty companion of Aeneas; *hence*, an intimate and trusted friend, a trusty henchman. See Virg., *Aen.*, I, 188.

bef. **1587** he sent out of England to us...his *fidus Achates*, Doctor Edmund Grindall: TURNER, *Let. to Fox*, in Ridley's *Wks.*, p. 493 (1841). **1603** yet I have tied my selfe to be *fidus Achates* to him: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 421. **1621** Cosen german to *sorrow*, is *fear*, or rather a sister,—*fidus Achates*, and continual companion—an assistant and a principal agent in procuring of this mischief: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 5, Vol. I. p. 142 (1827). **1622** His *fidus Achates*, Mr. Gage, is come from Rome: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 333 (1848). **1662** It [*i.e.* "He is true Coventry blue"] is applied to such an one who is *fidus Achates*, a fast and faithful friend to those that employ him: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 272 (1840). **1678** 'Twas this made the knight to Newark run, | With his *fidus Achates* behind him: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 214 (1860). **1692** whether their Conscience did not, like a *Fidus Achates*, still bear them Company, stick close to them, and suggest Comfort: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 475 (1727). **1771** She laid all her snares for Dr. Lewis, who is the *fidus Achates* of my uncle: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 24/2 (1882). **1787** I would choose him, in preference to all men in the world, for my *fidus Achates*, in my projected asylum: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1856). **1819** Old enough, perhaps, but scarce wise enough, if he has chosen this fellow for his *fidus Achates*: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1022/1 (1867). **1856** On this mission I send my 'fidus Achates,' and await his return with anxious hope: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. p. 103. **1866** Who am his friend and in some unworthy sort his spiritual *fidus Achates*, etc.: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. iii. (Halifax).

fieri, *inf. vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat., 'to become', 'to be done', 'to be made': the state of becoming, the process of being made. Cf. **esse.**

1826 a treaty with Mexico is still in *fieri*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1800.

***fieri facias**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'cause to be done': *Leg.*: name of a writ commanding the sheriff to levy the sum or debt recovered in an action for debt or damages on the goods and chattels of the defendant. Often contracted to *fi. fa.*

1463 a *fieri facias* is come out of the Exchequir for Hue Fen to the Shireff of Norffolk: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 474, p. 135 (1874). **1472** a *fyeri facias* that is awardyd owt of yowr lond: *ib.*, Vol. III. No. 693, p. 41. **1535** Annuite was recouered / and the pleyntyfe sued the Fieri facias / and the sheryfe retourned that he hathe nothyng: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 227 *vº*. **1663** I use to tell him of his Title, *Fiery facias*: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 38 (1701). **1760** A *Fieri facias* issued to the Sheriff of *Essex*, returnable *tres Mich'*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 58.

fierté, *sb.*: Fr.: haughtiness, boldness, high spirit.

1771 It will be taken equally well from you, and will mark at once my fierté: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 296 (1857). **1784** for this preposterous pride Mrs. Palmer seemed to think a noble *fierté*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 201 (1835). **1824** His literary *fierté* is quite in the tone of the present age: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 78. **1832** he had an obstacle no less in the inherent *fierté* of his nature: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. li. p. 99/2 (New Ed.). **1841** those of the less elevated in rank among the spectators assumed, or seemed to assume, a certain *fierté*, if not ferocity, of aspect: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 171.

fiesta, *sb.*: Sp.: a festival, a holiday, an entertainment, a bull-fight.

1845 The *Fiestas* here are of the highest order: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 332.

figary: Eng. fr. Lat. See **vagary.**

figo, *sb.*: Sp.: fig; *also*, a Spanish gesture of contempt or insult, made by putting the thumb between two fingers. See **fico.**

1599 Die and be damn'd! and figo for thy friendship: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 6, 60. **1600** a fruite which they call *Figo*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 740. — lemmons, cucumbers, cocos, figu, sagu: *ib.*, p. 741.

***figurant**, *fem.* **figurante**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a dancer on the stage, one who takes part in a ballet.

1775 The first people of fashion are going to act plays, in which comedians, singers, dancers, figurantes, might all walk at a coronation: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 195 (1857). **1830** The *figurantes* of Africa never dance in company with men: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 225 (2nd Ed.). **1843** Round each set of dancers the people formed a ring, in which the figurantes and coryphées went through their operations: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 126 (1887).

2. generally masc., an accessory figure in a scene, who has little or nothing to do or say.

1886 [In the play] Shakspeare is a mere *figurant*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 15/1.

figurante, *pl.* -ti, *sb.*: It.: ballet-dancer.

1815 Douglas danced among the figuranti too: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 187 (1832).

file, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *file*: a rank, a line of persons standing or moving behind one another. In the sense of a thread or wire for stringing papers or documents upon, &c., *file* is probably direct fr. Lat. *filum*, but perhaps fr. Fr. *fil.*

1598 Here you see them drawne vp in single files, at 10 men in euery file: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 38. [— *Fila*, an Italian vvord, is the order, row, or line of all such souldiers as do stand or march consequently on after another: *ib.*, Table.] **1601** This very day, | Great Mars, I put myself into thy file: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iii. 3, 9. **1619** *Ruffes*, in many Files or Sets, *Tacked, Carelesse, Merchants, Artichoke*, and other Bands and Linnen arrayes: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxii. p. 265. **1630** The Seriants Ranks and Files doth not dispute: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Kkk 4 *vº*/1. **1667** So saying, on he led his radiant files, | Dazzling the moon: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 797. bef. **1733** a long File of Reflections upon the King: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 142, p. 215 (1740).

filet, *sb.*: Fr.: *Cookery*: meat of the chine or other delicate meat, fillet.

1841 [See **entrecôte**]. **1853** The *filet* of a large Ivory one [sea-gull] is a morceau between a spring chicken and our own unsurpassed canvas back: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xvii. p. 130.

filibeg, fillibeg, philibeg (ˌ– – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *feileadh-beag*, ='small kilt': a plaited skirt reaching to the knees, worn by Scotch Highland-men and their imitators; a kilt.

1775 The fillibeg, or lower garment, is still very common: JOHNSON, *West. Islands.* [T.] **1797** PHILIBEG, is a little plaid, called also *kilt*, and is a sort of short petticoat reaching nearly to the knees: *Encyc. Brit.*

***filibuster** (ˌ– – ˌ–), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *filibustero*, fr. Fr. *flibustier*, fr. Du. *vrijbueter* (Mod. Du. *vrijbuiter*), ='a freebooter': a West Indian buccaneer or pirate, a freebooter; *hence*, in modern times, a member of an illegal organisation formed in one state for the purpose of breaking the peace of another state. The form *flibutor* is directly fr. Fr., and shows that the *s* was originally not sounded.

1591 being robbed or spoiled of théeues and flibutors: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 236.

filii terrae: Late Lat. See **terrae filius.**

***filioque**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'and (from) the son', the Latin version of the sub-clause of the Nicene Creed, asserting the "double procession" of the Holy Ghost, which was a main cause of the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches.

1839 It is for him to arbitrate between the Greek and the Latin procession, and to determine whether that mysterious *filioque* shall or shall not have a place in the national creed: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 483 (1877).

filipendula, Late Lat.; **filipendule**, Eng. fr. Fr. *filipendule*: *sb.*: Dropwort, *Spiraea filipendula*, but formerly applied to a species of *Oenanthe* (Nat. Order *Apiaceae*), the pimpernel-like dropwort.

? **1540** rotes of Philypendula: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A iii *vº*. **1548** Oenanthe is called boeth of the Herbaries and of al our countrey men Filipendule: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs.*

filisello, filosello, *sb.*: Old It.: "a kinde of course silke which we call, filosetta or flouret silke" (Florio).

1611 *Filoselle*, Ferret-silke, or flurt-silke; and the stuffe Filozella, being all, or the better halfe, of ferret silke: COTGR. **1619** the new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours...*Veletato, Philisello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohaire*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269.

filisetta, filosetta, *sb.*: ? Old It. or Sp.: filoselle.

1598 *Filisello*, a kinde of course silke which we call, filosetta or flouret silke: FLORIO. **1630** Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, Shagge, Filli-zetta, Damaske and Mockado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 3 *vº*/2.

filius populi, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'son of the commonalty'; see second quotation.

1569 Thou art filius populi: In J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. I. sig. B (1843). **1662** the son of a public woman conversing with many men cannot have his father certainly assigned; and therefore is commonly called *filius populi*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 409 (1840).

***fille de chambre**, *phr.*: Fr.: chamber-woman, lady's-maid.

1675 Their *Filles de Chambre*...attending their Beauties: WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 79. **1768** the lady having a few bottles of Burgundy in her voiture, sent down her *fille de chambre* for a couple of them: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 474 (1839). **1809** The men have an *ami de la maison* for their wives, and the wives a *fille de chambre* for their husbands: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112. **1823** Madelon...was educated to be fille-de-chambre to my daughter: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 22 (1886).

fille de joie, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'daughter of joy', 'young woman of pleasure': a courtesan.

1763 he keeps a *fille de joie*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 258 (1817). **1771** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 279 (1857). **1804** A whole section is devoted to the interesting subject of the Parisian *filles de joie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 84. **1822—3** A worthless French fille-de-joie to brave me thus: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxviii. p. 332 (1886).

filoselle, *sb.*: Fr.: floss silk, ferret, grogram, yarn, or thread.

bef. **1605** The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chambletts: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 16. **18..** she had written two orders for filoselle and one for gold thread: E. E. HALE, *Fortunes of Rachel*, ch. xiii. p. 131 (1884).

fils, *sb.*: Fr.: son. Often placed after French proper names to distinguish a son from his father.

1886 Athanase Coquerel *fils* does not seem to have had any great distinction either of thought or of style: *Athenæum*, Oct. 30, p. 565/1.

filuca: It. See **felucca.**

fin, *fem.* **fine,** *adj.*: Fr.: refined, delicate, fine.

1833 I have seen a great deal of Bellini, who is very attractive, very '*fin*,' and at same time very unsophisticated: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 12.

fin mot, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fine word', 'acute word': main point.

1885 The *fin mot* of the affair was spoken long ago by Captain Shandy: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 803/1.

***finale,** *sb.*: It.: concluding movement of a musical composition, last scene of a drama or any public entertainment, end, conclusion, final catastrophe.

1811 Often when a *snarling duet* had commenced, he would drop in, and produce a finale: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 269 (2nd Ed.). **1814** It doubtless gratifies me much that our *finale* has pleased, and that the curtain drops gracefully: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 35 (1832). **1817** As soon as the *finale* of lady de Brantefield's sentence...would permit, I receded: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 65 (1825). **1834** a few musical parties were playing the finales to Calcutta's winter: *Baboo, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 307. **1845** Sarsfield was murdered by his own troops, a rather common finale for unsuccessful generals in Spain: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 931. **1886** Ultimately he was stripped...of these dainty garments and hanged for his peculations, a *finale* which filled Bodin with infinite satisfaction: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 273.

findjan, fingian, finjan, *sb.*: Turk.: a cup or porringer of earthenware.

1612 giue vnto their friends when they come to visit them, a Fin-ion or Scudella of *Coffa*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1845** ordering sherbet, the pipe, coffee, and a finjân of orange-flower water: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 81.

finem respice: Lat. See **respice finem.**

***finesse,** *sb.*: Fr.

1. subtle artifice, diplomatic subtlety, refined tact, ingenious deception.

bef. **1557** Where unnecessary fynesse wanteth accept true meaning playnesse: UDALL, *Prol. to Ephesians.* [R.] **1562** When the Turcke dyd vnderstande this fynesse of Scanderbeg: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 4. **1704** [See **delicatesse**]. bef. **1733** And therein will lie the Finess of Art in opposing this Test: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 64, p. 63 (1740). **1750** to understand all the force and *finesse* of those three languages: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 4, p. 13 (1774). **1777** great politicians conclude it is a *chef-d'œuvre* of finesse: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 482 (1857). **1808** but it might...be called *finesse* ministering to ambition: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 503. **1819** the errors and faults of both parties...are all exhibited...with more uniform delicacy and *finesse* than is usual with the author: *ib.*, Vol. 32, p. 143. **1835** her voice, and the extraordinary *finesse* of her acting made one forget the years which are unfortunately depicted on her face: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 56. **1842** Which the British call 'Humbug,' and Frenchmen '*Finesse*': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 237 (1879). **1852** Do you see the whole finesse of this untranslatable *mot*? MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). **1865** advanced a finesse to be in her boudoir when everybody else was shut out of it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 35.

2. fineness, delicacy, keenness of perception.

1782 But he (his musical finesse was such, | So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) | Made poetry a mere mechanic art: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 24 (1808). **1837** Want of *finesse* about the mouth is a general European deficiency: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 83. **1886** Silver point would not suffice for the *finesse* and firmness of his touch: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 41/1.

***finis,** *sb.*: Lat.: the end, end. Formerly very often, now occasionally, placed at the end of a book.

1530 *xx. songes* by Ashwell, &c., sig. F I *vº*. **1548** HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 430 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1682** To deck the *Finis* of his Face: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 47. **1775** Naturally I fly to books: there is a finis too, for I cannot read Dean Tucker, nor Newspapers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 284 (1857). **1870** reckon the days till death should put a finis to his woe: C. H. SPURGEON, *Treas. David*, Vol. II. p. 240. **1883** The reader begins to feel a most strong desire for the appearance of the word *Finis* or 'the End': *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 320/2.

***finis corōnat opus,** *phr.*: Lat.: the end (last act) crowns the work, *i.e.* finishing touches are of vital importance to a work, and a man's last acts greatly affect estimates of his motives and character.

1602 I would neuer haue touched thus narowly...nor brought him in for an example to prooue that *Finis coronat opus*, and that it is neither the good beginning, nor progresse, nor regresse, nor any one zealous acte, nor long continuance, either in vertue or in vice: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 218. **1618** and, if it be true, *finis coronat opus*, this latter hath gotten the honour: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 106 (1848). **1712** *Spectator*, No. 549, Nov. 29, p. 781/2 (Morley). **1886** His [Gordon's] last great service to the world outside Khartoum was the saving of women and children. *Finis coronat opus*: *Athenæum*, May 1, p. 579/2.

finocchio, *sb.*: It.: the herb fennel.

1723 how spring the Brocoli and the Fenochio: POPE, *Letters*, p. 194 (1737). **1767** *Finochio*, or French fennel: for soups, sallads, &c. when the bottom part is blanched by earthing up: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 658/1 (1803).

***fiord, fjord, fyord,** *sb.*: Norwegian *fjord*: a narrow arm of the sea between steep slopes or precipitous cliffs, a deep bay.

1818 The Faxe Fiord abounds with lava: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. vi. **1853** the archipelago at the mouth of the large fiord: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. x. p. 71. ***1876** Among the rocks of a little island in one of the wildest of the western fjords, they saw the British flag floating from a tiny châlet: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.] **1883** To our right, as we rowed up the broad fjord, rose the hills of Ennis: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 82.

***fioritura,** *pl.* **-ture,** *sb.*: It.: a flourish, an embellishment of a musical air, a florid ornament.

1841 The only defect I can discover in her singing is an excess of fiorituri [*sic*]: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 220. **1883** he encumbers it with such *fioriture* of simply fashionable Bohemianism, irreligion, immorality, and other things: *Sat. Rev.*, Jan. 6, p. 32. **1885** Mr. Webster very seldom runs riot...on hills and vales, sunsets, and other sentimental *fioriture*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 137/2.

Firingie: Anglo-Ind. See **Feringhi.**

***firkin** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. (Skeat): a liquid measure containing the fourth part of a barrel or half a kilderkin.

bef. **1460** ferkyn: *Paston Letters.* [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1551** *Bible*, John, ii. 6. **1630** Barrels, Firkings, and Kinderkins: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 4 *vº*/2.

***firman** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. (Arab., Hind.) *farmān*: a decree issued by an Eastern sovereign, *esp.* a permission, license, grant, or passport signed by any Minister.

1615 gaue present order to the *Buxy*, to draw a *Firma* both for their comming vp, and for their residence: SIR T. ROE, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 541 (1625). **1625** all matters of Rents, Grants, Lands, Firmans, Debts: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439. **1634** the Kings Letter of Credence or *Firman*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 123. **1775** Mustapha pleading our Firhman and remonstrating was seized and thrown into prison: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 223. **1776** a Fermaun from the King, confirming a former Sunnud to the Company, for coining money in Calcutta, in the name of the King: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. **1812** Be particular about *firmauns*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1832). **1818** the Company had obtained from the Mogul Emperor, a *phirmaun*, or imperial decree: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 14. **1834** This firman is *bosh*—nothing: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 219. **1840** one of her suitors...Paid his court to her father concerning his firman | Would soon make her bend: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 143 (1865). **1871** I had a firman from the Viceroy, a cook, and a dragoman. Thus my *impedimenta* were not numerous: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 3.

fisc, fisque, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fisc*, *fisque* (Cotgr.): public purse, treasury.

1601 the Fisque or citie chamber was...soone acquit of all debts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 463. **1819** in order to circumstantiate his evidence, he showed the officers of the fisc the place in the Greek's garden: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 161 (1820).

fisgig (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *fisga*, = 'fish-spear', assimilated to Eng. *fisgig*, = 'a giddy girl': a light harpoon in the form of a trident with barbed prongs. The spelling *fishgig* [C.] is an instance of popular etymology.

1593—1622 the dolphins and bonitos are taken with certaine instruments of iron which we call vysgeis: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 150 (1878). **1626** A Sayne, a Fisgigg, a Harping iron, Fish-hookes, for Porgos, Bonetos, or Dorados, &c. and rayling lines for Mackerell: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 790 (1884).

***fistula,** *sb.*: Lat.: a pipe, a pipe-shaped ulcer. Anglicised as *fistule*, *fistilo*, *fistolo* (through It. or Sp.); *fystel*, *fystyl* (through Old Fr.).

1. an ulcerous cavity in the cellular membrane of the body in the shape of a narrow pipe.

1481 fystel or kanker or ony other sekenes: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxxii. p. 82 (1880). **1525** heleth fresshe woundes / the fystules / the cankers / & dryeth the rennynge sores: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. T ij *vº*/2. **1527** It is good for to wash the fystules with the same water: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xlvi. sig. C v *vº*/2. ?**1530** it wyl let no fystyl come in yᵉ wounde: *Antidotarius*, sig. B iii *vº*. ?**1540** the fystela and many other sores: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A iii *vº*. **1543** in rounde Apostemes...to auoyde the daunger of a Fistula: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xv *vº*/1. **1561** a fistula by the nose: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 12 *vº*. **1562** A remedye against fistuleys: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alexio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 30 *vº*. **1563** Seing you are come to that talke of a *fistula* in knowledge of which, & also exacte curation you are not a little commended...a *fistula*...is an holow and depe vlcer hauynge a straight orifice. and

the halownes of the same is harde, out of which many tymes floweth matter: T. Gale, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 40 *r°*. abt. **1570** Vlcers, Sores, Phistiloes, wowndes: Sir H. Gilbert, *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, p. 5 (1869). **1579** There is more perill in close Fistoloes, then outwarde sores: Gosson, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 38 (Arber). **1601** hollow ulcers called fistuloes: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 470. **1610** he lay sicke of a many fistulæs bred in...secret parts of the body: J. Healey, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 883. **1625** B. Jonson, *Stap. of News*, ii. 4, Wks., p. 29 (1631). bef. **1627** I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, | Canker, or ramex: Middleton, *Widow*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 204 (1885). **1647** There's a disease! I'd rather | For my part have a Fistula, or Feaver: Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, ii. 4, p. 69. **1686** I do not hear that his most Xtian Majesty is yet clear of his fistula: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 287 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1704** The same spirits which, in their superior progress, would conquer a kingdom...conclude in a fistula: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869).

2. a pipe, a waterpipe, a kind of flute.

1646 the *Fistula* or spout [of the whale]: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686). **1670** the Fistula or Pipe of Gold, wherewith the Pope receives the consecrated Blood of our Saviour in the Chalice upon great days: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 33 (1698). **1722** A *Bas-Relief* of 5 Figures, One sits upon a Rock playing on a *Fistula*: Richardson, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 185. **1727** I will have it [the *Whistle*] exactly to correspond with the ancient *Fistula*, and accordingly to be composed *septem paribus disjuncta cicutis*: Pope, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 115 (1757).

[Skeat and the 'Century' Dictionary rightly derive Eng. *fester*, through Old Fr. *festre*, *fistle*, fr. *fistula*.]

fiumara, *sb.*: It. (Florio): flood, stream, bed of a stream.

1820 the road was no more than a fiumara, over which at this time a torrent from the melted snow was flowing: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 244.

fiume, *sb.*: It.: flood, torrent.

1820 a *fiume*, broke down a bridge, and flooded heaven knows how many *campi*: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 278 (1832).

fizgig: Eng. fr. Sp. See **fisgig.**

fjeld, *sb.*: Norwegian: an elevated, barren plateau (in Norway and Sweden).

fjord: Norwegian. See **fiord.**

flābellum, *pl.* **flābella,** *sb.*: Lat.: fly-flapper, fan; used in Eastern churches to keep insects from the sacred elements, but in Western churches disused except as ornaments carried by attendants of the Pope in certain processions.

1885 Mr. Butler gives some excellent illustrations of the ancient flabellum, or fan for flies, at the celebration of the Eucharist: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 214/3.

***flacon,** *sb.*: Fr.: a smelling-bottle.

1824 [See **cavaliere servente**]. **1841** a *flacon* of rock crystal: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 251. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

flagellator (ˌflædʒɪˈleɪtəɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *flagellātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *flagellāre*, ='to whip', 'to scourge': one who whips, one who scourges.

***flagellum,** *sb.*: Lat.: a scourge, a whip; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* a whip-like appendage.

1842 The Knight on his crupper | Received the first taste of the Father's *flagellum*: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 279 (1865). **1885** Mr. Dowdeswell exhibited a cholera bacillus showing a flagellum at either end: *Athenæum*, Dec. 12, p. 773/3.

flagellum Dei, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the scourge of God; applied to the Hun, Attila.

1602 additions of affliction to affliction, in ordaining an ignorant man to be *flagellum Dei* ouer his brethren: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 6. **1611** Secondly that *flagellum Dei* that barbarous king of the Huns, *Attila*: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1776).

flagrante bello, *phr.*: Lat.: while war is raging.

1825 It is said...that blockade is a war measure, and only to be resorted to *flagrante bello* as one of the rights of war: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 376.

flagrante crimine, in flagranti cr., *phr.*: Late Lat.: while the crime is (was) flagrant; in, or directly after the perpetration of a crime.

1633 though they be taken with the manner which in Latine they call *in flagranti crimine*: Sir Th. Smith, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. xxv. p. 189. bef. **1670** while you are in *flagranti crimine*, in the heighth, and meridian of your Sins: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 58, p. 58 (1693).

***flagrante dēlicto, in flagranti dēl.,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: while the offence is flagrant, in or directly after the perpetration of an offence; Fr. *au faict flagrant* (Cotgr.).

1612 All was done in *Flagrante*, there was no leisure to giue me torment, the cause was concluded: T. Shelton, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. viii. p. 193. **1772** a person positively charged with *feloniously stealing*, and taken *in flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods upon him, is *not bailable*: Junius, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxviii. p. 314. **1826** The man who rises by such means is a felon, *flagrante delicto*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 1392. **1839** all criminals taken in *flagrante delicto* within the precincts of the city being first committed to the prisons of the Seraskier: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 107. **1842** And if once you're suspected, your skirts they will stick to, | Till they catch you at last *in flagrante delicto*! Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 369 (1865). **1844** In this manner might Grouchy have so far realized the anxious expectation of Napoleon as to have fallen upon Bülow *flagrante delicto*: W. Siborne, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 321. **1860** I saw my father, who had trod lightly over the turf and caught me *flagranti delicto*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 20, p. 449/2.

flair, *sb.*: Fr.: odor, scent, keen sense of smell; also, *metaph.* Early Anglicised as *flayre, flaire.*

1883 I wanted you to exercise your own acumen, to cultivate the antiquarian *flair*: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 176. **1889** [His] *flair* for supreme excellence and beauty of craftsmanship is well known: *Athenæum*, Apr. 6, p. 436/3.

***flambeau,** *pl.* **flambeaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: a torch (lighted); a decorated candlestick; *metaph.* a firebrand.

1634 Afore him are carried a Speare and a Flambeaux, or torch linkt to it: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 168. **1664** and streight another with his *Flambeux* | Gave *Ralpho's*, o're the eyes, a damn'd blow: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 126. bef. **1670** Would you in good earnest have us Repeal our Laws of Correction against such dangerous Flambeaux? J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 226, p. 220 (1693). **1675** A Dance of Priests entring from each side of the Stage, with Cymbals, Bells, and Flambeaux: Shadwell, *Psyche*, ii. p. 17. **1680** Flamboyes come in... *Enter Footmen with Flambeaux*: — *Wom. Captain*, ii. p. 26. **1697—8** the king seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy: Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, 147. **1711** They held a Flambeau to his Throat, and bid him deliver his Purse: *Spectator*, No. 77, May 29, p. 125/2 (Morley). **1717** wax candles as thick as three flambeaux: Lady M. W. Montagu, *Letters*, p. 244 (1827). **1728** Have the Footmen their white flambeaux yet? for last night I was poison'd: Cibber, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, iii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 291 (1776). **1739** A long procession of flambeaux and friars: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1857). **1741** and not to be perambulated without a Guide, and lighted Flambeaux: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 74. **1786** Flambeaux and aromatic lamps were here lighted in open day: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 19 (1883). **1801** He quarrelled with the glare of the *flambeaux*: M. Edgeworth, *Good French Governess*, p. 212 (1832). **1803** It was dark, and the footman's *flambeau* was out: — *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 60 (1832). **1809** all his servants to be in waiting with flambeaux on the stairs: Maty, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 100. **1824** He had a flambeau in his hand, and two large heavy ship-pistols stuck into his belt: Scott, *Redgauntlet*, ch. iii. p. 172 (1886).

flamboyant, *fem.* **-ante,** *adj.*: Fr.: flaming, blazing, wavy; *Archit.* applied to a highly decorated style of mediæval French architecture distinguished by the waviness of the tracery. Early Anglicised as *flaumbeande* [C.].

1851 the Rose...Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours: Longfellow, *Golden Leg.* [C. E. D.] **1878** Massive face [and] *flamboyant* hair: Geo. Eliot, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 362. **1883** He must have seemed but a *grisâtre* beside the *flamboyant* dawn of Flaubert: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 526.

flāmen, Lat.; **flamin(e),** Eng. fr. Fr. *flamine*: *sb.*: title of the special priests of Jupiter, of Mars, and of Quirinus (or Romulus) in Ancient Rome. The chief *flamen* of Jupiter, *flamen diālis mājor*, was the flamen *par excellence* and a person of great dignity. See **apex.**

1569 he builded a Temple, and therein placed a Flamyn: Grafton, *Chron.*, Pt. v. p. 44. **1579** his miter which the Flamines do weare: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 308 (1612). **1600** the Flamin of Quirinus, and the religious Vestall virgines: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. v. p. 206. — the Flamine Dialis or Priest of *Iupiter*: *ib.*, Bk. XXXII. p. 813. **1603** T' inflame the Flamine of *Ioue Ammon* so | With Heathen-holy fury-fits: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 20 (1608). **1607** seld-shown flamens | Do press among the popular throngs and puff | To win a vulgar station: Shaks., *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 220. **1641** palls and mitres, gold, and gewgaws fetched from Aaron's old wardrobe, or the flamin's vestry: Milton, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1806). **1665** which sudden perswasion so dejected the Arch-flamen, that he forthwith invents all ways possible to reclaim the king...the Prophet was received into grace again, whereby he had the readier way to discover the Flamens knavery: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1677). **1780** while any of these incubi reign, I will not be their Flamen and give out their oracles: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 349 (1858).

flamery: Eng. fr. Welsh. See **flummery.**

***flamingo** (ɹ ˌ ɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *flamingo*, Old Port. *flamengo*: name of a genus of long-legged, long-necked aquatic birds with webbed feet, *Phoenicopteri*, distinguished by their red plumage.

abt. **1565** whereof the Flemengo is one, hauing all redde fethers, and long redde legs like a Herne, a necke according to the bill redde, whereof the vpper nebbe hangeth an inche ouer the nether: J. Sparke, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 62 (1878). **1810** Homeward the tall flamingo wings his flight: Southey, *Kehama*, 35. **1845** Flamingoes in considerable numbers inhabit this lake: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 66.

flânerie, *sb.*: Fr.: the process or habit of lounging about; sauntering.

***flâneur,** *sb.*: Fr.: lounger, loiterer, idler, fops frequenting fashionable streets or walks.

1872 he will affect a knowledge of London life that only comes to the regular *flâneur* after years of active experience: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 236. ***1878** English visitors are increasing hourly, and when I say

this, I wish...to include the wealthy *flaneurs*, who affect the Grand Hotel: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 12, p. 2. [St.] **1883** A man with £60,000 invested in sheep and land can enjoy life on a New Zealand run...as much as any country squire in England, and probably more than a *flâneur* of the London streets: J. BRADSHAW, *New Zealand*, ch. v. p. 40.

flantado, *sb.*: ? Eng. *flaunt* with termination *-ado* fr. Sp. *-ada*: a flaunting. Cf. **friscado.**

?**1582** the sea salte foaming wyth braue flantadoe dyd harrow: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 18 (1880).

flatulent (˩ ˭ ˭), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *flatulent.*

1. windy, airy.

1603 the more weightie, grosse and flatilent part remaining behinde: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 704.

2. *Med.* full of gas or air; suffering from wind (gases) in the alimentary canal.

3. *Med.* tending to generate wind (gases) in the alimentary canal.

1731 Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion: ARBUTHNOT, *Aliments*, ch. vi. [T.] **1845** The *Garbanzos* are excellent: this chich pea is nutritious but flatulent: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 717.

4. *metaph.* puffed-up, empty, unreal, pretentious.

1665 To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity: GLANVILL, *Scepsis.* [T.] **1697** He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry: DRYDEN, Tr. *Juv.*, Ded. [C. E. D.]

flātus, *sb.*: Lat.: a blowing, a breath, a puff of wind or air.

1. wind, air, or gases in the alimentary canal or other parts of the body; flatulence.

1651 he was sick of the flatus: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 467. [R.] **1671** The Fluid of these cavities is in divers things consonant to the Doctrin of the great *Hippocrates* concerning *Flatus's*: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 31.

2. a breath, a puff, a sudden rush of air or gas.

1693 It might possibly be effected by the same Causes that Earthquakes are, *viz.* subterraneous Fires and *Flatus's*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1713). bef. **1818** You make the soul, as being a mere flatus, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself: CLARKE, *To Dodwell*, p. 31. [T.]

flèche, *sb.*: Fr.: an arrow, a belfry-spire; *Fortif.* angular two-faced outwork or fieldwork.

1. a parapet with two faces forming a salient angle, generally in front of a glacis.

1804 to knock down that bad work in front of the gateway, and to make a good modern *flèche* in lieu thereof: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1126 (1844). **1826** open batteries, flesches and redoubts: *Subaltern*, ch. 21, p. 312 (1828).

2. an architectural ornament in the shape of a light spire, *esp.* an external representation of a slender spire in decorated metal work.

1879 Mr. Redfern modelled the greater part of the figures in the *flèche*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. vii. p. 265. **1882** the great hall roof, which is high pitched and of French character, covered with green slates, and surmounted by a centre *flèche*: *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 3.

flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movēbo, *phr.*: Lat.: if I cannot bend the gods above, I will stir up Hell. Virg., *Aen.*, 7, 312. See **Acheronta movebo.**

bef. **1627** *Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*, mother: MIDDLETON, *Chaste Maid*, v. 4, Wks., Vol. v. p. 114 (1885). **1634** then they verifie the old verse, *Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acharonta movebo*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 82. **18**.. As an instance of unlucky quotation I gave Ld Fitzwilliam's, when calling on the Dissenters to join the Established Clergy in subscribing for the rebuilding of York Minster, Flectere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 197 (1876).

flemingo: Port. See **flamingo.**

***flétrissure**, *sb.*: Fr.: stigma, blemish, disgrace.

1816 With these brief *flétrissures*, Priestley seems to have expected to annihilate the influence of Dupuis's labor: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 227 (1856).

***fleur-de-lis, fleur-de-lys**, Fr.; **flour(e)-de-lys, flower-de-luce**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *flour* (*flor*, *flur*) *de lys* (*lis*): *sb.*: (*a*) *Bot.* iris; (*b*) a heraldic bearing and artistic ornament, by some supposed to represent the iris-flower. Variously Anglicised; in the botanic sense *flower de luce* being still in use.

a. abt. **1386** Of yeddynges he baar outrely the pris | His nekke whit was as the flour delys: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 238. **1485** whyt as the flour de lys: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 90 (1881). **1525** Iris. This herbe is called Floure-delyce: *Herball*, pr. by Rt. Banckes, sig. D ii *v°*. **1527** Iris in Latyn / flowre deluce otherwise: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xix. sig. B ii *v°/2*. **1543** of the iuyce of flouredelys .3 .ss.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xl *v°/2*. **1550** A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. D v *v°*. **1578** There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 192. **1580** The pretie Pawnce, | And the Chevisaunce, | Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 144. **1584** Flower deluce is hotte and drie in the third degrée: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 52. **1601** the oile or ointment of Iris or the Floure de-luce root: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 381. — the floure-de-lis root: *ib.*, Bk. 20, ch. 22, Vol. II. p. 75. — The flower de Luce also is a Summer flower: *ib.*, Bk. 21, ch. 11, p. 92. **1625** Carnations, Floure-de-luces, Lilies: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 119 (1640). **1646** the Picture of the Flower *de Luce*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V ch. XIX. p. 214 (1686). **1657** Unless I should send you Flower de-luces, this world affords not any flowers fit to make you a present: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 37, Vol. III. p. 124. *b.* abt. **1440** Charles pat beris the flour delyce: *Sege off Melayne*, 94 (1880). **1487** a dozen of diaper napkyns of flour de lyce werke and crownes...flower delice werke: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 465 (1874). **1523** a clothe of fyne asure, paynted full of Flowre de lyces of golde: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 157, p. 430 (1812). **1536** a standing Cuppe...and vj. flowres de lice about the knoppe: *Invent. D. of Richmond*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 7 (1855). **1586** Kyng cuppe and lillies so beloude of all men, | And the deluce flowre: WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, p. 84 (Arber). [Davies] **1590** By this king the *Floure deluce* was first appointed in the ensigne of *Fraunce*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 708. **1600** you shall see an Isle like vnto a Floure *de lice*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 189. **1601** What avowing her royall Lions and Floure de Luz, no better worth then to serve for signes for bawdie houses? A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 89. **1611** their bootes wch they weare then also being of watchet Velvet wherein many Flower de luces are curiously wrought: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, p. 34. **1630** The Flower de lewce of France: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 4 *v°/2 note.* **1644** at the end of which [canal] rise three jettos in the form of a fleur-de-lis: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 62 (1872). **1646** Thus fell one of the compleatest Kings under which the flower de luces ever flourishd: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 4. **1739** the red velvet mantle...powdered with gold flower-de-luces: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1857). **1795** Mr. de Saintfoix says...there were no vestiges of flowers de luce...on medals or seals before the time of Lewis Le Jeune: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. and Chiv.*, p. 250. — The fleurs de lis which are the present royal arms of France (though a riotous multitude have for a while degraded them) have caused many disputes whether they were originally fleurs de lis or not: *ib.* **1833** tracery terminated with a crown of fleurs-de-lis: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 94. **1845** the city bears for arms this wonderful bridge in a border of fleurs de lys granted by Charles V.: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 995.

fleurdelisé, *part.*: Fr.: branded with a fleur-de-lis, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. In France rogues used to be *fleurdelisés* between the shoulders.

1644 was Godfather to the last King, which made him to be *Fleurdeliz'd*, to be Flowerdeluc'd all over: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. li. p. 78 (1645).

fleuron, *sb.*: Fr.: a little flower; *esp.* a flower-shaped member of an ornament or decorative work, a piece of decorative flower-work.

1611 *Fleuron*, A Fleuron, or Fleuret; a small flower: COTGR. **1741** Each Flower consists of smaller yellow Flowers or Fleurons, which run out beyond the Cup above five or six lines: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 187. **1782** The Marquis's terms were deemed to trespass on some precious fleurons in the Crown, which, though perhaps new acquisitions, have a finer water than some of the old table diamonds: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 176 (1858). **1886** The caps [of the columns] comprise *fleurons*, with angels of rude device and birds pecking grapes: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 752/1.

fleurs de garance, *phr.*: Fr.: flowers of madder.

1876 Fleurs de garance is powdered madder deprived of its soluble constituents and redried: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IV. p. 687/1.

flexible (˩ ˭ ˭), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *flexible*: easily bent, pliant, supple; also, *metaph.* tractable, adaptable.

1506 This Ager Damascenus hath erthe moche inclynynge to rede, and is flexible and toughe as wex: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 54 (Camd. Soc., 1851). **1546** the tender yowthe...which like wax is flexible into vice: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1846). **1593** Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, I. 4, 141. **1606** the splitting wind | makes flexible the knees of knotted oaks: — *Troil.*, I. 3, 50. **1641** a beast of monstrous size, yet...flexible and nimble in the joints: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1872).

flexor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *flectere*, = 'to bend': *Anat.*: a muscle whose function is to bend a part of the body; opposed to **extensor** (*q. v.*).

bef. **1744** he observed that complaisant and civil people had the Flexors of the head very strong: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., p. 143 (1757).

flibutor: Eng. fr. Fr. See **filibuster.**

flocculus, *pl.* **flocculi**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a small flock of wool, a small tuft, anything resembling a small flock of wool.

1856 we threw open our apartment to the atmosphere outside. This made short work of the smoky flocculi: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. XXXI. p. 424.

***floe**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Danish *flage*, = 'a fragment': a fragment of an ice-field floating on the sea.

1835 the ice was set in upon the land, and, among it, a large and heavy floe which impeded all passage: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. IX. p. 133.

***Flōra,** name of the Roman goddess of flowers.

1. the goddess of flowers, the personification of the influences which produce flowers.

1506 a medowe...Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *r°* (1554). **1589** *Flora* seeing her face, bids al her glorious flowers close themselves: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 35 (1880). **1611** These your unusual weeds to each part of you | Do give a life: no shepherdess, but Flora | Peering in April's front: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 2. **1618** the proud gallant...decked with all the glory of art: and his adorned lady, in her own imagination a second Flora: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 87 (1867). **1667** then with voice | Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes, | Her hand soft touching, whisper'd thus: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 16.

2. the aggregate of the vegetable genera, species, and varieties which are observed to be indigenous in a district, or to have characterised a special period. Also written *flora*. See **fauna.**

1727 Another Flora there, of bolder hues: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 694 (1834). **1845** The zoology of Patagonia is as limited as its Flora: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 164. **1885** From the observation of the fauna and flora of a primitive region...the transition is easy: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 299/3.

Florence, a variety of red Tuscan wine, named from the city Florence in North Italy.

1757 The chest of Florence which puzzled James and me so much proves to be Lord Hertford's drams: HOR. WALPOLE, *Let. to Mann*, III. 255. [Davies]

Florentine, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: relating to Florence, the capital of Tuscany in Italy; a native of Florence; a ship belonging to Florence; a kind of pastry or of custard; a kind of cloth, also called *florence*; a kind of silk fabric.

1591 their Navy...strengthened with...Florentines and huge Hulkes of other countries: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). **1603** eggepies, florentines, and daintie puddings: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 680. **1607** custards, tarts, and Florentines: BEAU. & FL., *Wom. Hater*, v. 1. [Nares] **16..** I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called Florentine: *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 23. [Nares] **1613** Fruit, Florentines, sweet sugar-meats and spices: WITHER, *Sat.*, Vanity (1650).

***flōrilegium,** *pl.* **flōrilegia,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a collection of flowers (*flōres*), *i.e.* of choice passages of literature; an anthology.

1665 a collection of the most quaint and courtly expressions by way of *florilegium*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 161 (1872). **1704** collections, medullas, *excerpta quædams*, *florilegias*, and the like: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). bef. **1733** if one could trace his occasional Florilegium: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 3, p. 317 (1740). **1815** some [of Henry's pieces]...were as perfect as he could have made them at any age, and must hold their place in our popular Florilegia as long as the English language endures: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 423 (1856).

flōs, *pl.* **flōres,** *sb.*: Lat.: a flower; a choice part or specimen.

bef. **1733** One may also admire how the Author comes by the *Flores* of the *Canaglia*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 94, p. 188 (1740). **1692** This [pardon] is the *flos lactis* ['of milk'], the cream of mercy: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 535 (1858). **1486—95** a large playster of your *flose ungwentorum* ['ointments'] for Kynges Attorney...for all hys dysease is but an ache in hys knee: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 898, p. 338 (1874).

flota, *sb.*: Sp.: a fleet (of merchant-ships). Anglicised in 16 c. as *flote* (*Rare*).

1527 a flote of three shippes and a caravell: In R. Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages*, p. 35 (1850). **1779** The flota is a fleet of large ships, which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other kingdoms of the New World: SWINBURNE, *Trav. Spain*, Let. 28. [R.] **1789** they [Spanish] allow the Dutch, Great Britain and other commercial states to furnish the greater part of the cargo of the flota: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 731 (1796).

***flotilla,** *sb.*: Sp.: a little fleet, a fleet of small vessels.

1783 The scarcity of money will continue until the arrival of the Spanish flotilla at Cadiz: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 117 (1853). **1819** and at Suez took shipping with a flotilla of Hadjees bound for Djedda: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 113 (1820). **1820** the gallant commander of the Sicilian flotilla, who ordered his own launch to carry us through the straits: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 133.

flour(e)-de-lis (-luce, -lys): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **fleur-de-lis.**

flummery (˙ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *llymru*, = 'jelly from boiled and steeped oatmeal': jelly obtained by steeping and boiling meal; a refuse product in the manufacture of starch. *Flummery*, = 'nonsense', is a distinct word.

1631 From small Oat-meal by oft steeping it in water...and then boyling it to a thicke...jelly is made...Wash-brew or Flamery: G. MARKHAM, *Way to Get Wealth*, No. 3, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 179 (1668). bef. **1691** I allow of orange and butter-milk possets, of roasted apples, flummery, or any other light and cooling thing they call for: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 590. [R.] **1876** the solution [dyeing calico] is thickened with British gum, or calcined flummery: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IV. p. 689/2.

fluor, Lat. *pl.* **fluōres,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a flow or flux.

1. **catamenia** (*q. v.*).

1654—6 For she was purified from her uncleanness, *i.e.* her monthly fluors; and so was...to conceive with child: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 499/2 (1867).

2. fluor-spar.

1672 those colder Countryes, such as *Germany* and *England*, where hard Gems are more unfrequent, those soft ones that Mineralists call *Fluores*, are often to be found in or near Metalline Veins: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 31. **1673** The crude stone is like a kind of sparre or *fluor*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 235. **1691** These furnaces are doubtless the laboratories where minerals are concocted into metals, *fluors* sublimated: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1872).

flute douce, *phr.*: Fr., 'sweet flute': perhaps a doucet. See **doux.**

1679 There was also a *flute douce*, now in much request for accompanying the voice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 145 (1879). **1680** Four-and-twenty bears dance to flute-douxes: *Revenge, or a Match in Newgate*, ii. [Davies]

***focus,** *pl.* **foci,** *sb.*: Lat., 'fireplace', 'hearth': *Optics*, a point toward which rays converge, or from which they seem to diverge; *Geom.* the pole of some important polar of a curve, as *in conic sections* the pole of the polar which intersects the major axis at right-angles; *generally*, a point of concentration, a centre of attraction.

1644 standing at one of the focusses...the voice seems to descend from the clouds: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 55 (1872). **1658** the focus of one extremity [of elliptical arches]: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 48 (1686). **1665** The *Focus* is about half a *Louys d'or* large: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 96. **1699** a very large *Burning Glass*, about 3 foot diameter, which at that time of the year, *viz.* in the beginning of *February*, did fire Wood into a flame, in the very moment it came into and past through the *Focus*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 53. **1775** The lofty mountains...concenter the rays of the Sun as it were into a focus: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 67. bef. **1782** There, centring in a focus round and neat, | Let all your rays of information meet: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 161 (1808). **1804** and we have every thing to dread from such a *focus* of French intrigue in the very centre of our dominions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 307. **1819** a focus of infection ready formed, a train of miasma ready laid on every side: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 119 (1820). **1826** The State Legislatures are the foci to collect rays of public sentiment: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. p. 1455. **1830** my forced visit to the grand focus of piracy: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 372 (2nd Ed.). **1845** being near Gibraltar, the great focus of smuggling: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 39. ***1878** this district to be the focus of the mineralogical outcrop: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

foecundi calices, &c.: Lat. See **fecundi calices,** &c.

foenum habet in cornu: Lat. See **fenum,** &c.

foetor: Lat. See **fetor.**

foetus: Lat. See **fetus.**

Föhn, Fön, *sb.*: Ger.: a warm dry south wind which blows down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

1883 Builders...had to guard against the *föhn* and other Swiss winds: *Guardian*, Mar. 14, p. 392.

foiblesse, *sb.*: Fr.: a characteristic weakness, a failing.

1813 a mere *foiblesse* on the part of *le Grand Maurice*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 358 (1844). **1834** our own *foiblesse* for such speculations might tempt us to select a few more samples: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 153.

foie gras, *phr.*: Fr.: fat liver (of goose) made into **pâté de foie gras** (*q.v.*).

1818 the liver of the unfortunate goose is enlarged, in order to produce that richest of all dainties, the *foie gras*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 23 *note*. **1865** smoking and looking over the contents of the letter-bag, peeling an apricot, or cutting into a foie gras, silent, lazy, and inert: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 5.

***foist, fust(e),** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fuste* (Cotgr.): a fast, light galley.

1506 a grete army of Turkes gayleys and fustes: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 61 (Camd. Soc., 1851). **1555** commaunded a foyst and two brigantines to be furnished with all kynde of ordinaunce: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 28 (Arber, 1885). **1588** which barks are made after the manner of *Fusts* or *Galliots*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 3 *r°*. **1598** the most traffique in India, is in Foists like galleyes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 73 (1885). **1599** 30 galliasses, 103 gallies, as well bastards as subtill mahonnets, 15 taffours, 20 fusts, 64 great ships, sixe or seuen gallions, and 30 galleres: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 78. **1606** given order before hand to certaine Maisters of Gallies for to split the Foise wherein she was embarqued: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 196. **1611** *Fuste*, A foist, a light gallie that hath about 16, or 18 oares on a side, & two rowers to an oare: COTGR.

fokeer, foker: Eng. fr. Arab. See **fakeer.**

folâtre, *adj.*: Fr.: frolicsome, playful, inclined to romp.

1842 Angelica suddenly became gay, smiling, confidential, and *folâtre*: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 66 (1857).

folie raisonnante, *phr.*: Fr.: 'reasoning madness', mania for answering, insolence, impertinence.

1803 This kind of derangement...is what is vulgarly called *folie raisonnante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 163.

***folio** (*ō* ~ *ŏ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *folio*, abl. of *folium*, ='a leaf', Late Lat., 'a leaf or sheet of paper'.

1. a sheet or leaf of paper.

1548 And there it appeares folio. 285. allso, that, &c.: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. ix. fol. 35 *r°* (1567). **1598** the order and manner whereof is in folio 38, 42, 43, particularly described: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 87. **1626** *Folio*, A sheete or leafe of paper: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1691** several folios of dried plants: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1872). **1710** English weeds pasted on royal paper, With my large folio of Indian cabbage: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Aug. 26, Wks., Vol. II. p. 157 (1854).

2. in the phr. *in folio*, consisting of single sheets fastened together or of sheets folded in half, applied to books.

1582 I have two editions in greeke: the one of learned Paguine *in folio*, the other of Plautyne *in octavo*: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 148. **1588** write, pen; for I am for whole volumes in folio: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 192. **1608** *Fri.* ...Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't? *Pri.* Faith, neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885). **1633** He [man] is the compendious index of God's great book in folio: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 292/1 (1865). **1665** To me, a *cursus Philosophicus*, is but an Impertinency in *Folio*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xviii. p. 135 (1885). **1690** but enough to shew its *Absurdity*, though not to account for its *Variety*; when *Voggius*'s very Abridgment of it makes a thick Volume in *Folio*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 265 (1727). **1704** Immediately were brought by Mercury three large volumes in folio: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 104/2 (1869).

2 *a.* *metaph.* of a large size, on a large scale.

1630 when a mans stomache is in *Folio*, and knowes not where to haue a dinner in *Decimo sexto*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 3 *v°*/1. — A *Spaniards Ruffe* in follio, large and wide: *ib.*, sig. Pp 2 *v°*/1. bef. **1658** That, who would travel, here might know | The little World in Folio: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 378 (1687). **1670** they have short Hair on their Heads, but Beards in *folio*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 45 (1698). **1697** the News is That Cuckoldom in Folio is newly printed; and Matrimony in Quarto is just going into the Press: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 192 (1776).

3. the size of a book consisting of single sheets of paper bound together, or of sheets of paper folded in half.

1614 Our lives shorten, as if the book of days were by God's knife of judgment, cut less, and brought from *folio* as in the patriarchs before the flood, to *quarto* in the fathers after the flood: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 329 (1867).

3 *a.* *attrib.*

bef. **1658** Thus far his Infancy: His riper Age | Requires a more mysterious folio Page: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 200 (1687). **1669** I'll burn my *Folio* Volumes, and my Manuscripts too: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 294 (1701). **1680** There is...also a folio MS. of good thickness: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 155 (1872). bef. **1733** the whole is at large in Print in a Folio Volume: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 60, p. 629 (1740).

3 *b.* *attrib. metaph.* large-sized, expansive.

1630 These fellowes with their ample folio graces: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 2 *r°*/2.

4. a large volume, consisting of single sheets of paper bound together, or of sheets folded in half. The size of an ordinary folio varies from 7½ × 12½ in. to 14 × 23 in. without allowance for trimming.

1628 He is one that makes all Bookes sell dearer, whilst he swels them into Folio's with his Comments: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 57 (1868). **1644** a *topic folio* [commonplace book]: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 64 (1868). **1658** *Who know that three Folio's* are yet too little: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. to Bacon. bef. **1670** he hath in his Custody the Bible in three Parts in a large Folio: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 42, p. 40 (1693). **1675** *Anna Comnena*, who wrote the Eastern History in Greek, a large Folio: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 29. **1712** the sinking of those thin Folios, which have every other Day retailed to us the History of *Europe*: *Spectator*, No. 445, July 31, p. 636/2 (Morley). bef. **1771** Under a tea-cup he might lie, | Or creased, like dog's-ears, in a folio: GRAY, *Long Story*, xvii. **1776** Mr. Fowke...took up a large folio, and threatened to beat him with it: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 4/2. **1813** this same lady writes octavos, and *talks* folios: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1832). ***1877** a second ample folio, so profusely illustrated and beautifully printed: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

5. a page or two facing pages of an account-book; in copying, a certain number of words taken as an unit in the computation of the amount copied; a portfolio.

fōmes, *pl.* **fōmites**, *sb.*: Lat., 'touch-wood', 'tinder': a substance which preserves contagion so as to be a source of disease.

1658 Natural tempers...according as they are attended or managed prove a great *Fomes* of sin: JOHN OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. vii. p. 126. **1684** The light of nature...acquaints not with the *fomes* of sin: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 175 (1865). **1672** Oh what *fomes peccati* ['of sin']...as the schoolmen call them: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 15/1 (1868). **1692** Original sin...is *fomes peccati*, it is the womb In which all actual sins are conceived: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 100 (1858). **1714** plucked out his Heart, and wrung out of it that black Drop of Blood, in which, say the *Turkish* Divines, is contained the *Fomes Peccati*, so that he was free from Sin ever after: *Spectator*, No. 587, Aug. 30, p. 830/1 (Morley).

fond, *sb.*: Fr.: ground, groundwork, foundation, fund.

1679 Well—you would be so settled in the World, as to have a certain Fond, whereon you may rely: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, ii. p. 17. **1704** To support this Grandeur, which he soon began to consider, could not be maintained without a Better *Fonde* than what he was born to: After much Thought, he cast about at last, to turn *Projector* and *Virtuoso*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, pp. 92, 93 (2nd Ed.). **1740** the *fond*, from whence it all proceeds: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xlv. Vol. I. p. 103 (1819). **1844** The *spirits* are for the most part artificial, the *fond* is sadness: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 54 (1885). **1872** Kate herself was not indifferent to the *fond* of appreciation thus secured to her: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Ombra*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 17.

***fonda**, *sb.*: Sp.: inn, tavern, hotel, lodging-house.

1826 they then came into the yard of the Fonda: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 127. **1845** The inns of Spain are divided into...classes...first the *Fonda* the Hotel...this is only to be found in the largest towns: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 22. **18..** he plunged into the first *fonda* at the wayside, and endeavoured to forget his woes...in *aguardiente*: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 13 (1881).

fondoq, *sb.*: Arab.: inn, lodging-house. See **alfandica.**

1704 that just before I went to *Mecca*, being newly come to this my last *Patroon*, we living in a Court, or *Funduck*, as they term it, where lived none but Bachelours, every one had his Slave to do the like Service with him, as I did with my *Patroon*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 157. **1883** We drove from Tunis to Susa, spending a night on the way at the *fonduk* of Bir el-Bitah: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 44.

***fonds**, *sb.*: Fr.: ground, funds, stock, capital.

1664 I can number near thirty sorts cut and lay'd into a *fonds* or ground of *black-Marble*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, *&c.*, p. 141. **1825** But the *fonds* of the character is the same: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1844).

***fons et orīgo mali**, *phr.*: Lat.: the spring and source of evil.

1809 It is useless to ask whether this doctrine was taught by the school of Alexandria, the supposed *fons et origo mali*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 277. ***1877** *Echo*, Mar. 31. [St.] **1882** But in five cases out of six, mere conceit is the *fons et origo mali*: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. x. p. 209. **1888** I cannot help thinking that we have here the *fons et origo mali*, although some authors consider the nervous system chiefly at fault: *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 271.

fons lacrimārum, *phr.*: Lat.: fount (source) of tears.

1850 so the place in Pen's mind was no longer green, and the fons lacrymarum was dried up: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 25 (1879).

fontaine de Jouvence, *phr.*: Fr.: fountain of youth.

1775 but I must burst my chains and go to Paris, which I doubt I shall not find a *fontaine de Jouvence*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 232 (1857).

fontange, *sb.*: a kind of high commode made fashionable late in 17 c. by Mlle. Fontange. See **commode**, I. 1.

1690 Now had the goddess of the year | Long flourish'd in her summer geer, | And envious autumn in revenge | With dust had spoil'd her green fontange: D'URFEY, *Collin's Walk*, Canto ii. [Davies] **1694** *A Font-Ange*, is a modish Top-knot first worn by Mademoiselle *d' Fontange*: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 10/2. **1711** these old-fashioned Fontanges rose an Ell above the Head... they were pointed like Steeples: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 154/2 (Morley). **1889** Lady Rachel Russell, in black, wearing a fontange and leaning her cheek on her hand, has many pathetic associations: *Athenæum*, Oct. 26, p. 565/3.

fonteco, *pl.* **fontechi**, *sb.*: Old It., also *fondaco*: a storehouse, an **alfandica** (*q. v.*).

1599 Within the citie are fiue *Fontechi*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 199.

foojadar: Anglo-Ind. See **foujdar.**

fookeer: Eng. fr. Arab. See **fakeer.**

forāmen, *pl.* **forāmina**, *sb.*: Lat.: a small hole, opening, or open tube.

1797 The external and internal foramina of the cranium or skull: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Foramen*. **1807** through these foramina were originally passed the four strings, or chords: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 188 (5th Ed.).

forçado, *sb.*: Old Sp. (Minsheu): a galley-slave. Cf. **forçat.**

1629 There were many more Christian slaues, and neere an hundred *Forsades* of *Turkes* and *Moores*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 855 (1884).

forçat, *sb.*: Fr.: a convict, a person in penal servitude.

1764 those *forcats*, who have served the best part of the time for which they were condemned are employed in public works: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiv Wks., Vol. V. p. 363 (1817). **1865** they had suffered a few of the *forçats*, unchidden, to drop down, gasping and powerless: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 272.

***force majeure**, *phr.*: Fr.: superior power, overwhelming force.

1883 Tyranny, upheld by law, will generally be "tempered" by outrage, so long as a *force majeure* prevents its being met in any other way: *Academy*, Sept. 8, p. 158/1. **1886** they will not combine except under force majeure: *Macmillan's Mag.*, No. 323, p. 342/1.

forceps, *sb.*: Lat., 'pincers', 'tongs': an instrument for grasping, of which various kinds are used in surgery and dentistry.

1563 then with your Forcepes, take it oute, as also the bloode: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 14 *vº*. **1761** you have torn every bit of skin quite off the back of both my hands with your forceps: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xvi. Wks., p. 122 (1839).

forfex, *sb.*: Lat.: a pair of shears or scissors.

1713 The Peer now spreads the glitt'ring Forfex wide, | T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 147, Wks., Vol. I. p. 191 (1757).

forlorn hope, *phr.*: Eng. fr. Du. *verloren hoop*,='lost troop': *Mil.*: originally, the body of skirmishers in front of an army; a detachment told off for some specially dangerous duty, such as leading an assault on a fortified position.

1579 He must also so order the *Forlorne* hope in yᵉ front of hys Battayle: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 102. **1591** the forlorne hope to the reregard: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 213. [**1598** a forlorne Sentinell, to discouer the enemies proceedings: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 143. — *Forlorne Sentinell*, a compound vvord of Dutch and Frenche: and is a souldier either horseman or footeman, set to vvatch and espie the enemies desseignes, neare vnto the enemy, and without the word: *ib.*, Table.] **1599** yet, methinks, you should take your leave of *enfant perdu* here, your forlorn hope: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 67/2 (1860). **1627** Then were drawn forth of the forlorn hope some musketeers to shoot at those upon the hills, and to play upon their horses: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1848).

forma, *sb.*: Lat., 'form', 'shape': form, formal cause.

1665 not to teach Men to *cant* endlessly about *Materia*, and *Forma*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, p. iiii. (1885). **1704** whether you please to call the *forma informans* of man by the name of *spiritus*, *animus*, *afflatus*, or *anima*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 79/2 (1869).

formā pauperis, *phr.*: Lat.: (in *or* under) the guise of an indigent person; pleading poverty. See **in forma pauperis.**

bef. **1627** I scorn to get thee under *forma pauperis*; | I have too proud a heart and love thee better: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 151 (1885). **1633** do they not sue for their inheritance in heaven *forma pauperis*; refusing to give the least scrap of their superfluity for eternal life? T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 348/1 (1865). **1638** and suing in *forma pauperis* were not like to have their cause very well maintained: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 207 (1820). **1692** *Phisicians* come not where there are no Fees, | None cure or plead in *Forma pauperis*: *Miracles perform'd by Money*, p. 19.

formālis ratio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the distinctive consideration, the formal *rationale*, the determinative principle.

1651 the *formalis ratio*, the proper respect or consideration that maketh Christ the object of faith as justifying: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1862). **1684** but the *formalis ratio* of justification is Christ: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 459 (1865).

formāliter, *adv.*: Late Lat.: in respect to the formal element, in respect to the distinctive characteristics (of the subject of the predication so qualified).

1616 God, then, being good,—not only *formaliter*, good in himself, but also *effective*, good to us—teacheth us to love him: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 115 (1867). **1659** but all saving truths either *formaliter* or *reductive*...are revealed by the gospel: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 329/1 (1865). **1684** it being against the nature of the creature to do evil, as evil *formaliter*, but under some other notion of it: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 428 (1866). **1696** [Sin] is both *formaliter* and *effective* vile. As it is so in itself, so it has made man vile: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 14 (1864). **1821** It was strange to me to find my own self, *materialiter* considered...accused...of counterfeiting my own self, *formaliter* considered: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 60 (1823).

format, *sb.*: Fr.: size and shape (of a book).

1883 The book...is not undeserving of the pretty square *format* in which it appears: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 580. **1886** A smaller *format* with a larger number of reproductions...would have been preferable: *Athenæum*, Dec. 18, p. 820/2.

formīdine poenae, *phr.*: Lat.: by fear of punishment.

bef. **1586** The Lawyer...seeketh to make men good, rather *Formidine pœnæ*, then *Virtutes amore*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 32 (1868). **1665** A Tenet...so forcibly imposed by *Cozrhoes* the Apostate upon the *Christians* within his Dominions, that *formidine pœnæ* it was submitted to by too many: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193 (1677).

***formula**, *pl.* **formulae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a formal expression of a rule or method, a prescribed form of words or signs; a formal declaration of a tenet or a set of tenets, an expression in symbols of a definition, principle, or general rule.

1684 those inchanters had their *formulæ*, whereby they did imprecate the persons whom they designed hurt unto: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 182 (1856). **1759** a neat formula of Didius's own devising: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. vii. Wks., p. 18 (1839). **1809** The public functionaries...are furnished with distinct *formulæ* for every act of office: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 428. **1812** the general *formulæ* for computing heights barometrically: *ib.*, Vol. 20, p. 169. **1828** certain *formulæ* of politeness were joined with the rude manners and *brusque* tone of the camp: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 43. **1840** the formula of an oath of horrible import was dictated to me: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 112 (1865). **1843** Analogical reasoning, in this sense, may be reduced to the following formula: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 84 (1856). **1864** The railway formula has penetrated everywhere. All is first, second, and third class, from refreshment-rooms to funerals. Neither pit-stalls nor railway formulæ were thought much of: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 25. **1878** The language in which he summed up the Pelagian controversy reigned in the Church and dictated her formulæ: MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, xi. 254. **1885** Some of Rumford's recipes are here reproduced, including his formulæ for the famous soups: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 179/2.

fornicator (*ɹɐʇɔᴉuoɟ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *fornicator*, assimilated to Late Lat. *fornicātor*, noun of agent to *fornicāri*,='to frequent brothels' (Lat. *fornices*): one who commits fornication.

bef. **1400** fornicatours: *Piers Pl.*, p. 33. [R.] **1482** menfleers auowtres fornicators: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 82 (1869). **1598** *Adultero*, an adulterer, a fornicator, a lecher, an vncleane liuer: FLORIO. **1608** Ah, you old fornicator, that ever I saw that red beard of thine! MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 93 (1885). **1620** neither is the obligation greater to punish Hereticks, than Fornicators: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 60 (1676). **1674** make your Adversary a Fornicator [tech. term at billiards]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 29. **1688** decay'd Fornicators: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, iii. p. 25.

foro, *sb.*: It.: market-place, **forum** (*q. v.*).

1670 In this *Foro* also stood the *Rostra* (a great Pulpit made of the *Rostra* or brazen snouts of the Ships won from the *Antiates*) where Orators used to Plead, and where *Tully* Thunder'd: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 84 (1698).

foro conscientiae: Late Lat. See **in foro c.**

forsado: Old Sp. See **forçado.**

***forte**[1], *adv.* and *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction to a performer to play or sing loudly. Often abbreviated to *f.*

1724 FORTE, or FORTEMENT, is to play or sing loud and strong; and FORTE FORTE, or FF, is very loud: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. *adj.*: loud, strong, forcible.

3. *sb.*: a loud passage, a loud or forcible rendering, loud music, forcible character.

1759 the *forte* or *piano* of a certain wind instrument they use: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 56 (1839). **1883** there are marked contrasts of *forte* and *piano*, much *staccato* work, for which the pianist is famous: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52.

***forte**[2], *sb.*: It., 'strength', 'flower': strong point, best characteristic. Anglicised in pronunciation as Eng. *fort*, possibly being mistaken for the Fr. fem. adj. *forte*, or by confusion with the fencing-term *fort*, the strong part of a rapier. See second quotation.

1749 the style [of the book] which is his *forte*, is very fine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 158 (1857). **1768** History in particular is not our *fort*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. CXXXV. Vol. II. p. 116 (1819). **1805** Mr. Southey's *forte*, we think, is in the description of external nature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 21. **1809** where the poet has endeavoured to exhibit his *forte* in the display of folly, and distraction of mind: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 22. **1812** prologuising is not my forte: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 159 (1832). **1814** high and perilous enterprise is not Waverley's forte: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lii. p. 358 (188-). **1828** History was her great *forte*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. ii. p. 3 (1859). **1829** He observes ...that the *forte* of Milton is sublimity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 142. **1849** He is in the household of King Leopold, and his forte is dressing the table! LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8 (1881). **1854** his great *forte* decidedly lay in drawing: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 188 (1879). **1878** I never held it my *forte* to be a severe reasoner: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VII. ch. lii. p. 482.

fortepiano: It. See **pianoforte.**

fortin, *sb.*: Fr.: a small fort, a fort to protect a camp.

1596 Thou hast talk'd...Of palisadoes, fortins [*v.l.* frontiers] parapets: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 55. [J.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***fortissimo**, *adv.* and *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: very loud, very forcible.

1. *adv.*: a direction to performers to play or sing very loud. Often abbreviated to *ff.* (i.e. *forte forte*).

1724 FORTISSIMO, is Extream loud: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1767** Amen, cried my father, *fortissimo*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IX. xi. Wks., p. 372 (1839).

2. *adj.*: very loud, very forcible.

1889 A splendid effect [is] gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus *fortissimo* to the words "Hosannah! Lord of Lords!" *Athenæum*, Apr. 6, p. 448/3.

3. *sb.*: a very loud passage, a very loud or forcible rendering, very loud music, very forcible character.

1883 the four performers were pounding along at a breathless pace; and if their pianissimo failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50.

***fortiter in rē, suāviter in modo,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: forcibly in deed, gently in manner.

1654–6 Christ works upon his people fortiter, but yet suaviter, powerfully, but yet sweetly: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 32/1 (1867). **1680** his method is fortiter in re suaviter in modo: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 157 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1750** *Suaviter in modo* but, *fortiter in re*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 6, p. 21 (1774). **1845** when opportunity occurs for punishment let it be done quietly and effectively suaviter in modo fortiter in re: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 66. **1860** those Nipon steeds must partake considerably of our English ideas of human education in the last century, the *fortiter in re* prevailing considerably over the *suaviter in modo*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 29, p. 383/1.

fortuna della guerra, *phr.*: It.: fortune of war.

1588 we will put it to fortuna de la guerra: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 533. **1623** But *fortuna della guerra*, things must be: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 466 (1885). **1624** But this is *fortuna della guerra*, which, for all that, is not so altogether guided by fortune, but that expert men have a great advantage over new soldiers: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1848).

fortūna fortes adjuvat, *phr.*: Lat.: fortune favors the brave. Terence, *Phorm.*, I, 4, 26.

***Fortunatus,** the hero of a German tale or legend dramatised in 16 c., who has an inexhaustible purse, and a cap by wearing which he can be transported wherever he wishes.

1600 The pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus: DEKKER, Title. **1630** and last of all he must haue *Fortunatus* or a Prince his purse: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Iii 3 *r*°/2. **1844** he had a Fortunatus's purse of good sentiments: DICKENS, *M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii. p. 10. **1864** Had you had Fortunatus's cap...you might have availed yourself of the privilege of invisibility: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

***forum,** *pl.* **fora,** *sb.*: Lat.: market-place; *esp.* the market-place and public place of justice in Ancient Rome; a court of justice. Cf. **agora.**

1600 the Forum or common place of Rome: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 10. **1606** This FORUM or stately Hall he began to build with the money raised of the spoiles gotten in warres: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 11. **1615** erected it in the *Forum* [of Rome]: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1632). **1673** Pillars, Fora, Mausolæa, Statues: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346. bef. **1733** the Party, after the Way of their Predecessors of old *Rome*, had possessed the *Forum*, that is the Floor of the *Guild-Hall*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 31, p. 605 (1740). **1741** They are the Remains of the Ruins of the magnificent *Gymnasium*, *Forum*, and Porticoes spoken of by *Strabo*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 45. **1759** Cleomenes proscrib'd and banish'd fourscore of the most dangerous citizens, and remov'd all the chairs of the Ephori out of the forum: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 61. **1816** Trajan's bridge over the Danube,...his forum, the site of which is now marked by the historical column, raise his fame: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 175. **1820** The second City, containing a spacious forum, a beautiful portico, an ornamented prytaneum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 68. **1878** The University has a good opening into the forum: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 180.

forum conscientiae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the court of conscience. See **in foro conscientiae.**

1636 right so the conscience keepeth a complete court in the whole soul, commonly called *forum conscientiæ*: S. WARD, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 97 (1862).

forzando, forzato, *adj.*: It.: *Mus.*: forcible, to be rendered with force or loudness; generally applied to single chords. See **sforzando.**

***fossé,** *sb.*: Fr.: ditch, drain, moat, trench, foss.

1711 fill up a little Fossé, in order to attack them: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). **1759** I would begin with the fossé: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. v. Wks., p. 70 (1839). **1761** Lord Holdernesse's new *fossé* was beaten in for several yards: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 409 (1857). **1771** the invention of fossés: — Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 137.

fotique(e), fotoqui, *sb.*: a Japanese temple; a Japanese god or idol.

1589 he presently forbad that not one of them all should be worshipped, but he onely that was the true Fotoque and vniuersall god: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 297 (1854). **1622** a 4 square cloister and other *Juttakies* (or chappels): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1883). **1625** many *Futtakeasse* or *Fotoquis* which are their Temples, scituate in Groues: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 372. — the *Bonzees*, or Preists of that *Fotoqui*: *ib.*, p. 374. **1665** the Buildings are but ordinary; of best note are the Fotiquees which are filled with Manadas, to which the *Japonians* are exceedingly addicted...under those green Trees where are many small but richly tyled Fotiques: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 373 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. *fotoque*, 17 c. *futtakie*, *futtakeasse* (pl.).

fōtus, *sb.*: Lat., 'a fomenting': a preparation used in fomentation.

1714 There were Elixirs, Tinctures, the *Anodine Fotus*, *English* Pills, Electuaries, and, in short, more Remedies than I believe there are Diseases: *Spectator*, No. 572, July 26, p. 812/2 (Morley).

fougade, fougasse, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: a kind of mine dug out from above, charged with powder, or powder and bombs, covered over with stones and earth.

1642 'Twas not dumb chance, that to discover the Fougade or Powder-plot, contrived a miscarriage in the Letter: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (Bohn, 1852). **1702** *Mil. Dict.* **1743–7** the dreadful eruption of three or four fougades of bombs: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 293/2 (1751). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

foujdar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *fauj-dār*: one who has command of a military force; a police officer, a criminal judge.

1683 The Fousdar received another Perwanna directed to him by the Nabob of Decca: HEDGES, *Diary*, Nov. 8. [Yule] **1702** Perwannas directed to all Foujdars: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 405 (1861). [*ib.*] **1757** Phousdar: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 157 (1773). [*ib.*] **1800** I think the consequence will be that there will be a good society of nabobs, foujdars, and asophs in the Kistna, to which river we shall drive him: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1858). **1809** The Foojadar...sent me an excellent dinner of fowls, and a pillau: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 409. [Yule] **1826** the foujdar, or native master of police: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XV. p. 159 (1884).

Variants, 17 c. *fousdar*, 18 c. *phousdar*, 19 c. *foojadar*, *foujdah.*

foujdarry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *faujdārī*, = 'a foujdar's jurisdiction': police jurisdiction; criminal justice; a criminal court.

1776 *Foujedurree*, A particular office under the Government: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1799** That the said judge shall, in his Court of Foujdarry, have four assistants or assessors: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1858). **1804** He must be prosecuted in the Phousdarry, and convicted of a breach of trust and duty: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1283 (1844).

Variants, 18 c. *foujedurree*, 19 c. *phousdarry.*

***foulard,** *sb.*: Fr.: a thin silk or silk and cotton dress fabric.

***fourbe**[1], *sb.*: Fr.: cheat, rogue; hence, *fourbery*, *furbery* (1642 Howell, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 43, Ed. 1869), = 'cheating', 'knavery'.

1664 I can show you him speaking of this fourb for one of the most learned persons of the age: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1872). **1742** But the referring these *fourbes* to the secretary's office to be examined, always frustrated their design: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 382 (1826). **1761** A Comedy, entitled, *O falso Nuncio de Portugal*, was wont to be acted every year, wherein the various tricks put in practice by this notable Fourbe, to introduce the Inquisition, were exposed to public mockery: W. SANDBY, *Port. Inquis.*, p. 17.

***fourbe**[2], *sb.*: Fr.: imposture, dishonest trick, knavery.

1659 I begun to suspect a Fourbe, and in great Gravity went to a Jesuite, and told him, I had come a great way in hope to see some strange thing, and was sorry to be disappointed: BAXTER, *Certainty of the Worlds of Spirits*, p. 89 (1691).

fourgon, *sb.*: Fr.: van, wagon, ammunition-wagon, luggage-cart.

1848 my Lord Bareacres' chariot, britska, and fourgon: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 293 (1879). **1857** We have had, of course...to leave the carriages and fourgon at Martigny: DICKENS, *Little Dorrit*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 275 (1868). **1874** the travelling *fourgon* required by the nursery: LORD LYTTON, *K. Chillingly*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 28 (1875). **1883** a dismal procession of huge wagons, belonging to the Pompes Funèbres Company, headed by a *fourgon* and pair of horses, for the conveyance of the coffin to the railway station: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, p. 3.

***fourneau,** *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: the chamber in a mine in which the explosives are placed. *Mil. Dict.* (1702).

***fourrier,** *sb.*: Fr.: harbinger, quarter-master.

1823 he that decoyed us into this snare shall go our *fourrier* to the next world, to take up lodgings for us: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xxviii. p. 351 (1886).

foussa, *sb.*: Malagasy: a fierce weasel-like quadruped, the only surviving species of the *Cryptoproctinae* family of carnivorous quadrupeds; rare, only found in Madagascar.

1890 The western portion of the Island seems to be its favourite haunt. There it is known not as "foussa," "fosse," or "forassa," the various names by which it is described in the works of FLACOURT and other early travellers, but as "pintsàla" or "kintsàla": *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 5/3.

foutra, *sb.* in phr. 'a foutra (foutre) for' (='a fig for'), fr. Fr. *foutre*, = "to leacher" (Cotgr.).

1597 A foutre for the world and worldlings base: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 103. bef. **1627** a foutra for promoters: MIDDLETON, *Chaste Maid*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 38 (1885).

***foyer,** *sb.*: Fr.: *Theatr.*: green-room, lobby, public lounge near the lobby.

1883 He wants you to go and meet him in the *foyer*: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iii. p. 45 (1884). **1886** An essay on M. E. Dubufe's 'Musique Profane et la Musique Sacrée,' painted in the *foyer* of the Comédie Française, is due to M. C. Gounod: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 364/3.

fra, *sb.*: It., short for *frate*: brother, friar; prefixed to proper names, as *Fra Angelico.*

***fracas,** *sb.*: Fr.: crash, din, serious disturbance.

1742 a great fracas at Kensington [a lady pulled the King's chair from under him]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1857). **1754** attempting to compose that unhappy *fracas*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 114 (1817). **1759** there might be some mixture of unlucky wit at the bottom of such *fracas*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xi. Wks., p. 27 (1839). **1820** My reflections...were presently interrupted by a violent fracas, and on turning round, I observed my companion engaged in a fierce conflict: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 85. **1834** Then began that stunning fracas: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 177. **1862** why did he not intreat the conductors of that admirable journal to forego all mention of the fracas at the Embassy ball? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 79 (1887). **1865** I have no fancy to wait for the fracas: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 37.

fracture (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fracture*, ='a breaking'.

1. a breaking.

1525 If the fracture be lytell it shall be cured lyke ye contusyon aforesayd: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. G iiij *r*°/2. **? 1530** all woundes and fractures of the bones: *Antidotharius*, sig. A i *v*°. **1543** the chapter of cerotes for fractures of boones: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxii *v*°/1.

2. a broken surface.

3. *metaph.* a separation, a quarrel.

1650 Let the sick man set his house in order before he die...reconcile the fractures of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, iv. 9. [C.]

fragile (ˊ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fragile*: brittle, slight, weak, easily rent or broken. Rarely *metaph.* as 'frail', 'liable to fault or failure'.

1548 the blyndnes of our fraile and fragile nature: HALL, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 23. [R.] **1607** Their pangs of love, with other incident throes | That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain | In life's uncertain voyage: SHAKS., *Timon*, v. 1, 204. **1627** Of *Bodies*, some are *Fragile*: And some are *Tough*, and *Not Fragile*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 841. **1650** and for the materials... painted like porcelain...but is very fragile: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1872).

fragment (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fragment*: a piece broken off or separated from a whole; an incomplete portion of any work or design; a small part, a small piece.

1531 wherby the moste necessary doctrines of lawe and phisike be mynced in to fragmentes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Vol. I. p. 147 (1880). **1599** The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, i. 1, 288. bef. **1603** the fragments which he seemeth to haue set forth in the fauour of his children: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1224 (1612). **1606** you were a fragment | Of Cneius Pompey's: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii. 13, 117. **1607** Go, get you home, you fragments! — *Coriol.*, i. 1, 226. **1666** your very fragments are enough to enrich any man: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 193 (1872). **1711—2** Claudian, in his fragment upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him: *Spectator*, No. 333. [C.]

fragor[1], *sb.*: Lat.: crash, din, loud and sudden report.

1654—6 Suddenly and irresistibly, and with a terrible noise and fragor: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 4/2 (1868).

fragor[2], *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat. fr. Eng. *fragrant*: odor, perfume, aroma. *Rare.*

1665 Musk is...withal of so strong a smell that to many it seems offensive; and tasted, penetrates a strong brain by its fragor: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 375 (1677).

fragrant (ˊˊ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fragrant*: sweet-smelling, having a pleasant odor, perfumed.

1506 I dyd then taste, the aromatike licoure | Fragrant of fume, swete as any flower: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. B iii *r*°. **1580** The fragrant flowres, that in my garden grewe: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Dec., 109. **1588** The fields are fragrant and the woods are green: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 2, 2. **1644** within scent of those fragrant orchards which are on this coast: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 88 (1872).

fraîcheur, fraischeur (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: freshness, ingenuousness, coolness.

1662 Hither in summer evenings you repair | To take the fraischeur of the purer air: DRYDEN, *On Coronation*, 102. **1862** But as for Miss Charlotte, that is a different affair. What innocence! What a *fraîcheur*! What a merry good-humour: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 65 (1887).

frais, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: expenses, charges.

1818 Lady Clancare, who made the *frais* of my two last assemblies: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 57 (1819). **1850** I don't object to your making a few extra *frais* when you receive friends: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

***franc,** *sb.*: Fr.: name of an old French gold coin worth about half a guinea; of an old French silver coin worth about a third of the said gold coin; the unit of modern French currency worth about $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ English.

abt. **1386** A sonday next I muste nedes pay | An hundred franks, or elles am I lorne: CHAUCER, *C. T., Shipman's Tale*, 13111 (1856). **1523** LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 207, p. 245 (1812). **1827** Madame Augusto gave the Captain forty francs: *Anecd. Impudence*, p. 31.

franca pietra, *phr.*: It.: freestone.

1833 franca-petra, freestone: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 174.

francisé, *fem.* **francisée,** *part.*: Fr.: Gallicised, Frenchified.

1826 Sir Nicholas Carew, and the other fops of the reign of Henry the Eighth, who, after the visit to Paris, were even more ridiculously francisé than the Grand Chamberlain of Reisenburg himself: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 442 (1881).

***franc-tireur,** *sb.*: Fr.: a free-shooter, a sharp-shooter, one of a body of irregular riflemen raised in France to harass the Germans in the war of 1870.

***frangipane,** Fr.; **frangipan(n)i,** It.; fr. It. proper name *Frangipani*: *sb.*: the perfume of the flowers of a West Indian tree, *Plumiera rubra*, or Red Jasmine.

1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa, Romane, Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberose, Jessimine, and Marshal: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 48.

Frank, a member of one of the tribes of a Germanic confederation formed in 3 c. A.D., a division of which eventually gave the name to France; *also*, a translation of the general name given by Turks and other Orientals to Western Europeans (see **Feringhi**).

1775 he views the prudent Frank with insolent disdain: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 281.

Franqui. See **Frenqui.**

frappé, *fem.* **frappée,** *part.*: Fr., *lit.* 'struck': iced, artificially cooled (of liquids).

frasolo, frazola, farasola, *sb.*: fr. Arab. *fārsala*, pl. *farasola*: a weight varying from 20 to 30 lbs., formerly used in the East.

1555 And is woorth the farazuola (which is .xxii. poundes and syxe vnces) after the rate of .xiiii. xv. or .xvi. fanans: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885). **1599** [See **bahar**].

frass: Anglo-Ind. See **ferash.**

***frate,** *pl.* **frati,** *sb.*: It.: a friar, a mendicant Franciscan.

1722 A Fine *Madonna* of the *Frate* (*Fra Bartolomeo* is always so call'd): RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 329. **1823** the season in which the rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and *procuratore* to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers, of the convent: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 20 (1885). **1845** she repeatedly execrated certain *frati*, or friars, by name: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 330. **1889** Every quarter [of Florence in the time of Savonarola] had its child-counsellors, its guardians of the peace...—all children, vigilant, eager, irresponsible instruments of the *frate*: *Athenæum*, July 27, p. 125/3.

fráter, *sb.*: Lat., 'brother': a member of a religious brotherhood, a friar; a mendicant in the guise of a friar.

fratricide (ˊˊ ˉ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fratricide*: the crime of murdering a brother, the act of killing a brother. In the sense of 'a slayer of a brother' the word seems later (1623 Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 185).

1569 For the which fratricide or brother murthering, he was by the sentence of almighty God publyshed for a vagabond and a ronnagate: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 4.

***Frau,** *sb.*: Ger.: dame, married woman, wife.

1840 First a Rittmeister's Frau, who was weak in both eyes: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 139 (1865). **1880** Renville's little Frau: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiii. p. 290. **1887** He lived the life of an Afrikander. He boarded [at Stellenbosch] with a good old frau: *Athenæum*, Aug. 20, p. 240/1.

***Fräulein,** *sb.*: Ger.: Miss, unmarried woman, German governess.

1883 the placid voice of the Fraulein [*sic*] demonstrating to Miss Mullins that in an exercise of twenty lines, ten words out of every twenty were wrong: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 5.

fraxinella, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: the name of cultivated species of Dictamnus, esp. *Dictamnus fraxinella*. See **dictamnum.**

1664 Primroses, Fritillaria, Martagon, Fraxinella, Tulips: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 215 (1729). **1767** Most sort of perennials, and biennials of the fibrous rooted tribe may yet be planted...double fever-few, everlasting peas, fraxinella, saxifrages: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 233 (1803).

fredaine, *sb.*: Fr.: escapade, prank, indiscretion.

1848 but he did not like an allusion to those bygone *fredaines*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 20 (1879). **1883** The English language has no word for *fredaine*: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull & his Island*, ch. v. p. 32. **1888** He has shown here, no doubt, a little economy and a great deal of dexterity in "dodging," without exactly shirking, the early—and not so very early—*fredaines* of one [George Sand] who was destined to become quite a mother in the French Israel during her later days: *Athenæum*, May 19, p. 629/2.

freebooter (⏑ ⊥ ⏑), *sb.*: Anglicised form of 16 c. Du: *vrijbueter*: a pirate, a plunderer. See **filibuster.**

1598 they tooke fiue strong and warrelike ships of the *Freebooters*, which lay within the sound of *Denmark*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. ° 5 *r°*. **1602** so readie a double diligent to send abroad his fribooters and flying out censures and inhibitions against other words and writings: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 100. **1617** euery man spake of Spanish theeues, vulgarly called Freebooters: F. Moryson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 37. **1618** the country much infested by freebooters, &c.: T. Lorkin, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 92 (1848). bef. **1658** The Airy Free-booter distrains | First on the Violet of her Veins: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, i. p. 1 (1687).

fregat(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **frigate.**

fregio, *sb.*: It.: fringe, border, frieze.

1670 The History of the Queen of *Sabas* coming to visit *Solomon's* Court; and the rape of the *Sabines*, which make this *Fregio* over the Hangings, are so rarely well done, that *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo* could not have mended them for Colours: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 145 (1698).

freize, freez(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **frieze.**

Frenqui, Franqui, *sb. pl.*: an adaptation of **Feringhi** (*q.v.*).

abt. **1660** designed to put the whole Court into the habit of the Franqui: Tr. *Bernier*, 92. [Yule] **1662** Provisions should be sold to the *Frenqui* (for so they call the *Germans*, as well as the *French*, *Italians*, and *Spaniards*): J. Davies, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 156 (1669).

frequent (⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *frequent*, Fr. *fréquent*.

1. crowded, thronged, thronging.

1603 'Tis Cæsar's will to have a frequent senate: B. Jonson, *Sej.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 163/1 (1860).

2. often repeated, often occurring, often said, often seen.

1531 the childes courage, inflamed by the frequent redynge of noble poetes: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. x. Vol. I. p. 71 (1880). **1546** the frequent fame of so great commotion came to the towne: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1844). bef. **1647** The pullinge downe of whiche was as I supposed by commaundement, but well I knowe that most frequent places of Scripture ...make for the pullinge downe of suche: W. Dynham, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccii. p. 114 (1846). **1643** he continues his frequent visits to the Queene: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 339 (1872). **1654** there was nothing more frequent than all sorts of iron-work: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 308.

3. often applying one's self, often occupied.

1609 I have frequent been with unknown minds: Shaks., *Son.*, 117, 5. **1611** he is of late much retired from court and is less frequent to his princely exercises than formerly he hath appeared: — *Wint. Tale*, iv. 2, 36. bef. **1626** You cannot be | Too frequent where you are so much desir'd: Fletcher, *Sp. Curate*, i. 1. [C.]

frequentation (⊥ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fréquentation*: the practice or habit of haunting, visiting, being often occupied (about anything).

1611 *Frequentation*, A frequentation, frequenting, haunting, resorting: Cotgr.

***frère**, *sb.*: Fr.: brother, friar.

***fresco**, *sb.* and *adj.*: It.: freshness, coolness; fresh, cool, new. See **al fresco.**

1. coolness, fresh air, open air.

1620 there being a custom amongst the people of *Paris*, in the Summers Evenings, to go out of the Suburbs of S. *German* in great multitudes, to take the *fresco*, and to solace themselves with divers kinds of sports: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. v. p. 364 (1676). **1644** Here, in summer, the gentlemen of Rome take the *fresco* in their coaches and on foot: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872). **1670** where they are sure to cool their Lungs with a sweet *Fresco*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 166 (1698). **1673** and open a door at the end of the Chanel, which lets in the *fresco*, every room having a hole in the wall or pavement to admit it: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 218. **1684** having for their Floor the terrasses of the Arches, upon which they can walk to look out upon the Street, and to sleep at night in *fresco*: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 78. bef. **1733** for the Clubsters to issue forth in fresco with hats and no Peruques: R. North, *Examen*, III. vii. 86, p. 572 (1740). **1762** I shall sit in fresco upon the armchair without doors: Sterne, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 749/2 (1839). **1771** took his repose on a bulk, or indulged himself, *in fresco*: Smollett, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 48/2 (1882). **1813** Rather empty but *fresco*, which is the great point with me: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, p. 356 (1875).

1 *a.* *attrib.* pertaining to fresh air or the open air.

1742 as much waterworks and fresco diversions, as if we lay ten degrees nearer warmth: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 166 (1857).

2. fresh (plaster), applied to decorative painting in which the colors are laid on a ground of plaster or mortar, esp. in the phr. *in fresco*.

1598 I wil discouer a rare secret, which wil cause the colours in *Frisco* to continue as faire as if they were laid while the chalke is fresh: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99. **1645** The Marquis Magniani has the whole frieze of his hall painted in *fresco* by the same hand: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 200 (1872). **1670** you see it painted round about in *Fresco* by rare hands: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 129 (1698). **1712** This memorable Man stands drawn in Fresco at an Inn: *Spectator*, No. 509, Oct. 14, p. 725/2 (Morley). **1722** These Admirable Paintings are in Fresco: Richardson, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 104. bef. **1744** A fading Fresco here demands a sigh: Pope, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 39 (1757). **1762** The outside of Wimbledon-house he painted in fresco: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. II. p. 128. **1800** The art of painting in fresco upon walls and ceilings with colours compounded of resinous gums is very ancient in England: J. Dallaway, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 421. **1823** Guido's famous fresco: Byron, *Don Juan*, XIV. xl.

2 *a.* *attrib.*

1664 the largest piece of fresco-painting in England: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 406 (1872).

2 *b.* a decorative painting in fresco (2).

1670 the *Library*, painted with a rare *Fresco*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 154 (1698). **1885** From the Arundel Society comes a chromo-lithograph from Fiorenzo di Lorenzo's fresco at Perugia: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 674/3.

frese: Eng. fr. Fr. See **frieze.**

fretum, *sb.*: Lat.: strait, frith. Anglicised as *fret* (1600 R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 13).

1634 that *Fretum* or strait: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 224. bef. **1658** standing on the Sand | Of some high-working *Fretum*, views a Land: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, p. 239 (1687). **1665** The *fretum* so narrow as a musquet will reach over, and by reason of Rocks very dangerous for passengers: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 356 (1677). **1693** The *Egyptian Pharos*, or Light-House, of old Time stood in an Island a good distance from Land, which is now joined to the Continent, the interjacent *Fretum* having been filled up by the Silt brought down by the River *Nilus*: J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 349 (1713).

friable (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *friable*: easily worn, easily crumbled, capable of being readily reduced to powder.

1563 The spume of Nitre is Judged best, which is most lyghte, fryable, in colour almoste Purple: T. Gale, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 2 *v°*. **1664** a light friable ground, or moist gravel: Evelyn, *Sylva*. [R.] **1775** the soil being light and friable...was undermined by fire and water: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 230. **1845** the stone used in building is friable and adds to the dilapidated look: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 415.

friand, *fem.* **friande**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: dainty, nice, delicate; an epicure, a **gourmet** (*q. v.*).

1818 [See **Elysium**].

friandise, *sb.*: Fr.: daintiness, dainty fare.

1603 And we are to flie and avoid in these things, follie and ambition, no lesse than friandise or gluttonie: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 613. **1818** The supper...though homely, was all *friandise* to appetites sharpened by the mountain air: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 185 (1819).

fribooter: Eng. fr. Du. See **freebooter.**

fricandeau, *sb.*: Fr.: a dish of veal or other delicate meat larded, stewed, and served with savory sauce.

1759 lay your *Fricando* in (the larding downwards) and cover it close: W. Verral, *Cookery*, p. 104. **1829** The fricandeau is like a dream of early love; the fricassee, with which I have so often flirted, is like the tattle of the last quadrille: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 89 (1881). **1844** grinning over a *fricandeau* at Véry's! Thackeray, *Misc. Essays*, p. 61 (1885).

***fricassee** (⊥ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fricassée*. Now often treated as Fr.

1. "a kind of charge for a Morter, or murdering peece, of stones, bullets, nailes, and peeces of old yron closed together with grease, and gunpowder" (Cotgr.).

1575 it was resolved too make a fricoisee within the bullckwarck: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1847).

2. a dish consisting of small animals, chickens, or other birds, cut up and fried or stewed in gravy.

1579 he must eat of a certain tart or fricacie made of figs with turpentine: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 953 (1612). **1670** eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: Shadwell, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. **1684** little Birds lighted upon our Cordage, of which we caught enow to make a lusty Fricasie: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 101. **1691** *Soops* and *Fricasies*, *Ragou's*, *Pottage*, | Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 16. **1704** fricassees and ragouts: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 77/2 (1869). **1718** a brown fricassee of rabbits: Pope, *Letters*, p. 211 (1737). **1730** She sent her priest in wooden shoes | From naughty Gaul to make ragoos | Instead of wholesome bread and cheese. | To dress their soups and fricassees: Swift, *Paneg. on the Dean*. **1748** a fricassee of chickens: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xli. Wks., Vol. I. p. 268 (1817). **1759** I'm going to make a fricasee of chickens: W. Verral, *Cookery*, Pref., p. viii. **1787** I know not if you have ever eat a frog: they are a common maigre dish in this country, make a good soup, and not a bad fricassée: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 365 (1805). **1815** There was a delicate fricassee of sweetbread and asparagus: J. Austen, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 298 (1833). **1828** the *fricassée* made of yesterday's chicken: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859).

Variants, 16 c. *fricoisee*, *fricacie*, 17 c. *fricase*, *fricasie*, 18 c. *fricasee.*

friction (⊥ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *friction*: a rubbing.

1. therapeutic treatment by rubbing, fricasse.

1563 you must call some skilfull Phisition, which with potion, frictions, binding of the hands & féete...: T. Gale, *Enchirid.*, fol. 41 *r°*. **1611** *Friction*, A friction, or fricasion: Cotgr.

2. the resistance which lessens or tends to lessen motion when rough surfaces are in contact.

1759 To come at the exact weight of things in the scientific steel-yard, the *fulcrum*, he would say, should be almost invisible, to avoid all friction from popular tenets: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 101 (1839).

friezado: Old Sp. See **frisado.**

***frieze,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *frize*, Fr. *frise*: the member of an entablature between the architrave and cornice.

1563 Zophorus, which is called in our English tounge the frize: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. x *v°*. — Architraue, Frise, and Cornishe: *ib.*, fol. xii *r°*. — his Architraue, frese or cornish: *ib.*, fol. xvii *v°*. **1598** these *Architraues, Freizes*, and *Cornishes* doe adde a grace and beauty to the columnes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 84. **1605** no jutty, frieze, | Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird | Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle: SHAKS., *Macb.*, I. 6, 6. **1644** antique friezes inserted about the stone-work of the house: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 139 (1872). **1645** The Marquis Magniani has the whole frieze of his hall painted in *fresco*: *ib.*, p. 200. **1651** their upper Adjuncts, as *Architrave*, *Frize*, and *Cornice*, a fourth part of the said Pillar: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 208 (1654). **1665** the architrave, Freez, and most part of the Arches were studded with gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 137 (1677). **1722** A Frize round the Hall painted by Annibale: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 35. **1776** on the freeze of the cell was carved...: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 50. **1806** a very elegant *frize* of vine-leaves on the tower of the Schools facing Hertford College: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 22. **1845** the frieze and cornice adorned with scroll work: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 498.

Variants, 16 c. *frese*, *frise*, *freize*, 16 c.—19 c. *frize*, 17, 18 cc. *freez(e)*.

***frigate** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *frégate*; **frigato, frigata** (pl. **frigate**), Eng. fr. It. *fregata*: *sb.*: a light vessel used in the Mediterranean, having both oars and sails; a war-ship next in size and power to a ship-of-the-line.

1586 entring vpon the sea in a little Fregate in a very tempestuous weather: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 471. **1601** The Cyrenians made fregates: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 190. **1603** As a small Fregat, or swift Pinnass steers: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 129 (1608). **1625** I embarqued at *Ancona*, in a *Frigato*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1834. **1642** he must cut out large docks and creeks into his text, to unlade the foolish frigate [*pl.*] of his unseasonable authorities: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 247 (1806). **1665** the best...Port, Haven, and defence for Frigats, Juncks and other Vessels of War and Trade: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1677). **1667** On high-rais'd Decks the haughty *Belgians* ride, | Beneath whose shade our humble Fregats go: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 59, p. 16. — Fregates: *ib.*, 91, p. 24. **1704** there was a *Prize* brought in thither by a *Frigatto* as they call it, (*i.e.* a long sort of Vessel, with eleven or twelve Oars on each side, and with Sails Gally-like...): J. PETTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 117.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *fregate*, 17 c. *fregat*, *frigat*, *frigot*, 18 c. *frigatto*.

frigatoon (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *fregatone*. See quotation.

1797 FRIGATOON, a Venetian vessel, commonly used in the Adriatic, built with a square stern, and without any fore-mast, having only a main-mast, mizen-mast, and bow-spirit: *Encyc. Brit.*

frigidārium, *sb.*: Lat.: the cold swimming-bath of a Roman bath-house.

1830 [See **caldarium**]. **1885** The frigidarium...is reached from the vestibule by some steps: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

frigor, *sb.*: Late Lat.: cold, chill.

1599 ther will approch on him a vehement frigor, or coulde: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 183/2.

frijol, *pl.* **frijoles,** *sb.*: Sp.: French beans.

18.. the frugal meal of *tortillas*, *frijoles*, salt pork, and chocolate was over: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 9 (1881). **1884** Frijoles are beans, nothing more, nothing less: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 45.

Fringe, Fringi: Anglo-Ind. See **Feringhi.**

fripon, *sb.*: Fr.: knave, rogue, rascal.

1691 Attended by a young *petit Garçon*, | Who from his Cradle was an arch *Fripon*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 19.

frip(p)onnerie, *sb.*: Fr.: knavery, roguery.

1747 If you will pay him, which I fancy will be the shortest way to prevent any *fripponnerie*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1857).

frisado, frizado, *sb.*: Old Sp. *frisado* (cf. It. *frisada*, Florio): a fine kind of frieze, or woollen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side.

1598 Frizadoes, Motlies, Bristow friezes, Spanish blankets: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 440. bef. **1627** Yet can you pinch out a false pair of sleeves to a friezado doublet: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 273 (1885). **1630** Our cottons, penistones, frizadoes, baze: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 *r°*/1.

friscado, *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp. fr. Eng. *frisk*: a frisking. See **flantado.**

1634 fearefull to approach neere the friscadoes of her Iron heeles: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 89.

frisco, friska, frisca, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp. fr. Eng. *frisk*: a frisk, a caper.

1519 Synge fryska Joly with hey troly loly: *Four Elements*, sig B ii, quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 230 (1843). — turn clean above the ground | With friskas and with gambawds round: *ib.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1876). bef. **1529** Stoicall studiantes, and friscaioly yonderkyns: SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1843). **1584** with many other fetches, flinges and friscoes beside: R. PARSONS(?), *Leicester's Commonwealth*, p. 106.

[Oudin (1660) gives "*Fresco*, frisque et gaillard", and "*Fresca*, En jargon, Vne nouvelle". Perhaps *friska*, *frisca*, represent the Fr. *frisque* as sung.]

frisco: It. See **fresco.**

frise: Eng. fr. Fr. See **frieze.**

frisette, frizette, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr.: a fringe of frizzled hair (often false), worn above or upon the forehead.

1818 the one appeared without his stays, and the other without her frizette: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819). **1864** The coiffure has seven *frisettes* of all sorts and sizes: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 385.

friseur, *sb.*: Fr.: curler, hairdresser.

1758 It may indeed become a French *friseur* to acquaint the public that he makes a *tête de mouton*, or simply a tête: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374/1. **1763** he produces his comb, his scissars, and pomatum, and sets it to rights with the dexterity of a professed *friseur*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 306 (1817). **1764** the Queen's friseur waits on them at dinner: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 269 (1857). **1768** S. SHARP, *Customs of Italy*, p. 74. **1809** Amongst the passengers were two of our countrymen, the one an elderly man, who was going to Vienna to get his bread as a language master; the other a *friseur*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 63. **1818** what with mountebanks, Counts, and friseurs, | *Some* mummers by trade, and the rest amateurs: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 28.

frisk, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frisque*. See **frisco.**

1. *adj.*: brisk, fresh, lively. *Obs.*

1542 that the ayre be pure, fryske, and clene: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. iv. p. 238 (1870). **1611** *Frisque*, Friske, liuelie, iollie, blithe: COTGR.

2. *sb.*: a frolic, a lively movement, a lively dance, merriment.

1596 Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play | Their pleasant friskes, and loath their wonted food: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. x. 46. **1601** plaieth and disporteth himself and fetcheth a thousand friskes and gambols: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 238. bef. **1782** Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 9 (1808).

frisol, *pl.* **frisoles,** *sb.*: Sp.: kidney-bean, bean. See **frijol.**

1577 I doe sende you a small Cheste, in the vvhiche goeth certaine Frisoles, that you maie commaunde to bee sovven in the beginning of Marche: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 66 *v°*. **1589** they gather much wheate, and excellent good barley, peese, borona, millo, frysoles, lantesas, chiches, and other kindes of graines and seedes: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (1854).

frisure, *sb.*: Fr.: hair-dressing, the curling or frizzing of hair.

fritillāria, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants akin to the Lily, which includes the Crown-imperial.

1664 APRIL....*Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*...Bell-flower; *Dens Caninus*, *Fritillaria*, *Gentianella*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 202 (1729). **1767** Take up also, where it is intended, the roots of crown imperials, narcissuses, and jonquils, fritillarias...and such other bulbous roots as have done blooming: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 47 (1803).

friture, *sb.*: Fr.: the process of frying, fried food.

1862 The crested elms, the shining river, the emerald meadows, the painted parterres of flowers around, all wafting an agreeable smell of *friture*, of flowers and flounders exquisitely commingled: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 295 (1887).

frize: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **frieze.**

fro(e): Eng. fr. Du. See **frowe.**

frolic (⏑ –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *vrolijk* (adj.).

1. *adj.*: merry, gay.

1590 And we fairies...Now are frolic: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 394. **1598** with those booties, they returned home frolike vnto the ports of their own cities: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 169. **1637** The frolic wind that breathes the spring, Zephyr: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 18. **1824** The phantom of her frolic Grace—Fitz-Fulke: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. cxxiii.

2. *sb.*: a wild prank, a piece of fun; a scene of merriment.

1616 to see him behave it, | And lay the law...And then...send frolics! B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 356/1 (1860). **1750** to declaim against them, and sententiously censure, a gallantry, an accidental excess of the table, a frolic, an inadvertency: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 5, p. 15 (1774).

2 *a. sb.*: a plaything.

1650 With such fruit as a frolick in her hand: FULLER, *Pisgah Light*, IV. vii. 40. [Davies]

fronde, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a sling': a derisive name given to the malcontent party in France, which waged war against the minister Mazarin and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV.; *hence*, any malcontent party, violent political opposition.

1798 During the disputes in the Parliament of Paris in the time of the Fronde: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 311. **1808** was there ever a mixed constitution without a *fronde*? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 493. **1818** And there an old *demoiselle*, almost as fond, | In a silk that has stood since the time of the Fronde: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 27. **1829** A *fronde* was formed, but they wanted a De Retz: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. ix. p. 171 (1881). **1889** His chance came in the *fronde* against the Second Empire when its day was waning: *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 507/2.

***frondeur**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'slinger': a partisan of the Fronde or a fronde. See **fronde**.

1798 Would to Heaven that the late Frondeurs in that Country had been as harmless! *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 333. **1843** he had been a leading *frondeur*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VIII. p. 531 (1857). **1882** they [middle-class gentry] have generally been *frondeurs*, content to grumble at their little difficulties and their want of openings: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.* Vol. II. p. 100. **1886** Sir William Harcourt, finding that Mr. Gladstone had made disastrous shipwreck of his career, displayed a marked inclination to pose as a *frondeur*: *Pall Mall Budget*, Nov. 11, p. 10/2. **1889** He was after all one of those lucky *frondeurs* whose shots are chiefly applauded because the public has made up its mind to applaud any shot at the particular target: *Athenæum*, June 22, p. 792/1.

fronti nulla fides, *phr.*: Lat.: there is no trusting appearances (forehead). Juv., 2, 8 (v. l. *frontis*).

1748 SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 298 (1817). **1803** MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

Frontignac, a sweet wine produced near Frontignan in Hérault, a department of France; *also*, a name of some varieties of grapes.

1630 The French Frontiacke, Claret, Red nor White, | Graues nor High-Country could our hearts delight: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 *r*°/1. **1680** I'll have *Vin d'aye*, high Country Wine, *Frontiniac*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 5. **1762** uncork us our Frontiniac: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 750/1 (1839). **1767** *List of Fruit Trees, Grapes*...Black Burgundy, White Chasselas, Blue Chasselas, Frontiniac, red, black, white: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 674/2 (1803).

***frontispiece** (˙ ˘ ˙), **frontispice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frontispice*. The spelling *-piece* is due to the false etymology 'front-piece'.

1. the front view, façade, or principal face of a building; the entablature of a façade.

1598 square *counterforts*, betweene which in the middest, 2 columnes stand out forwardes, vpon which the *frontispicium* lies: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 106.] **1600** the image of *Iupiter* himselfe in the lanterne or frontispice of the Capitoll: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. X. p. 368. **1603** Amaz'd and musing vpon euery piece | Of th' vni-forme, fair, stately Frontispi e: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 47 (1608). **1645** They are here very neat, though not so magnificent in their Buildings, specially in their Frontispices, and first Rooms, and for cleanlines, they may serve for a pattern to all People: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vi. p. 13. **1670** the outside of St. *Marks* Church, its Frontispiece, its Cupolas: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 249 (1698). **1741** if the Nave is admired for its Largeness and Beauty of its Arch-work, the Choir is imperfect; if these two parts are compleat, the Frontispiece is not begun: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 162.

2. an illustration placed before the title of a book or printed journal; a title-page.

1623 I bought one in *Flanders*, which in the Frontispice, had its Impression in *Castile*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. sig. ** 5 *v*°. **1644** shrewd books, with dangerous Frontispices set to sale: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 6 (1868). bef. **1658** In the Frontispeice of the old Beldam Diurnal: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 84 (1687). **1670** the Frontispice of his Book: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 176 (1698). ***1876** take the spirited frontispiece of M. Vandal's book as a pictorial index to the contents: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.] **1878** I drew a wedding for a frontispiece: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VII. ch. lii. p. 493.

fronton, *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.*: a pediment.

1699 The Fronton of the South East Facade of the *Louvre*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 42. **1885** M. Crauk is to carve the *fronton* which will surmount the state entrance of the new Musée du Luxembourg: *Athenæum*, Dec. 12, p. 776/3.

frost: Anglo-Ind. See **ferash**.

***frou-frou**, *sb.*: Fr.: delicate rustling of feminine drapery.

1876 BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, p. 44 (1877). **1883** the *frou-frou* of [illegible] beautiful [illegible], Jan. 18, p. 2. **1883** Roses and vaporous blue | Hark to the dainty *frou-frou*! DOBSON, *Old World Idylls*, p. 233.

frow(e), **fro(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *vruow* or (rarely) fr. Ger. *Frau*: a married woman, a wife; a slovenly woman.

1477 the frowys of Broggys, with there hye cappes: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 792, p. 181 (1874). bef. **1626** I have had late intelligence, they are now | Bucksom as Bacchus froes: BEAU. & FL., *Wit at Several Weapons*, V. I. [R.] **1626** *Bacchanalean frowes*, Women-Bacchus-Priests: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1655** The plump Dutch frow: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 349/2 (1839). **1675** [At Flushing] I met with a bucksome Froe: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 261. **1710** For the man [Cranmer] | Contrived for her a strange Sedan, | Yclep'd a Chest, made fit for stowing | That precious Stuff his *German* Frow in: T. WARD, *England's Reform.*, Canto I. p. 28. **1760** I shall wish that some frow may have emptied her pail and drowned his dominion: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1857). **1814** down the Rhine to the land of the Frows, and the cheese and herrings and trackshuyts: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1856).

frugal (˙ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frugal*: thrifty, abstemious, economical, sparing; spare, moderate.

1598 I was then frugal of my mirth: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 1, 28. **1645** they being a frugal and wise people: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1872). **1666** In fine this...is an honourable, charitable, and frugal provision: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 186.

frugality (˙ ˙ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frugalité*: thriftiness, economy, moderation in diet.

1531 the auncient temperaunce and moderation in diete, called sobrietie, or, in a more general terme, frugalite: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. Vol. II. p. 336 (1880). **1579** It is aboue all other things for a *Generall* requisite by al meanes to animate his Souldiors to *Frugalitie* in expences: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 150. bef. **1603** a schoole of temperance and of frugalitie: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1189 (1612). abt. **1630** If we look into her inclination, as it is disposed either to magnificence or frugality: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 18 (1870). **1845** the Carthaginians sneered at the poverty or frugality of the Romans: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 632.

***frūges consūmere nāti**, *phr.*: Lat.: born to consume the fruits of the earth. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 2, 27.

1827 The class who there consume brandy, were parallel in circumstances, to those who in this country were the drinkers of wine. *Fruges consumere nati*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 598. **1833** It is a still greater mistake to suppose that funded property is generally held by the *fruges consumere nati*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 150.

fruition (˙ ˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fruition*, Old Fr. *fruiction*: enjoyment, full use (of); realisation (of labors or anticipations).

1497 they might haue a perpetual intuycion and fruycyon of his infynyte Joye: J. ALKOK, *Mons Perf.*, sig. b vi *v*°/1. **1502** and of that to have fruiction for ever without ende in body and in soule: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. I. ch. vii. sig. h iv *v*°. **1528** That his soule hath fruicion / Perpetually with out intermission / Of eternall consolacion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 107 (1871). **1539** I intreated of peace...by the means whereof we had the quiet fruition of our lives, goods and lands: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 8 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1540** haue no lasse ardant desyre to haue the fruition of your vertue & lernyng, than hath the true louer of his wyfe: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 86 *v*°. **1569** he lyued hauing the fruition of God, of whome came his goodnesse: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 2. **1579** J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 82 (1868). **1588** Haue you morgaged the saluation of your soules and bodies, for the present fruition of your pompe and plesure: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth, &c.*, p. 3 (1880). **1591** I may have fruition of her love: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 5, 9. **1667** equally enjoying | God-like fruition: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 307.

frustrā, *adv.*: Lat.: in vain, vainly.

1593 Say "*Frustra*" to those curs, and shake thy coat: PEELE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 589/1 (1861).

frustum, Lat. *pl.* **frusta**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a piece', 'a fragment', 'a crumb'. Sometimes wrongly printed *frustrum*.

1. *Geom.* a portion of a solid figure between its base and a cutting plane or between two cutting planes, one of which cuts off the vertex of the figure (if it have one).

1658 circular pyramids and frustrums of *Archimedes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 41 (1686). **1797** The frustum of a pyramid is...what remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to its base: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1819** an inverted frustrum of a cone: SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 17 (2nd Ed.).

2. a mere fragment.

bef. **1733** This *Frustum* of a Libel is grafted into his pious History: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 53, p. 624 (1740).

frysol: Sp. See **frisol**.

***fūchsia** (*-chs-* as *-sh-*), *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Ger. *Fuchs*, name of a distinguished botanist: name of a genus of *Onagraceae*, many species of which are cultivated for their fine flowers (generally drooping, with a tubular calyx limb four-lobed).

1846 Several of the Fuchsias bear fruits which are subacid and tolerably good to eat: LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 725. **1864** But if one in a hundred among the ladies were floriculturally inclined, what shall be said of the gentlemen? Did one in a thousand trouble himself concerning roses, or fuchsias, or geraniums, or pelargoniums? G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 15.

fūcus, Lat. *pl.* **fūci**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'rock-lichen yielding red dye', rouge, paint for the complexion; pretence, deceptive appearance. Rarely Anglicised as *fuke* (1601 Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A iv *v°*).

1600 what are the ingredients to your fucus? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 248 (1616). **1641** The oyl is the most glorious fucus or paint in the World: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 79 (1651). **1641** that the understanding not being able to discern the fucus which these inchantresses with such cunning have laid upon the feature: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 129 (1806). **1657** He is a Distiller of Poppy, and Mandragoras, and well skill'd in Fucus's, that are, doubtless, incomparably beyond all the white and red in *Spain*: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 127, Vol. I. p. 208. **1665** [their] complexion is usuall pale, but made sanguine by adulterate fucus's: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 299 (1677). **1676** here's your Complection, without art, *fucus*, or any thing: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iv. p. 32 (1691). bef. **1733** This Parallel shows the *Fucus* of this pompous list of Losses: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 91, p. 490 (1740). **1744** Of Fortune's *Fucus* strip them: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 198 (1773).

fuddah, *sb.*: Arab.: the smallest Egyptian coin, forty of which go to a piastre, or about four to a farthing English.

1836 the price of the melon is ten fud'dahs: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 148.

fueille-morte: Old Fr. See **feuillemorte.**

***fueros**, *sb. pl.*: Sp., fr. *fuero*, ='a law', 'a custom', 'a court of law': a code of laws, a charter of privileges.

1808 Arragon, Biscay, &c., would retain their own *fueros*,—each province have its own Cortes, and the General Assembly might be held at Madrid: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1856). **1845** These Basque *fueros* were regularly digested for the first time in 1526: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 922.

fuga, *sb.*: It.: a fugue.

fuga vacui, *phr.*: Late Lat.: horror of a vacuum.

1812 This physical axiom...under the designation of the *fuga vacui*, embraced by the schoolmen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 176.

fugato, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: in the style of a fugue; *also*, as *sb.* a composition in the style of a fugue.

***fugleman** (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Flügelmann*, ='wing-man': a well-trained soldier set in front of a company as a pattern; hence, *metaph.* one who takes the lead.

1837 "One cheer more," screamed the little fugleman in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again: DICKENS, *Pickwick.* [C.]

***fugue**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fugue*: *Mus.*: a polyphonic composition in which the various parts take up a theme or more than one short theme consecutively.

1597 We call that a Fuge, when one part beginneth and the other singeth the same, for some number of notes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 76. **1627** The *Reports*, and *Fuges*, haue an Agreement with the *Figures* in *Rhetorick*, of *Repetition*, and *Traduction*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 113. **1641** the skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty fugues: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 283 (1806). **1667** Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue: — *P. L.*, XI. 563. **1776** that illustrious philosopher could amuse himself so calmly in his closet with *fugues* and *adagios*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 89.

fuimus Trões, *phr.*: Lat.: we Trojans have ceased to be (have been). Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 325.

fuit Īlium, *phr.*: Lat.: Troy is no more (has been). Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 325.

1826 We too, shall have to sing *Fuit Ilium*—we too, shall have to sing, Where the Capitol stood, there grows the harvest: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 402.

fulcrum, *pl.* **fulcra**, *sb.*: Lat., 'support of a couch or bed': point of support or resistance about which the bar of a lever (or the beam of a balance) works; a prop, a support. Anglicised as *fulcre.*

1681—1703 And indeed you find the belief of these things, in Heb. xi. to be the *basis*, *fulcrum*, *substantia*, the foundation and support that bears up all: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864). **1759** [See **friction** 2]. **1781** every part of which [fluid] is as moveable as the balance is about its *fulcrum*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 60/2 (1846). **1811** Now even this partiality had its *fulcrum*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 356 (and Ed.).

fulgore, *sb.*: It.: a flashing, a shining, brilliance.

1722 The *Cupola* of *Parma* is exquisitely fine but...you might possibly not observe it, whereas This by its vast Strength and surprizing *Fulgore* commands your Attention: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 320.

fulgur (*neut.*), **fulgor** (*masc.*), *sb.*: Lat.: lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash.

1573 I take his weighty advertisements to be but *fulgur ex pelvi* ['from a pail']: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 437 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1665** the King... by the fulgur of his eye can dart them [*i.e.* his attendants] dead as soon as speak the word: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 175 (1677). **1695** Till by some Flashes of Ætherial Fire, | And fatal Fulgur glimmering Light was lent, | Which shew'd a Cavern where the Fates retire: D'URFEY, *Gloriana*, ix. p. 14. **1805** if he be not dazzled by this *fulgor* of the commencement: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 319.

fulmen, *pl.* **fulmina**, *sb.*: Lat.: thunderbolt. See **brutum fulmen.**

1684 the fulmen or thunder-bolt is the same with the lightning: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 79 (1856).

***fumado**, *sb.*: Sp.: smoked fish.

1599 Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *Fumadoes*, taken on the shore of Cornwall from July to November...saleable as they are in France, Spain and Italy: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, quoted in note in A. H. Bullen's Middleton's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1885). **1621** indurate fish, as ling, fumados, red-herrings: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. I, Vol. I. p. 97 (1827).

fumaruola, *pl.* -le, *sb.*: It.: a smoke-hole, a vent through which vapor issues from a volcano.

1879 small crystals in the *fumarole* and vesicles of the lava: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Geology.* **1883** a volcanic *fumaruola*, or smoke vent, opens into the well: *Daily News*, Sept. 22, p. 3/3.

fumet, *sb.*: Fr.: scent of high game, game flavor, fumette.

1754 a roasted leveret, very strong of the fumet: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 120 (1817).

fumigation (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fumigation*: a filling with or exposing to smoke; a disinfecting or purification by means of smoke; smoke or vapor used for purifying or perfuming.

1508 The way of thurifycation | To make a fumigation, | Swete of reflary: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 523, Wks., Vol. I. p. 67 (1843). **1543** wherfore whan the mattier is hote, the fumigation must be after this sort: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lviii *r°*/2. **1775** the preservatives are fumigation and...: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 279.

fumigator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *fūmigāre*, ='to smoke', 'to fumigate': one who fumigates; an apparatus for fumigation.

funambulo, *sb.*: Sp.: rope-dancer.

bef. **1627** We see the industry and practice of tumblers and funambulos: BACON, *Let. to Sir H. Saville.* [R.]

funda: Sp. See **fonda.**

fundāmentum relātiōnis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: ground of relation.

1672 that comes in as the *fundamentum relationis*: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 202/2 (1868). **1843** In the case in question, the resemblance is one of relation; the *fundamentum relationis* being the management, by a few persons, of affairs in which a much greater number are interested along with them: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 84 (1856).

fundātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *fundātor*, noun of agent to *fundāre*, ='to found': a foundress.

1549 as for the study of God's word, that it may, according to the godly will of the fundatrix continue there [at the University]: BRADFORD, *Writings, &c.*, p. 372 (Parker Soc., 1853).

funduck: Arab. See **fondoq.**

***fungus**, *pl.* **fungi**, *sb.*: Lat.: a vegetable growth of a low type, the lowest division of cellular cryptogams, of which mushrooms and toadstools and various kinds of mould upon food are familiar examples. Rarely Anglicised as *funge.*

[**1398** funges: todestoles: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. CXXIV.] **1527** water of fungus: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. LXXVI. sig. E vi *v°*/2. **1670** Fruits and *Fungi*, all putrefied and turned into Stone, and yet no Metamorphosis neither: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 85 (1698). **1810** Our lichens, mosses, fungi, and ferns afford exquisite subjects for painting: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 197 (1856). **1865** with the beau sexe as with the fungi, it's fifty to ten one lights on a false one: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133.

furash: Anglo-Ind. See **ferash.**

fureur, *sb.*: Fr.: extravagant admiration, enthusiastic popularity, rage, furore.

1850 Boat-racing had not risen in Pen's time to the *fureur* which, as we are given to understand, it has since attained in the university: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 189 (1879).

furfur, *pl.* **furfures**, *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'bran'; scurf, dandruff.

1621 They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, furfures: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 231. [T.]

furicano, *sb.*: Port. *furacão*, affected by **hurricane** (*q. v.*), and perhaps by *furi-* of Lat. *furia*, &c.: a hurricane.

1555 These tempestes of the ayer...they caule, *Furacanes*: which they say, doo often tymes chaunce in this Ilande...violent and furious *Furacanes*, that plucked vppe greate trees: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 81 (1885). — Lykewise when the deuyll greatly intendeth to feare theym, he threteneth to sende them great tempestes which they caule *Furacanas* or *Hauracha nas*, and are so vehement that they ouerthrowe many houses and great trees: *ib.*, Sect. II. p. 216. bef. **1570** We...departed from thence [Cartagena]...hoping to haue escaped the time of their stormes which then soone after began to raigne, the which they call

Furicanos: J. HAWKINS, *Third Voy.*, p. 73 (1878). **1599** They were altogether in a plumpe on Christmasse eve was two yere, when the great flood was, and there stird up such tornados and furicanos of tempests: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VI. 164. [Davies]

Furingee: Anglo-Ind. See **Feringhi.**

furioso, *fem.* **furiosa,** *sb.*: It.: a mad person, a frantic person, a wild fanatic.

bef. **1670** A violent Man, and a Furioso was deaf to all this: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 202, p. 218 (1693). **1710** The furiosas of the Church | Come foremost like the wind: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 69 (1860). **1756** The most outrageous furioso does not give a loose to his anger in presence of his sovereign: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 196, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 219 (1777).

***furlough** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Du. *verlof*: *Mil.*: leave of absence; absence from duty, holiday (of a soldier or officer).

1625 Where is the deed?...It is a thing of greater consequence, | Than to be borne about in a black box, | Like a Low-Country vorloffe, or Welsh brief: B. JONSON, *Stap. of Newes*, v. 1, Wks., p. 401/2 (1860). [Yule] bef. **1701** Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls, | And give them furlo's for another world: DRYDEN. [J.] **1796** There are several means by which a soldier may be released from the obligation of doing duty. The most common way is by what they call a furlough; in this case he is exempt from all duty, and at full liberty to get his livelihood in what manner soever he is able: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 5 (1814).

furor, arma ministrat, *phr.*: Lat.: rage supplies weapons. Virg. *Aen.*, I, 150.

***furore,** *sb.*: It.: wild excitement, enthusiastic admiration, rage.

1851 This blockhead, nevertheless, is actually making quite a *furore* at Glasgow and all over the west country: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1884). **1883** the *furore* that set in among such visitors to the Highlands as had money to throw away for possessing a deerhound created a demand: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 303

furosh: Anglo-Ind. See **ferash.**

fursung: Pers. See **farsang.**

***fusée,** *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a spindleful': a rocket. Anglicised as *fusee*, *fuzee*, meaning a spindle-shaped figure, or a conical part of a machine round which a chain or cord is wound. The word *fusee*, meaning a firelock or a kind of match, is a corruption of Fr. *fusil*, ='a steel for lighting tinder'.

1822 Soon the shore presented an uninterrupted sheet of fire, and the surface of the water reflected every *gerbe* and *moulinet*, every *soleil* and *fusée*, in irruption among the trees: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 362.

***fusel**[*-oil*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Fusel*, ='inferior spirits': a poisonous oily product formed during the fermentation of cereals, grapes, and other vegetables, one of the deleterious ingredients of inferior spirituous liquors.

***fusillade** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fusillade*: a continual discharge of musketry; also, *metaph.*

18.. Last night, above the whistling wind, | I heard the welcome rain,— | A fusillade upon the roof, | A tattoo on the pane: BRET HARTE, *Sanitary Message*. **1872** When general firing is permitted, there is often a constant fusillade, closely resembling file-firing on parade: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 191.

fustanella, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a stiff full petticoat of white cotton or linen worn by men in Modern Greece.

1882 you see him yonder by the sea | With the mules, his fustinella white and bright as it should be: ARMSTRONG, *Garl. from Greece*, Brigand of Parnassus, p. 275. **1885** M. Bikelas found the *fustanella* and other ensigns of old fashion dying out [in Greece]: *Athenæum*, Oct. 3, p. 433/3.

fust(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **foist.**

fustoc, fustic (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *fustoc*: a light yellow dye-wood obtained from a large tree native in W. Indies and Tropical S. America, Nat. Order *Urticaceae*; there is also an orange-colored fustoc obtained from a tree of S. Europe, the Venetian sumac.

1545 Fusticke: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 123 (1868). **1617** [See **Fernandbuckwood**]. **1629** Fusticke trees are very great and the wood yellow: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 907 (1884).

futtakie. See **fotiquee.**

futwa(h): Arab. See **fetwah.**

fyord: Norwegian. See **fiord.**

fz., abbrev. for It. *forzando* or *forzato*. See **forzando.**

G.

G, g: *Mus.*: name of the eighth and fifteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale, and the fifth of his second and fifth hexachords, the second of his third and sixth hexachords, and the first of his fourth and seventh hexachords, being hence called in full *G sol re ut*. His lowest note was denoted by the Gk. Γ, and called *gamut*. The modern *G* is the fifth note of the *natural* major scale.

1596 Note also that what is vnder *G sol re vt*, the same is vnder *Gamma-vt*, and vvhat is aboue *E la mi*, the same is aboue ee *la*: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A iiii *vo*. **1597** G sol re vt: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. **1609** DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 11. **1622** G sol re vt: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 104. **1623** *Crot.* [sings] *G, sol, re, ut*; you guess not right, i' faith: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 458 (1885).

gaaz: Pers. See **kasbeke.**

***gabardine, gaberdine** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *gabardina*: a long cloak with hood and close sleeves.

1596 You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, | And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, I. 3, 113. **1598** *Gabano, Gabbano*, a fisherman's or a shepheards cloake or gabbardine: FLORIO, abt. **1600** With whom besides he changed a gaberdine, | Thick-lined and soft: CHAPMAN, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, XIV. 740. **1603** foulers also, that lie for to catch birds, cast upon themselves, gabardines, and coates of fetherworke, or beset with wings and fethers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1268. **1611** *Gaban*, A cloake of Felt, for raynie weather, a Gabardine: COTGR. **1623** If the devil were a tailor, he would scarce know us in these gaberdines: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 150 (1885) **1641** Under your gabardines wear pistols all: SIR J. SUCKLING, *Goblins*. **1681** BROWNE, *Obsequies*. **1817** Before his eyes we paraded the effigy of a Jew, dressed in a gabardine of rags and paper: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. iii. p. 28 (1832).

Gabbatha: Heb., 'platform': name of the pavement outside the judgment-hall of Jerusalem where Pilate sat to try Jesus. *John*, xix. 13.

1654—6 [the way of the righteous] is cast up as a causeway, a Gabbatha...a road raised above the rest: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 414/1 (1868).

gabella, It.; **gabelle,** Fr.: *sb.*: tax (on commodities), custom, excise. Anglicised as *gabel*, *gable* (1527 *Chron. of Calais*, p. 104, Ed. 1846), and akin to Eng. *gavel*, ='tribute', 'toll', 'custom', 'extortion'.

1670 the Officers of the *Gabella* at *Fundi*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 156 (1698). **1765** a new *gabelle* upon salt: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 441 (1817). **1787** paying the *gabelle* or imposts only at the gates of the city: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 214 (1851). **1823** I would double the *gabelle* on my subjects, rather than not pay my debts to you both: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. XXVIII. p. 349 (1886). **1836** The consumption of salted provisions is very general, and enables the Government to draw a large revenue from the *gabelle* which it levies on salt: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 335.

gabellier, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gabelliere*: a custom-house officer, exciseman, receiver of tolls.

1670 he commanded them to cast into the Fire all the Goods, Papers, Plate, Beds, Hangings, *&c.* of the *Gabelliers*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 172 (1698).

gabion (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gabion*: a large wicker basket, or hollow cylinder, filled with earth and used in fieldworks for revetting or as a protection against bullets.

1579 Graund Maunds, or *Gabions*, little Handebaskets, Roapes, &c.: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 113. **1591** they planted gabbions upon their bullwarks for their artyllerye over against our quarter: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 35 (1847). **1591** the charge to plant *Gabiones* for the defence of the Artillarie: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 77. **1598** Watlings, gabbions, and all other things needfull, at batteries, and besieging: BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 131. bef. **1603** hauing set vp his Gabions and Mantelets, he came neare the wals: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin, &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1230 (1612). **1743—7** they brought down some gabions, and lodged themselves near our half-moon: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 11/1 (1751). **1748** [See **fascine**].

gadang, gadong: Malay. See **godown.**

gaelly: Eng. fr. Gael. See **gillie.**

gage d'amour, *phr.*: Fr.: pledge of love, love-token.

1768 his faithless mistress had given his *gage d'amour* to one of the Count's footmen: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 462 (1839). **1831** *gages d'amour* which he had got at balls: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 190 (1875). **1841** Here are the expensive and tasteful gifts, the *gages d'amour*, not often disinterested: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 57. **1884** my black Hebe produced a little gage d'amour: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 244.

gaget, Eng. fr. It.; **gagetta,** It. *gazetta*: *sb.*: an old coin of Venice, about the tenth of a **lira** (*q. v.*). See **gazet.**

1617 in this Prouince confining vpon the State of *Venice*, the Lires or Berlingots, and the gagets of *Venice*, are vulgarly spent: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 289. — two soldi or three susines make a gagetta: *ib.*, p. 291.

gagnepain, *sb.*: Fr., 'gain-bread': a means of livelihood, a working for one's bread.

1883 The taste for looking at law...as a mere *gagnepain*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 581/1.

gaieté (gaîté) de cœur, *phr.*: Fr.: mere wantonness, gaiety of heart, mirthfulness. See **de gaieté de cœur.**

1728 take a frolicksome supper at an *India* house—perhaps in her *gaieté de cœur* toast a pretty fellow: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 240 (1776). bef. **1733** and so, with all the Gayety *de Cœur* imaginable, and a World of pleasant Wit in his Conversation...he composed himself: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 32, p. 46 (1740). **1747** I did not mention returning to Florence out of *gaieté de cœur*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 98 (1857). **1759** with as much life and whim, and *gaité de cœur* about him, as the kindliest climate could have engendered and put together: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xi. Wks., p. 27 (1839). **1806** A conscious ease and certain *gaieté du cœur* presided over every repast: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 60. **1818** the gaité du cour that sealed his destiny: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 271 (1819). **1872** her faults were serious and deep-rooted, but on the surface she had a *gaieté de cœur*—an impulsive power of sympathy and a capacity for interesting herself in other people: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Ombra*, I. i. p. 5.

Gaikwar: Anglo-Ind. See **Guicowar.**

***gaillard,** *fem.* **gaillarde,** *adj.*: Fr.: lively, frolicsome, sportive.

1824 a person steps forward, bold, gay, *gaillard*': *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 319. **1882** the loud laughter of some *gaillard* 'prentice: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. viii. p. 70 (1883).

***gala** (ˊˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gala*, or It. *gala.*

1. festal attire, full dress. Apparently the earliest special use of It. *gala*, which means 'glee', 'mirth', 'idleness', 'laziness', and then 'ornament', "a kinde of fantasticall diuers coloured clothing or apparell" (Florio).

1625 Whereupon this King, and the whole Court put on *Galas*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 53 (1654). **1757** I love to see those, in whom I interest myself, in their undress, rather than in *gala*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 387 (1774). **1787** His Majesty and the [grandees] being covered, and all in grand *gala* or uniforms: *Gent. Mag.*, 1186/1. **1788** the anniversary of her Majesty's name-day was celebrated at the Russian court with great gala: *ib.*, LVIII. i. 78/2.

1 *a. attrib.* festal.

1762 never put it [a Montero-cap] on but upon *gala*-days: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxiv. Wks., p. 273 (1839). **1765** gala nights: S. SHARP, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Let. xxi. p. 86 (1766). **1786** Howe'er your transient guests may praise | Your gay parade on gala days: H. MORE, *Florio*, 964, p. 61. **1809** They saved, indeed, by this manœuvre, the money exported to purchase the priests robes and ladies gala dresses: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. x. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 33. **1814** an old man, who acted as porter upon gala days: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 104. **1850** on a gala day at Clavering Park: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 277 (1879). **1857** when gala doings were going on: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 4. **1885** The usually sober little villa seemed, for once, to have put on a gala dress: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 94.

2. the wearing of holiday attire, a festivity.

1716 These days are called days of Gala, and all the friends or relations of the lady, whose saint it is, are obliged to appear in their best clothes and all their jewels...I saw the other day the gala for Count Altheim...and never in my life saw so many fine clothes ill-fancied: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 62 (1827). **1803** She told the story of the rival galas: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 84 (1832). **1842** *galas* and shows: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 265 (1865). **1857** an intended harvest-home gala for the labourers and their wives and children: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 270.

galage: Eng. fr. Fr. See **galosh.**

galange, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *galange* (Cotgr.): galingal.

1599 *Galange*, from *China*, *Chaul*, *Goa*, & *Cochin*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

***galant, *fem.* galante,** *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr., 'gallant': given to affairs of gallantry or intrigues; one of the parties to an illicit intrigue.

1773 Pride was their mother, and, whoever she laid them to, Hypocrisy was her *galant*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 20 (1857). **1778** let us talk rather of *galant* ladies—but no, I hate scandal: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 152 (1858). **1811** endeavouring to attract lovers after she had ceased to be *galante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 292.

galant-homme, *sb.*: Fr.: a man of honor.

bef. **1733** He that had no Spirits to undertake...could never sustain the Part of a Gallanthome in the House of Commons: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 69, p. 555 (1740).

galantine, *sb.*: Fr.: a dish of (boned) white meat served cold, with its own jelly. It is prepared by boiling the meat tied up tightly with seasoning. The word was early Anglicised as *galentine*,='a sauce of sopped bread and spices'.

1816 Galentine: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 450.

galapago, *sb.*: Sp.: a tortoise; *Mil.* a defence of shields kept close together, used in ancient siege operations.

1829 There were gallipagos or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants, and those who undermined the walls: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. lvii. p. 325 (1850).

galarie, galary: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gallery.**

galatch: Eng. fr. Fr. See **galosh.**

***galaxia,** for Late Lat. *galaxias*, *sb.*: fr. Gk. γαλαξίας (κύκλος),='milky (circle)': the Milky Way; also, *metaph.* Early Anglicised through Fr. as *galaxie, galaxy.*

1582 Or say how farre her fame hath taken flight, | That can not tell how many starres appeare | In part of heau'n, which *Galaxia* hight: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 67 (1870). **1590** The milke-white Galaxia of her brow, | Where loue doth daunce la voltas of his skill: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 92 (Grosart). **1603** This *Galaxia* is a cloudie or mistie circle, appearing alwaies in the skie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 826. **1623** This was love's teaching: | A thousand ways he fashion'd out my way, | And this I found the safest and [the] nearest, | To tread the galaxia to my star: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 52 (1885). **1646** The *Galaxia* or milky Circle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 284 (1686). **1652** 'Tis like that heavenly γαλαξία, the milky way, which the wise ones of the world take for a Meteor only: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 151. **1684** that combination of weaker stars which they call the *galaxia*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1864).

galbanum, *sb.*: Lat.: the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant, *Ferula galbaniflua*, found in Persia. Anglicised as *galban* (abt. 1400 Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xxx. 34; Ecclus., xxiv. 21).

?1530 syxe ounces Galbanum, Olibanum, Masticke, clere good wyne: *Antidotharius*, sig. A i *v°*. **?1540** a great plaster of galbanum clene clensed: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A i *v°*. **1558** Take *Assa Fetida*, and a gomme called Galbanum: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. II *v°*. **1563** [See **cinnamon**]. **1569** of *Galbanum* of *Oppoponack*, of ech half an ounce: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 6. **1599** *Galbanum*, from *Persia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 278. **1603** that such an ointment or salve was made of wax and *galbanum*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1027. **1625** [See **agalloch**]. **1665** the Countrey affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677). bef. **1682** Galbanum which is of common use among us, approaching the evil scent of *Assa Fœtida*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 4 (1686). **1764** give them a good deal of *Galbanum* in the first part of your letter: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 161, p. 488 (1774).

galèche: Fr. See **calash.**

Galego: Sp. *Gallego* or *Gallega*,='Gallician' (vessel): a kind of vessel built in Gallicia, the N. W. province of Spain.

1600 we had before lost sight of a smal *Galego* on the coast of *Spaine*, which came with vs from *Plimmouth*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 631. — an old *Galego* which I caused to be fashioned like a galley: *ib.*, p. 633.

***galēna,** *sb.*: Lat., 'lead ore': native sulphide of lead.

1871 From this point, hills of basalt and granite commenced, connected by rugged undulations of white quartz, huge blocks of which were scattered upon the surface; in many of these I found thin veins of galena: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xv. p. 254.

Galēn(us), in Mid. Eng. *Galien*, name of a famous physician who flourished in the last half of 2 c. Hence, **Galenian, Galenic(al), Galenite, Galenist,** also **Galianes** (Chaucer), = drinks named after Galen.

1598 What says my Æsculapius? my Galen? my heart of elder? SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 3, 29. **1652** And rather cry up a Frie of *Illiterate Quacks* (for every *Galen* hath his Plague, [a mounting ignorant *Thessalus*]) that cheate the *poore* and *simple* of their Money: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 460. **1716** Impudence and many Words are as necessary to these Itinerary *Galens* as a laced Hat or a Merry *Andrew*: *Spectator*, No. 572, July 26, p. 812/1 (Morley). **1764** shrubs of various kinds...many of which, I make no doubt, have their medicinal virtues, from the resemblance they have in smell to the contents of a Galenic shop: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 93. **1652** Nor is *Galenicall Phisick* hard to come by: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 461. **1657** the externall Galenicall qualities: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 18. **1603** Not much unlike a skilfull Galenite, | Who (when the crisis comes) dares even foretell | Whether the patient shall do ill or well: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 793. [Davies] **1612** the medicines of the Galenists and Arabians: BACON. [C.] **1676** We, like subtile Chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome Galenists, take it in gross: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, i. p. 2.

galeon: Sp. See **galleon**.

galeota, Sp. and Port.; **galeotta**, It.: *sb.*: a galiot.

1600 one little barge, a small cockboat, and a bad Galiota: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 630. **1622** an other galliota from Amacou: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1883). **1864** a swift-sailing galliota, manned with ten or a dozen Indians: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vi. p. 131.

galeotto, *pl.* **galeotti**, *sb.*: It.: galley-slave, convict.

abt. **1506** in the whiche tyme the patrone, galyottis, and pylgrymes, with all other that nedyd, toke in wodde, water, beef and moton: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 15 (1851). **1842** in the beat of southern Europe, the Galeotti or men condemned to the public works: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 205 (1847).

galère, *sb.*: Fr.: boat; sometimes used with reference to the phr. *qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?*='what business has he in that boat' (*i.e.* in that place or occupation)? See Molière, *Fourberies de Scapin*, ii. 2.

1756 I most frequently and heartily congratulate and applaud myself for having got out of that *galère*, which has since been so ridiculously tossed, so essentially damaged, and is now sinking: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777).

galerie, galerye: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gallery**.

galérien, *sb.*: Fr.: galley-slave, convict. Anglicised as *gallerian* (*Gentleman Instructed*, quoted by Davies).

1865 The overseer, tired of the conference, and afraid of allowing a foreign visitor longer intercourse with one of the *galériens*, broke in: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 229.

Galianes. See **Galen**.

galiard: Eng. fr. Sp. See **galliard**.

galilee, name of a mediæval chapel in some English churches and cathedrals, considered less sacred than the rest of the edifice, and named from Galilee in Palestine.

1806 the Gallilee or chapel at the western front of Durham: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 300.

***galimafrée**, *sb.*: Fr.: hodge-podge, hash. Early Anglicised as *gallimaufry*.

1868 Madame la Duchesse is equal to any *galimafré*: MISS C. M. YONGE, *Chaplet of Pearls*, p. 353 (1889).

***galimatias**, *sb.*: Fr.: nonsense, rigmarole.

1710 The allusion to the victim may be a gallimatia in French politics: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 375 (1856). **1762** Her dress, like her language, is a gallimatias of several countries: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 480 (1857). **1824** His assertions seemed a mere *galimatias*: H. CRABB ROBINSON, *Diary*, I. 274. **1845** What 'lesson' nations are to learn from this *galimatias* about 'terror,' 'frenzy,' 'levity,' and 'sanguinary audacity'...we know not: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 53 (1857).

galiongee, galionji, *sb.*: Turk. *qālyūnjī*: 'a galleon-man', a sailor in the Turkish navy.

1813 some young Galiongée: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. ix.

galiota: Sp. and Port. See **galeota**.

Galitsenstein, *sb.*: Ger.: sulphate of zinc, or of copper.

1562 green Galitsenstein stone...the redde Galitsenstein: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 75 *v°*.

gallant-home: Fr. See **galant-homme**.

gallantise, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gallantise* (Cotgr.): gallantness, frankness, bravery.

1603 Grey-headed senate and youth's gallantise: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, I. 6. [C.]

gallegalaghes, galleglas: Eng. fr. Ir. See **gallowglas**.

***galleon, gallion** (ˌ˘ ˘, or ˌ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *galeon*, some forms fr. Fr. *gallion* (Cotgr.), more frequently *galion*: a great galley, a large armed vessel standing high out of the water, used by the Spaniards as treasure-ships.

1555 To conclude, the Brytons and Danes haue sayled to the Baccalaos: and Iaques Cartier a trenche man was there twyse with three galeons: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. V. p. 345 (1555). **1577** that whiche the Galleons doeth carry from thence to Genoua: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 21 *v°*. **1589** they should cause a shippe or galoon to bee made readie, wherein I should made my voyage: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1853). **1598** ten Galeons, two Zabraes, 1300 Mariners: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 592. **1600** others embarke armed men in the small gallions taken from the enemies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. X. p. 352. **1616** his East India Fleete...consists of 7 or 8 great gallions and divers small vessels: G. L., CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 76 (1860). **1648** the command of ten Galeons: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 69. **1665** the Fleet (being then five Gallions and twenty Frigats): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 109 (1677). **1789** About the month of December, the great galleon, attended by a large ship as a convoy...the only communication between the Philippines and Mexico, annually arrive here: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 731 (1796). **1845** 13 ships of war, and 40 huge S. American galleons were destroyed: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 206.

gallerata, *sb.* See quotation.

1614 I have maide a vessell of my owne invention I call *gallerata*, different in proportion from a gallie: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1871).

gallery (ˌ˘ ˘), **galerie, galarie**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *galerie, gallerie* (Cotgr.).

1. a large oblong apartment serving as a lobby; a corridor, a passage.

1519 and within the sayd dyke was made a...galerie for the kynges and qwenes and lords and ladyes for to stond in: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 18 (1846). **1540** whyche lybrarye was deuyded into sundry galeryes, accordynge to dyuers sciences: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 41 *r°*. bef. **1548** Your commandemente therfor gyven unto me in your galerie in that behalff: R. LAYTON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxvii. p. 161 (1846). — a grete newe garner over againste his house, lyke unto a Kings grete galarie: *ib.*, No. cccxxxvi. p. 213. bef. **1548** And also have caused your mason, with other werkmen vnder hyme, to be working of the doores of your Galary there, as nere as can be devysed according to your plesare: ROBT. BROWN, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clxxxix. p. 179 (1846). **1552** standing in a Galerie ouer the water: TH. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 84 *r°* (1567). **1555** These are curiously buylded with many pleasant diuises, as galeries, solars, turrettes, portals, gutters with chambers boorded after the maner of oure wayncscotte and well flowred: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 194 (1885). **1563** Diastylos...is a piller to garnishe cyties and gates...as also gates of pallaces with the vtter galleries: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xvii *r°*. **1570** their Halls, Parlers, Chambers, Galeries, Studies, or Libraries: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iiij *r°*. **1579** the cloisters and galleries: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1028 (1612). **1583** Banquetting houses with Galleries, Turrettes, and what not els therin sumpteously erected: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 48 *v°*. **1591** The spaces, interualles, galeries and passages: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 212. **1601** the porch or gallerie begun by *Agrippaes* sister: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 53. **1603** to be walking in heav'ns Galleries: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 107 (1608). **1606** faire open Galleries built for the present occasion to stand onely during the publique shewes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 4. **1625** [See **cupola**]. **1644** To this belong six terraces...having under them goodly vaulted galleries: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1872). **1658** The considerations that may be apt to take & hold the King in his galleries: JOHN OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. viii. p. 177. **1676** the Galeries at *Whitehall*: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, i. p. 5 (1681).

2. a room or building used for the exhibition of objects of art; *hence*, an art collection.

1722 This Gallery was intended as a Gallery of Magnificence: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 143. **1806** the gallery of the Thuilleries is an architectural curiosity which has no equal in Europe: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 221. **1842** Needs must thou dearly love thy first essay, | And foremost in thy various gallery | Place it: TENNYSON, *Ode Memory*, v.

3. a platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, the occupants of which can see and hear what is going on below; in a theatre, the highest and cheapest tier of seats; hence, *colloquially*, the persons or class of persons who occupy such a tier of seats.

bef. **1739** While all its throats the Gallery extends; | And all the Thunder of the Pit ascends: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Ep. i. 326.

gallesh: Eng. fr. Fr. See **calash**.

gallevat, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *galeota*: a small galley with one bank of oars.

1613 As soone as I anchored I sent Master *Molineux* in his Pinnasse, and Master *Spooner*, and *Samuell Squire* in my Gellywatte to sound the depths within the sands: CAPT. N. DOWNTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 501 (1625). [Yule] **1717** six Galleywatts of 8 guns, and 60 men each: *Authentic & Faithful Hist. of that Arch-Pyrate Tulajee Angria*, p. 47 (1756). [*ib.*] **1763** The Gallevats are large row-boats, built like the grab: ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 409. [*ib.*]

***galliard** (ˌ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *gallarda*: a lively dance for two persons; the air or music for such a dance.

1579 or to dance you a Galiarde: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 75 (Arber). **1586** neither is there anie tune or stroke which may be sung or plaide on instruments, which hath not some poetical ditties framed according to the numbers thereof: some to Rogero, some to Trenchmore, to downe right Squire, to Galliardes, to Pauines, to Iygges, to Brawles, to all manner of tunes which euerie Fidler knowes better then my selfe: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1815). bef. **1590** her request is to haue it playe pavens and galliardes or any other songe: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxiii. p. 65 (1846). **1601** why dost thou not go to church in a galliard and come home in a coranto? SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 137. **1603** The third leads quicker on the selfsame Arch | His *Pyrrhik* Galiard, like a War-like March: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 67 (1608). bef. **1654** [See **coranto** 1]. **1654—6** If the presence of Christ, though but in the womb, made John to spring and dance a galliard...what shall it do when we come to heaven! J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 165/1 (1867). bef. **1658** Nor is't a Galliard danc'd by one, | But a mixt Dance, though all alone: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, i. p. 21 (1687).

Gallic, Gallic-, Eng. fr. Lat. *Gallicus, Gallic-*,='Gaulish': Gaulish, French.

1787 The Saxon tongue, which Chaucer is accused of vitiating with discordant Gallicisms: *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., 945/2. **1788** It was an admirable instance of Gallic finesse to recall their Minister...at the eve of a revolution: *ib.*, LVIII. i. 73/2.

galligaskins (ˌ ˘ ˌ ˘), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *garguesque* (Cotgr.), apparently affected by *Gallic* and *Gascon*: wide hose, slops; *hence*, leggings.

1592 some gally-gascoyns, or a ship-man's hose, like the Anabaptists: NASHE, *P. Pennilesse*. **1611** *Gregues*, Wide Slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venitians; great Gascon, or Spanish, hose: COTGR. — *Greguesques*, Slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venitians: *sb.* bef. **1627** Sponge i' thy gascoyns, | Thy gally-gascoyns there! MIDDLETON, *Widow*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 194 (1885).

[The Fr. *garguesque*, *greguesque*, are fr. It. *grechesco*, ='Greekish'.]

gallilee. See **galilee.**

gallimatia(s): Fr. See **galimatias.**

galliota: Sp. and Port. See **galeota.**

gallipago: Sp. See **galapago.**

galloon (˘ ˍ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *galon*, ='finery', 'lace': a close lace for binding, originally of worsted.

1611 *Galon*, Galloone lace: COTGR. bef. **1616** oh for a whip to make him Goloone-Laces: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 137 (1711). **1662** a little piece of blew Galoom-lace off his Garment: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 243 (1669). **1720** A jacket edged with blue galloon: D'URFEY, *Wit & Mirth.*

***gallopade** (ˌ ˘ ˍ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *galopade*: a galloping; a kind of dance, also called a **galop** (*q. v.*).

1841 puff and pant in senseless gallopades: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 389 (1885).

gallowglas (ˌ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *galloglach*, ='foreign soldier': a heavy-armed soldier, armed like an English soldier, in the service of an Irish chief.

1581 and the ryght meane to banish all idle and frutles galleglas and kerne: W. RALEIGH, *Let.*, in Edward's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 16 (1868). **1598** a Galloglas axe of *Ireland*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 459. **1598** worne likewise of a footeman under a shirte of mayle, the whiche footeman thay call a Gallo-glass: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 640/1 (1869). **1605** The merciless Macdonwald...from the western isles | Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied: SHAKS., *Macb.*, i 2, 13. **1610** on the second day before the Ides of November, the Lord Richard Clare slew fiue hundred of Gallegalaghes [*Galloglaghes*, p. 172]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Camden*, II. 167. [Davies]

gallyoti: It. See **galeotto.**

galoon: Eng. fr. Sp. See **galleon.**

***galopin**, *sb.*: Fr.: errand-boy, young rascal.

1823 So saying he gave the little galopin his donation: SCOTT, *St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 197. [Davies]

***galore** (˘ ˍ), *adv.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *go leoir*: enough, sufficiently.

bef. **1689** To feasting they went, with true merriment, | And tippl'd strong liquor gillore: *Rob. Hood & Little John*, in Child's *Ballads*, Vol. v. p. 222 (1858). **1847** And he had store of gold galore: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 419 (1865).

***galosh** (˘ ˌ), **galoche, golosh,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *galoche*: a patten or clog; *hence*, any over-shoe; *esp.* one of india-rubber or gutta-percha. The trisyllabic forms may be fr. Sp. *galocha.*

abt. **1386** Ne were worthy vnbokelen his galoche | Ther doublenesse or feynyng sholde approche: CHAUCER, *C. T., Squire's Tale*, 10869. **1580** My hart-blood is wel nigh fronе, I feele, | And my galage growne fast to my heele: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Feb., 244. **1608** A galatch or pattens which women used in time past, *crepida*: WITHAL, *Dict.*, p. 211. **1619** that *Silken Maze* on the In-step, with the Galoshaw's, Cabands; Polony Coates: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 267. **1626** *Galoch*, A kinde of shooe: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1629—30** two suits, two pair of boots, and gullasheer, and a few books: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1848). **1670** His Lacqueys and Footmen are like his Galoshoos, which he leaves at the door of those he visits: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 6 *v°* (1698). **1697** His Pewter was turn'd into Silver, his Goloshoes into a Glass Coach: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 260 (1776).

Variants, 14 c. *galoche*, 16 c. *galage*, 17 c. *galatch*, *galoshaw*, *gullasheer*, *galoshoo*, *goloshoes* (pl.).

***galvani-, galvano-**, fr. It. proper name *Luigi Galvani* of Bologna in Italy, who first investigated, at the close of 18 c., electric currents arising from chemical action.

gam, gama. See **gamut.**

Gamaliel, name of the Jewish teacher and Pharisee at whose feet S. Paul was brought up (*Acts*, xxii. 3); representative of famous teaching.

1654 It more befits a Green-apron-Preacher, than such a Gamaliel: WARREN, *Unbelievers*, 145. **1877** We *sit* at the feet of Gamaliel, or as some call him, Tyndall; and we sit to Bacon and Adam Smith: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 43 (1883).

gamashes, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *gamaches*: spatterdashes, leggings or over-boots worn in 17 c., esp. by horsemen.

1611 Daccus is all bedawbed with golden lace, | Hose, doublet, jerkin, and gamashes too: DAVIES, *Scourge of Folly*. [L.] **1612** a paire of Breeches and Gamasheos of the same coloured cloth: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. I. p. 283.

gamba: It. See **viola da gamba.**

gambade, *sb.*: Fr.: gambol.

1825 the various kicks, plunges, gambades, lashing out, and other eccentricities of Mahound: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xiii. p. 119.

***gambado** (˘ ˍ ˘), *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp., cf. Sp. *gambada*, ="a gambole" (Minsheu), fr. *gamba*, ='a leg'.

1. (in pl.) spatterdashes or leggings for horsemen, a pair of over-boots attached to a saddle.

1662 the use of gambadoes, much worne in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach: FULLER, *Worthies*, Cornwall. [R.] **1676** You have no pleasure but drinking, and smoaking, and riding with your Gambadoes on your little pacing Tit: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 14. **1691** it has been my custom any time these sixteen years (as all the Parish can testifie) to ride in Gambadoes: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 4 *r°*. **1732** I believe I told you that I had been about a month able to ride in gambadoes: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 275 (1871). **1814** His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, fastened at the sides with rusty clasps: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. xxix. p. 233 (188-). **1826** His knees were admirably protected from the bushes by a hide which was under his saddle, and which in front had the appearance of gambadoes: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 147.

2. a gambol.

abt. **1846** For I had no intention of...reproaching him with perfidy, sending him a challenge, or performing other gambadoes of the sort: C. BRONTË, *Professor*, ch. xiii. **1862** performing various caracolades and gambadoes in the garden: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 99 (1887).

gambier, gambir, *sb.*: Malay: an astringent extract from the leaves of *Uncaria Gambir*, also called *Terra japonica*, or pale catechu (see **catechu**).

gamboge (ˌ ˍ, *-ge* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng., fr. proper name *Camboja*, a district in the eastern part of Indo-China: a bright yellow pigment prepared from the gum resin of various species of the genus *Garcinia*, Nat. Order *Guttiferae*; also the resin itself, which is used in pharmacy.

1752 SIR J. HILL. [J.]

***gamin,** *sb.*: Fr.: street-boy.

1880 'Our little *gamin* has the most of the Good Samaritan in him,' said Mr. Audley: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. vi. p. 131. **1887** The cockney *gamin* and the metropolitan policeman flourish in the pages before us: *Athenæum*, July 30, p. 156/2.

gamla: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **gomlah.**

gamma, *sb.*: name of the third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ. From the use of Γ to denote the lowest note of the Great Scale in music *gamma* sometimes ='gamut'.

1596 it is needful for him that vvill learne to sing truely, to vnderstand his *Scale*, or (as they commonly call it) the *Gamma vt*: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A ii *r°*. **1609** Γ vt: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 9. **1622** two Lutes...tuned Vnison, or alike in the *Gamma*, *G sol re vt*, or any other string: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 104. **1885** Before the word *υἱός*, "a son," they place a hard gamma....This gamma is inserted after the diphthong *ευ*: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 48/2.

***gamut** (ˌ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gama*, ='gamma', and *ut*. Abbreviated to *gam.*

1. name of the lowest note of the Great Scale and of the first hexachord of Guido Aretino.

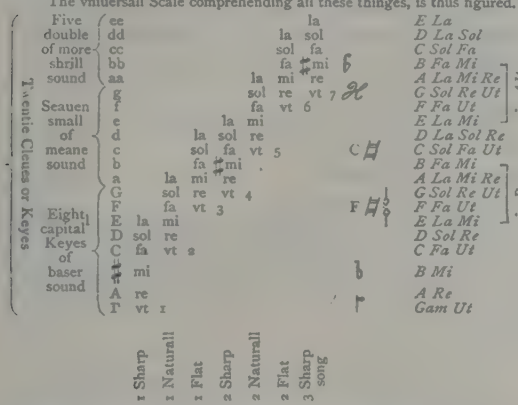
1596 'Gamut' I am, the ground of all accord, | 'A re,' to plead Hortensio's passion; | 'B mi,' Bianca, take him for thy lord, | 'C fa ut,' that loves with all affection: | 'D sol re,' one clef, two notes have I: | 'E la mi,' show pity, or I die: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iii. 1, 73. **1597** Gam vt: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 4. **1630** As for *Musicke*, It is to be coniectured by her long practice in prickesong, that there is not any note aboue *Ela*, or below *Gammoth*, but she knows the *Diapason*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ii 2 *v°*/1. **1670** I am so naturally a Musician, that *Gamut*, *A re*, *Bemi*, were the first words I could learn to speak: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, i. p. 9.

2. name of the Great Scale of Guido Aretino; *hence*, a musical scale. The table of the Great Scale below is taken from the *Pathway to Mus.*, 1596, sig. A iiii *r°*, with the full title of each note added in the last column. The seven columns from *vt* to *la* (ascending) indicate the position in the Great Scale of the seven hexachords.

bef. **1529** But for in his gamut carp that he can, | Lo, Jak would be a jentyl-man: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1843). **1597** here is the Scale of Musicke, which wee terme the *Gam*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 2. **1603** At break of Day, in a Delicious song | She sets the *Gam vt* to a hundred young: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 139 (1608). **1603** the notes of prick-song, or the Gam-ut in musicke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 119. **1623** Re-

hearse your gamut, boy: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 459 (1885). **1776** screamed from fear most harmoniously through the whole gamut, from *a* to *g* inclusively: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 11. **1782** With tails high mounted, ears hung low, and throats | With a whole gamut filled of heavenly notes: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 282 (1802). **1811** had the benefit of seeing various learned treatises upon the natural *gamut* of colours: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1844). **18..** and ever as their shrieks | Ran highest up the gamut: TENNYSON, *Sea Dreams*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 156 (1886).

The vniuersall Scale comprehending all these thinges, is thus figured.



ganch, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gancher*. See third quot.

1614 Their [the Turks'] ganshing is after this manner: He sitteth upon a wall, being five fadomes high, within two fadomes of the top of the wall; right under the place were he sits is a strong Iron hook fastened, being very sharpe, then is he thrust off the wall upon this hooke with some part of his body: W. DAVIES, *Trav., &c.*, sig. B iii *vº*. **1615** being ganched for the escape of certaine Noble-men of *Germany* committed to his custody: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1632). — Their [the Turks'] formes of putting to death...are impaling upon stakes, ganching, which is to be let fall from on high upon hookes, and there to hang untill they die by the anguish of their wounds: *ib.*, p. 62. **1642** sundry sorts of punishments...as *drubbing*, *gyunshing* [sic], *flaying alive*, *impaling*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 85 (1869). **1741** The Gaunch is a sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-Gates: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 99. — If a *Cain* happens to be taken, they give him no quarter; he is either impal'd or gaunch'd: *ib.*

gandola: It. See **gondola.**

ganga, *pl.* **ganghe**, *sb.*: Italianised. See quotation.

1600 the priests of Angola, whom they call Ganghe. These make profession that they haue in their hands dearth and abundance; faire weather and foule; life and death...a Ganga was requested by the people, to refresh the fields, which were drie and withered: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 378.

gangean, *adj.*: Eng., perhaps fr. Sp. *ganga*, = 'the lesser pin-tailed grouse'. See quotation.

1626 *Gangean colour*, Diuers colours in one together, as in a Mallard or Pigeon's necke: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***ganglion**, *pl.* **ganglia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γάγγλιον, = 'a tumor on or near a tendon or sinew': a mass of nerve cells in the course of a nerve constituting a centre of a portion of the nervous system of an animal; a kind of tumor.

1734 a ganglion, or other crude tumours or preternatural protuberance: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.] **1863** the psychical, motorial, and sensorial functions of the great cerebral ganglion: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 129.

***gangrene, gangre(e)n** (ˌ⌣ˈ), Eng. fr. Fr. *gangrène*; **gangrena, cancrena,** It.: *sb.*: a mortification while it stops short of actual death of the part affected; also, *metaph.* deadly moral corruption.

1543 Cancrena is not taken for fleshe deade altogether, but for that whyche begynneth to putrifye by lytle: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi *vº*/1. **1563** a fracture hauinge wyth hym ioyned *gangrena*, a fracture with inflamation, [illegible] T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 44 *vº*. **1601** juice of the Spurge...healeth gangrens, cankers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 265. **1602** these men haue bespattered with a most dangerous Gangrene. W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 41. **1627** [illegible] *Ancient* may be translated into the Greek or *Gangrene*, either Comming of themselues, or induced by too much Applying of *Opiates*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 788. **1665** it [the water at Lar] makes the leg apt to gangrene: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 121 (1677). — the five great Points [illegible] (in *Augustus Caesar's* time) betwixt the two great Families of *Shammai* and *Hillel* still spreading like a gangrene: *ib.*, p. 123. **1672** Not being cut off high enough, the gangrene prevailed: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1872). **1690** being in a desperate condition with a gangrene in his foot: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 72 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1705** he died of a gangrene: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 165 (1818).

ganja, ganga, gunja, *sb.*: Hind. *gānjhā*: an intoxicating narcotic preparation of Indian hemp. See **bang.**

1800 No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arrack, opium, ganja, or bhang and toddy: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1858). **1826** they produced their ganga and opium, and began to smoke: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 391 (1884). **1872** The faithful Hindoo widow, stimulated by *ganja* (a preparation of hemp) may not ascend the pyre and by the rites of *suttee* destroy herself in honour of her deceased lord: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 249.

ganta, ganton, *sb.*: a Malay measure about equal to a gallon English.

1622 4 or 5 *gantas* of oyle: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 6 (1883).

***gantlet, gauntlet, gantlope** (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *gatlopp*, = 'lane-run', 'a military punishment in which the condemned ran between two files of soldiers who struck at him with rods or other weapons as he passed': in the phr. *to run the gantlet*, to run between two rows of persons who strike with various weapons or implements during the passage.

1689 But in War, you must either hang for 't...or run the *Gantlope*: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Eramus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 150. **1792** What a gauntelope have I run! H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 179. **1804** no, my dear Sir, we must re-run the gantelope of Bounties and Recruitings: J. LARWOOD, *No Gunboats, no Peace*, p. 8.

[The Swed. *gatlopp* became Anglicised as *gantlope*, which was confused with Eng. *ga(u)ntlet*, = 'glove'.]

Ganymede: Lat. *Ganymēdes*: name of a Trojan youth who was carried off by the eagle of Zeus (Jupiter) to be cup-bearer to Zeus in Olympus; *hence*, a cup-bearer; a favorite youth.

1589 And *Ganimædes* we are, quoth one: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 115. **1602** Say he scorn to marry me, yet he shall stand me in some stead by being my Ganymede: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 38 (1885). **1603** a yoong beardlesse Genymade whom he loued: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 568. **1608** Shall I be bold with your honour, to prefer this aforesaid Ganymede to hold a plate under your lordship's cup? MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 274 (1885). **1616** With a young, tender, smoothfaced Ganimed, | Her husbands prentice: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 740, p. 26 (1871). **1621** as if he were a princes Ganymede, with every day new suits: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 336 (1827). **1666** The *Ganymed* Boys in Vests of cloth of gold...carried in their hands flagons of best metal: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 175 (1677). bef. **1667** 'Tis fill'd where-ever thou dost tread, | *Nature* self's *thy Ganymede*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1707). **1820** the Ganymedes had not been idle with their pitchers and goblets: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 52. **1828** Bedos, that Ganymede of a valet, had himself but just arrived: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 59 (1859).

ganza[1], *sb.*: Sp. *gansa*: a goose; one of the wild geese which drew Gonzales to the moon in de Bergerac's *Comic History of the Moon*, 1649.

bef. **1656** who, as if Domingo Gonsales his engine, they had been mounted by his ganzaes from the moon to the empyreall heaven: BP. HALL, *Invis. Wld.*, Bk. I. § 7. [R.] bef. **1658** Nor of the *Ganza*'s, which did soon | Transport *Don Diego* to the Moon: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 344 (1687). **1664** They are but idle *Dreams* and *Fancies* | And savour strongly of the Ganzas: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 187.

ganza[2], **gansa, ganse,** *sb.*: Malay *gangsa*, = 'bell-metal': a travellers' name for the base metal of which the small currency of Pegu was made.

1588 The corant mony that is in this citie, and throughout all this kingdome is called *Gansa* or *Ganza* which is made of Copper and Leade: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 32 *vº*. **1599** [See **biza**]. **1727** Plenty of Ganse or Lead, which passeth all over the Pegu Dominions, for Money: A. HAMILTON *East Indies*, II. 41. [Yule]

gaot: Anglo-Ind. See **ghaut.**

gaou: Anglo-Ind. See **gow.**

Garagantua. See **Gargantua.**

garaus: Ger. See **carouse.**

garavance, garvance, garvanso, garvanço: Eng. fr. Sp. See **caravance.**

garb, garbe, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *garbe* (Cotgr.), = 'comeliness', 'handsomeness', 'good fashion': outward appearance, fashion of dress, gear, demeanor, style; *hence*, dress, apparel.

1599 You thought, because he could not speak English in the native garb, he could not therefore handle an English cudgel: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, v. 1, 80. **1599** his seruants [illegible] good weight lookes, | After their garbe: B. JONSON, *Every Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 144 (1616). **1604** And with a lisping garb this most rare man | Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian: DRAYTON, *Owl*. [R.] **1622** that moderate and middle garbe, which shall rather lessen then make you bigger then you are: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xv. p. 191. abt. **1630** the Queen began then to need, and to seek out for men of both Garbs, and so I conclude, and rank this great Instrument of State amongst the *Ingots*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 31 (1870). — one that could soon learn the discipline and garb both of the times and Court: *ib.*, p. 44. **1633** persons of quality waited on him in the same garb and habit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I.

p. 7 (1872). **1644** The inhabitants of the city are much affected to the Spanish mode and stately garb: *ib.*, p. 92. **1654** Thence, we went to New College, where the Chapel was in its ancient garb: *ib.*, p. 307. **1694** the younger son... lived in the garb and equipage of the richest nobleman: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 341. **1712** his outward Garb is but the Emblem of his Mind: *Spectator*, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 669/1 (Morley). — the most wild and freakish Garb that can be imagined: *ib.*, No. 514, Oct. 20, p. 732/1.

garce, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *gārisa*: a cubic measure or weight used for rice on the Madras coast, weighing about 4 tons English.

1799 I could let them have about twenty garce of rice, which I can command in this country at very short notice: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 172 (1858). **1804** The rice is to be paid for by a stoppage, at the rate of one single fanam for one pucca seer, or 114 pagodas 12 fanams per garce: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1206 (1844).

***garçon**, *sb.*: Fr.: boy, bachelor, waiter. The Old Fr. *garcion* was early Anglicised.

1602 she means her French *garçon*: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 56 (1885). **1823** Nay, down to the *garçon* and his poodle...both amusing animals: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 16 (1886). **1860** that is not a very difficult matter under the auspices of the *garçon* at the inn where he may have taken up his abode: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 609/2.

***garde champêtre**, *phr.*: Fr.: field-keeper, game-keeper.

1831 The village poacher will find him [the farmer] a more active *garde champetre* than any keeper: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 309. **1837** In the country each *commune* has one, or more, *gardes champêtres*, whose sole business it is to detect and arrest trespassers: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 130.

garde d'eau, garde de l'eau, *phr.*: Fr., abbrev. for *donnez vous de garde d'eau* (*de l'eau*): be on your guard against water. Anglicised in Scotland as *gardeloo, gardyloo*. The proper corresponding Fr. phr. is *gare l'eau* or *gare l'eau là-bas*.

1768 it comes against you without crying *garde d'eau*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 461 (1839).

***garde (de) chasse**, *phr.*: Fr.: game-keeper.

1828 Through the means, however, of an ancient *garde de chasse*, the Baron contrived to pick up some faint idea of sporting: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 298.

garde des sceaux, *phr.*: Fr.: Keeper of the Seals.

bef. **1654** The *Garde des Seaux*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 177 (1654). **1787** The *garde des sceaux* spoke about twenty minutes: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 432 (1853).

***garde du (de) corps**, *phr.*: Fr.: a member of a body-guard, a life-guardsman.

1651 Then came...the *garde du corps* and other officers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872). **1845** but O'Reilly's disgrace, for refusing to job the promotion of some gardes de corps, stopped all these schemes of amelioration: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 218.

***garde mobile**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a movable guard': a guard liable to general service.

garde-chiourme, *sb.*: Fr.: convict-warder.

1865 The horrible heat had made even the *gardes-chiourmes* heavy and listless: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 271.

gardefou, *sb.*: Fr.: 'guard-fool', a parapet.

1748 People at your age are in a state of natural ebriety; and want rails and *gardefous*, wherever they go, to hinder them from breaking their necks: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 332 (1774). **1797** a wooden bridge which had no *Gardefou*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 186.

gardēnia, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. Dr. *Garden* of Charleston, an American botanist: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Chinconaceae*, which includes the Cape jasmine, and is distinguished for the fragrance and beauty of the flowers of some of the species; *also*, a flower of the Cape jasmine or a kindred plant.

garee: Hind. See **garry**.

***Gargantua**, name of the principal character of Rabelais' satirical romance, an enormous and superlatively voracious giant; hence, **Gargantuan**, superlatively voracious, enormous.

1598 your Garagantua breech cannot carry it away so: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 20 (1616). **1600** You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first: 'tis a word too great for any mouth of this age's size: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 2, 238. **1619** his Gargantuan *bellyed-Doublet* with huge huge sleeues: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 267. **1630** What *Gogmagog Gargantua* Geese are these: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 1 *v*°/1. bef. **1658** Or greater if it well may be | Than *Garagantu*'s two or three: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 344 (1687).

gargarise (= ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gargariser*, *gargarizer* (Cotgr.): to gargle, to use as a gargle.

1533 Therewith gargarise your mouth fastinge, vntill the fleume be purged oute of your heade: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. [R.] **1543** Also it is expedient to gargarise warm gotes milk, to appayse y^e^ payne: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxiii *r*°/2. **1598** *Gorgorizzare*, to gargarize in the throte: FLORIO. **1627** vinegar put to the nosthrils, or gargarised: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 686. [R.]

***garibaldi**, *sb.*: It. *Garibaldi*, the famous Italian patriot: a loose body to a dress, imitating the flannel shirts worn by Garibaldi and his followers abt. 1865.

garlagh, *sb.*: Ir. *garlach*, = 'a young child': a pet.

1818 Paddy, you little garlagh: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 40 (1819). — my own little garlagh of a boy: *ib.*, ch. iii. p. 160.

garni, *fem.* **garnie**, *part.*: Fr.: garnished, furnished, trimmed.

1818 Things *garni* with lace, and things *garni* with eel: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 38.

garnito, *sb.* and *adj.*: It. *granito*: granite.

1644 At the entrance of this stately palace stand two rare and vast fountains of garnito stone: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872).

garran, garron, *sb.*: Ir. and Gael. *gearran*: a gelding, a sorry hack, a Highland pony.

1598 And when he comes foorth, he will make theyr cowes and garrans to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 619/2 (1883). — when any one hath stollen a cowe or a garron: *ib.*, p. 681/2. **1600** therefore all that the poore garrons and beasts could doe, was to tumble and wallow only: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXI. p. 413. **1754** their Horses, or rather (as they are call'd) Garrons: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 130. **1818** look at the *garrans*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 129 (1819).

garri: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **ghurry**.

garroo-, garrow-*wood*: Malay. See **aguila-*wood***.

***garrote, garrotte** (= ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *garrote*: execution by strangulation, as practised in Spain and Portugal; an appliance for causing death by strangulation, such as the iron collar and screw now used in Spanish executions; strangulation entire or partial, esp. when caused with a view to robbery.

1623 That done, throwing a cord about his necke, making vse of one of the corners of the Chayre, he gaue him the *Garrote*, wherewith he was strangled to death: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. x. p. 266. **1845** Here the public executions take place, and generally by the *garrote*, a sort of strangling machine based on the Oriental bowstring: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 778.

garrotté, *adj.*: Fr., fr. *garrotte* (Fr. *garrotter* does not mean 'to garrote'): garrotted, executed by strangulation.

1852 The man was almost immediately *garotté*, which I believe, is a speedy and merciful manner of executing criminals: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 413.

***garry, gharry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gāṛi*: a cart or carriage.

1810 The common g'horry...is rarely, if ever, kept by any European, but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 329. [Yule] **1834** and what garewân will drive thee back... Take in the child, Jeet Sing, and let the garee burn: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 11. **1866** My husband was to have met us with the two-horse gharee: G. O. TREVELYAN, *Dawk Bungalow*, in *Fraser's Mag.*, Vol. LXXIII. p. 384. [Yule] **1882** [See **dāk**].

***gas**, *sb.*: name given by Van Helmont (d. 1664) to air and other elastic fluids whether simple or compound; now, *esp.* elastic fluid, generally a manufactured form of carburetted hydrogen used for illumination and for heating.

1672 the Experiment of mixing the *Gas*, (as the *Helmontians* call it) or the scarce coagulable fumes of kindled and extinquished Brimstone, with Wine: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 166. **1744** *Phil. Trans.*, p. 1. **1790** The wild gas, the fixed air is plainly broke loose: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 8 (3rd Ed.). **1815** C. Bradshaw wants to light the theatre with *gas*, which may, perhaps (if the vulgar be believed), poison half the audience, and all the *dramatis personæ*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 170 (1832). **1819** What think you, Sir, that History's candid page | Will say of this bright gas-enlightened age? HANS BUSK, *Dessert*, 725.

gasbeke, gasbi: Pers. See **kasbeke**.

gascoi(g)nes, *sb. pl.*: galligaskins, as if *Gascons*.

1598 *Brache*, all maner of breeches, slops, hosen, breekes, gascoines, venetians: FLORIO.

Gascon (= ⏑), **Gascoygne**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Gascon*.

I. *sb.*: 1. a native of Gascony, a south-western province of France.

I. *sb.*: 2. a boaster, a braggart.

I. *sb.*: 3. wine of Gascony.

1630 No Gascoygne, Orleance, or the Chrystall Sherrant | Nor Rhenish from the *Rheine* would be apparant: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 *r*°/1. **1847** The rich juice of Rousillon, Gascoygne, Bordeaux, | Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

II. *adj.*: pertaining to Gascony or to its inhabitants; made in Gascony.

***gasconade** (˘ ¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gasconnade*: boasting, braggadocio, a boastful speech.

1710–3 Swift, *Journ. to Stella.*, [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1711** a Show of Resistance: but it only proved a Gasconade: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** But shall we afford him a fair Evasion, only a vain unthinking Gasconade: R. North, *Examen*, p. vii. (1740). **1742** Jeffries was so highly pleased with this gasconade of his client, that he loved him ever after: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 22 (1826). **1781** we shall talk no more of insisting on *implicit submission*, which would rather be a gasconade than firmness: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 120 (1858). **1809** I had been led into this by the gasconade of M. B—: Matv, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 3.

[The word is fr. Fr. *Gascon*, ='an inhabitant of Gascony', the people of that province having become notorious for boastfulness.]

gaskins (˘ ¯), *sb. pl.*: Eng.: **galligaskins** (*q. v.*). See **gascoignes.**

1573 my new gaskyns that Forde made me: *Will*, quoted in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.*, p. 268 (1846). **1601** if one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your gaskins fall: Shaks., *Tam. Shr.*, i. 5, 27.

gaspillage, *sb.*: Fr.: thriftlessness, wastefulness, lavishness.

1848 He told me the *gaspillage* of the Government was monstrous: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 306.

gaspillé, *fem.* **-ée,** *part.*: Fr.: frittered away, squandered.

1842 The sum may be *gaspillé* by a cook-wench: Thackeray, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 50 (1857).

gassampine: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gossampine.**

gassoon: Ir. See **gossoon.**

Gasthaus, *sb.*: Ger.: a place of entertainment, an inn, a hotel. For a hotel, a more modest title than *Gasthof*.

1841 if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 375 (1885). **1874** [See **Gasthof**].

Gasthof, *sb.*: Ger.: hotel.

1865 a Bohemian Gasthof is about the only place upon earth where you see the doctrine of equality in absolute and positive practice: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 67. **1874** its principal inn claims to be not merely a *Gast-haus* but a *Gast-hof*: Miss R. H. Busk, *Tirol*, p. 86.

gastromūthos, *sb.*: mistake for *engastrimūthos* (see **engastrimythus**).

1783 That inward voice, which the Greeks called *Gastromuthos*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 337 (1858).

gastronome, *sb.*: Fr.: a gastronomist, one who makes a scientific study of the pleasures of the table.

1823 a *pâté de Périgord*, over which a gastronome would have wished to live and die, like Homer's lotus-eaters: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 61 (1886). **1833** those [wounds] which a French *gastronome* is doomed to undergo from our barbarous hospitality: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 163. **1835** Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 619.

gâté, *fem.* **gâtée,** *part.*: Fr.: spoiled.

1821 [See **blasé**].

gate, gatti: Anglo-Ind. See **ghaut.**

gauche, *adj.*: Fr.: clumsy, awkward, uncouth, destitute of tact and good manners. Sometimes in the literal meaning 'left', *Gauche* is applied to the party of the left in the French parliament, the Opposition.

1806 finding...the bed not turned down, and a *gauche* Dawdle just beginning to introduce the warming-pan between the sheets: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 252 (5th Ed.). **1828** There were two classes of these French gallants, and it would be difficult to determine which was most *gauche*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 42. **1829** A dull Marchioness, a *gauche* Viscountess, and some other dames: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 124 (1881). **1839** the King will not show the same obstinacy as his predecessor, but yield with a good grace to what he cannot avoid, viz. a Ministry of the *Gauche*: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 131. **1879** This journey...tended to reduce my shy, taciturn, and somewhat *gauche* manner: Sir G. Scott, *Recollections*, ch. II. p. 71.

***gaucherie,** *sb.*: Fr.

1. awkwardness, clumsiness, lack of tact and good manners.

1823 the known *gaucherie* of our cabinet in all sorts of Continental interference: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 237. **1828** I was struck by his abstinence, and pleased with his modesty, despite the *gaucherie* of his manner, and the fashion of his garb: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. lxiii. p. 193 (1859). **1841** The air *comme il faut*, the perfect freedom from all *gaucherie*, the ease of demeanour: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1877** he was rooted to the spot, and not merely sensible of his *gaucherie*, but also of the almost grotesque isolation in which he sat: L. W. M. Lockhart, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiv. p. 206 (1879).

2. a clumsy action, an awkward speech, an instance of want of tact or good manners.

1826 just enough of dandyism to preserve him from committing gaucheries: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 76 (1881). **1849** He had committed several gaucheries, showing bad taste at his very outset: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 315. **1882** I perceive that I have committed a *gaucherie*: J. H. Shorthouse, *Two Novelettes*, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 180.

gaudium certāminis, *phr.*: Lat.: delight of contest.

1884 He prepared to fight...with the same *gaudium certaminis*: H. C. Lodge, *Studies in History*, p. 213.

gaudriole, *sb.*: Fr.: a broad joke, a coarse witticism.

1886 He has not yet succeeded in obliterating the poet which is in him so far as to obtain the absolution of the writer of *gaudrioles*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 11/1.

***gauffre, gauffer** (˘ ¯), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gauffrer*: to flute or crimp (lace, linen, &c.). Sometimes spelt *goffer*.

1824 I'll have to get it [a ruff] all goffered over again: S. Ferrier, *Inheritance*, ch. xxi. [Davies] **1886** A...financier, overburdened with wealth, used to send his shirts to Flanders to be washed and gauffred: E. B. Hamilton, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 273.

***gaufre,** *sb.*: Fr.: waffle, wafer.

1859 These gaufres, or wafers, were much eaten in England in former times: Jephson, *Brittany*, ch. ii. p. 21. **1886** These mouldings...might have been... cast like a *gauffre* in iron dies: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 720/1.

gaunch: Eng. fr. Fr. See **ganch.**

gauntelope, gauntlet: Eng. fr. Swed. See **gantlet.**

gaur: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **gour.**

gaur(e): Eng. fr. Turk. or Pers. See **giaour.**

gaut: Anglo-Ind. See **ghaut.**

gavocciolo, *sb.*: It.: a pestilential tumor.

1835 fate is fate, and when it is thine hour there will be other means besides the gavocciolo: Lord Lytton, *Rienzi*, Bk. VI. ch. iv. p. 106/1 (1848).

***gavot** (˘ ˘), Eng. fr. Fr.; **gavotte,** Fr.: *sb.*: a graceful and lively dance; the music for such a dance.

1724 [See **gavotta**]. **1727** in playing of preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavotts: Pope, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, p. 95 (1741). **1788** She played a lesson of Stamitz, a Gavot, the air of Malbrouk...and many other tunes: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 41/2. **1848** playing tremulous old gavottes and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, ch. xxxviii. [C.] **1883** The Gavotte from Mozart's *Idomeneo*—a lovely little piece: *Standard*, Feb. 13, p. 2. **1885** The most attractive [movements] are the second, a minuet, and the fourth, a gavotte: *Athenæum*, Dec. 12, p. 777/1.

gavotta, *sb.*: It.: a gavot.

1724 GAVOTTA, a Gavot, an Air of a brisk, lively Nature, always in Common Time, divided in Two Parts, each to be play'd twice over, the first Part commonly in Four or Eight Bars, and the second Part in Four, Eight, Twelve, Sixteen Bars, or more: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***gavroche,** *sb.*: Fr. (argot): driver (of a vehicle plying for hire).

***1876** a Norwegian *gavroche* is balancing himself by a miracle of adroitness on the dorsal extremities of the slender shafts: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.] **1882** Then "mo-sieu" became "mesieu," which is generally pronounced as "m'sieu" in 1882, or, if one wishes to talk as a real *gavroche* "m'seu": *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 8.

gawar: Eng. fr. Turk. See **giaour.**

gaze, *sb.*: Fr.: gauze.

1850 Those [caps] intended for ladies of a more advanced age are...composed of a perfect cloud of *gaze*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 864/2.

***gazebo(o),** *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat. fr. Eng. *gaze*: projecting window. Cf. Fr. *lavabo*, ='wash-stand'.

1819 this bay window happened to face a gaze-boo, where sat in the same way, when musing on her projects, a fair Greek widow: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 16 (1820).

***gazel** (˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. and Arab. *ghazal*: a kind of love-poem.

bef. **1827** Persian poets...distinguish their separate poems, or canticles, by the name of gazels: J. Mason Good, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VI. p. 6 (1882).

gazela, *sb.*: Sp.: a gazelle.

1646 the *Civet Cat* and *Gazela*, from which our Musk proceedeth: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. X. p. 166 (1686).

***gazelle, gazel** (˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gazelle*: a kind of antelope with large bright eyes and graceful form, *esp.* a species native in N. Africa. The form *gazal* is fr. Arab. and Pers. *ghazāl*.

1600 sheepe, deere, Gugelle, conies, hares, ciuet-cats, and ostriches: John Pory, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. **1617** a kind of fallow Deare in *Syria* called *Gazelle*: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 129. **1665** They...

love to hunt and chase the Stag, the Antilope, Gazal, Tyger, Bore: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 303 (1677). **1673** The Skeleton of a Morsses head. Divers and very large Rhinocerots horns, Gazells horns, and an Unicorns horn: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246. **1684** tamed *Gazelles* (which is a kind of Goat): Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 51. **1819** his gazelle-eyed daughters: Byron, *Don Juan*, II. ccii. **1821** gazelles and cats, | And dwarfs and blacks, and such like things: *ib.*, III. lxviii. **1839** This damsel walked forward like a fugitive gazelle: E. W. Lane, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. p. 607 *note*. **1852** you tripped up the stairs like a gazelle, Padre: C. Lever, *Daltons*, p. 178 (1878).

gazet, gazette, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gazzetta, gazetta*: a small coin of Venice. See **gaget.**

1605 What monstrous, and most painefull circumstance | Is here, to get some three or foure *gazets*! B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 470 (1616). **1611** It will cost thee but a gazet, which is not fully an English penny: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1776). **1701** the Gazette, [is worth] Two Sols: *New Account of Italy*, p. 49.

gazetta, It. *gazzetta*, pl. *gazzette*; **gazette, gazet** (= *t*), Eng. fr. It. *gazzetta*: *sb.*: a news-sheet, a news-letter, a newspaper; *esp.* an official newspaper. The *gazette* seems to have originated in Venice in copies of the official notices posted on the Rialto.

1605 I shall be the fable of all feasts; | The freight of the *gazetti*; ship-boyes tale: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 514 (1616). **1606** It was within a month after so publike, that it came into the *Gazetta* of Rome: T. Fitz-herbert, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxx. p. 326. **1611** we find it so recorded | In late *Gazettas*; which or lies or trifles ne'er afforded: R. Richmond, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. f 6 *r°* (1776). **1616** In this gazette you may not expect any more than *res gestæ*: G. L. Carew, *Lett.*, p. 27 (1860). **1622** I send here inclos'd the *Venetian* gazet: Howell, *Lett.*, II. v. p. 55 (1645). **1642** *Gazets* and *Courants*: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869). bef. **1670** the Disgrace was so far blown abroad with Derision, that it was the News of *Gazette*'s over all *Europe*: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 175, p. 169 (1693). **1679** Print new Additions to their Feats, | And Emendations in Gazets: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 188. **1681** Must therefore all the World be set on flame, | Because a Gazet writer mist his aim? A. Marvell, *Misc.*, p. 36. **1686** the Author of the *Journal* des Scavants...in his ordinary Gazets highly affirms: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 17. **1697** A great many *Gazettes*, and little good News: Vanbrugh, *Esop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1776). bef. **1733** being blazoned in the *Gazette*: R. North, *Examen*, III. viii. 55, p. 626 (1740). bef. **1744** talks Gazettes and Post-boys o'er by heart: Pope, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, IV. 155, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1757). **1823** She smiled at Suwarrow's rhymes, who threw | Into a Russian couplet rather dull | The whole gazette of thousands whom he slew: Byron, *Don Juan*, IX. lx. ***1877** is generally beyond the power of any gazette to add glory to: *Echo*, Jan. 13. [St.]

gazophylacium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *γαζοφυλάκιον*: a treasury; *hence*, a storehouse of information, a thesaurus.

1540 I wyshe that I...hadde obserued but some one vaylable document to bring to this Gazophilacium: Palsgrave, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A ii *v°*.

gazpacho, *sb.*: Sp.: a vegetable soup, which, taken cold, is a common article of summer diet in parts of Spain among workmen and peasants.

1845 In Andalucia during summer a bowl of gazpacho is commonly ready in every house of an evening: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 69.

geck, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *gek*: a dupe, a gull, a fool.

1601 And made the most notorious geck and gull | That e'er invention play'd on: Shaks., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 351.

gecko, *sb.*: name of a genus of wall lizards.

1811 We saw several sorts of lizards, of which the only dangerous one was that called by the Egyptians Gecko: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188.

gedong: Malay. See **godown.**

gee: Anglo-Ind. See **ghee.**

geera(s): Heb. See **gerah.**

Geez, name of the northern and ecclesiastical dialects of the Ethiopic group of the Semitic family of languages. See **Amharic.**

***Gehenna**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Γέεννα, fr. Heb. *gē-hinnōm*: the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in part of which, called Tophet, the human sacrifices to Moloch were made (2 *Kings*, xxiii. 10), and into which the refuse of Jerusalem was cast; *hence*, Hell, Hell-fire.

1626 *Gehenna*, Hell: Cockeram, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1667** and made his grove | The pleasant vale of Hinnom, Tophet thence | And black Gehenna call'd, the type of Hell: Milton, *P. L.*, I. 405. bef. **1733** R. North, *Examen*, III. ix. 7, p. 652 (1740). **1834** a type of the punishment, that awaits the wicked unbelievers in the Jehennum of God's wrath: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 250.

Geier, *sb.*: Ger.: a vulture.

1603 for they be not greedy geiers or vultures, that evermore eat and gnaw the liver of wicked persons laid in the earth: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 609.

***Geist,** *sb.*: Ger.: spirit, spirituality.

1870 M. Arnold, *Friendship's Garl.* **1883** a heaven of pure *Geist*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 274.

gelder. See **guelder** or **guilder.**

gelidus timor occupat artus, *phr.*: Lat.: chill fear holds possession of (my) limbs (*lit.* 'joints').

1593 Shaks., *II Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 117.

gellywat(te): Anglo-Ind. See **gallevat.**

Gemiglands, Gemilands: Turk. See **Zamoglans.**

Gemini, gemini, *sb.*: Lat.: the Twins, namely, Castor and Pollux, sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda, guardian deities of Ancient Rome and of sailors, who gave a name to a sign of the zodiac, east of Taurus.

1. a sign of the zodiac.

1391 & euerich of thise 12 Signes hath respecte to a certein parcelle of the body of a man and hath it gouernance; as aries hath thin heued, & taurus thy nekke and thy throte / gemyni thyn armholes and thin armes: Chaucer, *Astrol.*, p. 13 (1872). **1506** When Phebus entred was, in Geminy | Shining aboue: Hawes, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *r°* (1554). **1563** the Sonne, | Had newly entred *Gemini*, and warmynge heate begun: B. Googe, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 107 (1871). **1580** those same two incomparable and myraculous Gemini: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1815). **1855** the Charioteer | And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns: Tennyson, *Maud*, VI. i.

2. in the phrases *O Gemini, O Jiminy*, and *play the Gemini* (*jemeny*), a mild expletive.

1622 God grant Tozayemon Dono do not play the jemeny with us in buying much of our merchandiz and stay there till he think I am com from hence: R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 295 (1883). **1663** O Gemini! that's better news: Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1701). **1679** Oh Gemini! that your Ladyship should say so: Shadwell, *True Widow*, iii. p. 35. **1693** O *Gemini*, I hope you don't mean so: Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, iii. 10, Wks., Vol. I. p. 64 (1710). **1696** O Gemini! Is this a Beau? Vanbrugh, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1776). **1750** O gemini! my dear lady, what is the matter? Fielding, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 297 (1806).

3. a pair (also spelt *Geminy*).

1598 look'd through the grate, like a Geminy of Baboones: Shaks., *Merry Wives*, ii. 2, 7. **1616** nor the Gemini of double-dealing circumvent us in our lives: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 29 (1867).

gemino ab ovo, *phr.*: Lat., 'from the twin egg': from the beginning. Hor., *A. P.*, 147. See **ab ovo.**

1886 It begins (*gemino ab ovo*, as hostile critics will probably have said) with the earliest appearance of the Teutonic peoples on the stage of history *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 98/1.

Gemonies, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gemōniae* (pl.): steps down the Aventine Hill to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals in Ancient Rome were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the river. The sing. form *Gemony* may be for *Geminy* (see **Gemini**).

1603 The fate of some of your servants: who, declining | Their way...Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks! B. Jonson, *Sej.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 162/1 (1860). **1629** no day passes | In which some are not fasten'd to the hook | Or thrown down from the Gemonies: Massinger, *Rom. Actor*, i. 1. [R.] bef. **1658** The World, Fame, Honour, Wealth and Pleasure then | Are the fair Wrack and *Gemonies* of Men: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, p. 222 (1687). **1681** Anguish through every member flies | And all those inward gemonies | Whereby frail flesh in torture dies: Oldham, *On Morwent*, xxxiii. [C. E. D.]

gênant, *fem.* **gênante,** *adj.*: Fr.: causing **gêne** (*q. v.*).

1841 consequently the etiquette and formality, so *gênant* among acquaintances who seldom meet, are banished: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 268.

***gendarme,** *sb.*: Fr. (irregular sing. of *gens d'armes*, = 'men at arms'): a man at arms, a soldier, a dragoon; in France and elsewhere in Continental Europe, a policeman (armed). See **gens d'armes.**

1857 the gendarme came charging up, right toward his very nose: C. Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877). **1863** gendarmes and soldiers: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 314. **1880** he passed out of the gate between the two *gendarmes*: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xlviii. p. 312.

***gendarmerie,** *sb.*: Fr.: armed police-force (including mounted police); a number of armed police. Wrongly written *gens d'armerie, gensdarmerie* (*-ry*). See **gens d'armes.**

bef. **1670** Had the *Gensdarmery* of our great Writers no other Enemy to fight with? J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 99, p. 102 (1693). **1826** a respectable looking serjeant of gens-d'armerie came in: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 181. **1828** a piquet of gendarmerie to direct and keep in order the file of carriages: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 30. **1839** Scott, *Paul's Letters*, p. 267. **1883** The military honours were paid by a division of Infantry, two regiments of Artillery, a regiment of Cavalry, and a large detachment of *Gendarmerie*: *Standard*, Jan. 9, p. 3.

gêne, *sb.*: Fr.: torture, constraint, uneasiness, embarrassment.

1818 but you will reject the proposal with the same frankness it is made, if it is the least *gêne* to you: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 66 (1819). **1832** now all *gêne* is over: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xix. p. 39/2 (New Ed.). **1854** a certain *gêne* was visible in Miss Ethel, who would never mount except with Colonel Newcome's assistance: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 218 (1879).

gêné, *fem.* **gênée**, *part.*: Fr.: embarrassed, constrained, made uneasy.

1823 But none were "gêné": BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIII. ciii.

***genera**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., fr. sing. **genus** (*q. v.*): kinds, classes, orders.

1691 Animate Bodies are divided into four great *Genera* or Orders, *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fishes* and *Insects*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 21 (1701). — the greatest and most luxuriant *Species* in most *Genera* of Plants are Native of the Mountains: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 225. **1791** we have examined about 170 Linnæan *genera*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clx. p. 154 (1821). **1811** He was obliged to form four new genera, which he named Salaria, Scarus, Signanus, and Acanthurus: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. CXXXIX. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 188. **1818** paint classes and describe genera:—classes and genera are still made up of individuals: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819). **1820** the lost *genera* of the native Irish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 136. **1867** opinions of which the leading genera above indicated subdivide into countless species: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (2nd Ed.).

generāle[1], *pl.* **generālia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *generālis* (adj.): a general, a first principle.

1843 there is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the generalia or first principles of the various arts: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 526 (1856).

générale[2], *sb.*: Fr.: a beat of drum which in the morning gives general notice to infantry to be ready to march.

1803 The generale was beat at half-past four: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, II. 394. **1852** In the mean while, the drums beat the *generale* at head-quarters: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. I. p. 14.

***generalissimo**, *sb.*: It.: chief general-officer, commander-in-chief.

1621 In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 158 (1654). **1646** The Cardinal was appointed *Generalissimo* of two Armies: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 158. **1646** *Alexander* of the same cognomination was *Generalissimo* of *Greece*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. viii. p. 201 (1686). **1649** the Prince Palatine, generalissimo of the Sweedish Troops that are in Germanie: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 3 *r°*. **1654–6** making Amasa generalissimo, who was of great power with all Israel: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 527/1 (1867). bef. **1670** the *Generalissimo*, that manag'd the Voyage, had lost their Favour: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 16, p. 15 (1693). **1684** made him Generalissimo of his Armies: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. V. p. 218. **1710** Agamemnon, the generalissimo of that great expedition: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 30, Wks., Vol. II. p. 112 (1854). **1742** the Prince of Hesse is chosen generalissimo: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1857). **1788** the Captain Pacha has been appointed...Generalissimo of the land forces to be employed in the important expedition: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 72/2. **1814** A colonel! why, he should have been a generalissimo: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lvii. p. 379 (188–).

generator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *generātor*, noun of agent to *generāre*, = 'to beget', 'to produce': a producer, a begetter.

1646 SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. xxii. p. 222 (1686).

generātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *generātor*: a female producer.

1657 The element of fire is the generatrix of the Stars, Planets: H. PINNELL, Tr. *Paracelsus'* 3 *Bks. Philos.*, p. 32.

***genesis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γένεσις, = 'generation', 'origin', 'birth', 'production', 'creation'; *Astrol.* 'nativity'.

1. origin, generation, birth, production, manner of generation or origination.

1614 every man that hath his *Genesis* must have his *Exodus*, and they that are born must die: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 227 (1867). **1678** All which *Genesis* or *Generation* of *Gods* is really nothing but a Poetical Description of the *Cosmogonia*: as throughout the Sequele of that whole Poem, all seems to be *Physiology*, veiled under Fiction and Allegories: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 238. bef. **1733** the Author himself was in the Dark as to the *Genesis* of this Speech: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 11, p. 36 (1740). **1866** The rules of its [idealism] genesis or its diffusion are not known: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 106 (Bohn, 1866). **1867** whether sentiment and idea have a common genesis: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (2nd Ed.).

2. an account of the generation or origination of anything; *esp.* the first book of the Old Testament which gives an account of the origin or creation of the universe.

3. *Astrol.* a nativity.

1626 having observed your *Genesis*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 132 (1640). **1652** [illegible] as well as [illegible] the *Genesis* of his little sonne, who died in his infancie, and yet that *genesis* had all the *apheticall* places safe and sound: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 329.

genethliacon, *pl.* **genethliaca**, *sb.*: Gk. γενεθλιακόν: a birthday ode.

1589 songs natall or *Genethliaca*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiii. p. 61 (1869). **1675** That [Quire] which before his birth sang his *Genethliacon*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. ii. § 1, p. 5.

***Geneva**[1], name of a Swiss town on the lake of the same name, which was the home of Calvin; *hence*, the name represents Calvinism, and *attrib.* Calvinistic.

1609 to be either Jesuited or Genevated divinity: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1848). **1854** So let us hope divine truths may be shining, and regions of light and love extant, which Geneva glasses cannot yet perceive, and are beyond the focus of Roman telescopes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 300 (1879).

Geneva[2], **geneva** (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *jenevre* (Cotgr.), = 'juniper', 'juniper-berry', confused with **Geneva**[1]: an ardent spirit flavored with juniper-berries, now called *gin*. Mod. Fr. *genièvre*, = 'juniper', 'gin'.

1748 I was almost suffocated with the steams of geneva: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 297 (1817). **1766** Cyder and hot geneva they combine | Then call the fatal composition *Wine*: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 121 (1808). **1787** The officers of the revenue...were seizing to the King's use a certain quantity of geneva: *Gent. Mag.*, 1017/1. **1864** poisonous Geneva with the convivial gladiator: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 223.

gengzeng: Chin. See **ginseng.**

genie (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *genie* (Cotgr.): a genius, a **jinnee**, *q. v.* (by confusion of both sound and meaning).

1748 if the plot...had been whispered by a genie, communicated by a dream: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 368 (1817). **1759** there were never a genie booted and spurred, and going to Florence on a sun-beam: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 241 (1857). **1814** They believe that *genies* are material creatures, composed of the most pure of the elements: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 150. **1826** to prove that we are giants, we must be dwarfs; even as the Eastern Genie was hid in the charmed bottle: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 18 (1881).

genii, *sb. pl.*: Lat., fr. sing. **genius** (*q. v.*): tutelary deities, ruling spirits, jinnees (see **jinnee**).

bef. **1593** the pyromantic genii | Are mighty, swift, and of far reaching power: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 167/2 (1861). **1603** And you the *Genii* of all those emptyed families whose habitations are now among the *Antipodes*; joine all your hands together and with your bodies cast a ring about me: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 37. **1621** divels, satyrs, and genii: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 199 (1827). **1632** an infused kind of valour | Wrought in us by our *Genii*, or good spirits: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 41 (1640). **1675** Such as...supposed themselves to have their particular tutelary *genii*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 50/1 (1834). **1682** art thou from my *Genii* sent? T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 22. **1713** Fays, Fairies, Genii, Elves, and Dæmons hear! POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 74, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1757). **1763** They observe this fast to induce the Genii...to discover...many bears: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 55. **1816** Statues without drapery are confined to the representation of deities...Genii, &c.: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 67. **1817** Nightly my Genii come and fill these urns: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 17 (1860). **1820** a small vase elegantly decorated with figures of Genii: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270. **1839** The hammám, or bath, is a favourite resort of both men and women...and (it is said)...also of evil genii: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 121 *note*. **1845** shut out from the world by lofty snow-capped mountains raised as it were by the hand of genii to enclose this simple valley of Rasselas: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 597. **1854** whose canvases teemed with tremendous allegories of fates, furies, genii of death and battle: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 2 (1879). **1871** The Arab belief in the genii and afreet, and all the demon enemies of man: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i. p. 7. **1883** mourning genii sculptured at either end: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 57.

genio, *sb.*: It.: a genius.

1612 But by reason of humane nature wee have daily experience, that as humours and genioes, so affections and judgement, which oftentimes is vassall to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter: *Passenger of Benvenuto*. **1684** Numens, Genio's, Demons, Spirits: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 106.

genista, *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: broom, Spanish broom.

1625 a peculiar kind of Genista, and many other vnknowne plants: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1379. **1819** odoriferous genistas, thyme, lavender, and jesmine: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820). **1825** The *genista*, or broom-plant, was an emblem of humility: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 50/1 (1868).

genitoires, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: genital organs. Anglicised in 15 c. as *genytoirs*, *genytours*.

1601 chased they [bievers] bee for their genetoires: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 30, Vol. I. p. 212.

genitor (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *genitor*, noun of agent to *gignere*, = 'to beget': a begetter, a father, a creator, a **progenitor** (*q. v.*).

1617 *genitor*, father: R. C., *Table Alphabeticall* (4th Ed.).

genitrix, genetrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *genitor*: a mother, a creatrix, a **progenitrix** (*q. v.*).

1626 *Genetrix*, A mother: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***genius**, Lat. *pl.* **genii**, *sb.*: Lat.: tutelar deity (of a place, person, or object), disposition, natural inclination, natural powers of mind.

1. a tutelar deity, a guardian spirit or angel, a ruling spirit (sometimes malefic).

1393 GOWER. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1602** these same secular Priests will be their bane, *genius*, and fatall fall for euer: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 18. — shal truly rather bewaile to see the *genius* of their hard fortune: *ib.*, p. 46. **1646** Others...seeme to idolatrize him, by calling him the *good Genius* and *tutelar Angel* of his Countrey: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, sig. A 2 *r°*. **1652** Devils, Dæmons, Spirits, *Geniuses*, Souls: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 53. **1665** such was the miserable blindness of those ancient times, that...every Tree had its peculiar *genius* (Groves being commonly consecrated to some Deity): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 116 (1677). **1672** And that tame Dæmon, which should guard my Throne, | Shrinks at a Genius greater than his own: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 436 (1701). **1786** The music paused, and the Genius, addressing the Caliph, said: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 134 (1883). **1806** Cipriani designed for it a trio of personages with a female *genius*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 190. **1883** this tutelary genius of Florence kept its place unharmed: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 264.

I *a*. the good angel that watches over an individual, the evil spirit that attends an individual.

1590 One of these men is Genius to the other: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 332. **1598** God knoweth which of them may arise in the end, and be our confusion: for my *Genius* suspecteth somewhat: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 120. **1609** a certaine tutelar Genius allotted unto him for the protection of his life: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXI. ch. xiii. p. 184. **1626** *Genius*, A good Angell, or a familiar euill spirit, the soule: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. **1627** I have a genius that has prompted me, | And I have almost form'd it into words: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, I. i, Wks., Vol. II. p. 139 (1885). **1632** my good Genius | Prompts me to this consideration: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 205/1 (1839). **1679** Mortal, thou art betray'd to us | B' our Friend, thy evil Genius: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 61. **1763** Each invokes his genius and throws some tobacco in the fire: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 176. **1832** A fairy shield your Genius made | And gave you on your natal day: TENNYSON, *Margaret*, iv.

I *b*. the special sidereal influence which determines the character and destiny of an individual.

1643 But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted Genius or proper star, or whether the supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects, or this elemental crasis here below: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 370 (1806). **1652** to deduce a *Genius* down from heaven, and intice it by certain characters and figures: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 24. **1657** The other part therefore of Man, or this sydereall body is called the Genius of man, because it proceedeth from the Firmament; it is called *Penates*, because it is in our power and born with us, the shadow of the visible body, *Lar domesticus* the good or bad houshould or private Angell: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 67. **1669** I beg only, that you would lay your Commands upon his *Genius*, or *Idea*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 299 (1701).

2. an incarnation or sensible presentment of an idea.

1597 a' was the very genius of famine: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iii. 2, 337.

3. natural inclination, constitutional bent, disposition.

bef. **1586** A Poet no industrie can make, if his owne *Genius* bee not carried vnto it: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 62 (1868). **1620** a Court life was so absolutely averse to his Genius: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xii. (1676). **1622** They have all a *genius* inclin'd to commerce: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 31 (1645). **1646** the Wisdom of God hath divided the *Genius* of men according to the different affairs of the World: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 15 (1686). **1675** [the Cock] partaking more of the Genius of the Sun than nimself [the Lion] does: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 2, p. 99. **1678** the *Genius* of these two Persons was very different: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 53. bef. **1701** Studious to please the genius of the times, | With periods, points, and tropes, he slurs his crimes: DRYDEN. [J.] **1712** It will be worthy the Particularity of your Genius to lay down Rules: *Spectator*, No. 402, June 12, p. 583/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** meet with Censure or Approbation, as the Genius of future Times happens to dispose: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 4, p. 33 (1740). — his Genius did not affect difficulties: *ib.*, 20, p. 40. bef. **1739** tames the Genius of the stubborn plain: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. i. 131. **1877** there is no limit to the genius of song: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. i. p. 11 (1883). ***1878** an Irishman of the most versatile genius: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.]

4. natural ability of mind, creative or inventive power, intellectual originality.

1622 the addiction of his *Genius*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 34. abt. **1630** inheritor of the genius and craft of his Father: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 28 (1870). **1640** This is the Genius of *Corvino* sage | And *Psittaco* falls little short in wit: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 82, p. 37 (1647). **1769** How greatest geniusses oft lye conceal'd! B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 265. **1842** the love thou bearest | The first-born of thy genius: TENNYSON, *Ode Memory*, v. **1852** I have remarked, that what was called his fortune, was, in reality, his genius: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. ix. p. 105. **1877** He quite appreciated Voltaire's celebrity, if not his genius: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 193. **1886** as if it were their publishers and not their genius that prompted the work: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 68.

5. a person endowed with conspicuous natural abilities.

1665 wears a dress, that possibly is not so suitable to the graver *Geniusses*, who have outgrown all *gayeties* of *style* and *youthful relishes*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, p. liv. (1885). **1709** Lord Bacon, one of the greatest geniuses that our own or any country has produced: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 14, Wks., Vol. II. p. 98 (1854). bef. **1739** No, such a Genius never can lie still: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 278, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 35 (1757). **1744** the present great geniuses: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 309 (1857). **1863** Then how is one to know a genius from a madman? C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 128.

***genius loci**, *phr.*: Lat.: the tutelar deity of the place, the guardian spirit of the place, the influence on the mind of a place, an institution, or a scene (with its associations).

1771 The pleasure-grounds are, in my opinion, not so well laid out according to the *genius loci*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 84/2 (1882). **1828** the slovenly rakishness of his whole appearance, made no unfitting representation of the *Genius loci*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 64 (1859). **1863** the mad statutes do provide [for the liberation of sane but moneyed men]...provided they don't yield to the genius loci...by going mad or dying: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 34. **1877** The *genius loci may* be solemn and pensive, but we laugh at him: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 173 (1879). **1885** that you have grasped the artistic idea of the old house, so to speak, and given the *genius loci* its opportunity: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. V. ch. iv. p. 220.

***genre**, *sb.*: Fr.: genus, species, kind, sort, style.

1. kind, sort, style. Often used with an epithet.

1818 But what is the *genre* of character...which, if in true keeping to life and manners, should not be found to resemble any body? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 144 (1819). **1830** the supporters of the *genre classique* ['classical']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 241. **1843** a story in this *genre*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 23 (1885). **1884** the art of prose-romance...was not an admitted *genre*, and only came to the surface after the Eastern and Western world had got thoroughly mixed up together: *Sat. Rev.*, p. 579/2.

2. in *Art*, a representation of common life. Often *attrib.*

1873 not ideal embodiments of the perfect motives by which people ought to be actuated but *genre* pictures of the modes in which they commonly do act: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. xvii. **1885** It is a piece of *genre*, a capital study of colour: *Athenæum*, Sept. 12, p. 341/3.

***gens**[1], *pl.* **gentes**, *sb.*: Lat.: family, clan, tribe.

1883 The full name indicative of the *gens* may have been Kishori Chand: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 313. **1887** The totem is the reincarnated form of the legendary ancestor of the gens or family group allied to it: *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, p. 633/1.

gens[2], *sb. pl.*: Fr.: people, persons, men, folk.

gens d'armes, *phr.*: Fr.: men at arms, dragoons, policemen. See **gendarme**.

bef. **1603** We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes | For to resist the chok of thy Gens d'armes: HUDSON, Tr. *Du Bartas' Judith*, v. 538 (1613). [Davies] **1644** I took coach, to see a general muster of all the gens d'armes about the City: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 71 (1872). **1711** I had the good Fortune to be in that Regiment that pushed the *Gens d'Arms*: *Spectator*, No. 165, p. 242/1 (Morley). **1743—7** the Confederate horse having been highly provoked by the idle Gasconades of the...Gens d'Armes: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 748/2 (1751). **1816** here the gens d'armes are said to be no great things: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 299 (1832). **1839** SCOTT, *Paul's Letters*, p. 266. **1851** she was accosted by the gens-d'armes who put her in a coach and took her to prison: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 95 (1857). **1882** The antiquaries were assisted by the rural gensdarmes of the district, and the whole country-side was scoured in quest of the combination of oak and mistletoe: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 22, p. 4.

gens de bien, *phr.*: Fr.: honest folk.

1884 it would be a very painful thing for *gens de bien* to go to a meeting of the Liberation Society: *Sat. Rev.*, May 10, p. 603/1. **1886** He summarizes his own attitude and that of the *gens de bien* generally (as with not more than pardonable and usual arrogance he calls those who agreed with him) quite early: *Athenæum*, Aug. 21, p. 229/1.

gens de la cour, *phr.*: Fr.: people of the court.

1768 They are not *gens de la cour* but they amuse me better than my own countrymen in a foreign country: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 310 (1882).

gens de peu, *phr.*: Fr.: mean folk, disreputable people.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

gens de robe, *phr.*: Fr.: men of (the long) robe, lawyers.

1679 All Protestants are turn'd out of all places except just the *gens de robe*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 93 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1886** Henri de Mesmes...was one of not a few *gens de robe* of whom L'Hôpital is the best known: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 47/2.

gens du monde, *phr.*: Fr.: men of the world.

1828 These literary *gens du monde* have the tact to observe, but not the patience, perhaps not the time, to investigate: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiv. p. 69 (1859).

gens endiablés, *phr.*: Fr.: people possessed by devils.

bef. **1733** to work, like *Gens endiablées* for bringing about Changes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 98, p. 84 (1740).

gens togâta, *phr.*: Lat.: the race dressed in the toga, the citizens of Ancient Rome. See Virg., *Aen.*, I, 282. See **toga**.

1816 the phrase which characterized the Romans, "gens togata": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. and Sculpt.*, p. 161. **1845** *togata* being used as equivalent to *imperial* as the *gens togata* were the lords of the world: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 471.

genseg: Eng. fr. Chin. See **ginseng**.

gentiānella, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a dwarf species of gentian found in the Alps, whose flowers are of an intense blue color.

1646 a deep and *Gentianella* blue: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xii. p. 275 (1686). **1658** Gentianell: — *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 37. **1664** *Matricaria, Gentianella, Hellebore*, and other *Summer flowers*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1729). **1767** double-chamomile, thrift, London-pride, gentianella, with most other sorts of the fibrous-rooted plants, may be...removed: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 233 (1803).

gentile (⌣ ⌣, *-ile* as Fr.), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gentil*, fem. *gentile*: refined, polite, well-bred, in good style. Corrupted to *gentee*, and eventually Anglicised as *genteel, jaunty*.

1664 In *man* or *beast*, they are so comely, | So *Gentee, Allamode*, and handsom: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 54. **1670** a gentile Man also by breeding: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 1 *v°* (1698). **1674** The Gentile, cleanly and most ingenious Game at Billiards: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 23. **1676** Your brisk air, bone Meine, and gentile garb expresses it: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iii. p. 23 (1691). **1722** which is as Noble and Gentile as any Body has ever made either in Painting or Sculpture: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 100.

[The Fr. *gentil* was borrowed early and became Eng. *gentle*, and was borrowed again in a special sense in 17 c.]

gentilezza, *sb.*: It.: gentleness, a grace, a knack. See **con gentilezza.**

1598 you shall haue your *Nobilis*, your *Gentelezza*, come in brauely vpon your *reuerse*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, Wks., p. 59 (1616).

gentillâtre, *sb.*: Fr.: lordling.

1823 though the uncle be a *gentillâtre*, that makes not the nephew necessarily so: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xxxvii. p. 445 (1886).

Gentoo, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *gentio*, ='a Gentile', hence 'a Hindoo': a Hindoo, *esp.* a Telugu-speaking Hindoo; *also*, the Hindoo language, the Telugu language; also, *attrib.*

1673 Their Language they call generally Gentu...the peculiar Name of their Speech is Telinga: FRYER, *E. India*, 33 (1698). [Yule] — The finest Dames of the Gentues disdained not to carry Water on their Heads: *ib.*, 117. [*ib.*] **1683** a Gentoo sent by Bulchund, Governour of Hugly and Cassumbazar, made complaint to me: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [*ib.*] **1767** The original Language of this Countrey (or at least the earliest we know of) is the Bengala or Gentoo; this is commonly spoken in all parts of the Countrey: J. RENNELL, *Let.* [*ib.*] **1807** I was not prepared for the entire nakedness of the Gentoo inhabitants: In *Lord Minto in India*, 17 (1880). [*ib.*] **1807** A Grammar of the Gentoo [Telugu] language: Title. [*ib.*]

***genus**, *pl.* **genera**, *sb.*: Lat.: kind, sort, class; in scientific classification, the division which is one step more general than the species; in logic, the general likeness or the predicable which allows of different species being brought together in a class under one definition. See **genera.**

bef. **1586** Let but *Sophocles* bring you *Aiax* on a stage, killing and whipping Sheepe and Oxen, thinking them the Army of Greeks...and tell mee if you haue not a more familiar insight into anger, then finding in the Schoolemen his *Genus* and difference: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.* (1868). **1586** The matter contained in the booke may bee deuided into two parts, in the first, all vertues handled, the trueth, as it were *genus* vnto them, and thereby is shewed howe necessarie they are in mans conuersation: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, Ep., sig. ▪ ⁝ *v°*. **1598** for the restraining of the *genus* which is a *species* of quality called *Arte*: R. HAVDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, p. 10. — The *Genus* then in *Painting is Arte*: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 13. **1599** Genus & Species long since barefoot went, | Vpon their ten toes in wild wanderment: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. II. iii. **1609** although they be contained under the same *Genus* of quantitie: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 59. **1619** The *genus*, as they terme it, that containeth the matter: GATAKER, *Of Lots*, ch. i. p. 2. **1663** And then what *Genus* rightly doth | Compr'hend them *inclusive* both? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65. **1665** Sure that *Definition* is not very *conspicuous*, whose *Genus* puzzled the *Devil*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xviii. p. 133 (1885). **1673** a whole *Genus*, of which there were so many several Species: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 127. **1682** That distinction in logic, concerning the *genus* communicating its whole nature to the *species*, illustrates both these to scholars: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 27 (1865). **1811** A new torpedo which he met with, appeared so different from that already known, that he was induced to class it as a particular genus: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188. **1818** "a Dandy" describes what I mean, | And BOB'S far the best of the *genus* I've seen: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 5.

***genus homo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the genus Man, the human race (regarded as a division of the animal kingdom).

1849–52 some include under the term "men", all the individuals grouped together in the naturalist's system the *genus homo*: TAYLOR, *Ancient Christ.*, Vol. IV. p. 1317/2. **1860** Peter...may turn out a magnificent specimen of the *genus homo*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 353/2.

genus irritābile vātum, *phr.*: Lat.: the irritable class of poets. Hor., *Epp.*, 2, 2, 102.

1720 SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 503/2 (1869). **1886** The "genus irritabile" of Horace is by no means the only one in existence. On the contrary, the race of actors, dancers, and singers is infinitely larger than the race of poets: *Athenæum*, Aug. 14, p. 218/1.

Genymade. See **Ganymede.**

géodésie, *sb.*: Fr.: geodesy.

1809 operations in practical geometry, or what the French call *Géodésie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 6.

geōgnōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat., as if fr. Gk. γεω-, ='of the earth', and γνῶσις: knowledge of the earth. The compound ought to be *geognosia*. More common in the form *geognosy*.

1872 He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our geognosis: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 57 (1874).

gerah, *sb.*: Heb.: 'bean'; the twentieth part of a shekel; *also*, a corresponding weight. This unit of weight and money of account was probably originally based on the carob-bean or *siliqua*.

1534 *Geeras*, in weight as it were an English halfepeny, or somwhat more: TYNDALE, *Wks.*, p. 11/1. **1626** *Gerah*, The twentieth part of a Shekle: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***geranium**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. γεράνιον, ='crane's-bill': a plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, Nat. Order *Geraniaceae*, many species of which are cultivated as ornamental plants; *also*, the name of a shade of bright crimson.

1548 Geranium is of two kyndes...one kynde is called...Cranes byl: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1664** APRIL...*Flowers in Prime* or yet *lasting*... white *Violets, Musk, Grape Flower, Geranium*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 202 (1729). **1767** the woody exotics, as oranges, myrtles, geraniums...should have but a very moderate quantity of water given them...at this season [January]: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 59 (1803). **1782** a sprig or chaplet of geranium, or ivy, or periwinkle: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 261 (1858). **1785** Geranium boasts | Her crimson honours: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88 (1808). **1850** it was of a staring red colour, with which the most brilliant geranium, sealing-wax,...could not vie: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 54 (1879). **1863** she had cultivated her geraniums with all those medicines, liquid and solid: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106. **1881** A glowing mass of scarlet Geraniums in full bloom: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. i. p. 23.

gerboa: Late Lat. fr. Arab. See **jerboa.**

gerkin: Eng. fr. Du. See **gherkin.**

germen, Lat. *pl.* **germina**, *sb.*: Lat.: seed, egg, germ.

1605 though the treasure | Of nature's germens tumble all together, | Even till destruction sicken: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iv. 1, 59.

gesso, *sb.*: It.: plaster, plastered surface prepared for painting; *hence*, any surface prepared for painting.

1745 three [cases] with gesse figures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 336 (1857). **1883** Groups, in carved wood covered with *gesso* and painted, are worth notice: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 274/1. **1886** These decorations have been modelled or "raised" in gesso: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 207/2.

gesticulator (⌣ ⌣ ⌣ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *gesticulātor*, ='an actor in pantomime', noun of agent to *gesticulāri*, ='to act by gesture': one who gesticulates, one who accompanies his speech by significant movements of the body and limbs.

1809 a mimick, a dancer, a gesticulator, a jack-pudding: PEGGE. [T.]

gewhazee: Arab. See **ghawazee.**

***geyser, geysir** (⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Icelandic *Geysir*, proper name of the great hot spring: a spouting hot spring.

1780 the hot springs in Iceland, several of which bear the name of *geyser*: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 256 (2nd Ed.). **1818** the strongest jet came last, as if the *Geyser* had summoned all her powers in order to shew us the greatness of her energy: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. 47. **1886** In the eastern ranges...lies the Furnas village with a variety of mineral springs, geysers, and solfataras: *Athenæum*, July 17, p. 72/1.

*gharry: Anglo-Ind. See **garry.**

***ghaut, Ghaut**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghāt*: a pass, a landing-place.

1. a mountain pass; hence, in pl., 'the Passes', name of the mountain ranges in the east and west of S. India.

1673 The Mountains...here are one continued ridge...and are all along called Gaot: FRYER, *E. India*, 187 (1698). [Yule] **1788** to dislodge the enemy from their strong holds in the Ghauts, the natural strength of which had been considerably added to: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 66/2. **1797** shortly after he ascended the Ghauts: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 2 (1858). **1799** the troops serving above the ghauts: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1844). **1800** it will be best that it should enter Wynaad by the Tambercherry ghaut: *ib.*, p. 70. **1834** passing through wild ghauts, and the dry beds of torrents: *Baboo, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 331. ***1878** Beyond the ghauts a rough and precipitous pass: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

2. a passage down to the water's edge, a landing-place, a quay.

1809 keeping the beam to the current the whole way, contrived to land us at the destined gaut: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 185. [Yule] **1834** Rivers's attention had been attracted by seeing a large beauliah in the act of swinging to the tide for the purpose of bringing to at the ghaut or landing place on the lawn: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14. **1872** a few [tanks] of an ambitious description have ghâts (or flights of steps) for the convenience of bathers and water-carriers: EDW.

BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 23. **1883** Tanks and reservoirs, with their bathing *ghauts*, afford the best opportunities to the swimmer: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 541.

***ghawazee**, *sb.*: Arab. *ghawazī*: a class of common dancers in Egypt.

1836 The *Ghawa'zee* (or public dancing-girls): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 240. **1845** The character of these dances is completely Oriental and analogous to the ghowazee of the Egyptians: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 188. ***1876** A fantasia or dance by the dancing girls Gewhazees: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

*ghazal: Pers. See **gazel.**

ghazeeyeh, *sb.*: Arab. *ghāzīyah*: one of the ghawazee. See **almah.**

1819 there a knot of ghazie distorted their limbs into as uncouth postures as if they had been frogs themselves: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 301 (1820). **1836** *ghā'zee'yehs* (dancing men or girls) perform in the street before the bridegroom's house: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 218.

***ghāzi**, *sb.*: Arab.: a Mohammedan veteran, esp. one who has gained renown in war against infidels.

Gheber, Ghebir. See **Guebre.**

***ghee, ghe, gee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghī*: boiled butter.

1673 They will drink milk, and boil'd Butter, which they call Ghe: FRYER, *E. India*, 33 (1698). [Yule] **1798** ghee and oil: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1858). **1803** ghee, turmerick, doll, and other bazaar articles: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1844). **1810** An offering, not of ghee, or fruit, or rice...but of a heart subdued: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 137. **1872** The tempting wares here exposed consist of various combinations of sugar, ghoor (raw sugar with the molasses in it), curds, and ghee (clarified butter): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 28.

gherkin, gerkin, girkin, guerkin (*u* = , *gh-* and *gu-* = hard *g*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *agurkje*: a small variety of cucumber, or a young cucumber used for pickling.

1661 We this day opened the glass of girkins which Captain Cocke did give my wife the other day, which are rare things: PEPYS, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [C.]

***ghetto**, *pl.* **ghetti**, *sb.*: It.: a Jews' quarter, a Jewry.

1611 When as walking in the court of the *Ghetto* I spoke with a Jewish Rabbin: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1776). **1673** Many Jews live here who have their *Gheto* or particular Quarter, wherein they are locked up every night: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 79. **1845** Before their expulsion from Seville the Jews lived in a separate Jewry or Ghetto, La Juderia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 260. **1890** In the hospital, in the ghetto, in the mine, M. Luce shows the poor man of that earlier day: *Athenæum*, Apr. 19, p. 497/1.

ghiaour: It. See **giaour.**

ghittarr: Eng. fr. Sp. See **guitar.**

gholam, gholaum, *sb.*: Pers. *gholām*: a mounted messenger, a courier.

1840 "And what am *I* to do then, your Excellency?" roared out some Gholaum or Beg, who, with shulwars on, and all his riding gear, was standing at the bottom of the room waiting to be despatched: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 21. **1884** we had with us a *gholam*, or courier, belonging to the British Legation, at Teheran: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. iii. p. 79 (New York).

ghole: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **gole.**

ghoor, goor, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gur*: raw sugar with molasses in it, made from the juice of the date-palm. Also called **jaggery** (*q. v.*).

1872 [See **ghee**].

ghorry: Anglo-Ind. See **garry.**

***ghoul, gho(o)l, goul**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. *ghūl*, Pers. *ghōl*: a demon of Oriental mythology, supposed to haunt lonely places, and to devour human beings; an evil being supposed to prey on human corpses.

1786 So beautiful a cemetery must be haunted by gouls! and they want not for intelligence: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 119 (1883). **1800** I have seen the Gouls | Fight for the dainty: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. 176. **1817** No churchyard Ghole, caught ling'ring in the light | Of the blest sun: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 33 (1860). **1819** "So!" thought I, "the Gouls are abroad; the spirits of the dead hold their revels": T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 263 (1820). **1828** And what is she in such a fright about? does she think we are gouls, going to eat her up? *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 119. **1830** he reminded me of the gowl that picked rice with a needle: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 62. **1834** apprehensive of some lurking danger, of some prowling robber, or some supernatural *ghol*: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 13. **1836** The existence of *Ghoo'ls* likewise obtains almost universal credence among the modern Egyptians: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 290. **1840** have you Koords no faith either in *Gins* or Peries, or ghôls or spirits? FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 163. **1845** the royal coffins are rude...but they are genuine and have never been rifled by Gaul or Ghoul like those of Leon: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 389. **1874** I don't mean that the ghouls and vampires shall gloat over you, my dear: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xiv. p. 210 (1883).

ghounte: Anglo-Ind. See **gunt.**

ghowazee: Arab. See **ghawazee.**

ghurab: Anglo-Ind. See **grab.**

ghurry, ghuree, gurree, gurry, garri, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghaṛī*: a water-clock consisting of a perforated floating cup which fills and sinks in twenty-four minutes; a gong which is sounded when the said cup sinks; *hence*, a space of twenty-four minutes (but in Anglo-Indian usage, an hour); a time-piece of any kind.

1776 About two gurries afterwards, the said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, &c. came out, and got into their palanquins: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 3/2. **1803** If you are resolved on having an audience, come to-morrow, when only two ghurees of the day shall remain: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 585 (1844). **1811** At Surat the day is reckoned from sunset to sunset, and is divided not into 24 hours, but into 60 garris... Each garri consists of 24 of our minutes: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. clii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 214.

giack(e): native W. Ind. See **jack.**

giallo antico, *phr.*: It.: 'antique yellow', a rich yellow marble found in Italian ruins, supposed to be the Numidian marble of the Ancients.

1771 He...inhabits that most sumptuous of all palaces at Rome with doorcases *giallo antico*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 290 (1857). **1780** I seated myself on a fair slab of *giallo antico*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1834). **1888** The famous *giallo antico*...was almost unrecognized in London until the other day: *Athenæum*, May 19, p. 635/2. — Decoratively speaking, we think *giallo antico* will...be found to assort even better with pure white alabaster: *ib.*, p. 635/3.

giallolino, *sb.*: It.: a bright yellow earth used by painters. Perhaps corrupted to *gingelline*, *gingerline*, under the influence of Eng. *ginger*.

1755 *Gialalina*, Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters: JOHNSON.

gianettone, *sb.*: It.: a large pike, a large lance.

1562 to sley it with his sharpe gianetton: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 42 *v°*.

***giaour, giaur**, It. of the Levant, fr. Turk. *jawr*; **djour**, Eng. fr. Turk. *jawr*; **gawar, gour(e), gower**, Eng. fr. Turk. *gawur* and Pers. *gāwr*: *sb.*: an infidel (from a Mohammedan point of view); *esp.* a Christian.

1598 a Christian, and called amongst them *Gower*, that is, vnbeleeuer, and vncleane: esteeming all to be infidels and Pagans which do not beleeue...in their false filthie prophets, *Mahomet* and *Murtezalli*...demaunding whether I were a *Gower*, that is to say, an vnbeleeuer, or a *Muselman*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 349. — *Cafars* and *Gawars*, which is, infidels or misbeleeuers: *ib.*, p. 392. **1612** then he will strike him againe, and say, What, *Goure*? Doest thou curse me, and wish that the diuell had me? W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 85. **1621** The Turkes...commonly call us *gaures*, infidels, miscreants: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 517 (1827). **1630** yet must we bee reputed *Giaurs* by those that are *Giaurs*? JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Hh 4 *r°*/2. **1665** These *Gowers* adore the Sun called *Mythra*, believing it to be a globe of fire, a representator of a more powerful Deity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 168 (1677). **1684** there being among the *Gaures*, some that pretend themselves descended from the *Rustans*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 201. **1741** They do them this honour after having call'd them *Jaours*, that is to say, *Infidels*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 77. **1742** The dervise was much disturbed that Usine Aga should suffer a Gower (or unbeliever) to sit and eat meat with him: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 408 (1826). **1786** Accursed Giaour! what comest thou hither to do? Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 32 (1883). **1812** Let the yellow-hair'd Giaours view his horse-tail with dread: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (10). **1820** Tell the ghiaours to depart instantly from my dominions by the shortest way, and that if they move one step out of the direct road I will not be answerable for their lives: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 187. **1834** The maiden's faith taught her to hold a *giaour* in abhorrence: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 144.

Variants, 16 c. *gawar*, 16 c.—18 c. *gower*, 17 c. *goure*, *giaur*, *gaur(e)*, 18 c. *jaour*, 19 c. *ghiaour*.

gibbosity (= ⏑ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gibbosité*: gibbousness, convexity.

1543 the gibbosite or bounch of the liuer: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ix *r°*/2.

gibier, *sb.*: Fr.: game, wild fowl.

1713 the whole air would be full of this kind of gibier, as the French call it: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 112, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 215 (1856). **1787** poultry and *gibier* must be added to beef and mutton: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 98 (1851). **1824** [See **consommé**]. **1828** an excellent restaurateur's...where one gets irreproachable *gibier*, and meets few English: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xix. p. 49 (1859).

Gigantomachia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γιγαντομαχία: the battle of the Giants (with the Gods); an artistic representation thereof.

1820 In the pediment, however, of the eastern portico was sculptured in high relief the Gigantomachia, or Assault of Heaven by the Titans: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 19.

gigot, *sb.*: Fr.: a leg of mutton, a sleeve shaped like a leg of mutton.

1766 I hope to be in town on New Year's day in order to have your company over a *gigot*, and a bottle of claret: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1882). **1848** and ladies wore *gigots* and large combs like tortoise-shell shovels in their hair: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 170 (1879).

gigue, *sb.*: Fr.: a lively tune, a lively dance.

1882 Fugues, gigues, sarabands, and gavottes written by that master: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 803.

***gilet**, *sb.*: Fr.: waistcoat, vest.

***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

***gillie** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *gille*, *giolla*: lad, man-servant, attendant on a sportsman. Used in reference to Scotch Highlanders.

1754 many of those *private Gentlemen* have *Gillys*, or Servants to attend them in Quarters: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 116. **1771** we were attended by an infinite number of gaellys, or ragged Highlanders, without shoes or stockings: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 87/2 (1882). **1883** Ernest, who was dressed like a gillie: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 86.

gillore: Eng. fr. Ir. See **galore.**

gimnasium: Lat. See **gymnasium.**

gimnosophist(e): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **gymnosophist.**

gin, *sb.*: native Australian: a native Australian woman.

1857 An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving gin a cast-off French bonnet: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii. p. 205 (1877).

gin: Eng. fr. Pers. See **jinnee.**

gingada, gingado, gingatha, gingatho: Sp. and Port. See **jangada.**

gingal(l), jingal, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *janjāl*: an Indian or Chinese swivel gun.

1818 there is much and good sniping from matchlocks and gingals, and four Europeans have been wounded: ELPHINSTONE, *Life*, II. 31 (1884). [Yule] **1829** The moment the picket heard them, they fired their long ginjalls, which kill a mile off: SHIPP, *Mem.*, III. 40 (1830). [*ib.*] **1859** The plan he chose is that used by the Chinese, and in the East Indian jingals: *Once a Week*, July 16, p. 49/1.

gingeli, gingerly: Port. or Hind. See **ajonjoli.**

ginseng, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Chin. *jin-shen*: the forked tuberous root of several species of the genus *Aralia*; also the plant itself.

1691 the *Nisi*, or *Genseg*; the *Numerose Balsam*, and *Gum-trees*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701). **1763** At...*La Riviere Noire*...there is a great deal of *Gin-seng*: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 223. **1771** I sent to London...for half a pound of gengzeng; though I doubt much whether that which comes from America is equally efficacious with what is brought from the West Indies: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 16/2 (1882). **1836** the wild plant *ginseng*, long a monopoly of the Emperor in the Manchow country, has been imported in large quantities: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 131.

gioco: It. See **giuoco.**

Giottesque (⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: pertaining to or in the style of *Giotto*, the famous painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence who flourished early in 14 c.

1883 His Giottesque-looking bas-relief: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 56.

gipsum: Lat. fr. Gk. See **gypsum.**

***gipsy, gypsy** (⏑ –), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. *Egyptian*, *Egipcien.*

I. *sb.*: 1. a member of a roving race which entered Europe about the beginning of 14 c., and England about two centuries later, found in many different parts of the world and considered to be related to the Aryan natives of India.

1591 like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter, | Or like a Gipsen, or a Juggeler: SPENS., *Prosopop.*, 86. **1606** O this false soul of Egypt...Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose, | Beguiled me to the very heart of loue: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 12, 28. **1620** *Gipsies*, who get their life by stealing: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 861 (1676). **1623** some haue the soule and conscience of your Gypsies: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. I. p. 8. **1646** Artificial *Negroes*, or *Gypsies*. SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 267 (1686). **1652** Circulators, loculators, lugiers, Gipsies...Prædictors, Diviners, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 178. bef. **1658** Like to *Don Quixot*'s Rosary of Slaves | Strung on a Chain, a Murnival of Knaves | Pack'd in a Trick; like Gipsies when they ride: J. CLEVELAND, *Whs.*, ii. p. 28 (1687). **1811** their mode of life is perfectly like that of our European gypsies: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 73. **1845** the headquarters of Murcian gipsies: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 410. ***1877** Every Sunday a regular fair is held there. Then the Gypsy runs rivalry with the native rough in driving every decent person from a place kept up as a recreation ground for quiet people: *Echo*, July 31, p. 2. [St.]

I. *sb.*: 2. the language of this roving race, also called *Romany.*

I. *sb.*: 3. a Gipsy-like person, a dark-complexioned person, a shifty or a roguish person.

1591 Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench...Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy: SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 4, 44. abt. **1630** I must now leave you to your Fortunes, and to the Queens grace and goodnesse: but beware of the Gipsie, meaning *Leicester*, for he will be too hard for you all: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 30 (1870). **1679** This is a very conceited Fellow, and wou'd call a Gypsee that lik'd him, pretty Creature: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, ii. p. 27. **1693** in the *Wolds* or *Downs* of *Yorkshire* they have many Springs break out after great Rains, which they call *Gypsies*, which jet and spout up a great Height: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 95 (1701).

II. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to a gipsy or to the gipsies; *also*, in combin.

1623 That gipsy-habit alters her so far | From knowledge: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 434 (1885).

II. *adj.*: 2. pertaining to or suggesting a free, roving life.

1855 The habit, hat, and feather, | Or the frock and gipsy bonnet: TENNYSON, *Maud*, XX. i.

***giraffe** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr.; **giraffa**, It.; ultimately fr. Arab. *zarāfa*, *zarāf*: *sb.*: a camelopard, an herbivorous animal with long legs and a very long neck, native in Africa. The curious form *gerfaunt* is found in Maundevile's *Travels.*

1600 twelue camels, one Giraffa, sixteene ciuet-cats, one pound of ciuet, a pound of amber: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 97. **1617** another beast newly brought out of *Affricke*, (the Mother of Monsters) which beast is altogether vnknowne in our parts, and is called *Surnapa* by the people of *Asia*, *Astanapa* by others, and *Giraffa* by the Italians, the picture whereof I remember to haue seene in the Mappes of *Mercator*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 263. **1677** In *Gesner's* History of *Quadrupedes* the *Gyraff* is...mentioned. A spotted Beast with a neck much longer than a Camel, the fore-legs longer than the hinder: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 205. **1787** In the Piazza was formerly the Seraglio of wild beasts: and here was once seen a Giraffa alive, sent as a present to LORENZO DEI MEDICI: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1805). **1788** a rare gift of a *giraffe*, or camelopard: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 38 (1813). **1822—33** The *Giraffa* or the *camelopard*: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 539 (Edinb., 1834). **1845** the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

***girandola**, *sb.*: It.: chandelier; a revolving device in fireworks; a revolving jet.

1645 in the midst of these [conchas] stands a Janus quadrifrons, that cast forth four girandolas: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1872). **1670** The *Girandola* and Fireworks upon St. *Peter's* Eve: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 152 (1698). **1673** This artificial thunder they call *Girandola*...the *Girandola* and other water works: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 366. **1684** there were fireworks on the Thames...with pageants of castles...and other devices of girandolas, serpents: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1872). **1845** a St. Peter's *Girandola* on a small scale: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 670.

***girandole**, *sb.*: Fr.: a chandelier, a sprig of precious stones, a kind of revolving firework, a kind of revolving jet (of water).

1828 the necklace is of pearls, with a girandole ornament in the centre, of turquoise stones: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 205/3. **1834** heavy chandeliers and girandoles: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 19. **1837** handsome mirrors, chalked floors, girandoles, and wax-candles: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv. p. 380. **1844** It led into a vestibule, painted in arabesque, hung with Venetian girandoles, and looking into gardens: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 17 (1881). **1882** The girandoles, distinguished by the figure of a boy playing double pipes, are deservedly admired: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

girasol, girasole (⏑ – ⏑, *g-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *girasol*: a sun-flower, a turnsol, either the plant or its flower.

1853 in the midst of which, like a huge girasole, flashes the round sun: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 309.

girasole, *pl.* **girasoli**, *sb.*: It.: a transparent variety of opal which reflects strong light with a fiery glow, a fire-opal.

1589 diamonds, rubies, and other stones that are called girasolis: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 330 (1854). **1611** *Girasole*, A Girasole; or precious stone, of the kind of Opalls, that yeelds an eye-like luster: COTGR.

girkin: Eng. fr. Du. See **gherkin.**

***giro**, *sb.*: It.: the round, a tour.

1670 him, who hath made exactly the *Grand Tour* of *France*, and the *Giro* of *Italy*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 5 *v°* (1698). **1823** Although nearly all his biographers have alluded to this early and singular *giro*, yet few of its possible details have been preserved: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 40 (1855). **1830** we were to have started on the *giro* of Tivoli at six: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 376 (1875).

***girouette**, *sb.*: Fr.: weathercock.

1822 you might as well pretend to stigmatize Talma, or Mademoiselle Mars, with the name of *girouettes*, for not acting every night the same part: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 323.

***gitano**, *fem.* **gitana**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port., 'Egyptian': a gipsy.

1845 This process of shearing the mules is performed in the southern provinces by gipsies, "*gitanos*" who are the lurkers, horse dealers and vagrants of Spain as elsewhere: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 44. **1865** Let the Gitána tell you your future: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 76. **1876** her ever-

sparkling eyes, were black as those of a Spanish gitano or a Welsh gipsy: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. iii. p. 26.

gittar(r): Eng. fr. Sp. See **guitar.**

giunta: Sp. See **junta.**

giuochi di acqua, *phr.*: It.: curious devices worked by water.

1670 The round Pillars set in the Porch of this House, and the *Giuochi di Acqua* in the Garden, will make themselves be taken notice of: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 63 (1698).

giuoco d' oca, *phr.*: It.: 'game of goose', a gambling game played with thirty numbers on a table and the same thirty numbers concealed in balls which are drawn from a bag. [N. & Q.] See **hoca.**

1667 gioco d'oco: PEACHAM, *Worth of a Penny.* [N. & Q.]

giuoco (*pl.* **giuochi**) **di canne**, *phr.*: It., 'game of canes': the exercise of throwing pointless spears, the exercise of the **djereed** (*q. v.*).

1554 Uppon Thursday next, ther shalbe in Smithfield *Giuoco di Canne*; where the King and Quene wolbe: F. YAXLEY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccIxxiii. p. 313 (1846). **1665** he [the Sultan] returned with his troop of Coozelbashes; all the way disporting themselves with the *Giochi de Canni*, darting at one another so dexterously as sufficiently expressed their skill: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677).

giuoco (**gioco**) **piano**, *phr.*: It.: 'the plain game', the commonest and simplest opening in the game of chess, a variety of the king's knight's opening, in which Black's second move is Q.Kt. to Q.B.3, and the third moves are each K.B. to Q.B.4.

glace, *sb.*: Fr.: ice, an ice.

1749 the several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *glaces*, and other *raffraichissemens*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777).

glacé, *fem.* **glacée**, *part.*: Fr.: iced; frosted; lustrous (of dress fabrics).

1850 but *glacé* or damask bareges are the most *recherchés*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 431.

***glacier**, *sb.*: Fr.: an expanse or mass of snow and ice formed from snow during its gradual passage down a slope from the high ground on which the snow originally fell in a region of perpetual snow.

bef. **1794** The fashion of climbing the mountains and reviewing the *Glaciers*, had not yet been introduced by foreign travellers: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 44 (1869). **1814** their dazzling glaciers: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. viii. p. 174. **1816** Rocks, pines, torrents, glaciers, clouds, and summits of eternal snow far above them: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1832). **1822** When the glacier recedes, the people here say, that it turns up its nose: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 252. **1835** the glaciers of the extreme north: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvi. p. 603. **1856** each of them the seat of minor watercourses, fed by the glaciers: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 99.

***glacis** (ˌ⌣, or as Fr.), *sb.*: Fr. *glacis*: *Mil.*: a gradual slope outside a fortification from the rampart of the covered way, or from the outer side of the ditch, which protects the face of the escarp from an enemy's fire and brings an enemy advancing over it under direct fire from the guns of the fortification. Hence, *generally*, a gradual slope, not so steep as a **talus** (*q. v.*).

1698 a double *Glacis*, or sloping Bank of Free-stone: Tr. *Le Comte's Journ. China*, Let. iv. p. 107 (2nd Ed.). **1743—7** the enemy...at last lodged themselves on the glacis of the counterscarp: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 88/2 (1751). **1762** [See **esplanade**]. **1799** Lieut. Lalor, of the 73rd, crossed over to the glacis, I believe, on the left of the breach: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1844). **1826** bastions and towers, connected by a well-sheltered curtain, and covered by a ditch and glacis: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 45 (1828). **1845** A line of fortification towards the old house is about to be turned into a glacis: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 653. **1860** between sand and farmfield a *glacis* or steep slope, which is also covered with grass: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1884).

***gladiator** (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *gladiātor*, = 'swordsman', fr. *gladius*, = 'sword': in Ancient Rome, a professional fighter for life or death (with man or beast) in the arena, the gladiatorial schools being supplied by prisoners, refractory slaves, condemned criminals, and volunteers; hence, *generally*, a trained fighter, a combatant, a disputant.

1579 fencers at vnrebated foiles, whom the ROMAINES call Gladiatores: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 563 (1612). **1611** the beasts...with whom the *Gladiatores* were to fight: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 109 (1776). **1626** *Gladiators*, Sword-plaiers: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1644** a modern statue of Hercules and two Gladiators: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1850). **1658** the Retiarie gladiators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 30 (1686). **1712** there is a Mystery among the Gladiators which has escaped your Spectatorial Penetration: *Spectator*, No. 449, Aug. 5, p. 643/2 (Morley). bef. **1744** There Gladiators fight, or die in flow'rs: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 124. **1759** the bloody and frequent shews of the gladiators: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 332. **1769** His own honour would have forbidden him from mixing his private pleasures or conversation with jockeys, gamesters, blasphemers, gladiators, or buffoons: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xxiii. p. 98 (1827). **1818** I see before me the Gladiator lie: | He leans upon his hand: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. cxl. **1822—3** Let him assemble my gladiators, as thou dost most wittily term my *coup jarrets*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xliv. p. 498 (1886). **1864** the convivial gladiator: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 223.

***gladiolus**, *pl.* **gladioli**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a small sword', 'a sword-lily': a genus of ornamental plants native in S. Africa, Nat. Order *Iridaceae*, with sword-shaped leaves and a spike of brilliant flowers. Many favorite species are the result of crossing and cultivation. Anglicised as *gladiole*, *gladiol(l)*, meaning various kinds of sword-lily.

1562 rootes of *Iris* or *Gladiolus*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 19 *v°*. **1578** Corne flagge / or Gladiol...This Gladyn or Corne flag hath long narrow blades: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 196. **1597** This water gladiole or grassy rush of all others is the fairest: GERARD, *Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 29. **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 18, Vol. II. p. 100. **1664** Take up your *Gladiolus* now yearly, the Blades being dry: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 211 (1729). **1796** It feeds on several sorts of bulbous roots that grow in these sandy plains in abundance, especially Gladioluses, Ixias, Antholyzas, and Irises: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 65 (1814). **1885** flame-coloured gladiolas [*sic*], red orchis, and blue-feather hyacinth: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 33.

***glaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: white of egg, used in cookery, or as size or varnish. Early Anglicised as *gleyre*, *glayer*, *glere*.

1573 make glaire for the like purpose: *Arte of Limming*, fol. iii *v°*.

glandule (ˌ⌣), Eng. fr. Fr. *glandule*; **glandula**, *pl.* **glandulae**, Lat. *glandulae* (pl.): *sb.*: a kernel, a small gland.

1543 Symple colde Apostemes bene these, glandules, or kernelles, or scrofules, nodys, or knobbes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxiv *v°*/2. **1578** a *Glandule* aptly fitted to receiue the same humiditie: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 9 *v°*. **1601** The spongeous kernels, which in men are called Tonsillæ or the Almands, are in Swine named the Glandules: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. XI, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 339. **1665** Seed stored up in the Glandules of Generation: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 306 (1677).

glastum, *sb.*: Lat.: woad.

1546 they smeered their face with an herbe called glastum: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 49 (1846).

glauber[*-salt*], *sb.*: named after Glauber, a German chemist who, in 17 c., first made it: sodium sulphate.

1761 the glauber-salts could not have hurt: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 744/2 (1839).

glaymore: Eng. fr. Gael. See **claymore.**

glen, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. and Ir. *gleann*, = 'valley': a narrow valley, a depression between two hills, a wooded hollow of some length in comparison with its breadth.

1580 But now from me hys madding mynd is starte, | And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 26. **1785** The wilderness is theirs, with all it's caves, | It's hollow glens, it's thickets, and it's plains, | Unvisited by man: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 184 (1808).

glengarry (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ), *sb.*: Gael. *Glengarry*, a valley in Invernessshire: a kind of Scotch-cap, higher in front than at the back, with straight front and sides narrowing towards a crease along the top, the sides terminating behind in ribbons.

glenlivet, glenlivat (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ), *sb.*: Gael. *Glenlivat*, in Banffshire: a superior kind of Scotch whiskey named from the place where it was first made.

1822 J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, V. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 371.

glib, *sb.*: Ir.: a shock of hair.

1598 the wearing of Mantells and long glibbes, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over theyr eyes: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 630/2 (1869).

glissade, *sb.*: Fr.: a sliding, a sliding step in dancing; a manner of sliding down a hard snow slope.

glister, glistre: Eng. fr. Lat. See **clyster.**

globe, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *globe*.

1. a round body, a ball, a solid sphere.

1551 in a globe (which is a bodie rounde as a bowle) there is but one platte forme: R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 5. **1601** the forme of heaven is round, in fashion of an absolute and perfect globe: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 2. **1667** Look downward on that globe, whose hither side | With light from hence, though but reflected, shines; | That place is Earth, the seat of Man: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 722.

2. anything more or less spherical.

1604 while memory holds a seat | In this distracted globe [Hamlet's head]: SHAKS., *Ham.*, i. 5, 97. **1665** [See **giaour**]. **1785** the other [the guelderrose] tall, | And throwing up into the darkest gloom...Her silver globes: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808).

3. the Earth.

1610 The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, | The solemn temples, the great globe itself, | Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iv. 1, 153. **1778** [See **in commendam**].

4. a spherical map of the earth, or of the heavens as seen from the earth.

1642 the use of the Map and Globe: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 18 (1869). **1722** There are two Globes in the first Room...the Figures in the Celestial Globe: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 129.

globus hystericus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a sensation as if a ball rose to the throat.

1853 I looked at him [the sun] thankfully with a great globus in my throat: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiii. p. 293.

glōria, *sb.*: Lat.: glory.

1. a doxology (see **Gloria in excelsis** and **Gloria Patri**); a musical setting of one of the doxologies.

1597 they had it in the Tenor part of the *Gloria* of his Masse *Aue Maris stella*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 21. **1652** the Bels did ring out a *Gloria*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 144. **1884** a *Gloria* of Mozart's: R. BUCHANAN, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 72.

2. a glory, a representation of rays of light emanating from a figure; *incorrectly*, a halo.

1784 and over the windows, glory is represented by Saint George with a superb gloria: *Europ. Mag.*, Mar.

Glōria in excelsis (Deo), *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'Glory in the highest (to God)', 'Glory be to God on high', the opening words (in Latin) and the name of the Greater Doxology—the song of the angels at the Nativity (*Luke*, ii. 14).

bef. **1400** a grete college of chanouns, pe wich of special priuelege bygunne alle her houres of pe day with *Gloria in excelsis*, as we do here in pis contrey with *Deus in adiutorium*: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 126 (1886). **1563** On good friday there is neyther Epistle, nor Gospel, Gloria in excelsis, nor Crede: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. C viii *v°*. **1591** the descending of Angels singing *Gloria in excelsis*: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D 3 *v°*. **1642** His spirit will not give him leave to say grace for his meat because it is not *Gloria in Excelsis*: G. T., *Roger the Canterburian*, p. 287 (Phœn. Brit., 1732). **1745** The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis, a cover was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 419 (1811).

***Glōria Patri**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'Glory (be) to the Father', the opening words (in Latin) and name of the Lesser Doxology, said or sung after Psalms and most Canticles.

1575 lett other men delighte in their *gloria patri*, I will doe but what I can quietlie: ABP. PARKER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccviii. p. 18 (1846). **1601** He is all for *Gloria Patri*, and as for *Filio* he seems the flat Arriane: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 21. **1602** one while abroade with *gloria patri* when newes came that the Cardinall was dead: another while retiring in mournefull wise with *non sicut erat in principio*, when he heard he was againe reuiued: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 132. **1712** in the midst of a *Gloria Patri*: *Spectator*, No. 284, Jan. 25, p. 408/1 (Morley).

glorioso, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: It.: glorious, self-conceited; a self-conceited person.

1662 so that some wise men thought his holiness did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility, in giving credit to such a *glorioso*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 415 (1840).

glossātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *glossāre*, ='to gloss': one who makes glosses.

1620 he forbad all Glossators, and Commentators to expound it: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 761 (1676). bef. **1670** That all Glossators hitherto had mistaken the Phraseologies: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 18, p. 14 (1693). **1726** AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.]

***glōttis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γλωττίς: the narrow cleft between the vocal cords of a human being, near the top of the larynx.

1578 the aforesayd rift called *Glottis*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 50 *v°*. **1691** I believe the *Beaver* hath the like *Epiglottis* exactly closing the *Larynx* or *Glottis*, and hindring all Influx of Water: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 338 (1701).

gloxinia, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. Ger. proper name *Gloxin*: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Gesneraceæ*, with fine bell-shaped flowers and richly-colored leaves, native in Tropical America, and cultivated in British greenhouses.

***glūten**, *sb.*: Lat., 'glue': the nitrogenous part of wheat flour and the flour of other grains, which is a mixture of albuminoids.

1830 the farina of its flowers produced the finest gluten in the world: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 92.

Glyconian, Glyconic: Eng. fr. *Glycon*, Gk. Γλύκων: pertaining to Glycon, an Ancient Greek poet, said to have invented a particular kind of trochaic metre; pertaining to a metre consisting of a dactyl and trochees; a metre consisting of three trochees and a dactyl.

1830 Metricians refer Glyconics to antispastics: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 108. **1887** Three...involve the questionable explanation of the variation of the first foot of a "glyconic" verse...as an anacrusis and a syncopated trochee: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

glyn, glynn, *sb.*: fr. Ir. and Gael. *gleann*, or fr. Welsh *glyn*: a **glen** (*q. v.*).

1598 Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and glyns under the mountain's foot: SPENS., *State Irel.* [J.] **1764** The glyns, or dark vallies, another species of natural curiosities, of this country, are many of them remarkably beautiful: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 72.

glyster, glystre: Eng. fr. Lat. See **clyster**.

Gnatho: Lat. fr. Gk. Γνάθων: name of the parasite in the *Eunuchus* of Terence; a parasite, a flatterer; hence, **Gnathonian, Gnathonical**, parasitical, flattering; **Gnathonise**, to flatter.

1533 I eftesones do protest that in no boke of mi making I haue intended to touche more one manne than an nother. For there be Gnathos in Spayne as wel as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englande as well as in Rome, Dionises in Germanye as welle as in Sicile: ELYOT, *Of the Knowledge, &c.*, Pref. **1540** these Gnathoniens lawes: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. I iii *v°*. — the chiefe or principal honour of the Gnathonical sect: *ib.*, sig. S ii *v°*. **1549** these claubacks...that wyll folowe lyke gnatoes and Parasites: LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 68 (1869). **1563** In Countreye | *Thraso* hath no grace, | In Countreye | ewe of *Gnatoes* Secte: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). **1583** suche Tittiuillers, flatteryng Parasites, and glosyng *Gnatoes*, as flatter them: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 74 *v°*. bef. **1593** Displace these flattering Gnathoes, drive them hence: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 201/1 (1861). **1593** So many men (some say) so many mindes, | The bravest Gnatho cannot but offend: *Bacchus' Bountie*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 300 (1809). **1619** Gnathonize: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 8 *v°*. — *Gnato* like, doth blowe both hot and cold: *ib.*, sig. A 8 *v°*. **1621** undeserving *Gnathoes*, and vicious parasites: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 74 (1827).

Gneiss, *sb.*: Ger.: a metamorphic rock which contains the same elements as granite, but with a stratified or foliated structure.

1777 gneiss...covered the whole country: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 42. **1835** I now indeed suspect, that on this and other occasions, what I have termed granite was gneiss: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. x. p. 143. **1845** It has been remarked, with much truth, that abruptly conical hills are characteristic of the formation which Humboldt designates as gneiss-granite: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 28.

***gnōmē**, *pl.* **gnōmae**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γνώμη: a thought, a maxim, an aphorism.

1589 *Gnome*, or the Director: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 243 (1869). **1890** His readers may wish that Mr. Morris had given a few of his γνῶμαι in English: *Athenæum*, July 19, p. 94/2.

***gnomon** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *gnōmon*, fr. Gk. γνώμων, ='one that knows', 'a carpenter's square', 'the index of a sun-dial', 'the figure left by subtracting from a corner of a parallelogram a similar parallelogram'.

1. the index of a sun-dial.

1601 the style in the diall which they call Gnomon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 33, Vol. I. p. 150. **1603** the Gnomons in the dials at *Syene* in *Aegypt*: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1323. **1646** we usually say a *Gnomon* or Needle is in the middle of a Dial: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. ii. p. 151 (1686). **1665** from which point when it fleets either North or South the shadow ever darts contrarily, as falls out when ever the Gnomon or cœlated body is interposed: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). **1713** the Shaddow of your Gnomen points to the decline Hours: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iii. p. 31. **1742** *Warnings* point out our Danger; *Gnomons*, Time: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 27 (1773). **1816** Bupalus made the statue of Fortune at Smyrna with a sphere on her head serving as a gnomon: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 79.

1 *a*. an index generally.

?1582 Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 145 (1880). **1600** Her nose, the *gnomon* of *Loues* diall: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 251 (1616). **1600** the Saylers Gnomon, or rule, which is commonly called the Mariners Needle, doth always looke towards the North-poole: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 114. bef. **1782** As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz, | Touch'd with the magnet had attracted his: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 163 (1808).

2. *Geom.* the remainder of a parallelogram when a similar parallelogram is cut off from one of the corners, and which is made up of a similar parallelogram at the opposite corner (which meets the parallelogram which has been cut off) and of the two complements.

1570 In euery parallelogramme, one of those parallelogrammes, whichsoeuer it be, which are about the diameter, together with the two supplementes, is called a Gnomon: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, Bk. II. fol. 60 *v°*.

gnōsis, *sb.*: Gk. *γνῶσις*: knowledge.

bef. **1586** what so much good doth that teaching bring forth, (I speak still of morrall doctrine) as that it mooueth one to doe that which it dooth teach? for as *Aristotle* sayth, it is not *Gnosis*, but *Praxis* must be the fruit: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 39 (1868).

***γνῶθι σεαυτὸν**, *phr.*: Gk.: 'know thyself', one of the celebrated maxims inscribed on the ancient temple at Delphi, and attributed to the Seven Sages of Greece.

1603 it seemeth that this Mot EI, is somewhat contrary unto the precept Γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, and yet after a sort to accord and agree therewith: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1363. **1665** and till we have learn't that honest *adviso*, though from *hell*, ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ, *Confidence* is arrogance, and *Dogmatizing* unreasonable presuming: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iii. p. 13 (1885). **1693** And *γνῶθι σεαυτὸν* still lives and flourishes in the Mouths of all, while many vast Volumes are extinct, and sunk into Dust and utter Oblivion: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1727). **1731** I cannot help thinking that *Solon*, in his fam'd Saying, Γνῶθι σεαυτόν, *Know thy self*, had his Eye in a particular Manner upon the Temperament of the Body: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. Pref., p. xi. **1826** This is not exactly the Socratic process; and as for the *γνωθι σεαυτον* of the more ancient Athenian, that principle is quite out of fashion in the nineteenth century: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 20 (1881).

gnu, *sb.*: Hottentot: a horned African animal, a species of antelope, but not unlike the buffalo as to neck and head; also called *wildebeest* by the Dutch.

1845 two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

gobang (*ˌ ˊ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Jap. *goban*,='a chess-board', 'a checker-board': a game played on a checker-board with different-colored pieces, the object being to get five pieces in a row before the adversary does so.

***gobelin, gobelins**: Fr. *Gobelins*: a national manufacture of tapestry in Paris, applied to tapestry made there, or to tapestry of a similar kind.

1864 at the theatres, you saw the beautiful Gobelins tapestry: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 218.

***gobe-mouches**, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Fr., *lit.* 'swallow-flies': a fly-catcher, a person ready to swallow any tale no matter how improbable, a gull, a trifler. The would-be sing. *gobemouche* is wrong.

1830 Such a representation, the *gobes mouches* of Florence might have readily magnified into a change of religion and a pilgrimage to Mecca: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 52 (2nd Ed.). **1850** confidential news about fashion and politics for provincial *gobemouches*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 444 (1885). **1865** no *gobemouche* is ever tricked into even suspecting them of—the truth! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132. **1888** Being neither wayward, nor gushing, nor improper, nor adventurous, they do not catch the eye of *gobemouche* onlookers and their humdrum solidity misses its fair share of esteem: *Academy*, Nov. 10, p. 300/3.

Goddem: Fr. fr. Eng. *God damn*: an Englishman.

1828 it seems the Goddems are having some fun: J. P. COBBETT, *Tour in Italy*, p. 8.

godet, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *godet*: a drinking-cup.

1601 contented himselfe to drinke in a wooden godet and tankerd: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 482.

***godown**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *godong*: in India and further east, a warehouse, a storehouse.

1588 the Merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call *Godon*: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1714 (1625). **1598—1600** so that if the *Godon* were not, you should be in danger to haue all burned: *ib.*, p. 1737. **1622** We delivered 500 sackes of wheate to Damian Marin, viz., 440 out of our gedong and 60 out of that of Capt. China: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1883). — I expect to procure 2 *chawnes* (or howses) to build gadongs upon neare our English howse: *ib.*, p. 59. **1799** All the above granaries and godowns appear to be in good repair: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1858).

goffer: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gauffre.**

goglet, guglet, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *gorgoleta*: a water-bottle with a long neck and a globular body.

1698 their Gurgulets and Jars, which are vessels made of a porous Kind of Earth: FRYER, *E. India*, 47. [Yule] **1829** the drunken bheesty...has mistaken your boot for the goglet in which you carry your water on the line of march: SHIPP, *Mem.*, II. 149 (1830). [*ib.*] abt. **1830** a bottle of very tolerable rum, some salt junk, some biscuit, and a goglet, or porous earthen jar of water: *Tom Cringle*, 152 (1863). [*ib.*] **1855** looks as if they had been enclosing the pagoda in basketwork to keep it from breaking, as you would do with a water goglet for a dâk journey: In *Blackwood's Mag.*, May, 1856. [*ib.*]

goinfre, *sb.*: Fr.: a gourmand.

1669 a well experienced *Goinfre* that can criticise upon the several tastes of liquors would think his Palate in *Paradise*, among those delicious *Nectars* (to use Aretine's phrase upon his eating of a *Lamprey*): SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 366.

***goitre**, *sb.*: Fr.: a strumous enlargement of the throat, common in Derbyshire, Alpine valleys, and other damp localities. Now often Anglicised as *goiter, goitre* (*ˌ ˉ*).

1645 the people who dwell in the Valleys...are subject to a strange swelling in the Throat, called Goytre, which is common amongst them: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xlii. p. 86. **1787** In Tartary the goitre is observed in similar situations, as in the Alps: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1805). **1809** The inhabitants of this extensive ridge of mountains are all very much alike, they are a strong, large, and the *goitres* excepted, a very handsome people: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 120. **1810** In the provinces afflicted with *goitre*, the Indians are totally exempt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 87. **1822** yet the people look wretched, dwarfish, sallow, and have large goîtres: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 290.

gojavu. See **guava.**

gola, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a **cymatium** (*q. v.*).

1712 In a Cornice...the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

***golah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *golā*,='a round place': a storehouse for grain or salt, a station of brinjarries (see **brinjarry**).

1802 in the rear of the brinjarry golah, in Shaher Gunge-aum: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 290 (1844). **1810** The golah, or warehouse: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 343. [Yule] **1878** those golahs stored with grain: *Life in the Mofussil*, II. 77. [*ib.*]

***Golconda**, old name for Hyderabad, a country in the Deccan, formerly celebrated for its diamond-mines.

1780 but would not for the mines of Golconda find myself in the midst of one of those combustions: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 438 (1858). **1884** if stray diamonds were found sticking in the house-wall, there must be a new Golconda in the soil beneath: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 400.

gole, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghūl*: the main body of an army in the field, a massed body of troops.

1803 I formed my men into two gholes: SKINNER, *Mil. Mem.*, I. 298 (1851). [Yule]

goleta, *sb.*: Sp.: a two-masted vessel, a schooner.

1755 before we departed from that harbour, he composed two songs, by way of epitaph, upon the goleta and the fort: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. Bk. iv. ch. xii. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 444/1 (1821).

***golgotha**, *sb.*: N. T. Gk. *γολγοθᾶ*, a softened form of Aram. *gulgaltā* (Syr. *gōgultā*),='skull': a place of skulls (cf. *Mat.*, xxvii. 33, *Mark*, xv. 22, *John*, xix. 17); a charnel-house.

1593 and this land be called the field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, iv. 144. **1630** Thus grieued *London*, fil'd with mones and grones | Is like a *Golgotha* of dead mens bones: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 1 *v*°/1. **1656** they [who mind earthly things] are interred in the Golgotha of this world, as motes in their hillocks: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 610/1 (1868). **1665** The dislike the *Persees* exprest at my taking a view of this *Golgotha*, made it appear they do not delight that it should be seen by strangers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 57 (1677). **1748** is this the church-yard...or the sepulchre, or the Golgotha of the ship? SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 208 (1817). **1749** *Westminster-abbey*...was by no Means intended as a mere *Golgotha* for the Remains of the...Dead: J. GWYN, *Essay on Design*, Pref., p. iv. **1826** He would do almost anything to avoid the navigation round the capes, the keys and reefs of Florida. It is the bane of sailors; it is a Golgotha—a grave-yard: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 99. **1837** they were generally dragged with unfeeling, indecent hurry to the Golgotha, amidst the reproaches and insults of the soldiery: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 53.

***Goliath, Goliah, Golias**, name of the Philistine giant whom David slew, I *Sam.*, xv.

1591 For none but Samsons and Goliases | It sendeth forth to skirmish: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, i. 2, 33. **1614** When the vaunts of some heretical Goliah shall draw us forth to encounter him with our pens against whom we cannot draw the sword of our tongues: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 383 (1867). **1654—6** The Goliath of Rome hath dealt no better by the bodies of divers of God's dear saints: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 449/1 (1867). **1662** a Romish Goliah hath defied our English Israel: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1840).

golilla, *sb.*: Sp.: a counsellor's collar. Anglicised in 18 c. as *golille*.

1673 I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish golilia: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, iv. 1. [Davies] bef. **1704** He wore about his neck...a small ruff, which had serv'd him formerly instead of a golille, when he liv'd at Madrid: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, IV. 210 (1760). [*ib.*] **1713** a plume of feathers on his head, a Golillio about his neck: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 368 (1856).

goloon(e): Eng. fr. Sp. See **galloon.**

golosh, goloshoes (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See **galosh.**

golundauze, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *golandāz*: sepoy artillery-men.

1804 Naiks, 2d tindals, troopers, sepoys, golundauze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 981 (1844).

gomashtah, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Pers. *gumāshtah*,='appointed': a native agent in India, a clerk for correspondence with natives.

1776 *Gomastah*, Agent: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1802** the brinjarry gomastah: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1844).

gombeen[*-man*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *gombin*: a village money-lender, an usurer in the west of Ireland.

gomer: Heb. See **homer**[1].

gomgom, *sb.*: Hottentot. See quotations.

1731 One of the *Hottentot* Instruments of Musick is common to several *Negro* Nations, and is call'd, both by *Negroes* and *Hottentots*, *Gom Gom*...is a Bow, of Iron, or Olive Wood, strung with twisted Sheep-Gut or Sinews: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. | 271. **1776** ordered his *Gom-gom* to be brought in. This instrument was a wooden bow, the ends of which were confined by a dried and hollow gut, into which the captain blew, scraping upon it at the same time with an old fiddle-stick: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 49. **1819** the gong-gongs and drums were beat all around us: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 136.

gomlah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gamlā*, ='a flower-pot': a water-jug, usually of earthenware. [C.]

Gomorrah, name of the city which was destroyed with Sodom (*Gen.*, xix.).

1654—6 a people laden with iniquity, a people of Gomorrah, a naughty people: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. App., p. 634/1 (1867).

gomphōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *γόμφωσις*, ='a bolting': a kind of articulation like that of the teeth, when one bone goes far into a socket of another bone.

1578 the manner of their [of teeth] situation in the iawes is named *Gomphosis*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 13 *vº*. **1741** it sends out a Pointal that is spherical and near a line in diameter, which is inserted in the Pipe of the Flower, as it were by *Gomphosis*, and has at the top a very fine Thred: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 188.

***gondola**, *pl.* **gondole**, *sb.*: It.: a narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat, propelled by one or two men, with a curtained cabin for passengers in the middle; also in U.S., a flat-bottomed river boat or lighter, a small rowing-boat for carrying passengers to or from ships. Anglicised as *gondole*, *gondolo*.

1549 one man, or two at the most, to row his *Gondola*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 83 *vº*. **1590** he saw whereas did swim | Along the shore, as swift as glaunce of eye, | A litle Gondelay, bedecked trim | With boughes and arbours woven cunningly: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vi. 2. **1596** in a gondola were seen together | Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 8, 8. **1598** *Gondoliere*, a rower in such gondoles: FLORIO. **1605** Rowing vpon the water in a *gondole*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 484 (1616). **1611** Most of your trauelling members know | What doth belong to a Gondalo: N. T., in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. a 4 *vº*. **1617** And that men may passe speedily, besides this bridge, there be thirteene places called *Traghetti*, where boats attend called *Gondole*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 77. **1621** in carts or gundilos, as in Venice: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. I. p. 353 (1827). **1623** all your master's house | Imagine I ha' taken a gondola: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 45 (1885). **1625** at the head and stearne it was as narrow as our Gondolos: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1725. **1643** There is also a large gondola of chrysolite: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1850). **1662** a Boat, made, and cover'd like a Gondole: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669). **1665** They delight in fishing, and to sport upon the Water in Boats or Curricurries resembling the Venetian Gondaloes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 348 (1677). **1670** These boats they call here *Gondolas*...These *Gandola*'s are pretty neat black Boats like our Oars: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 226 (1698). **1704** a gondola with two oars at Venice, is as magnificent as a coach and six horses: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 387 (Bohn, 1854). **1742** he kept his *gondolo*, which is like a coach in London, and, with that, coursed about the city, as the way of travellers and strangers there is: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 366 (1826). **1749** On the canal [at Ranelagh] was a sort of gondola: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1857). **1776** the General Assembly of this Province...caused thirteen Armed Boats or Gondolas to be built, equipped, and manned: *Amer. Archives*, 4th Ser., Vol. VI. p. 664 (Washington, 1846). **1816** In the mornings I go over in my gondola to babble Armenian with the friars of the convent of St. Lazarus: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 315 (1832).

gondolet (*⏑ – ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gondoletta*: a small gondola.

bef. 1642 That grand Canale, where (stately) once a yeare | A fleete of bridall gondolets appeare: DEKKER. [C.]

gondolier (*⏑ – ⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gondoliere*: a man who rows a gondola. If alone, he stands at the stern; if there be two, one stands at the stern, the other at the bow.

1604 with no worse nor better guard | But with a knave of common hire, a gondolier: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. ii. 126. **1818** 'Tis sweet to hear | At midnight on the blue and moonlit deep | The song and oar of Adria's gondolier: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. cxxii.

***gonfalone**, *sb.*: It.: a gonfalon, a small flag with two or three tails or streamers suspended from a cross stick slung to the top of a lance or flagstaff.

1673 each *Terziero* hath its Arms or Banner called *Gonfalone*; whence the name *Gonfaloniere*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 260.

gonfalonier (*⏑ – – ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gonfaloniere*: the bearer of a gonfalon; the guardian of the public gonfalon or standard, who was the chief magistrate in Lucca, Florence, and other Italian republics. In the general sense of 'standard-bearer' *gonfanonier*, fr. Old Fr., was early used in Eng. The form *confalonier(o)* may be through Sp.

1586 In other places they haue Gonfalonners, as at Lucques: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 624. **1670** To this end he works with the *Buffon* to carry a promise in Writing from him to the *Confaloniero*, of 1000 Crowns of Gold, upon condition he would free him. The *Buffon* undertakes it, and money takes with the *Confaloniero*, who under pretence of examining the Cause to put him to Death, finds him only worthy of Banishment: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 143 (1698). **1673** 2 Priors and a Confalonier: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 378. **1701** This Republick [Luca] is govern'd by a *Gonfaloniere*, who is Elected every two Months out of the Nobility: *New Account of Italy*, p. 64. **1739** He sat on the right hand of the gonfalonier in two purple fauteuils: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1857). **1787** The Executive Power is composed of a Gonfaloniere, and nine Anziani, who together govern the Republic: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 428 (1805). **1889** Four years after the execution of Savonarola the people of Florence...elected Piero Soderini Gonfalonier for life: *Athenæum*, July 27, p. 126/2.

***gong**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *gōng*: a tambourine-shaped instrument of bell-metal, beaten with a drumstick, used as a bell, and in the East also as a musical instrument.

1625 the Generall did strike his *Gongo*, which is an Instrument of War that soundeth like a Bell: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 974. **1800** The heavy Gong is heard | That falls like thunder on the dizzy ear: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. 190. **1810** And the gong, that seems, with its thunders dread | To stun the living, and waken the dead: — *Kehama*, 148. **1817** War music bursting out from time to time | With gong and tymbalon's tremendous chime: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, *Mokanna*. [Yule] **1847** the gong...sounding again with great fury, there was a general move towards the dining-room: DICKENS, *Dombey & Son*, ch. xii. p. 161 (1880).

[The Asiatic *gong* and Afr. *gom* (see **gomgom**) appear to be onomatopœic, so that it is naturally sometimes difficult to decide whether *gom* or *gum* should be referred to *gong* or to *gomgom*.]

gong-gong: Hottentot. See **gomgom**.

gongong, *sb.*: apparently a doubled form of **gong** (*q. v.*). The form *gum-gum* may be for **gomgom** (*q. v.*).

1727 the first hour after sun-set, is made known by beating a drum, the second by beating a *Gum Gum*, (a brass instrument in the form of a large flat bason, which being beaten makes a loud rushing noise,): SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan*, Vol. II. p. 476. **1750—60** a music far from delightful, consisting of little drums called *gumgums*, cymbals, and a sort of fife, which makes a hideous din: GROSE, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. V. p. 672/2 (1797). **1771** At night we heard a sort of music, partly made by insects, and partly by the noise of the Gungung: J. R. FORSTER, Tr. *Osbeck's Voy.*, I. 185. [Yule] **1836** Did you ever hear a...gum-gum? DICKENS, *Sketches by Boz*, Steam Excursion. [*ib.*]

gonorrhoea, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *γονόῤῥοια*, ='seminal flux': a disease of the mucous membrane of the urethra or adjacent parts, characterised by a discharge of purulent mucus. Anglicised as *gonorrhe* (J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*).

1654—6 a fearful legacy of sin and punishment that Gehazi left to his posterity...lameness and Gonorrhea: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 18/2 (1867). **1796** an excellent purifier of the blood, and likewise as a remedy in the gonorrhœa: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 11 (1814).

goont: Anglo-Ind. See **gunt**.

goor: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **ghoor**.

gooroo, guru, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gurū*: a spiritual teacher, a Brahmin priest.

1800 It is very certain that the gooroo was at the head of the business: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 74 (1844). **1826** he was in want of a *gûrû*, a religious instructor, to his household: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XXXVI. p. 395 (1884).

goozul-khana, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *ghusl-khāna*: a bath-room; an apartment for private audience.

1616 after supper he comes down to the Guzelcan, a faire Court wherein in the middest is a Throne erected of freestone: SIR T. ROE, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, II. (1625). [Yule] abt. **1660** a more retired Place called the Goselkana, that is, the place to wash in: Tr. *Bernier*, p. 85. [*ib.*] **1665** In another *Goozel-chan*...is painted the Mogul under a cloth of State cross-legg'd upon Carpets: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 69 (1677).

gopher[*-wood*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *gōpher*: a kind of wood of which Noah's Ark was built—according to some, cypress.

1611 Make thee an ark of gopher wood: *Bible*, Gen., vi. 14.

gorawallah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghoṛā-wālā*: a horse-keeper (Bombay district).

1883 followed by his gorrawallah, or horse-keeper: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 135.

gordian (*⏑ –*), *adj.*, sometimes used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gordius*, ='pertaining to Gordius', Gk. *Γόρδιος*: pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia, who was fabled to have tied an inextricable knot, the undoer of which was oracularly

promised the mastery of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot through with his sword.

1. *adj.*: inextricable, complicated, intricate.

1599 Turn him to any cause of policy, | The Gordian knot of it he will unloose, | Familiar as his garter: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 1, 46. **1603** hee dissolues her *Gordian*-knots: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 77 (1608). **1621** an indissoluble twist; a Gordian knot: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 3, Vol. II. p. 183 (1827). **1820** She was a gordian shape of dazzling hue, | Vermilion-spotted, golden, green, and blue: KEATS, *Lamia*, i. Wks., p. 113 (1861).

2. *sb.*: an inextricable knot, an inextricable complication.

1709 and whoever is the Man that unties the *Gordian*, as some such is always to be found, his Fortune is made: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 195 (2nd Ed.).

gore: Anglo-Ind. See **gour.**

goreyt, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *goreṭ*: a village watchman and messenger in Upper India.

1834 The Serishtadar commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 110.

gorge: Anglo-Ind. See **corge.**

Gorgon, gorgon (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gorgo* (gen. *Gorgonis*), fr. Gk. Γοργώ: (*a*) one of three sister monsters of Greek mythology, with snakes instead of hair and with the power of turning any one on whom they looked into stone (see **Medusa**); (*b*) also, *attrib.*

a. bef. **1529** Was nevyr suche a ffylty gorgon, nor suche an epycure, | Syn[s] Dewcalyons flodde: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 503, Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1843). **1605** Approach the chamber, and destroy your sight | With a new Gorgon: SHAKS., *Macb.*, ii. 3, 77. **1607** These *Gorgons* are bred in that countrey [Affricke], and haue haire about their heads as...exceedeth all other beastes: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 240. **1609** If euer GORGON were seen in the shape of a woman, he hath seen her in my description: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, ii. 4, Wks., p. 545 (1616). **1621** a Gorgons head puffed up by parasites: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 49 (1827). **1627** she [Logic] is like a Gorgons head to a young student, but after a twelve months constancy and patience, this Gorgons head will prove a meere buggbeare: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. x. p. 10 (1645). **1642** *innovations*...seeme like Bug-beares, or Gorgons heads to the vulgar: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 73 (1869). bef. **1670** From the hour that the Keeper committed this Message to trusty Friends to deliver it, the *Gorgon's* Head had a Veil drawn before it: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 23, p. 21 (1693). **1672** I'll shrowd this Gorgon from all humane view: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 433 (1701). **1709** the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1854).

b. **1655** Your Gorgon looks | Turn me to stone: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, iii. 6, Wks., p. 353/2 (1839). **1842** In all his Gorgon terrors clad: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 386 (1865).

Gorgonian (⏑ – ⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gorgonius*: pertaining to a gorgon, horrible, petrifying with horror.

1667 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards | The ford: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 611.

***gorilla,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. γόριλλα, = 'an African species of ape': the largest known species of anthropoid ape.

gormand: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gourmand.**

gormogon, gormagon (⏑ – /), *sb.*: a member of an English secret society which existed in the second quarter of 18 c.

1729 one | Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 576. **1747** we shall hear you are a free-mason, or a gormogon at least: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxvi. Vol. I. p. 146 (1819).

***gosain,** *sb.*: Hind. *gosāīn*: a Hindoo religious mendicant.

1774 My hopes of seeing Teshu Lama were chiefly founded on the Gosain: BOGLE, in Markham's *Tibet*, 46 (1876). [Yule] abt. **1781** It was at this time in the hands of a Gosine, or Hindoo Religious: HODGES, *Trav.*, 112 (1793). [*ib.*] **1811** They have likewise two orders of Fakirs or mendicant pilgrims, the Bargais and the Gusseins, who travel about armed, and in troops of some thousands: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. clvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 219. **1826** the potail was awed by the sanctity of the gossein's character: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xi. p. 116 (1884). **1834** bowing before the Gosaeen, he performed the ceremony: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12.

goselkana: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. See **goozul-khana.**

Goshen: Heb.: name of the district in Egypt where the Israelites, God's chosen people, sojourned during their bondage under the Egyptians, and which was not visited by the plagues of Egypt. Hence, *metaph.*

1611 thou shalt not finde such another illightened Goshen, as this Island, wherein we dwell: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 13 (1630). **1654—6** A Goshen shall he [the believer or upright man] have either here or in heaven: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 169/1 (1867).

gospodar: Sclav. See **hospodar.**

gossampine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gossampine* (Cotgr.): the cotton-plant; cotton, cotton fabric.

1555 he weareth a vesture of ye silke called *Gossampine*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 14 (Arber, 1885). — cotton of the tree called *Gossampine*: *ib.*, p. 17. — Their beddes are made of Gossampine cotton: *ib.*, p. 21. abt. **1565** The beds which they [the Indians] haue are made of Gossopine cotton: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 28 (1878). bef. **1593** on his altar's fume these Turkey cloths, | This gassampine and gold, I'll sacrifice: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 135/1 (1861).

gossoon (/ –), *sb.*: Ir. *garsun*: a boy, a male servant.

1817 Ormond's next business was to send a gossoon with a letter to his friend the king of the Black Islands: M. EDGEWORTH, *Ormond*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 320 (1825). **1818** Come, my gassoon, lend me the rush: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 156 (1819). **1883** ragged gorsoons, looking like little savages, with unkempt heads and bare feet: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. p. 127.

***Goth**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Gothus*, pl. *Gothi*: a member of sundry Teutonic hordes which invaded various parts of the Roman Empire in 3, 4 cc.; *hence*, a barbarian, a person destitute of cultivation or taste. Hence, **Gothic, gothic,** pertaining to the Goths; barbarous, uncivilised, unrefined; applied to the pointed architecture of Europe prevalent from 12 c. to the period of the Renaissance.

1785 Without it all is gothic as the scene, | To which th' insipid citizen resorts | Near yonder heath: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 91 (1808). **1788** realised under the Gothic conquest: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xxxix. p. 38 (1813).

gouache, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *guazzo*: water-color painting with body-color.

1882 two little drawings in the quaint and inimitable manner of Jacob Cats, one in water-colour and the other in *guache*: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

goujat, *sb.*: Fr.: a soldier's boy.

1778 employing a *goujat* to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 158 (1858).

goul: Eng. fr. Pers. See **ghoul.**

goulard, *sb.*: Eng., fr. Fr. proper name *Goulard*: a solution of acetate of lead used as a cooling lotion.

1842 opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 217 (1865).

gour, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gāur* [Yule]: a bison, a great wild ox.

1806 They are far larger than common buffaloes. There is an account of a similar kind called the Gore; one distinction between it and the buffalo is the length of the hoof: ELPHINSTONE, in Colebrooke's *Life*, I. 156 (1884). [Yule] **1857** The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a gaur, rhinoceros, and elephant: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii. [Davies] **1859** The Gour is too clever to be stalked, and far too fast to be ridden up to: *Once a Week*, Nov. 26, p. 457/1.

gour(e): Eng. fr. Turk. See **giaour.**

***gourmand,** *sb.*: Fr.: a lover of good living, an epicure, a glutton. Sometimes Anglicised as *gormand* (⏑ –).

1598 *Arcigoloso*, a gormand, an arch-glutton: FLORIO. **1603** that great gourmond, fat Apicius: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 365 (1616). **1630** brought to nothing, by the meere and onely valourous dexterity of our vnmatchable grand Gurmond: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1 *v*°/2. **1681** And I parting should appear | Like the Gourmand *Hebrew* dead: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 30. **1758** I dare say, their table is always good, for the Landgrave is a *Gourmand*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 120, p. 437 (1774). **1805** The medical remarks are...too indulgent towards the *gourmand*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 357. **1843** A Parisian *gourmand* would have paid ten francs for the smallest *cooleen* among them: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 205 (1887). **1845** The ichthyophile should examine the curious varieties which have struck the naturalists and gourmands of antiquity: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 213.

gourmandise, *sb.*: Fr.: fondness for good living, indulgence in the pleasures of the table, gluttony. Anglicised as early as 16 c.

1533 Foreseene alway, that they eate without gourmandyse, or leaue with somme appetyte: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. i. [R.] **1540** dedycated to Addephagia ,i. *edacitati*, to gourmandise: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. I i *v*°. **1540** they negligently haue suffred their seruantes to be oppressed with gourmandise, and to reiecte their accustomed fare, and to haue it more delicate: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 92 *v*°. **1552** Ouermuch gourmandise hindereth digestion in the stomacke: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 31 *v*° (1567). **1596** A Tigre forth out of the wood did rise, | That with fell clawes full of fierce gourmandize...Did runne at Pastorell her to surprize: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI. x. 34. **1603** destroied by a conspiracie of gourmandise and fleshly pleasure together: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 956. **1654—6** Oh, the gourmandise and excess of the age! J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 468/1 (1867). **1814** All this gourmandise was in honour of Lent: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1832). **1850** the reckless young Amphitryon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in *gourmandise*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

gourmandise, gormandise (⏑ – /), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gourmandiser*: to indulge in the pleasures of the table to excess, to devour greedily.

1596 thou shalt not gormandise, | As thou hast done with me: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 5, 3. **1598** The pamper'd stomach more than well suffic'd, | Casts up the surfeit lately gormandiz'd: DRAYTON, *Barons' Warr.*, vi.

[R.] **1611** *Gourmander.* To rauine, deuoure, glut, gormandize, or glutton-ize it: COTGR.

***gourmet,** *sb.*: Fr.: one who makes a study of the pleasures of the table, a lover of the pleasures of the table in moderation, a person of taste as to food and drink. *Orig.* a connoisseur of wine; "A Wine-cunner; a Wine-marchants Broker; one whom he trusts with the watching, and imployes in the venting, of his new-come commodities" (Cotgr.).

1841 the most finished *gourmet* of my acquaintance: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 399 (1885). **1856** there was something of the *gourmet* in their mode of assorting their mouthfuls of beef and blubber: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 209. **1865** this inert, obstinate, sly, and rather demoralised gourmet gave the law, had the *pas*, and was held in high honour and distinction: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. **1878** Lord Brackenshaw was something of a *gourmet*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 83. **1888** Your guests! Ah! little, I confess, | We count a *gourmet* more or less: *Athenæum*, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

gousset, *sb.*: Fr.: a fob, a pocket, a gusset.

1854 I have calculated infallibly, and what has been the effect? Gousset empty, tiroirs empty, nécessaire parted for Strasbourg! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

goût, *sb.*: Fr.: taste.

1722 This last Article for which this Master is so much Celebrated is not Intirely to my *Goût*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 352. bef. **1733** with a little previous Cookery, to corrupt their Gousts: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 54, p. 156 (1740). **1736** Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your goût: GRAY, *Letters*, No. vi. Vol. I. p. 14 (1819). **1771** You and I, Lewis, having been always together, never tasted friendship in this high *goût*, contracted by long absence: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 23/1 (1882). **1824** fruits, and ice, and all that art refines | From nature for the service of the goût: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. lxxii. **1849** But who can combine goût with new combinations? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1881).

goût de travers, *phr.*: Fr.: perverse taste.

1727 His business must be to contract the true *Gout de travers*: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 172 (1757).

gouvernante, *sb.*: Fr.: a governess, a female in charge of a young woman; a bachelor's housekeeper. Often partly Anglicised as *governante*, which is sometimes pronounced as if Italian.

1668 I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the governante of one of your noblemen's houses: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Quevedo's Visions*, p. 38. [L.] **1688** This I learnt out of Madam Governante, at the first entervieW: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 16 (1699). **1709** and as the first thing that he intended to oblige her in, that *Governante* who had hitherto had the care of her Actions, should be dismiss'd: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 62 (and Ed.). **1716** the old and withered matrons, known by the frightful name of *gouvernantes* and *duennas*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1856). **1751** if...your Catharines and Marys of Medicis, your Anns of Austria, &c. should prove the model of your *gouvernante*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxiii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 372 (1777). **1771** two days ago she arrived with her mother, who did not choose that she should come without a proper *gouvernante*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 123/1 (1882). **1792** His governante pressed him forward, and seemed to threaten chastisement for his delay: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 189. **1803** They obtained a sight of a beautiful young girl, and an elderly lady whom they took for her *gouvernante*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 200 (1832). **1809** John...being so much struck with the young lady's beauty...alarms the discreet *gouvernante*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 343. **1822—3** Mrs. Christian, though she received with all formality the formal visits of the governante and her charge: SCOTT, *Perv. Peak*, ch. xii. p. 140 (1886). **1834** Ah! and as her prudish governante, you will doubtless expose me to her: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 238.

governator. See **gubernator.**

gow, gaou, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. of Ceylon and S. India fr. Hind. *gau*: a distance of about four miles English.

1800 At Banasoor, two gow from Manundwaddy, there is an immense mountain, covered with thick jungle: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 296 (1858). **1860** A gaou in Ceylon expresses a somewhat indeterminate length, according to the nature of the ground to be traversed, a gaou across a mountainous country being less than one measured on level ground, and a gaou for a loaded cooley is also permitted to be shorter than for one unburthened, but on the whole the average may be taken under four miles: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, I. 467 (4th Ed.). [Yule]

gower: Eng. fr. Turk. See **giaour.**

gowl: Eng. fr. Arab. See **ghoul.**

grab, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *gurāb*, ='a galley', fr. Arab. *ghorāb*, ='a raven': a two-masted coasting vessel used in the East.

1673 Our Factors, having concerns in the cargo of the ships in this Road, loaded two Grabs and departed: FRYER, *E. India*, 152 (1698). [Yule] **1727** The Muskat War...[gets them [the Portuguese] to keep an Armada of five or six ships, besides small Frigates and Grabs of War: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 260. [1744] **1872** Moored in its centre you saw some 20 or 30 ghurābs (grabs) from Muskat: BURTON, *Sind Revisited*, I. 83 (1877). [*ib.*]

***Gracchi,** *pl.*: Lat.: name of two famous plebeian tribunes and political reformers of Ancient Rome in 2 c. B.C., whose mother, Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus, earned by her admirable education of them the honorable title of "the Mother of the Gracchi"; representative of a mother who educates her sons well and inspires them with noble aims.

1814 My mother of the Gracchi (that *are* to be): BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 116 (1832). **1844** a certain vote he had given, which she had found it necessary, as the mother of the modern Gracchi, to deprecate: DICKENS, *M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv. p. 339.

***gracioso,** *sb.*: Sp.: a buffoon, a witty person, a favorite.

bef. **1670** The Lord Marquess of *Buckingham*, then a great *Gratioso*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 126, p. 114 (1693). **1670** passing his Time with his Virginals, his Dwarfs, and his Graciosoes: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 224 (1750). **1808** the character of the *gracioso*, or clown: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 77. **1845** the *gracioso* or wag of the party begs in verse accompanying his improvisations with a guitar: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 372.

gradātim, *adv.*: Lat.: gradually, by degrees, in regular succession or subordination.

1583 three or fower degrees of *minor* Ruffes, placed *gradatim*, one beneath an other: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 36 *ro*. **1665** he rais'd me *gradatim*, step by step: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. D 8 *vo*. **1684** to conduct the Reader *gradatim* to the more perfect knowledge of this Kingdom: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, p. 4. **1741** if we consider the Formation of things *gradatim*, is it not more reasonable to look upon the *Meotic* Lakes, the *Black Sea, &c.*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 356. **1785** let them [frost-bitten fingers or toes] be bathed in water, tepid at first, and rendered afterwards, *gradatim*, more warm: D. LOW, *Chiropodologia*, p. 104.

gradino, *sb.*: It.: a super-altar, a ledge or step by which the back of an altar is raised; a decoration for or upon a super-altar.

1883 an altar whose "gradino" is covered with extremely flat reliefs: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 18. **1886** His niche is secured in the Temple of Fame...in some modest *gradino*, like those on his own altarpieces and monuments: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 312/2.

graduator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *graduāre*, ='to give a degree to': one who or that which graduates, or divides into degrees or into any definite parts.

Gradus (ad Parnassum), *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'steps (to Parnassus)', title of a work intended to help English-speaking students to produce Latin Verses, but not regarded with favor by competent teachers and critics.

1743 he had laid violent hands on a book called *Gradus ad Parnassum*: FIELDING, *Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 108 (1806). **1767** At school I remember old THWACKUM oft made us | Look out for a word in a book call'd the *Gradus*: C. ANSTEY, *Poet. Epist.*, Let. II. **1807** they borrow their phrases from a different and a scantier *gradus ad Parnassum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 218. **1812** and the boy proceeds with the assistance of his *gradus* and dictionary, to turn it into the measure required: *ib.*, Vol. 20, p. 391. **1828** a twenty-fourth part of that most intellectual trap-door to the classics, the Gradus ad Parnassum: *Harrovian*, p. 13. **1887** A fair descriptive passage is spoilt by a commonplace or gradus epithet: *Athenæum*, June 25, p. 831/1.

***Graf,** *fem.* **Gräfinn,** *sb.*: Ger.: count, countess.

1865 one common supper-table, and the guests, whether gräffins or glass engravers, were treated with distinction: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 67.

***graffiti,** *sb. pl.*: It. (**graffito,** *sing.*): ancient scribblings found scratched into or written on architectural or sculptured remains.

1883 the *graffiti* at Abu Simbel: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 212/2. **1885** an interesting collection of sepulchral graffiti from Jaffa and Jerusalem: C. R. CONDER, in *Contemp. Rev.* **1886** [It] contains transcriptions into Hebrew letters...of sixty-one Phœnician inscriptions copied by Prof. Sayce from the *graffiti* in the temple of Seti I.: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 560/1.

gram, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Port. *grão*: chick-pea, a kind of vetch largely used as fodder.

1702 he confessing before us that their allowance three times a week is but a quart of rice and gram together for five men a day, but promises that for the future it shall be rectified: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 10 (1861). [Yule] **1799** You mentioned some time ago that Purneah would bid for the gram contract when it was offered: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1844). **1803** At a short distance from our encampment, there was a little field cultivated with gram: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 63.

grammaticaster (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *grammaticaster*, (contemptuous) dim. of Lat. *grammaticus*, ='a grammarian': a pedantic trifling grammarian.

1601 He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster, he does: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 108/2 (1860). **1648** so many petty-foggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physick, so many grammaticasters in country schools: SIR W. PETTY, *Advice to Hartlib*, p. 23. [T.]

gramme, *sb.*: Fr.: an unit of weight equivalent to a little more than 15·432 grs. Troy.

1883 Lord Byron's [brain] weighed one thousand four hundred grammes: *Standard*, Jan. 5, p. 5.

gran diablo, *phr.*: Sp.: great devil.

1654—6 Pride...is the grandiabolo, that filthy spirit is gotten into the midst of men: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 64/1 (1867).

gran fiesta, *phr.*: Sp.: great festival.

1880 The *gran fiesta* with which they celebrate their reunion: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, p. 101.

granada, Sp.; **granado, granade, grenado,** Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: a hand-grenade; a satirical squib.

1591 you must not be destitute of all sorts of arteficial fire, as *Trompes, Granades, Bullets*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 317. **1611** Or that had some Granada quenched: N. T., in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. b 1 *ro*. **1626** poysoned bullets, brasse bals, iron bals, granadoes, trunks of wilde fire: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 800 (1884). bef. **1628** If a granado be fired, all within the burst of it are in hazard: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 263 (1806). **1631** eleven barrels of silver coin, 8000 granadoes, two barrels of halters: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 133 (1848). **1639** most men say, that these formidable fires which are now raging in both these Countreys, were kindled at first by a *Granado* hurl'd from his brain: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xlii. p. 65 (1645). **1645** Then, there is a court full of cannon bullets...grenadoes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 215 (1872). **1656** He makes his tongue a grenado to shoot out oaths and blasphemies against heaven: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 703/2 (1868). bef. **1658** Yet to express a *Scot*, to play that prize, | Not all those Mouth-Granados can suffice: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 37 (1687). bef. **1667** 'Twill tear and blow up all within, | Like a *Granado* shot into a *Magazin*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1707). bef. **1670** and trouled out a Motion crammed like a Granada with obsolete Words: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 90, p. 75 (1693). **1670** The Rare Engine, teaching how to throw *Granado*'s into besieged Towns: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 30 (1698). **1674** every mans mind is his Castle;...the throwing in of Granadoes, will be but a smutty, stinking token to the world: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, sig. b 5 *ro*. **1676** Like a Granado from a Cannon shot, | Which lights at last upon the Enemies ground: OTWAY, *Don Carl.*, iii. p. 20. **1691** able to frame both *Clocks* and *Watches*, and *Pumps*, and *Mills*, and *Grenadoes*, and *Rockets*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 26 (1701). **1731** The *French* gave them a warm Reception with their *Hand-Granadoes*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 212. **1761** unless indeed the skull had been as hard as a granado: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xvi. Wks., p. 123 (1839). **1792** they tossed their granadoes or hand-shells among us: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 53.

granadeer: Eng. fr. Fr. See **grenadier.**

granado, *sb.*: Sp. See quotation.

1600 right *granado* silke: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

grand air, *phr.*: Fr.: an air of distinction.

1775 it has *grand air* and a kind of Louis XIV. old fashionhood that pleases me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 212 (1857).

***grand coup,** *phr.*: Fr.: great stroke, great hit. See **coup.**

1813 I hope you are going on with your *grand coup*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 234 (1832). **1856** Justly was it denominated...a "*grand coup*": In J. Adams' *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1856). **1883** [The police] then make a *grand coup* all at once: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/2.

grand goût, *phr.*: Fr., 'great taste': sublime style. See **gusto grande.**

1727 I bought your Opera to-day for sixpence...it is in the *grand gout*: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 73 (1757).

***Grand Monarque,** *phr.*: Fr., 'Great Monarch': title applied to Louis XIV. of France.

1716 His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themselves upon the example of their *Grand Monarque*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 438 (1856). **1845** The Bourbons introduced that particular rage for building and gilding which characterised *le Grand Monarque*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 724.

***grand monde,** *phr.*: Fr.: great world, high society.

1704 a sect arose whose tenets obtained and spread very far, especially in the *grand monde*, and among every body of good fashion: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 61/1 (1869). **1725** But I am now returning to the noble scene of Dublin, into the *grand monde*: — in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 52 (1871). **1740** On each side were ranged all the secular grand monde of Rome: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XXXVIII. Vol. I. p. 82 (1819). **1777** They keep a noble house, spend a great deal of money, their manners bespeak their birth and their acquaintance with the *grand monde*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. XXXVIII. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 120 (1777). **1792** Without the richness of dress, how should we of the grand monde shew any difference between ourselves and vile plebeians: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 206. **1823** She was celebrated | For several winters in the grand, *grand monde*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. xlii.

***grand signior, grand signor,** *phr.*: Eng. fr. It. *gran signore*, some forms affected by Fr. *grand seigneur*, Sp. *gran señor*, generally more or less Anglicised.

1. grand master, gentleman of high rank and aristocratic mien.

1601 one of the grand-seigneurs of Rome: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 526. **1860** a Paladin in the field, a *grand seigneur* in the drawing-room: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 84.

2. great lord, title given in W. Europe to the Sultan of the Turks.

1592 The *Gran Seignior* yet liveth in *Croatia*, his *Bassa* is 70000 strong, and his Army divided into four parts: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 683 (1685). **1598** our *Turkie* companie never sent the like to the *Grand*-SIGNIOR: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 9 (1616). **1625** the *Gran Senior*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 255. **1630** The great Grandsigneor, the Commission sign'd: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Kkk 4 *ro*/2. **1634** the *Grand Signior*, was not then in *Constantinople*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. **1642** the *Gran Signior* at this day: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 40 (1869). **1642** Of which the Grand *Seignour* proudly said: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (Bohn, 1852). **1746** no Grand Signor is deposed: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 6 (1857). **1788** Mahmud, the Pacha of Scutari, has obtained a pardon of the Grand Signior, through the interference of the Grand Admiral: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 73/1. **1820** they kissed them and applied them to their foreheads in token of submission to the grand Signor: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 281. **1852** and to make a tender of his services to the Grand Seignior: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. ii. p. 20.

grand tour, *phr.*: Fr.: grand round, the round of the principal cities and places of interest in Europe, which in 18 c. was supposed to be indispensable to the education of a young man of wealth.

1670 [See **giro**]. **1748** you have made the grand tour: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 3 (1817). **1765** my *grand tour* through Europe: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. xxvii. Wks., p. 309 (1839). **1813** I am not equal to the *grand tour*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 140 (1833). **1849** The *grand tour* was then still a luxury: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 26 (1878). **1864** Monsieur Constant...had...attended on...the young Marquis of Trufflefton...throughout the grand tour: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 98. **1885** One of those mushroom growths that spring | From *Grand Tours* and from tailoring: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 115.

grande armée, *phr.*: Fr.: grand army; applied to the splendid army which the great Napoleon led into Russia.

1844 the renowned "*grande armée*" of imperial France: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 20.

grande chère, *phr.*: Fr.: entertainment on a great scale.

1823 particularly attached to *faste* and to *grand chère*—to your ease and enjoyment of every kind: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 31 (1886).

***grande dame,** *phr.*: Fr.: aristocratic lady.

1862 and how she had been a great beauty, and was a perfect *grande dame* always: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 116 (1887). **1865** or you've made love to some grande dame because it answered a political purpose: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 35. **1886** The mother's stately grace and fully developed beauty...distinguish her as a *grande dame*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 175/1.

grande entrée: Fr. See **entrée** 2.

grande manière, *phr.*: Fr.: elevated style.

1664 *that* which seems to us of the *Grand maniere*, in their eyes appears to be but gross and heavy: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 11.

grande mode, *phr.*: Fr.: high fashion, height of fashion.

1670 they are got so far into the *grande mode*, as to wear Breeches and Doublets: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 45 (1698).

***grande passion,** *phr.*: Fr.: great passion, serious love-affair.

1823 And if in fact she takes to a "grande passion," | It is a very serious thing indeed: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. lxxvii. **1865** the never-ending, ever-changing *grandes passions*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 30. **1877** utterly undeserving of the honours of a *grande passion*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XXXV. p. 299 (1879). **1882** He was naturally absorbed in the arrangement of his numerous schemes—no easy matter, when affairs of magnitude have to be ordered to suit the exigencies of a *grande passion*: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. VI. p. 109. **1883** in spite of her frivolity, her social audacity, her flirtations, and her cunning, she "had a heart,"—that she was a woman capable of a *grande passion*: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. XXIII. p. 279 (1884).

***grande tenue,** *phr.*: Fr.: full dress. See **en grande tenue.**

1865 enjoyed like the ease of the dressing-gown after the restraint of the *grande tenue*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 171. **1886** The little soldier...is almost a caricature; the *grande tenue* is so ridiculous as to lose the charm which belongs to grotesqueness: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 560/2.

grandee (*I II*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *grande*: (*a*) a Spanish aristocrat of the highest class, who is allowed to remain covered before the sovereign; hence, *by extension*, (*b*) a great person.

a. **1598** and one of his [Philip's] *Grandes* in Spayne, (to wit, the Count after Duke of Feria) had married an English ladie: R. PARSONS, *Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word*, Pt. VIII. p. 116. **1610** An Adalantado | A *Grande* girl: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 641 (1616). **1612** I saw that as a young little Lord rode by for his pleasure, they said he was a great *Grande*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. vii. p. 191. **1621** the King of *Spain* sends som of his *Grandes* hither, to repair their decayed fortunes: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXXVIII. p. 76 (1645). **1623** [See **conde**]. **1627** their *King*, and *Grandes*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. VIII. § 739. **1636** Ay, and I assure your Ladyship, allied to the best grandoes of Spain: HEYWOOD, *Chall. for Beauty*, Wks., Vol. V. p. 18 (Pearson). **1797** I expected dignity and *hauteur* in a Spanish Grandee: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 21. **1845** The Duke for this splendid feat was made an English earl; the Cortes bestowed on him the rank of *grande*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 563.

b. **1619** *Proclus* and other magnified *Grandes*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. LVIII. p. 554. **1620** all the Grandees of the Republick: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. LXXXIX. (1676). **1648** for I am verily persuaded that the Grandees here will push it to the uttermost: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 9 (1872). **1654** *Grandees* and *Patrons*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 5. **1664** *Trapan'd* your Party with Intregue, | And took your *Grandees* down a peg, | *New-Modell'd* th' *Army* and *Cashier'd* | All that to *Legion* SMEC adher'd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 105. bef. **1733** the factious

Drivers...never engage their Grandees in anything that is scandalously facinorous: R. North, *Examen*, II. v. 59, p. 351 (1740). **1792** If the populace, as in China, were industrious and ingenious, the grandees, by the length of their nails and the cramping of their limbs, gave evidence that true dignity was above labour or utility: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 80. **1864** all the grandees in Granductoo stepped into their carriages: G. A. Sala. *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 15.

***grandeur** (*ū* ~), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grandeur*: magnificence, nobility, dignity, sublimity, breadth and loftiness of character.

1600 This was in manner a more solemne day unto him in regard of the affectionat favour of men, and the estimation of his true grandeur in deed, than on which he rode into the citie in triumph over king *Syphax* & the Carthaginians: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1017. **1662** And if the Image of God is only Grandeur, Power and Sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken in our Duty: South, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1727). **1664** a work of prodigious Grandure: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 9. **1712** the Grandeur of our Metropolis: *Spectator*, No. 430, July 14, p. 618/2 (Morley). **1775** the edifice was deemed a wonder, not for its form...but for the grandeur of its proportions: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 141. **1797** The approach to Madrid is very beautiful. The...and the palace give it an appearance of grandeur which there are no suburbs to destroy: Southey, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 106. **1884** He felt awed by the grandeur of Washington's presence: H. C. Lodge, *Studies in History*, p. 221.

grandeza, *sb.*: Sp.: (*a*) grandee-ship, a privilege of a grandee; (*b*) magnificence, grandeur.

a. **1625** Amongst other Grandezas which the King of *Spain* conferd upon our Prince, one was the releasment of prisoners: Howell, *Lett.*, III. xvii. p. 74 (1645).

b. **1642** he shall see such a *Grandeza*, that the *Roman* Monarchy in her highest florish never had the like: Howell, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 40 (1869).

Grandgousier, name of the father of **Gargantua** (*q. v.*).

1646 he had been a proper guest at *Grandgousiers* Feast: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 312 (1686).

gras, *sb.*: Fr.: meat, meat diet.

1764 a protestant family, who eat *gras* every day: Smollett, *France & Italy*, xxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 418 (1817). **1780** If he can root out monks, the Pope will have less occasion to allow *gras*, because we cannot supply them with *maigre*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858).

grasseyé, *part.*: Fr.: trilled at the back of the mouth, sometimes applied to the French consonant *r*.

grasso di serpe, *phr.*: It.: snake's fat.

1616 B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40).

grata persona: Late Lat. See **persona grata.**

gratify (*l* ~ *l*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gratifier*: to please.

1. to please, to afford pleasure to, to humor, to indulge.

1566 he wold be as redy to gratify vs with his good will: Q. Eliz., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxcv. p. 360 (1846). **1569** he being desyrous to gratefie them againe, caused it to be ordeyned and enacted, &c.: Grafton, *Chron.*, Steph., an. 12, p. 47. **1579** gratifie the common people: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 641 (1612). **1590** A mighty Mazer bowle of wine was sett, | As if it had to him bene sacrifide, | Wherewith all new-come guests he gratyfide: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 49. **1601** to gratifie the age ensuing: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. 1. **1620** the Duke of *Mantua* to gratifie the Pope, granted his City for the Council: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 77 (1676). **1656** our Committee of Trade...were the ruin of commerce by gratifying some for private ends: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 335 (1872).

2. to make gracious. *Rare.*

1591 Some one, that would with grace be gratifide: Spens., *Compl.*, Muiop., 110.

3. to grant as a kindness or indulgence. *Rare.*

bef. **1701** You steer between the country and the court, | Nor gratify whate'er the great desire: Dryden, *To John Driden*, 129. [C. E. D.]

4. to show gratitude for, or to.

1546 for Edwarde was verie desierus to seeme to gratifie the duke for his owlde hospitalitie: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1846). **1596** And since you do profess to be a suitor, | You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman: Shaks., *Tam. Shr.*, I. 2, 273. **1607** To gratify his noble service: — *Coriol.*, II. 2, 44.

gratioso, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to play gracefully.

1724 GRATIOSO, is a graceful and agreeable Manner of playing: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

gratioso: Sp. See **gracioso.**

***grātis,** *adv.*, also used as *adj.* in Eng.: Lat.

1. *adv.*: for nothing, without taking payment, without giving payment, freely, gratuitously.

1549 xx. or xl. pound by yere, which is an honest porcion to be had *gratis* in one Cordeshyp, of a mother manner sweat and labeure: Latimer, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI*, I p. 3, (1868). **1558** that I myself would minister the medecine vnto him *gratis*: W. Warde, Tr. *Alexio's Secr.*, Pt. I. sig. * ii *vº*. **1579** distributing of corne to euery citizen gratis: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 717 (1612). **1582** gratis you have received, gratis give ye: *N. T.* (Rhem.), Mat., x. 8. **1594** but Sin ne'er gives a fee, | He gratis comes: Shaks., *Lucrece*, 914. **1602** yet granting them their liues *gratis*: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 59. **1603** is highly displeased, that he should be thought to have received his empire at fortunes hand *gratis*: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1264. **1614** wee might haue as many Goats as we would, *gratis*: R. Coverte, *Voyage*, p. 4. **1616** a great deal of envy he will bring upon himself, as it were, *gratis*: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 405 (1848). **1620** administring *gratis* the Sacraments: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 32 (1676). **1623** they deserue to haue seruice done them *Gratis*: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 131. **1634** doe give it unto you *gratis*, that is *bonâ fide*, with the faith of your Coronell *Vitruvius*: B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 282 (1640). **1644** they entertain and refresh...gratis such pilgrims as go to Rome: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1872). **1652** he will not do it *gratis*, or freely: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 169. **1652** Heaven doth all things gratis give: E. Ashmole, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 3. bef. **1658** you had then trusted us *gratis*, whereas now we have our former Loyalty to vouch us: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, p. 111 (1687). **1675** I do all *gratis*, and am most commonly a loser: Dryden, *Kind-Keeper*, I. i, Wks., Vol. II. p. 112 (1701). **1689** I'le teach thee it *gratis*: R. L'Estrange, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 224. **1696** You received every thing, and every thing *gratis*: D. Clarkson, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 388 (1864). **1729—30** I knew an old lord in Leicestershire, who amused himself with mending pitchforks and spades for his tenants *gratis*: Swift, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 188 (1871). **1750** many of those gentlemen are, by no means, unwilling to dine *gratis*: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 187, p. 571 (1774). **1769** The lands of this colony are granted *gratis* upon terms of settlement: E. Bancroft, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 377. **1787** The Lecturer is not one of their medical assistants who serve them *gratis*: *Gent. Mag.*, 1079/1. **1792** and this I will do *gratis*, or rather in acknowledgement of the favours I ha.e received in this kingdom: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 179. **1804** The delivery of the provisions *gratis* is, in my opinion, a very defective mode of providing against the effects of famine: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1140 (1844). **1845** The public is admitted on St. George's day free gratis: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 490.

2. as *adj.*: given for nothing, offered or rendered without charge; also, *incorrectly*, gratuitous, based on nothing, unwarranted (see **gratis dictum**).

1810 They...compose *gratis* catalogues for public auctions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 116. **1879** a gratis addition to his egoistic gratifications: H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, p. 255. [C.]

grātis dictum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a gratuitous statement, an unwarranted statement.

1702 which [opinion] he says...was not born till some ages after Christ; which is *gratis dictum*: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 65/1 (1834). **1804** These assertions rest entirely upon the *gratis dictum* of Mr. Godwin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 442.

gratitude (*l* ~ *l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gratitude*: thankfulness, gratefulness, an agreeable sense of obligation combined with kindly feeling towards another in consequence of a benefit or benefits received.

1598 *Gratitudine*, gratitude, thankefulnes: Florio. **1601** which gratitude | Through flinty Tartar's bosom would peep forth: Shaks., *All's Well*, iv. 4, 6. **1660** He did...acknowledge that his nation do nothing out of gratitude: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1872).

gratuita, *sb.*: It.: gratuity.

1606 *Ster.* Sonne, is this the gentleman that selles us the living? *Im.* Fy, father, thou must not call it selling, thou must say, is this the gentleman that must have the *gratuito*? *Return from Parnassus.*

***gravāmen,** *pl.* **gravāmina,** *sb.*: Late Lat., 'burden': the weightiest part (of an accusation or complaint); the ground of a complaint, accusation, or action at law; *techn.* a representation of a grievance or abuse made by the lower house of Convocation to the upper house. Anglicised in 16 c. as *gravament* [C.].

1647 In such odious things, it is not safe nor charitable to extend the gravamen and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make, or their exact parallels: Jer. Taylor, *Liberty of Prophesying* (Ord MS.). [L.] **1889** The gravamen of our complaint is that a collection entitled 'Anglo-Indian Codes' should, without explanation or warning, exclude acknowledged codes: *Athenæum*, Aug. 17, p. 223/2.

gravance: Eng. fr. Sp. See **caravance.**

***grave,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grave*: heavy, important, serious, stately, sad, grievous.

I. *adj.*: 1. heavy, weighty; also, *metaph.* weighty, important, momentous.

1611 This is but a custom in your tongue: you bear a graver purpose, I hope: Shaks., *Cymb.*, I. 4, 151. bef. **1634** His shield grave and great: Chapman. [C.]

I. *adj.*: 2. solemn, dignified, staid, sober, serious.

1531 the often repetition of anything of graue or sad importance wyll be tedjous to the reders of this warke: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 1 (1880). **1546** Gildas, a moste graue writer, dothe allmoste accorde in all poinctes with Caesar: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 57 (1846). **1580** the whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so grave for the straungenesse: E. Kirke, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Ep., Wks., p. 441/1 (1883). **1588** Hear me, grave fathers! noble tribunes, stay! Shaks., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1, 1. **1641** I embarked...in company with three grave divines: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1872). **1715—20** Make the sage frolic, and the serious smile, | The grave in merry measures frisk about: Pope, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, xiv. [K.]

I. *adj.*: 3. in acoustics and linguistics, low in pitch, barytone, not acute.

II. *sb.*: a grave accent; the accent or diacritical mark, `.

grave, *adv.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: sedately; a sedate movement.

1724 GRAVE, signifies a very Grave and Slow Movement, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1762** What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*,—*tenutè*,—*grave*,—and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions...I dare not venture to guess: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

***grave,** *sb.*: Mid. Du. *grave*, Mid. Ger. *gräve*: count. See **Graf.**

1609 DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, ch. v. bef. **1626** Holpe the kinge to a subject that may live to take grave Maurice prisoner: BEAU. & FL., *Love's Cure*, i. 2. **1641** the palsgrave and grave Maurice were elected knights of the garter: BAKER, *Chronicle*, an. 1612.

gravēdo, *sb.*: Lat.: catarrh, heaviness (of the limbs).

1744 Fierce coughs will tease you, hoarseness bind your voice, | Or moist gravedo load your aching brows: J. ARMSTRONG, *Art Pres. Health*, Bk. I. 319.

Graves, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a class of Bordelais wines from the Gironde in France, which includes Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, and Sauterne.

1630 The French Frontiacke, Claret, Red nor White, | Graues nor High-Country could our hearts delight: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 *r*°/1.

gravity (˙ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gravité*: weight (*lit.* and *metaph.*), gravitation, importance, dignity, sobriety.

1509 Wysdome with voyce replete with grauyte | Callyth to all people: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1874). — His counsell discrete and full of grauyte: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 14. **1531** an other woman of approued vertue, discretion, and grauitie: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. iv. Vol. I. p. 29 (1880). **?1542** It besemeth not men of lerning and grauyte to make moche babling and brauling: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 197 (1846). **1546** Their was in himme as it weare in æqual balance, gravitie, measure: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 90 (1846). **1567** his wisedome, grauitie, learning, integritie, & syncere dealinge: TOTTEL, in Staunford's *Kinges Prerog.*, sig. A ii *r*°. **1580** carefully discoursing matters of gravitie and importance: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Ep., Wks., p. 441/2 (1883). **1588** The blood of youth burns not with such excess | As gravity's revolt to wantonness: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 74. bef. **1603** in their writings there are draughts very agreeable to their grauity: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1185 (1612). **1620** men of gravity and authority: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 95 (1676). **1640** *Corvin* here indewed | With singular gravity this point pursued: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 84, p. 36 (1647). **1645** They greatly affect the Spanish gravity in their habit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). **1689** there was at least something of more gravity and form kept up: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302. **1845** the principle of which is founded upon the unchangeable laws of gravity: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 420.

***grèbe,** *sb.*: Fr.: name of a genus of water-fowl found in northern latitudes, family *Podicipedidae*; the lustrous plumage of the breast of these birds used to ornament women's dress. Sometimes Anglicised as *grebe.*

Greco, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: It., 'Greek': the north-east wind; Greek wine.

1555 For passynge by the lyne of the Diameter where the compasse makethe difference of saylynge by the wynde cauled *Greco*, (that is North East) and *Magistral*, (that is south west) which is in the course of the Islandes of *Azori*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 219 (1885). **1644** we went to taste some rare Greco: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1850).

grecque, *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.*: fret, fretwork.

1887 The basket-work...is superb...presenting all sorts of lovely designs in bands, crosses...and grecques: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/3.

gree-gree, gre-gre: Afr. See **gri-gri.**

Greek, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Graecus.*

I. *adj.*: pertaining to the Hellenic race which inhabited the peninsula between the Adriatic, the Balkans, and the Ægean, and also the adjacent islands and parts of the coast of Asia Minor; pertaining to the modern representatives of the Hellenic race; pertaining to the Hellenic dialects, or to the Romaic tongue of Modern Greece.

II. *sb.*: 1. a member of the ancient Hellenic race or of its modern representative.

II. *sb.*: 2. the Hellenic language; the Romaic language of Modern Greece; hence, *metaph.* unintelligible speech.

II. *sb.*: 3. a scholar in the Hellenic language.

II. *sb.*: 4. a knave, a cheat, a cunning rogue; also in the phrase 'a merry Greek'.

1528 In carde playinge he is a goode greke / And can skyll of post and glyeke: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 117 (1871). **1601** I prithee, foolish Greek, depart from me: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iv. 1, 19.

***greffier,** *sb.*: Fr.: a secretary, a writer, a clerk to a *juge d'instruction.*

bef. **1656** a short, but memorable story, which the grephier of that towne (though of different religion) reported to more eares than ours: BP. HALL, Dec. I, Ep. 4. [R.] **1761** you can frisk about with greffiers and burgomasters: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 441 (1857). **1884** and by his work as *greffier* or secretary to the commune: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Jan., p. 200.

grego, *sb.*: Sp. *griego*, Port. *grego*, or It. *greco*, = 'Greek': a short cloak or jacket of coarse material worn by Greeks and others in the Levant.

grelot, *sb.*: Fr., 'a little bell', 'a hawk's bell': a small globular bell, such as those used on harness.

gremio, *sb.*: It.: lap, bosom. See **in gremio.**

1687 we went...to see...the statue, or child in gremio, said to be of Michel Angelo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 281 (1872).

grenade (˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grenade*, = 'pomegranate': a small bomb for throwing by hand. See **granada.**

1622 Petardes, Grenades: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 71. **1743—7** which [breach] a French Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 175/1 (1751). **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 57 (1828).

grenadier (˙ ¯ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grenadier*: a soldier who threw hand-grenades; a soldier of certain regiments of heavy infantry. See **granada.**

1678 Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd Granadiers, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full: EVELYN, *Diary*, June 29. [Davies] **1691** that old sawcy Granadeer who had the Impudence to affront ye so yesterday: D'URFEY, *Love for Money*, iii. p. 32. **1743—7** which [breach] a French Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 175/1 (1751). **1797** I saw an infant at Astorga whose cap was shaped like a grenadier's, and made of blue and red plush: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 97. **1800** I have heard nothing of the money which I expected from Canara, and the grenadiers of the Nuggur corps must wait for that: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 12 (1858). **1864** a grenadier of the Old Guard: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 126.

***grenadine,** *sb.*: Fr.: a thin dress material of silk or of silk and wool, almost transparent.

grenado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **granada.**

grenat, *sb.*: Fr.: garnet.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 618. **1851** while others [head-dresses] of a *grenat* color, are sable and gold: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 432/2.

grès, *sb.*: Fr.: stoneware.

griffe, *sb.*: Fr.: claw, talon.

1865 The pretty panther, how handsome she looks! She has merciless *griffes*, though, and her graceful play's death to those who play with her: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 195.

gri-gri, gree-gree, gre-gre, *sb.*: native Afr.: a fetich, an amulet.

1797 The grisgris, according to Le Maire, are certain Arabic characters mixed with magical figures drawn by the Marabuts or priests upon paper: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1804** The dress of the Pagan African is never thought complete unless a variety of *gree-grees*...be superadded: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 358. **1883** the native belief being that these people transformed themselves into leopards or tigers by evil fetish or gre-gre: *Standard*, May 3, p. 5.

***grille,** *sb.*: Fr.: grate, grating, railing, a grating through which the members of a convent communicate with visitors.

1828 The converging roads, the gilded *grille*, the ornate style of architecture, the terraces: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 330. **1842** He put in his immense key into the grille, and unlocked it: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 76 (1857). **1848** the people outside the *grille* stare and laugh: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 236.

grillo, *sb.*: It. and Sp.: a cricket.

1845 the Spaniards, like the ancients, delight in the *grillo*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 520.

griphus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γρῖφος, = 'a fishing-net': a puzzle, a riddle, an enigma.

1678 the Meaning of that seemingly monstrous Paradox or puzzling *Griphus* of theirs: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 388.

***grippe,** *sb.*: Fr.: **influenza** (*q. v.*).

1837 I have been laid up with the *grippe*, for a week, and a more painful and depressing malady I was never acquainted with: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 113.

gris amber. See **ambergris.**

***grisaille,** *sb.*: Fr.: a cameo with a gray ground; a combination of various shades of gray.

1885 A design is depicted on a dark ground with lighter colours, generally white, gold, and *grisaille*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 149/2.

***grisette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a gray woollen fabric much worn by women of the working-classes in France; a young woman of the working-classes, a shop girl, a sempstress, a chambermaid.

1768 there thou mayest solace thy soul in converse sweet with some kind *grisette* of a barber's wife: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 425 (1839). **1818** Here trips a *grisette*, with a fond, roguish eye: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 27. **1828** the little *grisette*, who was with an old woman, possibly her mother: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859). **1837** It marks the peculiar beauty of the *grisette*, who, with her little cap, hands stuck in the pockets of her apron, mincing walk, coquettish eye, and well-balanced head, is a creature perfectly *sui generis*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 85. **1841** The class denominated *grisettes* alone offered an exception: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1850** As to flirt with a little grisette, my dear creature: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 173 (1879).

grisolet, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *grisolita* or *grisolito*: a chrysolite.

1672 A curious person, that traded much and was very skilful in *Indian*-Gems, particularly *Grisolets*, which he got from the *Indies*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 44.

grivois, *fem.* **grivoise**, *adj.*: Fr.: indecent, coarsely facetious.

1850 queer little anecdotes and *grivoises* stories: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 197 (1879). **1865** his eyes leered and twinkled at a *grivois* tale: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 171. **1888** He tells a story after the manner of the time with a little *grivois* touch: *Athenæum*, Sept. 1, p. 286/2.

grob: Anglo-Ind. See **grab**.

grobian (*n. l.*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Grobianus et Grobiana*, coined Lat. title of Dedekind's three satirical books of rules how to be boorish, written in Latin elegiacs (1549—58): a slovenly person, a rustic, an ill-dressed ill-bred fellow.

Grolier, name of a French lover of books, died 1565: applied to the decoration of book bindings with intricate patterns in gilt lines interspersed with delicate foliage.

groppo, *sb.*: It.: money-bag.

1591 giue them [these payes] afterwards priuatly and in *Groppo*, into the hands of the Captaine: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 339.

Groschen, earlier **Grosche**, *sb.*: Ger.: name of various small silver coins in Germany. The North German *Groschen* is the thirtieth part of a Thaler, or about 1·17 of a penny English.

1617 Here each man paid...seuen maria-groshen for meat: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 35.

grossièreté, *sb.*: Fr.: a coarseness, a grossness; coarse language.

1768 Every nation...have their refinements and *grossiertés*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 433 (1839). **1812** so many puerilities and absurdities and *grossièretés* with his sublime and pathetic passages: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1844). **1840** several Austrian officers and a countess in her own right...the latter fat and rather pretty, and wonderfully disposed to flirt; but all rather inclined to *grossièreté*! FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 461.

grosso, *pl.* **grossi**, *sb.*: It.: a groat.

1617 twelue grossi make a florine, foure quatrini make a grosso, foure soldi make a bianco: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292.

grosura, *sb.*: Sp., 'fat', 'suet': meat diet.

1630 a bull by virtue of w - h he may eate *grossura* with egges, milke, &c.: J. WADSWORTH, *Eng. Sp. Pilgrim*, p. 34.

grot, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grotte*: a grotto, a cave.

abt. **1506** and there we laye in the same grotte or cave Frydaye all day: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 16 (Camd. Soc., 1851). **1598** *Grotta*, a caue, a den, a caierne, a grot: FLORIO. **1615** they shewed vs where *Iudas* hanged himself being buried in a Grot that adioyneth: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 196 (1632). **1641** a...garden, where was another grot of more neat and costly materials: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 39 (1872). **1642** Gardens, Aqueducts, Grots, Sculptures: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 43 (1869). **1670** excellent Grots: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 134 (1698). **1681** the Fountain and the Grot: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 40. **1687** Whose antique characters did well denote | The Sibyl's hand of the Cumæan grot: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 4[illegible] bef. **1739** They pierce my thickets, thro' my Grot they glide: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 8, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 11 (1757). **1842** Long alleys falling down to twilight grots: TENNYSON, *Ode Memory*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 46 (1886).

grottesca, It.; **grotesco**, Eng. fr. It. *grottesca*, Old It. *crotesca* (Florio): *sb.*: "a kinde of rugged and vnpolished painters worke, anticke worke", grotesque style; also, *attrib.*; a specimen of the grotesque style. See **a la grottesca**. Anglicised in 17 c. as *grotesque*, perhaps through French, and as *crotesco*, *grotesco*.

1610 Compartiments are Blankes or Figures bordered with Anticke Boscage or Crotesco worke: FRANCINI, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 98. **1646** in their common descriptions, they are but Crotesco delineations which fill up empty spaces in Maps: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686). **1651** the *Picture* and *Statue* of *Terminus*...is but a piece of *Grotesco*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 260 (1654). bef. **1658** A strange *Grotesco* this: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 32 (1687). **1664** certain large *Stalkes* after a more *Grotesco* designe: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 128. **1665** the Walls and Pavements, which being of Marble and by expert Masons hewn out of the main Rock, and by rare Artificers carved into story and grotesco work, have hitherto resisted air and weather: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 138 (1677). **1684** Several Pillars sustain the flat bottom or floor of the *Déla*, enrich'd with a *Grotesco* work of Gold and Azure: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 161. bef. **1739** Palladian walls, Venetian doors, | Grotesco roofs, and Stucco floors: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, II. vi. 192.

***grotto**, *sb.*: fr. Mod. It. *grotto*, the earlier instances fr. It. *grotta*: a natural cavern; an artificial cavern or cave-like apartment used as a cool retreat.

1623 the keeper of the house was very officious to shew him every room with the garden, grotha's, and aqueducts: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxi. p. 111 (1645). **1625** On the *Vnder Story*, towards the *Garden*, Let it be turned to a *Grotta*, or Place of Shade, or Estiuation: BACON, *Ess.*, lv. p. 552 (1871). **1634** naturall Grottoes and Labyrinths, made by art and nature: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 91. **1652** some of them hid themselves in Grotzes and Caves: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 49. — a dark Grotza: *ib.*, p. 51. **1669** Go you, and see yon *Grotto* then prepar'd: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, ii. p. 27. **1670** the *Grotta* or Fountain with a large Bason: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 118 (1698). — the little *Grotto*, and the Statue of *Adonis* made by the hand of *Michael Angelo* are much esteemed: *ib.*, p. 134. **1684** Fountains, Jets of Water, Grotta's, great Caves against the heat of the day: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 86. **1693** Sometimes within a private *Grotto* meet, | With gen'rous Wines and Fruits our selves we'd Treat: *Folly of Love*, p. 22. **1701** a deep place full of Water almost boiling hot; on the side of which there is a Grotto: *New Account of Italy*, p. 121. **1711** did not know at first whether I should fancy myself in a Grotto, or a Library: *Spectator*, No. 37, Apr. 12, p. 61/2 (Morley). **1725** When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 171 (1737). **1741** a remarkable Grotto fill'd with Congelations: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 102. **1752** at once a grotto and a greenhouse: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1857). **1771** groves, grottos, lawns, temples, and cascades: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 36/1 (1882). **1809** gardens with fountains in them, grottos, parterres, terrasses, statues: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 117. **1828** The next stanza discovers Miss Melpomene rising from her grotto: *Harrovian*, p. 130.

***groupe**, *sb.*: Fr.: a group (which is used, 1715, by Richardson, *Theor. of Painting*, p. 218). The Fr. word is occasionally used with reference to art.

1748 you will find, in every *groupe* of company, two principal figures: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 334 (1774). **1834** how many handsome beaux do you think I could muster for a splendid groupe? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 63.

Gruyère, name of a cheese, after the Swiss town Gruyère in the canton of Fribourg.

1822 Great quantities of cheese are made here in imitation of Gruyère cheese: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 22.

guache: Fr. See **gouache**.

guaiacan, Sp. *guayacan*; **guaiacum**, Late Lat. fr. Sp. *guayaco*: *sb.*: name of a genus of shrubs and trees, Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceae*, which yield **lignum vitae** (*q. v.*) and a medicinal resin; the wood or the resin of the said trees.

1555 From hence also is brought the wood of *Guaiacum*, otherwyse called, *Lignum Sanctum*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 40 (Arber, 1885). **1558** the barke of Lignum Sanctum called Guiac: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 5 *ro*. **1563** newe way of curing, without fumes, guaicum, vnguentes receyuing into there composition Hydrargyron: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 9 *vo*. **1577** the woodde that is called *Guaiacan*, the *China*, and the *Sarcaparillia*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 12 *ro*. **1600** It [Sassafras] is found by experience to be far better and of more uses then the wood which is called *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum vitæ*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 268. — trees of *Guiacum*: *ib.*, p. 281. **1605** Ne yet of *guacum* one small stick, sir, | Nor RAYMVND LVLLIES great *elixir*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). **1630** compositions | Of sassafras and guaicum: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839). **1671** only two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of *Sarzaperilla*, and *Guiacum*; two Glyster-bags and one Syringe: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 6. **1769** There is a white species of Guiacum...distinguished only by its white flower: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 73. **1787** For many years they used no other remedy than salsa parilla and guiacum: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1805)

guana: Sp. See **iguana**.

***guanaco**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru. *huanacu*: the largest species of wild llama of S. America.

1604 Huanacos: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. p. 292 (1880). **1811** the Huanaco and Vicuña, which are wild: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 11. — packed with the Guanaco wools: *ib.*, p. 121. **1826** eating a piece of the hind-leg of a guanaco: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 136. **1845** their cry is very loud and singular, like the neighing of the guanaco: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 165.

***guano**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru. *huanu*: manure found on islands off the coast of S. America, consisting of the accumulated excreta of countless seabirds.

1811 This must have been acquired from the carriage of the *Guano*, in Arica, where our French traveller saw them: for there are no more cleanly animals in the world: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 32. **1860** projects

for ruining the guano birds: *Once a Week*, June 20, p. 10/2. **1885** The beautiful snow-white tern *Gygis candida*...on the island of Ascension...nests on ledges of rock and consolidated guano: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 211/1.

***guarda-costa**, *sb.*: Sp.: coast-guard.

1742 I was attacked by one of those cursed guarda-costas who took our ships before the beginning of the war: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 212 (1806). **1845** Swarming with privateers in war-time, and with *guarda costas* or preventive-service cutters in peace: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 227.

guarda-damas, *sb.*: Sp., 'guard-ladies': official of the queen's apartments; duenna of the queen's maids-in-waiting.

1662 Now saw I her Portuguese ladies, and the Guarda-damas or Mother of her [the queen's] Maids: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 385 (1872).

guarda-roba, *sb.*: It.: wardrobe.

1612 having withdrawn himself into his *guarda roba*, where he was alone: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 183 (1848). **1823** Vesuvius blazed over the faded frescoes of the dilapidated *guarda-roba*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 18 (1855).

guard-infante, *sb.*: It., 'guard-infant': farthingale.

1662 a train of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingales or guard-infantes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 385 (1872). **1670** And I found all the great Ladies here to go like the Donna's of *Spain*, in *Guardinfantas*; that is, in horrible overgrown Fartingals of Whalebone, which being put about the Wast of the Lady, and full as broad on both sides as she can reach with her hands...that she appears to be as broad as long: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 67 (1698).

***guava** (*ˈ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp., Port., and Braz. *guayaba*: name of a fruit-tree of Tropical America, *Psidium Guayava*; also the fruit of the said tree.

1577 *Guaiauas*, the Trees which doe carie this fruite are of a reasonable greatnesse: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 90 *vº*. **1600** many fruits, as orenges and limons, *guiaues*, and diuers others: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 462. — feeding on nothing but roots, and *Guiauos*, a fruit like figs: *ib.*, p. 491. **1604** The Guayavos [cf. Sp. *guayabo*, = 'a guava-tree'] be other trees which commonly carry an ill fruite, full of sower kernells, and are like to little apples...In Peru, the Guayavos differs from others, for that the fruite is not red, but white, neither hath it any ill smell, but is of a very good taste: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 250 (1880). — Guavas, Paccayes, Hobos: *ib.*, p. 252. **1629** Gwane [sic] trees beare a fruit so bigge as a Peare, good and wholsome: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 907 (1884). **1638** Here are likewise guavees...growing in this little island: *Verney Papers*, p. 194 (Camd. Soc., 1853). **1674** the *Peach*, the *Guava*, and the *Pine*: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 603 (1701). **1759** guavas, ananas, papaws, and sour-sops: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 618 (1814). **1769** The Guava tree is about 20 feet high: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 37. **1796** Melons, water-melons, Gojavus, pomegranates, are also tolerably good: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 143 (1814). **1819** richly varied with palm, banana, plantain, and guava trees: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 15. **1820** several kinds of fruit, particularly pine-apples, guavas, oranges, shaddocks, and *avoiras*: W. BINGLEY, *Trav. S. America*, p. 70. **1845** Even the brushwood is an imported fruit-tree, namely, the guava, which from its abundance has become as noxious as a weed: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403. **1848** cayenne pepper, hot pickles, guava jelly, and colonial produce: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 226 (1879).

guazil, *sb.*: an **alguazil** (*q. v.*).

1665 the Guazil or Judge: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Eee 8 *rº*.

guazzo, *sb.*: It.: **gouache** (*q. v.*).

1722 There are in the Apartments of this Palace some single Boys of *Guido Reni* in *Guazzo* under Glasses: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 158.

gubernātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *gubernāre*, = 'to steer', 'to govern': steersman, director, governor. Hence the rare *governator*.

1522 who is in Spayne, and chief gubernator there vnder the Emperor: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 304 (1846). — There be deputed for gouernators here: *ib.*, p. 312. **1626** *Gubernatour*, He which gouerneth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

gubernātrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *gubernātor*: a directress, a female ruler.

1626 *Gubernatrix*, Shee which ruleth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

Guebre, Gheber, Ghebir, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Guèbre*, fr. Pers. *gabr*: a Persian fire-worshipper; a Parsee. The original meaning of Pers. *gabr*, *gawr* (see **giaour**) is 'infidel'.

1740 I almost imagined myself to be a guebre: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1857). **1817** The gheber bow'd, thinking his idol star | Had wak'd: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 31 (1860). **1823** Guebres, Giaours, and Ginns, and Gouls in hosts: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. xlviii. **1849** certainly they are not Guebres, for I have spoken of them to the Indians at Djedda, who are fire-worshippers, and they do not in any degree acknowledge them: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. IV. p. 375 (1881). **1864** As it is almost always sunny in Italy, the sun-worshippers (and it is astonishing how many Ghebirs there are among Christians) are nearly always doing nothing: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 20.

guelder[*-rose*], **gelder**[*-rose*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Gueldre*, name of a district of Holland, Gelderland: name of a shrub, *Viburnum Opulus*, Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceae*, which bears ball-shaped cymes of white flowers.

1664 *Gelder*, and *Cynamon Roses*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1729).

guérison, *sb.*: Fr.: recovery, cure.

1777 You will be able to converse upon a subject which it will be necessary for your *guérison* not to keep to yourself: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 218 (1882).

guerre à mort, *phr.*: Fr.: war to death, war without quarter.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.* **1820** the present family against whom they seemed to have declared *guerre à mort*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 25. **1835** that he would declare *guerre à mort* to all tyrants and conspirators: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 396 (1857).

***guerre à outrance**, *phr.*: Fr.: war to (the) utmost. See **à outrance**.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

***guerrilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: petty war, skirmish, band of irregular fighters.

1. a band of men carrying on irregular warfare.

1811 Numerous parties of guerrillas occupied the mountains: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 174. **1813** plundered by the guerillas: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 135 (1838). **1814** yet we must do the *guerrillas* the justice to say, that they were in general extremely active in pursuing malefactors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 384.

2. irregular warfare; generally *attrib.*

1814 my old guerilla friends, who would neither know nor care whom they were shooting at for the sake of his portmanteau: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, p. 385 (1856). **1818** the general in chief of the guerrilla troops of the mighty Cordilleras: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 81 (1819). **1837** a very available guerilla warfare, to be carried on by thousands of hardy Calabrians: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 50. **1843** He looks too shabby for a dun, and not exactly ragged enough for a beggar—a doubtful, lazy, dirty family vassal—a guerilla footman: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 347 (1887). **1845** no wise man...will plunge into this guerilla, this petty warfare, about sixpences: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 66. **1871** the defence of the boundary was maintained against Egypt by a constant guerilla warfare: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 190. **1881** For it must be admitted to be somewhat of a guerilla force, composed largely of irregulars, each of whom fights pretty much for his own hand: HUXLEY, *Science & Culture*, I. 3.

***guerrillero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a member of a guerrilla-band. *Rare.*

1845 The French were continually baffled by these Highland guerilleros: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 323.

guet, *sb.*: Fr.: watch, city-guard.

1779 I perceived a party of the *Guet* hurrying a young woman into a coach: J. H. STEVENSON, *Contin. Sentiment. Journ.*, in Sterne's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 189.

***guet-apens**, *sb.*: Fr.: ambush.

1852 muttered something about a guet-à-pens: THACKERAY, *Esmond*, Vol. III. p. 309 (3rd Ed.). **1889** Falling into a *guet-apens*, [he] returns in charge of the police: *Athenæum*, May 18, p. 642/1.

***gueux**, *sb.*: Fr.: beggar, rascal, ragamuffin.

1756 This was the first town in North *Holland* that shook off the *Spanish* yoke, and espoused the prince of *Orange's* cause: when soon after the *watergueux*, or malcontents under the earl of March, took possession of the *Briel*: NUGENT, *Grand Tour*, Vol. I. p. 155.

Guevarism, *sb.*: Eng.: the euphuistic style of the Spanish writer Guevara, adopted by Lord Berners and others early in 16 c. Also, **Guevarist**, an euphuistic writer.

gugelle. See **gazelle.**

guglet: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. See **goglet.**

***guglia**, *sb.*: It.: needle, obelisk.

1644 In the court is a vast broken guglia, or obelisk: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1872). **1670** In the midst of this *Piazza* stands the famous *Guglia*; which was brought out of *Ægypt*, in the time of the *old Romans*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 17 (1698). — This *Guglia* is all of one stone except the *Basis*: *ib.*, p. 18. **1722** Upon this Rock, on a Pedestal of near 17 Foot is put the *Guglio*...on which is a Cross: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 108.

guiac, guiacum. See **guaiacan.**

guichet, *sb.*: Fr.: wicket, grating.

1848 Hundreds of prisoners have been shut up. In the Church of L'Assomption, the door has been walled to prevent surprise, and they are fed through a *guichet*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 280.

***Guicowar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *Gāekwār*, = 'cow-herd': title of the Mahratta kings of Guzerat.

1883 The Guicowar of Baroda will visit Calcutta next month in order to confer with the Viceroy upon important administrative matters: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, p. 5.

guilder (*ˈ⏑ ⏑*), **gilder, gilden**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *gulden*: a gold coin formerly used in the Netherlands and in Germany; a modern Dutch silver coin worth about 20*d.* English.

1547–8 In gold they haue Clemers gylders, and golden gilders, and gelders arerys: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xi. p. 153 (1870). **1598** I had eight Hungers gilderns deliuered mee the thirde weeke of mine imprisonment to paye

for my charges: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 304. **1598** 200 Caixas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are 1000 Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portingale money, or 3 Keysars guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885). **1705** whose Title sufficiently explains his Office, and his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders, though Factors have thirty six Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98. **1887** His native land can erect a statue in Wittenberg to the memory of one whose highest salary was 300 guilders per annum: *Athenæum*, Jan. 15, p. 95/1.

***guilloche**, *sb.*: Fr.: an ornament of interlacing bands or cords in stone, metal, &c.

1887 A bowl in the collection from Arizona has for pattern a continuous fret, with a border resembling an elongated guilloche: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/3.

***guillotine**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. the name *Guillotin*, a doctor who proposed the use of the machine during the French Revolution: a modern improvement on mediæval machines for beheading human beings, consisting of a heavy axe with a slanting edge, which runs in two grooves in two upright posts, and descends by its own weight when the suspending cord is released.

1796 fitting to their size the slider of his guillotine: Burke, *Regic. Peace.* [T.] **1806** *now* rudely and furiously slapping down, without a moment's warning, with the force (if not the effect) of a guillotine: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 233 (5th Ed.). **1818** What opposite discoveries we have seen... One makes new noses, one a guillotine: Byron, *Don Juan*, I. cxxix. **1864** Carrier had once set up a guillotine in her back yard, and decapitated half a score of "arestos" there: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149. **1877** The violent overturning of the old monarchy, the proscriptions, the massacres, the guillotine: Col. Hamley, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 202.

***guinea, guinny** (ˈ–ˌ–), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Guinea*, on the west coast of Africa: an English gold coin, value 21*s.*, originally made of gold from Guinea, first issued by Charles II., and not coined since 1813, but still used as money of account.

1675 Lady Sunderland gave me ten guineas to bestow in charities: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 111 (1872). **1676** And there make love with the sweet chink of *Guinnies*: Shadwell, *Libertine*, Epil., p. 87. bef. **1733** it was expected the Guineys should come out, for the Uses of Mobbing: R. North, *Examen*, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740). **18..** The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels: Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1875). °**1878** the entrance fee is 20 guineas: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

***guinguette**, *sb.*: Fr.: tea-garden, garden for public entertainment.

1823 the modern *guinguettes* of Paris: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. v. p. 78 (1886). **1826** We would gladly linger among such scenes: and, moreover, the humours of a guinguette are not unworthy of our attention: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 423 (1881). **1828** There were no *guinguettes* in Scotland, no dancing, no play, no *habits de parade*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 102. **1837** The *guinguettes* are low gardens, answering to the English tea-gardens of the humblest class: J. F. Cooper, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 164. **1845** they tore up the pavement...in the Court of the Lions and made a garden like that of a guinguette in Paris: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 365.

***guipure**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of stout lace.

1850 an embroidery of lace imitating *guipure* royal: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 288.

***guitar** (ˌ–ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *guitarra*: a kind of lute, being a Spanish adaptation of a Moorish instrument, the modern form having six strings.

1621 give me my *Guitarra*: B. Jonson, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 51 (1640). **1644** the lutes, the violins, and the ghittarrs: Milton, *Areop.*, p. 50 (1868). **1657** I must play on the Guitarre: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 18), Vol. II. p. 60. **1664** Or do they teach to *sing* and *play* O' th' *Gittarr* there, a newer way? S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 186. **1669** Musick and Guittars tuning on the other side of the Stage: Dryden, *Mock-Astrol.*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 206 (1701). **1672** a *Roman* Arch Lute, 2 Gittars, a *Cremona* Violin, 1 *Lyra* Viol: Shadwell, *Miser*, II. p. 33. **1680** he sung admirably to a guitar: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1872). **1702** her guitar-master: Vanbrugh, *Confed.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1776). — her impertinent Guittar-Man: *ib.*, p. 25. **1766** And shews her the crotchet, the quaver, and bar, | All the time that she warbles, and plays the *Guittar*: G. Anstey, *New Bath Guide*, Let. x. **1776** The girls are taught to dance and to play on the Turkish guittar: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 124. **1797** one of the company played on the guitar, an instrument less disagreeable than most others: Southey, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 23. **1820** the discordant harmony of fiddles and guitars: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. **1845** The guitar is part and parcel of the Spaniard...he slings it across his shoulder with a ribbon as was depicted on the tombs of Egypt 4000 years ago: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 91.

[Akin to Mid. Eng. *giterne*, and to *cithern*, and *zither*, all ultimately fr. **cithara** (*q. v.*).]

gula, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *gula*,='throat': the ogee or *cyma reversa*. See **cyma**.

1664 the *Gula* or *Ogee* which composes the *Crown* of the *Cornice*: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 68.

gulden, *sb.*: Du. or Ger.: name of various Dutch and German coins, a **guilder** (*q. v.*); a modern Austrian *Gulden* is worth about 20*d.* English.

1617 I compounded with a Merchant to carry mee in his Coach...for tenne gold Guldens: F. Moryson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 6. — twenty zweluers make 15 batzen, which is a common siluer Gulden: *ib.*, p. 287. **1887** The Austrian Minister of Education has offered three prizes of a thousand gulden each for three "children's books" for the elementary schools: *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, p. 280/3.

gullasheer. See **galosh.**

guna, *sb.*: Skt. *guṇa*: strand of cord or string, quality, attribute; name given by Sanskrit grammarians to the first gradation of vowels in their system of vowel variation, and formerly adopted by European comparative philologists, when the diphthongs *ei*, *ev* were called the guna of *i*, *v* respectively, and so with corresponding diphthongs in other languages.

gundilo: Eng. fr. It. See **gondola.**

gunja: Hind. See **ganja.**

gunny, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *goṇī*: a sack or sacking made of the fibre of **jute** (*q. v.*).

1798 Shot carried on the backs of bullocks in gunny bags: Wellington, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1858). **1800** The bullocks hired for the service are to be discharged on the 31st inst.; the grain and gunnies provided are to be kept in store till wanted: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1571 (1844). **1863** saltpetre in 200 lb. gunny-bags: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 198.

gunt, goont, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gūṇṭh*: a Himalayan pony.

1609 heere is the great breed of a small kind of Horse, called Gunts, a true travelling scale-cliffe beast: W. Finch, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 438 (1625). [Yule] **1832** In Cashmere I shall buy, without regard to price, the best ghounte in Tibet: Tr. *Jacquemont's Lett.*, II. 12. [*ib.*]

gurgulet: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. See **goglet.**

gurkin: Eng. fr. Du. See **gherkin.**

gurmond: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gourmand.**

gurree, gurry: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **ghurry.**

guru: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **gooroo.**

gussein: Hind. See **gosain.**

gust, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gusto*: taste, relish, zest.

1646 For though his Wish were such as is delivered, yet had it not perhaps that end, to delight his gust in eating: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiv. p. 301 (1686). **1664** But as our *Gusts* do generally differ, I have preferred mine own: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 63. bef. **1667** though thy spirit do not actually rejoice, or find any gust or relish in the manducation: Jer. Taylor, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 114. **1673** when they roast their meat they draw coals under the spit, and let the fat drop on them, the *nidor* whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our gust who are not used to it: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 408. **1691** Has oft with his *Four Eyes and Mouth* survey'd | His Tea, and that with equal *Gust* he drinks: *Rabshakeh Vapulans*, p. 5.

***gusto**, *sb.*: It.: taste, relish, zest, keen enjoyment.

1620 one that did not abhor the ordinary gustoes of his age: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxvii. (1676). **1658** it is indeede to melancholique a tyme, to feele any præferment with that *gusto* that it hath used to carry with it: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 321 (1872). **1665** And while all things are judged according to their suitableness, or disagreement to the *Gusto* of the fond *Feminine*; we shall be as far from the *Tree of Knowledge*, as from that which is guarded by the *Cherubin*: Glanvill, *Scepsis*, ch. xv. p. 99 (1885). **1672** But why shou'd you force Wine upon us? we are not all of your gusto: Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, I. p. 9. **1693** Sometimes a Crust goes with more Gusto down, | Than all *French* Cickshaws and Ragous in Town: *Folly of Love*, p. 10. **1709** Pleasures that were forbidden had a better *Gusto*: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 219 (2nd Ed.). **1711** he made most of his statues...in that *Gusto*, to make use of the *Italian* Phrase: *Spectator*, No. 229, Nov. 22, p. 328/1 (Morley). **1761** there is such a greatness of *gusto*: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xii. Wks., p. 120 (1839). **1809** the same cannibal gusto is discoverable throughout most of their modern romances: Maty, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 204. **1814** the fish was very much to my gusto: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 9 (1832). **1821—2** I...filled up the imaginary outline with whatever I could conceive of grace and dignity, and an antique *gusto*: Hazlitt, *Table-Talk*, p. 15 (1885). **1828** the *gusto* of a connoisseur: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. lxxix. p. 297 (1859). **1837** He listened to everything that fell from M. C— with a *gusto* and a faith that might have worked miracles truly: J. F. Cooper, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 294.

gusto grande, *phr.* See quotation.

1714 This often arises from what the *Italians* call the *Gusto Grande* in these Arts, which is what we call the Sublime in Writing: *Spectator*, No. 592, Sept. 10, p. 837/2 (Morley).

gutta cavat lapidem, *phr.*: Lat.: the drop (continuous dropping) wears the stone. Ovid, *Pont. Epp.*, 4, 10, 5.

1549 Latimer, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, VII. p. 201 (1869). **1619** *Gutta cavat lapidem*, a drop of Water, by multiplied continuance, may weare the hardest Stones: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxix. p. 371.

***gutta serēna**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'clear drop': old name for **amaurosis** (*q. v.*).

1665 the patient or rather abused party sometimes appears merry as if a *Tarantula* ha: infected him, and hath his eyes open, but sees no otherwise than if a *gutta serena* or heated Steel had deprived the optique: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

guttae, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: ornaments under the triglyphs of a Doric entablature.

1806 in these temples the *guttæ* retain their position: J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 162.

gutta-percha, *sb.*: Malay *gatah pertja*,='sap of the percha': a tough inelastic substance, air and water proof, consisting of the hardened juice of certain trees which grow in the Malay peninsula and islands, namely of *Dichopsis Gutta* (Nat. Order *Sapotaceae*), mixed with the juices of other trees. [Yule]

guzelc(h)an: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. See **goozul-khana.**

gylder: Eng. fr. Du. See **guilder.**

***gymnasium**, *pl.* **gymnasia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γυμνάσιον*: in ancient times, a public resort for the practice of athletic exercises; in modern times, a room or building fitted up for the practice of gymnastics, also a school where students are prepared for an university course (esp. in Germany). Anglicised by Holland as *gymnase* (through Fr. *gymnase*).

1601 their young men...did exercise naked in their publick wrestling places, thereupon called gymasia [*sic*]: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 490. **1606** walking otherwhile in the *Gymnase* without lictor or other officer: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 93. **1606** And in certaine places appointed for that purpose called *Gimnasia* commanded...that women should dance, run, wrestle, &c.: T. Fitzherbert, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 64. **1648** In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford...the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch gymnasium: Fuller, *Holy State*, p. 149. [T.] **1701** And therefore, as gymnasium properly signifies the place where people exercise themselves being stript; so upon this foundation, which Athothus or the first Egyptian Mercury laid, was afterward built the gymnastick art: Grew, *Cosm. Sacra*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. [R.] **1734** They called the places...Gymnasia, which answers very near to our academies: Tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, IV. x. 411. **1771** Ellis the painter, a great frequenter of that gymnasium: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 98. **1776** it was a very ample building, and, as we supposed, once the gymnasium: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 27. **1820** palæstra and gymnasium: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 89. **1851** It is true the usual attributes of the messenger of the Gods are wanting...but Visconti has met this by recognizing him here in his character of the presiding God of the Gymnasium: J. Gibson, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 179 (1857).

gymnosophist (=ˌ⏑ˌ⏑=), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *gymnosophiste*: one of a mystic sect of Hindoo ascetics called *γυμνοσοφισταὶ* (pl.),='naked philosophers', in allusion to the scantiness of their apparel.

1566 How know you what may be shewed for the gymnosophistes' prayers in India: *Beware of M. Jewel*, fol. 38 *v°*. [T.] **1586** The *Gimnosophistes*, *Chaldeans*, barred them al companies & dignities: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxix. p. 129. **1601** Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154. **1603** Such Doubts, as doubt-les might haue taskt, t' vntwist, | The *Brachman*, *Druïde*, and *Gymnosophist*: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 77 (1608).

gymnōtus ēlectricus: Late Lat.: scientific name of the electric eel, found in the rivers of Brazil and Guiana.

gynaecēum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γυναικεῖον*: an apartment or part of a house devoted solely to the women of the establishment; a harem. Also called *gynaecōnītis* and occasionally *gynekaios*.

1776 The Greek will sometimes admit a traveller into his gynecæum, the apartment of his women: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 123. **1819** The instant my footsteps were heard near the gynecæum, all its inmates short of sixty used to hide themselves or fly: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 64 (1820). **1820** the gynæconitis or gynæcéum...the apartments of the women: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 439. — In the interior of the Gynekaios she is confined: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 35. **1845** the gynæcium or harým: Lady H. Stanhope, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 296. **1847** Dwarfs of the gynæceum: Tennyson, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1886). **1848** the gynæcium (women's apartment): Lord Lytton, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.).

***gypsum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γύψος*: a name of various sulphates of lime, esp. of hydrous calcium sulphate, which is of a very fine grain. Formerly Anglicised as *gypse*, *gipse*. See **alabaster.**

1558 Take plaister called Gipsum, cribled and sifted: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 91 *v°*. **1598** the matters of *whites* are *gypsum*, *Cerusse*, *white-lead* and the pouder of white marble: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99. **1646** white *Wax*, *Gum Elemi*, *Gum Guaiaci*...and *Gépsum*: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). **1658** If you boil Gypsum and sea-water, and then mingle it with River water: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 151. **1796** Crystals of gypsum, which were said to be found in the mountains of Africa: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 24 (1814). **1811** We found likewise, in the neighbourhood of Loheia, a blueish gypsum, a greyish schistus, and spheric marcassites, in beds of grit-stone: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxliii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 298. ***1878** The whole of the secondary formation supplies fine gypsum: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

gypsy. See **gipsy.**

H.

habbeh, *sb.*: Arab. *ḥabbeh*: a grain of barley; as an Egyptian weight, a third of a *qīrāt* (see **carat**), a grain English.

1836 The *ḥabb'beh* (or grain of barley) is the 48th part of a dir'hem, or 3d of a ckeera't: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 371.

***habeas corpus**: Late Lat.: name of an old writ which began *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, *&c.*,='that you may have the body to answer, &c.', calling upon the custodian of a prisoner to produce the body of the said prisoner in court. This old writ, rendered thoroughly effective by the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Chas. II., c. 2, is the charter of personal liberty in the British Empire, and there are similar writs and acts in the United States of America.

1465 ther ys com down an *habeas corpus* for hym, and most appyr at the Comyn Place: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 503, p. 189 (1874). **1476** I send you now the *habeas corpora* [pl.] and a coppie thereof: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 37 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1535** And if thenquest come nat at the day of this wrytte retourned / than shal go an habeas corpora / & after that a distres vnto they come: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 233 *v°*. **1585** But this I dare affirme unto your Lordship, that the fees are so greatly increased upon proces, that whereas an Habeas Corpus since the begynninge of this Q[illegible]enes time hath bin but 2*s*. 6*d*. in the Common Pleas, and 3*s*. 4*d*. in her Majesties Benche, are nowe at 12*s*. or 14*s*. in the said Courtes; and Supersedeas at 18*d*., and nowe 7*s*. 6*d*.; Latitats 3*s*. 4*d*., and nowe 5*s*. 2*d*.: F. Alford, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxi. p. 57 (1846). **1607** Faith, the party hath removed both body and cause with a *habeas corpus*: Middleton, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). **1608** a good *habeas Corpus*, to remoue me | Into another Countrie: J. Day, *Law-Trickes*, sig. I 3 *v°*. **1630** Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corposes, Sursararaes, Procedendoes: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. 2nd Hhh 1 *v°*/1. **1692** My L[d] Fanshaw brought his habeas corpus yesterday and had it: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1878). bef. **1733** the Laws of *Habeas Corpus*, by which, a Man, under such a Charge [of Treason], if he be not tried in due Time, has Remedy for his Liberty: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 165, p. 116 (1740). **1760** the Defendant, who was brought up by *Habeas Corpus*, and arraigned at the Bar: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 4. **1763** Wilkes had his Habeas-corpus of course: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 75 (1857). **1771** Clinker, having moved for a writ of habeas corpus, was brought before the lord chief-justice: Smollett, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 56/2 (1882). **1837** "Well, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick, "I suppose they are getting the *habeas corpus* ready?" "Yes," said Sam, "and I vish they'd bring out the have-his-carcase... I'd ha' got half-a-dozen have-his-carcases ready, pack'd up and all, by this time": Dickens, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxix. p. 432. **1845** The cigar is the *habeas corpus* of Spanish liberties: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195. **1882** he took his own *habeas corpus*: R. D. Blackmore, *Christowell*, ch. xxix. p. 241.

habendum, *pl.* **habenda**, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: name and first word of the clause of a deed, which used to, and still does in some cases, determine what is granted by the deed.

1607 Now I come to the *habendum*: Middleton, *Phœnix*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 144 (1885). **1633** Nor will the lawyer pass a conveyance with a mere *habendum*, but he will add a *tenendum* too: T. Adams, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 802/1 (1865). **1760** then in the *Habendum* the proper Place to limit his Estate, he says, to hold to him for the Term of his natural Life only: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 22. **1819** and in the *habendum* of the deed, he annexes, as a condition, the performance of certain good works: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 98.

habileté, *sb.*: Fr.: ability.

1835 He did not conceive that it was now a question of one set of *Ministers* in preference to another; on the contrary he believed that as far as habileté went, these men were as fit or better than any other men: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 69.

***habitat**, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *habitāre*,='to dwell', used as *sb.*: the native region of an animal or plant; a place of abode.

1809 It has also flowered...after having been transferred from its native *habitat* at a distance: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 127. **1881** The specimens were taken from their habitat: F. G. Heath, *Garden Wild*, ch. vii. p. 104.

habitātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *habitāre*,='to dwell': an inhabitant, a dweller.

1646 the longer day in *Cancer* is longer unto us, than that in *Capricorn* unto the Southern Habitator: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 265 (1686).

habitude (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *habitude*: habit, mode of living, condition of life, habituation.

abt. **1533** habytude...*habitude*: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 920 (Paris, 1852). **1593** His real habitude gave life and grace | To appertainings and to ornament: SHAKS., *Lover's Compl.*, 114. **1603** the divers habitudes and relations of one and the same: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1059. **1654** –5 the discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 65 (1872).

***habitué**, *fem.* **habituée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a habitual frequenter (of a place or institution), a regular visitor.

1823 the *habitués* of Rosa's house: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 127 (1855). **1843** a great character, in whom the *habitué* of Paris will perhaps recognise a certain likeness: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 26 (1885). **1862** "Bays's," where other *habitués* of the club were assembled: — *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 40 (1887). **1864** Constant, however, was an old habitué of the house, and made himself comfortable: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 202. **1880** 'Sweets' were rather disregarded by the *habitués* of the establishment: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 102.

hablador, *sb.*: Sp.: a prattler, a chatterer.

1683 an eternal hablador, and half distracted by meeting abundance of the extravagant Eastern Jews: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1872).

haccam, hackame: Arab. See **hakim**[1].

hache, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *hache*: an axe.

1531 his sworde or hache of steele, a lytell tergate, and two dartes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xviii. Vol. I. p. 188 (1880).

***hacienda**, *sb.*: Sp.: an estate, a property consisting of land and buildings, a large farm. See **fazenda**.

1818 The claims of your memorialist as a creditor on the royal *hacienda* were undeniable: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. IV. p. 712 (1834). **1845** The mayor-domo of the Hacienda was good enough to give me a guide: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 255. **1845** an excursion should be made to some large *hacienda* to examine the process of culture: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 286. **1882** Thousands of Indians pass it daily from the *haciendas* of the fertile plains: *Century Mag.*, Oct., p. 814. **1884** At evening we reached the hacienda of La Vergen: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360.

hackbush, hackbut, hacquebute. See **harquebus.**

hackeem: Arab. See **hakim**[2].

***hackery**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Hind. *chhakra*, ='cart-wheel', 'cart': a native cart or carriage drawn by bullocks.

1673 The Coach wherein I was breaking, we were forced to mount the Indian Hackery, a Two-wheeled Chariot, drawn by swift little Oxen: FRYER, *E. India*, 83 (1698). [Yule] **1711** The Streets [at Surat] are wide and commodious, otherwise the Hackerys, which are very common, would be an Inconveniency: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 259. [*ib.*] abt. **1760** The hackrees are a conveyance drawn by oxen: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 155 (1772). [*ib.*] **1799** the forage hackeries (which were ordered to march on the flank): WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 201 *note* (1858). **1834** But the horse seems not to want his whip,—on after the hackery, quick! *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8.

***Hādēs**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Ἅιδης: a name of the god of the lower world peopled by the dead; also the lower world itself; *Eccles.* the place where departed spirits await the Resurrection, the 'hell' of the Apostles' Creed; *loosely*, hell.

1658 The dead seem all alive in the humane *Hades* of *Homer*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 62. **1659** There is one Mediator between God and man...that was crucified, dead, buried, went to ᾅδης, rose again, ascended, intercedeth for us: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xiv. p. 47. **1667** and by them stood | *Orchus* and *Ades*, and the dreaded name | Of *Demogorgon*: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 964, p. 80 (1705). **1788** There is, perhaps, no less uncertainty about the place of ᾅδης, whether it does not mean the *Grave* in general: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 145/1. **1812** When soars Gaul's Vulture, with his wings unfurl'd, | And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades hurl'd: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. lii. **1847** Shall I send you yourselves down to Hades instead?— | Shall I summon old Harry himself to this spot? BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 406 (1865). **1847** Sphered up with Cassiopëia, or the enthroned | Persephonè in Hades: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 116 (1886).

[The earliest recorded Gk. form is Ἀίδης, Homeric name of Zeus' brother **Pluto** (*q. v.*).]

hadj, *sb.*: Arab. *ḥajj*: a Mohammedan pilgrimage, the pilgrimage to Mecca.

1849 who, however he may talk of living in cities now, could come cringing to Fez Exam to ask for the contract of the Hadj, by which he had gained ten thousand camels: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. V. p. 277 (1881).

***hadjee**, *sb.*: Turk. and Pers. *ḥājjī*, colloq. for Arab. *ḥājj*: a Mohammedan who has duly made the pilgrimage to Mecca. The word is set before his name as a title of honor.

1612 they that haue béene there [Mecha] but once, are alwaies after called *Hogies*, that is, Pilgrims... If his name before were *Mahomet*, he is at his returne called *Hogie Mahomet*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 81. **1615** Hee that at his returne giueth ouer the world, and himselfe to contemplation, is esteemed as a Saint: all are called *Hadges*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 124 (1632). **1623** the *Mufti* and the *Hoggies* could not interpret this dream: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). **1634** the *Ayram*...is celebrated by the *Hadans*, *Hoggees*, *Dervanes*, and *Friers*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. **1684** The *Moullah's* are the Doctors of the Law, as are the *Hodgia's* in *Turkey*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 226. **1704** every one of the *Hagges* or *Pilgrims*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 78. **1717** It is now belonging to a *hogia* or schoolmaster, who teaches boys here: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 202 (1827). **1742** "Hold your tongue, Haggi", said Usine Aga [to a dervise]: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 408 (1826). **1819** Could it be better employed than in seizing so favourable an opportunity of acquiring...the title and the prerogatives of a hadjee? T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820). **1820** A few austere mussulmen are however still found, especially in that class called Hadjee, who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 173. **1836** A man who has performed the pilgrimage is generally called "the *hha'gg*": E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 162. **1839** *hadjis* or pilgrims, with their green turbans and flowing beards, spread their mats: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 60. **1844** the frailties of all the Hadjis, whether Christian, or Mahometan, are greatly exaggerated: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 228 (1845). **1871** upon the return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, the "hadji," or pilgrim, is certain to have purchased from some religious Faky of the sacred shrine either a few square inches of cloth, or some such trifle: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 109.

Variants, 17 c. *hogie(s)*, *hadge(s)*, *hodgee*, *hoggie(s)*, *hodgia*, 18 c. *hagge(s)*, *hogia*, *haggi*, 19 c. *hadji*.

haec olim meminisse juvābit, *phr.*: Lat.: it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these (sufferings). Virg., *Aen.*, I, 203.

1809 J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 561 (1854).

haematites: Lat. fr. Gk. See **hematites.**

***hafiz**, *sb.*: Pers. and Arab. *ḥāfiz*, ='one who retains': a Mohammedan who knows the whole of the Koran by heart.

1819 who, to obtain the epithet of hafeez, had learnt his whole koran by heart unto the last stop: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 192 (1820).

hagabus, hagbut: Eng. fr. Fr. See **harquebus.**

haggard (⏑ –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hagard*, ='wild', 'untamed'.

1. *adj.*: (orig. of a hawk) wild, untamed, untrained; lawless, wanton.

1590 As hagard hauke, presuming to contend | With hardy fowle above his hable might: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. xi. 19. **1604** If I do prove her haggard, | Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings, | I'ld whistle her off and let her down the wind, | To prey at fortune: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iii. 3, 260. **1642** I teach my haggard and unreclaimed reason to stoop unto the lure of Faith: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. I. § x. p. 5 (1686). bef. **1733** as Men catch haggard Hawks, to reclaim, and make them fly at other Quarry: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 117, p. 292 (1740).

2. *sb.*: a wild hawk, a hawk caught after growing up wild; also, *metaph.* a wanton, an intractable woman.

1596 a wealthy widow...which hath as long loved me | As I have loved this proud disdainful haggard: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 2, 39.

hagiographa, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἁγιόγραφα, ='sacred writings': title of the third Jewish division of the Old Testament, which usually includes Chronicles, Ruth, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, and Daniel.

1675 reckoning his [Daniel's] Book among the *Hagiographa* composed by Ezra and his Synagogue: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 1. p. 128.

hahn. See **khan.**

haik, *sb.*: Arab. *haik*: an Arab outer garment, generally an oblong piece of striped woollen stuff.

1797 The whole wardrobe of a country Moor in easy circumstances consists in a haique for winter, another for summer, a red cape, a hood, and a pair of slippers: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, 27. — The haick...is a long garment composed of white wool and cotton, or cotton and silk woven together: *ib.*, 39. **1800** one of these *Hykes* is usually 6 yds. long and 3 to 6 broad, serving the Arab for compleat dress in the day and for bed and covering at night: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, iv. 204 *note*. **1819** half covered only by a light Barbary haïck: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 51 (1820). **1825** wrapped him in the haik, or Arab cloak: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxii. p. 91/2 (1868). **1830** the haik or bernousse is spread over the spot: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 281 (2nd Ed.). **1881** Wrapping the left shoulder and body so as to leave the right arm free brown woollen *haicks* or blankets: L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, 38.

***hakim**[1], *sb.*: Arab. *ḥākim*: a judge, a governor.

1615 HACCAM, *Alhaccam*, a Iudge; It answereth to that office which we do call the Maior and Bayliffe of a towne or corporation. It differeth much from *Kadi*, or *Alkadi*, which signifieth also a Iudge... The Haccams oft-times are men of meaner degree: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1665** A Judge, *Hackame*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). **1811** I applied to the Hakim or judge of the village: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xxii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 37.

***hakim**[2], *sb.*: Arab. *ḥakīm*: a sage, *esp.* a physician.

1662 the *Hakim*, or Poet: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 147 (1669). **1665** The Doctors are named *Hackeems*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677). **1819** His illness soon became so violent a fever that his life was thought in danger; and his hakem in ordinary, at his wits ends, no longer knew what to do: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1820). **1834** The English captain accompanied the Hakeem: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 144.

***halcyon** (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *halcyon*, more correctly *alcyon*, fr. Gk. *ἀλκυών*,='a kingfisher'.

1. a kingfisher, which bird was supposed by the Ancient Greeks to brood in nests floating on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to charm the winds to rest while it sat.

1545 I remembred the halcyons dayes: G. Jove, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 2 *vº*, **1580** I haue now finished both my labours, the one being hatched in the hard winter with the Alcyon, the other not daring to bud till the colde were past: J. Lyly, *Euphues & his Engl.*, Ded. Ep., p. 215 (1868). **1589** Thus are the arrowes of Fortune feathered with the plumes of the bird *Halcione*, that changeth colours with the Moone: Greene, *Menaphon*, p. 29 (1880). **1603** but the alcyon having but one instrument, one toole, one engine to worke withall, even her owne bill: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 978. **1603** So soon as th' *Halcyon* in her brood-bed enters: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 141 (1608). **1613** the Goldfinch, or the Halcion: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 100 (1669). **1659** wars have that respect for his repose | As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea: Dryden, *On O. Cromw.*, 36. **1681** The *Halcyons*, calming all that's nigh, | Betwixt the Air and Water fly: A. Marvell, *Misc.*, p. 24. **1782** Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main, | Then show far off their shining plumes again: Cowper, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 21 (1808).

2. *attrib.* pertaining to the kingfisher, pertaining to the fabled brooding time of the kingfisher; peaceful and happy; wrongly used as *sb.*,='peace', 'happiness', by Richardson.

1589 During these their *Alcion* daies: W. Warner, *Albion's England*, p. 154. **1591** Expect Saint Martin's summer, halcyon days, | Since I have entered into these wars: Shaks., *I Hen. VI.*, i. 2, 131. **1601** Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks | With every gale and vary of their masters: — *K. Lear*, ii. 2, 84. **1601** They lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest: and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the Halcyon daies: for during that season, the sea is calme and navigable: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 10, ch. 32, Vol. I. p. 287. **1641** that blessed halcyon time in England: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1850). **1648** Author of peace | And *Halcyon* dayes: Fanshawe, *Ode on H. M. Procl.*, Poems, p. 227. bef. **1658** Such and so sweet were those *Halcyon* Days: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, p. 243 (1687). **1660** Will *Peace* her *Halcyon Nest* venture to build | Upon a *Shore* with *Shipwracks* fill'd? A. Cowley, *King's Return*, p. 3. **1665** they foretel *Halcyon* weather and safety: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 11 (1677). **1728** Could women regulate, like her, their lives, | What *Halcyon* days were in the gift of wives! Cibber, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 256 (1776). bef. **1733** So here was a *Halcyon* Prospect of the Parliament meeting: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 16, p. 38 (1740). **1879** reminiscences of the first decades of our century—the halcyon days of Gower Street and Tavistock Place: G. G. Scott, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 315.

hālitus, *sb.*: Lat.: breath, vapor.

1684 there is a dreadful gulf, whence arises a contagious *halitus*: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 454/1 (1834). bef. **1731** By this Bubbling the Water does not increase, but is only kept in Motion by the sudden *Halitus* of the Vapours breaking: In De Foe's *Tour Gt. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 249 (1753).

***Halleluia(h), Halleluja(h)**: Heb. *halelūjāh*,='Praise ye Jehovah'.

1. an exclamation of praise to God.

1535 [See **Alleluiah**].

2. a hymn or cry of praise, an expression of holy joy.

1631 their *Halelujahs* were instantly turned to *Lacrymæ*: T. Heywood, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 178 (1641). **1641** a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies: Milton, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 120 (1806). **1654** those *Ravishing Hallelujahs*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 485. **1667** and to his Godhead sing | Forc'd Halleluiah's: Milton, *P. L.*, II. 243, p. 49 (1705). **1681** Who though He flies the Musick of his praise, | Would with you Heavens Hallelujahs raise: A. Marvell, *Misc.*, p. 48. **1712** a Hope of endless Rapture, Joy, and Hallelujah hereafter: *Spectator*, No. 552, Dec. 3, p. 785/1 (Morley). bef. **1744** the Church on the Sunday was filled with these new Hallelujahs: Pope, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 247 (1757). **1823** the silenced quire | Lie with their hallelujahs quench'd like fire: Byron, *Don Juan*, XIII. lxii.

Haller: Ger. See **Heller.**

halt, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Halt*: a coming to a standstill, a stopping; esp. *Mil.* a cessation from onward motion. The vb. *halt* is derived fr. the sb.

bef. **1654** some halt you made: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 1 (1654). **1667** to descry the distant foe, | Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight, | In motion or in alt: Milton, *P. L.*, VI. 532, p. 232 (1705). bef. **1668** in their march soon make a halt: Davenant, *Dreame.* [R.] **1676** the orders sent him to make a halt in his journey: Sir W. Temple. [R.]

[Milton's form *alt* is affected by, or is from, It. and Sp. *alto*, which is fr. Ger. *Halt*. See **alto**[1].]

hamaca, hamack. See **hammock.**

Hamadryas, *pl.* **Hamadryades**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἁμαδρυάς*: one of the wood-nymphs of Greek mythology, each of whom had her life bound up with that of a particular tree. Anglicised as *hamadryad.* See **Dryad.**

abt. **1386** In whiche they woneden in reste and pees | Nymphus ffawnes and Amadrides: Chaucer, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 2928. **1555** the fayres of the wods (cauled *Hamadriades*): R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 74 (1885). **1626** They were called Dryades and Hamadryades; because they begin to live with oakes, and perish together: Geo. Sandys, Tr. *Ovid's Met.*, VIII. Notes. [R.]

***hamal**, *sb.*: Arab. and Turk. *ḥammāl*: a porter, a carrier.

1750—60 The Hamauls or porters, who make a livelihood of carrying goods to and from the warehouses: Grose, *Voyage*, I. 220 (1772). [Yule] **1819** Robust as a hamal, and never till her marriage having known a moment's illness: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4 (1820). **1839** Here the *khamals* deposit the heavy bale, which has been slung upon two long poles resting on their shoulders: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 38. **1884** Hamals, stooping double under a bale of goods, stump blindly forward: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 333.

Haman, name of a courtier of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, who was an enemy of the Jews, but through the Jewess Esther, the queen, was hanged on a gallows 50 cubits high that he had prepared for a certain Jew called Mordecai.

1644 may know who is that *Haman* which blasts *Mordecai*'s petition: *Ld. Digbies Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 7. **1647** What is honour, but another Haman? *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 3, p. 13. **1654—6** all Hamans be hanged up at the feast-royal, at the last day especially: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 430/1 (1868). **1842** I'll hang you like Haman: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 246 (1865).

***hammam, hummum**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *ḥammām*,='a hot bath': an establishment for bathing in Eastern fashion, a Turkish bath.

1625 I went to the *Hammam*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1419. **1634** the Hummums, (or hot Baths): Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 61. **1662** There are also in the City three *Hamams*, that is, Baths, or publick Stoves: J. Davies, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 166 (1669). **1686** For they alas! may get a Cough with Heating, | The Hummums in a Month can't cure with Sweeting: D'Urfey, *Banditti*, Epil. **1704** They have many *Hammams* or *Wash-houses* to bath themselves in: J. Pitts, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 47. **1712** the *Sweaters* do establish their *Hummums* in...close places: *Spectator*, No. 347, Apr. 8, p. 507/2 (Morley). **1820** we proceeded to the public hummaum, or Turkish bath: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 174. **1828** she was induced to use the village Hummaums instead of the private ones in her husband's palace: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 27. **1836** There are, in Cairo, between sixty and seventy *Hhamma'ms*, or baths: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 35. **1839** The hammám, or bath, is a favourite resort: —Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 121 *note.*

hammock (ˌ ˌ), Eng. fr. Sp. *hamaca*; **hamaca**, Sp. fr. W. Ind.: *sb.*: an oblong piece of net or canvas slung by clews at each end, forming a hanging bed or couch.

1555 sheetes also of gossampine cotton (which they caule *Amaccas*): R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 192 (1885). — But these of the Indies are muche bygger, and longer: and so stronge that they tye theyr hangynge beddes thereby whiche they caule *Hamacas* whereof we haue spoken elsewhere: *ib.*, p. 230. **1593—1622** They [the Indians of Brasil] have little household stuffe, besides their beds, which they call *hamacas*, and are made of cotton...They are as a sheete laced at both ends, and at either end of them long strappes, with which they fasten them to two posts: R. Hawkins, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 180 (1878). **1600** they lay each of them in a cotten *Hamaca*, which wee call brasill beds: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 648. **1614** they [the people about the Amazon] haue a kinde of net made of the rind of a Tree which they call *Hæmac*, being three fadom in length and two in breadth and gathered at both ends at length, fastning eyther end to a Tree: W. Davies, *Trav., &c.*, ch. vi. sig. D 2 *vº*. **1664** There he had...a grot where he lay in a hammock, like an Indian: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 405 (1872). **1665** the storm being over they [the sailors] commonly get forthwith into their beds (or hamacks): Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1677). **1819** The hammock-men are engaged for the trip, therefore the only additional expense will be their subsistence: Bowdich, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iv. p. 78. **1835** The men slept in hammocks, which were taken down at six in the morning, and hung up at ten at night: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiii. p. 211. **1856** swing their hammock in the boughs of the Bohon Upas: Emerson, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

handjar, hanger (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *khanjar*: a dagger, a short sword with a broad blade. See **alfange.**

1598 This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which...both for fashion and workmanship, was most peremptory beautiful and gentlemanlike: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Humo.*, i. 4, Wks., p. 6/1 (1860). **1611** *Malcus.* A Fauchion, Hangar, Wood-knife: Cotgr. **1625** they always weare a *Haniar* (that is, a Dagger) set with rich stones: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1588. **1684** The *Canjare* which he had in his hand, was a kind of Dagger, the Blade whereof toward the Handle was three fingers broad: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 200. **1797** sabre and canjer (or dagger) worn in a bandelier: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, 33. **1815** Most of Mr. Bertram's servants recollected that he generally had a *couteau de chasse*, or short hanger: Scott, *Guy Mannering*, ch. x. p. 104 (1852). **1819** It was now I showed my face, and drew out my handjar: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 161 (1820). **1820** the diamond-hilted handjars, or daggers, of these patrician Moslems: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 176. **1825** a sapphire, which terminated the hilt of his canjiar: Scott, *Talisman*, ch. xxvii. p. 108/2 (1868). **1828** and all wore the khunjur, or common dagger, at their waists: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 89. **1830** when engaged in any dispute, he is not only very noisy, but often draws his *cangiar*, or dagger: E. Blaquiere, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 170 (2nd Ed.). **1839** grasping the hilts of the *handjars* in their girdles: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 148. **18..** Yataghan, kandjar, things that rend and rip, | Gash rough, slash smooth, help hate so many ways: Browning, *Forgiveness.* [A. S. Palmer] **1845** I always slept with a khanjàr...by my side: Lady H. Stanhope, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 108. **1849** His instruments were a silver cup, a poniard, and a handjar: Lord Beaconsfield, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 360 (1881).

hanega, *sb.*: Sp.: a dry measure of the capacity of from about a bushel to a bushel and three-fifths English. Cf. **fanega.**

1589 you shall haue a haneg [of rice] for a ryall of plate: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1853). — twelue haneges of rice: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 265 (1854). **1600** euerie Hanega of corne: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 372. **1600** he exacteth no other tribute of them then a hand-full of wheat a piece, which amounteth to thirteene thousand hanneges yeerely: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 456. — halfe a hannege of *mais*: *ib.*, p. 461.

hanna: Arab. See **henna.**

***hanoum, khanum,** *sb.*: Arab. *khanūm*: the chief lady of a harem.

1834 She once made the sign of the cross, that's certain, but now she is a *kadûn*—a *khantûm*, a head of a harem, although she preserves her Greek name: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 80. **1884** They have been used by hanoums and princesses: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 315.

Hans-en-kelder, *sb.*: Du.: 'Jack-in-cellar', unborn child.

1648 the *Birthday* of that precious *new government*; which is yet but a *Hans-en-kelder*: *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, No. 1, sig. A 3 *vº*. bef. **1658** That Name hath tipp'd his Horns; see on his Knees | A Health to *Hans in-kelder Hercules*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, i. p. 22 (1687). **1663** it seems you are desirous I should Father this *Hans en Kelder heere*: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 61 (1701). **1672** Then I am as it were a Grand-father to your new Wives, *hans en kelder*: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, v. p. 93. **1678** Here's a health to this Ladies hans in Kelder! T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 27. **1681** More pregnant then their *Marg'ret*, that laid down | For *Hans-in-Kelder* of a whole *Hans-Town*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 112.

hapax legomenon: Gk. See **ἅπαξ λεγόμενον.**

hapoa: Anglo-Chin. See **hoppo.**

haquebut: Eng. fr. Fr. See **harquebus.**

***hara-kiri,** *sb.*: Jap., 'cut-belly': ceremonious suicide performed by Japanese of rank to avoid disgrace.

harange, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *aringo*, *haringo*: a pulpit (Florio).

1549 I haue heard some of these in the *harange*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 139 *rº*.

[The early *harangue* is fr. *aringa*, through Fr.]

***haratch,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kharāj*, ='tribute': a tax imposed on Christians by the Turks. See **caratch.**

1745 The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the harach or Christian poll tax: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 729 (1811). **1819** I thought it harder still that, on hearing how the conflagration of my hovel had consumed all my haratsh tickets for ten years back, he should demand the whole sum, already paid, over again: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33 (1820). **1820** The fourth of all produce is taken by government; the haratch varies according to circumstances and population: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 193.

haraucane. See **hurricane.**

harcar: Anglo-Ind. See **hircarrah.**

hardiesse, *sb.*: Fr.: hardihood, assurance.

1761 The frank *hardiesse* of the answer saved him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 411 (1857). bef. **1779** But shall Arne, a *musician* have the *hardiesse* to dispute with Garrick in his *own* way: *Garrick Corresp.* **1829** In this moment of mental anguish, Kennedy's natural *hardiesse* saved him: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 14/1. **188.** we have them now in all their native *hardiesse*: TULLOCH, *Pascal*, p. 178.

***harem, haram** (˘ ¯), Eng. fr. Turk. *ḥarem*, Arab. *ḥarām*, ='a sacred place'; **hareem** (¯ ˘), **harim,** Eng. fr. Arab. *ḥarīm* (='ladies'), pl. of *ḥarma*: *sb.*: the portion of a Mohammedan establishment allotted to the women and young children of the family (see also **zenana**); the occupants of a harem, the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan.

1634 he has three hundred women in his *Seraglio* (called here *Haram*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62. **1684** the *Haram*, or the Women's Quarter: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 148. **1717** the Grand-Signior himself, when a pasha is executed, never violates the privileges of the *harem* (or women's apartment), which remains untouched and entire to the widow: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 148 (1827). **1775** he added that there was his Harâm or apartment of his women, an obstacle not to be surmounted: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 188. **1812** ye chimes! which poets love to laud: ...ye harams of the land! BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. lix. **1819** Not that, like Turkish wives, she was kept secluded in a harem: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 74 (1820). **1820** she reigns the sole mistress, not only of his affections, but of his harem: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 177. **1834** They have polluted my brother's haram: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132. **1836** Some of the rich engage a *shey'khah* (or learned woman) to visit the hhareem daily: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 68. **1839** Like Sultan flaunting through his gay hareem: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 81 (1866). **1845** to him, as well as to his harým, she was constantly sending presents: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 31. **1864** When the harem had departed he turned sadly to his son: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 366 (1879). **1872** the dark-skinned and darker minded houris of the harem: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 58. ***1877** the beauties of its harems—"harem" means "inviolable": *Echo*, May 17. [St.]

hargill: Anglo-Ind. See **argala.**

haricot (˘ ¯ ˘, *-cot* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a dish of meat stewed with vegetables; a French-bean.

1708 *Haricot*, (*F.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, *&c.* also a kind of *French* Beans: KERSEY. **1762** I have ordered a *Haricot*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 143, p. 468 (1774). **1847** *Omelettes* and *haricots*, stews and *ragouts*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865). **1886** Wretched dens where ragged players hazarded two liards, and were refreshed with haricots and cheese: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 51/2.

***harlequin** (˘ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *harlequin*: a fantastic character of Old Italian and of French comedy; a buffoon. In modern pantomime a masked figure in tight-fitting parti-colored, spangled dress, armed with a magic wand.

1592 NASHE, *P. Penilesse* (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1691** Nor have the *Ultra Mottani*, the *Italians* met with better entertainment, but are attack'd and ridicul'd in their own dear-beloved diversions of *Harlequin* and *Scaramouchi*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 8. **1691** after he Six Months in *France* has been, | Comes home a most accomplish'd *Harlequin*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 19. **1729** some Comedy, a great deal of Tragedy, and the whole interspersed with scenes of Harlequin, Scaramouch, and Dr. Baloardo: BOLINGBROKE, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 101 (1757). **1731** shew'd us so many Monkey-Tricks as convinc'd all, that though he made a very bad Priest he would have made an excellent Harlequin: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 9. **1776** and the Doctor rising with both feet in the air like a Harlequin, gave me such a horse-kick: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 20. **1822** Now Mars, now Momus; and when bent to storm | A fortress, Harlequin in uniform: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. lv.

harmattan, *sb.*: Arab.: a dry land-wind which blows on the west coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez at intervals from December to February.

1781 *A fog or haze* is one of the peculiarities which always accompanies the Harmattan: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXXI. p. 47. **1797** *Harmattan*, the name of a remarkable periodical wind which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean: *Encyc. Brit.* **1845** those months when the harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 5.

harmonica, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *harmonicus*, ='musical': musical glasses; *also*, a musical toy consisting of a set of reeds played by the breath (also called *harmonicon*, q. v.).

1797 The Doctor [Franklin]...has given a minute and elegant account of the Harmonica: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1806** how refined are the tones of the harmonica or musical glasses when touched with skill: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 289.

harmonicon, *sb.*: Gk. *ἁρμονικόν*, neut. of *ἁρμονικός*, ='musical': name of sundry musical instruments.

1885 A very great curiosity is the rock harmonicon, or musical stones. The 16 stones "reduced to music" by Crosthwaite, of Keswick, were found in the bed of the Greta River: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

***harmonium,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἁρμόνιον*, neut. of *ἁρμόνιος*, ='harmonious': name of a common kind of reed-organ.

1864 all the accomplishments, including the harmonium and the Indian sceptre, for sixteen pound a year: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 85.

haro, *sb.*: Fr.: hue and cry.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

Harpagon, name of the wretched miser in Molière's comedy, *L'Avare*, representative of grasping avarice, and its miseries.

harpoon (˘ ¯), Eng. fr. Du. *harpoen*; **harpon,** Eng. fr. Fr. *harpon*: *sb.*: a missile with a barbed iron head and with a line or cord attached, used in catching large fish and cetaceans.

1625 their weapons halfe-Pikes, headed with Iron as a Harpon: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 118. **1820** the wounded fish darts forward... carrying the boat with it by means of the rope attached to the harpoon: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 139.

harpy, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *harpie*: one of a band of filthy, ravening monsters in the form of birds according to Latin and late Greek mythology; a disgustingly greedy or rapacious person. See Virgil's account of the *Harpyiae* (Gk. Ἅρπυιαι), *Aen.*, 3, 212 ff.; Apollon. Rhod., 2, 222 ff.

1540 such were the harpies, as Virgil discribith them: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. N iv *vº*. **1603** And th' vgly *Gorgons*, and the *Sphinxes* fel, | *Hydraes* and *Harpies* gan to yawn and yel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 273 (1608). **1609** the Prophet *Phineus* stood in horrible dread of the ravenous Harpyiæ, flying up & down in such threatening manner as they did: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXII. ch. vi. p. 197. **1616** th' *Harpey*, now, stands on a hundred pieces: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 125 (1631). **1619** His *Harpies* face, dissembling *Syrens* voyce: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 8 *vº*. **1621** an *harpy* advocate, that preys upon them: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 50 (1827). **1768** The Strophades, formerly supposed to be inhabited by the Harpies, but now by Greek monks: *Gent. Mag.*, 153/1. **1868** harpies miring every dish: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 174 (1886).

***harquebus, arquebus** (ˌ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *harquebuse, arquebuse*: an early kind of hand-gun; a soldier armed with such a gun. The earlier forms, **hackbush, hackbut, hagbut**, are fr. Old Fr. *hacquebuche, hacquebute*, fr. Du. *haakbus*, ='hook-gun'.

1532 arkbusshes and crossebowes: ELYOT, *Let.*, in *Governour*, Vol. I. p. lxxx. (Croft, 1880). **1543** of woundes made by hacquebutes, gunnes, and lyke instrumentes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxx *v°*/1. **1548** as well Gauling with Arrowes, as Hargubush shot: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 55 (1626). **1559** assuring the lords that if they suffered me to preach that twelve haquebuts should lyght upon my nose at once: KNOX, in Mc Crie's *Life*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 424. **1562** yf he vse the harquebuze he is...shotte to deathe with harquebuzes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. ** i *v°*. abt. **1570** one perfect trained *Souldiour* who shall teach them to handle the *Harquebuz*: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Elis. Achad.*, p. 5 (1869). **1575** the harquebuss saluted them: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1847). **1579** by discharging of his Harquebuze giue notice to the body of the *Watch*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 85. **1589** hargabuses, pikes, targets, faunchers, brushebilles: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 88 (1853). — artilerie and hagabus shot: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 275 (1854). **1590** there was not anie Captaine...that did not knowe...the particular operations and effects...of the...Harquebuze: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1591** next came his old bands of Gascons, being harquebuz on foote: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 25 (1847). **1594** He marcheth in the middle guarded about | With full five hundred harquebuze on foot: PEELE, *Alcazar*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 435/1 (1861). **1611** *Haquebute*, An Haquebut, or Arquebuse; a Caliuer: COTGR. **1612** wel appointed their Harcabuzes and Matches lighted: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. xiv. p. 488. **1615** The *Spachies* are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mace, lance, harquebush, and cymiter: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). **1620** they went with their *Herquebuses* in a kind of triumph: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lix. (1676). — but of the Country of *Trent* were collected into the City three hundred foot, armed partly with pikes, and partly with harquebushes, and some horse: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 131. **1622** a Japan hargabus (or gun): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1883). **1625** They haue some Harcubushes, but they are nothing expert in vsing them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 136. **1650** cock'd Muschets, Archibuzes, Lances: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 27. **1665** *Ganges* (that great and deified River) a while forbad them, restraining eithers fury, save what volleyed from the Harquebuzes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 86 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. *arkbussh, hacquebute, hargubush, harquebuz(e), hagabus, harquebuss*, 16, 17 cc. *hargabus*, 17 c. *haquebut, arquebuse, harcabuz, harquebush, harcubush, herquebus, archibuz(e), harquebuzz(e)*.

harquebusade, arquebusade, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *harquebusade, arquebusade*: (*a*) the discharge of a harquebus, a volley delivered from harquebuses; (*b*) a spirituous lotion for sprains or bruises, also called (*h*)*arquebusade water*.

a. **1562** the faire Cannonade, harquebuzade and such lyke: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 *v°*. **1591** to giue way and cause the Hargabuziers to issue out of the flanks, hauing shot sixe or 7 Hargabusades a péece in running héere and there, and without kéeping order: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 213.

b. **1776** whether he rubbed it with opodeldock or arquebusade water: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 19. **1803** Have you any *arquebusade*, Marriatt? M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 176 (1832).

harquebusier, arquebusier, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *harquebusier, arquebusier*: a soldier armed with a harquebus, a musketeer.

1553–4 which vij hagabusyars of Wyatt's company...called to them to land: Q. JANE & Q. MARY, p. 45 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1579** the *Harquebuzier* with a light Brigandine: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 82. **1591** a band of Hargabusiers: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 2. **1594** Hamet, my brother, with a thousand shot | On horse-back, and choice harquebuziers all, | Having ten thousand [foot?] with spear and shield: PEELE, *Alcazar*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 435/1 (1861). **1598** *Archibugiere*, an harquebusier, a musketier, a gunner, a shot: FLORIO. **1598** But should there be led but eight hundred perfect hargubuziers, or sixe hundred good musketiers against your thousand bowmen: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 3. **1600** sixe thousand horsemen, fiue hundred crossebowes, and as manie Harquebusiers: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 164. **1610** Hargubuzier: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 674 (1616). **1611** *Arquebusier*, an harquebusier, or small shot, one that serues with an harquebuse, or caleeuer: COTGR. **1654** a crowd of the Citty *Arcabusiers*: HOWELL, *Parthenoph.*, Pt. II. p. 56. **1842** he was seated in a black car preceded by arquebusiers: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 167 *note* (1847).

harstrang, *sb.*: Du.: *Peucedanum officinale*, a common umbelliferous plant formerly much used in medicine.

1601 Peucedanum, [*i.* Harstrang]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 255.

hartebeest, *sb.*: Du. of S. Africa: a large African antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*.

1797 Hart-Beest: *Encyc. Brit.* **1871** This antelope is a variety of the hartebeest of South Africa; it is a reddish-chestnut colour, and is about the size of an Alderney cow: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 123. **1887** He then enters upon a "big game country," where zebras and hartebeest... are still abundant: *Athenæum*, Feb. 5, p. 187/1.

haruspex, *pl.* **haruspices; aruspex,** *pl.* **aruspices,** *sb.*: Lat.: an inspector of entrails, a soothsayer.

1584 Euen as another sort of witching priests called *Aruspices*, prophesied victorie to *Alexander*, bicause an eagle lighted on his head: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. IX. ch. iii. p. 171. **1595** only the abuse of it and other Arts of the Heathen, ful of superstition, as that of *Aruspices* & of the *Augures*: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. K 2 *v°*. **1600** These prodigious fights, by direction from the Aruspices, [*i.* the Soothsayers] were expiate: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 526. **1601** By a decree also of Gregorie the younger, Astrologers are accursed vnder the name of *Aruspices*: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 6. **1652** What reason can the *Aruspex* give, why the inspection of the *liver* or *lights* should design times and actions for lucky, or unlucky: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 90. **1652** It caus'd the *Aruspex* to behold the behaviour of the dying sacrifice: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiii. p. 135. bef. **1658** Call an *Haruspex* quickly: Let him get | Sulphur and Torches, and a Lawrel wet: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 182 (1687).

hasardé, *fem.* **hasardée,** *part.*: Fr.: hazarded, venturesome, all but passing limits of decorum.

1845 his ladies and Cupids are a little *hasardés*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 273 (1885).

hasena: Turk. See **hazne.**

***hashish,** *sb.*: Arab. *hashīsh*: a preparation of leaves and small stalks of Indian hemp, used by Arabs to produce intoxication. It is either eaten or smoked or drunk as an infusion. See **bang** and **assassin.**

1598 Bangue is likewise much used in Turkie and Ægypt, and is made in three sorts...The first by the Ægyptians is called Assis, which is the poulder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaues: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 116 (1885). **1811** As they have no strong drink, they, for this purpose, smoke Haschisch, which is the dried leaves of a sort of hemp: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. CXX. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 153. **1819** I naturally feel anxious to surround myself with men, who, to such bravery as depends not on the fumes of hashish, add such intelligence and skill as may render that courage useful: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 50 (1820). **1836** A kind of pipe...is used... for smoking both the toomba'k and the intoxicating *khasheé'sh*, or hemp: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 168. **1856** They chew hasheesh: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

hasnadar: Turk. See **haznadar.**

hastāti, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: spearmen, the first line of a Roman army in battle array.

1600 javeliniers called Hastati, in fifteen squadrons: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 286.

hatelet(te): Eng. fr. Fr. See **atelette.**

***hatti-sherif,** *sb.*: Turk. *khatti-sherif*, ='lofty command': an irrevocable order or edict signed in person by the Sultan of Turkey.

1819 came a fulminating hattisherif from the Porte, to enjoin the immediate liberation of all his prisoners: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 60 (1820). — I expected to behold nothing less than a hattee-shereef purporting his recal: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 298. **1830** or a Sultan [issue] his *hatti-sheriff* from the Seraglio chambers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 311.

haurachana. See **hurricane.**

Haus, *sb.*: Ger.: house.

1826 I made my way to a kind of promenade *haus*, standing in a garden at Beyertheim: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 92.

***Hausfrau,** *sb.*: Ger.: house-dame, house-wife.

1880 a simple painstaking business-like man who had married a German hausfrau: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiii. p. 288.

haut en bas: Fr. See **de haut en bas.**

haut goût, *phr.*: Fr.: high flavor, strong smell, gamey taste, very savory relish.

1569 pleasure that hautgoust of Folly: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 15 (Reeves & Turner). **1645** He can marinat fish, make gellies, and is excellent for a *pickant* sawce, and the *haugou*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. XXXVIII. p. 42. **1653** To give the sawce a hogoe, let the dish (into which you let the Pike fall) be rubed with it [garlick]: I. WALTON, *Compleat Angler*, ch. vii. [A. S. Palmer] **1662** our palate people are much pleased therewith [garlic] as giving a delicious *hautgout* to most meats they eat: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1840). **1664** Or *season* her, as *French* Cooks use, | Their *Haut-gusts, Buollies*, or *Ragusts*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 43. **1668** Whether the Leaves of a certain Tree, peculiarly called *Indian-Wood*, give such a *haut-goust* to Meat and Sauces, &c.: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. III. No. 33, p. 635. **1672** no more Teeth left, then such as give a Haust-goust to her breath: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, ii. p. 23. **1678** a Condiment (as it were) to give a *Rellish* and *Hautgoust* to *Good*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 220. **1684** rubbing his bread with the tail [of a herring] to give it a *haut goust*: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 42. **1694** a Clove of Garlick gives one Dinner a curious hautgoust: D'URFEY, *Don. Quix.*, Pt. II. iv. p. 42. bef. **1744** Helluo, late Dictator of the Feast, | The Nose of Hautgout and the Tip of Taste: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. 80. **1820** oil enters into almost every article of culinary composition, and is relished the better for a slight taint or haut-gout: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26. **1845** but to the native, this gives a haut goût, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 281. **1883** He lacked...the *haut goût* of M. Octave Feuillet, the morality of whose heroes...is like a haunch of venison in perfection—it obviously will not keep a day longer: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 526.

haut intendant, *phr.*: Fr.: high overseer, intendant in chief.

1776 You may break your wand at the end of your trial, when you lay down the office of *haut intendant* of the passions: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1835).

haut ton, *phr.*: Fr.: high fashion, the highest social distinction. See **ton.**

1805 All these were persons of *haut ton*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7 p. 153. **1821–2** it [*i.e.* 'elegant']...like the terms pretty or fanciful is banished from the *haut ton* of letters: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 309 (1885). **1841** the *haut-ton* in the environs of John-o'-Groat's: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 407 (1885). bef. **1849** An air of extreme *haut ton*, however, pervaded her whole appearance: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 348 (1884). **1850** The revival of an old fashion has recently excited the attention of the *haut ton* abroad: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 288.

hautboy (*ˈ ˌ*, *-aut-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hautbois*, ='high wood': (*a*) a wooden musical instrument of high tone, played with a double reed, often called an **oboe** (*q. v.*); (*b*) name of a kind of strawberry, also called *oboe-strawberry*.

a. **1579** the sound of flutes and hoboyes: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 451 (1612). — trumpets, howboies and such marine musick: *ib.*, p. 553. — psalterions, flutes, and howboyes: *ib.*, p. 921. **1583** winding the Cornets, Haughtboyes: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 156 (1600). **1589** The instruments which they commonly do vse are hoybuckes, cornets, trompets, lutes: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1854). **1597** the case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him, a court: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iii. 2, 351. **1601** noise of fifes and haut-boies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 117. **1614** Hoeboies, Drums, Fifes, and Trumpets: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 35. **1623** The Ho-boyes, the Trumpets, and other instruments of Musicke: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 90. **1662** Hoboyes, Tabours, and Cimbals: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 99 (1669). **1665** our Mules and Assinegoes...spared the *Persians* the labour of Kettle-drums, Timbrels, Hoboy, and such Phrygic music: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 127 (1677). **1675** Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hoa-boys: all ioyn in *Chorus*: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, i. p. 4. **1678** Retornella of Hout-boys: SHADWELL, *Timon*, ii. p. 31. **1712** No more melodious hoboys now, | Or warlike trumpets sound: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1860). **1731** other Musical Instruments...the other resembling a Hautbois: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 275. **1766** At the Sounds of the Hautboy, the Bass and the Fiddle, | Sir Boreas Blubber steps forth in the middle: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XI.

b. **1604** Guavas, Paccayes, Hobos: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 252 (1880). **1815** Hautboy infinitely superior: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 320 (1833).

Variants, 16 c. *howboies* (pl.), *howboy(e)*, *haughtboy(e)*, *hoybuck(e)*, 16 c.—18 c. *hoboy(e)*, 17 c. *hoeboies* (pl.), *hoaboy*, *houtboy*, 18 c. *hautbois*.

haut-de-chausses, *sb.*: Fr.: small-clothes, trunk-hose.

1823 *haut-de-chausses à canon*, united to his doublet by ten thousand *aiguelettes*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 27 (1886).

haute bourgeoisie, *phr.*: Fr.: upper middle-class. See **bourgeoisie.**

1888 The *haute bourgeoisie* and the humble shopkeeper, citizens by nature and condition, have interests as indivisible: *Athenæum*, Aug. 4, p. 153/2.

haute école, *phr.*: Fr.: high school (of horsemanship), the more difficult feats of professional equitation.

1864 She was doing the haute école: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 191.

haute fustaye, *phr.*: Old Fr.: lofty trees. Cotgrave gives "*Fustaye*, A wood, or forrest of high trees...*Bois de haute fustaye*. Great trees, high trees...*Vne chose de haute fustaye*, A gallant, statelie, loftie, worthie, notable, thing".

1680 but I must submitt to my fortune and walk in the haute fustaye here: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 158 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

***haute noblesse,** *phr.*: Fr.: high nobility.

1787 the famous tenor singer, who entertained us...with many private anecdotes of the *haute noblesse*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 146 (1834).

***hauteur,** *sb.*: Fr.: haughtiness, reserved demeanor.

1745 a comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the *hauteur* of all other lord-lieutenants: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 413 (1857). **1797** I expected dignity and *hauteur*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 21. **1807** and is not to be discouraged by the dry repulsive hauteur with which you receive his advances towards conversation: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 163 (5th Ed.). **1818** smiled as she witnessed her tell-tale hauteur: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 78. **1823** both seem'd secure— | She in her virtue, he in his hauteur: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIII. xiv. **1828** the perfumed and gallant Lieutenant shewed all the coldness and *hauteur* of a captain Pacha: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 245/3. **1830** I had depicted his lordship in my mind as a tall sombre Childe Harold personage tinctured with aristocratic hauteur: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 178. **1854** Her very efforts at intimacy caused a frigidity and hauteur which Laura could not overcome: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXXIV. p. 370 (1879).

hautins, autins, *sb. pl.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): vines which grow up along trees or high poles.

1601 grapes...which grew upon such Hautins or trees beforesaid: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 23, Vol. I. p. 534.

haut-pas, *sb.*: Fr.: a dais, a dais in a bow-window. Formerly sometimes written *half-pace* (perhaps pronounced *ha'pace*) by confusion with 'half-pace', a kind of landing on a staircase. Anglicised in 16 c.

1540 And a haulte pase made at the ende of the Theatre, where the emperour shoulde sytte in his maiestie: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 60 *vº*. **[1610–1** Then the Kinge and the Embassador cominge out of their traverses stood neare together uppon the halfe-pace: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy.*, p. 152 (Camd. Soc., 1872).] **1672** descending from the haut-pas, towards the lower end of the rails: ASHMOLE, *Ord. Gart.*, ch. XV. § 3, p. 422. **1766** At the upper end is a broad *hautpas* of four steps, advancing in the middle: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 16 (1857). **1865** none were permitted that day to share that throne (of which her barouche-step was the *haut-pas*): OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 121.

Hautvillers, *sb.*: Fr., name of a district in Champagne: a very fine still Champagne.

havan(n)a(h), *sb.*: fr. *Habana*, *Havana*, the capital of Cuba: (properly) a cigar manufactured in Cuba or made of genuine Cuban tobacco.

1826 to celebrate the event with a grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. V. p. 159 (1881).

***havildar,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ḥavildār*, ='holder of an office of trust': the holder of a *ḥawāla*, a tenure between that of a zemindar and that of a ryot; a Sepoy non-commissioned officer of rank corresponding to that of a sergeant in the English army.

1788 a second flag, with a Sabahdaur and two Havildars, was sent in, to know the reason of that violation: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 68/1. **1800** as a havildar is recommended for promotion, for having got over the barrier, I rather imagine that that must be assailable to determined troops: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 87 (1844). **1826** was run through the body by one of the enemy's Havildars: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XVII. p. 182 (1884). **1888** The *havildar* of the Irregular Infantry who was on duty that night was a Madrassee: *Athenæum*, Dec. 1, p. 728/1.

hawbitz, hawbitzer: Eng. fr. Ger. See **howitz.**

haznadar, hasnadar, khasnadar, *sb.*: Turk. *khasnadār*: the keeper of a treasury, a treasurer, a minister.

1742 so, in the ordinary conversation with the grand signior, he was often named for somewhat considerable, besides his acting as *hasnadar* of the English nation under their ambassador: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 417 (1826). **1800** I sent my dragoman to purchase a barrel [of oil]...which the hasnadar refused to give unto him: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 356 (1832). **1819** My Haznadar,—first in rank of those still under my roof—I cannot yet afford to part with: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53 (1820). **1820** hasnadar or treasurer: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 109. **1830** [See **hazne**]. **1885** The minister of the Bey, the *Khasnadar*: *N. Y. Evening Post*, Jan. 2.

hazne, has(e)na, *sb.*: Turk. fr. Arab. *khazāna*: a treasury.

1625 hazineh: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. p. 1581. **1683** Ye King's Duan had demanded of them 8000 Rupees on account of remains of last year's Tallecas...ordering his *Peasdast* to see it suddenly paid in ye King's *Cuzzanna*: HEDGES, *Diary*, 103. [Yule] **1704** there happened some Bombs to fall on the *Hazna*, *i.e.* the *Treasury* or place where the Money was kept, that was to pay off the Souldiers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 122. **1819** the sacredness of the gynecæum is rendered subservient to the security of the hazné: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 252 (1820). **1830** the Casnedar or Cadenaggi, grand treasurer, and keeper of the hasena: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 302 (2nd Ed.). **1836** The *khuz'neh*, or treasury is a thousand purses, or 5000*£*. sterl.: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 374.

heautontimōrūmenos, -us: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὁ ἑαυτὸν τῑμωρούμενος*: 'the self-tormentor', title of a play of Terence; a self-tormentor.

1633 God makes a wicked man *Heautontimoreumenon* [acc.] a self troubler: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 227/2 (1865). **1821** he is the worst imaginable *heautontimoroumenos*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, p. 203 (1823).

hebdomas, *pl.* **hebdomades,** *sb.*: Gk. *ἑβδομάς*, ='the number seven', 'a number of seven', 'a week': the number seven, the attribute of being seven. Anglicised as *hebdomad*.

1602 In this Babylonian transmigration *Daniels* Hebdomades beginning to take their place in working in the hart of *Cyrus* for deliuerie of Gods people out of captiuitie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 201. **1603** 9. *Hebdomades* of yeares: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 411. **1678** *Philo* in his Book *De Mundi Opificio*, writing of the *Hebdomad* or *Septenary Number*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 393.

Hēbē: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἥβη*: goddess of youth (*ἥβη*) and cup-bearer to Zeus: youth, spirit of youthfulness, a young woman, a waitress.

1603 Heer, many an *Hebé* faire, heer more then one | Quick-seruing *Chiron* neatly waits vpon | The Beds and Boords: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1625** *A.* And polish'd skinne, whiter then *Venus* foote! *F.* Young *Hebes* neck or *Iunoe's* armes: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, IV. 2, Wks., p. 53 (1631). **1818** Shortly after, the same Hebe brought up a plate of beef-collops: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. XLIX. p. 388 (1852). **18..** Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom: TENNYSON, *Gardener's Daughter*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 26 (1886). **1886** They are admirably waited on by a bevy of young damsels in uniform...It is not with the colonel's Hebes, however, that the manœuvres of the military quintet are carried on: *Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 63/2.

Hecatē: Gk. *Ἑκάτη*: a name of Artemis (Diana), the moon-goddess, under which the attributes of several goddesses were ascribed to her, so that, besides being (*a*) the moon, she was (*b*) goddess of the under-world and of magic, and hence (*c*) a hag, a witch.

a. abt. **1420** But let not Echate this crafte espie! *Pallad. on Husb.*, p. 196 (E. E. T. S.). [C.]

b. **1573—80** Yet had I rather serve Hecate then any sutch: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 141 (1884). **1590** And we fairies, that do run | By the triple Hecate's team, | From the presence of the sun | Following darkness like a dream: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 391.

c. **1754** This declaration had its effect upon the withered Hecate: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 100 (1817).

hectogramme, *sb.*: Fr.: a weight of a hundred grammes (see **gramme**).

hectolitre, *sb.*: Fr.: a measure of capacity equal to a hundred litres (see **litre**).

hectomètre, *sb.*: Fr.: a French long measure equal to 100 mètres or about 328 feet English.

***Hector**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἕκτωρ, name of the eldest son of King Priam of Troy, who was the great champion of the Trojans: representative of martial prowess, but more often of bullying and blustering.

abt. **1520** In strength as Hector: *Calisto & Melibæa*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1876). ?**1582** for wars a martial *Hector*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 154 (1880). **1592** The Prince...Who *Hector* like in battelous Armes was clad: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 49. — our *Hector* princelie: *ib.*, p. 75. **1595** I trusted to those in my warres, who *Hector*-like were valiant to procure my peace: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. R 1 *v°*. **1621** every nation hath their Hectors, Scipios, Cæsars and Alexanders: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 42 (1827). **1668** the Character of a Fanfaron or Hector: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1701). bef. **1670** One *Hector*, a phrase at that time for a daring Ruffian, had the ear of great ones sooner than five strict men: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 203, p. 219 (1693). **1672** I [Thunder] am the bravest *Hector* of the Skie: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 43 (1868). **1674** Shoals of *Huffs*, *Hectors*, *Setters*, *Gilts*, *Pads*...and these may all pass under the general and common appellation of *Rooks*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 6. **1679** As Bones of *Hectors* when they differ, | The more th' are *Cudgel'd*, grow the *Stiffer*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 108. **1689** And a *Ruffling Hector*, that lives upon the High-way: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 139. bef. **1739** I only wear it in a land of Hectors, | Thieves, Supercargoes, Sharpers, and Directors: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. i. 71 (1757). **1826** he hoped it would invite...a reply from the Southern Hector...of this debate: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 1024.

hectostère, *sb.*: Fr.: a French cubic measure equal to 100 cubic mètres or nearly 3532 cubic feet English.

Heft, *sb.*: Ger.: sheets of paper stretched together to make a blank book; a part of a volume which is issued in separate parts, a **fasciculus** (*q.v.*).

1886 This treatise forms the fifth *Heft* of the second volume: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 464/1.

***Hegira,** *sb.*: Arab. *hejira*, ='departure': the Mohammedan era, *viz.* the date of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, A.D. 622. The years of the Hegira are reckoned from June 16, 622, and are lunar, consisting of 354 or 355 days.

1590 neither the *Arabians* of their *Hegyra*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 709. **1600** the fower hundred yeere of the Hegeira: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 9. **1615** the 270 yeare of their *Hegir*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1632). **1662** Their Epoche is the *Hegira*, or flight of *Mahomet*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 253 (1669). **1665** that great Physician and Philosopher *Alsarabius*...leaving this World in the Year of the *Hegira* 339 in his great Climacterique: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185 (1677). bef. **1682** the ninety fourth year of the *Hegira*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 68 (1686). **1741** the Egira, or Mahometan Æra, which takes its Date from *Mahomet*'s Flight from *Mecha*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 147.

***hēgūmenos,** *sb.*: Mod. Gk. ἡγούμενος: an **archimandrite** (*q.v.*).

1662 In their Monasteries they have *Archimandrites*, *Kilari's*, and *Igumeni's*, who are their Abbots, Priors, and Guardians: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 104 (1669). **1776** we were entertained by the heguminos, or abbot: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 252. **1820** the hegumenos, or prior, in full robes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 113.

Heidsieck, name (after the exporter) of a popular brand of Champagne.

1853 we tapped a bottle of Heidsieck, and all hands spliced the main-brace: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. ix. p. 64.

***Heimweh,** *sb.*: Ger.: home-sickness.

1845 If debarred of a hope of return the Asturians pine from Nostalgia or *Heimweh*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 695.

hekt-. See **hect-.**

hélas!, *interj.*: Fr.: alas!

1572 I most hartely thank yow for yo^r^ Booke of the storye of the passid trobles in Fraunce, but helas who shall now worthely write of these new treasons: SIR TH. SMITH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccclii. p. 379 (1846). **1598** *Ah*, alas, helas, oh, wo is me: welladay: aye me: FLORIO.

hēlichrȳsum, *sb.*: coined Late Lat., as if fr. Gk. ἡλιο-, ='sun', and χρυσὸς, ='gold': name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Compositae*, many species of which bear yellow flowers or white flowers with yellow centre, which are popular as 'everlasting-flowers' or **immortelles** (*q.v.*).

1551 The ryght Elichryson...may be called in Englysh, flour amor, or yelowe flour amor: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. C ii *ro*. **1601** the yellow golden flowre Elichryson: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 89. **1664** [Plants] least *patient of cold*...*Balsamum*, *Helichryson*, *Chamelæa tricoccos*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729).

Helicon: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἑλικών: name of the mountain in Boeotia in Greece, on which the fountains of the Muses rose, with which the mountain became confused. See **Aganippe, Aonian, Hippocrene.** Hence, **Heliconian,** pertaining to Helicon, pertaining to the Muses.

bef. **1529** I gaue hym drynke of the sugryd welle | Of Eliconys waters crystallyne: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 129 (1843). **1567** I neuer was acquaynted with the muses: I neuer tasted of Helycon: HARMAN, *Cav.*, in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 28 (1869). bef. **1586** now, as if all the Muses were gotte with childe, to bring foorth bastard Poets,without any commission, they doe poste ouer the banckes of *Helicon*, tyll they make the readers more weary then Post-horses: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 61 (1868). **1600** What say you to your HELICON? *C.* O, the MUSES well! B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 4, Wks., p. 192 (1616).

1557 For it hath you embraste, | As th' Heliconian Nymphs: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 107 (1870). **1590** They were faire Ladies, till they fondly striv'd | With th' Heliconian maides for maystery: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 31. **1868** shutting reasons up in rhythm, | Or Heliconian honey in living words: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 178 (1886).

Heliogabalus, more correctly **Elagabalus,** name of a Roman emperor, reigned A.D. 218—222, famed for folly and utter debauchery.

1589 so that for his dissolute life he seemed another *Heliogabalus*: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 71 (1880). **1621** what Fagos,...Heliogables our times afford: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 104 (1827). **1630** but had I beene a *Sardanapalus*, or a *Heliogabalus*, I thinke that...the great trauell ouer the Mountaines had tamed me: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 5 *ro*/2.

heliotrope (⏑ – – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *héliotrope*: a precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper.

1590 the precious stone called *Heliotrope*: A. GOLDING, Tr. *Solinus Polyhistor*, sig. S ii *vo*. **1646** Diamonds, Marbles, Heliotropes and Agaths, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with a steel: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 40 (1686).

hēliotropium, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἡλιοτρόπιον: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Boraginaceae*, of which one species, *Heliotropium Peruvianum*, is a popular garden plant known as 'heliotrope' or 'cherry-pie'. Anglicised, through Fr., as *heliotrope*.

1548 Heliotropium mai be called in englishe Scorpiones tayle: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1578** There be two kindes of *Heliotropium* or Tornesol: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 59. **1580** ye hearb *Heliotropium*... alwaies enclyneth to that place where the Sunne shineth: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 412 (1868). **1601** leaves like to Heliotropium: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 21, Vol. I. p. 374. **1603** her chaplet of *Heliotropium* or turnesole: B. JONSON, *Pt. of Kings Entertainm.*, Wks., p. 846 (1616).

helix, *pl.* **helices,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἕλιξ.

1. a spiral curve.

1642 For the lives, not only of men, but of Commonwealths, and the whole World, run not upon an Helix, that still enlargeth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (Bohn, 1852).

2. *Archit.* a whorl or volute under the abacus of a Corinthian capital; any spiral ornament.

1563 the other greater Helices or Volutas: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi *vo*. **1664** At the extreams of the leaves do issue the *Caules*, and *Codds* breaking with the *Helices*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 128.

Heller, *sb.*: Ger. See quotation and **Pfennig.**

1617 At *Nurnberg*...two haller make one pfenning, fiue pfening make one finfer: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 287.

helluo, hēluo, *sb.*: Lat.: a glutton, a greedy devourer.

1583 the insaciablest *Helluo*, the deuouringst Glutton, or the greediest Cormorant that euer was: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 59 *ro*. **1619** Behold this Helluo, how he doth glut, | Fill...his immeasurde gut: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. B 4 *vo*. **1675** That *helluo* of his large fortunes, who...brought his Estate to that low ebb: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20.

helluo (hēluo) librōrum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a devourer of books, a bookworm.

Helot, helot (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *helōtae, hilōtae* (pl.), Gk. Εἵλωται: one of a degraded class of serfs in the ancient state of Sparta; a degraded slave or slavish person.

1579 The white liuered *Hylotes*: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 48 (Arber). **1603** as in olde time the Lacedæmonians were wont to do by their Ilotes, men of base and servile condition: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 121.

1662 Suffered to live, they are like Helots set | A virtuous shame within us to beget: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 205. **1788** Who can read of the abject condition of the Helotes at Sparta without indignation? *Gent. Mag.*, I. 211/2. **1880** She was not the only Helot: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. XXXV. p. 272.

hēmatītēs, haematītēs, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *αἱματίτης*: blood-stone, red iron ore, hematite.

1540 of Hematites three drammes...Take of the stone Hematites: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 127 (1613). **1543** of the stone called ematites well poudred .3. i. ss.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvii *v°*/2.

hemicycle (*ˊ ⏑ – ⏑ –*); *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hémicycle*: a half-circle.

1611 *Hemicycle*, An Hemicicle, or halfe circle: COTGR. **1665** they do not wed themselves to these iron hemi-cycles [*i.e.* crescent-shaped shoes] for thrift or ease...but to tread in a venerable part of antiquity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 297 (1677).

hēmīna, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Sicilian Gk. *ἡμίνα*: half a sextarius (*ἑκτεύς*), a Roman measure of capacity, equal to nearly half a pint English. Anglicised 17 c. as *hemine*.

1601 hemines or pints of the said wine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 85. — One Frog boyled in five hemines of sea-water: *ib.*, Bk. 32, ch. 8, p. 441.

hēmiolios, hēmiolia, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Gk. *ἡμιόλιος, ἡμιολία* (fem.): containing one and a half, having the ratio 3 to 2; a perfect fifth, to the length of string producing which the length of the monochord bears the ratio 3 to 2.

1603 Now the proportion of the Musicke or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquitertiall, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialterall, that is to say, the whole and halfe as much more: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1358.

***hēmiplēgia,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἡμιπληγής*, ='half-stricken': paralysis affecting one side of the body.

1754 though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by a *hemiplegia*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 159 (1777).

Hemir: Arab. See **Emir.**

hendiadys, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν*, ='one by means of two': the expression of one composite idea by means of two substantives or two verbs connected parathetically, *i.e.* by a copulative conjunction; for instance, Virgil expresses 'golden cups' by a phrase which literally means 'cups and gold'.

1589 another manner of speach when ye will seeme to make two of one not thereunto constrained...we call the figure of Twynnes, the Greekes *Endiadis*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi. p. 188 (1869).

henequen, henequin, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *geniquen*: the fibre obtained from agave plants cultivated in Central America; also the plant itself, *esp.* the *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan. See **agave.**

1884 The road passes through the *henequen* plantations: F. A. OBER, *Trav. Mexico, &c.*, p. 28.

***henna,** *sb.*: Arab. *hennā*: the Egyptian privet, or the orange-red dye obtained therefrom. See **alcanna.**

1625 their women follow hard behind them with a colour in their hands, called *Hanna*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II Bk. vi. p. 872. **1662** This Colour is made of the herb, which they call *Chinne*, which hath leaves like those of Liquorice, or rather those of Myrtle: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 234 (1669). **1684** another sort of Water with which they dye their Hands and Nails red, which they squeeze out of a certaine Root call'd *Hina*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 44. **1731** The Women here commonly paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd *Kennah*, dried and beaten to Powder: J. PITTS, *Acc. Mohamm.*, p. 163. **1793** the women.. often tinge their hands and feet with *henna*, which gives them a deep yellow: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 46 (1796). **1800** From clustered henna and from orange groves: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vi. 28. **1817** some bring leaves of Henna: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). **1821** Her nails were touch'd with henna: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxv. **1830** Another herb, the *xenna*, furnishes the inhabitants with the celebrated juice with which their nails are tinged: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 20 (and Ed.). — the hair and nails are also coloured with the juice of an herb called *xenna*, which gives a saffron hue to them: *ib.*, p. 234. **1839** and bought...sprigs of the henna-tree, and chamomile: E. W. LANE, Tr *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. III p. 137. **1849** her dark eyelash charged with yamusk, her cheek touched with rouge, and her fingers tipped with henna: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. V. p. 384 (1881). **1871** The henna grows in considerable quantities on the left bank of the river: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 3.

***hēpatica,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἡπατικός*, ='pertaining to the liver' (*ἧπαρ, ἥπατ-*): liverwort, *esp.* the garden plant, *Hepatica triloba*. The liverworts constitute a sub-genus of **anemone** (*q. v.*).

1578 The leaues of *Hepatica* are broade: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 68. **1664** *Fibrous* Roots may be transplanted ..such as *Hepatica's*, *Primroses*, *Auriculas*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 178 (1729). **1767** hardy fibrous rooted flowering plants ..such as thrift, hepaticas, and saxifrages: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 105 (1803). **1840** a species of Hepatica, I think, shone like crimson gems, or drops of blood: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 354.

***herbārium,** *pl.* **herbāria,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *herbārius*, ='pertaining to herbs': a systematically arranged collection of dried specimens of plants (see **hortus siccus**); a book or case designed for the reception of such a collection; a herbary.

1833 the new acquisition is...transmitted in duplicates to grace the *herbaria* of foreign nations: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 40.

***Herculean:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Herculeus*, adj. to *Herculēs*, ='pertaining to Hercules': pertaining to or performed by Hercules; prodigiously strong; prodigiously difficult; prodigious.

1606 How this Herculean Roman does become | The carriage of his chafe: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, I. 3, 84. **1616** Vowing that his Herculean arme hath slaine | More men then populous London doth containe: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 681, p. 24 (1871). **1624** [See **hernia**]. **1644** the new walls, built of a prodigious height, and with Herculean industry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 87 (1850). **1742** What strong *Herculean* Virtue could suffice: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 43 (1773). **1757** Hence mighty Ridicule's all-conqu'ring hand | Shall work *Herculean* wonders thro' the Land: J. BROWN, in]Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xv. (1757).

***Herculēs:** Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἡρακλῆς*: name of a hero born at Thebes, famed for physical strength and the achievement of wonderful deeds of prowess known as the Twelve Labors of Hercules. He was a personification of the beneficent power of Hellenic progress and enterprise, although he may very likely have represented the power of the sun. Mentioned by Chaucer, *C. T.*, 1943.

1588 For valour, is not Love a Hercules: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 340. **1603** this monster-master stout, | This *Hercules*, this hammer-ill, they tender, | And call him (all) their Father and Defender: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 333 (1608). **1621** To insist in every particular, were one of Hercules labours: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 55 (1827). **1629** and a naturall coward, if hee be perswaded that hee copes w^th^ a more dastard than himself, will turne a Hercules in valoure: *Abuses agst. Commonw.*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 16 (1854). **1649** our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' *Achillesses*, *Ulysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Herculesses* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1995. **1681** Or what a Spectacle the *Skipper gross*, | *A Water-Hercules Butter-Coloss*, | *Tunn'd* up with all their sev'ral *Towns of Beer*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 113. **1742** would not venture her place for any Adonis or Hercules in the universe: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. vii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 41 (1806). **1828** this young Hercules of America...must grow to gigantic strength and stature: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1332. ***1876** two labours of Hercules: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

Hercules' Pillars, Pillars of Hercules, ancient name of the Straits of Gibraltar, the rocks on either side of which were fabled to have been set up by Hercules to commemorate his having reached that utmost limit of Ancient Greek navigation; hence, *metaph.* a limit which cannot be passed.

1601 *Hercules* pillars, or the streight of Gebraltar: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 402. **1608** the world sees Colossus on my browes, | *Hercules* Pillers, here's *non vltra*: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. C 4 *v°*. **1641** it is no new thing never heard of before, for a parochial minister, who has his reward, and is at his Hercules pillars in a warm benefice, to be easily inclinable: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1806). bef. **1670** this Letter is the *Hercules* Pillars, and the *Nihil Ultra* in the whole Negotiation of the Palatinate: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 190, p. 184 (1693).

herecano, hericano. See **hurricane.**

Hereos. See **Eros.**

herisipelas: Lat. See **erysipelas.**

Hermæan: Eng. fr. Lat. *Hermaeus*: of Hermes[1], named from **Hermes**[1].

1816 In a short time artists arose who ventured to engraft a head upon these blocks...the first instances are of Jupiter, Priapus, and Terminus and when...that description of statue was called "terminal", or "Hermæan": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 7.

hermandad, *sb.*: Sp.: a brotherhood, *esp.* one of a number of organisations in Spain, the earliest dating from 13 c., formed to check the lawlessness of the nobles and generally to preserve public order. These associations having been united into one *hermandad*, became about 1600 the national police of Spain.

1845 The *Miquelites* are the modern "Hermandad", the brotherhood which formed the rural police of Spain: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 41.

***hermaphrodite** (*ˊ ˊ – ˊ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *hermaphroditus*, fr. Gk. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, fr. *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος* (Lat. *Hermaphroditus*), in Greek mythology, son of Hermes and **Aphrodite** (*q. v.*), fabled to have become united with the nymph Salmacis into one body: an individual seeming to possess the distinctive attributes of both sexes. See **androgyne.**

1577 I am in dede a dame, | Or at the least, a right *Hermaphrodite*: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steele Glas*, p. 50 (1868). **1589** An Hermaphrodit was I borne: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II. ch. X. p. 43. **1600** a very

Hermaphrodite of doubtfull sex: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXI. p. 780. **1619** to be both, is to be neither, a meere *Hermaphrodite*, a meere Monster: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. li. p. 493. **1630** Like shamelesse double sex'd *Hermaphrodites*, | *Virago* Roaring Girles: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 *r°/2*. **1642** Whether Adam was an Hermaphrodite: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 350 (Bohn, 1852). **1670** Thus this moral *Hermaphrodite*, and walking Emblem of peace, between the two Nations, walked up and down the *Corso* gravely: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 118 (1698). **1722** Several Statues have the Hands and Legs more beautiful, as the *Hermaphrodite*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 134. **1816** an Hermaphroditus sleeping on a lion's skin: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 331 *note*. **1842** They even combined the beauty of both sexes, as in the young Bacchus, or more decidedly in the Hermaphrodite: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 64 (1847).

Hermēs[1], **hermēs** (*pl.* **hermae**): Lat. fr. Gk. Ἑρμῆς: the herald and messenger of the gods of Greek mythology, who conducted the shades of the dead to the under-world, patron of inventions, arts, science, commerce, and roguery (see **caduceus**); a terminal pillar supporting a head or bust (often double).

1579 three Hermes of stone (which are foure square pillars) vpon the tops of which they set vp heads of *Mercurie*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 496 (1612). **1590** Not Hermes, prolocutor to the gods, | Could use persuasions more pathetical: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 12/1 (1858). **1603** Heer, many a *Mars* vn-bloody Combats fights, | Heer many a *Hermes* finds-out new delights: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1603** Loe, what the reason was that they portraied those *Hermes*, that is to say, the statues of *Mercurie*, in yeeres, without either hands or feet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 401. **1659** only hold me | Your vigilant Hermes with aërial wings: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 328/1 (1839). **1667** Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed | Of Hermes, or his opiate rod: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 133. **1776** we saw a few mutilated Hermæ-busts as long quadrangular bases...at first they were made to represent only Hermes and designed as guardians of sepulchres, but afterwards the houses, streets, and porticoes of Athens were adorned with them: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 36. **1820** The very court-yards of these two indefatigable excavators contained treasures in urns, hermæ, sarcophagi, monumental tablets, &c., sufficient to fill a museum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270.

Hermēs[2], **Hermēs Trismegistus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἑρμῆς τρὶς μέγιστος, = 'thrice greatest Hermes': a name applied to the Egyptian deity Thoth to whom certain sacred books of the Ancient Egyptians were attributed, which books having fallen into oblivion were replaced by spurious works on philosophy and alchemy in 2 c. and later. Hence, **Hermes' seal, seal of Hermes**, a hermetic seal. See **hermetic.**

1471 Right so our Tinctures with Water of our Lake | We draw by boyling with Ashes of Hermes tree: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 114 (1652). **1610** what was saued was put into the *Pellicane*, | And sign'd with HERMES *seale*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 624 (1616). **1640** Take a round glasse...close it with Hermes seal: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 26, p. 261 (1647). **1658** the vessel was made of glass, and made up with the seal of *Hermes*: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 134.

hermetic (⏑ – ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Hermeticus*, adj. to **Hermes**[2], perhaps through Fr. *hermétique*: pertaining to the Neo-Platonic farrago of philosophy and science ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus; chemical, alchemistic. A *hermetic seal* (whence the phrases *seal hermetically, hermetically sealed*), = 'a means of closing an orifice so that it is made air-tight and cannot be opened without violence'. The phr. *Hermetic column* is a bad substitute for *Hermæan* or *Hermaic column*, meaning 'a hermes' (see **Hermes**[1]).

bef. **1637** the Chimæra of the *Rosie Crosse*, | Their Scales, their Characters, Hermetique rings: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 211 (1640). **1652** Here the famous *Hermetique Philosopher*...came to visit him: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 483. **1657** the Hermetick Philosophy was more Venerable: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 7 *r°*.

Hermitage, name of a French wine produced from vines grown on the banks of the Rhone near Valence.

1680 *Vin de Bon*, *Vin Celestine*, and *Hermitage*, and all the Wines upon the fruitful *Rhine*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 5. **1709** a florid Hermitage: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (1854).

***hernia**, *sb.*: Lat.: rupture, rupture of a membranous or other covering of a cavity of the body so that the contents of the cavity protrude.

abt. **1386** the maladie of Hernia: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, *C. T.*, p. 534 (1856). **1543** yf the hernia be full of water, and olde, then there is nothynge more expediente, then to drawe oute that water twyse a yeare: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxiv *r°/1*. **1563** I wyll not onelye speake of that, but also of thother kindes of *hernia*, which foloweth nexte: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 33 *r°*. **1600** Amongst the Barbarians the disease called in Latine *Hernia* is not so common: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 39. **1605** that I had NESTOR'S *hernia* thou wouldst thinke: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, Wks., p. 491 (1616). **1624** for well I know | Old Priam's impotence, or Nestor's hernia is | Herculean activeness, if but compared | To his debility: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 134/1 (1839). **1646** these qualities may be useful in *Hernia's* or *Ruptures*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 55 (1686).

***hero** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Old Fr. *heroe*; **heros**, Lat. *hēros*, fr. Gk. ἥρως, = 'a person of distinction', such as a chief, a mighty warrior, a herald, or a bard, also a demigod, a worthy Greek of the age celebrated in the Greek epics: *sb.*

1. *Gk. Mythol.* a demigod, a mortal elevated into an object of worship.

1555 those goddes made of men (whom the antiquitie cauled Heroes...): R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). **1603** for whether there be meant thereby a longer time or a shorter, a certeine or uncerteine, wherein *Hesiodus* would have the soule of a Dæmon to change, or the life of a Demi-god or Heros to end, it skilleth not: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328. — For there be Gods; Dæmons, or Angels; Demi-gods, or Heroës: *ib.*, p. 1359.

2. a renowned warrior, a person of exceptional merit or distinction, an object of popular admiration.

1589 The *Brutaine Heroe* vailed, and did answere in this sort: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvi. p. 63. **1596** brave exploits which great Heroës wonne: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. Introd., 3. **1601** Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 40. bef. **1658** The most renowned *Hero's* have ever with such Tenderness cherished their Captives: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 110 (1687). **1658** So *Star Katterus* that old *Heroe* was burnt: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 27. **1670** I could not but gaze again at the statue of my favourite *Heros*, *Alexander Farnesi*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 134 (1698). **1695** To you the hero of my verse reveals | His great designs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 3 (Bohn, 1854). bef. **1744** When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose: POPE, *Ess. Man*, IV. 387 (1757). **1877** Never had the nation a hero so enduringly popular as the skilful general and brilliant knight whose white plume is a point of light in history: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. vii. p. 39.

hērōum, *pl.* **hērōa**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἡρῷον: *Gk. Antiq.*: a shrine or chapel dedicated to a hero.

1775 searching about, we found an inscription which has belonged to an heroum or sepulchre: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 111. **1820** We looked...for some remaining vestiges of the temples of Hippian Minerva or of Neptune, the Heroa of Theseus and Pirithous: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 298.

herquebus: Eng. fr. Fr. See **harquebus.**

***Hesperidēs**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἑσπερίδες: the nymphs who guarded the western garden (near Mount Atlas) in which were placed the golden apples of Hera (Juno); hence, *rarely* (in Eng. use only), the garden itself. Hence, **Hesperian**[1], = 'belonging to the Hesperides'.

bef. **1593** the fearful dragon held his seat, | That watch'd the garden call'd Hesperides: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 167/2 (1861). **1601** In Mauritania...neare the frith or arme of the sea adjoining to Lixos, the head citie of Fez...were the hort-yards and gardens of the Hesperides: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 13. **1608** Before thee stands this fair Hesperides, | With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd: SHAKS., *Pericles*, i. 1, 27. **1820** soil fertile as the fabled garden of the Hesperides: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108. ***1876** the groves of the Hesperides: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

Hesperus: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἕσπερος: name of the evening star. Hence, **Hesperian**[2], western.

abt. **1374** And þat þe euesterre esperus whiche þat in þe first[e] tyme of þe ny3t bryngeþ furþe hir cold arysynges: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 22 (1868). **1590** At last faire Hesperus in highest skie | Had spent his lampe, and brought forth dawning light: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. ii. 6. bef. **1593** Thrice Hesperus with pomp and peerless pride | Hath heav'd his head forth of the eastern seas: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iv. Wks., p. 240/1 (1861).
1667 the parting sun | Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles | Hesperian sets: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 632.

Hessians, *sb. pl.*: a kind of high boots introduced in England by mercenary troops from Hesse in Germany.

1850 the Manager in his rickety Hessians: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 59 (1879). **1865** when Christina of Sweden wears her hessians and cracks her whip: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 185.

hetaera, ἑταίρα, *pl.* **hetaerae**, ἑταῖραι, *sb.*: Gk., 'a female companion': a mistress, a courtesan. In Greece many women who fell under this category were highly cultivated; some in Athens being concubines only because, not being daughters of citizens, they were debarred from legal marriage with citizens.

1826 In spite of her admiration of the character of Aspasia, Madame Carolina somewhat doubted the possibility of persuading the ladies of the Court of Reisenburg to appear in the characters of ἑταίραι: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 436 (1881). **1868** girls, Hetairai, curious in their art: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 166 (1886).

ἕτερος αὐτὸς: Gk. See **alter ego.**

***hetman**, *sb.*: Ger. fr. Polish and Cossack *hetman*, *ataman*, fr. Ger. *Hauptmann*, = 'headman': a military commander (in Poland); a chief or ataman (among the Cossacks).

1814 his Majesty's suite, up from coachman to Hetman: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832).

heureka, εὕρηκα, heureca: Gk. See **eureka.**

hexedra: mistake for **exedra** (*q. v.*).

hexis, ἕξις, *sb.*: Gk.: habit, constitution, state of mind, an acquired habit.

1678 and *Nature* was before defined by the Stoicks to be ἕξις, or a *Habit*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 158.

***hiātus**, Lat. *pl.* **hiātūs**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a gaping', 'a gap'.

1. a gap, an empty interval, an interval formed in anything by the loss or omission of some part which is important to the whole, a **lacuna** (*q. v.*).

1652 And yet there is not such a vast *hiatus* neither, such a μέγα χάσμα between them as some would imagine: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. i. p. 1. **1691** Those furious ravages may also probably have made so many... hiatuses: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1872). **1704** Hiatus in MS.: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § i. Wks., p. 57/2 (1869). **1745** To this oscitancy of the librarians, we owe so many mistakes, hiatus's, lacunæ, &c. in the ancient manuscripts: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 73, p. 164 (1774). **1779** there seems to be a great *hiatus* in the authority: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 294 (1858). **1825** This hiatus between school and college...becomes the source of indescribable consolation to him: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 212. **1840** Anon, we observed several members of the circle rise, and quit the repast with apparent reluctance and difficulty; but the *hiatus* was so speedily filled up as to cause no perceptible intermission in the assault: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 54. **1878** we should not be suffering, as now, from a great and unnatural *hiatus* in the history of our art: G. G. SCOTT, *Rep. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 27. — Southern Gothic is one of the most useful branches of study and supplies many a *hiatus*: *ib.*, p. 34.

2. the pronunciation of a word which begins with a vowel or diphthong immediately after a word which ends in a vowel or diphthong; the separate pronunciation of consecutive vowels in the same word, usually called **diaeresis** (*q. v.*).

1706 the Hiatus, or Gap between two words which is caused by two vowels opening on each other...As for example...*The old*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 39 (1737). **1886** Much is moreover due...to the proof of the admissibility of the hiatus in epic verse: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 331/2.

***hiātus valde dēflendus**, *phr.*: Lat.: a gap much to be deplored.

1757 Whatever be the truth of the case, there is, to be sure, hitherto, an *Hiatus valde deflendus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 101, p. 399 (1774). **1815** Here must be a *hiatus valde deflendus*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 128 (1856).

hic et ubīque, *phr.*: Late Lat.: here and everywhere.

1604 Hic et ubique? then we'll shift our ground: SHAKS., *Ham.*, i. 5, 156. **1608** Lawrence Lipsalve and Gregory Gudgeon, late of *hic et ubique*, in the county of *nusquam*, gentlemen, come into the court and give your evidence, upon pain of that which shall ensue: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 111 (1885). **1767** As you are now fettered, I should expect you will not be such a *hic et ubique*, as you have been since your arrival in England: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 211 (1869).

hic, haec, hoc: *nom. masc.*, *fem.*, and *neut.* of Lat. pron. *hic*, ='this': representative of the rudiments of Latin.

1741 You call me Masculine, Feminine, Neuter, or Block, | Be what will the gender, Sirs, *hic*, *hæc*, or *hoc*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1860).

***hic jacet**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'here lies'; a monumental inscription.

1601 I would have that drum or another, or 'hic jacet': SHAKS., *All's Well*, iii. 6, 66. **1654** and there are to be shown many of those, that, as to their *dust*, and *Monuments*, want a *hic jacet*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 416. **1826** the power of some vaunted State may hereafter write the *hic jacet* of your glory: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1671. **1885** He let his human-nature rust— | Write his *Hic Jacet* in the dust: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 55. **1890** When he has to chronicle the death of Swift, the duty is performed by setting down a little chatter about Stella and some obvious reflections on the "hic jacet" in St. Patrick's Church: *Athenæum*, Feb. 15, p. 205/1.

hic labor, hoc opus est: Lat. See **hoc opus**, &c.

Hiccius Doctius, Hixius Doxius, *phr.*: *quasi*-Lat.: pretentious humbug.

1676 I shall stand here till one of them has whipt away my Mistris about business, with a *Hixius Doxius*, with the force of *Repartee*, and this, and that, and every thing in the world: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 19. **1679** At *Westminster*, and *Hickses-Hall*, | And *Hiccius-Dockius* play'd in all: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 204. **1688** [See **hocus-pocus** 3]. bef. **1733** the Author with his *Hiccius-doxius* dexterity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 137, p. 211 (1740).

hicket, hicquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See **hocket.**

hickory (ˊ ˉ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native N. Amer.: common name of a North American genus of trees, *Carya*, Nat. Order *Juglandaceæ*, yielding valuable timber, several species of which bear edible nuts; also the timber of the said trees.

1653 Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree, | Yea, Cherry, and tree called Pohickery: J. FERRAR, *Reformed Virginia Silk Worm*. [C.] **1722** They have no Salt among them, but for seasoning use the Ashes of Hiccory, Stick-weed, or some other Wood or Plant, affording a Salt Ash: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 152. — In the Woods, they gather Chincapins, Chesnuts, Hiccories, and Walnuts: *ib.* **1765** It is timbered chiefly with...oaks, hickerie, locusts and maple: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 231. **1846** The fruit of several kinds of Hickory is eaten in America: LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 293.

***hidalgo**, *sb.*: Sp., earlier *fidalgo*: a Spanish gentleman, the son of a person of consideration. See **fidalgo.**

1625 the *Byscaynes*...vaunt of themselues among the *Spaniards*, that they are the right *Hidalgos*, (that is Gentlemen): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 107. **1654—6** those Spanish Hidalgoes ruffle it out in brave apparel: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 48/1 (1868). **1662** Their *Hidalgos*, when they go to the wars, are attended by two Pages: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 214 (1669). **1665** in descending [they] were beaten off by fifty Huydalgoes, who for three hours maintained their ground, and retreated gallantly: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 109 (1677). **1755** So eager and entangled was our Hidalgo in this kind of history, that he would often read from morning to night: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 293 (1821). **1797** the house...belongs to a Hidalgo, or son of Somebody: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 53. **1818** an Hidalgo, who transmitted down | His blood less noble than such blood should be: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. lvii. **1832** He is a hidalgo, even when in rags: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 73. **1842** highborn Hidalgos: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 251 (1865).

Hiems: Lat. *hiems*, ='winter': Winter (personified).

1588 This side is Hiems, this Ver, the Spring: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 901. **1665** the Sun frying them with his oblique flaming glances, and *Hyems* a while no less benumming them with his icicles: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 211 (1677).

hierapicra, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἱερὰ πικρά*, ='sacred bitter' (medicine): a warm purgative compound. Anglicised as *hickery-pickery*, *higry-pigry*.

1636 There is too much of this bitter zeal, of this Hierapicra, in all our books of controversies: S. WARD, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 76 (1862).

Higgaion: Heb.: found before **Selah** (*q. v.*), *Ps.*, ix. 16 (A. V.), as a direction to the choir, variously explained as 'instrumental music' or 'meditation'.

1870 Robert...says "Hem", which is a sort of "Selah" or "Higgaion", and does not express much beyond inarticulate interest: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, I. 94.

hīmation, *sb.*: Gk. *ἱμάτιον*: an oblong piece of woollen cloth or other material worn by Ancient Greeks as a dress.

1886 The dress of Helen was...a himation of white silken gauze with a gold border over a chiton of golden yellow: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 689/3.

hin, *sb.*: Heb.: an ancient liquid measure equal to about 1·02 gals. English.

abt. **1400** oyle of the olyues, the mesure of hyn, that is, of two pownd: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xxx. 24. **1535** an Hin of oyle olyue: COVERDALE, *l.c.* **1611** And of cassia five hundred shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary, and of oil olive an hin: *Bible*, *l.c.* **1626** *Hin*, A measure containing foure pottles and a quart: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

hina: Arab. See **henna.**

***hinc illae lăcrimae**, *phr.*: Lat.: hence those tears. Ter., *And.*, I, 1, 99.

1572 for you think some of us to be lifted higher and to better estate, that be not so worthy as yourselves; *et* ['and'] *hinc illæ lachrymæ*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1851). **1573—80** uppon no other occasion but stummock, and an ould grudg, hinc illæ lachrymæ: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 18 (1884). **1588** you would loue the law but *sine riuali*: you would raigne, but alone: *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*: FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Logike*, sig. ¶ 3 *vº*. **1602** *Et hinc illæ lachrymæ* of all the euils that since haue ensued: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 5 *vº*. **1617** But *hinc illæ lachrymæ*, that they doubt the Lord Coke's rising by this match: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 21 (1848). **1626** In this declaration, the duke was declared a common enemy both of church and state, and sharply taxed in every clause thereof, *et hinc illæ lachrymæ*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I* Vol. I. p. 112 (1848). **1631—2** Whereupon, my lord's secretary, having obtained the reversion of the place, sues the doctor at the common law, *et hinc illæ lachrymæ*: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 171. **1632** *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*; Thence flowes the cause o' the maine grievance: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I. 3, Wks., p. 12 (1640). **1665** Women hired to weep and howl, who tear their false hair, probably smell to Onions (*hinc illæ Lachrymæ*) and use such impostures as did the antique *Romans* noted in *Livy*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 308 (1677). **1742** FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 270 (1806). **1774** His father was a footman; her great grandfather a king: *hinc illæ lachrymæ*! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1857). **1809** He was disappointed, and lost the command of his army, *Hinc illæ lacrimæ*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 280 (1854). **1822—3** "*Hinc illæ lacrymæ*," said Ormond...A check before a fellow from whom it was likely enough to travel through the court, was a matter to be revenged: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlvi. p. 519 (1886).

hing, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *hīng*: a kind of **asafetida** (*q. v.*); the asafetida of commerce.

1599 Salt, *Opium*, Hinge, Lead, Carpets: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 254. **1673** It differs much from the stinking Stuff called Hing, it being of the Province of *Carmania*: EYRER, *E. India*, 225 (1862). [Yule] **1857** The assafœtida, called *hang* or *hing* by the natives, grows wild in the sandy or gravelly plains that form the western part of Afghanistan: BELLEW, *Jrnl. of Pol. Mission*, &c., p. 270 (1862). [*ib.*]

Hinterland, *sb.*: Ger.: the hinder country, the district stretching away inland from a portion of coast, which district, if uninhabited or savage, has been recently claimed for the European occupiers of the said portion of coast.

1890 The district behind it [the seacoast], the Lincolnshire "hinterland," offers few inducements for walks or drives: *Athenæum*, Aug. 9, p. 181/2.

hip. See **hypochondria.**

***hipparion,** *sb.*: Gk. *ἱππάριον*, ='a little horse': name of a genus of small fossil horses with three toes, from which genus the living horse is thought to be derived.

*1878 a real horse, although differing as much from the Hipparion as the Hipparion did from the horse of recent period: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

hippia, *sb.*: Late Lat. See quotation.

1545 Bowe strynges also hath bene made of the heare of an horse tayle called for the matter of them Hippias: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 110 (1868).

hippocampus, *pl.* **hippocampi,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἱππόκαμπος*: a fabulous sea-monster, like a horse in front but with a body terminating in a dolphin's tail; *Mod. Zool.* a sea-horse, name of a genus of fish, of which some species are beautiful little fish with heads not unlike that of a horse, allied to the pipe-fish.

1646 That which the Ancients named *Hippocampus*, is a little Animal about six inches long, and not preferred beyond the classis of Insects: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. XXIV. p. 134 (1686). 1673 some bringing Shells, others *Hippocampi* dried: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 272. 1841 the bronze statue of Neptune was still visible beneath the waters, holding an hippocampe, or sea-horse in his hand: C. ANTHON, *Classic. Dict.*, p. 583 (1843). 1889 The other sculptured nereids, who mostly ride hippocampi, follow in due order: *Athenæum*, Sept. 21, p. 392/1.

hippocentaur (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *hippocentaurus*, fr. Gk. *ἱπποκένταυρος*: a **centaur** (*q. v.*).

1567 in the *Hippocentaure*, in the Faune and Satire: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 96 *ro*. 1603 as if they were *Hippo Centaures*, Gyants or *Cyclopes*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 81. 1607 there appeared to S. *Antony* an *Hippocentaure*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 14. 1622 the *Hippocentaure* who was half man, and half horse: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xiii. p. 16 (1645).

hippocras (⏑ – ⏑), **(h)ipocras, (h)ypocras,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hippocras, hypocras*, ='wine of Hippocrates' (a famous Greek physician of 4 c. B.C.): a cordial of wine mixed with spices and other ingredients, supposed to be prepared after the recipe of Hippocrates.

bef. 1447 aftur hard chese wafurs with wyne ypocrate: J. RUSSELL, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 123 (F. J. Furnivall, 1868). 1500 ii hoshedys of ypocras: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 50 (1846). ?1533 made many watrys for my lorde Cardynall, and moche Ipocrease also, and servyd hym of moche spyce: RICH. LYST, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxiv. p. 269 (1846). 1540 hypocras and marche paynes, or comfitures: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. Q ii *ro*. 1546 My lord major did electe, and chose that daie when he was at waffers and ipocras Mr. Richard Jervis: WRIOTHESLEY, *Chron.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1875). 1573—80 Thrise dulcer then hypocrase, | To this corps gives place: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 110 (1884). 1577—87 After they all had dined, they had wafers and ipocras: HOLINSHED, *Chron.*, Vol. III. p. 934/1. 1601 passing [wine] through an Ipocras bag: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 11. 1603 And in a Dish (in steed of Plate or Glass) | Sups Oaten drink in steed of *Hypocras*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 292 (1608). 1616 Phalerno, with your richest Orleance wine, | Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1918, p. 62 (1871). 1627 And it is vsuall in *Clarifying Ippocrasse* to put in *Milke*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 311. 1641 To make an excellent anatomicall Hyppocras...and then let run through a Hyppocras bag: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 120 (1651). 1675 *Ipocras* [heading of a receipt for a sort of cream punch made with two parts of wine to one of cream]: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 135. 1825 the mighty ale, the high-spiced pigment and hippocras, and the other potent liquors: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xiv. p. 130. 1840 There was no lack of old Sherris sack, | Of Hippocras fine, or of Malmsey bright: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 153 (1865).

Variants, 15 c. *ypocrate, ypocras*, 16 c. *ipocrease, hypocrase*, 16, 17 cc. *hypocras, ipocras*, 17 c. *ippocrasse, hyppocras.*

Hippocratēs, name of the most famous physician of antiquity, a Greek of Cos, who flourished through the first half of 4 c. B.C.

1684 made no scruple to come and tell me to my Face...that I was...the *Aristotle*, the *Hippocrates*, and the *Avicenna* of the Time: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 85.

Hippocrēnē: Gk.: name of a fountain sacred to the Muses, on Mt. Helicon in the Aonian district of Boeotia; representative of poetic inspiration, or of a source of poetic inspiration. See **Aganippe.**

1634 *Hypocrene* shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). bef. 1658 And in a whole Hippocrene of Sherry | Let's drink a round: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, iii. p. 70 (1687). 1784 It will be best to begin moderately; for, if she should take Hippocrene for Pactolus, we may hasten her ruin, not contribute to her fortune: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 524 (1858).

***hippodromos,** -mus, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἱππόδρομος*; **hippodrome** (⏑ – ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *hippodrome*: *sb.*: a course for chariot-races or for horse-races.

1549 there is a faire grene aunciently called *Hippodromus*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 36 *ro* (1561). 1615 anciently called the *Hippodrom...Hippodromon* [acc.]...as now *Aimidan* by the *Turks*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1632). 1634 It is built in forme of our royal Exchange, with foure Iles, & a court within, calld the *Hippodrome*, so cald from their running with horses there: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 86. 1658 Great *Hippodrome* Urnes in Rome: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. to Thomas le Gros. 1788 The factions of the hippodrome demanded...the name of their new Empress: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. ch. xlv. p. 137 (1813). 1776 the horses were trained in the Agora or market-place, which was called the Hippodrome: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 285.

***hippopotamus,** *pl.* **hippopotami,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἱπποπόταμος*: a river-horse, a large pachydermatous amphibious omnivorous quadruped inhabiting the Nile and other rivers of Africa, belonging to the family *Hippopotamidae* which is allied to the swine family and on the other side remotely to the deer family. Anglicised early as *hippotame* through Old Fr., and as *hippopotame* through Fr. Abbreviated to *hippo* by some travellers.

abt. 1350 ypotamus: *Alexander & Dindimus*, 157 (1878). [Skeat] 1398 Also in Egypte ben full many Cocadrilles & Ypotamy that ben water horse: and namly aboute the water of Nilus: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XV. liv. 1495 some fisshes that ben callyd Foce Cocodrilli, Castores Ypotami, that ben water horses and other suche vsyth to goo in the londe, and to swymme in water: GLANVIL, *De Propr. Rer.*, Bk. XIII. ch. XXVI. p. 457. 1563 a skin...of a Hippopotame: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 28 *vo*. 1600 The Hippopotamus or water-horse is somewhat tawnie, of the colour of a lion: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. 1601 the river Bambotus full of Crocodiles and Hippopotames: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 91. 1615 Riuer-horses, called *Hippopotami*, hauing great heads, wide iawes, being armed with tusks: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1632). 1646 the *Hippopotamus*, or great Animal which frequenteth the River *Nilus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. XXIII. p. 132 (1686). 1731 This Valley has its Name from an amphibious Creature, vulgarly call'd a Sea-Cow, and by the Learned, *Hippopotamus*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 30. 1759 we arrived in those parts, where the hippopotami or sea horses, are very common: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 628 (1814). 1845 [See **eland**]. 1852 A thick snort, like the ejaculation a hippopotamus might have uttered, was the only reply [from the Padre]: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 178 (1878). 1871 the cry of the hippos had been several times repeated: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. ii. p. 29.

hircar(r)a(h), hircar, hurcarra(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: (*a*) a spy; (*b*) a messenger, a courier.

a. 1748 they were advanced as far as Sundra Col, when first descried by their Hurcurrahs: In J. Long's *Selections*, 4 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] 1757 Hircars or Spies: In E. Ives' *Voyage*, 161 (1773). [*ib.*]

b. 1776 *Hircarrah*, Literally a Spy; but commonly means a person who runs on messages, and attends the palanquin: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. 1788 M'Culloch...sent in a flag of truce with a Jemmahdour, and two of Hydar Saib's Hircarrahs, and demanded the surrender of the place: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 67/2. 1799 a route which will be shown to you by some hircarrahs whom Purneah will send with you: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1858). 1803 Two of my *Hircarrahs* came, and reported to me, that no preparations were making to enable me to proceed on the following day: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 69. 1834 A Hurkaru announced, Nuwab Yoosuf Ulee Khan Buhadoor: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 118.

hirecano: Eng. fr. Sp. See **hurricane.**

Hispaniolise (– ⏑ – ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *españolizar* (from which also Eng. *Spaniolise*), conformed to Lat. *Hispania*, ='Spain', from which also Eng. **Hispanise**: to affect by Spanish influence.

1602 We come to encounter this Hispanized Camelion *Parsons*, with all his Africanian phalanges and Iesuiticall forces: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 239. 1619 And, by occasion of it, a privy councillor, whispering another in the ear, wished that *fenestration* were the reward of such that had their tongues so *Hispaniolised*: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1848). 1624 there be many Italiannated and Spaniolized Englishmen enuies our prosperities: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 563 (1884). 1860—7 He had...become Hispaniolized under the...treatment of the King and the Jesuits: MOTLEY, *United Netherlands*, I. 15. [C.]

historian (– ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *historien*: a writer of history, a student of history.

1531 Among the Romanes Quintus Fabius for this qualitie is soueraignely extolled amonge historiens: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. XXIV. Vol. I. p. 255 (1880). — holy scripture, which contayneth thynges more wonderfull than any historien writeth: *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. XXV. Vol. II. p. 396. 1546 This people...called Gothes...of owlde historiens...weare som time called Getes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 195 (1846). bef. 1603 some GREEKE historians: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin, &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1166 (1612). 1620 many famous Historians of our Age: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 1 (1676). 1645 At the farther end...stands the bust...of Titus Livius, the historian: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1872). 1665 things...that properly come within the series of the more solid and illustrious historians: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 163. 1667 What thanks sufficient, or what recompense | Equal have I to render thee, divine | Historian: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 7. 1712 guarded by dogs of so exquisite a smell, say the historians, that...: *Spectator*, No. 579, Aug. 11, Vol. VI. p. 202 (1826).

***historiette,** *sb.*: Fr.: a story, a piece of detailed history.

bef. 1733 judge, if this *Historiette* confirms all that the Author should persuade of the secret Article: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 28, p. 28 (1740). 1742 It is not amiss to subjoin here an *historiette*, to show the value of this minister: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1826). 1840 the *historiettes* of her own *belle France*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 208 (1865).

historietto, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *istorietta*, earlier *historietta*: historiette.

bef. **1704** She thus continued her tragical historietto: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, II. 268 (1760). [Davies]

histrion, *sb.*: Fr.: actor, comedian.

1589 *Roscius*...being him selfe the best *Histrien* or buffon that was in his dayes to be found: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xiv. p. 48 (1869).

Hixius Doxius: *quasi*-Lat. See **Hiccius Doctius.**

hoaboy, hoboy(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **hautboy.**

hobitzer: Eng. fr. Ger. See **howitz.**

hobobobboo: Eng. fr. Gael. See **hubbub.**

hōc āgĕ, *phr.*: Lat.: Do this!, close application to the work of the present moment. The form *agere* is inf.,='to do'.

1579 when the magistrates...go about any diuine seruice...an herauld euer goeth before them, crying out aloud, *Hoc age*: as to say, do this, or mind this: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 234 (1612). **1625** For both it giues the Suitors more certainty for their Attendance; And it frees the Meetings for Matters of Estate, that they may *Hoc agere*: BACON, *Ess.*, xxvi. p. 327 (1871). abt. **1630** had learned the Phylosophy of *Hoc agere*, to look into her own work: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 22 (1870). **1747** Remember the *hoc age*: do what you are about, be that what it will; it is either worth doing well, or not at all: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 98, p. 216 (1774). **1859** Your motto must be, *Hoc age*. Do instantly whatever is to be done: SMILES, *Self-Help*, ch. ix. p. 273 (1866).

hoc genus omne, *phr.*: Lat.: all this class. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 2, 2.

1748 all the shops, drolls, tumblers, rope-dancers, and *hoc genus omne*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 112, p. 247 (1774). **1834** The reception of the Duke, however vociferous, can hardly on reflection have given him much pleasure when he saw Newcastle, Winchelsea, Wetherell, and *hoc genus omne* as much the objects of idolatry as himself: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 95 (1874).

hōc habet, *phr.*: Lat.: 'he has it', the cry of the spectators in the Roman amphitheatres when a gladiator succumbed. The vb. *habet* alone was similarly used.

1635 and put all thy trust in the grace of Christ, and it will crucifie the old man, and give him his *hoc habet*, his deaths wound: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 93.

hōc opus, hic labor est, *phr.*: Lat.: this (is) the work, this is the labor. Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 129.

1571 DIGGES, *Pantom.*, Bk. I. sig. G ij *ro*. bef. **1586** out of naturall conceit, the Philosophers drew it, but to be moued to doe that which we know, or to be mooued with desire to knowe, *Hoc opus; Hic labor est*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 40 (1868). **1602** But now for asmuch as *hoc opus, hic labor est*...: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 175. **1603** C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 360. **1615** But *hoc opus, hic labor est*, how shalt thou be converted if God withholds his gracious Spirit: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 95 (1867). **1623–4** hic labor hoc opus est: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 448 (1848). **1654** But some will say, *hic Labor hoc opus est*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 280. **1675** to prevail with it [the world's Empire], to renounce its old and imbrace a strange God, when *Rome* was become its Metropolis, *hic labor, hoc opus est*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 6, p. 20. **1792** H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 271.

hoca, *sb.*: Fr.: a gambling game with cards; see **giuoco d' oca.**

1880 The rage for *hoca*...was something besides a mere passion for gambling: MISS THACKERAY, *Life of Mme. de Sévigné*, ch. xix. p. 124.

hock, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Hochheimer*: Hochheimer, a wine produced at Hochheim on the river Main; any white German wine.

bef. **1627** What wine is it? Hock: BEAU. & FL., *Chances*, v. 3. [Skeat] **1685** June 14 pd. to Mr. Meade for a bottle of Hock when Mr. Ward precht 1*s.* 6*d.*: Glasscock's *Churchwardens' Acct.*, p. 81 (1882). bef. **1726** VANBRUGH, *Twin Rivals* (Leigh Hunt). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1847** Old Hock from the Rhine, wine remarkably fine: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

hoc(k)amore, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Hochheimer*: hock.

1676 I am very well, and drink much Hockamore: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iii. p. 40. **1679** [See **Bacharach**].

hocket, hoquet, hicket (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hocquet*, *hoquet*: hiccup, yex.

1601 the yex or hocquet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 153. — hicquets and yexing without intermission: *ib.*, Bk. 25, ch. 5, p. 218. — yex or hocket: *ib.*, Bk. 27, ch. 5, p. 274.

[The word *hiccup*, spelt *hiccough* by popular etymology, seems to be a corruption of *hocket*, the passage being *hicket, hickot, hickock, hiccup.*]

hocus, *sb.*: short for **hocus-pocus** (*q. v.*).

1652 I must not believe there was any *Hocas* in this: J. GAULE, *Mag-astromancer*, p. 41. bef. **1658** Before a *Scot* can properly be curst, | I must like *Hocus*, swallow daggers first: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 37 (1687). **1689** As running mad after buffoons, dice, fortune-tellers, and hocus's: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 33. **1693** In *slight* and *shift* and *Trick* they both agree, | But a quick Eye may all their *Hocus* see: R. GOULD, *Corruption of the Times*, p. 3.

***hocus-pocus**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Late Lat.: probably at first the assumed name or title of some particular juggler.

1. a juggler, a mountebank, charlatan.

1625 *Iniquity* came in like *Hokos Pokos*, in a Iuglers ierkin, with false skirts: B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, Wks., p. 35 (1631). **1634** a *Persian Hocus-pocus*, affronted vs, he performed rare trickes with hands and feet: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55. **1679** From Stile's Pocket, into Nokeses: | As easily as Hocus Pocus: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 211.

2. a juggler's trick.

1840 Hocus Pocus, and Conjuring, and all sorts of devilry: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 101 (1865).

3. *attrib.* juggling, illusive.

1688 that Burlesque is a *Hocus-Pocus* trick, they have got, which by the virtue of *Hictius doctius, topsey-turvey*, &c.: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, iii. p. 27. **1710** But take it *hocus pocus* way, | With juggling reservation: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 70 (1860). **1806** the loss of your meditated revenge in the morning, by his hocus-pocus escapes [of a flea]: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 248 (5th Ed.). **1821** a considerable party amongst us... not satisfied with this *hocus-pocus* juggling: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 479.

hodgee, hodgia, hogia, hogies (pl.): Arab. See **hadji.**

hoeboies (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See **hautboy.**

hoemerae. See **ephemeron.**

Hofrath, *sb.*: Ger.: an Aulic councillor; in modern times, a complimentary title bestowed by German princes. See **Aulic.**

hogan, *sb.*: short for *hogen-mogen rug*, see **hogen mogen.**

1737 drinking hogan: GRAY, *Letters*, No. x. Vol. I. p. 23 (1819).

hogen mogen, hoghen moghen, hogan mogan, *phr.*: Eng. fr. Du. *hoog en mogend*: 'high and mighty', a title of the States General of Holland, the Dutch Government, Holland. Sometimes shortened to *hog(h)en, hogan.* Hence, **hogen-mogen rug**, =(a kind of) 'strong drink', '**hogan**' (*q. v.*).

1634 The *Hoghen Moghen* are very exact in their polemical government: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xiv. p. 310 (1678). **1648** come creeping to the *Hogan Mogan* States of *Westminster*: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 7, Mar. 9—16, sig. G 1 *ro*. bef. **1658** the Man of the Law, whose Corruption gives the Hogan to the sincere Juncto: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). — Some who have spell'd her Lineaments say she copies out the Dutch, and to make good the Parallel, they doubt not to instance in our Hogan Governours: *ib.*, p. 118. **1663** I was drunk; damnably drunk with Ale: great Hogen Mogen B— Ale: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 33 (1701). **1664** he did not now think as formerly that the Pope was the *Hoghen Moghen* (that was his drolling phrase): J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. li. **1674** he will have set before us such a *Hoghen Moghen* Leviathan, that that of Holy *Job* would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 180. **1688** Would you at once make all the *Hogans Mogans* yield, | And be at once their terror, and our shield, | And not appear by proxy in the field: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 260 (1860).

hogo(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **haut goût.**

Hohlee: Anglo-Ind. See **Hoolee.**

***hoi polloi**, οἱ πολλοί, *phr.*: Gk.: the many, the majority, the masses. In university slang, the candidates for ordinary degrees.

1668 If by the People you understand the multitude, the ὁ πολλοὶ: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 26 (1701). **1815** Douglas Kinnaird and one or two others, with myself, put on masks, and went on the stage with the οἱ πολλοί, to see the effect of a theatre from the stage: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 187 (1832). **1821** shrinking with the sensitiveness of a gouty man, from all contact with the οἱ πολλοί: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 29 (1823). **1837** after which the *oi polloi* are enrolled as they can find interest: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 94. **1876** LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 217. ***18**.. this representative of the *hoi polloi* of middle Europe: *Echo*. [St.]

hoiden, hoyden (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *heiden*, ='heathen', 'vagabond'.

1. a rough-mannered man, a lout. *Obs.*

1611 *Falourdin*, A luske, lowt, lurden, a lubberlie slouen, heauie sot, lumpish hoydon: COTGR. bef. **1637** You mean to make a hoiden or a hare | Of me, to hunt counter thus, and make these doubles: B. JONSON, *Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 473/1 (1860).

2. a forward romping girl; also, *attrib.*

1779 All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awkward hoydens in nature: SWINBURNE, *Trav. Spain*, Let. 44. [T.]

hoja: Turk. See **kehaya.**

holland (˙ ⌣), **holond**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *Holland*: linen made in Holland; unbleached linen made in Holland or elsewhere.

abt. **1460** A shert of feyn Holond: *Cov. Myst.*, p. 241 (1841). [Skeat] **1502** A pece [of] holland or ony other lynnen cloth conteyneth lx ellis: ARNOLD, *Chron.*, p. 206 (1811). [*ib.*] **1553** vij ells of holond for the prysts surples: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 52 (1882). **1583** [See **cambric** 1]. **1596** Now, as I am a true woman, holland of eight shillings an ell: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 82. **1597** iij ells of holland for the comunion tablecloth: *Stanford Churchwarden's Acct.* **1734** I want four dozen of shirts, two dozen of them to be of Holland, that comes to about ten shillings the English ell: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. ii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 300 (1777).

hollands (˙ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng.: gin made in Holland, **schnapps** (*q. v.*); gin flavored like schnapps.

1807 Where she picks out so handy | Rum, Hollands, and Brandy: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 238 (5th Ed.). **1822** O cheerier than the nappy ale, | Or the Hollands smacking fine: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, I. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. *365. **1837** an exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British Hollands, and the fragrant essence of the clove: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xvi. p. 162.

hollock, hullock, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *aloque*, fr. Arab. *khalōg*, ='a perfume of a light-red color', *nabīdh khalōgī*, ='wine of the color of *khalōg*': a light-red sweet Spanish wine.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE. **1598** Hullocke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 441. **1660** Hollocks, Bastards, Tents...brought into the Port of London: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., *s.v.* Wines (Ruffhead).

holster (˙˙ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *holster*: a pistol-case.

1670 disposing the pikes, muskets, pistols, bandoliers, holsters: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1872).

hombre: Eng. fr. Sp. See **ombre.**

hombre de bien, *phr.*: Sp.: a respectable man.

1630 who by his apparell seemed *Hombre de bien*: J. WADSWORTH, *Further Observ. on Eng. Sp. Pilgr.*, p. 19.

Homer: Lat. *Homērus*, Gk. Ὅμηρος, name of the alleged author of the two great epics of Ancient Greece, the **Iliad** and **Odyssey** (*qq. v.*).

1598 I haue heard him [Warner] termd of the best wits of both our Vniuersities, our English *Homer*: F. MERES, *Comp. Discourse*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 152 (1815). **1617** *Jeffry Chaucer*, the English *Homer* was borne there [Woodstocke]: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 139. **1621** Such a description our English Homer [Chaucer] makes of a fair lady: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 317 (1827). **1678** The joy of all mankind; deserves a *Homer* for his Poet: SHADWELL, *Timon*, I. p. 5. **1785** Who, that was not born | Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets, | Or can, the more than Homer of his age? COWPER, *Task*, VI. Poems, Vol. II. p. 193 (1808).

homer[1], **gomer** (˙˙ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *khōmer*: a Hebrew liquid measure, equal to ten baths, or perhaps about 86·7 gals. (according to some about 44·3 gals.) English; a Hebrew dry measure equal to ten ephahs, or perhaps nearly 7·2 bushels English. The capacity is not satisfactorily determined.

1535 Ten Battes make one Homer: COVERDALE, *Ezek.*, xlv. 14. **1611** Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths; for ten baths are an homer: *Bible, l.c.* **1626** *Gomer*, A measure containing fifteene gallons: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

homer[2], **omer** (˙˙ ⌣), **gomor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. '*ōmer*: the tenth part of an ephah, and so the hundredth part of a **homer**[1], *q. v.* See **bath, ephah.**

abt. **1400** thei gadreden dowble metis, that is to seye, two gomors bi eche man: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 22. — Gomor forsothe is the tenthe party of ephi, that is, a mesure of thre busshels: *ib.*, 36. **1535** A Gomor is the tenth parte of an Epha: COVERDALE, *Exod.*, xvi. 36. abt. **1554** We will no more murmur, good Lord, but with thankfulness and diligence fill up our gomers daily, till we come into the land of promise, thy heavenly rest and joy: BRADFORD, *Lett.*, &c., p. 316 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1611** Now an omer is the tenth part of an ephah: *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 36. **1682** Who from his own possessions could not drain | An omer even of Hebronitish grain: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, II. 333. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

hominy (˙ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native N. Amer. *auhūminea*: Indian corn bruised and boiled; a preparation of Indian corn for porridge, &c.

1629 Their servants commonly feed upon Milke Homini, which is bruized Indian corne pounded, and boiled thicke, and milke for the sauce; but boiled with milke the best of all will oft feed on it: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 886 (1884). **1722** is it very common with them to boil Fish as well as Flesh with their *Homony*; this is *Indian* Corn soaked, broken in a Mortar, husked, and then boil'd in Water over a gentle Fire: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 150.

***homme d'affaires**, *phr.*: Fr.: man of business, agent, steward.

1717 Every pasha has his Jew, who is his *homme d'affaires*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 192 (1827). **1815** Dinmont...stood poking his great round face over the shoulder of the *homme d'affaires*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii. p. 329 (1852).

homme d'esprit, *phr.*: Fr.: a man of wit, a wit.

1709 [See **honnête homme**]. **1883** M. Clémenceau is a true *homme d'esprit*: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 534.

homme de bien, *phr.*: Fr.: a respectable man.

1709 [See **honnête homme**].

homme de lettres, *phr.*: Fr.: man of letters.

1846 the happy *homme de lettres*, whom I imagine in futurity kicking his heels *vis-à-vis* to a duchess in some fandango at the Court of her Majesty's grandchildren: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 108 (1885).

homme de robe, *phr.*: Fr.: a man of (the long) robe, a lawyer.

1804 many persons have expressed their surprise, that the ablest ministers France ever produced in the war and marine departments had been *hommes de robe*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 101.

homme de ruelle, *phr.*: Fr.: gentleman of the bedchamber.

1712 I did not think my Post of an *homme de ruelle* any longer tenable: *Spectator*, No. 530, Nov. 7, p. 754/2 (Morley).

homme incompris, *phr.*: Fr.: an unappreciated man.

1883 The setting apart of a picture gallery for the works of one class of artists, more especially of a class supposed to be *hommes incompris*, is detrimental: *Guardian*, May 2, p. 657.

homo, *sb.*: Lat.: a human being.

1596 Go to; 'homo' is a common name to all men: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 1, 104. **1649** you have made the word Malignant of that latitude, that it almost comprehends all, that is a *homo*: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 213, sig. 10 F 2 *v°*. **1862** But, being *homo*, and liable to err, there is no doubt Mr. Philip exercised his privilege: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 155 (1887).

homo homini lupus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: man (is) a wolf to man.

1573—80 GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 18 (1884). **1662** It is my desire... the people wholly lay aside all strife and animosities, and give no longer occasion to the proverb, "Homo homini lupus": FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 547 (1840). **1681** men are at enmity one with another, it is certain, more or less, *homo homini lupus*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1861). **1811** L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. xxxiv. (2nd Ed.).

homo quadrātus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a square man', *i. e.* a perfect man. Cf. the metaph. use of Gk. τετράγωνος, Plato, *Prot.*, 334 A.

1654—6 Naomi knew him [Boaz] to be *homo quadratus*, a right honest man, such a one as accounted promise to be due debt: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 408/2 (1867).

homo sum, hūmāni nihil a me aliēnum puto, *phr.*: Lat.: I am a man, I regard nothing which concerns man as foreign to my interests. Ter., *Heaut.*, I, 1, 25.

1675 DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1701). **1817** but still, *homo sum*, and *homo* I shall be: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 268 (1856). **1841** THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 407 (1885).

homo trium līterārum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a man of three letters' (namely *f*, *u*, *r*, which spell the Latin for 'thief'); a thief. Plaut., *Aul.*, 2, 4, 46.

1890 Wedderburn's "gross insult" to Franklin is mentioned, but not a word is said about Franklin's publication of the Hutchinson letters, though that publication palliates, if it does not altogether excuse, the *homo trium literarum* speech: *Athenæum*, June 21, p. 797/3.

homo ūnius lībri, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a man of one book, a person thoroughly versed in some favorite literary work.

1834—47 The *Homo Unius Libri* is indeed proverbially formidable to all conversational figurantes: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*. [N. & Q.] **1884** He was not *homo unius libri*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 222.

[Disraeli (*Cur. Lit.*) mentions "the old Latin proverb *Cave ab homine unius libri*", meaning 'beware of the man of one book'.]

homunculus, *pl.* **homunculi**, *sb.*: Lat., dim. of *homo*: a manikin, a contemptible man.

1887 "They are like Meissoniers in motion," one of them remarked of the *homunculi* of Caran d'Ache: *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, p. 162/2.

hong, *sb.*: Chin. (of Canton), ='a series' (of rooms): a warehouse; a foreign factory in Canton; a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan. Hence a *hong merchant*, one of a body of Cantonese merchants who formerly had the monopoly of foreign trade.

1727 When I arrived at *Canton* the *Hapoa* ordered me lodgings for myself, my Men, and Cargo, in [a] Haung or Inn belonging to one of his Merchants: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 227. [Yule] **1836** some Hong merchants: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 87. — the debts of the two bankrupt Hongs would be paid: *ib.*, p. 117.

***honi soit qui mal y pense**, *phr.*: Old Fr.: 'shame be (to him) who thinks evil of it'. Motto of the Order of the Garter.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. p. 116 (1869). **1598** SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, v. 5, 73. **16..** I fownd I had never a garter. So as if you heare of any such ware at the markett, as a golden garter with a *Hony soit*, stey it for Your aff. fr. R. Salisbury: EARL OF SALISBURY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclii. p. 163 (1846). **1711** You expect Mrs Walls, | Be dress'd when she calls, | To carry you to Stoyte, | Or else *honi soit*: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xx. Wks., p. 285 (1869). **1776** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 370 (1857). **1821** *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 119 (1823). **1887** The maxim "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is one which needs to be frequently invoked by the friendly narrator and critic of Samoan manners: *Athenæum*, Nov. 5, p. 600/1.

honnête homme, *phr.*: Fr.: honest man; a bourgeois sort of man.

bef. **1699** The Confessor is *honneste homme*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1770). **1709** I ever thought it a mighty oversight in Courts to let the honnete homme, the homme d'esprit, and homme de bien, gain ground among them: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 341 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

***honor, honour** (ˈ ⏑, *h* mute), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *honur, hono(u)r*, Old Fr. *honur*; assimilated to Lat. *honor*.

1. high esteem and reverence.

abt. **1374** he were vnworpi to þe honour...honours of poeple: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 73 (1868). **1590** a son that well deserves | The honour and regard of such a father: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 4, 60.

1 *a*. glory, renown, praise.

bef. **1450** Þe honouris [praises] of þat odd clerke. Homore þe grete: *Wars of Alexander*, 2121 (1886). — þe honour þat Acheles a3t all his time: *ib.*, 2125. **1540** [See **Gnatho**].

2. character which commands high estee.

abt. **1370** Per is a chirche . of gret honour: *Stacions of Rome*, 476, p. 16 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867). abt. **1386** And preyde hire for to ryde agayn the queene | The honour of his regne to susteene: CHAUCER, *C. T., Man of Law's Tale*, 4812. **1528** Oure effeminate flesshe and tender bones | Shalbe constrayned to faule vnto laboure | For why decayed is all oure honoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 32 (1871). bef. **1529** Whoos beaute, honoure, goodly porte, | I haue to lytyll connynge to reporte: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 62, Wks., Vol. I. p. 32 (1843). **1549** tendre ouer their owne good name (whiche they call theyr honour): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 4 *ro*. **1555** to the kinges great honoure and welth of this his realme: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 6 (Arber, 1885). **1586** not to make our selues the accusers, Iudges, and hangmen, of him, whome wee pretende to haue cast an eye vppon the shadowe of this delicate honor, as I haue els where touched, for the importance of this pernitious error: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xviii. p. 79. **1597** The winning of Honour is but the reuealing of a mans vertue and worth without disaduantage: BACON, *Ess., Honour*, p. 66/1 (1871).

3. high principle and good feeling such as elevate character and conduct.

1714 the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour: *Spectator*, No. 576, Aug. 4, Vol. VI. p. 193 (1826). **1753** A Gentleman, which is now the genteel synonymous term for a MAN OF HONOR: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 49. Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 145 (1777). **1877** It occurred to the wily Hebrew, incapable even of that limited degree of honour which the proverb enjoins, that he might employ Voltaire's money in another way: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xx. p. 153.

3 *a*. a phase of self-respect regulated by a conventional code of manners based on the sanction of the **duel** (*q. v.*), which was 'an affair of honor'.

1600 a soldier...Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, ii. 7, 151.

4. a circumstance, position, or office which confers distinction and dignity; supremacy.

abt. **1300** He wan of that lond the honor, | And mony noble batelur: *K. Alis.*, 1433. **1477** yt wer non honoure to neyther partyes: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 799, p. 193 (1874). bef. **1492** deprymed of his honour: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. h vi *vo*/1. **1551** the desire of honoure or lucre: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 24 (1869). **1562** he dyd attayne to the hygh and supreme degre of honor: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 3 *ro*. **1590** She shall be dignified with this high honour: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 4, 158. bef. **1733** the Earl of *Shaftsbury* is to be exalted in Honour, without Bounds or Measure of Truth: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 5, p. 33 (1740).

4 *a*. (in pl.) a distinction gained in an examination, especially and originally in one of the higher examinations (opposed to the ordinary 'pass' examinations) at an university.

5. a title of respect addressed to persons of high position or rank; *esp.* of certain judges who are not addressed as 'your lordship' but as 'your honor'.

1588 My lords, with all the humbleness I may, | I greet your honours from Andronicus: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2, 5. **1828** "Oh, never mention it, your honour," rejoined Mr. Jonson: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxix. p. 319 (1873).

6. a display of high esteem, an act or gift evincing high esteem, a gesture of respect, (in pl.) courteous hospitalities.

abt. **1386** and the grete honour | That Theseus the noble Conquerour | Doth to the ladies: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 997. bef. **1400** þei riden all .iij. home togedir to her kyngdoms, with grete ioye and honour: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 2. (1886) **1531** The first meuyng in euery daunse is called honour, whiche is a reuerent inclination or curtaisie, with a long deliberation or pause: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xxii. Vol. I. p. 241 (1880). **1578** he receiued with great pompe and glory the honours, oaths and homages, accustomed to be done to new kings: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 70 (1618). **1591** these colours that I wear | In honour of my noble Lord of York: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 4, 30. bef. **1704** We observ'd there a colonel and his agent, upon whom a pretty brisk youth of about seventeen attended at three or four yards' distance in the rear, and made his honours upon every occasion: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, III. 121 (1760). [Davies]

7. a distinguishing adornment, an outward mark of dignity or excellence.

1613 to-day he puts forth | The tender leaves of hopes; to-morrow blossoms, | And bears his blushing honours thick upon him: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2, 354. **1785** Geranium boasts | Her crimson honours: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88 (1808).

8. one of the four highest trump cards in whist and some other games at cards.

9. *Leg.* an aggregate of several manors under one lord with one court-baron; a large manor farmed for—or granted anew by—the sovereign.

1641 A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the Honour of Cockermore: BAKER, *Chron.*, p. 106. [C.]

honorificabilitudinitatibus, a mock-Lat. dat. or abl. pl. noun; the nine syllables after *honorific-* being piled up terminations, merely a specimen of a long pedantic word.

1588 SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 44.

***honōrārium**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a gift to a person appointed to a post of honor', Late Lat., 'an advocate's fee': a fee for professional services, a voluntary payment.

1658 What equipage and *honorarium* my Lord does allow: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 106 (1872). **1824** The fingers of that worthy domestic closed so naturally upon the *honorarium* [3 guineas]: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xvi. p. 307 (1886).

***honōris causā**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for the sake of honor, as honorary.

1611 I will once more speake of our most worthy ambassadour *honoris causa*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1776). **1626–7** His colleagues shall be the Earl of Salisbury, *honoris causâ*, and Sir Richard Western, and Sir Humphrey May: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1848). **1882** receiving the degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, from the late Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1857: *Standard*, Dec. 19, p. 2.

honōris grātiā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for the sake of honor, as honorary.

1612 the very place where our Sauiour Christ was borne: although now (*honoris gratia*) they haue made it more beautifull, being built of marble: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 106. **1665** I find it [the word *Sophy*, a Name usually attributed to the Kings of Persia]...not more ancient than *Ismael* at his Coronation; either (as I suppose) in memory of his Ancestor who bore that name, and laid the first foundation of *Ismael*'s greatness, and whence *honoris gratia* it might be attributed according to that ancient custome of the Oriental, and other Nations: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 273 (1677).

hooka(**h**), ˈ ⏑, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind., Pers., and Arab. *huqqa*: a water-pipe for smoking; also called *hubble-bubble*, **narghile**, or **chillum** (*qq. v.*).

1776 Comaul ul Deen...gave me beetle, and a hooka to smoke: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 6/1. **1813** neither are so pleasant as a hooka or chibouque: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 296 (1832). **1820** he was seated in a kind of mimic state, smoking his houka: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 185. **1826** The Ma, ha, raj was still smoking his hookah when I entered: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. i. p. 23 (1884). **1830** Here they remain smoking tobacco and rose leaves, the former of which is by some communicated through rose-water, as by the Indian hooker: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 222 (2nd Ed.). **1834** the latter soberly pulling at his hookah, and the former not quite so soberly enjoying the claret: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 43. **1872** a luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking, servant-scolding, tiffin-eating, sangaree-drinking: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4. **1882** there was a strong smell of rosewater and native perfumes and hookah tobacco—the indescribable odour of Eastern high life: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. v. p. 92. **1886** the *hukáh*, or smoking pipe: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 11/2.

Hoolee, Hooly: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *hōlī*: the Hindoo spring festival or carnival in honor of Krishna.

1673 Their Hooly, which is at their other Seed-Time: FRYER, *E. India*, 180 (1698). [Yule] **1809** We paid the Muha Raj the customary visit at the Hoolee: T. D. BROUGHTON, *Letters*, p. 87 (1813). [*ib.*] **1837** C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 308.

hoondee, hoondy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *hundī*: a native bill of exchange in India.

1810 Hoondies (*i.e.* bankers' drafts) would be of no use whatever to them: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 530. [Yule] **1834** compelled to take payment of his demand in a writing, of the nature of a Hoondee, or bill of exchange: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 255.

hope (='troop'): Eng. fr. Du. See **forlorn hope**.

hoppo, *sb.*: Anglo-Chin.: a Cantonese superintendent of customs.

1711 The Hoppos, who look on Europe Ships as a great Branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 101. [Yule] **1727** [See **hong**]. **1836** the chief Hong merchant remained on his knees until the Hoppo, who was present, had interceded for him: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 121.

hōrae subsecīvae, *phr.*: Late Lat., for Lat. *tempora subsicīva*: leisure hours, odd moments, time over and above the hours of regular occupation.

1814 His [Nelson's] times on shore were merely his *horæ subsecivæ*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 401.

horde, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *horda*, or It. *orda*, fr. Turk. *ordā*: a Tartar tribe or clan, a Tartar encampment; *hence*, any company, gang, or multitude.

1555 The Tartares are diuided by companies which they caule Hordas, which word in theyr toonge signifieth a consentynge companye of people gathered togyther in forme of a citie. Every Horda is gouerned by an Emperour: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 310 (1885). **1598** the *Orda* (for by this name they call the habitations of their Emperours and noble men): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 54. — the court is called in their language *Horda*, which signifieth, the midst: because the gouernour or chieftaine among them dwels alwaies in the middest of his people: *ib.*, p. 109. — The Nagayans...were diuided with diuers companies called Hords, and euery Hord had a ruler...and was called a Murse: *ib.*, p. 325. **1600** they...liue in hords and troupes, without any certaine abode: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 67. **1629** *Tartars* of *Nagi*...live all in *Hordias*, as doth the *Crim-Tartars*, three or foure hundred in a company, in great Carts: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 856 (1884). **1665** Amongst them are some Hoords that profess CHRIST: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193 (1677). **1726** Drove martial horde on horde: J. THOMSON, *Winter*, 840 (1834). **1796** The Caffres, as well as the Hottentots, have in each village, or horde, a chieftain: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 37 (1814). **1809** After the generation of wits, generally there has succeeded a totally illiterate *horde*, who have awakened those the arts had put to sleep with blows: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXXVI. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 128. **1811** The Tartar hordes have not occupied so wide an extent of the globe: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lx. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 80. **1816** A traitor in a turban'd horde: BYRON, *Siege of Cor.*, XV. Wks., Vol. X. p. 121 (1832). **1818** hordes of wretched and filthy creatures: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 42 (1819). **1819** this ravenous horde only resembled a swarm of locusts: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 239 (1820).

***horizon** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), **horizonte**, **orizonte**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *horizonte*, assimilated to Late Lat. *horizon*, fr. Gk. *ὁρίζων* (*κύκλος*), = 'bounding (circle)': the circle which bounds the view when water and sky only form the farthest limit of vision, *i.e.* when the spectator is on the highest point of a small island or on sea out of sight of land, any portion of the said circle; *by extension*, the limit of vision; *metaph.* the limit of mental observation; the astronomical *horizon* is the great circle of the celestial sphere on the plane at right angles to the straight line which joins the zenith and the nadir. Formerly the stress was sometimes placed on the first syllable.

1575 by Astronomy the elevation of the Poles was found out, and by that varietie of *Horizons*: J. TURLERUS, *Traveiler*, p. 33. **1593** And when the morning sun shall raise his car | Above the border of this horizon, | We'll forward: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, iv. 7, 81. **1646** for unto that habitation the Dog-star is invisible, and appeareth not above the Horizon: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 185 (1686). **1647** the steep | Surrounding hils a short Horizon make: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, I. i, p. 8. **1651** for the most part all Horizons are charged with certain Vapours towards their Evening: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 12 (1654). bef. **1733** this *Ignis fatuus*...while it glared in our Parliamentary Horizon: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). **1779** That old meteor, Wilkes, has again risen above the horizon, when he had long seemed virtually extinct: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 283 (1858). **1820** the sea was covered even to the horizon, with innumerable little vessels: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3.

Hornblende, *sb.*: Ger.: name given to a crystalline silicate of calcium and magnesium, in many varieties mixed with other minerals.

1847 chattering stony names | Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, | Amygdaloid and trachyte: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 88 (1886).

hōrologium, *pl.* **hōrologia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὡρολόγιον*, = 'an instrument for telling the hour': a clock, any apparatus for measuring time. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as (*h*)*orologe*, (*h*)*orloge*, (*h*)*orlege*.

1662 He presented king Henry the Eighth with a *horologium* observing the shadow of the sun: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 137 (1840).

***horoscope** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *horoscope*; **horoscopium**, Late Lat., 'an instrument used in the casting of nativities': *sb.*: the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the moment of a birth; an astrological figure giving the positions of the planets at the moment of a birth; a scheme showing the planetary influences under which an individual is supposed to be born and to live.

1555 The which yf it agree in minute with the houres which the Horoscopium or ascendent dooth shewe, then is it certeyne that wee are yet vnder the same Meridian or the same Longitude: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 390 (1885). **1569** the *Horoscope* of the beginning of the said woorke first considered: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. V. p. 45. **1590** The hevens...Looking with myld aspect upon the earth | In th' Horoscope of her nativitee: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vi. 2. **1620** a Night's study with Astronomical Instruments, that the Horoscope, and the natale Minute of the Beast might be known: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xi. (1676). **1641** a lordly ascendant in the horoscope of the church, from primate to patriarch, and so to pope: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1806). **1646** Which together with other Planets, and profection of the Horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year; oppresseth living Natures, and causeth observable mutations in the state of sublunary things: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 181 (1686). bef. **1670** the Point coming as it were to the Cuspis, or Horoscope of Fortune: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 223, p. 217 (1693). **1691** I have several horoscopes and other schemes of his, among my papers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 321 (1872).

horresco referens, *phr.*: Lat.: I shudder (at) telling (it). Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 204.

1689 In sum (*horresco referens*,) I had read of divers forward and precocious youths: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 289 (1850). **1815** I have...lost much of my paleness, and—'horresco referens' (for I hate even *moderate* fat)—that happy slenderness: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 174 (1832). **1828** The Lufton faction, *horresco referens*, were triumphant, and the rival candidate was returned: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXXV. p. 100 (1859).

horror (⏑ ⏓), **horrour**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *horror*, = 'a bristling', 'a shuddering'.

1. a ruffling.

bef. **1634** Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves: CHAPMAN. [C.]

2. a shuddering, the physical effect of cold, fear, or morbid condition.

1440 orrowre, *Horror*: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). **1590** And trembling horrour ran through every joynt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. viii. 39. **1729** O'er ev'ry vein a shudd'ring horror runs: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 143.

3. a sense of fear and dread, effect on the mind of shock or fright; *rarely*, awe.

1482 Sothely on crystynmas daye after that y had resceyuyd the good lorde that y can remembre withowte grete horror and heuynes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 50 (1869). **1584** They are leane and deformed, shewing melancholie in their faces, to the horror of all that see them: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 7. **1601** all is still and silent, like the feareful horror in desert wildernesse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 91. bef. **1670** That supercœlestial food in the Lord's Supper which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of horror and reverence: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, II. 56. [Davies] bef. **1733** brought a Horror over his Spirits: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 133, p. 209 (1740). **1775** horror and peril would be our portion as soon as the plague commenced: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 269.

3 *a*. *the horrors*, extreme depression of spirits; delirium tremens.

1818 As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable: MISS FERRIER, *Marriage*, ch. iii. [Davies] **1859** I shall be getting the horrors if I don't have something before I go to bed: H. KINGSLEY, *G. Hamlyn*, ch. vi. [*ib.*]

4. aversion, abhorrence, loathing.

1877 Voltaire, bringing with him from England a tenfold horror of fanaticism, beheld this outrage: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. viii. p. 67.

5. dreadful appearance, shocking or revolting aspect.

1595 Threaten the threatener and outface the brow | Of bragging horror: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 1, 50. **1644** heaps of rocks...affright one with their horror: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1872).

6. an object of aversion or loathing, a revolting spectacle, a hideous or terrible object.

1863 Heroes are my horror: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 29.

hors concours, *phr.*: Fr.: outside competition, too good to be allowed to compete, not entered for competition.

1884 A work such as...would, were it shown in the *Salon*, range him Hors Concours: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804.

***hors d'œuvre**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'outside the work': a relish or anything which does not form part of a course, a relish served at beginning of dinner to whet the appetite; also, *metaph.*

1714 the Frenzy of one who is given up for a Lunatick, is a Frenzy *hors d'œuvre*: *Spectator*, No. 576, Aug. 4, p. 818/2 (Morley). **1729** Try'd all *hors-d'œuvres*, all *liqueurs* defin'd, | Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 317. **1759** This dish may be served for either an *entrée* or *hors d'œuvre*, or a remove for a soup: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 155. **1771** Sure enough I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a dessert, but by way of *hors d'œuvres*, or whets, as radishes are served up betwixt more substantial dishes in France and Italy: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 80/2 (1882). **1783** This is a *hors d'œuvre*, nor do I know a word of news: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 379 (1858). **1822** we are here treated with sundry...*hors d'œuvres* of fish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 47. **1845** *Hors d'œuvres*.—Small dishes which are served with the first course: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 42. **1877** Art and literature were for him the *hors d'œuvres* of life: L. W. M. LOCK-

HART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xiii. p. 121 (1879). **1883** new dishes, new kickshaws, *hors d'œuvres*, savouries: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 52.

***hors de combat**, *phr.*: Fr.: out of the fight, disabled.

1757 The King of Prussia, the only ally we had in the world, is now, I fear, *hors de combat*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cxii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 439 (1777). **1758** I look upon Russia as *hors de combat* for some time: — *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 120, p. 437 (1774). **1767** Lord C— is *hors de combat*, as a Minister: *ib.*, No. 193, p. 529. **1806** The infatuation of mumping your way through a large and very sour apple, though you are soon reduced to your fore-teeth (*grinders* hors de combat at the first craunch) and would give your life that it were all well over: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 205 (5th Ed.). **1809** the Spanish army may be *hors de combat* on the right bank, by being unable to ford the river: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 492 (1838). **1813** if it were possible that Russia and Germany could be once more put *hors de combat*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 322 (1856). **1821—2** he [Cobbett] levels his antagonists, he lays his friends low, and puts his own party *hors de combat*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 72 (1885). **1837** I believe the rule for retreating is when one-third of the men are *hors de combat*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 89. **1845** The Duke of Parma who was to have co-operated at Dunkirk was *hors de combat* in the nick of time: *Socorros de España*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 653. **1871** I arranged for the present that, as Jali was *hors de combat*, Taher Sheriff's party should join us: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiv. p. 240.

hors de page, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'no longer a page': one's own master.

1609 He himselfe was wont to glorie and say, he had brought the crowne of Fraunce, *hors de page*, as one would say, out of wardship: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, p. 7 (1633). **1697** O! that your highness would one day resolve to disarm this usurping *maître du palais* of his furious engines, and bring your empire *hors de page*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Ep. Ded., Wks., p. 50/2 (1869).

hortus siccus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a dry garden', a collection of botanical specimens pressed and dried; also, *metaph.*

1758—60 I ran from auction to auction, became a critick in shells and fossils, bought a *hortus siccus* of inestimable value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects: JOHNSON, *Idler*, No. 64. [T.] **1763** I have been here [Cambridge] time out of mind, in a place where no events grow, though we preserve those of former days, by way of *Hortus siccus* in our libraries: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxix. Vol. II. p. 75 (1819). **1790** It would certainly be a valuable addition of nondescripts to the ample collection of known classes,... which at present beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 15 (3rd Ed.). **1805** although natural history was his chief object, he does not confine himself to his *hortus siccus*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 156. **1810** A collection of accurate drawings is far more valuable than the plants themselves, however well preserved in a *hortus siccus*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 197 (1856). **1835** On the east side the rock was quite bare, but the west displayed some vegetation, with plants in flower, that were collected for the *hortus siccus*: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. viii. p. 117. **1841** a dried rose-leaf pressed in a *hortus siccus*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 48. **1843** It is a handsome piece of ground, and was formerly a botanic garden...it has been converted into a *hortus siccus* for us mortals: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 69 (1887). **1853** the furs were packed, my sketches and *wet* hortus siccus [mosses, &c.] properly combined, and we started again: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. vi. p. 48.

hōs ego, *phr.*: Lat.: an author's claim against a plagiary or literary pirate. See **sic vos non vobis.**

1599 Or an *Hos ego* from old Petrarch's spright | Unto a plagiary sonnet-wright: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, IV. 2.

hosanna, osanna, *sb.*: Late Lat. *osanna* (*hosanna*), fr. Gk. *ὡσαννά*, transliteration of Heb. *hôsh'īāh-nnā*, = 'save, we pray': a cry of entreaty to God for deliverance.

abt. **1400** And the puple that wente bifore, and that sueden, crieden, and seiden, Osanna to the sone of Dauid; blessid is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Osanna in hi3 thingis: Wycliffite *Bible*, Mat., xxi. 9. **1535** As for the people that wente before and came after, they cryed and sayde: Hosianna vnto the sonne of Dauid: COVERDALE, *l.c.* **1611** And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the Son of David: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest: *Bible*, *l.c.* **1641** and in her humility all men with loud hosannas will confess her greatness: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 131 (1806). bef. **1744** From the full choir when loud Hosannas rise: POPE, *Eloisa to Abelard*, 353. **1785** 'tis the voice of song, | A loud Hosanna sent from all thy works: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 166 (1808).

hospitable (/ ⏑ – ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hospitable* (Cotgr.): kind to strangers, fond of entertaining guests, indicating or suggesting kind and generous treatment of strangers or guests; also, *metaph.*

1595 hospitable zeal In the relief of this oppressed child: SHAKS., *K. John*, ii. 244. **1611** *Hospitable*. Hospitable Countries. **1655** and Ostende may prove as hospitable to our shipping as it hath been: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 303 (1872). **1776** it afforded no hospitable shelter: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 200.

hospitium, *sb.*: Lat.: inn, hospice, place for the shelter and entertainment of strangers; an English *Inn of Court.*

1554—6 God...will not fail to provide us an *hospitium*, a place to reside in, when cast out of all: J. HEYWOOD, *Chron. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 61 (1562). **1700** Attended by the crowd, we proceeded to our *hospitium* or house for our reception. In *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 150 (1814). **1828** a fourth row of buildings...consisted of a large *hospitium*, for the reception of strangers and pilgrims: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. x. p. 118 (1886). **1840** they ferretted out a small *hospitium*, which was full of muleteers and ass-drivers: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. ix. p. 205.

hospodar, gospodar, *sb.*: Sclav.: lord, title of the rulers of Wallachia and Moldavia, and of other princes.

1793 The Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, pay very large sums to the Grand Sultan for their dignities: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1796). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** He is at present Hospodar of Valachia: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 121 (1820).

hostile (/ /), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hostile*: pertaining to an enemy, unfriendly, inimical; caused by an enemy.

1608 With hostile forces he'll o'erspread the land: SHAKS., *Pericles*, i. 2, 24. **1715—20** from the din of war | Safe he return'd, without one hostile scar: POPE, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, xi. 656.

hostility (/ / – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hostilité*: enmity, state of war; in pl., active operations of war.

1531 Ferrare and the moste excellent citie of Venise, the one hauyng a duke, the other an erle, seldome suffreth damage excepte it happen by outwarde hostilitie: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 22 (1880). — the old hostilite betwene the houses of Pompei and Cesar: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 74. **1595** Hostility and civil tumult reigns | Between my conscience and my cousin's death: SHAKS., *K. John*, iv. 2, 247.

***hotel** (/ /), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hôtel*, fr. Old Fr. *hostel*, whence Mid. Eng. *hostel.*

1. a town mansion, a public building (French usage).

1684 Ceremonies of their march from the Hôtel, or great House of *Perra*: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag.*, p. 36. **1752** I am as much obliged to you for your intentions to lodge him in your *hôtel*, as if he were actually lodged there: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 391 (1777).

2. a large or a pretentious inn.

1765 the expense of living at an hotel is enormous: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxix. Wks., Vol. V. p. 551 (1817). **1807** groping your way to the inn—(I beg pardon—*hotel*): BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 12 (5th Ed.). ***1877** At every hotel we asked for the local journals: *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

hôtel de ville, *phr.*: Fr.: town-hall.

1797 The *hotel de ville* is what we call a *town-house* or *town-hall*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Hotel.* **1841** It was then given to a certain Pierre Boys, in exchange for a piece of ground to erect a new hôtel-de-ville: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 4. **1886** Van der Heyde was incapable of inspiring his red-brick vistas, old *hôtels de ville*, and canals with the least touch of humanity: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 173/3.

hôtel Dieu, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'God's house': the hospital of a French town.

1854 when he comes to recount to my poor mother, whose sainted heart is the *asile* of all griefs, a real Hôtel Dieu, my word the most sacred, with beds for all the afflicted: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 412 (1879).

hôtel garni, *phr.*: Fr.: a furnished town house.

1774 I now live in dread of my biennial gout, and should die of it in an *hôtel garni*, and forced to receive all comers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 114 (1857). **1828** famed and gorgeous hotels of his nobility transformed into shops, *pensions*, *hotels garnis*, and into every species of vulgar domicile: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 351. **1831** he appeared at Paris suddenly, and disappeared in the same way, lived in an *hôtel garni*, had always plenty of money, and paid for everything regularly: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 186 (1875).

hôtellerie, *sb.*: Fr.: inn, hotel, hostelry.

1838 A dialogue...which may still be heard in almost every hôtellerie at daybreak: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 140.

houka: Eng. fr. Hind. See **hookah.**

***houri**, *sb.*: Pers. *hūrī.*

1. a virgin of the Mohammedan paradise, *lit.* 'a black-eyed (nymph)'.

1745 handsomer than one of the houris: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1857). **1800** Chosen like themselves a Houri of the Earth: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vii. 57. **1817** Tell me not of Houris' eyes: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 43 (1860). **1818** as pretty a bower | As e'er held houri in that heathenish heaven | Described by Mahomet: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. civ. **1820** they appeared like a legion of houries sent express from the paradise of Mahomet: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 267. **1828** lovely as the Houries of Paradise: *Kussilbash*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 103. , **1836** but unlike the elysium of Mahomed, no *houries* are to be supplied to the saints of Budhism: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 104. **1839** Dark-eyed houris, with their young white arms, | The ever virgin, woo and welcome ye: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 154 (1866). **1874** The Egyptian...embalmed his dead for historic contemplation and wonder, if not for the houris and joys of the everlasting Hades: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I. 4.

2. a dark-eyed beauty, a beauty.

1828 This speech somewhat softened the incensed Houri of Mr. Gordon's Paradise: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. I. p. 147 (1835). **1854** some houri of a dancer, some bright young lady of fashion in an opera-box: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol I. ch. xi p. 138 (1879). **1872** [See **harem**].

houtboy: Eng. fr. Fr. See **hautboy.**

howboies, howboyes (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See **hautboy.**

howdah, howder, houdah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *haudah*: a large chair or covered seat placed upon the back of a riding-elephant.

abt. **1785** Colonel Smith...reviewed his troops from the houdar of his elephant: *Carraccioli's Life of Clive*, III. 133. [Yule] **1800** the anxiety of the Nizam and Aristo Jah respecting the howdahs: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1844). **1809** both [vehicles] on wheels somewhat resembling large elephant *houdahs* with coverings: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 96. **1834** the bamboos which supported the howdah, as it is called, on the axletree: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 7. **1872** the howdah elephants are brought round to the tents, and the howdahs are fitted with the batteries of rifles and smooth bores: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 190. **1879** Elephants with silver howdahs: E. ARNOLD, *Light of Asia*, Bk. VII. p. 194 (1881).

***howitz** (ˌ⏑ –), **howitzer** (ˌ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Haubitze*: a short piece of ordnance for firing shells at a low elevation.

1743–7 amounting together to about sixty thousand men with sixty two cannon, eight mortars and hawbitz: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 562/1 (1751). **1765** Two pieces of cannon and some hobitzers entered the town: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 195. **1800** it will be necessary that you should send to the 75th some howitzers, &c.: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 541 (1858). **1812** The mountain-howitzer, the broken road, | The bristling palisade, the fosse o'erflow'd: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. li. **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 23, p. 338 (1828). **1844** Major Bull's British howitzer horse-battery: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 386.

***hoy,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *heu*: a kind of coasting vessel of small size and heavy build, often sloop-rigged.

abt. **1577** Equyppt a hoye, and set hir vnder sayle: G. GASKOIGNE, *Fruits of War*, 136. **1598** English pinasses, hoyes, and drumblers: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 601. **1604** our ships of warre...turnd to hois of *Burden*: D. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, IV. p. 110. **1623** A tide-boat, with more than thirty passengers...run upon a hoy, that was under sail, 'twixt this and Gravesend: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 404 (1848). **1630** all the shippes, Carackes, Hoyes, Galleyes, Boates, Drumlers, Barkes, and Watercrafts: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 4 *v°*/2. **1643** thirteen Hoyes were going from *Amsterdam* to *Newcastle* to fetch Sea-coales: *Certaine Informations*, No. 34, p. 261. bef. **1782** In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hoys, | Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 205 (1808).

hoybuck(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **hautboy.**

hoyden: Eng. fr. Du. See **hoiden.**

huanaco: Sp. See **guanaco.**

hubbub (ˌ⏑ –), **hubbuboo** (ˌ⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *abu*, interj. (a war-cry), sometimes fr. Gael. *ubub*, interj. (expressing dislike or contempt), affected by Eng. *whoop*: a confused shouting of Irish, Welsh, or Highland Scotch; *hence*, any sound of confused cries, din, uproar, tumult.

1590 They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill, | And shrieking Hububs them approching nere: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. x. 43. **1598** a terrible yell and hubbabowe: — *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 632/1 (1869). — Hubbobowes: *ib.*, p. 633/1. **1602** whoups and howbubs: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 62. — with hallowes and how-bubs, with whowbes, whowes, and outcries against all that tast not on the froth of his zeale: *ib.*, p. 327. **1613** a great number Indians... began with an oulis and whoopubb: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. CV. (1884). **1623** The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Crie: BARNABY RICH, Title. **1630** with one hub hub from the Hibernian outcry: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 1 *v°*. **1646** Irish rebels and Welsh hubbub-men: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1860). **1667** a universal hubbub wild | Of stunning sounds and voices all confused: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 951, p. 80 (1705). **1698** a more horrid noise than a *Welsh* Hubbub, or an *Irish* Dirge: J. LACY, *Old Troop*, p. 22. **1754** every now and then break out into a hideous Howl and Ho-bo-bo-boo: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 210. **1847** there rose | A hubbub in the court of half the maids | Gather'd together: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 118 (1886).

Huguenot, a name applied to the French Protestants of 16, 17 CC.

bef. **1593** There are a hundred Huguenots and more | Which in the woods do hold their synagogue: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 234/2 (1858). **1611** *Huguenots*, Huguenots, Caluinists, Reformists; those of the Religion in France: COTGR. **1689** Why, then beyond Seas where a Nun is possest, when a *Hugonos* comes into the Church, does not the Devil hunt them out? SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 43 (1868).

huissier, *sb.*: Fr.: an usher, a gentleman-usher.

1837 At length the *huissier*, walking fast through the ante-chambers, announced the wife of an ambassador: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 185. bef. **1863** She was whisked from seat to seat by the *huissiers*, and at every change of place woke a peal of laughter: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 343 (1879).

huitain, *sb.*: Fr.: a stanza of eight verses.

1589 in a *huiteine* he that putteth foure verses in one concord and foure in another concord: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. x. p. 102 (1869).

huitième, Fr.; **huictiesme,** Old Fr.: *sb.*: an eighth part, a sequence of eight.

1674 his *Sequences* [at Picket]...are *Tierces, Quarts, Quints, Sixiesms, Septiesms, Huictiesms* and *Neufiesms*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 82.

hukah: Eng. fr. Hind. See **hookah.**

hullock: Eng. fr. Sp. See **hollock.**

hūmāni nihil aliēnum, *phr.*: Lat. See **homo sum,** &c. The motto of the Talbot family.

1755 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 433 (1857).

***hūmānum est errāre,** *phr.*: Lat.: to err is human.

1599 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 103 (1616). **1621** Be not dismaid then: *humanum est errare*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 78 (1827). **1695** CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, iii. 11, Wks., Vol. I. p. 405 (1710). bef. **1744** POPE, *Letters*, p. 218 (1737). **1792** H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 125.

humectation (ˌ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *humectation*: the act of moistening or wetting; the process of being moistened or wetted.

1611 *Humectation*, An humectation, moistening, wetting: COTGR. **1646** That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. [C. E. D.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1882** The atmosphere became charged with an acrid dust, the result of long fermentation, germination, secretion, humectation, and exsiccation: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 68.

***humerus,** *sb.*: Lat.: the bone of the upper arm, the shoulder.

[**1578** the same bone in Latin is called *Humerus*, which in English is shoulder: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 51 *v°*.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1874** The *humerus* is developed by seven points of ossification—one for the body; one for the head; one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the epicondyle; and another for the lesser head: DUNGLISON, *Dict. Med. Sci.*, 507. **1887** Among other cases he cites...a retreating chin, a short femur, the greater length of the humerus in earlier races of man: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/1.

hummaul: Arab. See **hamal.**

hummum: Eng. fr. Arab. See **hammam.**

humor, humour (ˌ⏑ –, *h* mute), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. *humour(e)*, fr. Old Fr. *humor*, fr. Lat. *hūmor*, = 'moisture'.

1. one of the natural animal fluids. Formerly the four principal humors were reckoned as the *sanguine*, the *phlegmatic*, the *choleric*, and the *melancholic*.

1340 *Ayenb.*, p. 153. [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. **1386** Swevenes engendren of repletions, | And oft of fume, and of complexions, | Whan humours ben to habundant in a wight: CHAUCER, *C. T., Nonnes Preestes Tale*, 14031 (1856). **1426** humoures: LYDGATE, p. 194. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1540** that whiche is ordeyned for nourysshynge of lyfe, is conuerted to corruption of blode and other humours, whiche is cause of syckenes: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 34 *v°*. **1563** A feruent Humour, (some do iudge) | within the Head doth lye: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 32 (1871). **1563** humors, blod, coller, fleume & melancholie: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16 *r°*. **1603** Sups-vp their vitall h[illegible]our, and doth dry | Their whilom-beauties to *Anatomy*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 482 (1608).

1 *a*. one of the fluid parts of the eye, the *aqueous* humor and the *vitreous* humor.

1525 y^e^ iyen be made of .vij. cotys & .iiij. humours: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B i *v°*/2. **1691** The aqueous humour of the eye will not freeze: J. RAY, *Creation*. [T.]

2. moisture generally, a moist exhalation.

abt. **1400** he shal be as a tree, that is ouer plauntid vp on watris, that at the humour sendith his rootes: Wycliffite *Bible*, Jer., xvii. 8. **1540** the moone with her mutable figures, and special authoritie ouer waters and humours: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 80 *v°*. **1563** corupte humours and euill vapors of the earth: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii *r°*. **1590** their yellow heare | Christalline humor dropped downe apace: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. xii. 65. **1601** their clothes wet with a clammie humour of honie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. II, ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 315. **1603** Whether th' imperfect light did first exhale | Much of that primer humour: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 63 (1608). **1615** From this riuer, there ascend no vapors, the humor being rarified by so long a progresse; so that although exhaled, it assumeth no visible body: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1632).

3. a morbid fluid in the body, a morbid excess of one of the animal fluids.

abt. **1386** He knew the cause of every maladie, | Were it of cold, or hote, or moist, or drie, | And wher engendred, and of what humour, | He was a veray parfite practisour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 423. — Engendred of humour malencolik | Biforn his owene Celle fantastik: — *Knt.'s Tale*, 1377. abt. **1520** humors superflue: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 32, Wks., Vol. I. p. 362 (1843). **1525** yf the body be fat & full of humours than make y^e^ bawme more hoter: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F ij *v°*/2. **1525** the ache of a mannes heed that is engendred of wycked humours: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. A i *v°*. **1527** to consume the yll and grosse humours: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. XX. sig. B iii *r°*/2. **1543** The cause conioynct is a flegmatyke humour gathered to the place of the Aposteme: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXXV *r°*/2. **1551** garlyke...breaketh insundre grosse humores: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B v *r°*. **1600** the superfluous humors in the vaines: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 90.

4. temperament, disposition, mood; *esp.* a peculiar mood provocative of satire or ridicule.

1557 Oft malice makes the minde to shed the boyled brine: | And enuies humor oft vnlades by conduites of the eyen: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 215 (1870). **1579** preferring fancy before friends, and [t]his present humor, before honour to come: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 34 (1868). **1579** the foolish vaine humors of his citizens: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 169 (1612). **1584** who being a mad man

hath written according to his frantike humor: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 17. bef. **1586** a minde not preiudiced with a preiudicating humor: Sidney, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 4 (1868). **1598** if any selfe-conceited wittes shall holde themselues wronged, either because I have not iumped with their singular humours, or...: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, To Reader, sig. ¶ iiij *v°*. **1619** shall Christians lose...the *Hopes* of Heauen, and *Comforts* of Earth; for a Will, for a Humour, for malicious Spight? Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxii. p. 623. **1647** The all-disposing Heav'n | To ev'ry age hath proper Humors giv'n: Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, I. 1, p. 11. **1711** knowing the genius of the people, the humour of their language, and the prejudiced ears he had to deal with: *Spectator*, No. 29, Apr. 3, Vol. I. p. 114 (1826).

4 *a.* a piece of caprice, conduct caused by a peculiar mood.

1588 These are complements, these are humours: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iii. 23.

5. the quality which enables a person to appreciate and express in language such traits of character and such scenes and situations as are proper objects of mild satire; speaking generally *humor* is the faculty of close and vivid delineation of character, when the aspects presented are neither sublime nor terrible nor pathetic.

6. the quality of a work of literature or art which is due to the author having displayed humor (5); humorous writing or speaking, a humorous passage; *less correctly*, drollery, a droll expression.

1589 wherein there be as well humors to delight, as discourses to aduise: Greene, *Menaphon*, p. 3 (1880). **1711** Among all kinds of writing, there is none in which authors are more apt to miscarry than in works of humour, as there is none in which they are more ambitious to excel: *Spectator*, No. 35, Apr. 10, Vol. I. p. 133 (1826).

hurcarra(h), hurkaru: Anglo-Ind. See **hircarrah.**

hure, *sb.*: Fr.: head (of a wild boar). Early Anglicised.

1862 Oh, you stupid eminent person! You never knew that you yourself had tusks, little eyes in your *hure*; a bristly mane to cut into tooth-brushes: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 141 (1887).

hurra(h), *int.*, *interj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Hurra*: an exclamation of applause or triumph, a cheer. See **huzzah.**

***hurricane** (*ˌ ˌ ˌ*), **hur(r)icano**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *huracan*, fr. Carib. *huracan*: an extremely violent storm, a cyclone; also, *metaph.* See **furicano.**

1555 [See **furicano**]. **1589** there was wont to be about them many vracanes, which are spowts of water, with many blustering winds. This word *vracan*, in the Indian tongue of those ilands, is as much to say, as the ioyning of all the foure principall winds togither, the one forcing against the other: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 220 (1854). **1600** we were taken with an extreame tempest or *huricano*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 571. **1606** the dreadful spout | Which shipmen do the hurricano call: Shaks., *Troil.*, v. 2, 172. **1612** A small catch perished at sea in a *Herycano*: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 261 (1884). **1625** Tempests, Huricanos, Tufons, Water-spouts: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 20. **1634** a vehement and vnexpected storme ore-tooke vs, for three dayes raging incessantly, so that wee doubted a *Hero-cane*, a Tempest of thirtie dayes continuance, and of such fury, that ships, trees and houses perish in it: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 26. **1635** Of all kind of Idolaters these are the horridest, who adore the devil, whom they call *Tantara*, who appears often unto them, specially in a *Haraucane*, though he be not visible to others: Howell, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xi. p. 306 (1678). **1639** each guilty thought to me is | A dreadful hurricano: Massinger, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 47/1 (1839). **1649** the lofty Cedars divine a thund'ring Hericano is at hand: W. Lilly, *Bl. Almanack*, p. 1. **1660** Lest as a *Tempest* carried him away, | Some *Hurican* should bring him back again: A. Cowley, *King's Return*, p. 4. **1662** In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an *huricano*, or wild-wind which entering in at the great east-window, blew that down: Fuller, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 495 (1840). **1665** the passionate Hurricanoes of the wild *Enthusiast*: Glanvill, *Sceptis*, ch. xxiv. p. 180 (1885). **1672** All rapid, is the Hurrican of Life: Dryden, *Conq. of Granada*, I. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 420 (1701). **1687** When he should fan, he with Hurricanos of Wit stormeth the Sense: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, Ded., sig. A 4 *v°*. bef. **1733** What Havock would a living witness, like a Hurricane, make amongst his Trumpery: R. North, *Examen*, p. ix. (1740). **1788** At eight the sky became obscured, and it blew a hurricane: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 74/1. **1863** It blew a hurricane: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 294. **1877** the earthquake and the hurricane: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

Variants, 16 c. *hauracha*n*a*, *uracan(e)*, 16, 17 cc. *hur(r)icano*, 17 c. *herycano*, *herocane*, *haraucane*, *hirecano*, *hericano*, *hur(r)ican.*

***hussar** (*ˌ ˌˌ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hungarian *huszar*, ='twentieth': one of a body of Hungarian light cavalry, originally raised in 1458 by making one man of every twenty men in each village join, dressed in semi-oriental garb (see **dolman**); hence a member of a similarly dressed body of light cavalry in other countries.

1532 Sir John Cariamer came by nyght into the towne of Gratz with two thousand horses well appareyled, and xv. hondred hussayres, lyght horses: R. Copland, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in Dibdin's *Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 117 (1816). **1714** he ma'e his breeches and his doublet of one continued piece of cloth, after the manner of the hussars: *Spectator*, No. 576, Aug. 4, Vol. VI. p. 194 (1826). bef. **1726** Vanbrugh, *Recruit. Officer* (Leigh Hunt). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1742** Lord and Lady Euston [were dressed as] man and woman huzzars: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1857). **1748** an hussar waistcoat, scarlet breeches: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 57 (1817). **1757** an escort of thirty Prussian hussars: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxxxviii. p. 361 (1846). **1776** a pair of hussar boots laced at the seams: J. Collier, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 55. **1792** sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustachoes: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 162. **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 17, p. 253 (1828). ***1878** the Prince of Wales in Hussar uniform: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

huydalgo: Sp. See **hidalgo.**

huzoor, *sb.*: Arab. *huzūr*: 'the presence', a respectful designation of a person of rank, or of an European, used by natives in India.

1776 Those salt-workers now bring their claims against me, and endeavour to lay their complaints before the Huzzoor: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 17/2. **1797** Huzzoor: *Encyc. Brit.*

***huzza(h), hussa** (*ˌ ˌˌ*), *interj.* and *sb.*: cf. Ger. *hussa*: an exclamation of applause, a cheer; in Wycherley *huzza*, attrib., seems to mean 'shouting', and *huzzas* to mean 'shouters', 'rollicking persons'.

1573—80 My youthfulliste hollaes, hussaes, and sahoes: Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 115 (1884). **1665** They made a great huzza, or shout, at our approach: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 428 (1872). bef. **1672** We are not so much afraid to be taken up by the watch as by the tearing midnight ramblers or huzza women: Wycherley, *Gent. Danc. Master*, i. 2. — You begin to be something too old for us; we are for the brisk huzzas of seventeen or eighteen: *ib.* [Davies] abt. **1682** That they may fill his empty Grace | With noisy shouts and loud huzzas: *Court Burl.*, in *Roxburghe Ballads*, Vol. V. p. 210 (1884). **1688** they...broke out into so scornful huzzas: Tindal, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. Introd., p. xxiii/2 *note* (1751). **1693** By a double *Huzzah* from the Court of Assistants...Timely Notice was given: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 3. bef. **1733** So at all the Tory Healths, as they were called, the cry was reared of *Huzza*: R. North, *Examen*, III. viii. 44, p. 617 (1740). [— Huzzaing, an Usage then at its Perfection. It was derived from the Marine, and the Shouts the Seamen make when Friends come aboard or go off: *ib.*] **1792** extorted plaudits and huzzas from all the spectators: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 180.

[The first quot. throws doubt on the derivation from Ger. *hussa*; though its use may have been increased or revived during the Thirty Years' War, and again upon the establishment of the Hanoverian dynasty, by the example of German soldiers and sailors. The form *hurrah* was probably picked up by English soldiers during Marlborough's campaigns. Addison uses *whurra* and Goldsmith *hurrah* (C.).]

hyacinthus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑάκινθος*: a hyacinth. Early Anglicised through Fr. as *jacinth.*

1586 Casia, broade mary Goldes, with pancyes, and Hyacinthus: W. Webbe, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815). **1766** The sweet Hyacinthus with pleasure we view | Contend with Narcissus in delicate hue: C. Anstey, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XL.

Hyades: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὑάδες*: a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to prognosticate rainy weather. Anglicised as *hyads* (Dryden).

1590 As when the seaman sees the Hyades | Gather an army of Cimmerian clouds: Marlowe, *I Tamburl.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 21/1 (1858). **1603** And (opposit) the *Cup*, the dropping *Pleiades*, | Bright glistering *Orion* and the weeping *Hyades*: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 109 (1608). **1654** discovering that all the *Stars* would prove *Hyades*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 543.

***hyaena, hyëna**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὕαινα*: name of a genus of large wild dogs found in Africa and Asia, so called from their bristly hog-like mane (*ὗς*, ='hog'). The commonest species is called the 'laughing hyaena' from its peculiar bark. They prowl in packs at night. Anglicised occasionally as *hyane*, *hyene* (Chaucer), *hyen.*

1340 hyane: *Ayenb.*, p. 61, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1886). [**1563** a skin of a beast called in Latin *hyena*...or of a Hippopotame: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 28 *v°*.] **1580** the Beast *Hiena*: J. Lyly, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 346 (1868). **1590** But likest to an Hyena was, | That feeds on wemens flesh as others feede on gras: Spens., *F. Q.*, III. vii. 22. **1598** *Crocuta*, a beast gotten betweene a Lionesse and a Hiena, hauing his row of teeth of one piece alone: Florio. **1600** I will laugh like a hyen, and that when thou art inclined to sleep: Shaks., *As Y. L. It*, iv. 1, 156. **1600** the beast *Hyena*, doth imitate a mans voice, and so learneth ones name, whom he calleth foorth and destroyeth: R. Cawdray, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 283. **1603** Then th' Vnicorn, th' Hyëna tearing-tombs | Swift Manticho, and *Nubian* Cephus coms: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 160 (1608). **1611** Who [the Freebooters near the Rhine] are such cruell and bloody horseleaches (the very *Hyenæ* and *Lycanthropi* of Germany) that they seldome robbe any man but they cut his throat: T. Coryat, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1776). **1623** it becommeth no man, to participate of that propertie of the *Hyena*, to make a liuing by ripping vp the liues of the dead: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ... ch. I. p. 1. **1646** Panthers, Hyæna's, Camels: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686). bef. **1658** that fierce Beast of ours, | That which *Hyena*-like weeps and devours: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, iii. p. 64 (1687). **1672** I'll sooner trust th' *Hyæna* than your smile: Dryden, *Conq. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 432 (1701). **1818** half savage, half soft, | As Hyænas in love may be fancied to look: T. Moore, *Fudge Family*, p. 45. **1836** the

very hyæna would have filled its belly and gone to sleep: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxv. p. 358. **1849** they lighted immense bonfires, as well to cheer them during their bivouac, as to deter any adventurous panther, stimulated by the savoury odours, or hyena, breathing fraternal revenge, from reconnoitring their encampment: Lord Beaconsfield, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 365 (1881). **1857** as a hyena may probably smile before he begins his laugh: A. Trollope, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 281.

Hybla, name of a town on the east coast of Sicily, famed in ancient times for the excellent honey produced on the neighbouring hills. Hence, **Hyblæan**, pertaining to Hybla.

1647 Extract then all the sweetnesse which remains in Hybla-combs: Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, ii. 1, p. 51. **1676** The sweets of *Hybla* dwell upon thy lips! Shadwell, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 51. **1681** Few words he said, but easy those and fit, | More slow than Hybla-drops and far more sweet: Dryden, *Abs. & Achit.*, I. 697. **1682** what motion in the waves is seen | Thronging and busy as Hyblæan swarms: *ib.*, II. 1123.

***hydra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὕδρα*, ='water-snake', 'dragon of Lerna': name of a many-headed dragon of Greek mythology, each of whose heads if cut off was immediately replaced by two, but Hercules slew the monster by searing the necks, and so preventing the renewal. Hence, *metaph.* any manifold evil or mischief; "the many-headed monster", the commonalty, the mob (see **belua mult. cap.**). Sometimes Anglicised as *hydre*, *ydre*.

1506 Howe redoubted Hercules, by puyssaunce | Fought with an Ydre, ryght great certayne | Hauyng seuen heades: Hawes, *Past. Ples.*, sig. E ii *vº*. **1579** burning and cutting off (like *Hydraes* heads) all vanitie and voluptuous pleasures: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 355 (1612). — to reforme small faults, and to redresse them by litle and litle, was (as *Plato* said) to cut off one of the Hydraes heads, of the which came afterwards seuen in the place: *ib.*, p. 843. **1583** these sedicious Vipers, and pithonicall Hidraes: Stubbes, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 80 *rº*. **1586** as if one cut off the head of *Hydra*, by and by seauen newe spring vp: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 33. **1589** those *Hydra*-kinded warres: W. Warner, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 126. **1590** Spring-headed Hydres; and sea-shouldring Whales: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 23. **1607** why, | You grave but reckless senators, have you thus | Given Hydra here to choose an officer: Shaks., *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 93. **1610** Hydra of villanie! B. Jonson, *Alch.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 663 (1616). **1611** Popery that foule sinke and *Hydra* of all heresies: R. Bolton, *Comf. Walking*, p. 305 (1630). **1616** Scisme, Puritanisme, Brownisme, pa[pi]strie, | And such like hydra-headed errors: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 17, p. 4 (1871). **1621** 'Tis an hydras head, contention; the more they strive, the more they may: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 76 (1827). **1635** What heroicall spirit had hee neede have that must encounter the *Hydra* of sinne: S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 416. **1641** a continual hydra of mischief and molestation, the forge of discord and rebellion: Milton, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1806). **1646** The King having in lesse then 40. dayes, quell'd this dangerous rebellion which like a Hydra consisted of many heads: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 49. **1654–6** Is it nothing to encounter the Hydra of sin, to oppose the current of times and torrent of vice: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 342/2 (1868). **1667** *Hydra*-like the fire, | Lifts up his hundred heads: Dryden, *Ann. Mirab.*, 249, p. 63. **1670** A neat little Closet full of divers rarities; as a true *Hydra*'s skin with seven necks: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 108 (1698). ***1876** to slay that Hydra of the marsh which in India decimates alike the native peasantry and the British garrison: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

hydrangea, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Saxifragae*, esp. the common hydrangea (*hortensia*), a native of China.

1767 Pots of...flowering plants may still be introduced in the hot house to forward an early bloom, such as pinks, hydrangea [*arborescens*], roses, hypericum, and many others: J. Abercrombie, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 197 (1803). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***hydrargyrum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑδράργυρος*: quicksilver, mercury. Often shortened to *hydrarg.*

1563 [See **guaiacan**]. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1862** He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: Bless you! Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887).

hydria, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑδρία*: a water-pot, a Greek or Etruscan vase used for carrying water, with three handles.

1889 Near the reservoir...an ancient building has been found, with a marble *hydria*, representing in relief a man standing: *Athenæum*, Jan. 19, p. 92/3.

***hydrocephalus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑδροκέφαλον*: water on the brain, water in the head, an accumulation of serum in the cranium.

17.. A hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the head: Arbuthnot, *Diet.* [J.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1882** The intermarriage of rheumatism and consumption is productive of hydrocephalus: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 7.

hydromel (ˌ⏑⏑⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hydromel*, or Lat. *hydromel*: a liquor made of honey and water, with the addition of flavoring; if fermented, also called *mead*.

1543 a decoction of camomille...of wyne, of h,dromel: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi *rº*/2. **1563** Nitrum helpeth the Collicke if it bee taken with cummyne in hydromell: T. Gale, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 2 *vº*. **1601** hydromel or honyed water: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 174.

***hydrophobia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑδροφοβία*, ='dread of water': (*a*) rabies caused by the bite of a rabid animal, rabies in animals; one of the symptoms being dread of water; (*b*) dread of water. Rarely Anglicised as *hydrophobie*, *-y*.

a. **1601** that symptome of hydrophobie or fearing water, incident to them that be bitten with a mad dog: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 322. **1621** Cœlius Aurelianus, an ancient writer, makes a doubt whether this hydrophobia be a passion of the body or the mind: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 14 (1827). **1666** What are the Medical vertues of the Sea, especially against *Hydrophobia*? *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 316. **1678** the Physicians speak of a certain *Disease* or *Madness*, called *Hydrophobia*, *the Symptome of those that have been bitten by a mad Dog*, which makes them have a monstrous Antipathy to Water: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 135. **1839** the hydrophobia, which affects the wolves, jackalls, and dogs in some parts of the country, is attributed to it [the simoom]: Elphinstone, *Acct. of Caubool*, p. 140 (1842). **1856** for days past she had avoided water, or had drunk with spasm and evident aversion; but hydrophobia, which is unknown north of 70°, never occurred to us: E. K. Kane, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 123. **1871** I was informed that hydrophobia was very prevalent in the country: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 113.

b. **1759** What then do you think must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, II. x. Wks., p. 76 (1839). **1807** With a caution, therefore, against an intemperate use of the *Hydrophobia*, minute circumstances are left at the discretion of the fair Apprehensive: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 70 (5th Ed.).

hydrophylacium, *pl.* -ia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑδροφύλαξ*, ='custodian of water': a store or reservoir of water.

1696 Swarms of private traders...do evidently drain and exhaust the greater *hydrophylacia* and magazines: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 356 (1872). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

hydrus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὕδρος*: a water-snake, a serpent.

1667 [See **cerastes**].

***Hygeia, Hygēa**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὑγίεια*, *ὑγίεια*, through Late Gk. *ὑγειᾶ*: name of the goddess of health in Greek mythology, a daughter of Aesculapius, Health (personified).

1816 he had an Hygeia about 2 ft. high: J. Dallaway, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 314. **1883** His Hygeia was not a severe goddess: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 161.

hyke: Arab. See **haik**.

Hȳla, Hȳlē: Gk. *Ὕλη*, *ὕλη*: matter, first matter.

1619 Demogorgon obseruing that vncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter, to be impregnated with Power: Purchas, *Macrocosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 564.

Hyleg, Hylej, Hylech, Hylem, Ylem, *sb.*: fr. Pers. *haylej*, *haylah*, ='master of a family': *Astrol.*: the ruling planet of the sign of the zodiac which is in the ascendant at the moment of a nativity, the **apheta** (*q. v.*).

1657 And as that Hylech in a particular manner containes all the Astra's in the great World, so also the internall Heaven of Man, which is the Olimpick spirit, doth particularly comprehend all the Astra's: H. Pinnell, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 29.

Hylotes (pl.): Late Lat. See **Helot.**

***Hymen, hymen**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὑμήν*, *ὑμήν* (='membrane').

1. *Hymen*, in Greek mythology, the god of marriage.

abt. **1590** Would...That...at the marriage day | The cup of Hymen had been full of poison: Marlowe, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 190/1 (1858). **1604** Since love our hearts and Hymen did our hands | Unite commutual in most sacred bands: Shaks., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 169. **1616** B. Jonson, *Masques*, Wks., p. 924. **1640** ne once did taste | Of Hymens pleasures while this life did last: H. More, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 51, p. 268 (1647). **1647** Holy Hymen hear our pray'r: Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, v. 9, p. 210. **1757** Indignant *Hymen* veils his hallow'd fires: J. Brown, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xviii. (1757). **1766** Hymen lighting sacred fires, | Types of chaste and fond desires: C. Anstey, *New Bath Guide*, Let. IX. **1847** this same mock-love, and this | Mock-Hymen: Tennyson, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 98 (1886). **1883** It was an awful business, this marriage, when she came to the very threshold of Hymen's temple: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 268.

2. a fold of mucous membrane which frequently stretches across, and partially obstructs, the entrance to the vagina; the maidenhead.

Hymenaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὑμέναιος*: Hymen (*q. v.*). Hence, **Hymenæal, Hymenæan**, nuptial; *Hymenæals* = 'nuptial songs', 'nuptial rites'.

1588 Sith priest and holy water are so near | And tapers burn so bright and every thing | In readiness for Hymenæus stand: Shaks., *Tit. And.*, i. 325. **1619** such as Hymenæus rites discard: Hutton, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. E 2 *vº*.

bef. **1744** For her white virgins hymeneals sing: Pope. [J.] **1820** singing hymeneal songs: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30.

1667 And Heav'nly Quires the Hymenæan sung: Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 711 (1705).

hyn: Heb. See **hin.**

***hyoscyamus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑοσκύαμος*, ='hog's bean': henbane, an alkaloid narcotic drug obtained from various species of henbane.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

*hyp. See **hypochondria.**

hypallagē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπαλλαγή*, ='interchange': *Gram.* and *Rhet.*: the inversion of the natural relations of two words in the syntax of a sentence, as "I set your eyes before mine woes" instead of "mine woes before your eyes". See **enallage.**

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xv. p. 182 (1869).

hypatē, *sb.*: Gk. *ὑπάτη* (*χορδή*): the lowest tone in the two lowest tetrachords of ancient music.

1603 It appeareth also manifestly, by the Hypates, that it was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbare this Tetrachord: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1254.

hyperaesthēsia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπέρ*, ='over', and *αἴσθησις*, ='feeling', 'sensitiveness': excessive sensibility.

1863 it was a case of "Hyperœsthesia"...or as unprofessional persons would say, 'excessive sensibility': C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 67.

hyperbaton, *pl.* **hyperbata**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπερβατός*, ='transposed', 'stepped over': a transposition or inversion of the natural order of words; an instance of such transposition.

1580 *That word*, a patheticall parenthesis, to encrease a carefull hyperbaton: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Maye, Glosse, Wks., p. 463/1 (1869). **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii[i]. p. 180 (1869). **1641** if your meaning be with a violent hyperbaton to transpose the text, as if the words lay thus in order: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 185 (1806). **1674** Interrogations, Exclamations, Hyperbata, or a disorder'd connexion of Discourse, are graceful there, because they are Natural: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 592 (1701). **1681** the Apostle is enforced to make an *hyperbaton*, a disturbed and disjointed order of speech: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1861). **1886** Both Lehmann and Tyrrell give examples of the use of "hyperbaton" in the letters, *e.g.*, 'Fam.,' iii. 9, 3, "tuis incredibiliter studiis delector." It is a big name for careless inversion of the words: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 170/1.

hyperbola, hyperbolē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπερβολή*.

1. hyperbole (*q. v.*).

1693 affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive *Hyperbola's* and Aggravations: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 317 (1713).

2. a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone on both sides of the vertex; one of the two branches of such a curve. The curve may likewise be defined as a conic section whose eccentricity is greater than unity.

1579 Whether *in al* Randons *aboue* the *vttermost*, *the sayde* Curue Arke, *be not an* Hyperbole: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 188. **1738** An oval is never mistaken for a circle, nor an hyperbola for an ellipsis: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1825). **1759** he found the precise path to be a PARABOLA,—or else an HYPERBOLA: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. iii. Wks., p. 66 (1839). **1886** The author treats successively of the various properties of the circle, parabola, and hyperbola: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 307/2.

***hyperbolē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπερβολή*='excess', 'exaggeration': extravagance of expression, exaggeration; an extravagant statement, a superlative expression; an extreme.

1552 Therefore in this speech, we must vnderstand there is a mounting, called of the Grecians *Hyperbole*, we vse this figure much in English: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, p. 186. **1555** What this implicate *Hiperbole*, or aduauncement meaneth, I doo not well vnderstande: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 145 (1885). **1560** the figure called hyperbole: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. T vii *vº*. **1588** Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise, | Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation, | Figures pedantical: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 407. **1612** Extreame it may well bee, since the speaking in a perpetuall *Hyperbole*, is comely in nothing but *Loue*: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxvii. p. 444 (1871). **1619** Lesse then Nothing! a strange *Hyperbole*, a meere impossibilitie! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxix. p. 376. abt. **1630** He was a noble and matchless Gentleman, and it may be justly said without hyperboles of fiction... That he seemed to be born to that onely which he went about: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 35 (1870). **1641** profane Hyperboles are Printed up and down of him: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xliv. p. 68 (1645). **1654** The Reward of Afflictions, is the *Hyperbole* of Mercy: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 37. bef. **1658** 'Tis to view him through a Perspective, and by that gross *Hyperbole* to give the Reputation of an Engineer to a Maker of Mousetraps: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 79 (1687). **1665** the *Hyperbolies* that Fond Poetry bestowes upon it's admired objects: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. I. p. 3 (1885). **1674** Therefore (*Catachreses* and *Hyperboles* have found their place amongst them: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 591 (1701). **1709** Her *Merit* you have confirm'd, and her *Face* even in *Death*, without *Hyperboly*, is more agreeable than that of either of the two Ladies: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 168 (2nd Ed.). **1712** have described the Warmth of Love, and the Professions of it, without Artifice or Hyperbole: *Spectator*, No. 321, Mar. 8, p. 466/1 (Morley). **1788** he forgets the extravagance of Eastern flattery and hyperbole: *Gent. Mag.*, [illegible]. **1811** The plain truth will seem to be A mutilated hyperbole: C. LAMB, *Farewell to Tobacco*, Wks., p. 59. **1820** the true style of oriental hyperbole: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 449.

hyperborean (ˊ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Hyperborei*. Gk. *Ὑπερβόρεοι*, ='dwellers beyond the north wind' (*Βορέας*): pertaining to a mythical people, the Hyperborei, supposed to dwell somewhere far to the north of Greece; arctic, bitterly cold.

1633 the hyperborean or frozen sea: BUTLER, *Eng. Grammar.* [L.] **1729** Soon as they dawn, from Hyperborean skies | Embody'd dark, what clouds of Vandals rise! POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 85. **1886** Bodies attenuated into the ghosts of ordinary flies are what best catch the fancy of these hyperborean trout: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 330/1.

hyperdolin. See **Knipperdollin.**

hyperdūlia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ὑπερδουλεία*: superior adoration, the adoration paid to the Blessed Virgin Mary, opposed to **dulia** (*q. v.*). Anglicised as *hyperduly*.

bef. **1656** From all Romish dulia, and hyperdulia, Good Lord deliver us: USHER, *Answ. to Malone*, p. 369. [T.] **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

hyperīcon, hyperīcum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπέρεικον*: S. John's wort, any species of Tutsan.

1543 oyle of hypericon: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xciv *rº/1*. **1785** Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm | Of flow'rs... That scarce a leaf appears: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808).

Hyperion: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὑπερίων*: a name of the sun-god of Greek mythology. See **Helios.** Pronounced ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ in English literature.

1599 the wretched slave... Doth rise and help Hyperion to his horse: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1, 292.

***hyphen**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑφέν* (adv.), ='under one', 'together': a mark indicating that the two or more parts of a compound word or a combination of words are to be taken together; in modern writing and printing, a short line which connects the parts of a combination of words, or of a compound word, or of a divided word.

1603 He would have us to reade these two last words in one, by way of *ὑφέν*, thus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 41. bef. **1637** *Syllables, Points, Colons, Comma's, Hyphens*, and the like: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 90 (1641).

***hypochondria** (*pl.* **hypochondriae**), **hypochondriasis**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a morbid state characterised by great depression of spirits and fanciful anxiety about one's health, vapors; supposed formerly to have its seat in the *hypochondrium* (Gk. *ὑποχόνδριον*), the part of the body immediately below the cartilage of the breast-bone. Abbreviated to *hypo*, *hippo*, *hyp(s)*, *hip(s)*, *hypocon.* See **vapor** 3.

1563 And healeth flatulentnes of Hypochondria: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 39 *rº*. bef. **1704** 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypocon for a few minutes: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, II. 233 (1760). [Davies] **1710** Scorbutick Ale... refrigerateth the Hypochondria when enraged: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 20. **1733** neither in a passion, nor in the hipps, nor in liquor: BAILEY, Tr. *Erasmus*, p. 130 (1877). [Davies] **1736** If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say: GRAY, *Letters*, No. iv. Vol. I. p. 11 (1819). **1748** And moping here did Hypochondria sit, | Mother of spleen, in robes of various dye: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. lxxv. p. 218 (1834). **1796** A little while ago thou wast all hip and vapour: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Camilla*, Bk. VI. ch. x. [Davies] **1821** I had the same kind of hypochondria: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 96 (1832).

1804 The diseases to which they are principally exposed, are *pneumonia* and *hypochondriasis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 336. **1818** The victim of a metaphysical hypochondriasis: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 167 (1819).

hypocochoana: Braz. See **ipecacuanha.**

hypocras(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **hippocras.**

Hypocrene: Gk. See **Hippocrene.**

hyporchēma, *pl.* **hyporchēmata**, *sb.*: Gk. *ὑπόρχημα*: a particular kind of choral ode in honor of Apollo, sung while some of the chorus executed a lively dance.

1603 insomuch, as hee who hath proceeded well in those *Hyporchemata*, and is become excellent in that seat sheweth plainly, that...: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 801. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

hypostasis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπόστασις*.

1. sediment (of liquids).

1590 I view'd your wine, and the hypostasis, | Thick and obscure, doth make your danger great: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 72 (1858). **1601** the Hypostasis or Sediment: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 306.

2. substance, real nature, substantive essence.

bef. **1529** And what ipostacis | Of Christes manhode is: J. SKELTON, *Col Clout*, 534, Wks., Vol. I. p. 331 (1843). **1577** The substance, or *hypostasis*, is the foundation or the unmoveable prop which upholdeth us: BULLINGER, *Decades*, III. p. 82 (Parker Soc., 1849). **1600** the difference that is betweene a nature and an Hypostasis or person: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 392.

1602 And this only by reason of the hypostasis or hypostaticall vnion of his deitie to his humanity: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 49. **1635** And is not Faith an Hypostasis and evidence to thee of an infallible inheritance? S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 76. **1638** as if they [the errors] were not accidents but hypostases of persons subsisting by themselves: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1820). **1640** that grand truth of the divine Hypostases held up by the whole Christian world for these many hundred years: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 3 r° (1647). **1672** joining of the Godhead and manhood in one *hypostasis*: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 263/2 (1868). **1678** the *Second Hypostasis* in his *Trinity*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 259. **1681—1703** There must be an *hypostasis*, a subsistence of all these fundamentals in a man's heart: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864).

hypotēnūsa, *pl.* -ūsae, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑποτείνουσα* (*πλευρὰ*), ='subtending (side)': the side of a right-angled triangle which subtends the right angle, the hypothenuse.

1603 Whether it were that slope line in Geometrie, called *Hypotinusa*, which answering directly to the right angle of a triangle: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 590. **1658** the angles of the lateral Tables contain and constitute the *hypothenusae*, or broader sides subtending: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 32 (1686).

***hypothesis**, *abl.* **hypothesi**, *pl.* **hypothesēs** (rarely **hypotheseis**), *sb.*: Gk. *ὑπόθεσις*: a supposition, an assumption, a proposition taken for granted as a basis for argument, a scientific theory rendered probable by the fact that its legitimate consequences agree with actual phenomena. See **in thesi**.

1596 by whom if I be commaunded to sette doune the Hypothesis, or to descend into particulars, I will offer my project uppon this condicion, that if I advize any thing that the counsell of warr shall think daungerous, it maye be rejected: EARL OF ESSEX, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxlii. p. 137 (1846). **1620** Another way is by *Hypothesis*, that is of particular case, naming of Persons and other Circumstances: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 881 (1676). **1635** labouring as much to boult it out by examination in *Hypothesi*: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 433. **1643** Both which are too foul hypotheses, to save the phænomenon of our Saviour's answer to the Pharisees about this matter: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 348 (1806). **1665** if such great and instructed Spirits think we have not as yet *Phænomena* enough to make as much as *Hypotheseis*...what insolence is it then: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, p. l. (1885). **1668** It was built upon this *Hypothesis*, that to write in Verse was proper for serious Plays: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 28 (1701). **1675** what the Apostles delivered in *Thesi* touching the blessed Jesus, is suitable to what is taught in *Hypothesi* by the Philosophers: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 33. **1691** Every fix'd Star, in the now-receiv'd *Hypothesis*, is a Sun or Sun-like Body: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 18 (1701). **1693** but in *Hypothesi*, to state exactly which are Sins of *Infirmity*, and which are not: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 208 (1727). **1699** very many Men have written of this Subject and formed divers Hypotheses to solve these Phænomena: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 85. **1704** The gentleman had made to himself several ingenious hypotheses concerning the use of these subterraneous apartments: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 432 (Bohn, 1854). **1705** I know this contradicts the Hypothesis of a certain Author: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 308. **1816** although Winkelmann builds a favorite hypothesis on peace: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 116. **1847** There sinks the nebulous star we call the Sun, | If that hypothesis of theirs be sound: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 91 (1886). **1863** Let us assume by way of hypothesis that you are a man of sense: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 34. ***1878** The latest and most unlikely hypothesis started bases the disaster upon explosive substances buried during the Commune: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

hypotrachēlium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑποτραχήλιον*: the junction of the shaft of a Doric column with the corresponding 'neck' attached to the capital.

1664 Otherwiles again it [the *Astragal*] is taken for the *Cincture* or *Coller* next the *Hypotrachelium* and diminution of a *Column* listed on both edges: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 126. **1738** Hypotrachelion: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

hypotypōsis, *sb.*: Gk. *ὑποτύπωσις*: an outline, a sketch; *Rhet.* vivid description.

1580 It is very excellente for pleasaunt descriptions, being altogether a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis of disdainfull younkers: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1869). **1654—6** set forth by a most lively and lightsome hypotyposis: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 411/1 (1868).

hypozeuxis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑπόζευξις*, ='subordinate connexion': *Rhet.*: the figure by which several short sentences are made clauses of one sentence.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii. p. 177 (1869).

hyppocras: Eng. fr. Fr. See **hippocras**.

hyson (*ˌ˘˘*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Chin. *heich' ūn*, ='blooming spring': name of a brand of green tea.

1807 To dames discreet, the duties yet unpaid, | His stores of lace and hyson he conveyed: CRABBE, *Parish Reg.* [L.] **1840** the cups... steamed redolent of hyson and pekoe: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 13 (1879).

***hysteria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὑστέρα*, ='the womb': a morbid state of the nervous system, to which women are far more liable than men, a common characteristic of the milder forms being a complete loss of self-control with abnormal exhilaration or dejection; also called the 'mother'.

1839 an evidently restrained *hysteria* in his whole demeanour: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1884). **1863** symptoms... loss of sleep, unevenness of spirits, listlessness, hysteria: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 66. ***1878** eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

hysterica passio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: hysterical affection, hysterical seizure, hysteria.

1605 O, how this mother swells up toward my heart! | Hysterica passio, down, thou climbing sorrow, | Thy element's below! SHAKS., *K. Lear*, ii. 4, 57.

***hysteron proteron**, *phr.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ὕστερον πρότερον*, ='hinder former': an unnatural inversion of ideas, a fallacious inversion of propositions, putting the cart before the horse.

1584 And not contrariwise vsing *Hysteron Proteron*.... as I haue heard say of a gentleman... would not begin his meale with potage, but insteed of cheese, would eate his potage last: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, To Reader, sig. ¶¶ 4 r°. **1589** the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it *Histeron proteron*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii. p. 181 (1869). **1602** or otherwise that the Catholicke religion will be vtterly extinguished and perish, and so by consequent all runne Hysteron Protheron: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 47. **1611** here methinks I use the figure *hysteron proteron*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 275 (1776). **1617** Wise men begets fools, and fools are the fathers | To many wise children; *hysteron proteron*, | A great scholar may beget an idiot, | And from the plough-tail may come a great scholar: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 180 (1885). **1626** *Hysteron & Proteron*, A Greeke terme; sometime vsed in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously, or quite contrary: we call it in English, the Cart before the Horse: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1656** Paul is here commanded to be scourged and then examined. This is *hysteron proteron*, justice turned topsy-turvy: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 473/2 (1868). **1662** who... set the grandchildren before their grandfathers, and have more Hysteron-Proterons, than of all other figures in their writings: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 83 (1840). bef. **1733** this *hysteron proteron* Stuff, Causes without Effects and Effects before Causes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 105, p. 88 (1740). — a political *Hysteron Proteron*: *ib.*, III. vi. 92, p. 491. **1843** This theory appears to me a signal example of a logical error very often committed in logic, that of *ὕστερον προτέρον*, or explaining a thing by something which presupposes it: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1856). **1884** To learn to talk before you have learned to think would be a ridiculous specimen of the *Ὕστερον πρότερον*: *Cambridge Review*, Nov. 5, p. 51/1.

I.

i., abbrev. for Late Lat. *idem quod* (see **i. q.**) or for **id est** (*q. v.*).

i. e., abbrev. for Late Lat. **id est** (*q. v.*).

I H S, IHS: Gk. *ΙΗΣ-*, abbrev. for *Ἰησοῦς*, ='Jesus', interpreted as the initials of the Latin words *Iesūs Hominum Salvator*, ='Jesus, Saviour of men': a device frequently employed in ecclesiastical decoration. Sometimes the old rounded *sigma* gave rise to *I H C*. The point marking abbreviation after each letter is incorrect.

i. q., abbrev. for Late Lat. *idem quod*: the same as.

iambus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἴαμβος*: a foot consisting of two syllables of which the first is short and the second is long; in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable. The ancient iambus is sometimes regarded as due to trochaic metre introduced by anacrusis. See **choreus, trochaeus**.

1586 A myxt foote of 2. sillables, is eyther of one short and one long called Iambus as ⏑– dying: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1589** But of all your words *bissillables* the most part naturally do make the foote *Iambus*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 135 (1869). **1603** [See **cretic**]. **1833** [See **anacrusis**].

ib., ibīdem, *adv.*: Lat.: in the same place; frequently used in references to a literary work which has been previously cited.

ibex, *pl.* **ibices**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of a genus of wild goats, of which the best known species is the Steinbok of the Alps, *Capra ibex*.

1607 a living *Ibex* and other wild beastes...Ibices are *quasi Auices*, that is like Birdes: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 447.

ibis, *pl.* **ibides**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἶβις*: name of a genus of large wading birds, of which the best-known species is the black and white ibis of Egypt, held sacred by the Ancient Egyptians.

abt. **1400** About this Ryvere ben manye Briddes and Foules, as Sikonyes, that thei clepen Ibes: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 45 (1839). **1567** The *Mages* call it [Cinkfolie] *Ibis* claw or naile: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 40 *vº*. **1580** Resembling the birds in *Aegypt* called *Ibes*: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 445 (1868). **1584** a feather of the bird *Ibis*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xv. p. 254. **1590** A sacred vow to heaven and him I make | Confirming it with Ibis' holy name: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 28/2 (1858). **1601** these vile *Ibides*, these vncleane birds: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, Epil., Wks., p. 353 (1616). **1646** the Bird *Ibis*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 96 (1686). **1691** And therefore it is no wonder that not only the *Ibis* of *Egypt*, but even *Storks* and *Peacocks* prey upon and destroy all sorts of *Serpents* as well as *Locusts* and *Caterpillars*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 385 (1701). **1845** An ibis (Theristicus melanops—a species said to be found in central Africa) is not uncommon on the most desert parts: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 165.

Iblees: Arab. See **Eblis.**

Icarus: Gk. *Ἴκαρος*: son of **Daedalus** (*q. v.*), who tried to soar with wings made of feathers and wax, and fell in the Ægean Sea, to part of which he gave its ancient name. Hence, **Icarian**, pertaining to Icarus.

1589 wofull repenting *Icarus*: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 53 (1880). **1591** Then follow thou thy desperate sire of Crete, | Thou Icarus: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 6, 55. **1595** I feele my *Icarian* wings to melt with the heate of so bright a sunne: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. T 1 *vº*. **1694** The roving *Icarus* in Poetry, | By you is levell'd, when he soars too high: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Ep. Ded., sig. A 1 *vº*.

iceberg (*ˈ ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Eisberg*, or Du. *ijsberg*, or Norwegian and Swed. *isberg*: an ice-hill, a vast mass of floating ice so thick that part is elevated high above water; *formerly*, applied to the Arctic glaciers which terminate in ice-cliffs. See **berg.**

1797 *Icebergs*, are large bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains in northern latitudes: *Encyc. Brit.* **1821** 'Tis as a snowball which derives assistance | From every flake, and yet rolls on the same, | Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. c. **1835** Our iceberg floated last night at half-past twelve: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. x. p. 149.

iceblink (*ˈ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *isblink*: a peculiar appearance in the sky caused by light reflected from a large expanse of ice or snow.

[**1797** *Blink of the* ICE, is a name given by the pilots to a bright appearance near the horizon occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Ice.*] **1835** we saw an iceblink bearing north-north-west: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 40.

***Ich dien**, *phr.*: Ger.: 'I serve'; motto of the Prince of Wales, adopted with the crest of ostrich feathers in 1346, after the battle of Crécy, from the prisoner, K. John of Bohemia.

bef. **1529** *Ic dien* serueth for the erstrych fether: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 80, Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1843). **1780** If *Ich Dien* does not wear one, he at least, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 441 (1858).

ichibo(o), ichibu: Jap. See **kobang.**

***ichneumon**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰχνεύμων*, *lit.* 'tracker'.

1. an animal of the weasel family, found in Egypt, which feeds on small animals, and devours crocodiles' eggs, for which reason it was worshipped by the Ancient Egyptians.

1579 *Ichneumon* a little worme, ouercomes the Elephant: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 38 (Arber). **1579** they were hunting a beast called Ichnewmon: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 695 (1612). **1601** there is mortall warre betweene them [the Aspides] and the Ichneumones or rats of India: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 208. **1603** Thou mak'st th' *Ichneumon* (whom the *Memphs* adore)|To rid of Poysons Nile's manured shoar: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 158 (1608). **1604** God...prouides the *Ichneumon* to destroy the egges of the [Crocodile]: D. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, IV. p. 13. **1615** the *Ichneumon* his [the Crocodile's] mortall enemy spying his aduantage, whips into his mouth, and gliding down his throate like an arrow, gnaweth a way thorow his belly, and destroyes him: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 100 (1632). **1665** the Ichneumon, who oft-times steals into his [the crocodile's] belly and gnaws his guts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677). **1711** a very active little Animal, which I think he calls the *Ichneumon*, that makes it the whole Business of his Life to break the Eggs of the Crocodile: *Spectator*, No. 126, July 25, p. 3 (Morley). **1793** Tygers, hyenas...and the rat, called Ichneumon, are natives of Egypt: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 604 (1796).

2. name of a genus of flies which lay their eggs in the bodies of grubs and caterpillars.

1713 Plums, peas, nuts, &c. produce some or other ichneumon-fly: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. VIII. ch. vi. Note 4. [R.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

ichnographia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰχνογραφία*, = 'trace-drawing', 'ground-plan': a ground-plan, the art of tracing ground-plans. Anglicised as *ichnographie*, *ichnography*.

1563 as ye may perceiue by this Ichnographia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xiv *vº*. **1598** from the *ichnographie* of a mans head: R. HAVDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 111.

Ichoglans, *sb. pl.*: Turk.: children of Christian parents, serving as pages in the seraglios of the Sultan of Turkey.

1684 The *Ichoglans* are those, in whom, besides the accomplishments of the Body, they discover also a noble Genius, fit for a high Education, and such as may render them capable of serving their Prince: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 2. **1741** the sixth belongs to the Grand Signior's Pages, call'd the *Ichoglans*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 184. **1745** it is destined for the education of the itcheoglans for the seraglio of the grand signior: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 728 (1811).

ĭchor, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰχώρ*: (*a*) the ethereal fluid which ran in the veins of the gods of Greek mythology; (*b*) serum, a watery humor in the body, morbid water discharged from the body.

a. **1712** there flow'd from the Wound an *Ichor*, or pure kind of Blood: *Spectator*, No. 333, Mar. 22, p. 485/2 (Morley). **1742** his Friend went round | In the rich *Ichor*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 32 (1773). **1821** Of course his perspiration was but ichor, | Or some such other spiritual liquor: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, XXV. Wks., Vol. XII. p. 260 (1832). **1834** a ruby crown | Studded his brother's front, if through those veins | Fraternal ichor ran: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Revolutionary Epick*, xviii. (1834). **1845** the azure ichor of this élite of the earth: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 295.

b. **1665** There is a peculiar kind of Ichor or moisture in men's bodies wherein the Plague doth fix its seat: T. GARENCIERES, *Mite*, XXXVIII. p. 13 (1666). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

ichthyophagus, *pl.* **ichthyophagi**, *sb.*: Lat. (as proper name) fr. Gk. *Ἰχθυοφάγος*: fish-eaters, name of an African people living on the shores of the Red Sea.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 28, Vol. I. p. 140. **1658** The *Ichthyophagi* or fish-eating nations about Ægypt: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 8.

***ici on parle Français**, *phr.*: Fr.: here French is spoken.

ic(k)ary, ikary, *sb.*: old name of **caviare** (*q. v.*), fr. native Russ.

1591 [See **beluga** *a*]. **1662** [See **caviare**].

***ĭcon**, *pl.* **ĭcones**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εἰκών*: an image, a likeness.

1580 a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1869). **1646** the Icon of a Lizzard: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 112 (1686).

***ĭconoclastes**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *εἰκονοκλάστης*: a breaker of (sacred) images; *esp.* a member of a sect in the Byzantine Empire, 8, 9 cc., which opposed all religious use of images.

1654 Hence that Learned *Iconoclastes*, that *Image-breaking* Enemie to *Intellectuall Idolatry* knew no better *Furniture* for *Truths Temple*, than the broken *Images* of *Aristotle*, *Plato*, *Democritus*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 208.

ĭcosa(h)edron, Gk. *εἰκοσάεδρον*; **ĭcosaedrum**, Late Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: a solid bounded by twenty plane faces. A regular icosahedron is a solid bounded by twenty equilateral triangles.

1571 A transfigured Icosaedron may be resolued into 12 Pentagonal and 20 hexagonal Pyramides: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, sig. Hh ij *vº*. **1603** the Pyramis, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1359. **1691** [See **cube**].

ictus, Lat. *pl.* **ictūs**, *sb.*: Lat., 'stroke', 'beat': rhythmical or metrical accent (*i.e.* stress) in versification or music. See **arsis, thesis.**

1830 The *ictus* then is a greater force in marking some one time, and indicating the absolute cause of a series of times: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4. **1889** The α of 'Ἀπόλλων, though naturally short, is often lengthened by the ictus: *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 496/3.

id est, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that is.

1598 *Gallina bagnata*, a wet hen, id est, a milkesop, or freshwater souldier, or one that lookes like a drownd rat: FLORIO. **1601** Chamæcissos, [*id est*, ground-Ivie]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 34, Vol. I. p. 481. **1634** they will cry out (*Pocatnie*) *id est*, is it possible? W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 79. **1663** *Mira de lente*, as 'tis i' th' Adage, | *Id est*, to make a Leek a Cabbage: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 64. **1776** Hares, &c. arrived safe: were received with thanks, and devoured with appetite. Send more (*id est*) of hares: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 239 (1869). **1821** "Arcades ambo," *id est*—blackguards both: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. xciii.

***id genus omne**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: all that class.

1750 singers, dancers, actresses, and *id genus omne*: LORD CHESTERFIELD *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 13, p. 52 (1774).

***idea**, Lat. *pl.* **ideae**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰδέα*, = 'form', 'archetype'. Sometimes Anglicised as *idee* (obsolete or dialectic).

1. an eternal transcendental really existent archetype of a natural class, of which the members of the class are im-

perfect copies, and from participation of which they derive their phenomenal existence; in Christian idealism a transcendental idea is a thought of the supreme divine mind.

1531 I haue amonge all honest passe times, wherin is exercise of the body, noted daunsinge to be of an excellent utilitie, comprehendinge in it wonderfull figures, or, as the grekes do calle them, *Ideae*, of vertues and noble qualities: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xxii. Vol. I. p. 239 (1880). **1563** As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to *Aristoteles summum bonum*, or *Plato his Idæa*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 11 *r°*. **1589** Platonicks with their Idees: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. i. p. 19 (1869). **1603** nor will abide so much as to heare those Philosophers who of certeine Idees, numbers, unities and spirits, make gods: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1149. — the designes, reasons, formes, ideæ and examples of all things that ever were or shall be: *ib.*, p. 1334. **1603** Recorde the Praises of ELIZABETH | (Our Martiall *Pallas* and our milde *Astrea*, | Of grace and wisedom the divine *Idea*): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 291 (1608). **1607** I wonder that amongst all your objects you presented vs not with *Platoes Idea*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G 3 *r°*. **1626** all the *Idea's* | Spirits, and *Atomes*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). **1640** the Idea of the visible and naturall Creature: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 8 (1647). **1642** *Aristotle* whilst he labours to refute the *ideas* of Plato, falls upon one himself: for his *summum bonum* is a Chimaera: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 451 (Bohn, 1852). **1652** chymerical figments, Platonicall Ideaes, Cabbalisticall fancies: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, sig. * 1 *v°*. **1663** Deep sighted in Intelligences, | Ideas, Atomes, Influences: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. **1675** The *Platonick Idea*, the express Image of a Letcher: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 3, p. 55. **1678** resolves therefore that nothing is to be attributed to it, but what is included in the Nature and *Idea* of it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 7.

I *a*. a conception of anything in an imaginary or hypothetical state of perfection.

1586 they containe in them rather an *Idæa* of good life, than such a platforme as may be drawen from contemplation into action: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A iij *r°* (1589). **1640** our own elicited Idees [rhyming to 'please']: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. ii. 47, p. 151 (1647). **1651** he resolved to make him a Master-piece, and to mould him, as it were, Platonically to his own *Idea*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 210 (1685). **1839** We follow, therefore, the true course in looking first for the true ἰδέα, or abstract conception of a government: GLADSTONE, in Macaulay's *Essays*, p. 477 (1877).

I *b*. an abstract principle considered out of all relation to realisation in practice.

1598 we beginne to know things by their first and immediate principles, which are well knowne vnto vs, not by meere Idea, as separated from the particulars... but as they doe actually concurre to the forming of the particulars: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, p. 9.

2. a mental representation, a design conceived in the mind prior to its production in any concrete form.

1573—80 Queint Idees bemone your imperfections: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 102 (1884). bef. **1586** the skil of the Artificer, standeth in that *Idea* or fore-conceite of the work, and not in the work it selfe: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 26 (1868). **1603** Who in your Nature som *Idéas* wrought | Of good and Euill: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 125 (1608). **1623** For albeit I should be as bad as thou wouldst make me to be, or that I were such an arrant Asse and Coxe-combe, as you forsooth in your *Idea* would forme me to be: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. i. p. 2. **1632** hath phant'sied to himselfe, in *Idæa*, this *Magneticke Mistris*: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, Induct., Wks., p. 7 (1640). **1693** It's contrary to all the Notions and *Ideas* I have of GOD: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 447 (1713). **1712** when people have a full Idea of a thing first upon their own knowledge, the least traces of it serve to refresh the remembrance: POPE, *Letters*, p. 96 (1737). **1877** I was anxious to form an idea of the figure of one walking after death: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 195.

2 *a*. a concrete image representing an individual or a type, a sensible representation.

1634 where a top a high Mount is conspicuously set the *Idæa* of a horrible *Caco-demon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 190. **1641** or that an hearb may be made to grow in two hours, and the Idea of a plant to appear in a glasse, as if the very plant it selfe were there: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B i *r°* (1651). bef. **1658** 'tis a just *Idea* of a *Limbo* of the Infants: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687).

3. an immediate object of mental activity, the mental result of a particular feeling, imagination, or thought.

1666 The Arguments devised against Atheists by *Des Cartes*, and drawn from the *Idea's* of our Mind: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 325. **1712** the Rays that produce in us the Idea of Green: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 563/2 (Morley).

4. an opinion, a notion, a fancy.

1677 never call those dear Idea's back. | But suffer me in this belief to rest; | That, &c.: OTWAY, *Titus & Ber.*, iii. p. 47. **1720** No Ideas you could form in the winter can make you imagine what Twickenham is in this season: POPE, *Letters*, p. 180 (1737).

5. a plan, a design, a conception of something to be performed.

***1877** the simple-minded Monarch was glad to abandon the idea: *Echo*, Jan. 13. [St.]

***idée fixe**, *phr.*: Fr.: a fixed idea, a notion or resolve cherished with excessive tenacity, a monomania.

1836 The King...has some *idée fixe* about marrying the Duke of Orleans: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 88. **1877** At all events, the attraction of the heart would require to be something out of the common run if it were to subdue this *idée fixe*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. vii. p. 75 (1879).

idem, *masc.*; **idem**, *neut.*: *pron.*: Lat.: the same. Often abbreviated to *id.* in references, meaning 'the same author', authoresses being in this instance treated as masculine.

1598 *Marmoroso*, *Marmorino*, idem [the same as *Marmoreo*]: FLORIO.

ides (*ī*), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ides*, fr. Lat. *īdūs* (pl.): the mid-month, in the Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, October, and the 13th day of other months. *The ides of March* means 'a fatal day', from the prophetic warning said to have been given to Julius Caesar to "Beware the ides of March" (Shaks., *Jul. Caes.*, i. 2, 19), on which day he was murdered.

1555 the Ides of October: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 68 (1885). **1579** NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 739 (1612). **1600** the Temple of *Mercurie* was dedicated in the Ides of May: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 57. **1611** *Ides*, The Ides of a Moneth; the eight day after the Nones: COTGR.

idiom (*ĭ* — —), Eng. fr. Fr. *idiome*; **idiōma**, *pl.* **idiōmata**, Gk. *ἰδίωμα*: *sb.*: a turn of expression peculiar to a particular language; the distinctive characteristics of a particular language; a dialect.

1575 so would I wishe you to frame all sentences in their mother phrase and proper *Idioma*: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 5 (1815). **1589** where his sharpe accent falls in our owne *ydiome* most aptly and naturally: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xii. p. 127 (1869). — the Greekes terme it *Idioma*: *ib.*, III. iv. p. 156. — ye finde also this word *Idiome*, taken from the Greekes, yet seruing aptly, when a man wanteth to expresse so much vnles it be in two words, &c.: *ib.*, p. 159. **1598** so manie, and so much differing Dialects, and Idiomes, as be vsed and spoken in Italie: FLORIO, *Worlde of Wordes*, sig. a 4 *r°*. **1601** that Dialect or Idiome which was familiar to the basest clowne: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. iii. **1603** whose felicity, in this kinde, might be something to themselues, to whom their owne *idioma* was naturall: S. D., *Defence of Ryme*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 201 (1815). **1603** What shall I more say? then, all spake the speech | Of God himself, th' old sacred *Idiom* rich, | Rich perfect language, wher's no point, no signe: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 339 (1608). **1620** prohibited all Books printed by them, of what Author, Art, or *Idiome* soever: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 443 (1676). **1642** every speech hath certaine *Idiomes*, and customary *Phrases* of its own: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). **1652** And surely these two added so much of splendour and ornament to our *English Ideome*, as never any the like before them: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 485. **1665** some fragments of their Language I took so well as I could from their own Idiom: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1677). **1733** Though, by their idiom and grimace, | They soon betray their native place: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/2 (1869). **1845** This convenient middle idiom led to the neglect by either party of the original language of the other: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 80.

idōlomania, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a rage for images. See **idolon, mania.**

1654—6 So do the Turks at this day [forbid images] to the shame of Papists idolomania: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 380/1 (1868).

***idōlon, idōlum**, *pl.* **idōla**, *sb.*: Lat., 'image', 'apparition', fr. Gk. *εἴδωλον*, = 'image', 'phantom', 'fancy'.

1. an image, an unsubstantial appearance, a visible manifestation of a spiritual nature.

1619 *the* Constitution of the Soule, which is conflate of the Mind, Spirit, and Animall Soule, *or* Idolum: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 568.

2. an image in the mind.

1640 then must the mind | Innate *idolums* in it self contain: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 31, p. 237 (1647).

3. a false image in the mind, a false conception, a fallacy. Bacon classified *idola* as *idola tribus*, = 'idols of the tribe', common to all mankind; *idola specus*, = 'idols of the cave', due to the mental habit of the individual (cf. Plato, *Rep.*, 514 A); *idola fori*, = 'idols of the market-place', due to current phrases and sayings; *idola theatri*, = 'idols of the theatre', due to imperfections in the system and method of philosophy.

1654 To come to the second Bench of *Censurers*, fitted with peevish exclusive Notions, or *Idola* made by *Education*, *Tradition*, &c.: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 255. **1837** Many of the aphorisms, but particularly those in which he gives examples of the influence of the *idola*, show a nicety of observation that has never been surpassed: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 417 (1877). — It is curious that Bacon has himself mentioned this very kind of *idola specus*: *ib.*, p. 414. **1889** She seems under the influence of certain *idola fori et theatri* which we thought were somewhat at a discount: *Athenæum*, Oct. 12, p. 483/3.

īdus, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: **ides** (*q. v.*).

1664 Like *Idus* and *Calendæ* Englisht | The *Quarter-days*, by skilful Linguist: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 197.

īdyllium, *pl.* **īdyllia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εἰδύλλιον*: a pastoral poem, an idyl.

1586 hys Idillia, or contentions of Goteheards: In Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1815). **1598** As *Theocritus* is famoused for his *Idyllia*

in Greeke, and *Virgill* for his *Eclogs* in Latine: *ib.*, p. 150. **1601** *Eidylls*, or *Eidyllia*, bee small Poëmes or Pamphlets written by Poëts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A iv *ro*. **1640** *Est pictura Poesis.* Every poem is an Idyllium. And a Poet no more sings himself, than a Painter draws his own picture: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 2 *vo* (1647).

ignaro, *sb.*: It.: an ignorant person, a dullard.

1625 It was intolerable insolence in such ignaroes to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not: BP. MONTAGU, *Appeal to Cæsar*, ch. xxxi. [R.] **1696** *Ignaro*, (*Ital.*) a foolish ignorant Fellow: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

***ignis fatuus,** *pl.* **ignes fatui,** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'silly fire': a lambent flame seen to hover above marshy places or moist ground, supposed to lure into danger whoever followed it; also, *metaph.*

1596 I did not think thou hadst been an ignis fatuus or a ball of wildfire: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 45. **1600** my little *Ignis fatue* [Cupid]: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 10, Wks., p. 262 (1616). **1608** these words of course...Are but like *Ignes fatui* to delude, | Greene and vnseasoned wits: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. E 4 *ro*. **1621** led about and variable still by that *ignis fatuus* of phantasie: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 3, Mem. I, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 291 (1827). **1635** Blind zeale, smoaky fire, or fooles fire ignis fatuus: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 247. **1654** lights I cannot call them, without it be *Ignes fatui*, Fooles fires, Wills with a wisp, &c.: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 159. **1656** The glory of the world...is indeed an *ignis fatuus*, a walking fire that leadeth men into brakes and ditches: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 532/2 (1868). **1660** Where's now that *Ignis Fatuus*, which erewhile | Misled our *wandring Isle*? A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 10. **1671** If I be discover'd by yon *Ignis fatuus* or Lanthorn, I shall be undone for ever: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iv. p. 48. **1684** Philosophical lights, though esteemed so, are but darkness, and *ignes fatui*, in comparison of this: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 166 (1865). **1696** he is deluded, misled by an *ignis fatuus*, a false fire: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 15 (1864). **1714** an *Ignis fatuus* hath bewildered you: *Spectator*, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 840/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** there ended this *Ignis fatuus*, which made a great Stir while it glared in our Parliamentary Horizon: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). **1762** but, as a changeling, is dazzled and delighted by an *ignis fatuus*, a Will-o'-the-wisp: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 91 (1817). **1785** It was indeed an *ignis fatuus* to poor Mr. Locke: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 126, p. 132 (1820). **1818** Not even an ignis-fatuus rose | To make him merry with my woes: BYRON, *Maz.*, xv. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 169 (1832). **1824** How do you feel towards this fair ignis fatuus, this lily of the desert? SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 135 (1886). ***1877** I warn them that in following his guidance they are pursuing an *ignis fatuus*: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.]

ignoble (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ignoble*: of low estate, mean, unworthy, dishonorable.

1593 My lord, 'tis but a base ignoble mind | That mounts no higher than a bird can soar: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iii. 1, 13. — Do me but right, and you must all confess | That I was not ignoble of descent: — *III Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 70. **1688** to be neglected and despised as base and ignoble: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 291 (1872). **1785** in the scale of life | Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 205 (1808).

***ignōrāmus,** 1*st pers. pl. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *ignōrāre*, ='to ignore': we ignore (it).

1. the endorsement by which it used to be signified that a grand jury threw out a bill of indictment.

1598 I haue seene the best, yea naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but euen sticke fast in the myre, and at last giue it ouer, or giue their verdict with An *ignoramus*: FLORIO, *Worlde of Wordes*, sig. a 4 *ro*. **1628** the grand jury found an *ignoramus* in the indictment, and so he was released upon bail: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1848). **1648** those who were to be tried...were all acquitted...and an *ignoramus* brought in: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 17 (1872). **1649** All our service begins in you; it is your *Ignoramus*, or *Billa vera*, which opens and shuts, which shuts and no man opens: THORPE, *Charge*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 19 (1809). bef. **1658** They answer in a plain *Ignoramus*, they can indict no Man, accuse no Man: I. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 500 (1687). **1665** and many a profest Retainer to *Philosophy*, is but an *Ignoramus* in a suit of *second Notions*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xviii. p. 127 (1885). **1681** but 'tis such a return of a jury that one can hardly expect anything but ignoramus from them: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1878). **1682** Let ignoramus juries find no traitors, | And ignoramus poets scribble satires: DRYDEN, *Duke of Guise*, Prol., 43, 44. **1682** Learn'd in Law he was, and famous, | Profoundly skill'd in *Ignoramus*: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 53. **1710** The jury finding him a little weak in his understanding, without going out of the court, brought in their verdict, *ignoramus*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Dec. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 212 (1854). bef. **1733** the *Ignoramus* returns: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 149, p. 113 (1740). **1760** In an Action for a malicious Indictment, Exception, it is not shewn that either he was acquitted, or that *Ignoramus* was returned upon the bill: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 168.

2. an ignorant person. Apparently first applied to ignorant lawyers.

1569 the lawyer who is so silly as to be *ignoramus* [see proverbs]: Tr. *Erasmus' Epistles & Colloq.*, p. 74 (Reeves & Turner). **1621** let them go as they are, in the catalogue of Ignoramus: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. I. p. 425 (1827). **1646** an ignoramus that writes, and a woman that teaches: W. W. Wilkins, *Polit. Rel. Writings of [illegible]*, p. 264. **1654** [illegible] as learned *Ignoramuses* as themselves: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 52. **1670** the greatest Owl, Ass, Monkey, Jack-a-napes, Baboon, Rascal, Oaf, Ignoramus, [illegible], Cur-dog: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, iv. p. 58. **1674** if the [illegible] be past that *Classis* of Ignoramusses: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 16. **1689** The thing possest is not the thing it seems, | Tho' otherwise each *Ignoramus* deems: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 19/2. bef. **1733** If he had [illegible]: otherwise he had been an *Ignoramus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 82, p. 73 (1740). **1741** those sage Curetes, in whose Heads was inclos'd all the Knowledge of their time: and yet they are mere Ignoramus's: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1809** Amongst the literati who swarm here, there are too many boasters, *petit maitres*, ignoramusses, and fools of all sorts: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xliv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 157. bef. **1849** He is an ignoramus: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1884). **1883** Brian is a tremendous botanist, and Mr. Jardine is not an ignoramus in that line: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 140.

***ignōrātio elenchi,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: the fallacy of 'ignoring the argument', *i.e.* of refuting a position which is not quite the same as that which one professes to be refuting.

1588 But if he speak of the true Church this fallacy is that called *ignoratio elenchi*: WHITAKER, *Disp. Script.*, p. 287 (1849). **1603** as the Logitians call it *ignoratio Elenchi*, where in the contradiction, the same thing is taken according to the same, for sensible and not subiect to sense are contradictorie: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 174. **1638** here was no *petitio principii* in Dr. Potter, but rather *ignoratio elenchi* in you: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 102. **1837** A man of sense syllogizes in *celarent* and *cesare* all day long without suspecting it; and, though he may not know what an *ignoratio elenchi* is, has no difficulty in exposing it whenever he falls in with it: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 408 (1877). **1843** This is the fallacy of *Ignoratio Elenchi*, in the widest sense of the phrase: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 398 (1856).

ignōtum per ignōtius, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the unknown by means of the more unknown', a name of the fallacy of professing to explain or prove something which is unknown by adducing something which is still farther from being known.

bef. **1461** Wyth Golden Resouns in taast moost lykerous | Thyng *per Ignotum* prevyd *per Ignocius*: LYDGATE, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 401 (1652). **1584** confuteth that opinion by a notable reason, called *Petitio principij*, or rather, *Ignotum per ignotius*, in this manner: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 67. bef. **1733** when he drops his own Authority, and brings Fact *to confirm all*, the vouching that Fact by his own pure Parole, is a Cheat termed *Ignotum per ignotius*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 26, p. 28 (1740). **1888** When Arabic names are twisted and mis-copied...the identification of sites resolves itself into a case of "ignotum per ignotius": *Athenæum*, Dec. 22, p. 843/2.

iguana, *sb.*: Sp.: name of a genus of large lizards found in W. Indies and the warmer parts of America. Anglicised as *gwane*, *gwain*, *iguano*. The forms *iuanna*, *iwana*, may be directly fr. native Haytian *hiuana*, *yuana*.

1555 For (as I haue sayde before) they haue twoo kyndes of foure footed beastes, wherof the one is lyttle cunnes cauled *Vtias*, and the other Serpentes named *Iuannas*, muche lyke vnto Crocodiles, of eyght foote length, of most pleasaunte taste, and lyuynge on the lande: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 167 (1885). **1600** store of fish, foule, deere, and *Iwanas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 675. — wee also killed there abundance of seales, and *Iguanos* which are a kinde of Serpents, with foure feete, and a long sharpe tayle: *ib.*, p. 815. **1604** the flesh of the Yguanas is a better meate: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 283 (1880). **1607** We also killed Guanas, in fashion of a Serpent, and speckled like a Toade vnder the belly: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. ix. (1884). **1624** a lothsome beast like a Crocodil, called a Gwayn: *ib.*, p. 386. **1629** *Gwanes* they have, which is a little harmlesse beast, like a *Crokadell*, or *Aligator*, very fat and good meat: *ib.*, p. 904. **1769** The Iguana of Guiana...is about 3 feet in length: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 150. **1845** that rapid movement, so characteristic of the genera Lacerta and Iguana: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii. p. 390.

igumenos: Mod. Gk. See **hegumenos.**

iḥram, *sb.*: Arab.: the distinctive garb of a Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca, consisting of two large nearly square pieces of white cotton cloth.

1811 Pilgrims, in their first journey to Mecca, are obliged to assume the Ihhram immediately after passing Cape Wardan, if the state of their health permit. This is a piece of linen, which is wrapped round the loins: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 20. **1819** An ihram in rags, an old mat torn to pieces, and an assortment of pitchers worthy of an antiquarian's collection: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 68 (1820).

ikary. See **ickary.**

ikon: Gk. See **icon.**

il a changé tout cela, *phr.*: Fr.: he has changed all that.

1839 Of the present Sultan, however, it may be truly said that *il a changé tout cela*—he no longer gives audiences stealthily: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 136.

il duca, *phr.*: It.: the duke.

1573 80 Howe often shal he be trubblid with meeting il Duca I knowe not whoe, il Signor —, Messer —, and a cumpanie of sutch Italian magnificoes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 175 (1884).

il mondo riverso, *phr.*: It.: the world turned upside down.

1613 I can say it by more than him, that this is the age of *il monde reverso*, wherein parents observe their children more than children the parents: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 264 (1848).

il penseroso, *phr.*: It.: the melancholy (man).

1637 MILTON, Title. **1737** At the foot of one of these squats me I, (il penseroso) and there grow to the trunk for a whole morning: GRAY, *Letters*, No. IX. Vol. I. p. 21 (1819).

il serenissimo, *phr.*: It.: the most serene.

1620 there lived at that time *Il serenissimo* Duke *William* of *Mantoua*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. viii. (1676).

***ĭlex,** Lat. *pl.* **ilices,** *sb.*: Lat.: the holm-oak, in *Mod. Bot.*, name of a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, of which the best known is the common holly.

abt. **1506** The tre called Ilex, that then stode byfore Abraham's dore is now wasted: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 53 (Camd. Soc., 1851). **1673** the dwarf or shrub-*Ilex*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 457. **1787** The road from hence is through a beautiful wood, enlivened in winter by the ilix and the cork tree, both evergreens: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1805). **1819** the ilex, the poplar, and the wide spreading plane: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820). **1830** a road...shaded by magnificent ilexes: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 331 (1875). **1865** sheltered by the ilex shrubs: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 195. **1885** the dense ilex-thickets: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, Merope, p. 48. — her hiding-place of the thickets | Of the lentisk and ilex: *ib.*, p. 98.

īliaca passio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: iliac passion, severe colic, a disease affecting the *ileum* or lower portion of the small intestine.

1543 A remedie agaynst the peynes of the sydes, and the iliaca passio: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxiii *v°*/1. **1548** a disease called *Yleaca Passio*: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 40 (1626). **1605** B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). **1654** A fit of *Iliaca Passio*, the Collick called *Miserere mei, Lord have mercy upon me*, in probability would be a good *Recipe* against *cursing of others*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 529. **1680** I beseech you be pleas'd to let us have some Wheat Bread, for I have gotten the Griping, and the *Iliaca Passio*, with Rye and Barley Bread: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 10.

Iliad: Lat. *Īlias*, gen. *Īliadis*, fr. Gk. Ἰλιάς: name of one of the two great Greek epic poems. Its subject is the siege and capture of Ilium (Gk. Ἴλιον) or Troy.

1. an epic poem attributed to Homer, an epic poem.

1579 Homers Iliades in a nutte shell: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 16 (Arber). **1620** the Iliad of our age: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 2 (1676). **1640** were writ | More trimly than the Iliads of yore: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 75, p. 36 (1647). bef. **1658** A Diurnal is...The English Iliads in a Nutshel: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 83 (1687). **1704** I have sometimes heard of an Iliad in a nut-shell; but it has been my fortune to have much oftener seen a nut-shell in an Iliad: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 77/2 (1869). **1818** [See **Æneïd**].

2. a long series (of struggles or woes).

1603 but the conjunction of those two before, infortunate, bringing upon the Greeks and Barbarians both, a whole *Iliad*, that is to say, an infinite masse of miseries and calamities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 319. **1625** Forasmuch as *Banda* hath beene almost the bane, and as it were the *Troiane Horse* to our *Indian Ilium*, whence an *Iliade* of miseries and mischiefes haue issued to that Societie: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 706. bef. **1670** the Iliad of wrongs which the Bishop endured: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 113, p. 117 (1693). bef. **1782** An Iliad, only not in verse, ensues: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 108 (1808).

3. See quotation.

1650 So also is generous nature alwaies active and doing to its very Iliad (*i*) utmost period, and afterward ceaseth: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sandivogius' Alchymie*, p. 2.

illit(t)erāti, *sb. pl.*: Lat., fr. *illitterātus*, = 'unlettered', 'unlearned': unlettered persons, opposed to **litterati** (*q. v.*).

1822 ye're the most tinkler-tongued pack of illiterati: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 608.

illude (⏑ –), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *illuder*: to deceive, to mock, to delude.

bef. **1534** For there wot I well God speketh & I can not be illuded: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 166. [R.] **1590** Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt, | And falsed oft his blowes t' illude him with such bayt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. v. 9. **1598** *Illudere*, to mocke, to flout, to frump, to delude, to dazle, to illude: FLORIO. **1611** *Illuder*. To illude, delude, mocke, flowt, scorne: COTGR.

***Illūminăti, illūminăti,** *sb. pl.*: Lat., past part. pass. of *illūmināre*, = 'to enlighten': name given to various societies which professed special enlightenment or perfection; hence, *generally*, persons who lay claim to special superiority in knowledge or morals. Anglicised in 17 c. as *illuminates*. See **alumbrado.**

1602 without great penance done for that bold attempt against such illuminates, and men sitting neare vnder God Almighties knee: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 100. bef. **1716** SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 31 (1727). **1827** In those days before the illuminati came men believed the ocean and the earth to be equally the gift of God to man: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 41. **1855** The secret societies of Freemasons and Illuminati, mystic in their ceremonies and chimerical in their hopes: LEWES, *Goethe*, I. iv. 1, 316. **1879** All thanks and honour then to the older Pugin, however much our *illuminati* may sneer: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. iii. p. 111.

illuminato (*pl.* **illuminati**), *fem.* **illuminăta,** *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: enlightened; one of the illuminati. See above.

illūmināter, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *illūmināre*, = 'to enlighten'.

1. an enlightener, one who enlightens, one who or that which gives light.

1485 the holy ghoost...Illumynatour of al good werkes: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 15 (1881). **1598** *Illuminatore*, an illuminator, or light-giuer: FLORIO.

2. one who designs or executes the artistic ornamentation of a book or writing.

16.. Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work: FELTON. [J.] **1859** Even dress tells a tale to those who study it so closely as our illuminator was wont to do: *Once a Week*, July 2, p. 14/2.

illuminé, *fem.* **-ée,** *sb.*: Fr.: an **illuminato** (*q. v.*), a mystic, a theosophist.

1799 having its Ministry, Councils, and Army filled with *Illumines* who are by profession enemies to Monarchy: *Letters of Literary Men*, p. 450 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1887** He largely introduces [hypnotism] into a world in other ways very strange—a world of *névrosés* and of Russian *illuminés*: *Athenæum*, July 2, p. 9/3.

illūsor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *illūdere*, = 'to mock', 'to illude': a mocker, a deceiver.

18.. he was an illusor: STUBBS, *Medieval & Mod. Hist.*, p. 197. [C.]

illustrator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *illustrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *illustrāre*, = 'to illustrate': one who illustrates.

1598 *Illustratore*, an illustrator, a glorifier, a giuer of honors: FLORIO. **1621** Leovitius his illustrator Garceus: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 407 (1827). **1764** natural historians, tour-writers, and *illustrators*: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. vii.

illustre, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *illustrer*: to illustrate.

abt. **1533** DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1036 (Paris, 1852). **1603** as the Phœnix on my Front doth glister, | Thou shalt the Finials of my Frame illustre: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 146 (1608).

illustrissimo, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: most illustrious (applied as a title of dignity).

1787 the Anziani have only that [title] of Illustrissimo, except when two are together, they then are Eccellenza also.—We know that two negatives make an affirmative; but that two Illustrissimo's should make an Eccellenzâ, is very extraordinary: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 428 (1805).

Ilotes (pl.): Lat. See **Helot.**

imāgo, Lat. *pl.* **imāginēs,** *sb.*: Lat., 'image', 'representation': the final, perfect, and representative stage of an insect which passes through larval stages.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1886** [A letter was read] from Mr. A. G. Butler, on the larva, pupa, and imago of a butterfly: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 172/1.

imaret, *sb.*: Turk. *'imāra*: a building for the accommodation gratis of Mohammedan pilgrims and travellers.

1614 Their Hospitals they call Imarets; of these there are great vse, because they want Innes in the Turkes dominions: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 299. [C.] **1817** many a dome and fair roof'd imaret: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 31 (1860).

***imaum, imam,** *sb.*: Arab. *imām*, = 'exemplar', 'leader': a title of the caliph, a title of the heads of the four orthodox sects of Mohammedanism, a title of the Prince of Muscat; the officiating minister in public prayer.

1625 *Eemawms*, which are Parish Priests: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1608. **1662** On these twelve Saints they bestow the quality of *Imam*, or Prelate: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 277 (1669). **1665** the Sietti and Imami sometimes pull out their eyes, having once seen *Medina-Talnabi*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 331 (1677). **1684** The *Imans*, or *Emaums*, are the priests of the *Turks*, and as 'twere the Parsons of their *Mosqueys*: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 12. **1704** they are then imploring Pardon for their Sins, and receiving the *Emaums* [or *Imams*] Benediction: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 97. **1717** towers...from whence the *imaums* call the people to prayers: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 198 (1827). **1786** the Moullahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imans of Schiraz... arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). **1800** No Iman o'er her perfumed corpse | For her soul's health intoned the prayer: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, x. 210. **1811** the subjects of the Imam are very unskilful navigators: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 25. **1834** the Imans, Moollas, and Moollavees: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 288. **1836** Two *Imams* are employed to officiate in each of the larger mosques: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 95. **1884** the chief imam condemned such an interpretation of the law: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 257.

imbargo: Sp. See **embargo.**

imbosque, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *imboscare*: to lie in ambush, to enter a wood. *Rare.*

1562 he went as secretly as possible, to imbosque him selfe near [the Turks]: J. SCOTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 11 *v°*.

imbroc(c)ata, imbroc(c)ato, *sb.*: It. *imbroccata*: "a thrust at fence, or a venie giuen ouer the dagger" (Florio), a thrust in tierce. See **embrocado, stoccado.**

1598 the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reuerso*, your *Stoccata*, your *Imbroccata*, your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Humm.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616). **1603** Hees the best fencer in the world [*i.e.* Death]: *Vincentio Saviolo* is nobody to him; he has his mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stoccataes at his fingers ends: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 42.

***imbroglio,** *sb.*: It.: an entanglement, an intricate and perplexing state of affairs, a complication, a confused mass or accumulation (of things). Sometimes written *embroglio*, and (pl.) *embroglie*.

bef. **1771** Into the drawers and china pry, | Papers and books, a huge imbroglio: Gray, *Long Story*, Wks., p. 115 (Bell & Daldy). **1818** he at once determined that the object of this farcical embrogleo was the fanciful and accomplished ideologist, with whom he was accidentally connected: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 235 (1819). **1830** I agree with Lamb, who says that such an *imbroglio* as this cannot be got right without a war; such a flame can only be quenched by blood: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 94 (1875). bef. **1864** I keep my prints an imbroglio, | Fifty in one portfolio: Browning, *Selections*, p. 40 (1880). ***1875** Then occurs an amusing embroglio, though of no very novel kind: *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.]

imitable (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *imitable*: capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

1598 *Imitable*, imitable, that may be imitated: Florio. **1611** *Imitable*, Imitable, followable: Cotgr. bef. **1682** The rapid courses of the heavenly bodies are rather imitable by our thoughts than our corporeal motions: Sir Th. Brown, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 33. [C.]

***imitator** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *imitātor*, noun of agent to *imitāre*, = 'to imitate': one who imitates, apes, or copies; one who uses another's productions as models.

1523 imytator: Lord Berners, *Froissart*, Pref. (1812). **1554** & to *Hercules* the stronge, with his immitatour *Theseus Jason* with all his bende: W. Prat, *Africa*, Prol., sig. C i *ro*. **1573—80** Nothinge so absurde and fruteles, but beinge once taken upp shall have sume imitatoures: Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 100 (1884). **1589** a bare immitatour of natures works: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxv. p. 310 (1869). **1620** this his Successor, and no imitator, did pretend to give and to take honours from Kings: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 683 (1676). **1642** Why didst thou not, to be his perfect imitator, liken the king to the vicechancellor, and the lords, to the doctors? Milton, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 247 (1806). **1654** not requiring *Sentence* or *Absolution* of *Them*, their *Authours*, or *Imitatours*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 225. **1710** his pretended Imitators: Congreve, *Pind. Ode*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 1075. **1738** Horace justly calls imitators *servum pecus* (slavish cattle): Lord Chesterfield, in *Common Sense*, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 101 (1777). **1817** the dynasty of Dandies, now | Perchance succeeded by some other class | Of imitated imitators: Byron, *Beppo*, lx.

imitātrix, Lat. *pl.* **imitātrices,** *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *imitātor*: a female who imitates.

1606 they either are men's souls themselves | Or the most wittie imitatrixes of them: *Sir Gyles Goosecappe*, iii. 1. [R.] **1611** *Imitatrice*, An imitatrix: Cotgr.

*****Immanuel: Heb. See **Emmanuel.**

immedicable (ˌ⏑ ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *immedicable* (Cotgr.): not curable by medicine, incurable.

1611 *Immedicable*, Immedicable, vncurable: Cotgr. **1671** wounds immedicable | Rankle, and fester, and gangrene, | To black mortification: Milton, *S. A.*, 620.

immense (ˌ⏑ ˌ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *immense*: vast, inordinately large, immeasurable, boundless.

1598 *Immenso*, immense, vnmeasurable, passing all measure: Florio. **1641** This part of Amsterdam is...supported by piles at an immense charge: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1872). **1667** Of amplitude almost immense: Milton, *P. L.*, VII. 620.

immolātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *immolāre*, = 'to immolate', 'to offer in sacrifice': one who offers in sacrifice, one who immolates.

1652 When the hoste had escaped from the Immolator (a direful omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar): J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 309.

***immortelles,** *sb. pl.*: Fr.: everlasting flowers. See **helichrysum.**

1882 relatives of the victims, bringing *immortelles* and wreaths of flowers: *Standard*, Dec. 9, p. 5. **1887** Dr. Westland Marston has received a tribute from America in memory of his son in the shape of a large lyre of white immortelles: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 547/1.

impar, *adj.*: Lat.: odd, uneven.

1598 therefore the number of *Par* or *Impar* doth litle import to the strengthening of the battell: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 95.

impar congressus Achilli, *phr.*: Lat.: unequally matched against Achilles. Virg., *Aen.*, I, 475.

1654—6 [For thou art but a youth] And therefore *impar congressus Achilli*, no fit match for this monster: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 448/2 (1867). **1672** Alas! it is *impar congressus*, there is no even match betwixt them: T. Jacomb, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 144/1 (1868). **1779** The tone you take with your adversary in this *impar congressus* appears to me perfectly proper: Gibbon, *Life & Lett.*, p. 262 (1869).

***impasse,** *sb.*: Fr.: a blind-alley, a cul-de-sac, an insoluble difficulty.

1851 Charles thought he ought to have given battle before plunging the country into this '*impasse*': H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 381. **1884** The proposal may...be the only escape from what...seems to be a hopeless impasse: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, May 21, p. 1.

impassible (ˌ⏑ ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *impassible*: not amenable to suffering, undisturbed by passion, not susceptible of emotion.

1502 for they shall be Immortall and Impassyble: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. I. ch. vii. sig. h iv *ro*. **1598** *Impassibile*, impassible, that is not mooued with any perturbation, that cannot suffer: Florio. **1611** *Impassible*, Impassible, sencelesse: vnpassionate, vnperturbed: Cotgr. bef. **1701** Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart, | Though naked, and impassible depart: Dryden. [J.]

***impasto,** *sb.*: It.: the effect produced by thick layers of opaque pigment; the laying on of thick layers of opaque pigment.

1823 When the pedantry of criticism, at the suggestion of envious rivals, accused him of having too much of the *impasto* of the Spagnuoletto school: Lady Morgan, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 37 (1855). **1854** The chiaroscuro is admirable: the impasto perfect: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 246 (1879). **1887** [The portrait] possesses solidity, vigour of touch, a firm massive impasto: *Athenæum*, Jan. 8, p. 70/3.

impayable, *adj.*: Fr.: invaluable, inestimable.

1823 the olives, the *cerneaux*, and the delicious white wine, each in their way were *impayables*: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

***impedimenta,** *sb. pl.*: Lat.: baggage, travelling equipage, encumbrances.

1600 enclosing the *impedimenta* or baggage in the mids, for safetie and securitie: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Index II. sig. Eeeeee i *ro*/2. **1638** being so clogged and burdened with these *impedimenta*: Chillingworth, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 199. **1654** the best of it to be reckon'd among our *Impedimenta*, *Baggage*, or *Fardells* that must be left behind: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 530. **1840** they become heavy and unmanageable—real *impedimenta*: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 425. **1853** All baggage beyond the essential I regard as *impedimenta*: E. K. Kane, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxx. p. 263. **1871** I had a firman from the Viceroy, a cook, and a dragoman. Thus my *impedimenta* were not numerous: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 3. **1872** cooking tents, servants' *pals*, carts and other *impedimenta*: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 190.

***imperātor,** *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *imperāre*, = 'to command': the general of the Roman army in the field; a title of honor conferred on a victorious Roman general; the title of the emperor of Rome as head of the military power (whence the term *emperor*); a commander, a ruler.

1579 *Pompeys* soldiers saluted him by the name of Imperator: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 637 (1612). **1588** Sole imperator and great general | Of trotting 'paritors: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iii. 187. **1646** *Augustus* and *Tiberius* with great humility or popularity refused the name of *Imperator*: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. XVI. p. 306 (1686). **1799** The *Imperator*, or military sovereign, commanding among his people as among his soldiers, like the emperors of Rome: S. Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. III. Bk. VIII. ch. III. p. 93 (Paris, 1840). bef. **1863** I fancy the Imperator standing on the steps of the temple (erected by Titus): Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 35 (1879). **1870** It cannot be referred to the dictation of any power over and separate from the nation, as some imperator: E. Mulford, *Nation*, ch. VIII. p. 131.

imperium, *sb.*: Lat.: command, the authority of a Roman general; supreme power, imperial sway.

1651 all the powers in it [the soul] are immediately and entirely at the arbitrary *imperium* and dominion of the soul: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 144 (1862). **1665** assureth us, that our *spontaneous* motions are under the *Imperium* of our *will*: Glanvill, *Scepsis*, ch. iv. p. 23 (1885). **1678** [See **diastole** 1]. **1870** Sixthly, The sovereignty of the nation involves the right which is described in its formal phrase, as the imperium or eminent domain: E. Mulford, *Nation*, ch. X. p. 166.

***imperium in imperio,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: an empire within an empire, an independent authority exerted or claimed within the jurisdiction of an authority *de facto* its superior.

1752 if he will not...admit their *imperium in imperio*...it becomes meritorious, not only to resist, but to depose him: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 48, p. 206 (1774). **1790** Our new government is...a fresh essay at *imperium in imperio*: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 564 (1854). **1804** and it throws into the hands of a body...uncontrolled by Parliament, a sort of *imperium in imperio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 20. **1817** whether this nation will determine to be the only one in Europe which shall consent to place the Roman Catholic religion in a situation so free from all practical control, as to form a complete *imperium in imperio* within its bosom: *Ford. Pol.*, p. 347. **1820** Innumerable facts established...the existence of this illegitimate *imperium in imperio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 24. **1845** meanwhile the policy of imperium in imperio continues: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 923.

***impersonator** (ˌ⏑ ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to *quasi*-Lat. *impersonare*, = 'to impersonate': one who impersonates.

***impetus**, *sb.*: Lat.: motive force, motive power, violent impulse, impulsion.

1652 they sprung from eternity into being by their own *impetus*, and by their own vertue and efficacy: N. Culverwel, *Light of Nature*, ch. iii. p. 16. **1665** Even *inanimates*, though they know not their perfection themselves, yet are they not carryed on by a blind unguided *impetus*: Glanvill, *Scepsis*, ch. xiv. p. 90 (1885). **1678** an ὁρμὴ ἄλογος, *a certain Blind and Irrational Impetus*: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 134. **1699** Such juvenile impetuses ought to be repress'd: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 296 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1725** men are left to the swing and *impetus* of their own lusts: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 590/1 (1834). **1768** the worst part...was tacked on so long afterwards, and when my impetus was chilled: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 83 (1857). **1808** The third...modification of power...Dr. Wollaston proposes to call *Impetus*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 130. **1811** This serpent fixes himself by the tail to a low branch of a tree, and then giving himself an impetus, by means of his elastic tail, springs from branch to branch successively, till he reaches the top: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188. **1815** the French are of opinion that the impetus which drives us over to them... arises from a species of derangement: J. Scott, *Visit to Paris*, p. 5 (2nd Ed.). **1815** shouldering from him, by the mere weight and impetus of his motion, both drunk and sober passengers: Scott, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi. p. 309 (1852). **18..** it literally shot him to the ground like a bullet, and he rolled over, by the impetus, after he landed: C. Reade, *Wandering Heir*, ch. i. p. 14 (1883).

impiety (˗ ˘˘ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *impiété*: disregard of God, ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; lack of natural affection.

1529 a greate ympiete: Fish, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 11 (1880). **1578** the impiety and wickedness of other nations: Fenton, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. i. p. 1 (1618). **1588** My lord, this is impiety in you: Shaks., *Tit. And.*, i. 355. **1620** they are all but pretences of impiety: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. i. p. 49 (1676). **1776** any irregularity, impiety or act of injustice: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 182.

implorator (˘ ˘˘ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *implōrāre*, = 'to implore': one who implores.

1604 But mere implorators of unholy suits: Shaks., *Ham.*, i. 3, 129.

implore (˗ ˘˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *implorer*: to supplicate, to beseech, to entreat, to pray earnestly for.

1546 he himselfe imploringe the assistaunce and faithe of Carthumandun: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 67 (1846). **1588** I do implore secrecy: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 116. **1696** I am again to implore your pardon for giving you this interruption: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 352 (1872). bef. **1744** They ship their oars, and crown with wine | The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine, | Imploring all the gods that reign above: Pope. [J.]

impluvium, *sb.*: Lat.: a tank in the middle of the **atrium** (*q.v.*) of a Roman house, answering to the **compluvium** (*q.v.*).

1885 A still lower marble slab floor...may have been an *impluvium* to a smaller and posterior building within the larger, or even a bath: *Athenæum*, July 18, p. 86/2.

import (˗ ˘˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *importer*, = 'to imply', 'signify', 'to be of consequence'. In the sense 'to bring in from without' *import* is fr. Latin.

1. to imply, to signify, to betoken.

1508 it myght importe | Some pleasure and comforte: J. Skelton, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 216, Wks., Vol. i. p. 57 (1843). **1531** the consultations and orations wryten by Tacitus do importe a maiestie with a compendious eloquence therin contained: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. xi. Vol. i. p. 90 (1880). **1595** a noble lord of France; | Whose private with me of the Dauphin's love | Is much more general than these lines import: Shaks., *K. John*, iv. 3, 17. **1671** The doctrine...imports that after the prayer...the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 232 (1872).

2. to concern, to be of interest or consequence to.

1578 *Peter de Medicis* laboured much to perswade *Ferdinand* that those demaunds imported so little the substance of the warre: Fenton, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. i. p. 20 (1618). **1588** This letter is mistook, it importeth none here: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1, 57. **1624** so much it importeth your Majestie and your kingdomes that the Prince were bestowed: Earl of Bristol, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. vi. p. 35 (1871). **1641** Yo^r Ma^tie can best make judgm^t by these carriages how much it imports you to hasten hither: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 103 (1872).

importance (˗ ˘˘ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *importance*.

1. weightiness, deep significance, momentousness.

1531 thynges inconuenient, and of small importaunce: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. viii. Vol. ii. p. 90 (1880). **1540** maters of weyghty importaunce: — *Pasquill*, sig. A v *v^o*. **1579** a common thing in a matter of so great importance: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1059 (1612). **1592** a matter of importance: E. A., Tr. *Present Estate of France*, fol. 30 *r^o*.

1 *a*. a matter of weight, a piece of serious business.

1664 To whom all people, far and near, | On deep importances repair: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, ii. iii. 110. [Davies]

2. personal dignity, high place in public estimation, high worth.

1586 being a towne of greatest importance of all the places we hould in theis provinces: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 251 (Camd. Soc., 1844).

2 *a*. high self-esteem, pomposity.

3. significance, meaning.

1611 but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the importance were joy or sorrow: Shaks., *Wint. Tale*, v. 2, 20.

4. importunity.

1595 At our importance hither is he come, | To spread his colours: Shaks., *K. John*, ii. 7.

important (˗ ˘˘ ˗), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *important*: weighty, momentous, significant; consequential; importunate.

1588 other important and most serious designs: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 104. **1590** Whom I made lord of me and all I had, | At your important letters: — *Com. of Err.*, v. 138. **1599** if the prince be too important, tell him there is measure in every thing and so dance out the answer: — *Much Ado*, ii. 1, 74.

importunator (˗ ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *importūnāri*, = 'to be importunate', 'to importune': one who importunes, one who demands persistently.

1605 tyrannous importunators, and exactors of their own [laws]: Sir E. Sandys, *State Relig.*, sig. I 2 *v^o*.

impose (˗ ˘˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *imposer*.

I. *trans.*: 1. to place upon; *esp.* of the laying on of hands by a bishop in confirmation or ordination.

abt. **1600** Cakes of salt and barley [she] did impose | Within a wicker basket: Chapman, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, iv. [C.]

I. *trans.*: 2. to lay upon as a burden, punishment, charge, or trust.

1588 it is a plague | That Cupid will impose for my neglect: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iii. 204. **1599** the imputation of his wickedness...should be imposed upon his father that sent him: — *Hen. V.*, iv. 1, 157. **1656** I will impose...a penance upon you for your publication of Lucretius: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 72 (1872). **1668—9** provoke his Majesty to impose this province upon some sober...person: *ib.*, p. 215. bef. **1744** On impious realms...impose | Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those: Pope. [J.]

I. *trans.*: 2 *a*. to subject (to).

1594 Thus long impos'd to everlasting plaining: Constable, *Sonnets*, 7th Dec., No. 6 (1818). **1599** Impose me to what penance your invention | Can lay upon my sin: Shaks., *Much Ado*, v. 1, 282.

I. *trans.*: 3. to palm off, to pass off.

1651 an impostor...had like to have imposed upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 274 (1872).

I. *trans.*: 4. in printing, to lay pages of type on a flat stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase.

II. *intr.*: 1. to place a burden or tax (with prep. *upon*).

bef. **1627** truth...imposeth upon men's thoughts: Bacon, *Truth* (1887). [C.]

II. *intr.*: 2. to practise deception or trickery (with prep. *upon*, forming a transitive phrase which admits of a passive construction; see 1670 quot.).

1670 so I may not be imposed on by such memoirs: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 223 (1872).

impost (˗ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *impost*, Mod. Fr. *impôt*: a tax, a duty, a tribute.

1569 he neuer put any tribute, impost, or taxe vpon his subiectes: Grafton, *Chron.*, Hen. II., an. 33, p. 81. **1579** raising taxes and imposts vpon them: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 511 (1612). **1589** the lease of the Impost of sweet wynes for the other £3000: A. Atye, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. ccccxxviii. p. 76 (1846). bef. **1603** he freed them from all impostes for six yeares: North, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1176 (1612). **1797** The town of Murcia is free from all imposts: Southey, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 98.

***impostor** (˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *impostor*, fr. Lat. *impositor*, noun of agent to *impōnere*, = 'to impose': one who imposes on others by deceit or trickery; one who falsely assumes some special character (beyond that of a religious or moral person).

1599 I am not an impostor that proclaim | Myself against the level of mine aim: Shaks., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 158. **1608** You think me an impostor: — *Pericles*, v. 1, 179. **1621** How many such impostours, false prophets, have lived in every kings raign: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. ii. p. 505 (1827). **1646** the wisest menagery of that most subtile Impostor: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. xvi. p. 304 (1686). **1665** discolouring their carkasses with juice of herbs, rice, roots, fruits, or what the old Impostor infatuates them with: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677). **1728** a grand impostor: Swift, *Wks.*, p. 600/1 (1869). **1770** The impostor employs force instead of argument: Junius, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. xli. p. 131 (1772). **1793** the mosque at Medina, where that impostor [Mahomet] was buried: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. ii. p. 469 (1796).

impostrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *impostor*: a female who imposes upon other persons by false pretensions.

1655 so blinde, as to give credit to so notorious an impostrix: Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, v. ii. 47. [Davies]

impregnable, *adj.*: Fr.: not able to be captured, invincible. Anglicised in 16 c. as *impregnable*.

1598 *Inexpugnabile*, inprennable, inuincible, vnuanquishable: FLORIO. **1600** The castle also on that side which was thought imprenable, was in that brunt and tumult taken: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVIII. p. 683.

impresa, Old It.; **impresse, impress** (= *ɪ*), Eng. fr. Old Fr. *imprese*: *sb.*: a badge, a cognisance, a heraldic device.

1588 Hieroglyphikes, and Italian Impreses: FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Logike*, sig. ¶ 2 *vº*. **1589** there was banding of such lookes, as euerie one imported as much as an *impreso*: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 45 (1880). **1589** no better or other *Impresa* than Fortune by-formed or *Mott* then W. W.: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. O 2 *vº*. **1603** *honoring* Still the same | *In-soul'd an* Impresse *with her* Anagramm: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 80 (1608). **1612** the *Impresa* of his shield: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. vii. p. 184. **1616** *Item*, a gulling *impresse* for you, at tilt: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 73, Wks., p. 788 (1616). **1621** their symbols, impresses, emblemes of rings: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 166 (1827). **1626** *Impresa*, A deuice painted vpon a shield: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1644** and the impress waving this motto over the Pope's arms, *Extirpentur*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872). **1665** a Symbol of greater mystery in their Banner...with this impreza, *Totum dum impleat Orbem*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 301 (1677). **1673** take a suteable *impresse* or coat of armes: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 398. **1712** the Dwarfs and Squires who carry the Impresses of the Giants or Knights: *Spectator*, No. 432, July 16, p. 621/1 (Morley).

***impresario**, *sb.*: It.: a stage-manager, *lit.* 'an undertaker': one who engages and manages a company of operatic artists or brings singers before the public.

1746 We have operas...the Prince and...*Impresarii*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 68 (1857). **1751** Impresario Holderness: *ib.*, p. 258. **1777** The opera we are to have this winter, being wholly managed by an *impresario* from Italy, who brings along with him his own company and his own composer: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. XXX. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 96 (1777). **1821** all singers...sold by the impresario at no high rate: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. LXXX. **1849** Mr. Grogrum was the *impressario* to whom Dr. Gumbey's certificate had been despatched: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 36. **1850** the famous Impresario found himself on the verge of ruin: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 137 (1879). **1879** he was...assistant of an enterprising *impressario*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. iv. p. 40. **1880** The *impresario* is pledged to produce each on the stage: — *Cervantes*, p. 94.

impressor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *imprimere*, ='to impress': one who or that which makes an impression; a printer.

1665 But if hence our Understandings falsly deduct, that there is the same quality in the *external impressor*: 'tis it is *criminal*, our *sense* is *innocent*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xii. p. 78 (1885).

***imprimātur**, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. pass.* of Lat. *imprimere*, ='to impress', Late Lat., 'to print': 'let it be printed', a formula signed by a person authorised to give license for the publication of printed matter; a license to print; hence, *by extension*, a license, an authoritative mark of approval.

1641 all your monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and snaffles, your proud Imprimaturs not to be obtained without the shallow surview, but not shallow hand of some mercenary, narrow-souled, and illiterate chaplain: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1806). **1652** written with the point of a Diamond, nay with the finger of God himself in the heart of man; a Deity gave it an *Imprimatur*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. vi. p. 44. **1681** he stood ready and propitious to set that his seal or *imprimatur* for their coming forth and publishing into actual existence: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 518 (1861). **1687** But *Imprimatur*, with a chaplain's name, | Is here sufficient licence to defame: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 256. **1712** A Sheet of Blank Paper that must have this new Imprimatur clapt upon it: *Spectator*, No. 445, July 31, p. 636/1 (Morley). **1744** Thus shall my Title pass a *sacred* Seal, | Receive an *Imprimatur* from Above: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii. p. 181 (1773). **1778** you have the imprimatur of Apollo's own Licenser of the Press: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 136 (1858). **1821** no composition being inserted without the *imprimatur* of an enlightened...committee of taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 61. **1821** Oh! ye, who make the fortunes of all books!... Who advertise new poems by your looks, | Your "imprimatur" will ye not annex? BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. cviii. **1871** with the stamp of their imprimatur on him: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33.

imprimis, *adv.*: Lat., fr. *in prīmis*, ='among the first (things)': in the first place.

1. *adv.*: in the first place, introducing the first of the several particulars of an enumeration. See **item**.

1465 Inprimis, a peyr brygandyrs: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 503, p. 189 (1874). abt **1520** *In primis* the Boke of Honorous Astate: J. SKELTON, *Gar. of Laur.*, 1172, Wks., Vol. I p. 408 (1843). **1590** The devil invented a challenge, my master writ it, and I carried it, first to Lodowick, and *imprimis* to Mathias[:]: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, III. Wks., p. 162/1 (1858). bef. **1593** mark you, sir, a pot of ale consists of four parts—imprimis the ale, the toast, the ginger, and the nutmeg: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 190/2 (1861). **1597** Then: *Imprimis*, I mislike the beginnig (*sic*) vpon an vnison: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 150. **1693** *Imprimis*. To the Viscount of Kenmure as Collonell 12s. ster. per diem inde per mensem: In E. Burt's *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. Notes, p. 189 (1818). **1739** Imprimis, we had buttock of beef, and Yorkshire ham: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1857). **1777** *In primis*, I decide without hesitation, that Cardinal Richelieu is the author of his own political testament: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr fr Fr.), Bk. I. No xc. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 258 (1777). **1839** Imprimis, said the ass, be it known that I...Speak for the beeves: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 242 (1866). **1842** *Imprimis*, The cash from this time is | The Church's: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 380 (1865).

2. used as *sb.*: the first of several particulars, a first instalment.

bef. **1616** a fair *Imprimis*, and then a reasonable *Item*: BEAU. & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 242 (1711). **1659** A gentle *imprimis*: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, II. 2, Wks., p. 323/1 (1839).

***impromptu**, *adv.*, *adj.*, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *in promptu*, ='in the taking forth', 'in sight', 'at hand'; perhaps through Fr. *impromptu*.

1. *adv.*: without preparation, offhand, **extempore** (*q. v.*).

1813 she appeared as it were *impromptu* in these characters: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1833). **1832** after undergoing sundry kicks and cuffs, and cudgellings, which are generally given impromptu by the mob in Spain: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 324.

2. *adj.*: unprepared, unpremeditated, thrown off on the spur of the moment.

1764 I am just come from a little impromptu ball at Mrs. Anne Pitt's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 300 (1857). **1816** There's an amiable *chanson* for you—all impromptu: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 544 (1875). **1819** his impromptu verses on the events of the day: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 137 (1820). **1845** The evening was spent in smoking, with a little impromptu singing, accompanied by the guitar: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 44. **1878** The choir [had] long ago been turned into stables, in the first instance perhaps after an *impromptu* fashion by troopers: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. XXXV. p. 314.

3. *sb.*: an extemporaneous effusion, a composition or utterance made offhand.

1683 We must deal plainly and seriously waving all in promptu's and subtilities: D. A., *Art of Converse*, p. 44. bef. **1701** They were made *ex tempore*, and were, as the French call them, *impromptus*: DRYDEN, *Disc. on Sat.*, Poems, p. 366 (1856). [Skeat] **1777** My incorrect impromptu deserves no thanks: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 464 (1857). **1788** he was...in company with M. de Polignac and Mademoiselle de Courteille, and made an impromptu on them, in eight or ten verses: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 8:/1. **1827** It is unnecessary to observe that there was no Greek at all in Sheridan's impromptu: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 109. **1839** the fervid *facility* of his *impromptus* could not be so accounted for: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 125 (1884). **1885** He had two prepared discourses...which he used to address as impromptus to fair visitors: *Athenæum*, Oct. 3, p. 433/2.

3 *a.* *sb.*: spontaneity, improvisation, natural ease.

1885 all I know | Is that whene'er she spoke, or laughed, or romped, you | Felt in each act the beauty of impromptu: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 136.

impropriator (= *ɪ* = *ɪ* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *impropriātor*, noun of agent to *impropriāre*, ='to take for one's own': a lay person who holds as owner lands or revenues which once belonged to the church.

1625—6 Rudyard spoke next for the relief of the poor and meanly provided clergy under impropriators, urging two examples of divines who were fain to keep alehouses for mere want of means: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1848). **1712—8** cheapest Curates are...too often chosen, especially by Lay Impropriators, some of which have sometimes allow'd but five or six pounds a year for the service of the Church: ABP. TENISON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxxix. p. 337 (1846). **1760** GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 132.

impropriātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *impropriātor*: a female who impropriates.

improvīso, *adv.*, used as *adj.*: Lat., fr. *improvīsus*, ='unforeseen': on a sudden, on the spur of the moment, **impromptu** (*q. v.*); extemporaneous.

***improv(v)isatore**, pl. **-tori**, *sb.*: It.: one who improvises, one who composes verse **extempore** (*q. v.*), an improviser. Sometimes Anglicised as *improvisator*.

1787 Neither the author of Paradise Lost, nor of the Henriade, nor any of their successors, were improvisatori: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 188 (1805). **1797** I have seen much of Talassi the celebrated Improvisatore: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 538. **1817** He patronised the Improvisatori. | Nay, could himself extemporise some stanzas: BYRON, *Beppo*, XXXIII. **1822** Pray, have you seen any of our Italian Improvisatores as yet? J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, IV. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 107. **1826** a prosy improvisatore, and a South American savage: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 417 (1881). bef. **1849** There were buffoons, there were improvisatori, there were ballet-dancers, there were musicians: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1884). **1854** little Nadab the Improvisatore (who had just come in), began to mimic him: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). **1882** Nothing moved in the motley crowd before him but what illustrated this science,—the monk, the lover, the soldier, the improvisatore, the matron, the young girl: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 124 (2nd Ed.).

improv(v)isatrice, *sb. fem.*: It.: a female who improvises.

1807 an excellent poet, an *improvisatrice*,—and one of the most beautiful women in Rome: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 124. **1828** picturing an Improvisatrice who had lived in the old world and the new: *Harrovian*, p. 160.

improv(v)isatura, *sb.*: It.: an extempore composition, an **impromptu** (*q. v.*).

1776 A charming simplicity breathe these lines, rarely to be found in an Italian *Improvvisatura*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 9 *note*.

impudent (ˌ⊥ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *impudent*: shameless, immodest, unabashed, insolent.

1546 enhauncinge them [the Brittains] with moste impudent lyeing: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1846). **1569** why do you so vnder the impudent title of forbearing, beare a double heart: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 60. **1590** wanton Bardes, and Rymers impudent: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. xii. 5. **1593** thy face is...Made impudent with use of evil deeds: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 117. **1652** Indeed, her talk and discourse was like an impudent woman: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1872). **1696** [See **incognito** 1]. **1715** There is *Bold Painting*, but there is also *Impudent Painting*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 159.

impulsor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *impellere*, = 'to impel': one who or that which impels.

1658 the greater compression is made by the union of two impulsors: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 31 (1686).

impūnitas peccandi illecebra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: impunity (is) an allurement to sinning.

1593—1622 And therefore it is no wonder that others presume to do the like. *Impunitas peccandi illecebra*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § vii. p. 110 (1878).

in[1], *prep.*: Lat.: (with *acc.*) into, towards, for; (with *abl.*) in, on, among.

in[2], *prep.*: It.: in, upon, at, into, towards, for.

in abstracto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the abstract.

1602 Which if he can bring to passe (for all those seigniories come by women) then shall the French be so fleeced in *abstracto* or in *sensu diuiso*, as let them rest assured: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 310. **1618** And the Popes have so wrought and brought it about now that they will not only *in abstracto* be had in reverence, but *in concreto* be feared with observation: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*. Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 109 (1867). **1682** in themselves these endowments have this natural goodness *in abstracto*, or abstractedly considered: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 95 (1865). bef. **1733** [libellous Stories contrasted with] Slander *in abstracto*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 25, p. 27 (1740).

in actu, in actum: Lat. See **actus.**

in aggregāto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the aggregate.

1660 the covenant was...made...to Christ *in aggregato*, comprising all his members with him: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 87/1 (1867).

in altissimo rilievo: It. See **alto rilievo.**

in antis: Lat. See **antae.**

***in articulo** mortis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: at the moment of death, at the point of death. Also in the form *ad articulum* (acc.) *mortis*.

1596 The *Cordeliers* and they are at this present in processe together in *Spaine*, about this visitation of sicke men in *articulo mortis*: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 75. **1617** the late lord chancellor left this world, being visited *in articulo mortis*, or not full half an hour before, by the new lord keeper: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 1 (1848). **1681—1703** and brings it all down definitely *ad articulum mortis*, as we say, to the point and supposition of dying: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 365 (1863). **1810** the said bear conducting himself most unbecomingly *in articulo mortis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 443. **1825** nor did I mention it save *in articulo mortis*, and under the seal of confession, to yonder reverend hermit: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxvii. p. 116/1 (1868). bef. **1849** no person had as yet been mesmerised *in articulo mortis*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 189 (1884). ***1877** received the Papal benediction *in articulo mortis*: *Echo*, Sept. 29. [St.]

in aula rēgis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the king's hall (court). See **Aula Regis.**

1760 wherever the Court sat, either *in aula Regis*, where they sat on the criminal Side, or in the Revenue, which was above Stairs: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 457.

in balneo, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'in the bath'. See **balneum.**

1610 B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 625 (1616). **1682** without any addition of water save what swam about the digestor, as *in balneo*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1872).

in balneo Mariae: Late Lat. See **balneum Mariae.**

***in banco**, *phr.*: Late Lat. or It.: in the bank (see **banco**). Also Late Lat. (*Leg.*), on the Bench.

1645 I shall have them *in banco*, as well as he hath our *English* coyne: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 87, p. 787.

in banco rēgis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the King's Bench.

1762 and an indictment would lie *in banco regis*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. V. p. 185 (1817).

in bello, bis peccare non licet: Lat. See **bis peccare**, &c.

in bonam partem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'towards the good side', in a mild or favorable manner.

1601 They interpret that neutrality *in bonam partem*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 88.

***in camera**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a (judge's private) room, opposed to 'in open court'.

1882 The case is one that in England would be heard *in camera*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

in capite, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: in chief, by direct grant from the Crown.

1548 it extendes to any landes holden of the king by knightes seruice whether they be holden of the king in capite or not: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. i. fol. 6 *r°* (1567). **1576** LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 591. **1581** Which power of absolving from sinne...must be holden *in capite* (so to speake in this kind) of him, to whom Christ gave the first and most absolute power: W. ALLEN, *Apol. of Eng. Seminaries*, fol. 72 *v°*. **1593** men shall hold of me in capite: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iv. 7, 131. **1616** Let us...remember that we hold all *in capite* and are suitors to the court of heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 134 (1867). **1626** This ill success in those and some other places make a speech in the mouths of some, as if his majesty would supply himself by the sale of lands *in capite*, whereby it is likely he might be soon and plentifully provided, were there a parliament to confirm the sales: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 131 (1848). **1665** what he gives others, it is held *in Capite*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. F 1 *v°*. **1681** they must all hold *in capite*, hold of the Head Christ: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 537 (1861). **1696** and those who are found in him [Christ] hold their enjoyments *in capite*, their right is derived from their head. Christ: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 317 (1864). **1742** It was somewhat unequal, when the Parliament took away the royal tenures *in capite*, that the lesser tenures of the gentry were left exposed to as grievous abuses as the former: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 36 (1826). **1748** hold your place in company by a nobler tenure, and that you will hold it (you can bear a quibble, I believe, yet) *in capite*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 334 (1774). **1795** Glastenbury Abbey was granted...to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset...to be held in capite: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 264.

in cathedra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a chair (of office or dignity). See **cathedra, ex cathedra.**

1629 But the event proved the Pope a liar in the pulpit: and therefore I hope, took from him all impossibility of lying *in cathedra*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 159 (1867). **1638** whether the pope now could not, if he would, seat himself *in cathedra* and fall to writing expositions upon the Bible for the directions of Christians to the true sense of it: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 268. **1659** The present Church of Rome represented in a general Council may err. I, but the Pope cannot *in Cathedra*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxiv. p. 140. bef. **1733** when *Ignoramus* was mounted *in Cathedra*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 59, p. 629 (1740).

in cautēlam, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for a warning; as a precaution (see **ex abundanti**).

1601 which [scandals] shall ere long be publisht *in cautelam* to others: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 117. **1623** adding and interserting, *in maiorem* ['greater'] *cautelam*, I know not what a world of words: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 107.

in Christo: Late Lat. See **in Domino.**

***in commendam**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in trust', applied to the holding of a vacant benefice or see pending the appointment of a person duly qualified to hold the same. See **commenda.**

1611 He kept *in commendam* with it the parsonage of South Fleet in Kent: WHITELOCKE, *Lib. Fam.*, p. 26 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1618** keeping his grant of Wigan *in commendam*, being within the same diocese: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 85 (1848). **1633** He petitioned his majesty that he might hold the bishopric of Gloucester one year *in commendam*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1848). **1654** the said Monastery was given in commendum to certain Prelates: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 24. bef. **1670** the King granted him to hold the Deanry of *Westminster* in *Commendam* for three years: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 158, p. 167 (1693). **1778** one quarter of the globe will not be held *in commendam* by another! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 48 (1858).

in conceptis verbis: Lat. See **conceptis verbis.**

in concrēto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the concrete.

1602 by the law *Salique* the Lady *Infanta* may be defeated and put from her rightfull title of inheritance, and lawfull claime to the whole kingdome of France, in *concreto*, or in *sensu composito*, (as a man may terme it): W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 310. **1618** [See **in abstracto**]. **1672** these two *in concreto* may convertibly be predicated each of the other: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 214/2 (1868). **1682** take them [these natural endowments] *in concreto*, as they are seated in a corrupt mind, they are unclean: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 95 (1865).

***in contumāciam**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: as an act of contumacy, in contempt of court.

in cuerpo: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cuerpo.**

in decimo sexto: Late Lat. See **decimo sexto.**

in dēliciis, *phr.*: Lat.: as favorite(s). See **deliciae.**

1621 their cats, which they have *in deliciis*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. I. p. 413 (1827). **1665** old laid-aside words and expressions had formerly *in deliciis*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

in dēpositō, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for a deposit, for a pledge, in trust. See **depositum.**

1615 The place of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports hath...remained in the lord chamberlain's hands as *in deposito*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 363 (1848). **1625** I should haue money in *deposito*, what I should aske: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 571. **1631** The Duke of Ferria, governor of Milan, having taken from the Venetians, that held it *in deposito*, the Valtoline: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 150 (1848). **1640** he ought to interpose himselfe for their agreement, either as *Iudge* or *Arbitratour*, and to haue *in deposito*, in trust (if he can) that which is in debate betwixt them: H. H., *Treat. of Int. of Princes*, p. 10. **1650** much money, which the Ministers of the Dogana had in bank, being either their own, or *in deposito*, or pawn'd, all was consum'd in the flames: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 23.

in Domino, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the Lord. Often placed, like *in Christo*, by ecclesiastics after the possessive pronoun in the subscription of a letter.

1565 Yours to command *in Domino*: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 243 (1853).

in duodecimo: Late Lat. See **duodecimo.**

in embryo: Late Lat. See **embryo.**

in eōdem tertiō, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on the same third (point or party).

1723 I think there are no more *eodem tertio's* between you and me except Mr. Jervas: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 35 (1757).] **1784** which produces reconciliations between those whose hatreds agree *in eodem Tertio*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 457 (1858).

in ēquilibrio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in **equilibrium** (*q. v.*).

1622 It is said to be *in equilibrio* whether there shall be a parliament or no: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1848). **1672** he doth not leave the sinner's will in suspense, pendulous, *in equilibrio*, hanging like a pair of scales: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 146 (1868). **1748** kept her body *in equilibrio*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. liv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 375 (1817). **1787** equal laws...supported, protected and enforced by three different orders of men *in æquilibrio*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 10 (1851). **1802** The powers which tend to preserve...the condition of the earth's surface, are never *in equilibrio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 214.

***in esse,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in actuality, in real existence. See **esse.**

1589 The *quondam* and *in esse* Queens: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. V. ch. XXVIII. p. 124. **1621** proveth the Seignore to be *in esse*: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. iv. § 260, p. 116 (1642). **1684** Thus all things are present to God's knowledge, though in their own nature they may be past or future, not *in esse reali*, but *in esse intelligibili*, objectively, not actually present: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 484 (1864). **1756** You are not however to imagine that my illness is *in esse*; no, it is only *in posse*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xci. Vol. II. p. 11 (1819). **1808** to provide for the sustenance...of his Majesty's fleet and army *in esse*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 307. **1813** the other a major *in esse*, and a lieutenant-colonel *in posse*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 163 (1883). **1877** [See **in posse**].

***in excelsis,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the highest, at the height of bliss or perfection. See **Gloria in excelsis.**

1602 though to vs vnknowne to be of the same church triumphant *in excelsis*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 21. **1882** it is an uncritical guide-book *in excelsis*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 854.

***in extenso,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: at full length.

1826 it might not suit the views of the Government to give, *in extenso*, the instructions given to our Ministers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1767. **1854** the evening papers gave Rowland's address *in extenso*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XX. p. 237 (1879). **1876** I should like to have inserted *in extenso* an account of the meeting: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. iii. p. 69. **1885** Rules and forms...are set out *in extenso* in a clear and convenient form: *Law Times*, LXXIX. 159/1.

***in extrēmis,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the last (agonies), in extreme danger.

bef. **1548** Mr. Dean off Paulis haith lyen continually synst Thursdaye *in extremis* and is not yitt dedde: RICH. PACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lxxx. p. 199 (1846). **1646** an Irish Friar...confessing him...and other ceremonies used *in extremis*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 238 (1872). **1764** The Master of the Rolls tumbled out of his chair last Sunday at Church, and is, they say, *in extremis*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 321 (1882). **1840** his lady was *in extremis*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 161 (1865).

in fieri, *phr.*: Lat.: in the state of becoming, in the process of being made or done. See **fieri, in esse.**

1659 whereas the new creation was then, may, is still, but *in fieri*, not *in facto*: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 227/1 (1865). **1675** Pro[illegible] *in fieri* [illegible] J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. [illegible] **1684** If we think [illegible] with pleasure, [illegible] *in fieri* [illegible], it looks against upon us as if it were [illegible] S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. [illegible]

in fine, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in fine (which may be fr. the Lat. phr., though *fine* is Mid. Eng.): in the end, in conclusion.

1554 in fyne the mortall creatures in continuaunce of tyme, were altred and chaunged: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. B iii *v°*. **1557** In fyne, where mater wants, defautes I fayn: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 98 (1870). **1563** But in fine, nothynge preuayled: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 87 *v°*. **1668** *in fine*, thou art as Cholerick as a Cook by a fire-side: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 217 (1701). **1809** whilst, *in fine*, most of the other powers of Europe have not sense enough to think of learning his system of government: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 208.

in flagrantī, &c.: Late Lat. See **flagrante, &c.**

in folio: Late Lat. See **folio.**

***in formā pauperis,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the guise (or character) of an indigent person. Originally of one being without friends or means obtained leave to sue without liability to costs.

1603 He is compell'd, *in forma pauperis*, | To *Plead*, himself (and shewe his (little) LAW) | In the free *Court* of thy milde *Courtesies*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 210 (1608). **1616** Poor Codrus is | Constraind to sue *sub formâ pauperis*, | (As wanting friends & mony) to regaine | What is his owne: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, IV. 1492, p. 49 (1871). **1620** those who sue *in forma pauperis*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 248 (1676). **1633** When I have harried him thus two or three year, | Though he sue *in forma pauperis*, in spite | Of all his thrift and care, he'll grow behind hand: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 295/2 (1839). **1640** poor Clyents that are put upon 'em.[*In forma pauperis*: R. BROME, *Antip.*, iii. 4, sig. G 1 *v°*. **1654** he must quickly be removed...to the Hospitall, there to bee sick *sub forma Pauperis*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 127. **1676** 'tis for a poor Orphan of a Sea-Officer of mine, that has no Money; but if it cou'd be follow'd *in Forma Pauperis*; and when the Legacy's recovered, &c.: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, iii. p. 45 (1681). **1687** And for the plaintiff's cause she cared the less, | Because she sued *in forma pauperis*: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 761. **1711** [In the Petition of *WHO* and *WHICH*] we can appear no other way but *in forma pauperis*: *Spectator*, No. 78, May 30, p. 127/1 (Morley). **1807** the pride of parents and children would revolt from the idea of suing for education *in forma pauperis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 55. **1816** But it is said that the poor may sue *in forma pauperis*: *ib.*, Vol. 27, p. 357. **1845** he sued Badajoz...*in formâ pauperis* beseeching, not breaching: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 523.

in foro conscientiae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the court of conscience. See **forum conscientiae.**

1602 Because...these seditious, turbulent, factious Iesuites here in England howsoeuer they may be *in foro conscientiæ* and before God, excommunicated, suspended, &c.: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 158. **1609** And cleere my selfe in *foro conscientiæ*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 594 (1616). **1622** For want of justice *foro conscientiæ*, they prosecute their malice *foro justitiæ*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 323 (1867). **1681—1703** a man's justification by faith is but a justification in *foro conscientiæ*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 214 (1864). **1750** However, as his intention was truly upright, he ought to be excused in *foro conscientiæ*: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 186 (1806). **1771** therefore, begging your pardon, ladies, I'm not accountable, *in foro conscientiæ*, for what I did: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 64/2 (1882). **1779** Of whom as casuists agree | IN FORO CONSCIENTIÆ: C. ANSTEY, *Speculation*, Wks., p. 292 (1808). **1827** Admitting the obligation *in foro conscientiæ* of gratuitous promises: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 150.

in fresco: It. See **fresco.**

in fūmo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in smoke.

1605 when these practitioners come to the last decoction, blow, blow, puff, puff, and all flies in *fumo*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 470 (1616). **1610** all the *workes*, | Are flown *in fumo*: euery glasse is burst: — *Alch.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 659 (1616). bef. **1733** But of what kind soever the Design was,... it went off, like the Alchymist's Furnace *in Fumo*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 48, p. 255 (1740).

in genere, *phr.*: Lat.: in general. See **genus.**

1474 of the chesse borde in genere how it is made: CAXTON, *Chesse*, IV. i. p. 62. **1569** And iff it please you to knowe myne opinion *in genere*, surely I thynke it were goode that suche as deserve to be committed, shulde be sente *ad custodias publicas*: GRINDAL, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxcviii. p. 366 (1846). **1573—80** I recounte it on soveragne poynte of my feylicitye in genere and sum particular contentement of mynde: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 80 (1884). **1659** Modes and Circumstances of Worship which God hath made necessary *in genere*, and left to occasional humane determination *in specie*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 446.

in gremio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: in the bosom, at the breast.

in infīnitum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: to infinity. See **ad infinitum.**

1564 and so *in infinitum*, until all days and years be clean past and expired: GRINDAL, *Remains*, p. 4 (1843). **1597** Then I saie, a vnison, a fift, an eight, a fifteenth, a nineteenth, and so forth *in infinitum*, be perfect cordes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 71. **1603** ARISTOTLE saith, that divided they be in *infinitum*, potentially, but actually not: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 814. **1620** they might go *in infinitum*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 697 (1676). **1623** for it were but to proceed in *infinitum*, and neuer to make an end: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 12. **1627** And euery *Eighth Note* in Ascent, (as from *Eight* to *Fifteene*: from *Fifteene* to *twenty two*, and so *in infinitum*,) are but *Scales* of *Diapason*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 103. **1652** and so if he run *in infinitum*, according to his conceit he will still have more certainty: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xix. p. 153. **1666** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 317. **1672** Let the poor bondman sin to-day, he must sin again to-morrow, and so on *in infinitum*: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 122/1 (1868). **1696** Yet imagination is enough with them...to multiply them [relics] *in infinitum*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 129 (1865). **1754** their fanaticism is subdivided *in infinitum*: *Mthly. Rev.*, Vol. X. p. 204. **1759** Knowledge,

like matter, he would affirm, was divisible *in infinitum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 101 (1839). **1790** Diminish the time *in infinitum*, and the effect of a centripetal force is diminished *in infinitum*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 86/1 (1846).

in libera custōdia, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in free custody, in durance modified by a certain amount of freedom.

1631 She was now *in libera custodia*, under the hands of her loving friends: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 172 (1641). bef. **1670** The Christians that were committed by idolatrous Emperors, were in *liberâ custodiâ*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 120, p. 127 (1693).

***in limine**, *phr.*: Lat.: on the threshold, in the very beginning.

1804 One objection *in limine*, we feel ourselves called upon to make: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 297. **1828** he protested *in limine* against either the discussion or vote of House on the proposition: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 852. **1843** Taking the doctrine, then, in this sense, an objection presents itself *in limine* which might be deemed a fatal one: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 472 (1856). **1851** 'I can only vouch'—he says *in limine*—'for the anecdotes I record, by assuring my readers that I believe them': J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 91 (1857).

***in loco parentis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the place of a parent. The prep. *in* is often omitted.

1808 If an author is as a parent to his works, an editor is at least a guardian; he is *loco parentis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 400. **1828** and I now stand to them *in loco parentis*, in the place of a father: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1335. **1854** I stood towards him *in loco parentis*; because he was as a child to me: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 185 (1879).

in magnis et voluisse sat est, *phr.*: Lat.: in great themes even to have been willing (to essay them) is enough. Propertius, 3, 1, 6.

1665 To conclude; for *In magnis voluisse sat est*, This is the sum of what I have to say: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 148 (1677). **1885** *In magnis voluisse* might be said to have been his literary motto: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 303/3.

in malam partem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'towards the bad side', in an unfavorable manner.

1681 yet it is...doubtful unto me whether or no this clause be not to be taken *in malam partem*, in the worser sense: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 171 (1861).

***in medias res**, *phr.*: Lat.: into the middle of affairs, into the middle of a story. Hor., *A. P.*, 148.

1786 But be as epic as I please, | And plunge at once in medias res: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 33. **1818** Most epic poets plunge "in medias res"...And then your hero tells, whene'er you please, | What went before—by way of episode: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. vi. **1821** I shall now enter "*in medias res*" and shall anticipate...an account of their palsying effects on the intellectual faculties: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 148 (1823). **1828** I hemmed thrice, and with a countenance suited to the subject and the host, plunged at once *in medias res*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXXV. p. 103 (1859). **1842** I rushed *in medias res* at once: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 91 (1857). **1883** For good or ill, she determined to plunge *in medias res*: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 253.

in medio, *phr.*: Lat.: in the middle, undecided. See **medium.**

1609 I leave it *in medio*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Annot. (Bk. XIV. ch. iii.). **1638** Christian virtues are *in medio* as well as moral: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 3 (1863). **1660** but leave the business as it were *in medio*, in suspense: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 96/2 (1867). **1823** the subject upon which they both have written is *in medio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 297.

in medio, &c.: Lat. See **medio tut. ib.**

***in memoriam**, *phr.*: Lat.: in memory of, to the memory of.

1850 TENNYSON, Title.

in mītiōrem (partem), *phr.*: Lat.: 'towards the milder side', in the milder manner.

bef. **1849** at last they concluded *in mitiorem*: In Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 430/2 (1849).

***in nūbibus**, *phr.*: Lat.: in the clouds, undecided, unrealised.

1624—5 The French match is still *in nubibus*, and few or none know yet what to judge of it: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 506 (1848). bef. **1670** But for the Electorate, it was a thing *in Nubibus*, out of their Power: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 187, p. 182 (1693). **1760** it would Occasion great Delay, should the Plaintiff be put to take out a new Writ, whilst the Business is thus *in Nubibus*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 266. **1834** This, however, must depend upon circumstances which are still *in nubibus*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 106 (1874). **1848** "Bah," said the other, "the concert is a concert *in nubibus...*": THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxxi. p. 345 (1879).

in octavo: Late Lat. See **octavo.**

***in partibus infidēlium, in partibus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the regions of infidels, in countries inhabited by unbelievers, esp. applied to bishops of the Latin Church in uncivilised or heretical countries or to suffragans with nominal sees.

1620 That none be promoted to a Cathedral Church without process, to be made *in Partibus*, at the least concerning his birth, life, and manners: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 238 (1676). **1687** recommended Father Phillip Ellis, Dr. Gifford, and Dr. Smith, to be Bishops *in partibus*: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxx. p. 314 (1846). bef. **1733** passive, like Saints *in Partibus Infidelium*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 14, p. 323 (1740). **1764** the archbishopric of Tauris is at present *in partibus infidelium*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 159 (1857). **1787** he is become archbishop, *in partibus*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 58 (1834). **1817** when it was desired by his Majesty to obtain the episcopal rank for the person who officiated in that capacity, it was necessary to resort to Argos *in partibus infidelium* in order to gratify his wishes: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 945. **1831** his Bishopric, *in partibus infidelium*, was the gift of private friendship: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 535. **1847** a bishop *in partibus*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 410 (1865). **1882** In the rough regions *in partibus*, such a tool as this, fine and true as steel, tried in the fire as steel, doubtless is not lightly to be thrown away: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

in perpetuam rei memoriam, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for a perpetual commemoration of the deed (or event).

1566 and that their attestations may be enrolled in the Chauncerye and in the arches *in perpetuam rei memoriam*: *Egerton Papers*, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1840).

in perpetuum, *phr.*: Lat. (with *tempus* understood), 'for continuous time': for ever, in perpetuity.

1621 if Lands or Tenements bée devised by Will, unto a man and his Assignees, *In perpetuum*: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. iii. § 239, p. 106 (1642). **1789** The same proportion of the different denominations to continue *in perpetuum*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (1796). **1807** we ought not to annex, *in perpetuum*, to the office of Cabinet minister, one or two hundred more of close boroughs: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 362.

***in petto**, *phr.*: It.: in the breast, in secret, in private, in reserve, without disclosure.

1701 they will nourish up a dormant power, and reserve privileges *in petto*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 406/2 (1869). **1754** The employments of Treasurer of the Navy, and Secretary at War...were to be kept *in petto* till the dissolution of this Parliament: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 88, p. 365 (1774). **1755** Lord Albemarle's other offices and honours are still *in petto*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 418 (1857). **1761** when you had the thing about you *in petto*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xiv. Wks., p. 121 (1839). **1771** Indeed, all the writers of the age, good, bad, and indifferent, from the moment he assumed this office, became his enemies, either professed, or *in petto*, except those of his friends who knew they had nothing to fear from his enemies: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 49/1 (1882). **1794** There is at present a plot *in petto* which may perhaps blow up the Dantonists: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 402 (1832). **1819** as soon as the sentence, already pronounced *in petto*, could safely be executed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 334 (1820).

in piccolo, *phr.*: It.: in little, on a small scale.

1889 Kaempfer is quoted as describing a trio he once saw in a small box... The three denizens of the box were a bamboo, a blossoming plum-tree, and a pine-tree, perfectly formed, but *in piccolo*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 6, p. 436/2.

in pios ūsus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for pious purposes.

1601 Say that a man give them a thousand pounds *in pios usus*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 84.

in plāno, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on a plane surface.

1598 Also I know, to set the forme Sphericall of the world in *Plano* after the true rule of Cosmographie, it would haue been made otherwise then this is: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 220. **1742** Perspective is a projection of a concave hemisphere in plano, with straight lines: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

in pontificālibus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in pontificals, in the robes and ornaments of a pope, bishop, or priest. The abl. is often used when the Lat. prep. is absent.

1387 TREVISA, Tr. *Higden*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. **1548** I mynystred as my weyknes wold serve, in pontificalibus: J. LONGLAND, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xcvii. p. 252 (1846). **1549** the byshop in his *pontificalibus* with his myter...ringes...Sandales: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, p. 125 (1869). **1567** for the pope himself commonly is an aged man, and therefore...specially arrayed *in pontificalibus*, as in such solemnities he is: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 551 (1848). **1598** bishops, abbots and priors, al richly clad in their *pontificalibus*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 480. **1600** the verie priests in their *Pontificalibus*, in their rich vestiments and goodly ornaments, went with supplication to the tents of the enemies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 70. **1628** appeared in his *pontificalibus*, with his horned mitre and crooked crosier: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 452 (1848). **1644** this was the first time I had seen his Holiness *in pontificalibus*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1872). **1652** the great Church, where Cardinal *Filonarino* was in his *Pontificalibus* at the high Altar: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 20. bef. **1733** an huge Pope in *Pontificalibus* in his chair: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 94, p. 578 (1740). **1765** the new bishop of Nice, *in pontificalibus*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 531 (1817). **1788** he [Bp. Atterbury] offered to proclaim the Pretender at Charing Cross in pontificalibus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxii. (1857).

***in posse**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in potentiality, in possibility of existence. Opposed to **in esse** (*q. v.*). See **posse.**

1621 all our spiritual preferments, *in esse and posse*, both present and to come: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. I. p. 197 (1827). **1756** [See **in esse**]. **1760** The bare Render of the Principal is a Discharge,

in posse, of the Bail: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 418. **1813** [See **in esse**] **1877** they existed, as the schoolmen used to say, *in posse*, but not *in esse*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 52 (1883).

in potentia: Late Lat. See **potentia.**

***in praesenti**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: at the present (time).

1760 they could not take by Remainder, the Limitation being *in præsenti*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 23. **1828** and thus their half pay for life be, on an average, worth the gross sum, *in presenti*, of at least seven years full pay: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 131.

in praesentia, *phr.*: Lat.: under present (circumstances), for the present; at hand, on the spot.

1815 But let her be *in præsentia* by eight o'clock: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix. p. 343 (1852).

in primis: Lat. See **imprimis.**

In principio, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'In the beginning': the opening words of the Latin version of the Old Testament and of S. John's Gospel.

abt. **1386** So pleasaunt was his *In principio*: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 254. bef. **1400** after her masse pei seye þis godspell *Cum natus esset thesus*, as we in þis contrey seiþ aftir masse *In principio*: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 144 (1886). bef. **1461** To alle thy werkis [? werk is] grete furthering | To abyde the ende of Inprincipio: LYDGATE, *Vertue of the Masse*, IV.

in profundo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the depth.

1662 This is the Doom of fallen Man, to labour in the Fire, to seek Truth *in profundo*, to exhaust his Time and impair his Health: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1727).

in promptu: Lat. See **impromptu.**

***in propria persōna**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in his (her) own person, in his (her) distinctive normal character.

1693 unless the Devil assist her in *propria persona*: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 234 (1710). **1715** Was your Highness in Propriâ personâ to reign: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 172 (1860). **1762** the greater part of them believing he was the devil *in propria persona*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 157 (1817). **1817** the 'unknown stranger' was Goethe *in propria persona*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 101. **1828** as they have never beheld me before, it would very little matter if I went in *propriâ personâ*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxxxi. p. 306 (1859). **1840** was then and there raised in *propriâ personâ*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 75 (1879). **1881** Among my numerous commissions, before leaving England, was the presentation *in propriâ personâ* of a parcel to some people planting on the island of Kauai: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xxiv. 169.

in puncto, *phr.*: Lat.: in a point, in a moment, without extension in space or time.

1652 who for brevity were wont to speak as 'twere in characters, and sentences *in puncto*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 16. **1672** for can a true body exist *in puncto*, as they say Christ doth? T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 258/2 (1868).

in pūris nātūrālibus, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'in bare naturals': in a state of nature; stark naked.

1602 as inclined to seeke for good to eschewe euill, and wishing after *summum bonum*, if in *puris naturalibus* they could haue obtained it: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 204. **1671** But if they do so, they did not come down *in puris naturalibus*: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 65 (1773). **1775** We would discover Nature in *puris naturalibus*, and trace her first operations and gradual progress: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 54/2 (1846). **1809** that when he became a genius, he was entitled to produce himself in his shirt, or in *puris naturalibus*, on the market-place, or in the courts of princes: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 163. **1822** going in to bathe in *puris naturalibus*: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, II. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 483.

[The Schoolmen opposed *pura naturalia* to *supernaturalia*, i.e. man's unaided powers to his powers supernaturally strengthened by grace (*Jrnl. Philol.*, Vol. VI. No. 12, p. 174).]

in quantum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: to what degree; *hence*, a specific amount.

1620 The Pope answered admitting the Protestation, *Si* and *in quantum*, excusing himself for the citation omitted: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 668 (1676). **1681** but where he shews special mercies... there is an *in quantum*, by an how far he loves, as the foundation of that, a special love: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1861).

in querpo: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cuerpo.**

***in rē**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in reality, in true nature; *Leg.* in the matter (case) of.

1602 wherein the Iesuits...had any speciall commoditie or gaine *in re* or *in spe* thereby: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 145. **1638** so the sacrament of confession or penance is necessary *in re*, or *in voto*, in act or desire for the remission of mortal sins committed after baptism: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 465. **1684** Their sacraments and ours were the same *in re*, though diverse in signs: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 516 (1865). ***1877** In re B. and L. Harris: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.] **1886** As to the alleged "misrepresentation" *in re* Squeers *v.* Bentley, I can only refer the reader to his original text: *Athenæum*, Nov. 20, p. 671/2.

in rēbus agendis, *phr.*: Lat.: in the transaction of business, in the management of affairs.

1662 A deep scholar, and yet commended to be prudent *in rebus agendis*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 514 (1840).

in rērum nātūra, *phr.*: Lat.: in the nature of things, in the physical universe, in the natural order of things. Lucr., I, 25, &c.

1584 we have héere euen in *England* naturall springs, wels, and waters, both standing and running, of excellent vertues, euen such as except we had séene, and had experiment of, we would not beleeve to be *In rerum natura*: R. SCOTT. *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. v. p. 292. **1602** so before euer any Iesuits came or were in *rerum natura*, the Vniuersities of Oxford and Cambridge florished amongst the most famous schooles in Christendome: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 280. **1609** Is the bull, beare, and horse, in *rerum natura* still: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 553 (1616). abt. **1630** the great charge which necessarily follow a King, and Queen, a Prince and the Royall Issue, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura*, during the space of forty years: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 23 (1870). **1652** or that there was ever any such thing *in rerum natura* as what we call *A Philosophers Stone*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. A 4 *v°*. **1671** J. EACHARD, *Wks.* Vol. II. p. 35 (1773). **1759** thinking it could possibly produce nothing, *in rerum natura*, but what was extremely mean and pitiful: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 45 (1839). **1822** exist now and then in *rerum natura*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 337. **1840** [the habiliments of the preceding day] were yet *in rerum naturâ*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 14 (1865).

***in saecula saeculōrum**, *phr.*: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. *εἰς αἰῶνας αἰώνων*, = 'for ages of ages': for ever and ever.

1593 here I entertain thee, [and] thy boy...to follow my fortune in *secula seculorum*: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 382/2 (1861). bef. **1616** bath'd in new brave Ballads, that all Tongues shall trouble you *in Sæcula Sæculorum*, my kind Can-carriers: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 134 (1711). **1625** and shall be in *sæcula sæculorum* a superlatiue of fullest happinesse: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 10. **1716** we begin to wish you had the singing of our poets...to yourselves, *in sæcula sæculorum*: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 228 (1757). **1841** so Pride and Hatred continue *in sæcula sæculorum*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 219 (1885). **1845** nor need it be feared that the bastions and example of Boyd will ever want an imitator in *Sæcula Sæculorum*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 341.

in sensu composito, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a collective sense, in that sense of the expression which is demanded by the essential connexion of the ideas expressed.

1602 [See **in concreto**]. **1659** We know that the true Catholick Church (nor any member of it, *in sensu composito*) cannot err in any of the *Essentials* of Christianity, for then it would cease to be the Church: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xvii. p. 71. **1672** now the flesh draws hill-ward and the Spirit draws heaven-ward, so that it is impossible *in sensu composito* to follow both: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 66/1 (1868). **1681** take them altogether in *sensu composito*, though not in *sensu diviso*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 175 (1861).

in sensu dīvīso, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a partitive sense.

1602 [See **in abstracto**]. **1681** [See **in sensu composito**].

in serie, *phr.*: Lat.: in a row, in a series.

bef. **1733** one Chain of false and malicious Calumnies hanging *in serie* together: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. x. p. 660 (1740).

***in situ**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the natural or original place and position, in place, on its site.

1817 granite and clay slate are those [rocks] alone which appear *in situ*: *Edin. Rev.* **1845** Its edges were so angular, and its size so great, that I at first mistook it for a rock *in situ*, and took out my compass to observe the direction of its cleavage: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 187. **1879** the few which remain *in situ* are...mere fragments: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 38. **1882** Through the medium of *Notes and Queries* they have been recovered and restored, but it is impossible to replace them *in situ*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 855.

in solido, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the gross; *Leg.* jointly.

1681—1703 unless the superabounding mercies in God...arise up to their faith, and are *in solido* told out before their eyes: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 126 (1864). **1825** which would ensure the payment of it [the claim] *in solido* more promptly by the United States than by Spain: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 714 (1834).

in solidum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: altogether, jointly.

1620 every Bishop holdeth a part thereof *in solidum*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 560 (1676). **1625** I condemned the aforesaid *in solidum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 113. **1656** He is a thorough Saviour, a Saviour *in solidum* and doth not his work to the halves: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 671/1 (1868).

in spē, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in hope.

1602 [See **in re**].

in specie, *phr.*: Late Lat.

1. in sort, in kind, in specific form, in coined money. See **specie.**

1615 Another [merchant] was seized at Rouen for exporting forbidden commodities, specially corn, having, besides other gold, above seven thousand Jacobus pieces in specie: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 470 (1848). **1620** Whether visits of respect between Representants of equality, being received *in specie*, should be paid *in individuo*? *Relig. Wotton.* p. 501 (1685). **1626** nor will the country pay money instead of viands *in specie*, nor

the blackguard and other mean attendants in the court be appeased: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 131 (1848). **1627** And this not onely in *Specie*, but in *Indiuiduo*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 999. **1628** a fleet from Plymouth, with men and ammunition, and in specie, very much wheat, for the relief of Rochelle: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 336 (1848). **1636–7** the other third, by the agreement, was to go over to Dunkirk in specie: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 264. **1669** you must pay him in *specie*, Madam: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 320 (1701). **1677** this Manufacture [of woollen cloth] was wholly lost, and all our trade ran out in Wools, Wool-sells, and Leather carried out *in specie*: HALE, *Orig. Man.*, p. 161. **1691** there are not two Faces in the World, absolutely alike; which is somewhat strange, since all the Parts are in *Specie* the same: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 251 (1701). **1716** a young French lady...who was contracted to a marquis upon the foot of a five thousand pound fortune, which she had by her sister in specie: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 466 (1856). **1745** they send also procurators into all parts of Europe to collect the charity which supports them, particularly to Spain, where they say every body must leave them something in their wills, and this is commonly brought to them once a year in specie: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 414 (1811). **1792** and, as I could not pay him in specie, I endeavoured to supply my want of affection to him by my attention and assiduities: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 223.

2. *Leg.* in the existing form; in precise form, specifically, according to exact terms.

1551 that as unto the Jews Jesus Christ was given in figures, so to us he is given *in specie*, that is to say, *in rei veritate*, in his very nature: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 156 (1844). **1602** being of one and the selfe same kind in *specie*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 66. **1659** It is not a Head, but this Head *in specie*, that is, the form of the Church, if any such be: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 431. **1672** the adventitious substance that impregnates the Petrescent Juice, may be of so small specific gravity, as not to make the Gem at all heavier in *specie* than Crystal it self: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 119. **1675** it was not that *in specie*: the Didrachma being paid to the temple: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 4, p. 113. **1760** if the Chattel itself be by the Agreement to be returned *in specie*, he can only be said to detain it from me unjustly: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 400. **1843** Bentham, in his treatise on Evidence, denominates them facts disconformable *in specie*, as distinguished from such as are disconformable *in toto* or in *degree*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1856). **1886** The widow is to have the right to possess the leaseholds in specie during her life: SIR N. COTTON, *Law Reports*, 34 Ch. D., 139. **1887** no election by any person beneficially interested...to take the land in specie could displace the right of the Crown to probate duty: LORD SELBORNE, *Law Times Reports*, LVIII. (N.S.), 194/1.

***in statu pupillāri,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a state of wardship, under scholastic discipline; at universities, applied to all members under the degree of Master.

1860 I fully admit that in later years we are all of us apt to grow sentimental about the traditions of our respective schools—I merely deny that we do so whilst we remain *in statu pupillari*: *Once a Week*, July 21, p. 95/2. **1862** other young women who are kept by over-watchful mothers too much *in statu pupillari*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 280 (1887). **1882** academic and urban magnates, fellows, and tutors have predominated over guests who are in *statu pupillari*: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 5.

***in statu quo,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the same state as (at present); in the same state as before; *nunc*, ='at present', or *prius* or *ante*, ='before', being understood after *quo*.

1623 MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman* (1630). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1688** Things were put in statu quo, only Mr. Charnock was left out: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 98 (1878). **1691** We still remain in *statu quo*, there's nothing yet redressed: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1860). **1713** I'm glad to see you in *Statu quo* again: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, v. p. 66. **1717** However, my face is since *in statu quo*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 214 (1827). **1731** and the Sufferers see themselves quickly in *Statu quo*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 360. **1750** his dinner remaining in *statu quo*, as did the fire which was to dress it: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 435 (1806). **1771** Being instantly accommodated with dry clothes and flannels, comforted with a cordial, and replaced *in statu quo*, one of the maids was ordered to chafe his lower extremities: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 109/1 (1882). **1787** the figures lift themselves up, and returning all in *statu quo*, the ballet finishes: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 167 (1834). **1817** Of course I had the box remitted *in statu quo*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 371 (1832). **1824** you have the wisdom of our rulers, at the end of near six centuries, in *statu quo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 144.

in statu quo nunc, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the same state as at present.

1643 for in *statu quo nunc* I am grown useless and good for nothing: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xlvii. p. 338 (1678). **1647** I conclude that if he sign them [*i.e.* the propositions], he will be but *in statu quo nunc*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1872). **1647** the Lords and Commons (*statu quo nunc*) are a medly-Conventicle of fooles and knaves: *Merc. Melancholius*, No. 11, p. 64.

in statu quo prius, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the same state as before.

1602 Directly it can be the ouerthrow of neither the one party nor the other, because the seculars are but *in statu quo prius*, and cannot be in a worse then they are in at this present: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 174. **1613** These removes were looked for the first day of the term, but all things stand yet *in statu quo prius*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 277 (1848). **1620** so he was freed, and the rest remain'd still in *statu quo priùs*, to tugg at the Oar: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxi. p. 43 (1645). **1625** Yet, all continues *in statu quo prius*, with very little addition or alteration: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1848). **1646** The present King his son, out of a greater zeale to Rome, would put all things in *statu quo priùs*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 50.

in summa, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in sum.

1592 *In summa*, Men fall to this point: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 680 (1685).

in suo genere, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in his (her, its, their) own kind.

1584 if Claret wine haue a right claret colour, if it be in sauour, in taste, in thinnesse, or thickenesse, in age accordingly, then may you be bolde to call it good Claret. And so of all other sortes *in suo genere*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 217. **1659** We maintain the Scripture sufficiency *in suo genere*, in terms & sence: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xliii. p. 308. **1684** we should find them [*i.e.* the fancies of some irrational creatures] more noble, heroic, and generous *in suo genere* than the thoughts of most men: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 302 (1866).

in tenebris, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in darkness.

1608 there's a commission to be sat upon this day, to open a passage for imprisoned truth, concerning acts yet *in tenebris*: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 104 (1885). **1616** He was buried the next night *in tenebris*, and so was Sir Thomas Parry: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1848).

in terminis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in terms, definitely, definite.

1646 'tis said of Christ in Scripture *in terminis* that he was the day-spring to give light to them which sit in darkness: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 254 (1674). **1656** according to which it were a contradiction *in terminis* to say this eternal life was not with the Father from everlasting: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 23/1 (1865). bef. **1670** as the Church *in terminis* directs it: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 104, p. 108 (1693). **1672** The same may be further confirmed by what I have some where met with as related *in terminis* by the Learned *Cabæus*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 169. **1675** he does not, *in terminis*, say, that, &c.: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. viii. § 5, p. 105. **1681** You have these distinctions *in terminis* thus applied: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1861). **1704** But Herodotus, holding the very same hieroglyph, speaks much plainer, and almost *in terminis*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § iii. Wks., p. 66/2 (1869). **1808** a contradiction *in terminis*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 98.

***in terrōrem,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: for an object of dread, as a terrible warning. Sometimes *ad terrorem*, ='to terror', is used.

1606 though it might be that *de facto*...some man *ad terrorem* might be so sentenced by some chief Justicer: R. PARSONS, *Answ. to Coke*, ch. xi. p. 269. **1612** But, howsoever, these fines be executed, and (as most men believe they will not, but that only it was done *in terrorem*) yet the precedent is thought strange: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 213 (1848). **1619** such an overture may have been made *in terrorem*, for the better assuring the course of justice: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 158. **1633** Some sport with these examples; and being set forth as crocodiles *in terrorem*, they make them their play fellows: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 345/2 (1865). **1650** discharging many Archbizzes *ad terrorem*: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 135. **1672** by this way, *in Terrorem*, I chuse for the persons *Thunder* and *Lightning*: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 43 (1868). **1691** there are two sorts of Prologues in the *Rehearsal*, the one Composed *in Terrorem*, to frighten the Audience into Civility and good Manners: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 1 *v°*. **1713** the skin of the dead one will be hung up, *in terrorem*, at Button's coffee-house: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 71, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 166 (1856). bef. **1733** ordinary Notions relating to the Laws, as *in Terrorem*, connivance... and the like: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 82, p. 366 (1740). **1771** Suppose he should prosecute the publisher, who screens the anonymous accuser, and bring him to the pillory for a libel, this is so far from being accounted a punishment *in terrorem*, that it will probably make his fortune: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 39/1 (1882). **1792** the court have commenced this prosecution, as a matter merely *in terrorem*: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 262. **1807** I shall get them framed and glazed, and so hang them up, in terrorem, over Miss Debby's toilette: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 54 (5th Ed.). **1822–3** "He should be tried," said a fourth, "for conspiring his own death, and hanged *in terrorem*": SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlii. p. 476 (1886). **1834** This particular conclusion, it is true, is enforced by the argument *ad terrorem*: GRESWELL, *Parables*, Vol. II. p. 269. **1837** It is usual to execute them early in the morning, and they are left on the gallows, *in terrorem*, until the following morning: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 53.

in thesi, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on the subject of dispute, as a positive statement, as a substantive proposition. See **thesis.**

1614 I say not this *in thesi*, but *in hypothesi*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 374 (1867). **1619** for what is it the better if a judge be lerned in generall and *in thesi* he be not attentive to heer the cawses before him? WHITELOCKE, *Lib. Fam.*, p. 71 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1635** labouring as much to boult it out by examination in Hypothesi, as the Phylosophers by Disputations in *Thesi*: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 433. **1659** His judgment dictateth to him *in thesi*, in general that hatred is a sin: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 202/2 (1865). **1672** nay, he doth not only conceal the evil threatened, but either *in thesi* or *in hypothesi*, he flatly denies it: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 158/2 (1868). bef. **1716** Thus much for the Argument *in Thesi*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 226 (1727).

***in tōto,** *phr.*: Late Lat., short for *in tōto genere*: in the whole class, entirely, absolutely, without any qualification.

1651 Always I except Prodigious Forms, and meer natural Impotencies, which are unmanageable *In toto Genere*, and no more to be cultivated than the sands of *Arabia*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 293 (1654). **1796** Your petitioners humbly hope they will not be thought presumptuous in venturing to disapprove of the article concerning slavery *in toto*: *Amer. State Papers*, Publ. Lands, Vol. I. p. 69 (1832). **1805** the use of warm water in circumstances where Dr. Currie would...condemn it *in toto*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 44. **1824** I deny his position *in toto*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1825). **1843** [See **in specie** 2]. **1878** I do not condemn *in toto* a little tendency to mania: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 353. **1888** actions for breach of promise ought to be abolished *in toto*: *Law Times*, LXXXIV. 293/1.

***in transitu,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in transit, on the way, in passing.

1620 I had, *in transitu*, conferred with him your Christian ends: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 334 (1654). **1623** seeing each other only *in transitu*, as he passed along the street: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. x. p. 256. bef. **1670** though he set his Face to the end of a great Journey, yet *in transitu* he took Acquaintance of the *French* Tongue: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 13, p. 11 (1693). **1673** We saw this town only *in transitu*, but it merited a little demurr: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 378. **1677** but there are things suggested *in transitu*...that...would puzzle a considering person: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 129/1 (1834). **1679** Thenceforth he doth not visit them *in transitu* only...but resides and inhabits with them, and becomes as it were a constant principle: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, Pt. III. ch. iii. p. 301. bef. **1716** they only please and affect the Mind *in transitu*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1727). **1804** during an interval of ten days the right of Spain was incomplete, and was in transitu only from France: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 577 (1832). **1840** the dose was interrupted *in transitu*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 164 (1865). **1847–9** the productive elements have not yet been found *in transitu* with the circulating blood: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 124/1.

in ūsum Delphīni, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for the use of the Dauphin. See **Delphine.**

1699 This might have been said to be done *in Vsum Delphini*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 203. **1712** have the Classick Authors *in usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back: *Spectator*, No. 330, Mar. 19, p. 481/2 (Morley). **1739** these were designed in usum Delphini only: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XXI. Vol. I. p. 43 (1819). **1774** editions *in usum Delphini*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 97 (1857).

***in utero,** *phr.*: Lat.: in the womb, unborn.

1761 whilst the infant was *in utero*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. Wks., p. 163 (1839).

in utrumque parātus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: prepared for either (event).

1654–6 and we are by his grace *in utrumque parati* [pl.], wholly at his dispose: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 671/2 (1868). **1771** A right Scotchman has always two strings to his bow, and is *in utrumque paratus*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 44/2 (1882).

***in vacuo,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a **vacuum** (*q.v.*), in a closed chamber from which the air has been exhausted, in absolutely empty space.

1660 where were showed him various experiments *in vacuo*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1872). **1674** distance *in vacuo*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 90. **1782** a body falling by gravity *in vacuo*, goes through a space which is as the square of its last velocity: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 61/1 (1846). **1808** a thermometer *in vacuo* will grow warm almost as soon as a thermometer not *in vacuo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 106. **1821** The weighing of distilled water *in vacuo* had never before been effected with equal accuracy: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. II. p. 673 (1834). **1878** his intellect operated *in vacuo* so to speak: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. I. p. 16.

***in vino vēritas,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: in wine (there is) truth.

1618 And though the proverb be *In vino veritas*; yet as drunk as he is, you shall never have truth break out of his lips: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 445 (1867). **1633** O but *in vino veritas*; it is false, for man's good name is spared: — *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 74/1 (1865). **1665** R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aaa 2 *ro*. **1829** There was Cogit, who, when he was drunk, swore that he had had a father; but this was deemed the only exception to *in vino veritas*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. IV. ch. VI. p. 235 (1881).

***inamorata,** *sb.*: It. *innamorata*: a sweetheart, a mistress, a girl or woman in relation to a lover.

1748 Squire O'Donnell and his inamorata: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 120 (1817). **1771** on finding herself abandoned by her new admirer, in favour of another inamorata: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 77/1 (1882). **1818** in a sweet little girl of about fourteen he discovered his *inamorata*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 179/1. **1828** Though very much surprised at seeing me, he did not appear the least jealous of my attentions to his *inamorata*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XVI. p. 38 (1859). ***1878** He was then bound over to "keep the peace" towards his innamorata for six months: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.] **1887** One fine day the sham Adolphus and his *inamorata* come into collision with the Plumper family in the Zoological Gardens: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Feb. 14, p. 5/5.

inamorato, *sb.*: It. *innamorato*: a man who is in love, a lover.

1592 amiable like an *inamorato*: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*. **1602** concupiscentious inamorato: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1885). **1621** A lascivious *inamorato* plots all the day long to please his mistriss: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 289 (1827). **1630** The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, | Are made t'adorne ilshap'd Inamoratoes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 3 *vo*/1. **1639** the recovery of | Her young Inamorato: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 42/1 (1839). **1669** I will make bold to indulge my love; and within this two hours to be a desperate Inamorado: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1701). **1709** There are others of the *Cabal*, that lavish vast Sums upon their *Inamoretto's*, with the *Empressment*, *Diligence* and warmth of a beginning *Lover*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (2nd Ed.). **1783** Mrs. Noel has told me who is your nephew's daughter's innamorato: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 390 (1858). **1818** Among these *inamoratos* was a young man who passed by the name of the Count Viviani: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 106/1. **1823** "Now Heaven nourish thy judgment," said Crèvecœur, still laughing at the chivalrous inamorato: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. XXIV. p. 303 (1886).

inanition (˘ ˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inanition*: emptiness, exhaustion caused by lack of nourishment, vacuity.

1543 That which is proportionat to the matter is double, of inanicion and repletion: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cviii *ro*/2.

inaugurator (˘ ‖ ˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *inaugurāre*, ='to practise augury', 'to consecrate', 'to inaugurate': one who inaugurates.

inaugurātrix, *sb.*: coined Lat., as if fem. to noun of agent to Lat. *inaugurāre*: a female who inaugurates.

1865 an inauguratrix of a thousand modes: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 93.

inaum: Anglo-Ind. See **enaum.**

***Inca:** Sp. fr. Peru.: title of the Peruvian emperor and of the Peruvian chiefs before the Spanish conquest, a member of the royal race in Peru which claimed descent from the Sun.

1600 The *Ingas* had a garden of pleasure in an yland neere *Puna*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 634. **1604** The Ynca King of Peru: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 290 (1880). **1625** the mightie *Inga*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 24. **1645** the Indian *Inca*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 *vo*. **1677** the *Indian* Inguas or Kings setled their stage 8 miles asunder, so as a footman conveying letters from one stage to another without intermission, in 24 hours would run 50 leagues or of our miles one hundred and fifty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 312. **1777** a palace of the *Incas* or sovereigns of the country: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VI. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 242 (1824). bef. **1782** Oh could their ancient Incas rise again, | How would they take up Israel's taunting strain: COWPER, *Charity*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 132 (1808). **1788** The Incas of Peru...claimed a lineal descent from this luminary, as their father: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 141/2.

incamisado: Sp. See **encamisada.**

incarnative (˘ ‖ ˘ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *incarnatif*, fem. *-ive*, ='flesh-breeding', 'flesh-making'.

I. *adj.*: 1. incarnate, embodied in flesh.

bef. **1593** you incarnative knave: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 119/2 (1861).

I. *adj.*: 2. flesh-forming, causing fresh flesh to grow.

1601 This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive, heating, and incarnative: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 24. [R.]

II. *sb.*: anything which causes the growth of new flesh.

1601 It entreth...into incarnatives, such especially as be fit to incarnat those ulcers which are in the most tender and delicat parts of the bodie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 11. [R.]

incavalar, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *incavallare*: "to lap one thing ouer another, properly to hold your rod ouer the right shoulder of the horse, to make him bring in the right fore foote ouer the left" (Florio). See quotation.

1611 *Chevaler*...also, in horsemanship, to incavalar, or, a horse to lap one leg ouer another: COTGR.

incendiator, *sb.*: false form for Lat. *incensor*, coined fr. *incendiary.*

1653 the chief Incendiators of the most of the Troubles and Wars in *Europe* these many years: *Several Proceed. of Parlt.*, Aug. 9–16, No. 4, p. 42.

incendium, *sb.*: Lat.: conflagration.

1654 *Incendiums* and *Earthquakes*: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i *ro*.

inceptor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *incipere*, ='to begin': a beginner; *esp.* a person who is being admitted to an university degree, but does not really hold the said degree until the regular day for registration.

1552 inceptors or regent masters in the universities, *candidati*: HULOET. [T.] **1654** Dr. Kendal, now Inceptor...performing his Act incomparably well: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1872). bef. **1658** The Inceptor brings not his Father, the Clown, | To look with his Mouth at his *Grogoram* Gown: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, iii. p. 69 (1687).

incertum, *sb.*: Lat., short for *opus incertum*, ='indefinite masonry': masonry in which the stones are laid promiscuously without being squared.

1775 The masonry is of the kind termed *Incertum*, in which the stones are of various shapes, but nicely joined: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 129.

incisor, Lat. *pl.* **incisōres,** *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *incīdere*, ='to cut into': a tooth adapted for cutting, such as the front teeth of human beings.

1666 an healthy person...lost three of her upper *Incisores* or *Cutters*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 381.

incite (⏑ ‖), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inciter*: to stir up, urge on, encourage, provoke.

1599 If thou dost love, my kindness shall incite thee | To bind our loves up in a holy band: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, iii. 1, 113. **1655** A stranger preached... inciting our affections to the obtaining heavenly things: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1872).

incitement (⏑ ‖ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *incitement*: something which incites or urges on.

1611 *Incitement*, An inciting, or incitement: COTGR.

incog., abbrev. for It. **incognito, incognita** (*qq. v.*).

1711 so many Ladies, when they first lay it [painting] down, *incog.* in their own faces: *Spectator*, No. 41, Apr. 17, p. 69/2 (Morley). **1739** he passes incog. without the walls: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxiv. Vol. I. p. 49 (1819). **1746** Lady Cromarty went down *incog.* to Woolwich: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1857). **1812** he travels *incog.* to his father's two estates: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 113. **1818** the great King of Prussia, | Who's here now incog.: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 48. **1826** and whose well-curled black hair, diamond pin, and frogged coat hinted at the magnifico incog: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 187 (1881).

incognita, *adj., adv.*, and *sb.*: It. *incognita*, fem. of *incognito* (adj.): unknown, in disguise.

1. *adj.* or *adv.*: in disguise, under an assumed style and character. Applied to females.

1669 *Jac.* (to *Beat.*) Do you think he will not know us? *Beat.* If you keep your design of passing for an *African*. *Jac.* Well, now I shall make an absolute trial of him; for, being thus *incognita*, I shall discover if, &c.: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1701). **1716** I walked almost all over the town yesterday *incognita*, in my slippers: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 14 (1827).

2. *sb.*: a female in disguise, a female who is avoiding recognition.

1822–3 "...the lady is to be admitted?" said the usher. "Certainly," said the king: "that is, if the incognita be really entitled to the honor...": SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlv. p. 505 (1886). **1826** Little Max, who had just tact enough to discover that to be the partner of the fair incognita was the place of honour of the evening: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 415 (1881).

***incognito**, *adv.*, *adj.*, and *sb.*: It. *incognito* (adj. and adv.), ='unknown', 'in disguise'.

1. *adv.*: in disguise, under an assumed style or character; *esp.* of great personages who wish to avoid formal recognition or to be unknown.

1649 Mr. Arthur Slingsby, who left England *incognito*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1872). **1665** using variety that I might pass *incognito*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Bb 5 *v°*. **1675** till when...Christ walk'd *incognito*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. viii. § 3, p. 67. **1681–1703** whereas this admission of our souls in the mean time unto glory is as a secret entrance *incognito*, as we say: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 442 (1863). **1696** Here's an impudent Fellow at the Gate (not knowing I was come hither *incognito*) has taken my Name upon him: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 75 (1776). **1754** he had retired *incognito* from his family: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xliii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 237 (1817). **1818** For what purpose should he come incognito into this neighbourhood? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 293 (1819).

2. *adj.*: disguised under an assumed character, avoiding recognition, conducted under disguise.

1678 here is nobody left but the Duke of Buckingham, who is *incognito*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 69 (Camd. Soc., 1858). bef. **1699** I mean that of helping her highness to be *incognito* in this place: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 444 (1770). **1714** He appears like the Visit of a King *Incognito*, with a mixture of Familiarity, and Grandeur: *Spectator*, No. 618, Nov. 10, p. 866/1 (Morley). **1724** I then resolved to take me a country lodging somewhere near the town, to be incognito: DE FOE, *Roxana*, p. 143 (1875). **1819** As to asses for incognito expeditions, they were...to be found every where: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820). **1839** A stranger meeting him *incognito*, would be struck by his appearance: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 161.

3. *sb.*: a personage who is avoiding recognition (pl. *incogniti*); a disguise, an assumption of a character or title in order to avoid recognition, the condition or state of being unrecognised.

bef. **1699** I know not well what in that case can be done, but to stick close to the style already used in the assembly, where no first visits have been distinguished by *cognito* or *incognito*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 288 (1770). **1754** I will, as far as possible, keep the strictest *incognito*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxxvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 405 (1777). **1817** We are a little chary...of this privilege of *incognito* in reviewers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 158. **1821–2** The *incognito* of an inn is one of its striking privileges—"lord of one's self uncumbered with a name": HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 255 (1885). **1883** your Majesty must immediately resume your incognito and leave Paris this evening: *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 5/5.

incongrue, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *incongru*, fem. *incongrue*: incongruous.

1538 I have certen pamflettes...both in barbarouse letters and incongrue Latyne: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 209 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

***inconnu**, *fem.* **inconnue**, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Fr.: unknown, an unknown person.

1865 the jewels that sparkled on the hands of the fair inconnue: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 76. **1877** I wanted to be *inconnue* for a little while: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

inconvenance, *sb.*: Fr.: impropriety, act of impropriety, unbecoming behaviour; see **convenances**.

1846 She could not conceive how a man of the world like Normanby could commit so great an *inconvenance*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 161.

incorporator (⏑ ‖ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *incorporāre*,='to incorporate': one who incorporates, an original member of an incorporated society.

incourage: Eng. fr. Fr. See **encourage**.

incubator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *incubātor*, ='one who lies in (a place)', noun of agent to Lat. *incubāre*, ='to lie in (a place)', 'to sit upon (eggs)', 'to hatch': one who or that which hatches (eggs); *esp.* an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

***incubus**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: nightmare.

1. nightmare, a sense of oppression during sleep; an evil spirit supposed to produce nightmare.

abt. **1386** In every bush, and under every tree, | Ther is non other incubus but he, | And he ne will don hem no dishonour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Wif of Bathes Tale*, 6462. **1561** x. or xij. sedes of Peony beaten wyth wyne / & then dronke / auoyde the disease called Incubus / that is the Mare / whych is a sycknesse or fantasye oppressinge a man in his slepe: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 10 *v°*. **1584** which he deliuereth are *Incubus* to the woman: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xix. p. 72. **1601** the disease called Ephialtes or Incubus, *i.* the night-Mare: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 214. **1602** begotten by an *Incubus* or aerish spirit: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 238. **1603** Then th' *Incubus* (by som suppos'd a spright) | With a thick phlegme doth stop his breath by night: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 277 (1608). **1607** *Fauni*, Satyres, and *Incubi*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 15. **1624** I'll sooner clasp an incubus...than meet thy embraces: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 127/1 (1839). **1627** the *Incubus*, which wee call the *Mare*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 966. **1630** Or Incubusses thrust in humane shapes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Dd 2 *v°*/2. **1640** Stories...Of Hags of Hobgoblings of Incubi: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 43, p. 266 (1647). **1644** *Incubusses* and *Succubusses* are angels of light to these: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 23, p. 178. **1646** that horrid illusion of an Incubus: J. GAULE, *Cases of Consc.*, i. p. 20. bef. **1658** I wonder what Exorcisms the Abbess us'd to get quit of the *Incubus*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 120 (1687). **1671** Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell, | The sensualest, and, after Asmodai, | The fleshliest incubus: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 152. **1818** seemed to hover like an incubus over the vision of his self-importance: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 113 (1819). bef. **1834** Night-riding Incubi | Troubling the fantasy: C. LAMB, *Hypochond.* **1840** some ugly old Incubus perch'd on his breast: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 105 (1879).

2. *metaph.* anything grievously oppressive, a serious encumbrance, a person whose influence is oppressive.

1780 while any of these incubi reign, I will not be their Flamen and give out their oracles: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 349 (1858). **1820** the relief now experienced was like the removal of an incubus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 86. **1845** he sunk under responsibility, the incubus of all but master-minds: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 591. **1853** This morning we made our incubus [mass of ice] fast to one end of a passing floe: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xliv. p. 406. **1883** provoke England into shaking off the Irish incubus, and...leaving the country to "stew in its own juice": *Standard*, Jan. 1, p. 5.

inculcātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *inculcāre*, ='to tread in', 'to inculcate': one who inculcates.

bef. **1691** the greatest example and inculcator of this suspension [of assent]: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 183. [R.]

***incūnābula**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: swaddling-clothes, cradle, birthplace.

1. cradle, place of birth or origin.

1824 Here they think they can detect the *incunabula* of the revolutionary spirit: DE QUINCEY, in *London Mag.*, Vol. X. p. 627.

2. works produced in the infancy of the art of printing (with sing. *incūnābulum*). The term is mainly applied to works printed in 15 c.

1871 The Haarlem Legend...and a Classified List of the Costerian Incunabula: J. H. HESSELS, Title. **1888** There are...ornaments of book covers, initial letters, friezes, illustrations for *incunabula* and other printed books: *Athenæum*, Jan. 21, p. 92/1.

incursion (⏑ ‖ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *incursion*: a running into, an inroad, a raid (upon a country), an invasion.

1546 the incursions of Scottes and Pictes beganne to doe lesse harme: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1846). **1569** would defende the lande from incursions of all enimies: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 96. **1596** Douglas...Whose hot incursions and great name in arms | Holds from all soldiers chief majority: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2, 108. bef. **1603** he established a garrison by the riuer Danuby, to stop the incursions of this wild nation: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1175 (1612). **1617** to restrayne the manifold incursions of the Turkes and Tartares: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 121 (1860). **1788** a body of Indians, who had made an incursion into the Province: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 74/2. **1820** the city was free from all incursions of the Albanians: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 15.

indāgātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *indāgāre*,='to search': a searcher, a careful examiner.

1654 a very subtile indagator of Antiquities: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 187. **1742** Awake, ye curious indagators! fond | Of knowing all, but what avails you known: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. 753 (1806).

inde, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *inde*,='azure-colored', fr. Lat. *India*; azure-colored, indigo-colored; indigo. See **indigo**.

bef. **1400** pe toper hew next to fynde | Is al blew men callen ynde: *Cursor Mundi*, 9920. **1573** Grinde Indebaudias on a painters stone, with gumme water, & put it in a shell to worke with all....Two partes Inde, & the thirde parte white leade or cereuse and sadded with the same Inde or with sad Inke: *Arte of Limming*, fol. iv *vº*.

indecōrum, *sb.*: Lat.: impropriety, unbecoming conduct; an instance of unbecoming conduct, an offence against propriety. See **decorum**.

1575 for as to vse obscure & darke phrases in a pleasant Sonet, is nothing delectable, so to entermingle merie iests in a serious matter is an *Indecorum*: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 4 (1815). **1599** it were a great indecorum in me to take tabacco: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 9, Wks., p. 136 (1616). **1628** Onely to be out at elbowes is in fashion here [a prison] and a great Indecorum, not to be threadbare: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 82 (1868). **1657** It were an *indecorum* for a man whom *France* looks on as one of its *Heroes*, to afflict himself as other men: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 159, Vol. II. p. 15. **1712** I did not see any one who is usually so full of Civilities at Church, offer at any such Indecorum during any part of the Action of the Play: *Spectator*, No. 270, Jan. 9, p. 388/1 (Morley). **1750** There is no indecorum in the proposal's coming from the parent of either side: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VI. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 282 (1806). **1752** My sister was exceedingly shocked with their indecorums: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 309 (1857). **1823** the adroit manner in which he apologized for the acts of indecorum committed by their attendant: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xvi. p. 211 (1886).

indefatigable (˘ ˘ ˊ ˘ ˘ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *indéfatigable*: not amenable to fatigue, not able to be wearied out.

1611 *Indefatigable*, Indefatigable, vnweariable, vntirable, not to be toyled out: COTGR. **1667** Upborne with indefatigable wings: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 408. **1696** curiosities and arcana, which owe their birth...to his indefatigable researches: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 348 (1872). **1777** intrepid valour, indefatigable activity: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VI. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 240 (1824).

***index**, Lat. *pl.* **indicēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: that which points.

1. an indicator, a pointer, a means of indication or discovery.

1579 And nine Fidlers heads to make him an *Index*: GOSSON, *Schoole of Abb.*, Ep. Ded., p. 74 (Arber). **1597** It is called an *Index* or *director*, for looke in *what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 20. **1607** the hand, | Courtesies index: A BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 1, sig. H 4 *vº*. **1607** the square and flat Nose is the best signe and index thereof: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 151. **1616** So are you *Natures Index*, and restore...all treasure lost: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 105, Wks., p. 802 (1616). **1633** Physicians speak of their critical days, that the first is *index*, the informer, the next *judex*, the judge: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 665/2 (1865). **1642** Speech *is the* Index, the Interpreter, the Ambassador of the mind: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 59 (1869) **1664** Quote Moles and Spots, on any place O'th' body, by the *Index-face*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 152. **1665** Now the *phanicles* of the most, like the *Index* of a Clock, are moved but by the inward *Springs* and *Wheels* of the corporal *Machine*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xv. p. 105 (1885). **1666** the first Pulley may have upon it a Wheele or two, to turn *Indexes* at any proportion required: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 300. **1675** The Index of your hearts you carry in your eyes and tongues: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 96. **1691** As for the Signatures of Plants, or the Notes impressed upon them as *Indices* of their Vertues, tho' some lay great stress upon them, accounting them strong Arguments to prove that some Understanding Principle is the highest Original of the Works of Nature: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 126 (1701). **1768** whatever stripes of ill luck La Fleur met with...there was no index in his physiognomy to point them out by: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 414 (1839). **1819** these details... are not immaterial, as *indices* of the spirit which prevails in that quarter: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 162. **1870** These are the indices by which the presence of political sovereignty is indicated: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. viii. p. 130.

2. a classified list arranged conveniently for reference; *esp.* a detailed list of the contents of a book, generally arranged alphabetically.

bef. **1593** as an index to a book, | So to his mind was young Leander's look: MARLOWE, *Hero & Leander*, Wks., p. 286/2 (1858). **1601** a Repertorie or Index to every book of the said Poesie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 372. **1606** The second [Roll] contained a Register or Index, of those Acts which he had achieved: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 86. **1610** The Kalender or Index serues for a Directory: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 57. **1620** the review of the *Index* of the Books: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 704 (1676). **1628** His shop is his well stuft Booke, and himselfe the Title-page of it, or Index: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 32, p. 54 (1868) **1652** And surely man's the vainest of all the rest, the *index* of all the volumes of vanity: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 69. **1704** our last recourse must be had to large indexes and little compendiums: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 79/1 (1869). **1742** the master employed him to make an alphabetical index of all the verbs neuter: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1826). **1769** But the works of a master require no index: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. x. p. 49 (1827). ***1876** take the spirited frontispiece of M. Vandal's book as a pictorial index to the contents: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.] **1885** Two excellent indices are added [to the book]: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 231/3.

3. a prologue which introduces a play or a story.

1604 Ay me, what act, | That roars so loud, and thunders in the index? SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 4, 52.

4. *techn.* in algebra, a superior figure which indicates what power or root of an expression is intended; in *Printing*, the sign ☞; the *index* finger=the fore-finger; *Index*=the Index Expurgatorius.

***Index Expurgātōrius**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Expurgatory Index, a catalogue of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read, except in expurgated editions. The first was published under the sanction of Pope Paul IV., 1567. Hence, *by extension*, any catalogue of works which are not read or of objectionable things or persons.

1611 it doth evidently appeare to the worlde by the *Index expurgatorius* printed at Geneva and Strasbourg: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 396 (1776). **1619** when they more closely, later Interpreters, by an *Index expurgatorius*, are openly, made to say what other Reformers fancie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxvi. p. 663. **1620** In the yeare 1607. they printed in *Rome* with publick authority, a Book intituled *Index Expurgatorius*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 875 (1676). **1638** and least of all did he discourse of images...and *index expurgatorius*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 71. **1652** for all *Errata* shall be corrected, and with an happy *Index expurgatorius*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 33. **1654—6** and as for confidence in the promises of Christ, they cry it down to the utmost, and everywhere expunge it by their *Indices Expurgatorii* [pl.]: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 410 (1868). **1691** To prevent, Sir, all storms that might have issued from that quarter, I presently set me up an *Index expurgatorius*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 13. bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 9, p. 654 (1740). **1788** he had been put into the Queen's Index Expurgatorius: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxix. (1857). **1822** Paris, indeed, might be convenient for such refugee works as are set down in the *Index Expurgatorius* of London: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 319 (1832). **1845** knowing well that *Fraser's Magazine* is eagerly read at Rome, and not (on account of its morality) excluded in the *Index Expurgatorius*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 260 (1885).

index nōminum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an index of proper names.

1888 The Royalist Composition Papers, too, of which Mr. Phillimore supplies a capital *index nominum*, are of the highest importance: *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, p. 112/3.

***index rērum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: index of subjects; opposed to **index verbōrum** (Late Lat.), an index of words.

India, Lat.; **Inde**, Fr.: name of the great southern peninsula of Asia, east of the Persian Gulf, the *East Indies*, now applied to all British territory bordering on the said peninsula, and in attributive use, like **Indian**, extended to countries east of India proper. **Indian** is also applied to aborigines and natural products of the West Indies, and to Europeans who reside or have resided in the East Indies.

1506 She ware a fayre, and goodly garment | Of most fine veluet, all of Indy blewe: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. I iii *vº*. **1558** dowe or paste of Borace... broughte latelye oute of the Indes: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 108 *rº*.

indicator (˘ ˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *indicātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *indicāre*,='to point out': one who or that which indicates; as the indicator of an electric bell which shows from what room a summons comes.

1666 In decrepit age, all the before mentioned indicatours of strength and perfect concoction must be depraved, diminished, or abolished: SMITH, *Old Age*, p. 118. [T.] **1792** our silence and our looks were too sure indicators of the fatal tidings: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 27.

indicatrice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr.: an indicatrix. *Obs.*

1541 ordeyned by Indicatrice of phlebotomye: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. and G iii *rº*.

indicātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of **indicator** (*q. v.*).

indice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *indice*: a mark, a token, a characteristic, an index.

bef. **1637** too much talking is ever the indice of a foole: B. JONSON, *Discov.* [R.]

indicium, *pl.* **indicia**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a disclosure', 'a token', 'a proof': an item of evidence, an indication, a token, a symptom.

1625 other sufficient *Indicia*, or euidence besides...this *Indicium* of this Malefactor: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1257. **1632** the infallible *Indicia* that preceded the discovery of this conspiracy: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 1. — a speciall *indicium* of their guilt: *ib.*, p. 23. **1675** a ridiculous garb is the most certain indicium of a foolish person: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 55. **1760** therefore the actual Seisin and Payment is the only *Indicium* of the Right: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 389. **1815** The corpse afforded no other *indicia* respecting the fate of Kennedy: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. x. p. 104 (1852).

1819 the truth or falsehood of any statement...is always among the chief *indicia*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 206. **1863** this I divine by infallible indicia: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 37.

indigene, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *indigène*: indigenous.

1598 They were Indigene, or people bred vpon that very soyle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, I. 491. [C.] bef. **1706** The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as if it were an indigene: EVELYN. [T.]

***indigo** (ˊ ˉ ˉ), **indico**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *indigo*, *indico*, or Port. *indico*: Indian dye, a blue dye obtained from certain species of *Indigoferae*, plants of the Nat. Order *Leguminosae*, cultivated in the East and West Indies; also plants from which such blue dye is obtained; the violet color of the rainbow or **spectrum** (*q. v.*).

1555 Endego to dye silke, trewe and good, the farazuola Fanan. xxx.: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885). **1558** the poulder of *Indicum*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 89 *ro*. **1577** the roote is called *Indica*, and thei bryng written so many vertues of it more then they are wont to say of the Rosemarie: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 105 *ro*. **1588** great quantitie of *Indico*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 57 *ro*. **1598** Annil or Indigo by the Gusurates is called Gali, by others Nil: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 91 (1885). **1600** a ship of 80 tunnes laden with hides, *indico*, and *salsa perilla*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 570. **1600** In this prouince groweth great store of Indico being an herbe like vnto wilde woad: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr*, p. 268. **1610** Seas may haue their greenish Skie-colour expressed with Indico (Smalts or Azure): FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 57. **1623** Sugarcanes, Indicos, Parsnips: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 629 (1884). **1624** a ship of good burthen, laden with silks, indigoes, calicoes, and such other commodities: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 469 (1848). **1625** Commodities are Indicoes, Cloaths of gold, siluer Tissue: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 483. **1630** Woad, Madder, Indico, and Cutcheneale: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2nd Fff 4 *ro*/2. **1646** they are painted with *Indico* baked in a fire for fifteen days together: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 69 (1686). **1705** Indigo is already very plentiful here...All the Cloaths of the Inhabitants are Dyed with it: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XX. p. 394. **1741** Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 335. **1850** the disreputable old lawyer and indigo-smuggler her father: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 227 (1879). **1864** he...went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, ch. ii. p. 35.

individuātor, *sb.*: *quasi* Late Lat., noun of agent to Late Lat. *indīviduāre*, = 'to give individuality to': one who or that which gives individuality.

1669 it hath the same Distinguisher and Individuator, to wit the same Form or Soul: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 351.

individuum, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an individual entity, an individual.

1603 That so, each Kinde, may last immortally, | Though th' *Indiuiduum* pass successively: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 143 (1608). **1610** And when we ask the question, "Why this objection may not as well hold in every private bill of this kind?" they answer that, "*individua*, by name, do no hurt to the general...": DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1848). **1627** And this not onely in *Specie*, but in *Indiuiduo* [abl.]: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 999. **1646** every *indiuiduum*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xii. p. 106 (1686). **1652** Where yet he cannot possibly mean that every *individuum* should give his suffrage, but certainly the representative consent of the whole will content him: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. iv. p. 24. — How are all the *Individua* amongst them maintained by acts of pleasure? *ib.*, ch. xvii. p. 177. bef. **1658** Why should she chuse her Priests to be | Such Individuums as ye? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687). bef. **1670** without naming any *individuum*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 149, p. 157 (1693).

individuum vagum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a vague individual, something merely indicated as being individual without any specific identification.

1555 and therefore he calleth this pronoun demonstrative "this" *individuum vagum*, that is, a wandering proper name: BP. RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 24 (1841). **1565** when Christ said *Hoc est corpus meum*, this word *hoc* pointed not the bread, but *individuum vagum*, as some of them say: JEWEL, *Serm.*, Wks., p. 787 (1847). **1727** nothing can be concluded, because the *Individua vaga* [pl.] are...barren: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. vii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 131 (1757).

inductor, *sb.*: Lat., 'an instigator', noun of agent to *indūcere*, = 'to lead in': one who inducts (into an office); *Electr.* that which acts inductively.

1883 the inductor indorses the certificate of induction [of a clerk] on the mandate of the bishop: SCHAFF-HERZOG, in *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1076/2.

***indulto**, *sb.*: Sp.: an impost.

1707 His Catholic Majesty declaring likewise that he would not cause to be paid, or demand any indulto's, or any other kind of donative: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 13/2 (1751). **1754** Yet his indultos were not confined to the articles of jewels, which constituted only one part of his revenue: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 177 (1817).

induperātor, *sb.*: Lat., old equivalent of **imperator** (*q. v.*).

1599 this monarchall fiudy induperator: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VI. 157. [Davies] **1654–6** Thus God the great Induperator bespeaketh the Medes and Persians as his field-officers: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 549/1 (1868).

industry (ˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *industrie*: close application to labor or business; productive labor; a particular branch of productive labor.

1531 and that slouthe and dulnesse beynge plucked from them by Industrie, they be induced unto the continuall acte: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. Vol. II. p. 365 (1880). **1546** which thinge, with grete industrie, he perfourmed: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1846). **1590** Experience is by industry achieved: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, I. 3, 22. **1645** the Lord Chief Justice...had used extraordinary art and industry in discovering all the circumstances of the poisoning of *Overbury*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. i. p. 3. **1672** the Hollanders exceeded us in industry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 82 (1872).

ineffable (ˉ ˊ ˉ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ineffable*: unspeakable, inexpressible, too sacred for utterance.

bef. **1555** the ineffable vnion in the person of Christ: BP. GARDNER, *Explic.*, fol. 9. [R.] **1598** *Ineffabile*, ineffable, vnspeakable, that cannot be spoken: FLORIO. **1611** *Ineffable*, Ineffable, vnspeakeable, vnutterable: COTGR. **1667** ambrosial fragrance fill'd | All Heav'n, and in the blessed Spirits elect | Sense of new joy ineffable diffused: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 137.

inen. See **maund.**

inenarrable, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. (Cotgr.): beyond expression, unspeakable.

bef. **1535** This blessed Lorde is to be set by aboue althing, he is to be loved beste, for his inenarrable goodnes: FISHER, *Seven Psalms*, Ps. 143, Pt. iii. [R.] **1601** is there ought more admirable, than the inenarrable force of the reciprocall tides of the sea: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 1. [R.]

inertia, *sb.*: Lat.: inactivity, indisposition to move; in *Physics*, the tendency of bodies to remain at rest if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line if moving. See **vis inertiae.**

1797 *Inertia of Matter*, in philosophy, is defined by Sir Isaac Newton to be a passive principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest: *Encyc. Brit.* **1805** detained and cramped by the *inertia* of other bodies: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 77. **1818** The reason of this mode of life, it is said, arises from the inertia of the Spanish habits: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 282 (1834). **1821** a tranquillity that seemed no product of inertia: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 115 (1823). **1856** There is a drag of inertia which resists reform in every shape: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, xviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 135 (Bohn, 1866). **1877** This skilful inertia baffled the fair, in a man; in a woman, they might have expected it: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiii. p. 121 (1883).

inevitable (ˉ ˊ ˉ ˉ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inévitable*: unavoidable.

1531 do endeuour them selfes to bryng the life of man in to an ineuitable confusion: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 211 (1880). **1546** the inevitable power of fatalitie didd quite dispatche him an other waye | Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1846). — the king and queene...endeavoured every where to avoyde the mischief inevitable: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 103. **1569** the ineuitable corruption of his nature: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 79. **1596** Must yield to such inevitable shame: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, IV. 1, 57. **1646** the Inquisition being so cruelly formidable and inevitable: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 238.

inexorable (ˉ ˊ ˉ ˉ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inexorable*: not to be affected by prayers, unrelenting.

1553 howe inexorable hee was to such as hee wanne by force: BRENDE, Tr. *Quint. Curt.*, fol. 192. [R.] **1611** *Inexorable*, Inexorable, vnintreatable; churlish, obdurate: COTGR. **1646** to pardon *others* prone, | Inexorable to *himself* alone: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, p. 221 (1647).

***infanta**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port., 'a female infant': title of the royal princesses of Spain and Portugal.

1602 the Lady *Infanta*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. **1616** the very *Infanta* of the *Giants*! B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, IV. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 145 (1631–40). **1622** and in case *Albertus* should survive the *Infanta*, he should be but Governor onely: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 25 (1645). **1627** the Abbot of Seaglia, the Duke of Savoy's ambassador, who from Paris repaired to Brussels, is negociating there with the infanta: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 232 (1848). bef. **1658** To court the rich *Infanta* of our Mine: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 288 (1687). **1661** The Infanta of Portugal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1850). bef. **1670** the incomparable Affection which he beareth to the Infanta: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 144, p. 135 (1693). **1750** Lady C. grew frightened lest her infanta should vex herself sick: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1857). **1845** The Infanta is mealy-faced and uninteresting: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 751.

infante, *sb.*: Sp.: a son of a king of Spain or Portugal.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

***infantry** (ˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *infanterie*: foot-soldiery, soldiery of the line; *facetiously*, children (collectively), see quot. fr. Jonson (1623).

1579 if the Enimie pursue vs so faste, that our armed *Fanterie* cannot march away in *Militaire* order: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 157. **1591** charge of the enemies infanterie: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 10. **1598** would be defended and shadowed by the Infanterie: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 154. **1598** one of your poore *Infanterie*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, III. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616). **1601** Cavallerie and Fanterie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 21, Vol. I. p. 128. **1612** take away the middle people, and you take away the infantery, which is the nerue of an Armie: BACON, *Ess*, xl. p. 476 (1871). **1623** there is a schoolmaster...o'er the execution place hath painted | Time whipt, for terror to the infantry: B. JONSON, *Time Vindicated*,

Wks., p. 636/2 (1860). **1648** our musketeers...were forced to receive all the musket-shot of Cromwell's infantry: SIR J. TURNER, *Memoirs*, in Carlyle's *Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, Let. xli.

[The form *fanterie* is fr. It. *fanteria*. The Fr. *infanterie* is fr. the full It. form *infanteria*, = 'young men' (collectively), fr. It. *infante*, = 'a young man', 'an infant'.]

infants perdus: Fr. See **enfans perdus.**

***inferior** (- ⏑ - -), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *inferiour*, assimilated to Lat. *inferior*, = 'lower'.

I. *adj.*: 1. lower (in space), nearer to the ground, nearer to the earth's centre; in reference to bodies (outside the earth and its special sphere of attraction), nearer to the sun.

1563 where the inferior ventricle receyuing the liuer stomacke, splene, kidneyes: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 13 *r°*. **1578** the superiour part of euery ribbe, is thicker then the inferiour: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 23 *v°*. **1646** for hereby the motion of other Stars are not measured, the fixed Stars by many thousand years, the Sun by 365 daies, the superiour Planets by more, the inferiour by somewhat less: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 174 (1686). **1664** That in a *Region*, far above | Inferior fowls of the *Air*, move: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 183.

I. *adj.*: 2. numerically smaller, lower in serial order, lower in grade or rank, lower in any kind of merit.

1531 Beholde also the ordre that god hath put generally in al his creatures, begynnyng at the moste inferiour or base, and assendynge upwarde: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 4 (1880). **1535** a man farre inferior to them both in lerning iugement and vertew: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 29 (1883). **1552** From the superiour vniuersal to the inferiour, thus we may reason: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 21 *r°* (1567). **1579** *Pericles*, who alwaies tooke part with the inferiour sort: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 541 (1612). **1590** that royall hous, | From whence, to none inferior, ye came: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 54. **1596** The fourth by the proportions of lesse inequality principallie prescribed, that is vvhen all the notes and rests following, are so often multiplied in themselues, as vvhen the inferiour number containeth the superiour: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii *r°*. **1608** Are not inferior bodies here on earth | Produc'd and govern'd by those heavenly ones? MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 49 (1885). **1620** the inferiour Curates: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 174 (1676). **1640** our lower man is part of the inferiour Spirit of the Universe: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 7 (1647). **1722** those on the Table are...by some Inferior Hand: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 129.

II. *sb.*: a person of a lower, or comparatively low, social or official position.

1528 Yonge men agaynst their superiours / And prelates agaynst their inferiours: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 90 (1871). **1540** the communers, whiche ought to be inferiours to theym, and doo to them reuerence: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 73 *r°*. **1554** but the superiours was commaunded by the king to be more honorablye serued then the inferiours: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G ii *r°*. **1579** As the *Corporal* is a degrée in dignitie aboue the priuate Souldior, so ought he also in wit, discretion and diligence to surmount his Inferiors: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 84. **1599** I had that which any inferior might | At market-price have bought: SHAKS., *All's Well*, v. 3, 218. **1603** And such is he, that doth affirm the Stars | To have no force on these inferiours: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 108 (1608). **1658** And whosoever is rightly seen in all these things, he will ascribe all these inferiours to the stars as their causes: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 13.

***inferno**, *pl.* **inferni**, *sb.*: It.: the infernal regions, hell; *metaph.* a place or position of torment.

1864 I did not choose to have the little one continue in the inferno its papa and mamma were making round it: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 197. **1885** the precincts of what are, we fear, in the case of certain political prisoners, its *inferni*: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 45/1.

infima species, *pl.* **infimae species**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the lowest species included in a genus or class; *loosely*, the most insignificant particular included under a generalisation.

1619 being contented to be the *infima species*, the lowest in the predicament of your frends: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xii. p. 23 (1645). **1843** Such generalizations, therefore, ought to be grounded on an examination of all the *infimae species* comprehended in them, and not of a portion only: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 117 (1856).

infinitum, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *infinitus*, = 'infinite': infinity, infinite space, anything which transcends all limitations.

1589 that *infinitum* which the pouertie of their conceit cannot compasse: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 18 (1880).

inflammation (- - ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inflammation*: a heating, a state of heat; a morbid condition in the body, accompanied by heat.

1528 swifte inflammation of these doulce foodes & conuertynge in to coler: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. H ii *r°*. **1543** the patient complayned of great payne and heate, and inflammation: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi *r°/1*. **1578** inflamations of the lunges: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iij *v°*. **1597** they are generally fools and cowards; which some of us should be too, but for inflammation: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 3, 103. **1601** apostemes and inflammations: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 179.

inflation (- ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inflation*: the act or process of distending by air or gas; the state of being distended by air or gas; *metaph.* precarious expansion in amount or value; turgidity or tumidity (of style).

1528 ventosities / inflasions / and ache of the bealye: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. G iv *r°*. **1543** Satirion is hote and moyste in the fyrst, and therfore it prouoketh lechery through his inflation or wyndynesse: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CXXVI *v°/1*. **1578** What is it, that in the tyme of Æsculapius were no distillations nor inflations: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iij *v°*.

inflātus, *sb.*: Lat.: a blowing into, inspiration.

***influenza**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'influence': an epidemic form of catarrh accompanied by fever, pain in the body and limbs, and prostration.

1762 Mr. Montagu...had been much pulled down by the fashionable cold called *l'* ['the'] *influensa*: MRS. MONTAGU, *Let.*, Oct. **1767** I am sure London is at least as sickly [as Dresden] now, for there reigns an epidemical distemper called by the genteel name of *l'influenza*. It is a little fever, which scarcely anybody dies of; and it generally goes off with a little looseness: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 190, p. 525 (1774). **1767** I hope...you have escaped the Influenza, which it is reported is at Paris: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1882). **1782** my gout was not worth the inquiry, being only a codicil to the influenza: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 228 (1858). **1793** A great number of men...have been left sick and debilitated at the respective garrisons, from a malady called influenza: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 361 (1832). ***1878** colds, influenza: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

infrā, *adv.* and *prep.*: Lat.: below, further on.

***infrā dig.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *infrā dignitātem*: beneath (one's) dignity.

1821–2 If the graduates in this way condescend to express their thoughts in English, it is understood to be *infra dignitatem*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 287 (1885). **1824** It would be *infra dig.* in the Provost of this most flourishing and loyal town to associate with Redgauntlet: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 259 (1886). **1886** The Dickenesque chapters dealing with Mr. Twinkle and his troupe are rather *infra dig.* in a novelist with a style of his own: *Athenæum*, June 12, p. 776/2.

infractor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *infringere*, = 'to infringe', 'to violate': a breaker, a violator.

bef. **1648** Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured infractors of them? LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY, *Hen. VIII.*, p. 363. [T.]

infrangible (- ⏑ - -), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *infrangible*: inviolable, unbreakable, inseparable.

1603 And therefore he that nameth an atome, saith as much, as infrangible, impassible, and without vacuity: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 661. [R.] **1611** *Infrangible*, Infrangible, vnbreakable; inuincible: COTGR.

infula, *pl.* **infulae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a woollen fillet worn by Ancient Romans on sundry ceremonial occasions. Anglicised by Holland as *infules* (pl.).

***infūsōria**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: name applied to a great number of minute animalcules and vegetable organisms found in infusions of decaying organic substances, and in water generally.

1845 The infusoria, with the exception of two marine species, are all inhabitants of fresh water: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 5.

Inga: Sp. fr. Peru. See **Inca.**

***ingenio**, *sb.*: Sp.: a sugar manufactory, a sugar plantation.

1600 building his owne Ingenios or sugar-milles: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 718. **1625** his *Maserows*, or *Ingenewes*, where his Sugar Canes did grow: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853. **1665** Ingenios, or Sugar-houses, wherein they grind their Canes, and boyl the juice to make it Sugar: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). **1777** Extensive plantations were begun; sugar-works, which the Spaniards called *ingenio's* ['engines'], from the various machinery employed in them, were erected: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 195 (1824).

***ingénue**, *sb. fem.*: Fr., fem. of *ingénu*, = 'ingenuous': an ingenuous woman (generally young), a woman who displays a character of artless simplicity.

1848 When attacked sometimes, Becky had a knack of adopting a demure *ingénue* air, under which she was most dangerous: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 167 (1879). **1877** the blue one is really a charming little *ingénue*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. I. p. 4 (1879).

ingesta, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *ingestus*, past part. pass. of *ingerere*, = 'to carry in', 'to put in': substances taken into an organic body to be assimilated; hence, *metaph.* conceptions introduced into the mind.

1727 the extraordinary quantity of the *Ingesta* and *Egesta* of the people: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1757).

ingestar, ingistera, *sb.*: It. *enghistara* (Florio): "a glasse to holde wine in, or to power wine out of".

1611 These wines are always brought up...in certaine great glasses called *Ingisteraes*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 72 (1776). **1617** for an ingestar of wine (a measure somewhat bigger then the English pint) foure bolnei: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 94.

ingle[1] (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Sc. fr. Gael. *aingeal*,='fire': a fireplace; hence, **ingle-nook**, a chimney-corner. Borrowed by English poets from Burns and Scott.

ingle[2], **engle, enghle** (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *enghel*,='an angel', 'a chorister', 'a favorite youth'.

1. a favorite youth.

1609 his ingle at home: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 208/1 (1860).

2. an intimate friend.

1659 his quondam patrons, his dear ingles now: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iv. 1. [R.]

Inglese Italianato, &c.: It. See **Englese Italianato**, &c.

ingrātum si dixeris, omnia dixeris, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'if you say ungrateful, you will have said everything', *i.e.* ingratitude includes all other vices of character, or any vice may be expected from an ungrateful person.

1656 What the moralist saith of the ungrateful, *ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris*, is as true of the hypocritical person: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 56/1 (1865). **1682** TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 510 (1864).

ingredient (˗ ˗ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ingrédient*: an element of a compound or mixture. The adj. *ingredient*, also used as sb. (='one who enters'), is fr. Lat. *ingredient-*.

1543 This cerote ... comforteth yᵉ sore place, as it appeareth to hym, that consydereth the ingredientes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlii *r*°/2. — lynseed and fenugreke stamped wyth the reste of the ingredience: *ib.*, fol. ccii *v*°/2. **1600** what are the ingredients to your fucus? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 248 (1616). **1604** Every inordinate cup is unblessed and the ingredient is a devil: SHAKS., *Oth.*, ii. 3, 311. **1627** The other *Ingredients* are, the *Bloud-Stone* in *Powder* and some other *Things*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 998. **1646** Small-coale, Salt-peter, and Camphire made into powder will be of little force, wherein notwithstanding there wants not the accending ingredient: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, p. 90. **1685** Piety was so prevalent an ingredient in her constitution: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 224 (1872). **1776** A principal ingredient of the character of the Athenian was piety in the extreme: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 188.

Ingua: Sp. fr. Peru. See **Inca.**

inheritrix, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., fem. of Eng. *inheritor*: an heiress.

bef. **1586** Thou then whom partial heavens conspired in one to frame | The proof of beauty's worth, th' inheritrix of fame: SIDNEY, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 565. [C.] **1594** If a baron match with a femme that is an inheretrix: PARSONS, *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. II. ch. IV. p. 92. **1599** no female | Should be inheritrix in Salique land: SHAKS., *Hen. V*, i. 2, 51. **1609** If the wife be an inheritrix and bring land with her to the marriage: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 234 (1633). **1612** he would giue him one of the Emperours Ladies to wife, that were an Inheretrix of some great and rich state on the firme land: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xii. p. 256. **1617** 'tis a rich churl, | And this his sole inheritrix: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 168 (1885). **1662** one of the daughters and inheritrices [*pl.*] of Hugh Stafford of Suthwich: FULLER, *Worthies*, Dorsetshire. [R.] **1742** This person was told (inadvertently) by a gentleman of value, that he had obtained of his wife, an inheritrix, a fine during her minority: R. NORTH, *Lives of North*s, Vol. I. p. 216 (1826).

initiator (˗ ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *initiātor*, noun of agent to *initiāre*,='to begin' (Lat., 'to initiate'): one who or that which begins; one who initiates.

bef. **1756** But now, as you, good man, believe eternal punishments, even so do the interpreters of these holy mysteries, the hierophants and initiators: WARBURTON, *Divine Legation*, Bk. II. § IV. [R.]

initiātus, *pl.* **initiāti**, *sb.*: Lat.: one who is initiated (into mysteries), an adept.

1826 as the Solons or Platos of antiquity travelled to consult the initiati of Sais: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 1089.

innamorata, -ato: It. See **inam-.**

***innovator** (ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *innovāre*,=(Late Lat.) 'to alter': one who innovates, an advocate of change, a revolutionist.

1605 SIR E. SANDYS, *State Relig.*, sig. K 1 *v*°. **1607** a traitorous innovator, | A foe to the public weal: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iii. 1, 175. **1620** the temerity of the Innovators: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 440 (1676). **1644** to suppresse him [Wicklef] as a schismatic and *innovator*: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 68 (1868). **1654** it is rather Schismaticall Novelty not to be a sociable Innovator: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 225. **1693** and if these will but bestir themselves against all *Innovators* whatsoever, it will quickly be seen, &c.: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. Ep. Ded., sig. A 3 *v*° (1727). **1771** But this was not till other innovators had broke loose too from rigid symmetry: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 137. **1840** As if defying the power of Fate, or | The hand of 'Time the Innovator': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 90 (1865).

***innuendo**, *gerund abl.*, also used as *sb.*: Lat., fr. *innuere*, 'to give a (significant) nod', 'to intimate', 'to hint': intimating, signifying, meaning.

I. *gerund*: *Leg.* a word used to introduce the specific name or description of a person or thing to which reference has been made without specification.

II. *sb.*: 1. *Leg.* an explanatory clause; the blanks or suggestions in an alleged libel wherein names are not mentioned.

1760 that to tie up the Meaning of the first Words to Bankruptcy, the Plaintiff had laid an *Innuendo*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 116. **1772** He [Lord Chief Justice Mansfield] told the jury, in so many words, that they had nothing to determine, except the fact of *printing and publishing*, and whether or no the *blanks*, or *inuendoes* were properly filled up in the information: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. Pref., p. xvi. **1802** an indictment for libel with all the *inuendos* filled up: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 106.

II. *sb.*: 2. an insinuation, a covert suggestion.

bef. **1701** Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an innuendo: DRYDEN. [J.] **1704** I am certain, that future Sons of Art, will return large Thanks to my Memory for so grateful, so useful an *Innuendo*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § IV. p. 102 (2nd Ed.). **1713** Will you never leave your innuendoes? do you think it hard to find out who is the tulip in your last Thursday's paper? ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 160, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 305 (1856). **1732** For Sir Philip well knows | That his *innuendoes* | Will serve him no longer in verse or in prose: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 234 (1860). bef. **1733** Slanders and double-penned Innuendo's: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 47, p. 53 (1740). **1748** This inuendo enraged the other so much, that he started up: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1817). **1755** "By publishing the names at full length in your paper, I humbly conceive," said he, "that you avoid all the troublesome consequences of *innuendoes*": LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 177 (1777). **1811** a few of those expressions which move by *inuendo*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 137 (2nd Ed.). **1838** the lover answered by an inuendo...which enraged her: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 246 (1848). **1864** never a sneer, an innuendo, a wicked bon mot, but found a partner: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 40. **1882** A huge truncheon of wreck, half buried in the sands at my feet, completed the innuendo of the scene: R. L. STEVENSON, *New Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 7.

inoculator (˗ ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inoculātor*,='an ingrafter', noun of agent to *inoculāre*,='to ingraft': an ingrafter; one who inoculates, one who or that which introduces the germs of disease into the body.

bef. **1627** Wee haue Three others that doe *Execute* the *Experiments* so *Directed*, and *Report* them. These wee call *Inoculatours*: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 45. **1871** How many eyes this same piece of cloth had wiped it would be impossible to say, but such facts are sufficient to prove the danger of holy relics, that are inoculators of all manner of contagious diseases: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 110.

inprimis: Lat. See **imprimis.**

Inprincipio: Late Lat.: See **In principio.**

***inquisitor** (˗ ˊ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inquīsītor*, noun of agent to *inquīrere*,='to search into', 'to examine'.

1. a searcher, an examiner.

1523 enquisitour...enquysytour...inquysitour: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 163, p. 450 (1812). **1579** inquisitors of gods secrets: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 169 (1868). **1586** There are others also no lesse hurtfull, who have been such curious Inquisitors of the causes of all naturall things: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 152 (1589). **1623** [of Eies, Ears, Nose] my hot Inquisitor: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 92 (1640). **1646** the subtility of that Inquisitor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 5 (1686). **1665** And therefore, what I cannot find in the leaves of former Inquisitours: I seek in the Modern attempts of nearer Authors: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxii. p. 164 (1885).

2. an official examiner, an examining magistrate.

1549 there be certaine inquisitours, called *Sindici*, sent foorth to refourme extorcions: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 81 *v*°. **1584** the Judges...being inquisitors themselues against heretikes and witches, did both accuse and condemne them: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 16. **1607—12** single men are more cruell, and hard hearted, good to make seuere Inquisitours: BACON, *Ess.*, xxii. p. 268 (1871). **1645** When he {the Doge] is dead ther be *Inquisitors* that examin his actions, and his misdemeanors are punishable in his Heirs: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxiv. p. 66.

3. a judge of the Holy Office or Inquisition, an Ecclesiastical Court in Roman Catholic states established for the detection and suppression of heresy.

bef. **1568** all the bloodie Inquisitors in Italie: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 140 (1884). **1592** defending him from the Inquisitor of *Rome*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 701 (1685). **1620** who by the Inquisitors was much troubled: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. ix. (1676). — a *Dominican* Inquisitor: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 6. **1641** Petrarch seconds him in the same mind in his 108th sonnet, which is wiped out by the inquisitor in some editions: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 20 (1806). **1652** the Officiall and Inquisitor having a great number of Witches and Wizzards in prison: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 367. bef. **1654** He sent a charge to the inquisitor general, to use all possible diligence herein: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 15 (1654). **1665** *Grand Canary*...usually, is the residence of the Inquisitor, whither all the other Isles ordinarily repair for Justice: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). **1755** But this their destiny, and the laziness of the inquisitors, would not allow: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. vii. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 308/2 (1821). **1863** [he] put this query with the severity of an inquisitor bringing back a garrulous prisoner to the point: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 45.

4. an inquisitive person.

bef. **1628** for, *percontator garrulus*, inquisitors are tatlers: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 273 (1806). **1689** Sly Teachers, Cook-maids, *Madam*-Visitors, | Dressers, and Gossiping Inquisitors, *&c.*: T. PLUNKET, *Plain Dealing, &c.*, p. 54/1. **1711** a Circle of Female Inquisitors, who were present at the opening of the Box [of Ribbons]: *Spectator*, No. 175, Sept. 20, p. 256/2 (Morley).

inscrutable (ˌ⁼ ˈ⁼ ⁼), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inscrutable*: unsearchable.

bef. **1534** inquire causes of God's inscrutable will: BARNES, *Wks.*, p. 278. [R.] **1590** O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible, | As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple! SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 1, 141. **1660** O the stupendous and inscrutable judgments of God! EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1872).

insculpsit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind.* of Lat. *insculpere*, ='to carve into': 'he (has) engraved', often joined to the engraver's name on engravings. The pl. is *insculpsērunt*, ='they (have) engraved'.

insecta, *sb. pl.*: Lat., neut. pl. of *insectus*, ='cut into', past part. pass. of *insecāre*, ='to cut into': insects. Anglicised as *insects* with sing. *insect*. The adj. *insect* is found 16 c. (Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 162, Ed. 1869).

1609 Take heed of such *insectæ* hereafter: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 4. Wks., p. 599 (1616). **1627** So some *Insecta* which haue *Spirit* of *Life*, as *Snakes*, and *Silkewormes*, are, to the touch, *Cold*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 73. bef. **1658** Such Insecta's, added on | To Creatures by Subtraction: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687).

insectātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *insectāri*, ='to pursue': a persecutor.

1755 JOHNSON.

insidiātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *insidiāri*, ='to lie in ambush': one who lies in ambush, a lurking foe.

bef. **1677** many disaffected malecontents, many both open enemies, and close insidiatours: BARROW, *Serm.*, 10. [T.]

***insignia**, *sb.*: Lat., pl. of *insigne*, ='a distinctive mark', 'a badge': badges of office, decorations, uniform, ornaments (of an honorary order); distinctive signs, tokens, distinctive marks; attributes represented in art.

1648 all the *Insignia* of the late Vice-Chancellor and Proctors: *Mere. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 3. **1722** a Figure representing the 4 Cardinal Virtues, as having the *Insignia* of them all: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 15. **1760** The *Insignia* of a Corporation are certainly the Franchise and Property of the Body: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 265. **1780** the American Eagle, and other *insignia* in the pediment: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 489 (1796). **1792** with its insignia of rods, ropes, and axes: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 213. **1809** the painter... in depicting a beggar thought it necessary faithfully to represent one of the most disgusting *insignia*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 104. **1815** Captain Hardy... requested Lord Nelson to take off the *insignia* by which he was exposed, as a mark: *Chalmers' Biogr. Dict.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 81. **1819** The King and his captains were seated by torch light with all their insignia, without the palace: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 148. **1819** My only business therefore was to go where bidden, as soon as invested with the insignia of my office: T. HOOD, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1820). **1821–2** the figures are distinguished by their *insignia* more than by any variety of form or beauty: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 191 (1885). **1885** Like the heraldic insignia from which it draws a present revenue of some £1,000 a year, it [the tax on armorial bearings] has suffered many mutations: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 234/1.

insinuation (ˌ⁼ ˈ⁼ ˌ⁼ ⁼), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *insinuation*: the action or process of winding into; the faculty or practice of ingratiating one's self.

bef. **1534** For he gaue them an insinuacion & signification therof, in that he said, And yᵗ bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 1112. [R.] **1611** *Insinuation*, An insinuation; also, a registring, or entring into a Register booke: COTGR.

insinuator (ˌ⁼ ˈ⁼ ˌ⁼ ⁼), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *insinuātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *insinuare*, ='to insinuate': one who or that which insinuates.

1619 to keepe out the Robber and Cheater, the violent Intruder, and fraudulent Insinuater: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxi. p. 604.

***insomnia**, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Lat.: sleeplessness, *esp.* morbid and chronic inability to sleep.

1858 Partial *insomnia* is often occasioned by sleeping with too many clothes on the bed, or by the use of curtains to the bed, and to the closeness with which they are drawn, or by an insufficient renewal of the air in the sleeping-chamber: COPLAND, *Dict. Pract. Med.*, Vol. III. Pt. II. p. 805. **1863** the only serious symptom was the Insomnia: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 67. **1882** Chloral was taken...in small doses as a remedy for *insomnia*: T. HALL CAINE, *D. G. Rossetti*, ch. ii. p. 74.

***insoucianco**, *sb.*: Fr.: heedlessness, indifference, or unconcern (of feeling and manner, expression, or attitude).

1849 there is an air of languid *insouciance* and lazy indifference apparent in all his motions: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 26. **1865** she asked the point-blank question with the most charming insouciance and assurance of command: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 73. **1886** The attitude commends itself by its *insouciance*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 3, p. 462/2.

***insouciant**, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: heedless, indifferent, unconcerned, regardless of all serious considerations.

1845 the gay and *insouciant* manufacturer of M. Le Cointe's octavos: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 39 (1857). **1865** his gay insouciant laugh, clear as a bell: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32. ***1876** The driver's *insouciant* style of handling the reins says more for his nerve than his coachmanship: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

***inspector** (ˌ⁼ ˈ⁼ ⁼), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inspector*, noun of agent to *inspicere*, ='to inspect': one who inspects, an overseer, an examiner.

1641 to walk the round and counter-round with his fellow inspectors: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 318 (1806). ***1878** her Majesty's inspectors: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/5. [St.]

***inspeximus**, *1st pers. pl. perf. ind.* of Lat. *inspicere*, ='to inspect': often found as the first word of a document constituting a re-grant or confirmation of a charter; *hence*, used as a designation of such a document.

1783 This road is specified, by the names of "strata" and "magna via," in an inspeximus charter of Henry the Third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire: WARTON, *Hist. Kiddington*, p. 66. [T.] **1886** Further research has brought to light an inspeximus (or attested and collated copy) of the second foundation charter of St. Pancras: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 201/3.

***instanter**, *adv.*: Lat., 'earnestly', 'vehemently', Late Lat., 'presently', 'at once': instantly, immediately, without delay. Originally, in English, a legal term.

1809 the power of trying criminals, and punishing them *instanter*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 405 (1838). **1822** That periodical strips *instanter*, a ring is formed: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, II. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 487. **1828** I was led *instanter* into the apartment: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxiii. p. 196 (1859). **1834** he would be driven out by the House of Commons *instanter*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 106 (1874). **1840** ay, marry will I, and that *instanter*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 42 (1865). **1864** Gordon stopped *instanter*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 60. **1871** I shall set to work *instanter*, and make a raft: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 121. **1883** I begged Aunt Betsy to write to you *instanter*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15.

instantia crucis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a crucial instance. See Bacon, *Nov. Org.*, II. 36. See **crux**.

1828 Why not take off the duty, then? This is the *instantia crucis*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 2701.

instar omnium, *phr.*: Lat.: worth all the rest.

1614 This sin [of gluttony] is *instar omnium*, like the feast itself: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 191 (1867). **1632** and, which may be *instar omnium*, his purchasing of £300 a-year land, and bestowing it on his present bishopric: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 196 (1848). **1639** his Majesty's most gracious proclamation, one for all, *instar omnium* indeed: In Strafford's *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 299. **1654** But *instar Omnium*, take one quoted by an English Physitian: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 68. **1659** I could add a thousand more [instances] were not that of Pliny *instar omnium*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 123 (1872). **1696** He that was so punctual in observing every tittle of the law, would not neglect that which is *instar omnium*, the whole law: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 30 (1865). **1710** Chalybeates are Instar Omnium for a Cachexie: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 376. bef. **1744** it is sufficient, *instar omnium*, to behold the great critic, Mr. Dennis, sorely lamenting it, even from the Essay on Criticism to this day of the Dunciad! POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. xxxvi. (1757).

instaurātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *instaurāre*, ='to renew', 'to restore': a renewer, a restorer.

1660 They pretend to be the great instaurators of his empire: H. MORE, *Myst. Godliness*, p. 203. [L.]

***instigator** (ˌ⁼ ˈ⁼ ˌ⁼ ⁼), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *instīgātor*, noun of agent to *instīgāre*, ='to instigate', 'to incite': one who urges on, one who eggs on.

1602 the instigators, suggesters, prompters, actors and vrgers of these vnnaturall, wicked and traitorous courses: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 240. **1603** a son of the now lieutenant, accusing him freshly of being an instigator of him to deal with the Count Aremberg for a pension of £1500 a-year: LORD CECIL, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1848). **1646** make him discover if he had any instigators or complices in this infandous plot: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 7. **1820** he was their instigator and adviser: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 405. **1850** Is it you who are the instigator of this persecution? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 205 (1879).

institutor (ˌ⁼ ˈ⁼ ⁼ ⁼), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *institūtor*, noun of agent to *instituere*, ='to found', 'to institute': a founder, an originator; one who institutes or formally commits a parish to the care of a fresh incumbent; an instructor.

1602 the institutor *Par.* had before written his book of Titles or succession: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 162. **1620** the Institutor of all the Sacraments, which is *Christ*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 220 (1676). **1670** He was the Institutor of this holy Company of Priests: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 137 (1698). **1675** the *Secta Methodica*; of which *Themison Laodicæus* was the Institutor: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Apeal*, Bk. I. ch. i. § 1, p. 2. **1822** the author and institutor of the sin of personality: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.* Vol. XI. p. 608.

instructor (⏑ ′ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *instructor*,='a preparer', Late Lat., 'a teacher': one who instructs, a teacher, a trainer.

1530 sometyme instructour to your noble grace in this selfe tong: PALSGR., sig. A iii *v°*. **1540** some instructers of youre hyghnes youth: —Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A iii *r°*. **1541** In the fyrste parte of his chyldehode he hadde instructours: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 2 *r°*. **1550** the peoples instructoures and teachers: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 124 (1870). **1569** his instructor and Schoolemaster: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 79. **1578** instructer: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 63 *v°*. **1603** you are my teacher, my regent, my master, and instructor in Philosophie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 324. **1641** The instructor of the people prayed according to his ability, it is true, so do ours: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1806). **1754** the common instructors of youth: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 19 (1817). **1758** He who is taught by a critic to dislike that which pleased him in his natural state, has the same reason to complain of his instructor, as the madman to rail at his doctor: *Idler*, No. 3, Apr. 29, Vol. I. p. 8. **1788** by the mouths be taught | Of all these sepulchres, instructors true, | That, soon or late, death also is your lot: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 300 (1808). **1816** But grief should be the instructor of the wise: BYRON, *Manfr.*, I. 1.

insulator, *sb.*: Eng., for *insulater*: that which insulates, a non-conductor of electricity.

1801 have attempted to shew how these substances are preferable...to more perfect insulators: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., s.v. *Electricity*, 199.

intagliatore, *sb.*: It.: a worker in intaglio.

1883 Zucchi the clever "intagliatore" of the choir stalls of S. Giovanni: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 230. **1886** At Prato...the wandering *intagliatore* settled for a time: *Athenæum*, Aug. 28, p. 277/3.

***intaglio**, It. *pl.* **intagli**, *sb.*: It.

1. a style of engraving or carving in which the design is hollowed out below the ground or surface of the material, as is seen in the stone of a signet ring. Opposed to *relief* (see **rilievo**). Incised work was formerly called *entail*, as by Gower and Spenser.

1746 a man's head, small on cornelian and intaglio: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1857). **1816** in every period of Grecian celebrity the art of intaglio has been celebrated as a branch of Sculpture: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 298.

2. a specimen of carving or engraving in the above style.

1644 a chaplet of admirable invention, the intaglios being all on fruit stones: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1872). **1673** Several *Entaglie*, *Camei & Nicoli*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. **1704** There are several of the sigilla, or seals, Suetonius speaks of, to be met with in collections of ancient *intaglios*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 449 (Bohn, 1854). **1722** This Figure is an *Intaglia* (as I think) in the King of *France*'s Collection: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 350. **1749** no days lost in poring upon almost imperceptible *Intaglios* and *Cameos*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 163, p. 438 (1774). **1754** bronzes, busts, intaglios, and old china: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 178 (1817). **1762** I have a jewel by him, containing the head of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, affixed to the back of an antique intaglia of Caracalla: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 162. **1816** gems are of two kinds...and intaglios (*Intagli*) which are indented or carved below the surface: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 296. **1820** a very fine collection of cameos and intaglios with a few beautiful medals: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 412. **1840** cameos and intaglios of the Greek artists: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. ii. p. 31. **1845** if a town be considered as a *cameo*, these quarries are a vast *intaglio*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 247 (1848). **1883** intaglios, mosaics, and incrustations of "pietre dure": C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 47.

intarsiatore, *sb.*: It.: a worker in inlaid wood.

1883 he was a celebrated wood-carver and "intarsiatore": C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 229.

intarsiatura, *pl.* -ture, *sb.*: It.: work in inlaid wood.

1883 he made the woodwork of the great portal as well as the "intarsiature" of the choir: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 230.

integer (′ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *integer*,='whole', 'entire': a complete entity, a substantive whole, *esp.* a whole number opposed to a fraction.

1579 the other toward the left hand kéepe for the integers of your Roote: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 15. bef. **1691** I had...found that 14 and 1 be the nearest of small integer numbers that express the proportion between the specifick gravities of quicksilver and water: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 202. [R.] **1870** De Tocqueville inferred that the people and freemen of each township constitute the political integer: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xvii. p. 330 *note* (2).

***inter alia**, *phr.*: Lat.: among other things.

1665 errant Monks...who fearing no imputations made strange discoveries as well as descriptions of places; and *inter alia* of *Cambalu*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 195 (1677). bef. **1733** stands referred (*inter alia*) to an Account: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 3, p. 32 (1740). **1760** Some Things were offered from the Bar in Defence of the Replication, and (*inter alia*) by Sir *Peter King*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 7. **1832** A...libel...in which, *inter alia*, it is insinuated that his mental faculties had lost their vigour: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 7. **1840** And obtained, *inter alia*, some vague information: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 205 (1865). **1863** The Mixture was (inter alia) a Theorist and an Anglo-Saxon: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 287.

***inter aliōs**, *phr.*: Lat.: among other persons.

bef. **1670** The Lords produce *inter alios*, *John* Duke of *Lancaster*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 144, p. 152 (1693). **1835** He then consulted various people, the Dukes of Cumberland and Buckingham *inter alios*, who advised him not to resign: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxvii. p. 229 (1874). **1886** Mr. Seeley has been able to find, *inter alios*, trustworthy guides in Yarrell and Day for England: *Athenæum*, May 8, p. 618/3.

***inter arma silent lēges**, *phr.*: Lat.: amid (the clash of) arms the laws are silent. Cf. Cic., *Mil.*, 4, 10.

1619 inter arma silent Musæ ['the Muses']: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvi. p. 529. **1652** complaining that they were undone for want of practice, which was no wonder for *Inter arma silent leges*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 109. **1828** I had thought that the old maxim was applicable, *inter arma leges silent*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 922.

inter cētera, *phr.*: Lat.: among the rest (the other things or circumstances).

1654—6 The Catholics...plead that their religion is, *inter cætera*, so conformable to natural sense and reason, that it ought to be embraced: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 670/1 (1868).

inter nōs, *phr.*: Lat.: between ourselves.

1714 Where all that passes *inter nos* | Might be proclaimed at Charing-cross: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 404 (1814). **1764** I have not...seen a man drunk (excepting *inter nos* one Prof—r) since I came here: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 40/2 (1846). **1815** besides, *inter nos*, I am a member of the suffering and Episcopal Church of Scotland: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 321 (1852).

inter pōcula, *phr.*: Lat.: amongst cups, while drinking (wine, &c.), in his (her, their) cups.

***inter se**, *phr.*: Lat.: between themselves.

1845 the "little wars" which Spaniards wage *inter se*, the type of S. American strategics: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 223. **1886** The position-angles, distances *inter se*, magnitudes, colours, and other details...of the double stars are given: *Athenæum*, May 1, p. 586/1.

intercessor (′ ⏑ ′ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *intercessor*,='one who intervenes', Late Lat., 'one who intercedes', noun of agent to Lat. *intercēdere*,='to intervene', 'to become surety', 'to interpose', 'to intercede': one who intercedes.

1482 And for seche demenyng they be acursyd of god the whyche schulde be deuowt and meke intercessours to god bothe for hym that byn a lyue: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 91 (1869). **1563** so manye meanes and intercessoures for them: PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. F iiii *v°*. **1569** the onely Mediator, Intercesssor and aduocate of his, sitting on the right hand of God his father: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 76. **1579** they had brought no small intercessours with them: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 481 (1612). **1602** he forceth them to become intercessors both for the destruction of her Highnesse, and of her kingdome: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 242. **1646** they petition'd the Cardinal to be their Intercessor to his Majestie for them: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 158.

interesado, *sb.*: Sp.: a partner, an interested person.

bef. **1733** Should not then these Interessado's resolve upon some desperate Fact: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 91, p. 198 (1740).

***interest** (′ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interest* (Cotgr.), fr. Lat. *interest*,='it concerns', 'it is of advantage', 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *interesse*, whence Fr. *interesse*, whence the earlier Eng. forms *interesse*, *enteresse*, *entresse*: legal concern or right; right of control; advantage; concern; zest.

A. 1. legal concern or right in property, &c.; a share in a business involving some right of control.

1489 Saving to everi persone or persones and to their heires suche riht clayme and interest as thei have to or in the sayd londes: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 24, sig. e viii *v°* (1869). **1546** there was not one manne meate for the governement of them which hadde enie right or intereste therto: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 296 (1846). bef. **1548** I and my wif sholde sell unto your Lordship my and her interest in suche lands: EARL OF WORCESTER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccl. p. 255 (1846). **1548** and sins he hath committed all his interest ouer *Durante minore etate*, his grace maie permitte thendowment made by the comittee yf it be rightfullie made to stand: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. iv. fol. 16 *v°* (1567). **1591** you claim no interest | In any of our towns of garrison: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 4, 167.

A. 2. a business, persons interested in a business, a class of persons pursuing similar practical objects, the members of any particular trade, profession, or calling.

bef. **1745** Wherever interest or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties thinks fit to charge upon each other: SWIFT. [J.]

A. 3. means of influence over individuals or social aggregates.

B. 1. concern, advantage.

1534 Hauyng meate for our liuyng, we searche for poyson to kyll vs; we searche to be loste, and maie be assured: without interest we commit sinne, seeyng peyne commyng withall: *Golden Boke*, Let. 5. [R.] **1578** if they had not bene carried with ambitious respects touching their particular interests...no man might haue doubted, that *Italy* had not bene assured against...the inuasion

of the nations beyond the Mounts: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. III. p. 97 (1618). **1648** their propositions...only made use of to drive along their own interest: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1872).

B. 2. the advantage in consideration of which one lends money, the periodical payment in respect of money lent or invested.

1554 they haue ,vii. hunereth poundes with the intrest for a yere wel payd: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. H v^{vo}. **1596** my bargains and my well-won thrift, | Which he calls interest: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, i. 3, 52. **1625** the Greatest Part of Trade, is driuen by Young Merchants, vpon Borrowing at Interest: BACON, *Ess.*, liv. p. 543 (1871). **1641** y^{e} Citty is to be Assured by Act of Parliam^{t} both for principall & interest: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 108 (1872).

B. 2 *a*. *metaph.* anything offered or given as an extra return; anything given or received as a set-off.

1593 Give me one kiss, I'll give it thee again, | And one for interest, if thou wilt have twain: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 210. bef. **1627** But his grace saith, he will neither buy peace with dishonour, nor take it vp at interest of danger to ensue: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 54. [R.]

C. 1. regard for one's own advantage.

bef. **1744** When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train: POPE. [J.]

C. 2. appreciation of the practical importance to one's self of an object (abstr. or concr.). Often in the phr. 'to take an interest in'.

1591 I have an interest in your hate's proceeding: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 1, 193.

C. 2 *a*. the faculty of feeling concern about, and giving attention to objects (abstr. or concr.).

C. 3. keen appreciation of the influence upon emotion and sympathetic feeling exercised by objects (abstr. or concr.).

C. 4. ability to excite keen appreciation and to engross the attention.

1588 That ever death should let life bear his name, | Where life hath no more interest but to breathe: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1, 250. **1594** O Deere, this care no intrest holdes in mee: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 5th Dec., No. 7 (1818).

intérieur, *sb.*: Fr.: interior, home, domestic scene.

1834 the intimacy with the Arbuthnots for the last twenty years has been his [the Duke of Wellington's] greatest resource, affording him an agreeable and comfortable *intérieur*, such as he can never meet with again: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 18. **1862** one of the windows of the *intérieur*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 331 (1887). **1871** I have taken the whole *intérieur*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 214. **1888** Both 'Kommandörens Döttre'...and 'Et Samliv' ('Married Life')...are *intérieurs* of family life in Norwegian provincial towns: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 23/2.

***interim** (⏑ – –), *adv.*, used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *interim*, ='meanwhile', 'in the meantime'. Cf. **ad interim.**

1. *adv.*: meanwhile, for a time, provisionally.

1580 *Interim*, credit me, I dare geue no Preceptes, nor set downe any *Certaine General Arte*: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 265 (1815).

2. *sb.*: an interval of time (in the adverbial phrase *in the interim*).

1600 In the *interim*, you may: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 208 (1616). **1618** In the interim I humbly desyre your Honour, &c.: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. cxxiii. (1884). **1623** Diuers passengers chanced in the *interim* to come by: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 17. **1647** I' th' interim | Relate then all that's past: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, v. 2, p. 174. **1665** *Ganganna* in the *interim* noting *Curroons* sadness, takes advantage of it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 84 (1677). **1679** In th' Intrim; Spare for no Trepans, | To draw her Neck, into the Banes: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 222. **1739** not staying for an answer, but beginning the attack in the *interim*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 103, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1777). **1750** I have had two from you in the interim: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 186 (1857). **1819** Appia Danqua had died in Assin in the interim, and was succeeded by his brother Appia Nanu: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 243.

2 *a*. *sb.*: an interval of time, a temporary cessation, an interval of relaxation.

1600 during the *interim* of these reuells: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 188 (1616). **1601** Between the acting of a dreadful thing | And the first motion, all the interim is | Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: SHAKS., *Jul. Cæs.*, ii. 1, 64. **1608** This [is] a good interim: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 148 (1885). **1612** In this *Interim* I humbly take my leaue, and leaue you to him, who neuer leaueth his: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 13. **1627** there is an *Interim* of a Small Time: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 400. **1630** The end proues all, I care not for the Interim: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 *r*°/2. **1639** My fires too, a short interim closed up, | Break out with greater fury: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 45/1 (1839). **1641** The interim of unsweating themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 283 (1806). **1681—1703** you read of no more such coming up in the *interims*, but only these three times: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichols's *Scr. Stand Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 445 (1865). **1697** the following treatise, which I hope will serve for an interim of some months to employ those unquiet spirits: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Pref., Wks., p. 52/2 (1869). **1712** I have thrown in, at proper Interims, the pretty Learning of the Classicks: *Spectator*, No. 360, Apr. 23, p. 527/2 (Morley).

2 *b*. *sb.*: *attrib.* provisional, temporary.

1885 A member of the Board applied for interim interdict: *Schoolmaster*, June 27, p. 957/2.

3. *sb.*: an interlude.

1588 This child of fancy that Armado hight | For interim to our studies shall relate | In high-born words the worth of many a knight | From tawny Spain lost in the world's debate: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 172.

4. *sb.*: *Hist.* one of the provisional arrangements (with respect to matters which were to be definitely settled by a General Council) made by the Emperor of Germany in 15 c., intended to moderate the religious troubles caused by the rise of Protestantism.

1620 In this Interim, the Emperour had made secret provision for War: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 172 (1676).

***interior** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *interior*, fr. Lat. *interior* (compar. adj.), ='inner'.

I. *adj.*: 1. inner, more in the middle, more inland.

1627 There is another Difference of *Sounds*, which we will call *Exteriour*, and *Interiour*. It is not *Soft*, nor *Loud*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 187. bef. **1670** the inflammation of the interiour Muscles: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 210, p. 227 (1693). bef. **1733** the Substance and Marrow, that is, the interior Springs, which inspirited all such *Phænomena* of State: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x. (1740). **1884** the policy which sends him to perish in vain attempts to conquer interior Africa is a mistake: J. W. DAWSON, *Egypt*, in *Leisure Hour*.

I. *adj.*: 2. pertaining to the inward part of man, mental, spiritual.

1548 that her interiour iye sawe priuily, and gaue to her a secrete monicion: HALL, *Edw. IV.*, an. 10. [R.] **1594** your interior hatred, | Which in your outward actions shows itself | Against my kindred: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, i. 3, 65. **1607** O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves! — *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 43. **1678** There is also another more Interiour kind of *Plastick Power* in the Soul: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 161.

II. *sb.*: 1. the inside, internal affairs.

1596 Which pries not to the interior, but, like the martlet, | Builds in the weather on the outward wall: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 9, 28. **1796** Her frontier was terrible, her interiour feeble: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, Let. ii. [R.] **1820** the cathedral, whose oriental gothic outside puts to shame its modern interior: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4. ***1874** the Ministry of the Interior: *Echo*, May 28. [St.]

II. *sb.*: 2. a view or picture of the inside of an apartment or building.

***interlocutor** (– – ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *interlogui*, ='to speak between', 'to interrupt one who is speaking': one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.

1596 Six persons, who were all, save one, interlocutors in the dialogue: HARRINGTON, *Metamorph. Ajax*. [T.] **1598** *Interlocutore*, an interlocutor, a speaker: FLORIO. **1603** the opinion of some interloquutors, who suppose it was a Dæmon or spirit from without: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1203. — all the speeches of the Philosophers, whom he bringeth in heere as interlocutours, are meere tales and fables: *ib.*, p. 1320. bef. **1670** He was an assiduous Overseer and Interlocutor at the Afternoon Disputations of the Under Graduates: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 26, p. 20 (1693). **1819** Those to whom he stood opposite, his eye glanced beside; and, to fix his interlocutor, he turned his face away from him: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 283 (1820). **1854** "That," says Mr. Honeyman's interlocutor, "is the celebrated, though neglected artist...": THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879). **1878** the polite way of the Chinese is to underrate anything of their own, and to exaggerate the possessions of their interlocutor: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 37.

interloper (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *enterlooper*, *lit.* 'a runner between', 'a smuggling vessel' (which runs in and out along the coast).

1. an unlicensed trader, a smuggler.

1627 Interlopers in trade: MINSHEU. **1675** all those interlopers who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Let. to Gov. and Co. of Merch. Adv.*, Mar. 26. [R.] **1705** The *Zeland* Interlopers are sure to carry off as much Yearly as our Company: Tr. *Borman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 89.

2. one who unwarrantably insinuates himself (or herself) into a society, or a position, or into the affairs of others.

1642 In the Court of *Spain* there are likewise such Interlopers: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 44 (1869). **1743—7** this Charter was contested before the Queen and Council by those they called *Interlopers*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 371/2 (1751).

3. an intercepter, an intruding appropriator.

1670 resolv'd not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the interloper of his destin'd spouse: MILTON, *Hist. Eng.*, Bk. V. [R.]

interloquitur, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *interloqui*, ='to interrupt a speaker': 'gives an interlocutory decision', used as *sb.* to denote an interlocutory decision.

1705 this was to be determined by a sentence of the court, called the interloquitur: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 209 (1818).

intermède, *sb.*: Fr.: an intermezzo.

1887 the singularly appropriate *intermède* arranged by Beaumarchais for performance between the acts of his "Eugenie": *Gent. Mag.*, June, p. 540.

intermediātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'a middleman': one who or that which intervenes, a mediator, an intermedium.

1522 Intermediators in bryngyng that to passe: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 313 (1846).

intermedium, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *intermedius*, = 'intermediate': that which intervenes, an interval of time, a medium (see **medium** 2).

1589 the pausing intermedium, twixt euerie nappe: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 15 (1880). **1623** In this *Intermedium*, albeit that his *Quinta* or Garden-house, which hee had purchased, vvas a place of pleasure and delight, yet it vvas his vndoing, it was his ouerthrow: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 25. **1805** the hypothesis of an æther or other invisible *intermedium*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 118.

***intermezzo, intermedio**, *sb.*: It.: an interlude, an entertainment introduced between the acts of a play or opera; a short musical composition introduced into a musical work of some considerable length.

1787 The entertainment ended with a sort of intermez: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 213 (1834). **1885** The Walpurgis Night revels...are in themselves a mere *intermezzo* [in 'Faust']: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 852/1. **1887** Interspersed with the Vilota they often introduce an "intermezzo" to still lighter and quicker music: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 119.

interministerium, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., fr. *inter*, ='between', and *ministerium*, ='ministry', coined on the analogy of Lat. **interregnum** (*q. v.*): the interval between two Ministries, or between the resignation of one Minister and the acceptance of office by another.

1750 The Interministerium still exists; no place is filled up: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1857).

internōdium, *pl.* **internōdia**, *sb.*: Lat.: the space between two knots or joints; *incorrectly*, a joint.

1644 at the *internodium* of the transept, rises the cupola: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). **1699** when that same tophous mass shall lodge in the internodia of your Worship's bones, entertaining you with a rending solution of continuity, then let your soul triumph: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1809).

internuncio, *sb.*: It.: a papal representative at an unimportant court, of lower rank than a **nuncio** (*q. v.*).

1641 they only are the internuncios, or the gobetweens, of this trim devised mummery: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 201 (1806). **1819** the Imperial internuncio: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 153 (1820). **1849** introduced into the circles by the lady of the Austrian Internuncio: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 384 (1881).

interpellātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *interpellāre*, ='to interrupt by speaking': one who interrupts by speaking.

1626 *Interpellator*, Which interrupts: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

interpolātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *interpolāre*, ='to falsify', 'to interpolate': one who interpolates.

bef. **1745** You or your interpolator ought to have considered: SWIFT. [J.]

interpose (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interposer*.

I. *trans.*: 1. to place between (of physical objects).

1659—60 interpose it [the chip] 'twixt your eye and the light, and you shall perceive it full of innumerable holes: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 130 (1872). **1785** Mountains interpos'd | Make enemies of nations, who had else | Like kindred drops been mingled into one: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 34 (1808).

I. *trans.*: 2. to place between, to cause to intervene.

1601 What watchful cares do interpose themselves | Betwixt your eyes and night? SHAKS., *Jul. Caes.*, ii. 1, 98. bef. **1627** Some weeks the king did honourably interpose: BACON. [J.] **1693** the sad decadence of the age we live... in interposes its melancholy prospect: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 33 (1872).

II. *intr.*: 1. to come between, to act as an obstacle (of physical objects).

1689 This [hill] lies east of the city...but...the river interposes and hinders all access to it: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 39 (Camd. Soc., 1857). bef. **1744** Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise: POPE, *Eloisa to Abelard*, 246.

II. *intr.*: 2. to intervene, to intermediate.

1611 Please you to interpose, fair madam: kneel | And pray your mother's blessing: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v. 3, 119. **1671** unless your Lordship interpose and procure those papers I must desist: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 238 (1872).

II. *intr.*: 3. to interrupt by a question or statement.

bef. **1627** The office of this goddess consisted in interposing, like the Roman tribunes, with an "I forbid it" in all courses of constant and perpetual felicity: BACON, *Polit. Fables*, v. Expl. [C.] bef. **1691** But, interposes Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis: BOYLE. [J.]

interposition (⏑ / ⏑ / ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interposition*.

1. the act or process of placing between, the state of being placed between.

1543 The other kynde is of hote and drye complexion, with interposition of thynges that coole: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxcix *v*/1. **1579** the direct interposition of the earth betwixt her & the Sun: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 976 (1612). bef. **1719** She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the interposition of the sea: ADDISON. [J.]

1 *a.* something placed between, a screen, an obstacle.

1671 A shelter, and a kind of shading cool | Interposition, as a summer's cloud: MILTON, *P. R.*, III. 222.

2. intervention, mediation, interference.

bef. **1719** The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interposition of their common protectors: ADDISON. [J.] bef. **1732** There never was a time when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion: ATTERBURY. [J.]

3. interruption; a sentence or clause which interrupts a speech (whether uttered by the speaker or another).

1552 Some vse so many interpositions, both in their talke and in their writing, that they make their sayings as darke as hell: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, p. 171. [R.]

interpretātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *interpretāri*, ='to explain', 'to expound': an interpreter.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*

***interregnum**, *sb.*: Lat.: the time between the death or deposition of one king and the accession of another; the time between the death or retirement of one pair of consuls and the election of the next pair.

1. the interval between two successive tenures of a chief magistracy in any state.

1579 The Romaines call this manner of regiment in vacation, Interregnum: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 63 (1612). **1590** The *Hebrewes* had none to gouerne them 8. yeeres after, (so long *inter regnum* continued,): L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 31. **1620** the business of *Germany* being in a confusion, and *Italy* in an *Interregnum* which lasted three and twenty years: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 836 (1676). **1632** concerning the point of *Inter-regnum* and gouernment if the King should bee too sicke or dye...: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Apr. 5, p. 4. **1665** During the *interregnum*, *Babylon*...revolted: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 241 (1677). **1705** I shall continue the recital of all that passed during this interregnum: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 434 (1818). **1782** neither man nor woman that has been in vogue must hazard an interregnum, and hope to resume the sceptre: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 270 (1858). **1815** my lieges are impatient of their *interregnum*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 318 (1852). **1828** The election of the Vice President is a cautionary measure, to guard against an *interregnum*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 320.

2. *metaph.* an interval of interruption or intermission in any kind of succession.

bef. **1667** Thousand worse *Passions* then possesst | The *Inter-regnum* of my Brest: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 36 (1707). **1750** Such is the Interregnum of our politics! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1857). **1807** At Brighton—the inter-regnum made in the little enjoyment the place affords, by the absence of its principal inhabitant: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 21 (5th Ed.). **1816** so long an *interregnum* of native genius: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1844).

interrex, *pl.* **interrēges**, *sb.*: Lat.: in Ancient Rome, a regent who held office temporarily while the kingly or consular office was vacant; hence, *generally*, a regent.

1579 the regents at that time called *Interreges*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 308 (1612). **1590** This time in *Fraunce* were appointed two chiefe gouernours called *Interreges*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 682. **1600** *Lu. Valerius Potitus* to bee Interrex: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. v. p. 201. **1626** *Interrex*, Hee that gouernes while there is no King: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1807** Spurius Lucretius was unanimously chosen *interrex*, or king for the time being: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 218.

***interrogator** (⏑ / ⏑ / ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *interrogātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *interrogāre*, ='to question': a questioner.

1755 JOHNSON. **1834** The Nuwab looked at the anxious interrogator, with much surprise: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 148.

interstice (⏑ / ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interstice*: a narrow space between adjacent surfaces, a narrow cavity, a chink, a crevice; an interval (of time).

1603 when it is carried to the interstice or place between the browes, the very seat of reason: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 848. **1664** their *interstices* or spaces: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 134. **1726** I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.]

interstitium, *pl.* **interstitia,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: an interval (of time), an interstice.

1653 Who is there that in this *interstitium* will dispose a son to a college life: WATERHOUSE, *Apol. for Learn.*, p. 91. **1674** Then lest he should like a deceiver come | 'Twixt the two Sundays *interstitium*: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 23. **1681—1703** it being to live with himself during that *interstitium* or meantime: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 360 (1863).

intervallum, *sb.*: Lat.: an interval.

1574 but God sendeth me some *intervalla*, else they [his fits] were intolerable: GRINDAL, *Remains*, p. 351 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1597** and a' shall laugh without intervallums: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. i, 91.

intestīnum, *pl.* **-īna,** *sb.*: Lat.: a gut.

1625 we shall see thorow him | And his gut *colon*, tell his *Intestina*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 5, Wks., p. 73 (1631).

intimado, *sb.*: Sp.: an intimate friend, an associate.

bef. **1733** Did I not say he was the Earl's *Intimado*? R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 17, p. 23 (1740). bef. **1834** His *intimados*, to confess a truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment: C. LAMB, *Last Essays*, Pref. (Ainger, 1888).

intonaco, *sb.*: It.: plaster, a plaster surface prepared for painting upon.

1806 Palladio who...so happily adopted intonaco or plaster: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 216. **1883** this picture...was painted on the "intonaco," a plaster surface: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 46. **1886** He ground his own colours, prepared his own *intonaco*, made his own brushes: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 310/1.

intra vīres, *phr.*: Late Lat.: within (one's) powers; see **ultra vires.**

1884 If this were *intra vires*, the other securities which they had accepted were not *bonâ fide* ones: *Law Times*, LXXVIII. 110.

intrado, intrada, *sb.*: Sp. *entrada*: entrance, entry.

1665 with great Pomp he [Curroon] made his Intrado into *Agra*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 98 (1677). — in magnificent manner making his *intrada* into *Coom*: *ib.*, p. 275. **1704** And now my lady makes her intrado, and begins the great work of the day: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117. [Davies]

***intransigeant,** *fem.* **-ante,** *adj.*: Fr.: uncompromising, irreconcilable.

1883 He saw the moderate portion of the Republican party submerged by the advancing tide of *intransigeant* radicalism: *Guardian*, Apr. 18, p. 554.

intricātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *intrīcāre*, ='to entangle', 'embarrass', 'perplex', cf. It. *intrigatore*: one who perplexes, one who causes embarrassment.

1611 *Embarasseur*, An intricator, pesterer, comberer: COTGR.

intrigant, *fem.* **-ante,** *adj.*, often used as *sb.*: Fr.: one who intrigues. In English often spelt *intriguant(e)*.

1787 Md^e^ de P— is a perfect specimen of the combination of an *intrigante* and an *élégante*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Leonora*, p. 54 (1833). **1794** besides the impropriety of putting off the character of minister to put on that of *intriguant*... I know that it would be a useless as well as pernicious sacrifice of the national dignity: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 403 (1832). **1809** the mind and manners of an *intrigant*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 479 (1838). **1813** I hear that Mrs. Falconer has infinite address, both as a political and hymeneal *intrigante*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1833). **1823** Her Grace, too, pass'd for being an intrigante, | And somewhat *méchante* in her amorous sphere: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. lxiii. **1883** ladies were warned to avoid the society of such a dangerous intriguante: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 44.

intrigo, It.; **intrico,** Old It.: *sb.*: an intrigue, perplexity; the plot of a drama.

1665 the Intrigo's of State: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 225. **1672** the Plot...the Intrigo's now quite out of my head: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 29 (1868). **1676** an *Intrigo* with a Lady: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 5. — but her malicious Sister, *Clarinda*, discover'd my Intriguo: *ib.*, p. 9. bef. **1670** the Potions of School-Divinity wrought easily with him, so that he was not lost a whit in their Intricoes: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 16, p. 12 (1693).

intrigue (⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *intrigue*.

1. intricacy, complication.

1676 so many intrigues of fancy in the disputers: JER. TAYLOR, *Duct. Dub.* (Ord MS.). [L.] **1677** cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature: HALE, *Orig. Man.*, p. 22. [R.] **1678** there must needs be some other Mystery or Intrigue of Nature, in this business: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 33.

2. underhand scheming, secret machinations; an underhand scheme, a petty plot.

1664 [See **grandee** *b*]. **1668** family intrigues generally make up the body of letters: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 10 (1872). bef. **1733** Motives, Oppositions, Intrigues, Hypocrisies, and Broils of Affairs between Governors, Ministers, Statesmen and the Community: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x (1740). **1763** The victims of an intrigue of the Governors of New York: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 108. ***1878** the intrigues of the Porte: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

3. a clandestine love affair, a **liaison** (*q. v.*).

1679 Lay Trains of *Amorous Intriegues*, | In *Towrs, and Curls, and Perriwigs*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 225. **1700** I that am privy to her Intriegues, dare not seem to know 'em: C. BURNABY, *Reformed Wife*, p. 19. **1711** an Intreague with a Cardinal's Mistress: *Spectator*, No. 136, Aug. 6, p. 203/1 (Morley).

4. the plot of a drama.

1672 that's for the better carrying on of the Intrigue: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 47 (1868).

[The quott. suggest that *intrigue* may be derived directly fr. It. *intrigo*, while the Fr. sb. *intrigue*, *intrique* (Cotgr.), being fem., is either derived fr. the Fr. vb. *intriguer*, earlier *intriquer*, or fr. a Late Lat. *intrica* (cf. Sp. *intriga*). The Eng. vb. *to intrigue* seems to have come into use before the substantive. In the following quot. *entreague*='to get (others) into a scrape', 'to involve in danger or difficulty':— 1626 the tymes are so dangerous that I dare not uenture to entreague others: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 196 (1882). Mid. Eng. *intrikyn*, =Lat. *intrico* (*Prompt. Parv.*, 1440), is prob. fr. Old Fr. *intriquer*.]

introductor (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *introductor*, noun of agent to Lat. *introdūcere*, ='to introduce': an introducer.

1651 We were accompanied both going and returning by y^e^ introductor of ambassadors and ayd of ceremonies: EVELYN, *Mem.*, Sept. 15. [R.] **1662** *Jesaul Senhobet*, who is as it were the Introductor, or Master of the Ceremonies: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 201 (1669). **1696** and therefore [she] will need no introductor there: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 347 (1872). **1743** He presents himself without introductor or credentials: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1777). **1782** What could the opening of so many doors produce but the introduction of some of the late discarded? It will not, in truth, surprise me if the introductor himself is at least sent to graze: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1858).

introuvable, *adj.*: Fr.: not to be found, undiscoverable.

1824 we are by no means of opinion that it [a correct standard of national prosperity] is really *introuvable*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 2.

intrus, *fem.* **intruse,** *part.*, often used as *sb.*: Fr.: an intruder.

1850 the wretched *intrus* was so exposing himself: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 93 (1879).

inuendo: Lat. See **innuendo.**

***inutile,** *adj.*: Fr.: useless, unprofitable.

1756 having been in a very listless, unpleasant, and *inutile* state of mind: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xci. Vol. II. p. 10 (1819).

invalid (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *invalide*: a sick person, a person in delicate health. Johnson gives *invalide* as Fr., and quotes Prior, who evidently meant the *Invalides*, the hospital for disabled soldiers in Paris.

1709 Bath...is always as well stow'd with gallants as invalids: ADDISON, *Tatler*, No. 16. [R.] [**1755** What beggar in the invalides, | With lameness broke, with blindness smitten, | Wish'd ever decently to die? Prior, quoted by JOHNSON.]

invective (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *invective*: severe denunciation, violent censure or abuse.

1523 Iuuenall was thret parde for to kyll | For certayne enuectyfys, yet wrote he none ill: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 96, Wks., Vol. I. p. 365 (1843). bef. **1529** I am now constrayned, | With wordes nothynge fayned, | This inuective to make: — *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 188. **1536** that furyous invectyve of Cardynall Pooll: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 150 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1589** we do then intend most effectually and despightfully if it be inuectiue to remember it: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 239 (1869). **1598** Lucresias the Epicure, who makes of his inuectives against religion, as it were a burthen or verse of returne to all his other discourses: BACON, *Sacred Medit., Atheisme*, p. 123 (1871). **1620** he wrote also unto him a long apology for himself, and an invective against the Emperour: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 96 (1676). **1640** many scandalous libels and invectives scattered about the streets, to the reproach of Government: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1872). **1709** The other answer is...made up of half invective, and half annotation: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 44/2 (1869). bef. **1733** may be termed an *Invective* rather than a *History*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xii. (1740).

inventive (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inventif*, fem. *-ive*: pertaining to invention, endowed with the faculty of invention.

1506 They were so wyse, and so inuentyfe | Theyr obscure reason, fayre and sugratyfe: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. D i *v°*. bef. **1568** Those have the inventivest heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters: ASCHAM, *Schulemaster*. [J.] **1611** *Inventif*, Inuentiue, wittie, plotting, full of tricks: COTGR.

***inventor** (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inventor*, noun of agent to *invenīre*, ='to find out', 'to discover', 'to invent'. Formerly *inventer*, as if fr. Old Fr., was used.

1. one who devises anything new, one who designs any-

thing new, an original designer, one who devotes himself to or is celebrated for practical inventions, *e.g.* Edison.

1509 Esculapius which was fyrst Inuentour of Phesyke: JAS. LOCHER, in Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1874). **1531** Maximianus, Dioclesian, Maxencius, and other persecutours of christen men, lacked nat inuentours of cruel and terrible tourmentes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. i. Vol. II. p. 7 (1880). **1545** Necessitie, the inuentour of all goodnesse: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 134 (1868). **1549** the artificers [of Italy]...are the finest woorkemen and best inuentours of all other: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 5 *ro*. **1563** the famous authers, and Inuentours of this instrument: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 15 *ro*. **1584** Of this art of augurie *Tyresias*...is said to be the first inuentor: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. i. p. 189 **1586** Pan, was first the inuenter, pypes to adioyne in an order: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 76 (1815). **1604** purposes mistook | Fall'n on the inventors' heads: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 396. **1632** the Inventer and Author of the conspiracy: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 40. **1641** And thus ye have the inventors, and the original of book licensing ripped up and drawn as lineally as any pedigree: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1806). **1660** I dined with that great...inventor of the pendule clock: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1872). **1785** Him, Tubal nam'd, the Vulcan of old times, | The sword and falchion their inventor claim: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 141 (1808). ***1876** certain brake inventors: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. one who finds or discovers (an object).

1601 the first inventor and finder out thereof [the hearbe Clymenos]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 221.

3. one who invents anything fictitious or false, a concoctor, a fabricator.

1678 though it self were all the while the Poet and Inventor of the whole Fable: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 161. bef. **1733** Inventors of plausible Lyes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 109, p. 90 (1740).

inventrice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inventrice*: an inventress.

1509 Pouerte of all the lawes was Inuentryce: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 104 (1874).

inventrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of **inventor** (*q. v.*): a female who invents or discovers.

1611 *Inventeresse*, An inuentresse, or inuentrix: COTGR.

***investigator** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *investīgātor*, noun of agent to *investīgāre*, = 'to trace out', 'to search into': a searcher, a careful enquirer, an examiner.

1626 *Inuestigator*, Which traceth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1664** the first Investigator of the practice of it: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 58. **1877** The investigators, of course, assumed that Jean G. was Norman Glencairn's wife: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. I. p. 386 (1879).

investigātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of **investigator** (*q. v.*): a female who investigates.

1626 *Inuestigatrix*, She which tracketh: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

investiture (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *investiture*: the action of investing (with beneficiary rights or with insignia of dignity), the process or condition of being so invested; (less correctly or by a strained metaphor) vesture, covering; (hostile) investment.

bef. **1534** to deliuer vp the inuestiture or election of byshops vnto Saint Peter's vicar: TYNDALE, *Wks.*, p. 362. [R.] **1569** The king also chalenged the inuestiture of Bishoppes, and tooke of the Spiritualtie and Temporalty great taskes and tributes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Will. II., an. 10, p. 28. **1620** the Pope promised the investiture of *Naples*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 44 (1676). **1649** Paris is now free of the investiture: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 41 (1872).

invincible (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *invincible*: unconquerable, insuperable, not to be overcome.

1482 Neuertheles thys vyse was to her inuyncyble by cause of her imperfeccyon: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 72 (1869). **1506** Their fame encreasyng, euermore truely | To slouthe euer, they were inuyncible | To their wofull hartes: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. D i *ro*. **1528** Ye for they shulde be invincible | Of charitable dileccion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 112 (1871). **1546** the invincible valiaunce of his minde: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1846). **1569** he knewe the power of the Romaynes to be invincible: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 82. **1599** I would have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, ii. 3, 120. **1647** This Erimanthian Monster, (living) held | Invincible: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, iv. 5, p. 145. **1770** May not there the Greeks... Maintain their post invincible: GLOVER, *Leonidas*, x. [R.]

inviolable (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inviolable*: not to be outraged or disregarded, sacred.

bef. **1534** the churche is the fyrme stablishment, and the pyller of trouth for the inuiolable suretie of doctrine: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 527. [R.] **1569** they would not suffer his body to be enterred before they had receiued a corporall othe of his sonne Henrye for the firme and inuiolable performance thereof: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., an. 5, p. 52. **1595** keep our faiths firm and inviolable: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 2, 7. **1678** Never was a more virtuous and inviolable friendship: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 131 (1872).

invītā Minervā, *phr.*: Lat.: 'Minerva being unwilling'; without natural talent or bent, against the grain, when not in the vein (for intellectual effort). See Cic., *De Off.*, I, 31, 110; Hor., *A. P.*, 385. See **Minerva.**

1584 it should be vnto them (*Inuita Minerua*) to banket or danse with *Minerua*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. iii. p. 219. **1603** whatsoeuer we vndertake *invita Minerva*, neuer succeedes: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 222. **1612–3** so that, if the importunity of his great patron prevails, it shall be as it were *invitâ Minervâ*, and to counterpoise the balance and content the counterpart: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1848). **1616** the new company of merchants, which the king will have go forward, as it were, *invitâ Minerva*, and hath sent for and to the old company of Merchant Adventurers, that, *volens nolens*, it must undertake this work of dying and dressing, and must buy up the cloths and into the new society: *ib.*, p. 435. **1622** How many are put...*inuita Minerua*, to the studie of the lawes: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 34. **1627** That nothing bee done *Inuitâ Minervâ*, but *Secundum Genium*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 292. **1806** Mining through a subject, or science, "invitâ (or rather *exosâ*) Minerva,"—purely from the shame of ignorance: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 172 (5th Ed.). **1824** We went into this interest reluctantly, invita Minerva, without previous skill or experience: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 75 (1826).

involucre (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *involucre*: an *involūcrum* (Lat., 'wrapper'); a membranous envelope; *Bot.* a whorl of bracts enveloping a cluster of flowers.

1578 *Pericardon* (whiche is the *Involucre* of the hart,): J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 24 *vo*.

***Iō Paeān,** *phr.*: Gk. ἰὼ Παιών, cf. Soph., *Trach.*, 221: a joyous invocation of Apollo Paean, the healing god of Greek mythology; a cry of joy or triumph.

1589 PEELE, *Wks.*, p. 561 (1861). **1591** Sing we Io PAEAN glad, and say, | our triumph now is such, | That Perseans yeeld, and Greekes giue place, | and Romans triumphes couch: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B I *vo*. **1603** these triumphs are too immoderate, and he that now sings *Io pæan*...shall find that he hath sold the beares skinne before he was dead: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 548. bef. **1658** Where you ride | With full Cælestial *Ioes*, and *Ovations* | Rich as the Conquest of three ruin'd *Nations*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 219 (1687). **1693** As such then we presume to define our *Libertine's Religion*, and as such is our present *Golden Image* set up, and the following *Io pæans* to *Pleasure* and *Licentiousness*, are the *Timbrels*, *Psaltries*, and *Sackbuts* Playing before it: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, Pref. **1780** you will find nothing but Io Pæans on Lord Cornwallis: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 452 (1858).

Ionian, Ionic, pertaining to the *Iōnes*, the name of one of the four great divisions of the Ancient Hellenes or Greeks who inhabited Attica, the Ionian islands of the Ægean, and colonies on the west coast of Asia Minor in the Classical age of Greece. The (*a*) *Ionic* order of architecture was especially distinguished by the graceful volutes of the capital. The (*b*) *Ionian* mode in Music, was characterised in the diatonic genus by a scale formed of two disjunct tetrachords separated by a whole tone, like our major scale, the highest note of the tetrachords being a semitone higher than in the Dorian mode. The (*c*) *Ionic* dialects (of Asia Minor and the Ionian islands) were distinguished chiefly by keeping consecutive vowels uncontracted and changing *ā* into *η* freely. The (*d*) *Ionic* metre consisted of feet made up of a pair of long syllables followed by (Ionic *a mājōre*) or preceded by (Ionic *a mīnōre*) a pair of short syllables, – – ⏑ ⏑, ⏑ ⏑ – –.

a. **1598** *Cartoccio*...Also a kinde of yonike worke in building so called among masons: FLORIO. **1614** [See **Dorian** *a*]. **1664** the *Composita* has her *Voluta* much more resembling the *Ionica*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 129.

d. **1830** The foot called Ionic *à majori* consists of two orders, of which the first is a bare arsis, the last a dactyl: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. XXXVI. p. 95. **1886** amphibrach, ionic a minore, anapaest (⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – – | ⏑ ⏑ – –): MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, ch. XII. p. 199. **1888** The introductory matter is excellent, the English imitations of ionics and dochmiacs being amusing and suggestive: *Athenæum*, Dec. 1, p. 734/2.

***ī̆ōta,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰῶτα*. Anglicised in 16*c.* as *iote, iot, jot* (1535 one iote of goddis worde: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 6, Ed. 1883).

1. name of the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet (not counting digamma), **I, ι**. As a numeral it had the value of ten. Hence, *iotacism*, the method of pronouncing Ancient Greek in which *η* is sounded like Italian close *i*, opposed to *etacism* in which *η* is sounded like Italian close *e*.

1607 written with *Iota* and simple *Sigma*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 290. **1621** they confound divers Letters of the Alphabet with one sound; for in point of pronunciation ther is no difference 'twixt *Upsilon*, *Iota*, and *Eta*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXVI. p. 51 (1645).

2. a jot, a tittle, an extremely small portion or quantity.

1652 discovered a treasure of heavenly wisdome in every *iota* of holy writ: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 8. **1654** shee can bring that Booke that shall not lose an Jota unperformed: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 149. bef. **1658** Make the whole Globe a Shop of Chymistry | To melt down all her Atomes, and descry | That small *Iota*, that last pittied Grain | Which the guil'd Sons of Men pursue in vain? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 249 (1687). **1664** we may be sure that *Christ* will not fail in the least *Iota* to fulfil every thing on his [part]: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 73 (1727). bef. **1733** would not quit an *Iota* of his legal Power or Prerogative: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 162, p. 227 (1740). **1828** you will *not* pinch me an iota tighter across the waist than

is natural to that part of my body: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xliv. p. 128 (1859). **1840** the scene of the preceding day was acted over again to an *iota*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iv. p. 76.

***ipecacuanha**, *sb.*: Port. fr. native Braz. *ipe-ka-guāna*, =‘low plant causing-to-vomit’: the dried root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, a small shrub, native in Brazil and other parts of tropical America, much used in medicine, especially as an emetic. Occasionally Anglicised as *ipecacuan*, and abbreviated to *ipecac*.

1699 And tho' he took, as he told me, *Hypocochoana* five times, it had no effect upon him: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 134. **1741** these are the Ipecacuana, the Quinquina, Ginger, Cassia of the Islands: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16. **1769** The white Ipecacuanha is the root of a plant...with large smooth pointed leaves: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 111. **1806** Compelling yourself to take gulp after gulp of the *ipecacuanha of flattery*, (known to be purely self-interested,) out of regard to the feelings of some worthy friend or relation of the parasite: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 151 (5th Ed.). **1819** I therefore made bold to purloin some portion of a bale of ipecacuanha, directed to the missionaries at Bagdad: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 112 (1820). **18..** Ye healers of men, for a moment decline | Your feats in the rhubarb and ipecac line: O. W. HOLMES, *Lines recited at the Berkshire festival*.

ipocras, ipocrease, ippocras(se). See **hippocras.**

ipostacis: Late Lat. See **hypostasis.**

ipse agmen, *phr.*: Late Lat.: himself a host, a host in himself.

1762 Pitt alone is *ipse agmen*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 140, p. 466 (1774).

***ipse dixit**, *phr.*: Lat., ‘he himself said (so)’, ‘he himself spoke’: (*a*) an authoritative assertion, a dogmatic utterance, a **dictum** (*q. v.*); (*b*) a subservient citer, an imitator of the sentiments of another; (*c*) an uncontrovertible authority (*Rare*).

a. **1477** *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 808, p. 214 (1874). **1572** here is neither scripture, doctor, story, council, or any thing else but *ipse dixit*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 379 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1601** It arguing only a meere ostentation of his Archpriestship, and a bare *ipse dixit* and nothing else: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 13. bef. **1627** You may say *ipse dixit* upon this witness, | And 'tis good in law too: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 167 (1885). **1646** In whom *Ipse dixit*, although it be no powerful Argument in any, is yet less authentick than in many other: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 21 (1686). **1669** why should there be any *ipse dixit* in our Poetry, any more than there is in our Philosophy: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. sig. Nn i *r°* (1701). **1692** Ipse dixit was enough among Pythagoras' scholars: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 687 (1858). bef. **1733** the Author...affirms it, *ipse dixit*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 76, p. 479 (1740). **1750** all imputation of laying down a rule for posterity, founded only on the authority of *ipse dixit*: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 208 (1806). **1781** who has proved, contrary to his own *ipse dixit*, “that a man may be an antiquarian without becoming an old fool”: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 18 (1858) **1824** whether he was so or not, rests solely on his *ipse dixit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 69.

b. **1826** an idle dastard or a servile *ipse dixit* to some ambitious associate: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 480.

c. **1656** Your guide...your oracle, your *ipse dixit*, whose bare word you are to take without further proof or pawn: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 239/2 (1868).

***ipsissima verba**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the very same words, the exact words.

1807 Last night I was in too much haste to look for the *ipsissima verba* of Fuller: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 40 (1856). **1834** we...shall therefore... treat the reader to our author's *ipsissima verba*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 151. **1886** An assurance that the extracts contain the *ipsissima verba* of the poet would be...valuable: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 630/1.

***ipso facto**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by the very fact, immediately thereupon, without further enquiry or process.

1559 That then the person so offending, and convict the third time, shall be deprived, *ipso facto*, of all his spiritual promotions: *Liturgical Services Q. Eliz.*, p. 28 (Parker Soc., 1847). **1598** shall forfeit and loose, *Ipso facto*, euery such ship and ships: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 371. **1601** they being suspended *ipso facto* for their schisme: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 28. **1602** master *Blackwell* and his Iesuits with all those of their faction, are *ipso facto* thought to be excommunicated for vsurping the Popes authoritie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 182. **1616** for that every man that is once knighted is *ipso facto* made a *major*, and *sui juris*: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848). bef. **1627** Witches are, *ipso facto*, by the law condemned: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, Ded., Wks., Vol. V. p. 355 (1885). **1645** The art of Glasse-making here is very highly valued, for whosoever be of that profession, are Gentlemen *ipso facto*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxviii. p. 54. bef. **1668** And so lost, *ipso facto*, his purse in the place: *Roxburghe Ballads*, p. 272 (1847). bef. **1670** An Act of Parliament...made to be unrepealable in any subsequent Parliament, was *ipso facto* void in the constitution: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 166, p. 176 (1693). **1672** upon the passing of the condemnatory sentence upon them they are *ipso facto* dispossessed of all their power and authority: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 280 (1868) **1678** which if they were, according to the Principles of their Philosophy, they must, *ipso facto*, cease to have any Being: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. **1693** upon God's giving this law, he *ipso facto* takes upon him to be a judge: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichols *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 72 (1813). **1692** Came thundering in, and took her Vagrant, | *Ipso Facto*, in Guilt that's flagrant: *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 4. **1765** to live with Italians must be woful, and would *ipso facto* make me ill: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 461 (1857). **1771** You have hitherto maintained, that the house of commons are the sole judges of their own privileges, and that their declaration does *ipso facto* constitute the law of parliament: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xlviii. p. 206 (1827). **1787** To make that a legal cause of divorce in this country, would be *ipso facto* to annihilate the marriage state: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1805). **1808** and in Portugal whoever had it in his possession would have been *ipso facto* convicted of Judaism: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 53 (1856). **1811** a law...that whoever was Regent of Great Britain should *ipso facto*, be Regent of Ireland: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 181. **1827** When, therefore, the United States acquire new territory, such acquisition becomes *ipso facto* subject to the constitutional power of Congress over it: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 9. ***1878** the father of two legitimate children shall *ipso facto* be exempt from all military service: *Lloyd's Wkly.* [St.]

īra furor brevis est, *phr.*: Lat.: rage is a brief madness. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 2, 62.

1607 SHAKS., *Timon*, i. 2, 28. bef. **1745** SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 507/1 (1869).

***irade**, *sb.*: Turk. *irāde*, =‘decree’, ‘command’: a decree issued in writing by the Sultan of Turkey.

1883 The Irade summoning another meeting of the Ambassadors to discuss the question of the Governorship of the Lebanon has not yet been issued, but is expected to-morrow: *Standard*, Apr. 23, p. 5.

īrēnicon, īrēnicum, *pl.* **-ica**; **eirēnicon**, **(e)irēnikon**, *sb.*: Gk. εἰρηικόν, fr. εἰρηικός, =‘pertaining to peace’: a treatise advocating peace and unity, a scheme for promoting concord (esp. in ecclesiastical matters).

1656 although it be for the most part a thankless office...to sound an *irenicum*: yet do it for God's sake: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 49/2 (1868).

īridium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a white metal allied to platinum, found with other metals.

1889 the alloy used in the construction of the International geodetic standar was prepared by fusing platinum and iridium together. The result was a metal all but indestructible, extremely dense and rigid: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/3.

iringo: Eng. fr. Lat. See **eringo.**

***iris, Iris** (Lat. *pl.* **īrides**), *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἶρις, Ἴρις: name of the messenger of the gods, a rainbow, a halo, a kind of lily, a part of the eye.

1. the messenger of the gods of Classical mythology, a messenger, the goddess of the rainbow.

1590 More sondry colours then the proud Pavone | Beares in his boasted fan, or Iris bright, | When her discolourd bow she spreds through hevenes hight: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. xi. 47. ? **1590** Beaumont, fly | As Iris: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 192/2 (1858). **1593** For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe, | I'll have an Iris that shall find thee out: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 2, 407.

2. a rainbow, the rainbow, the colors of the rainbow, iridescence.

1582 Each eybrowe hanges like *Iris* in the skies: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 43 (1870). **1603** an April *Iris*: B. JONSON, *Panegy.*, Wks., p. 868 (1616). **1606** His crest that prouder than blue Iris bends: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 3, 380. **1646** the solary Iris which God shewed unto *Noah*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 284 (1686). **1665** he useth three Eye-Glasses for his great *Telescopes*, without finding any *Iris*, or such Rain-bow colours, as do usually appear in ordinary glasses: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 2. **1666** that Noble wit reprehends the *School-Idol*, for assigning fifty years at least between every *Lunar Iris*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xx. p. 151 (1885). **1670** precious Stones of several sorts and Lustres...composing a rich *Iris* of several colours: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 211 (1698). **1742** half-impress | On my dark Cloud an *Iris*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, i. p. 16 (1773). bef. **1782** To form an Iris in the skies: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1808). **1816** We have just passed the ‘Pisse-Vache’ (one of the first torrents in Switzerland) in time to view the iris which the sun flings along it before noon: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 297 (1832). **1842** In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove: TENNYSON, *Locksley Hall*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 43 (1875).

3. (perhaps fr. Fr. *iris*) a precious stone.

abt. **1400** the white ben of Cristalle and of Berylle and of Iris: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xx. p. 219 (1839). **1567** *Iris* is a kinde of Stone Mathematicallye wrought: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 11 *r°*. **1646** Diamonds, Saphirs, Carbuncles, Iris, Opals, Amethysts: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). bef. **1652** There I saw Marcasites, Mineralls, and many a stone. | As Iridis, Talck, and Alome, lay digd from the ground | The Mines of Lead, and Iron, that they had out found: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 309 (1652).

4. the various-colored circle between the pupil and the white of the eye, consisting of a muscular curtain situated in the aqueous humor.

1525 there be .iij. materyall circles y^ roune about the iye / and because they be so different of colours they be callyd yride[s] or rain bowys: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B i *v°*/2. **1541** the middes of the eye that is called yris: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. E iii *r°*. **1578** *Iris* or the greater circle of eye: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 46 *v°*. **1619** This Centre is enuironed with a Circle, called *Iris*, of many colours in Man onely: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 90. **1691** The Uveous Coat or *Iris* of the Eye hath a musculous Power: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 259 (1701). **1731** The Eyes are very small: and the *Irides* of 'em are a Mixture of Black and White: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 205.

5. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Irideae*, of which the best known species are the Flags, also called Fleur-de-lis. The *Iris Florentina* supplies orris-root.

1558 the roote of *Iris*, called *Ireos*, beaten into poulder: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 49 *v°*. **1578** There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 192. **1601** the oile or ointment of Iris or the Floure de-luce root: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 381. **1664** MAY... *Flowers* in *Prime* or yet *lasting*... double *Daisies*, *Florence Iris*, tufted *Narcissus*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 202 (1729). **1667** each beauteous flow'r, | Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 698. bef. **1682** Daffodils, Hyacinths, Iris's: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 7 (1686). **1850** We glided winding under ranks | Of iris, and the golden reed: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, ciii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 168 (1886).

īrōnīa, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. εἰρωνεία, = 'affected ignorance': irony.

1540 Ye confess that D. Barnes in his foresaid words doth use *ironia*: COVERDALE, *Remains*, p. 333 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1607** And so likewise when *St. Paul* wrote to the *Corinthians* using a figure called EIRONEIA: R. PARSONS, *Treat. Mitig.*, ch. viii. p. 318. **1655** "walk in the light of your own fire" (it is a kind of ironia): SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 138 (1862).

irrefragable, irrevocable, irrision, irritation, are all given by Cotgrave under the similar French words (1611). *Irrevocable* is also in Shakspeare and Spenser, *irrision* in Holland (1606), *irritation* in *Suppress. of Monast.* (1536).

irritabile genus: Lat. See **genus irritabile vatum.**

Isabella, Isabel, a female proper name, It. *Isabella*, Port. *Isabel*, Fr. *Isabelle*, applied to a dingy brownish yellow, or a pale fawn color.

1662 they [horses] were most of them of an *Isabella* Colour: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 201 (1669). **1712** [See **kincob**].

Iscariotical, *adj.*: Eng., fr. *Iscariot* (see **Judas**): Judas-like, treacherous.

1641 such iscariotical drifts are to be doubted: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 53 (1806).

***Ishmael,** name of Abraham's son by Hagar, representative of an outcast, or of a person at variance with society. Hence, **Ishmaelite,** a nomad, an Arab (Ishmael being the reputed ancestor of the Arabs); an outcast, a person at variance with society.

1639 They will do no right, take no wrong, but a word and a blow...right Esaus and Ishmaels: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. V. p. 24 (1863). **1887** There was a time when he might almost have been described as the Ishmael of genealogists: *Athenæum*, Nov. 19, p. 670/1. **1888** He came back to Stowey in 1791 an ardent sympathizer with the principles of the French Revolution, and for a while was as an Ishmaelite: *ib.*, Dec. 29, p. 871/2.

isinglass (ˈaɪ zɪŋ glɑːs), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *huizenblas*, *lit.* 'sturgeon's bladder': the best gelatine of commerce, prepared from the sounds of sundry kinds of fish.

1693 See how *Ten Thousand Attoms* dance about the Glass, | Of *Eggs*, and *Lime*, and *Iseinglass*: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 22. **1722** *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 17. **1750** The ichthyocalla, or isingglass of the shop: SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, p. 297.

***Islam:** Arab. and Turk. *islām*, = 'obedience', 'orthodoxy': the Mohammedan religion; the Mohammedan world.

1817 SHELLEY, *Revolt of Islam*, Title. **1819** T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 123 (1820). **1845** his creed and practice are "Resignation," the *Islam* of the Oriental: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. Pref., p. ix.

isolé, *fem.* **isolée,** *part.*: Fr.: isolated, debarred from sympathy.

1755 Speaking tires and exhausts me; and as for hearing I have none left; so that I am *isolé* in the midst of my friends: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 491 (1777). **1778** *isolé* as I am, it is more natural to look at the affairs of nations than at the feathers and fashions of the young: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 28 (1858). **1779** what must such a little *isolé* mortal as I do...? In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 215 (1882).

īsosceles, *sb.* and *adj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἰσοσκελὲς (τρίγωνον), = '(a triangle) with equal legs', or ἰσοσκελής, = 'having equal legs (or sides)': a triangle which has two of its sides equal to each other; having two equal sides.

1551 R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 13. **1570** an Isosceles, hauing two of his sides equall: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4 *v°*. **1603** but the proper subject whereof this cube particularly standeth, is the triangle Isosceles [*sic*], which admitteth no inclination unto a demi-triangle: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1340. **1640** a Scalene | I'll prove all one with an Isosceles: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. iii. 57, p. 94 (1647). **1787** The true figure of the encampment is rather an *isosceles* than a *scalenum*: *Gent. Mag.*, 1059/2.

***isthmus,** *pl.* **isthmi,** Lat. fr. Gk.; **isthmos,** Gk. ἰσθμὸς: *sb.*: a narrow neck of land joining two large or relatively large tracts of land; also, *metaph.* Holland tried to Anglicise the Fr. *isthme* as *isthme* and *isthim*.

1555 certeyne places cauled Isthmi, (beinge narrowe portions of lande so diuidynge twoo seas, that there is no passage from the one to the other): R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 59 (1885). **1562** the wall of Emilia, that was buylded vpon the straite called Isthmos: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 20 *v°*. **1598** a narrow *Isthmus* or neck land having sea on the East and West sides therof: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1600** any piece of land, or *Isthmos*, to haue ioyned them together: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 14. **1603** there be many oceans and maine seas, distinguished by the isthmes of firme lands betweene: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1161. **1605** which reason cannot bee found, but in the breaking of the *German Occean* through that *Isthmos*, or narrow passage of land, which once conjoyned *Albion* to *Gallia*: VERSTEGAN, *Restitution of decayed Intelligence*, ch. iv. p. 108. **1615** a high rock, which ioyneth by an Isthmos to the land: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1632). **1625** it must remaine manifest, *Soez* to be the Port where *Cleopatra* commanded the Ships to be brought by Land from *Nilus*, crossing the *Isthmus*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 1145. **1646** the *Isthmus* or tract of land which parteth the *Arabian* and *Mediterranean* Sea: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. VIII. p. 261 (1686). **1665** that *Isthmus* of land which divides *Asia* from *Afrique*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36 (1677). **1672** My Life's the *Isthmus*; through this narrow line | You first must cut, before those Seas can joyn: DRYDEN, *Conq. Granada*, I. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 387 (1701). bef. **1744** Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state, | A Being darkly wise, and rudely great: POPE, *Ess. Man*, II. 3. **1777** he supposed this strait or isthmus to be situated near the gulf of Darien: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 177 (1824). **1820** we passed over the strongly fortified isthmus, with its batteries and bastions: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39.

ita. See **eta**[1].

Italianated: Eng. fr. It. *Italianato*: become like an Italian.

1552 Another chops in with English italianated, and applieth the Italian phrase to our English speakyng: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, sig. B 3. [T.] bef. **1568** Thies men, thus Italianated abroad, can not abide our Godlie Italian Chirch at home: they be not of that Parish, they be not of that felowshyp: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 138 (1884). **1580** How if any English-man be infected with any mysdemeanour, they say with one Mouth, hee is Italionated: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 314 (1868). **1598** *Attalianato*, Italianated or Italianized: FLORIO.

Italic, italic, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Italicus*: pertaining to Italy; *esp.* in *Printing*, applied to the kind of type in which the word *Italicus* is printed, opposed to **Roman** (*q.v.*), which is now the ordinary type in Great Britain, America, and Romance countries. Often used in pl. as *sb.*

1615 If I haue added any thing to helpe the English, that we haue caused to be imprinted in an Italica letter: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, Pref., sig. a 5 *r°*. **1733** To statesmen would you give a wipe, | You print it in *Italic* type: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 602/2 (1869).

Itcheoglans: Turk. See **Ichoglans.**

īte, missa est, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'go, (the congregation) is dismissed'; words used either before, or at the conclusion of the Communion service in the Latin Church.

bef. **1400** Come I to ite, missa est, I holde me yserued: *Piers Pl.*, V. 419 (1869). **1556** Yea and *Ite, missa est*, must be sung to them with a great rolling up and down of notes: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 108 (Parker Soc., 1841).

***item** (ˈaɪ tɛm), *adv.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *item* (adv.), = 'likewise', 'also'.

1. *adv.*: 'also', introducing the several articles or particulars of an enumeration (excepting the first which it rarely and wrongly introduces). See **imprimis.**

abt. **1400** Item, in this Yle and in many other, there is a manner of Wode, hard and strong: TR. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. XXVIII. p. 288 (1839). **1470** Item, as for Mestresse Kateryn Dudle, I have many tymes recomandyd you to byr: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 637, p. 393 (1874). bef. **1492** Item how her feruour of deuocyon was wythdrawe: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. a j *v°*/1. **1523** Item, the names of them that offred the helmes of warre: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 443, p. 783 (1812). **1540** *Item*, Asa fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease, mingled together with Castorium, of the waight of a dram: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. V. p. 112 (1613). **1589** Item, *sauage*, for wilde: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 159 (1869). bef. **1782** But that she fasts, and *item*, goes to church: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 57 (1808).

2. *sb.*: an article in an enumeration, a detail, a particular, something added.

1577 our neyghbours harms, are Items to the wise: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 19 (1868). **1598** *Capitonzo*, an Item with a great letter, or beginning of a chapter: FLORIO. **1611** though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side and I to peruse him by items: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, I. 4, 7. bef. **1627** She has a book, which I may truly nominate | Her Black Book, for she remembers in it, | In short items, all my misdemeanours: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. V. p. 249 (1885). **1630** a Taylers Bill of Items: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig M 3 *r°*/1. **1642** How comes he then like a Thief in the night, when he gives an *Item* of his coming? SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlvi. Wks., Vol. II. (Bohn, 1852). **1665** The *inequality* of its surface, *Mountanous protuberance*, the nature of its *Maculæ*, and infinite other circumstances...are Items not contemptible: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. XX. p. 151 (1885). **1676** Now must I give him a private Item, or this ignorant old Fool will disgrace me before all the company: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, III. p. 21 (1691). bef. **1733** partial in most of these *Items*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. XIII. (1740). **1785** Drain'd to the last poor item of his wealth: COWPER, *Task*, III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 96 (1808).

iter, *pl.* itinera, *sb.*: Lat.: a journey; *Leg.* a circuit.

1742 that was a formal iter or justice-seat of the forests: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1826). **1829** An *iter* to the south or north of Trent would have been followed with curses loud perhaps, as well as deep: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 69. **1886** Mr. Watkin...inclines to believe that the Mediolanum of both Itinera is to be placed at Chesterton: *Athenæum*, Nov. 6, p. 606/1. **1888** As Mr. Fisher has not discovered the date of this *iter*, we may mention that it was 30 Hen. III.: *ib.*, Mar. 10, p. 303/1.

iteration (ɪ ⌒ ⌒ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *itération*: repetition.

bef. **1555** The Catholike doctrine teacheth not the dailie sacrifice of Christes most precious body and bloud to be an iteration of the ones perfited sacrifice on the crosse, but a sacrifice that representeth that sacrifice: Bp. Gardner, *Explic.*, fol. 149. [R.] **1604** What needs this iteration, woman? Shaks., *Oth.*, v. 2, 150. **1611** *Iteration*, An iteration, repetition, renewment, reinforcement: Cotgr.

iterative (ɪ ⌒ ⌒ ⌒), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *itératif*, fem. *-ive*: pertaining to repetition; frequentative.

1611 *Iteratif*, Iteratiue, repeating, redoubling, reinforcing: Cotgr.

Ithuriel, cabbalistic name of an archangel, whose spear compelled all touched by it to reveal their true nature; see Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 810.

1877 roused her energy, as if Ithuriel's spear had pricked her: C. Reade, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 29 (1883).

***itinerario,** It.; **itinerārium,** Late Lat.: *sb.*: an itinerary, a plan for travel, a systematic account of travels, a traveller's diary.

1589 this my discourse may more properly be called an epitome or itinerario then a historie: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 227 (1854). **1747** I am very well pleased with your *Itinerarium*, which you sent me from Ratisbon: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 98, p. 213 (1774).

itzebo(o): Jap. See **kobang.**

iuanna, iwana. See **iguana.**

Ixion: Gk. Ἰξίων: name of a mythical king of Thessaly, who, being enamoured of Hera (Juno), was deluded by a cloud which assumed her likeness, and was doomed to be bound for ever to a revolving wheel; representative of the disappointment and punishment of inordinate desire.

bef. **1593** Villain, find her out, | Or else the torments that Ixion feels, | The rolling stone, the tubs of the Belides: Greene, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 102/1 (1861). **18..** Shadows thou dost strike, | Embracing cloud, Ixion-like: Tennyson, *Two Voices*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1886). **1857** Did you ever "realize" to yourself the sieve of the Danaides, the stone of Sisyphus, the wheel of Ixion: C. Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv. p. 212 (1877).

izar, izzar, *sb.*: Arab. *izār*: a cotton cloth worn as an outer garment by Mohammedan women, drawn over the head and capable of enveloping the whole form except the face; the loin-cloth of the **ihram** (*q. v.*).

1836 eezar: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 52. **1839** there accosted him a female wrapped in an izar: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 136.

J.

jabot, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a shirt-frill, (*b*) a frill down the front of a woman's bodice.

a. **1823** the solitaire, the *jabot*, the ruffles at the wrist: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886). **1854** The old Duke wore a *jabot* and *ailes-de-pigeon*: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 361 (1879).

b. **1887** She is debited with une paire de mari. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands" turn out to be a double jabot, or projecting bosom frill of lace: *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., xlii. 287. [C.]

jacatoo. See **cockatoo.**

jack, Eng. fr. Port. *jaca*; **jaca,** Port. fr. Malay. *tsjaka*: *sb.*: the large fruit of an oriental tree called *Artocarpus integrifolia*, akin to, but inferior in value as food to, that of the breadfruit, *Artocarpus incisa*, also akin to the **upas** (*q. v.*). Also, in combin. *jack-tree, jack-wood.*

1598 Iaacas grow on great trees like Nut trees, & onely on the sea shores, that is to say, in such countries as border on the seas, cleane contrarie unto al other fruites, for they grow above the earth, upon the trunkes [or bodies] of the trees...they are as big as a Melon: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 22 (1885). **1634** Coco-nuts, Mangoes, Iacks, greene Pepper, Carauances or *Indian* Pease: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 182. **1662** *Ananas, Banasses, Jaccas, Cocos*, and Fig-trees: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). — *Cocos, Jacques, Mangas*, Oranges, Lemmons: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 92. **1665** The Feast was compounded of several sorts of *pelo* of various colours, and store of candied dried fruits and meats; variety also of Dates, Pears, and Peaches curiously conserved; such I took notice of...were Jaacks, Myrobalans, Duroyens, Pistachoes: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677). **1819** The wood of the tree is called jack-wood: Rees, *Cycl.*, s.v. **1845** the bread-fruit, the jaca, and the mango, vied with each other in the magnificence of their foliage: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 31.

jackal (ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *jaqāl*, fr. Pers. *shaghāl*: a gregarious night-prowling wild dog, rather like a fox, found in Asia and Africa, popularly supposed to act as hunting scout for the lion; *hence*, a fellow who provides victims for another, a tool, one who does dirty work for another, a servile purveyor.

1612 There to be devoured of the *Jackals* which scrape them out of their graues: T. Corvat, *Iournall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. Y 1 *v°* (1776). **1612** About *Scanderone* there are many rauenous beasts about the bignesse of a Fox, commonly called there *Iackalles*, engendered (as they say) of a Fox and a Woolfe: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 33. **1615** The inhabitants do nightly heare their cries and howle for feare of the Iackals (in my opinion no other then Foxes): Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 205 (1632). **1634** Such attendants Lions haue, like little Dogges called Jackalls: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 5. **1662** a certain kind of Foxes, which they call *Shakal*: J. Davies, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 149 (1669). **1676** you Rascal, Jackall, I'll make you Cater better meat time: Shadwell, *Libertine*, ii. p. 28. **1692** Like a *Jackall* he preys upon the Dead, | And forceth Legacies from a dying Bed: M. Morgan, *Late Victory*, p. 18. **1814** now the beasts—lion, bear, down to the dirtiest jackall: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 21 (1854). **1845** as he was a jackall of Sebastiani, he fled with his patron: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 160.

jackass (ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Zanzibaree *chakāsi* or *chakassi*: an inferior kind of **copal** (*q. v.*).

***Jacobite,** *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Jacōbus*, fr. Gk. Ἰάκωβος, = 'Jacob', 'James': *Eng. Hist.*: an adherent of James II. after his abdication, or of his son, or of their descendants; pertaining to the partisans or to partisanship of the Stuart Pretenders.

jacōbus, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. proper name *Jacōbus*, fr. Gk. Ἰάκωβος, = 'Jacob', 'James': a gold coin of James I. of England, also called a 'broad', worth 20*s.* at that time.

1614 Can you lend me a Piece, a *Iacobus*: B. Jonson, *Barth. Fair*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 61 (1631—40). **1615** having, besides other gold, above seven thousand Jacobus pieces in specie: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 370 (1848). **1663** I'll after, I long to finger these Jacobus's: Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1701). **1684** they hid their *Jacobus's, Rose-Nobles*, and *Ducats* in the Net of their Perriwigs: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 18. **1705** five Shillings, or a Gold Quarter of a *Jacobus*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 306. bef. **1719** I am afraid you will never be able...to persuade Eugenius and myself that it is better to have a pocket full of *Othos* and *Gordians* than of *Jacobuses* or *Louis d'ors*: Addison, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (Bohn, 1854).

jacolatt. See **chocolate.**

***jacquerie,** *sb.*: Fr.: an insurrection of peasants, first applied to an insurrection in northern France, 1358. See **Jacques bonhomme.**

1883 It is evident that Slav feeling and agrarian feeling both excite the people, and the respectable classes are afraid of a true jacquerie: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 1174/2. **1888** He [Scott] was never really quite out of pecuniary trouble, nor quite out of dread of a *Jacquerie*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 302/2.

Jacques bonhomme: Fr.: Goodman Jack, a popular name applied to any French peasant.

jacta est ālea, *phr.*: Lat.: the die is cast. These words are said to have been uttered by Julius Caesar on crossing the Rubicon, and so entering upon civil war.

1597 Besides necessitie and this same *iacta est alea* hath many times an aduantage, because it awaketh the powers of the minde: Bacon, *Coulers of good & euill*, p. 143 (1871). **1602** Well, howsoeuer it fall out, *iacta est alea*: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 239. **1609** B. Jonson, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 568 (1616). bef. **1670** And this, not as *Cæsar* upon his Army at all Adventures, with a *Jacta est alea*, a Mum-chance, a cast of a Dye, but with the greatest Confidence, and Assurance: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 9, p. 10 (1693).

jactance, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *jactance*: a boasting, a bragging.

1502 And in so doynge it is arrogance, jactance and ypocresye as unto regarde of the goodes spyrytuell: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. v. sig. k 1 *v°*.

Jagannātha, Skt.; **Jagannāth,** Hind., 'lord of the living', a title of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishṇu. The idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa is occasionally drawn along in a huge car under which fanatics used often to cast them-

selves to be crushed. Hence, 'the car of Jagannath' (Juggernaut) is representative of any overwhelming infatuation.

1632 Iaggarnat: W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, v. 57 (1807). [Yule] **1682** We lay by all last night till 10 o'clock this morning, ye Captain being desirous to see ye Jagernot Pagodas for his better satisfaction: HEDGES, *Diary*, July 16. [*ib.*] **1727** Jagarynat...his Effigy is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four stories high...they fasten small Ropes to the Cable, two or three Fathoms long, so that upwards of 2,000 People have room enough to draw the Coach, and some old Zealots, as it passes through the Street, fall flat on the Ground, to have the Honour to be crushed to Pieces by the Coach Wheels: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 387. [*ib.*] **1810** A band | Of Yoguees, as they roam'd the land | Seeking a spouse for Jaga-Naut their God: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, xiii. 16. **1818** When Reason shall no longer blindly bow | To the vile pagod things, that o'er her brow, | Like him of Jaghernaut, drive trampling now: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 34. **1834** holy be the place as the sanctuary of Jugunnath, it must be searched: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 215. **1865** Society falls down before the Juggernaut of a Triumph, but, *en revanche*, it always throws stones behind it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 89. **1883** Practical politics, that Revolutionary Juggernaut that grinds us all under its car: *Standard*, Sept. 3, p. 4/6.

***Jäger**, *sb.*: Ger.: a huntsman, an attendant in huntsman's livery.

1829 supervised by his jäger, who stood behind his chair, no one could be better attended: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 89 (1881). **1844** the two jäger-companies in the wood: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 110. **1877** habited in a wonderful *jäger* costume: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxxvi. p. 307 (1879).

jaggery, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Indo-Port. *jagara*, *jagra*: coarse dark-brown sugar made from the sap of sundry kinds of palm. Also called **ghoor** (*q. v.*).

1598 Of the aforesaid *sura* they likewise make sugar, which is called Iagra; they seeth the water, and set it in the sun, whereof it becometh sugar, but it is little esteemed, because it is of a browne colour: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 102. [Yule] **1722** And the *East-Indians* extract a Sort of Sugar, they call *Jagra*, from the Juice, or potable Liquor, that flows from the Coco-Tree: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 119. **1807** The *Tari* or fermented juice, and the Jagory or inspissated juice of the Palmira tree...are in this country more esteemed than those of the wild date: F. BUCHANAN, *Mysore, &c.*, I. 5. [Yule] **1831** She was freighted with cotton-wool and oil, from the Lachadive islands. We had also on board coir, jaggeree, ghee, cocoa-nuts, and a few cases of opium: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1884).

[Like *sugar* and *sacchar-ine*, *jaggery* is ultimately fr. Skt. *çarkara.*]

***jag(h)eer, jaghire**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *jāgīr*: a tenure of land by grant or assignment of the government's share of its produce; an income derived from a grant of the government's share of the produce of certain lands; a district or tract of land from which such an income is derived.

1684 That all the Lands of the Kingdom being the Kings propriety, they are given either as Benefices, which they call *Jah-ghirs*, or, as in *Turky*, *Timars*, to men of the Militia for their Pay or Pension (as the word *Jah-ghir* imports:): Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 70. **1764** The East India Company, yesterday, elected Lord Clive—Great Mogul; that is they have made him Governor general of Bengal and restored his Jaghire: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 204 (1857). **1803** I entirely agree in opinion with you respecting the propriety of resuming parts of the great jaghire lands as the best mode of restoring the government of the Soubah of the Deccan: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 897 (1844). **1826** Peeshwa had promised Trimbuckje land and a jaghire for life: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xi. p. 121 (1884). — Their pensions, their profits, and *jageers*, will be curtailed and regulated: *ib.*, ch. xxiii. p. 242. **1834** What think you, of one of your collectors attaching his jageer in the face of a sunud, bearing a seal of Council? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 258. **1841** There remained statements of accounts, there remained the reading of papers, filled with words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs, jaghires and nuzzurs: MACAULAY, *Warren Hastings*, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886).

jagheerdar, jaghiredar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *jāgīrdār*: the holder of a jagheer.

1797 Jagueerdar: *Encyc. Brit.* **1799** He says that you had given him a letter to the jaghiredar of Arnee: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 174 (1858). **1826** men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). **1834** I, an Afghan Jageerdar! I enter a Furingee kucheree? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 299.

jaghīrī sanad, *phr.*: Anglo-Ind. and Hind.: a deed of grant of a jagheer. See **sunnud.**

1834 should you recognize his jageeree sunud if you saw it? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 308.

***jaguar** (/ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *jaguar*, fr. native Braz.: name of the largest American representative of the feline family, *Felis onca*, like a leopard or panther, but larger, and with ocellated spots.

1604 They ascribe power to another starre, which they called Chuquinchincay (which is as much as jaguar): E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 305 (1880). **1777** The *Puma* and *Jaguar*, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 264 (1824). **1845** The jaguar is a noisy animal, roaming much by night, and especially before bad weather: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vii. p. 135. **1864** She is a panther of the Island of Java. A beautiful jaguar: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 142.

Jah: Heb. *Jāh*, a form of *Jahveh*: **Jehovah** (*q. v.*).

1611 extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH: *Bible*, Ps., lxviii. 4.

***jalousie**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'jealousy': an outside blind of wood with horizontal slats which, when the blind is closed, slope upward from without, so as to exclude sun and rain while admitting air and some light.

1839 Its walls are painted in pale green; and its snow-white *jalousies* give to it a cheerful holiday look: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 121. **1862** he paused before the window of that house near the Champs Elysées where Madame Smolensk once held her *pension*, shook his fist at a *jalousie* of the now dingy and dilapidated mansion: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 55 (1887). **1877** Closed jalousies had darkened the faces of the beautiful villas on the lake: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ii. p. 12 (1879).

***jam**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jām*: title of sundry chiefs in Kutch, and other districts on the Lower Indus.

1843 Letter to the Jam of the Jokees: In G. Smith's *Life of Dr. J. Wilson*, p. 440 (1878). [Yule]

jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, *phr.*: Lat.: already (the house of) our next-door neighbour, Ucalegon, is in flames. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 311.

jam satis, *phr.*: Lat.: enough by this time.

jamadar: Anglo-Ind. See **jemadar.**

jambo(o), jumboo, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jambu*: the Rose-apple, *Eugenia jambos*, and *Eugenia Malacensis*, Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*; the fruit of the Rose-apple.

1598 *Of Iambos.* In India ther is another fruit that for the beautie, pleasant taste, smell, and medicinable vertue thereof, is worthie to bee written of...The Iambos tree taketh deepe roote: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. pp. 29, 30 (1885). **1789** the jamboo apple, a rare and delicate fruit: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 788 (1796).

jamma, jama, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *jāma*: a piece of cloth used as a garment.

1776 He said, he had that instant made his escape....His jammah was torn, his face pale, and he was, or appeared to be, out of breath: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, I. **1834** The Sirdar instantly appeared with an ample jâma of the finest Dhaka muslin, as white as snow: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 317.

***jampan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jānpān*: a kind of sedan chiefly used by women at the health-resorts in the hills of Upper India.

1879 Every lady on the hills keeps her jâmpan and jampanees...just as in the plains she keeps her carriage and footmen: *Times*, Aug. 17. [Yule]

jane[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *Jannes* (*Genes*), fr. Late Lat. *Janua*, fr. Lat. *Genua*, = 'Genoa': a small silver coin of Genoa, imported into England.

abt. **1386** His robe was of ciclatoun, | That coste many a jane: CHAUCER, *C. T., Sire Thopas*, 13665. **1590** I could not give her many a Jane: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vii. 58.

jane[2], **jean**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *Jannes* (*Genes*), fr. Late Lat. *Janua*, fr. Lat. *Genua*, = 'Genoa': a kind of fustian.

1580 Two yards of jeyne fustiane: *Talbot Accts.* [T.] **1589** gene fustian: In H. Hall's *Society in Elizabethan Age*, p. 210. [Skeat]

jangada, *sb.*: Port. and Sp.: a raft, a **catamaran** (*q. v.*), a kind of catamaran used in Peru and Brazil.

1598 some tooke bords, deals, and other peeces of wood, & bound them together (which ye Portingals cal Iangadas) every man what they could catch, all hoping to save their lives: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 181 (1885). **1600** there came aboord vs two Indians vpon a *Gyngatho*... they put vp two white flagges, and sent a *Gingatho* off to vs with two Indians: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. pp. 776, 777. **1625** there came a Gingatha from the shoare: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 315. — their Boat being split in pieces, made a *Gingada* of Timber: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 631. — our Boat and *Gingados*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 974. — Of these trees I built a *Jergado*,...in the fashion of a Boat: *ib.*, p. 979. **1756** having set fire to a jungodo of Boats, these driving down towards the Fleet, compelled them to weigh: CAPT. JACKSON, in Dalrymple's *Orient. Rep.*, I. 199 (1808). [Yule]

jangar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *jangada*: a raft.

1800 There are two rivers...It will be proper to have a jungar upon each of them: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 519 (1858).

***janissary, janizary** (/ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gianizzero* (pl. *-eri*), fr. Turk. *yenicheri*, = 'new-soldiers', fr. *yeni*, = 'new', and *'askar*, = 'army' (see **cadilesker**): one of the Turkish infantry of the Sultan's guard, organised in 14 c. and abolished 1826 (see **Zamoglans**); *hence*, the armed guards of any tyranny. Some forms are taken directly fr. Italian and Turkish.

1562 hys Gianizzaries being desirous to passe that winter in Gretia: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. * iiii *vº*. **1586** king of the Ianitzaries: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 631. **1590** We mean to set our footmen on their steeds | And rifle all those stately janizars: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 22/1 (1865). **1599** Of souldiers which tooke pay there were 80. thousand, besides

the which number, there were 14. thousand of *Giannizzers* taken out from all the holdes of *Syria*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 129. **1600** they are called home againe to the Seraglios of the Zamoglans (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the Ianissaries) to remaine there vnder their heads and gouernours: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386. **1612** all the *Genizaries* and other souldiers: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. xii. p. 468. **1612** the heauenly Ierusalem: where God grant at length we may all arriue, Iesus Christ being our Pilot and Jenisarie to conduct vs thereunto: T. LAVENDER, *Travels of Four Englishmen*, sig. C 1 *vº*. **1617** giuing vs a *Ianizare* for our guide: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 207. **1623** the cowardize of his *Janizaries*, who rather then bear the brunt of the battell, were more willing to return home: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 83 (1645). **1629** a *Ianizary* before him, bearing his Lance: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 838 (1884). **1665** So that the brag of the *Ottoman*, [*That he would throw* Malta *into the Sea*] might be performed at an easier rate, then by the shovels of his *Janizaries*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiv. p. 97 (1885). **1704** the *Cull Ougles*, that is, the Sons of the *Yenesherres*, or Soldiers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 160. **1746** no janizaries have taken upon them to alter the succession: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 6 (1857). **1790** They may be strangled by the very Janissaries kept for their security against all other rebellion: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 138 (3rd Ed.). **1795** Be their name Yengicheri (or Janissaries) which signifies new soldiers: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 108. **1820** in our walks round the town we had frequently been insulted, and were obliged to procure a janizzary for our protection: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 187.

Variants, 16 c. *gianizzary*, *janitzary*, *janizar*, *giannizzer*, 17 c. *genisary*, *jenisarie*, *janizare*, 17, 18 cc. *janizary*, 18 c. *yenesherres* (pl.), *yengicheri*, 19 c. *janizzary*.

***janitor** (*ˌ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *jānitor*: a door-keeper, a gaoler, a guard.

1741 the Head Janitor of their Apartment: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 237. **1748** The grim janitor relented at the touch of my money: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. li. Wks., Vol. I. p. 353 (1817). **1819** The uncouthness of the janitor's reception, therefore, I thought, must originate higher: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 145 (1820). **1827** That the Janitor be ordered not to admit any visitor: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 51. **1881** The janitor on guard in my corridor omitted to call me, as previously directed: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, ii. 11.

jānitrix, *pl.* -trīces, *sb.*: Lat.: a female door-keeper, a portress.

Jānua: Lat., 'a door': title of rudimentary educational works.

1641 and to search what many modern Januas and Didactics, more than ever I shall read, have projected: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 274 (1806).

January: Eng. fr. Lat. *Jānuārius* (*mensis*), = '(month) of Janus' (see **Janus**): name of the first month of the English and later Roman year.

***Jānus**, name of an ancient Roman deity, guardian of doors and gates, represented with a second face at the back of his head, the doors of whose temple were closed in times of peace.

1590 he [Francesco] couered his inward sorrowe with outward smiles, and like Janus presented his mistresse with a merrie looke, when the other side of his visage was full of sorrowes: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 12 (1861). **1598** to be as *Ianusses* or keepers of their house: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 488. **1630** Shee's like a Janus with a double face: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares] **1641** Your faction then belike is a subtile Janus, and hath two faces: MILTON, *Animado.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1806). **1654** An Experiment it is with a *Janus face*, the *Soule in death*, discovering the true Estimate of what she here hath gon *through*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 549. **1660** Thy Temples not like *Janu's* only were | Open in time of warr: SPRAT, *Death O. Cromw.*, p. 29. **1667** four faces each | Had, like a double Janus, all their shape | Spangled with eyes: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 129.

jaour: Eng. fr. Turk. See **giaour.**

Japan, Anglicised name of the belt of islands lying E. of China, used as the name of porcelain in the style prevalent in that country, and of a varnish or lacquer which gives a glossy, smooth surface to metal and other materials, and (once at least) of a kind of varnished cane; also used *attrib.* Hence, **japanned**, varnished with *japan*.

1678 Like Mercury, you must always carry a caduceus or conjuring japan in your hand: *Quack's Acad.*, in *Harl. Misc.*, II. 33. [Davies] **1694** *A Japanman wonk*, is any thing Japand, or Varnished, China polished or the like: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 12/1. **1716** fine japan tables, beds, chairs, canopies...vast jars of japan china: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 32 (1827). **1742** to buy japan and fans for princesses at Florence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p 192 (1857). bef. **1745** The poor girl had broken a large japan glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush: SWIFT, *Directions to Servants*, ch. vii Wks., p 272 (1809). **1748** a pair of red breeches, japanned with pitch: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. iii Wks., Vol. I p. 10 (1817). **1816** perhaps, too much japanned by preferment in the church and the tuition of youth: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 313 (1832). **1840** two huge, black japanned cabinets: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 123 (1879).

Japhetic, pertaining to Japhet, one of Noah's sons, or to his alleged posterity; **Aryan** (*q. v.*).

japŏnica, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Mod. Lat., 'Japanese': name of an ornamental shrub, *Pyrus* (or *Cydonia*) *japonica*, Nat. Order *Pomaceae*, cultivated for its fine blossoms. See also **camellia.**

1885 traversed the snowy and ice-bound Eastern States to find strawberries, green peas, oranges, and japonicas growing in the open in California: *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 12, p. 5/4.

***jardinière**, *sb.*: Fr., 'gardener's wife': a flower-stand, any article (ornamental) intended for the display of flowers, growing or cut.

1841 small *jardinières* are placed in front of each panel of looking-glass: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 121. **1884** superb old braziers lately fashionable as jardinières: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 321 (1884).

jareed, jarrit: Arab. See **djereed.**

***jargonelle** (*ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *jargonelle*: name of a large early pear of a yellowish color when ripe.

1755 JOHNSON.

***jarl** (*j-* as Eng. *y-*), *sb.*: Icelandic and Dan.: noble, chief, earl.

jarrah, *sb.*: native Australian: name of the mahogany gum-tree, *Eucalyptus marginata*; also, the durable wood of the said tree.

jaseran, jazeran, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a chain-mail shirt. Early Anglicised as *jessera(u)nt*, *jazerant*, &c.

1796 A jazerent of double mail he wore: SOUTHEY, *Joan of Arc*, Bk. VII. [Davies] **1823** underneath his plain habit...he concealed a *jazeran*, or flexible shirt of linked mail: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. ii. p. 48 (1886).

jasmin(e), *ˌ⏑*, **jessamin(e)**, *ˌ⏑ ⏑*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *jasmin*, or Old Fr. *jessemin*, *jelsomine*, ultimately fr. Pers. *yās(a)mīn*: a plant of the genus *Jasminum*, Nat. Order *Oleaceae*, of which many species have graceful white or yellow flowers of delicate fragrance. The name *jasmine* with a qualification is applied to plants of other genera and orders. Oil of jasmine is obtained from the common white jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*) and *Jasminum grandiflorum* (an E. Indian species).

1578 Iasmine groweth in maner of a hedge or quickeset: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 657. **1616** oyle of Iessamine for gloues: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631—40). **1623** Gilly-flowres, Gecimines, Muske-roses, and other sweet flowres: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 200. **1654** the Mirtle Trees, the Bayes, the Gelsomine, the Roses, the Rosemary: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 23. **1664** towards the end of *April*, you may Transplant...your tender *Shrubs*, &c., as *Spanish Jasmines*, *Myrtles*, *Oleanders*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 201 (1729). **1671** Jessamine Gloves: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 2. **1711** Grottoes couered with Wood-bines and Jessamines: *Spectator*, No. 37, Apr. 12, p. 63/1 (Morley). **1753** banks of jessamine and tuberose: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 25, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 135 (1777). **1803** How sweet this jasmine smells! M. EDGEWORTH, *Contrast*, ch. i. p. 114 (1832). **1839** jasmine of Aleppo, and water lilies of Damascus: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 137.

***javelin** (*ˌ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *javeline*, *javelin* (Cotgr.): a light spear for hurling.

1520 and lx of his [the king's gard] on horsbacke, with javelyns: *Rutland Papers*, p. 43 (Camd. Soc., 1842). **1531** they lerned to shote and to caste the darte or iauelyn: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xviii. Vol. I. p. 187 (1880). **1554** They vse in theyr warres Jauelynges: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. E iii *vº*. **1578** the swerd and target, speares or iauelins: T[H.] P[ROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. xii. fol. 25 *vº*. **1593** thou know'st not what it is | With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 616. bef. **1603** a Iauelin, vnto the which was tyed a scroll, to make the soldiers know that they should do what the Generall commanded them: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1116 (1612). **1684** The exercises were...2, flinging a javelin at a Moor's head: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1872). **1797** High in air the bold Azarque | Hurl'd with force his reedy javelin: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 384. **1817** And shawl and sash on javelins hung, | For awning: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 60 (1860).

javelinier, *sb.*: Fr. *javelinier* (Cotgr.): "One that beareth, vseth, or serueth with, a Iauelin".

1600 the javeliniers foremost of all began the fight: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, p. 286. [R.]

javelot, *sb.*: Fr. *javelot* (Cotgr.): a small javelin.

1603 and besides, there is a *Thyrse* or *Javelot* with tabours to be seene expresly aloft: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 712.

javelotier, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a darter, one who uses a small javelin.

1600 The spearmen or javelottiers of the vaward...made head and received them with fight: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, p. 264. [R.]

***je ne sais quoi, je ne sçais quoi**, *phr.*: Fr.: an 'I know not what', an inexpressible or indescribable something; also, as *adj.*, indescribable.

1676 but the sight of you did stir in me a strange *Je ne scai quoi* towards you: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, III. p. 38. **1696** Some sweet allaying *Jen scay Quoy*, | Some pleasing pretty tickling Toy: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. iv.

p. 38. **1722** Upon the whole this Picture has a certain *je ne sçay quoy* that puts it on a level almost with any, hardly excepting the Transfiguration: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 34. bef. **1733** Now this Word *Post* has a *je ne sçais quoi* Sound of deep design: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 14, p. 592 (1740). **1737** whose charms result rather from a certain air and *je ne sais quoi* in their whole composition, than from any dignity of figure, or symmetry of features: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 4, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 33 (1777). **1747** a *je ne sçais quoi*, still more engaging than beauty: — *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 212 (1774). **1754** there was a *je ne scai quoy* in their behaviour to-day: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xli. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 228 (1817). **1758** *Je-ne-scai-quoy*, though of French extraction, we shall not presume to find fault with, because it has been naturalized and productive of infinite good in England: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374/1. **1823** Still there was something wanting, as I've said— | That undefinable "*Je ne sçais quoi*": BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. lxxii.

jean: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **jane**[2].

***jeel, jheel,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jhīl*: a large pool, lake, or lagoon of stagnant water.

1824 It was, in fact, a vast jeel or marsh, whose tall rushes rise above the surface of the water, having depth enough for a very large vessel: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 101. [Yule] **1872** Beyond the village we come to a *jheel*, or large lake: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 32.

***jehad,** *sb.*: Arab. *jihād*: a sacred war of Mohammedans against infidels.

1883 A *jehad* was preached, some help was received from Morocco: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 688. **1887** It is hardly correct to speak of the [Mohammedan] propaganda as a "peaceful" movement, for something is done by the Jihad: *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, p. 268/2.

Jehennum. See **Gehenna.**

***Jehovah** (˗ ‖ ˗): Eng. and Late Lat. form of Heb. *Jehōvāh*, a version of *Jahveh*, the unutterable name of the Supreme Being, with the vowels of *Adonai* substituted for the original. The origin and etymological meaning of the name are unknown. The Italian deity Jove (Jupiter) is occasionally confused with Jehovah (see quot. 1616).

1611 I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them: *Bible*, Exod., vi. 3. **1616** Why doth remorse of conscience, or dispaire, | Afflict thee thus? This is enough to prove | (Were there no more) an Elohim, a Iove: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 112, p. 7 (1871).

***Jehu,** a captain of the host who rebelled against and slew Joram, king of Israel, and who caused Jezebel, the king's mother (see **Jezebel**), to be slain; from 2 *Kings*, ix. 20, "the driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously", the name *Jehu* stands for one who drives fast, and even for a coachman.

1601 What Jesabeling of her [Elizabeth] have I heard them use? what questioning whether yet no *Jehu* have subdued her? A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 89. **1660** Now the restor'd *Rump, Jehu-like*, drives on: J. C[ROUCH], *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 9. **1682** But this new Jehu spurs the hot-mouthed horse: DRYDEN, *Medal*, 119. bef. **1716** those Pedagogical *Jehu's*, those *School-drivers*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 26 (1727). **1742** He thought he ne'er could go too far, | So Jehu-like rode whip and spur: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 286 (1860). **1762** had driven him all the day before (Jehu-like), and that he had neither corn nor hay: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 751/1 (1839).

jelick, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *yelek*: a waistcoat, an undergarment.

1821 Of all the dresses I select Haidée's: | She wore two jelicks—one was of pale yellow: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxx.

jeloodar, jeloudar, *sb.*: Pers. *jalabdār, jalawdār*, ='reinholder': a head-groom.

1673 the Gelabdar, or Master Muliteer: FRYER, *E. India*, 341 (1698). [Yule] **1754** 100 Gilodar; those who are charged with the direction of the couriers and their horses: HANWAY, *Trav.*, I. 171. [*ib.*] **1828** I now learned that Cossim Allee had been a favourite jelowdar of my father's: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 237. **1840** but, trusting to my *jelowdar's* guidance, we lost our way and came to a miserable village named Kara-Kishlâc: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 48. — the jeloodar: *ib.*, Vol. II. Let. ix. p. 220.

***jemadar, jemidar,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. or Pers. *jama'dār*, ='aggregate-leader': title of the native officer of the second rank in a company of sepoys. See **subadar.**

1752 The jemautdars, or captains of these troops, received his bribes, and promised to join: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 257 (1803). [Yule] **1788** M'Culloch...sent in a flag of truce with a Jemmahdour, and two of Hydar Saib's Hircarrah's: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 67/2. **1799** you will therefore relieve the Jemadar's party of the Bengal volunteers with a similar party of your battalion: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 353 (1858). **1803** A party of a *Jamadar* and thirty *Sepoys* had been ordered to escort me: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 57. **1826** The principal officers are called *jummah-dars*, some of whom command five thousand horse: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. v. p. 41 (1884). **1834** my brother's personal Jemadar, Jafir Beg: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 126. **1882** Isaacs spoke a few words in a low voice to the jemadar at the door, and we were admitted into a small room: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. v. p. 92.

jemeny: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Gemini.**

jenisarie: Eng. fr. It. See **janissary.**

jerboa, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Arab. *yarbū*: *Dipus aegyptius*, a small rodent quadruped found in the deserts of Africa, with very long hind legs and tail and short fore legs, which bounds along in prodigious leaps.

1662 We saw also, neer *Terki*, a kind of *Field-mice*, which, in the *Arabian* Language, are called *Jerbuah*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 309 (1669). **1752** Mr. Conway has brought...originally from Africa, a *Jeribo*...a composition of a squirrel, a hare, a rat, and a monkey, which altogether looks very like a bird: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 306 (1857). **1814** We poor Jacobites...are now like the conies in Holy Scripture, (which the great traveller Pococke calleth Jerboa,) a feeble people, that make our abode in the rocks: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxv. p. 426 (188-). **18..** what has weight | To set the quick jerboa a-musing outside his sand house— | There are none such as he for a wonder, half bird and half mouse! R. BROWNING, *Saul*, vi. Selections, p. 316 (1872).

jereed, jerid, jerreed: Arab. See **djereed.**

***jeremiad(e),** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *jérémiade*: (referring to the book of the Old Testament, *Lamentations of Jeremiah*) a lamentation, an outpouring of grief, a tedious complaint, a doleful tirade.

1780 It has been long the fashion to make the most lamentable *Jeremiades* on the badness of the times: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1835). **1887** The extremely cheerless jeremiads of a wronged lover illustrate the peculiar genius of another great poet: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 31/3.

jergado. See **jangada.**

jerid: Arab. See **djereed.**

jerked, jerkin, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Peru. *ccharquini*, ='a slice of hung flesh': dried, hung (of beef and other flesh cut into strips). See **charqui.**

1612 fish and flesh...after the *Spanish* fashion, putting it on a spit, they turne first the one side, then the other, til it be as drie as their ierkin beefe in the west *Indies*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 63 (1884). **1811** The meat of the tame, as well as of the wild kinds, is cured with salt, the acid of sour oranges, smoked first, and then dried in the sun, till it is perfectly jerked: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 39.

*Jerusalem artichoke. See **artichoke** 2.

jessamine: Eng. fr. Fr. See **jasmine.**

***jet d'eau,** *phr.*: Fr.: a jet of water, *esp.* a jet issuing from a pipe in an ornamental fountain. Anglicised in 17 c. as *jetto, jetteau.*

1644 each basin hath a jetto in it, flowing like sheets of transparent glass: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 57 (1872). **1693** The high Spouting of Water, even to three Fathoms perpendicular out of innumerable Holes, on the Lake *Zirknitz* in *Carniola*, after Rains on the adjacent Hills, exceeds the Spirting Gips, or Natural *Jet d'Eaus* we have in England: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. ch. ii. p. 111 (1713). **1699** 2 or 3 great Basins with their *jet d'Eau*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 184. **1704** They were designed for the ornaments of a water-work, as one might easily make a great variety of jetteaus at a small expense in a garden that has the river Inn running by its walls: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 534 (Bohn, 1854). **1711** there was actually a Project of bringing the *New River* into the House, to be employed in Jetteaus and Water-works: *Spectator*, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 12/1 (Morley). **1755** an octangular bason, with a curious *jet d'eau* playing in the centre: HERVEY, *Dial.*, Vol. I. p. 149. **1760** The great *jet d'eau* [at Chatsworth] I like: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 337 (1857). **1780** Two large marble basins, with jets-d'eau, seventy feet in height: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1834). **1802** In the middle [of the kiosk] were a jet d'eau, and a bason of white marble: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 47. **1806** Treading on a *beau-trap*, while in the act of gaily advancing your foot to make a bow to some charming women of your acquaintance, whom you suddenly meet, and to whom you liberally impart a share of the *jet d'eau*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 75 (5th Ed.). **1814** three twisted serpents, which formed a *jet d'eau* in the garden: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxvii. p. 443 (188-). **1824** a little flower garden...with narrow winding paths of white marble, with a jet d'eau in every winding: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, Vol. II., ch. xxii. p. 404 (2nd Ed.).

***jetty** (˙ ˗), Eng. fr. Old Fr. *jettee*; **jetée,** Fr.: *sb.*: a projecting landing-place of wood, masonry, or other material; a pier.

1741 its left Horn is that famed Jettee, which *Herodotus* reckon'd among the three Wonders of *Samos*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 101. **1763** It is contracted at the mouth by two stone *jettes* or piers: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 264 (1817). **1764** moored with their sterns close to the jetté: *ib.*, xiv. p. 366. **1887** we went to the landing-place where, until the jetée, still in construction, should be finished, the boats are run up on the sandy beach: J. BALL, *Notes of a Naturalist in S. Amer.*, V. p. 269.

jeu, *pl.* **jeux,** *sb.*: Fr.: game, sport, frolic.

1813 all this was not a mere *jeu* of the gods, but a prelude to greater changes and mightier events: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 341 (1875).

***jeu d'esprit,** *sb.*: Fr.: 'a play of wit', a witticism, a brilliant work of imagination or humor, a piece of wit.

1712 such Relaxations of Morality, such little *jeux d'esprit*, ought not to be allowed in this intended Seminary of Politicians: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/2 (Morley). **1722** had it been a pure *Jeu d'Esprit*, in Painting it had

been much less considerable: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 236. **1729—80** They cease to be letters when they become a *jeu d'esprit*: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 179 (1871). **1762** It [the Ballad] is said to be a Jeu d'Esprit of Mr. Smarts: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1752). **1768** Most of the other discourses, military or political, are well worth reading, though that on Kouli Khan was a mere jeu d'esprit: GRAY, *Letters*, No. CXXXIII. Vol. II. p. 114 (1819). **1779** the foregoing anecdote could of course have been only intended as a *jeu d'esprit*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 65 (1882). **1803** Those who attempt the version of lighter compositions, of songs and *jeux d'esprit*, are the most prone to this error: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 475.

jeu de main, *phr.*: Fr.: play of hand, practical joke.

1750 have no corporal pleasantries with them, no *jeux de main*, no *coups de chambrière*, which frequently bring on quarrels: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 3 (1774).

***jeu de mots**, *phr.*: Fr.: a pun, a play upon words.

1822—3 "And yet I have heard your grace indulge in the *jeu de mots*," answered the attendant: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXXVII. p. 424 (1886). **1840** A *jeu de mots* which is not bad: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 141. **1865** fresh jeux de mots seemed introduced: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. XXI. p. 312.

jeu de société, *phr.*: Fr.: fashionable amusement.

1827 To these pantomimes succeeded ballets, and such *jeux de société* as 'La Peur': *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 382. **1854** These little diversions and *jeux de société* can go on anywhere; in an alley in the park; in a picnic to this old schloss, or that pretty hunting lodge: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXVIII. p. 315 (1879).

jeu de théâtre, *phr.*: Fr.: stage trick, claptrap, theatrical attitude.

***jeune premier**, *phr.*: Fr.: first young man, the actor in a company who takes the leading lover's part.

1877 what the *jeune premier* would necessarily be when acting the part of a ruined country gentleman: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 662/2. [St.] **1888** Theology also plays a part, albeit in the form of the *jeune premier*, the handsome curate with Broad Church instead of agnostic views: *Athenæum*, Nov. 3, p. 588/2.

***jeunesse dorée**, *phr.*: Fr.: gilded youth, young men of wealth, fashion, and luxury.

1837 Héron, in his fondness, named them Jeunesse Dorée, "Gilt Youth": CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. III. Bk. VII. ch. II. p. 250. **1884** The modish graces of our *jeunesse dorée*: Tr. *Galdos' Trafalgar*, p. 99. **1886** We shall not envy the *jeunesse dorée* of the period these so-called sports: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 329/2.

jeyne: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **jane**[2].

***jezail**, *sb.*: Afghan *jazāil*: a heavy rifle.

1884 Our young Adonis of the Brahm nation stands leaning on his jezail: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 274.

***Jezebel**, name of the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, wife of Ahab, king of Israel, the enemy of Elijah, the prophet (see 1 *Kings*, XVI. 31; XIX. 1, 2; XXI. 7; 2 *Kings*, IX. 30—37); representative of a wicked and idolatrous woman; a wicked woman.

1553 the papists...are cast into Jezebel's bed of security: BRADFORD, *Writings, &c.*, p. 36 (1853). **1601** Fie on him, Jezebel: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, II. 5, 46. **1625** and by reuiued Arts hath discerned the Arts of that painted *Iezabel*, whose fouler wrinkles, her *Iezabelicall*, *Iesuiticall* Parasites still labour with renewed and refined Arts also to playster and fill vp a fresh: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 63. **1629** Let us cast down our Iezebels that bewitch us, those lusts whereby we run a-whoring after other gods: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 40 (1867). **1679** Therefore I hold no Courses' infesible | As this of force to win the Jezabel: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 194. **1711** My Lodgings are directly opposite those of a *Jezebel*: *Spectator*, No. 175, Sept. 20, p. 255/2 (Morley).

jheel: Anglo-Ind. See **jeel**.

***jhula**: Anglo-Ind. See **joola**.

jigger: W. Ind. See **chigre**.

jihad: Arab. See **jehad**.

jinjal: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **gingall**.

jinjili: Hind. or Port. See **ajonjoli**.

jinnee, jinn, *sb.*: Eng., fr. Arab. *jinnī*, pl. *jinn*: in Arabian mythology, one of a class of demons, or supernatural beings made of fire, including both good and evil spirits. Sometimes called **genie, genius** (*qq. v.*) by confusion.

1684 some *Dgen* or evil Spirit: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 67. **1834** in the name of the Jins, what is all this? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 194. **1839** she removed the head of the Jinnee from her knee: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. Introd., p. 8. — Now the burial-ground was inhabited by believing Jinn: *ib.*, ch. IV. p. 272.

***jinrikisha**, *sb.*: Jap.: a two-wheeled carriage, closed or with a hood, drawn by one or two men.

1876 These jinrickishas are something in the style of two-wheeled perambulators, on high wheels, with two shafts in front, inside which is a man pulling simply by holding a shaft in each hand: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, ch. VI. p. 318. — jinrickies: *ib.*, p. 325. — jinrickie-men: *ib.*, p. 362. ***1876** we take seven jin-rick-shas, each with two runners, to convey ourselves and baggage: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

Job, name of the patriarch, whose history forms a book of the Old Testament, representative of extreme bereavement, loss, and suffering, and of patient resignation under heavy afflictions. A *Job's comforter* is one who under the guise of consolation tends to increase a sufferer's misery.

1573—80 Was not Salomon wiser, | And Sampson stronger, | And David holyer, | And Job pacienter, | Then I? GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 137 (1884). **1577** As bare as Iob: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 23 (1868). **1705** Thus the Merchant which would deal here, ought to be very well Armed with *Job's* Weapon, without which nothing is to be done: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XX. p. 404. bef. **1782** And such emollients as his friends could spare, | Friends such as his for modern Jobs prepare: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 197 (1808).

jocolatte: Eng. fr. Sp. See **chocolate**.

joculātor, *sb.*: Lat., 'a jester', noun of agent to *joculāri*, ='to jest', 'to joke': a professional jester, a glee-man, a wandering minstrel. See **jongleur**.

1652 Prophesiers, Predictors, Circulators, Ioculators, or Iugglers: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 57. **1799—1805** Edmund, the son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman, or joculator: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. III. Bk. VII. ch. VII. p. 36 (Paris, 1840).

Jodel, *sb.*: Ger.: a musical call (Swiss or Tyrolese).

1874 just as the shriek of the...whistle overpowers the Jodel-call: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. vi.

jogee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jogī*: a Hindoo ascetic, one who practises *yōga* (Skt.), a course of profound meditation combined with severe asceticism.

1619 the Indian Gymnosophists, were impudent vnnaturall Beasts, offering violence to Nature in nakednesse, and strict absurd Niceties, wherein they are followed to this day by the *Bramenes*, *Ioggues*, and others: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. LVII. p. 543. **1625** To him he sent an Indian *Iogue*, a begging Frier of that *Bramene* Religion: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 31. **1665** each morn the Priest (a Jogue) perfumes and washes them [the idols]: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677). **1727** There is another sort called Jougies, who...go naked except a bit of Cloth about their Loyns: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 152. [Yule] **1810** A band | Of Yoguees... Seeking a spouse for Jaga-Naut their God: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, XIII. 16. **1814** like an Indian Jogue in the attitude of penance: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 97.

jogue: Anglo-Ind. See **yoga**.

Johannisberger, *sb.*: Ger.: a superior kind of hock produced in the Rheingau and named from the most famous vineyard of the district, that of the *Schloss Johannisberger*.

1822 two *aums* of Johannisberg: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 373. **1829** The Johannisberger quite converted them. They no longer disliked the young Duke: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. XIII. p. 109 (1881).

***jökul**, *sb.*: Icelandic: a volcano covered with ice and snow.

1780 the fire is generally contained in these mountains covered with ice, or, as they are called in the country, *jokuls*: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 233 (2nd Ed.). **1797** These primitive mountains are those called *Jokuls*, and are higher than the others: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Iceland*, 14. **1818** Of these, the four last, and the Öræfa, are volcanic Yökuls: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. ix.

jolly[*-boat*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Dan. *jolle*,='yawl': a ship's boat, smaller than a cutter.

jompon: Anglo-Ind. See **jampan**.

Jonah, Jonas, name of a prophet, whose story forms a book of the Old Testament. In allusion to his being thrown overboard by the sailors of the ship in which he was sailing to Tarshish, because they regarded his presence as the cause of a terrible storm (*Jonah*, I. 7—16), a *Jonah* is one who brings ill luck to a ship, or to his associates generally.

bef. **1593** We heav'd the hapless Jonas overboard: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 134/2 (1861). **1612** vntill (by his learning) he had raised a storme vpon them; and thought it best to make a *Ionas* of him, and to cast both him and his books into the Sea: T. LAVENDER, *Travels of Four Englishmen*, sig. C 1 *r°*. **1644** I am ashamed that these *Jonahs* should be sleeping thus under the deck in a storme: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 172.

jonglerie, *sb.*: Fr.: jugglery, a juggler's trick.

1825 Canst thou do any jugglers' feats...? ...our Norman masters love jonglerie: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. XXXI. p. 293.

***jongleur**, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a mediæval glee-man (in France and Norman England), a **joculator** (*g. v.*); *eventually*, a mountebank, a juggler.

1882 mediæval *jongleurs* and *Spielleute*, and the Byzantine maskers and mummers: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 891.

jonjoli: Sp. See **ajonjoli**.

jonque: Eng. fr. Port. See **junk.**

joobbeh, joobey: Arab. See **aljoba.**

***joola,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jhūlā*: a bridge of ropes in the Himalaya.

1883 The *Jhulas* or swing-bridges over hill-torrents...are sufficient to test the strongest nerves: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 118.

***joss,** *sb.*: Chino-European fr. Port. *deos*, = 'god': a (Chinese or Japanese) idol. Hence, *joss-house*, = 'a temple'; *joss-stick*, = 'a stick of powdered wood used as incense in a joss-house'.

1711 I know but little of their Religion, more than that every Man has a small Joss or God in his own House: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 181. [Yule] **1776** Must I be shut up, till, like poor neighbour SNARLER | I be smoked like a joss in mine own little parlour? C. ANSTEY, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 205 (1808). **1780** Scarce an avenue but swarmed with female josses: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1834). **1840** Every town, every village, it is true, abounds with Joss-houses, upon which large sums of money have been spent: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 186 (1857). [Yule] **1878** candles, joss sticks, and sycee paper, used in worship: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 26. — Here are my joss sticks, which I am prepared to sacrifice as the law directs: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 38.

jouet, *sb.*: Fr.: plaything, toy, laughing-stock.

1779 ready to accuse you of a pusillanimity which will keep you for ever their *jouet*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 128 (1882).

jougie: Anglo-Ind. See **jogee.**

jouis(s)ance, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr. *jouissance*: enjoyment, play, cheerful amusement.

1580 To see those folkes make such jovysaunce, | Made my heart after the pype to daunce: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Maye, 25, Wks., p. 45 (1883). **1584** They make such cheer, your presence to behold, | Such jouissance, such mirth, and merriment: PEELE, *Arraignment of Paris*, i. 1, Wks., p. 354/1 (1861). bef. **1593** the time | Craves that we taste of naught but jouissance: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 179/1 (1861). **1819** a personal convenience and *jouissance* to the proprietor: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 370.

jounke: Eng. fr. Port. See **junk.**

***jour de l'an,** *phr.*: Fr., 'day of the year': New-year's day.

1839 We went yesterday [Jan. 1]...to compliment the King on the *Jour de l'An*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 128.

jour gras, *phr.*: Fr.: flesh-day. See **gras.**

1886 Paris is given up to the Carnival and to Molière. Molière is the hero of the *jours gras*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 360/3.

jour maigre, *phr.*: Fr.: fish-day. See **maigre.**

1823 this bids me to remind you, that this is a *jour maigre*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 25 (1886).

***journal** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *journal*: daily, diurnal. Hence (or from more modern Fr. *journal*, sb.), the Eng. sb. *journal*.

1590 from their journall labours they did rest: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. xi. 31. **1603** Ere twice the sun hath made his journal greeting | To the under generation: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 3, 92.

journal intime, *phr.*: Fr.: a private diary.

1886 His own book is, in truth, a *journal intime*: *Athenæum*, July 31, p. 141/2.

journal pour rire, *phr.*: Fr.: a comic newspaper or journal.

1886 [The review] has always been a literary *journal pour rire*, graver at once and duller than its fellows of the more professionally comic press: *Athenæum*, Nov. 6, p. 600/1.

jourt, *sb.*: Tartar: an underground dwelling. See **balagan.**

Jove, Eng. for Lat. *Jūpiter*, fr. acc. *Jovem*: Jupiter, name of the highest god of Roman mythology, and of the largest of the planets, supposed by astrologers to be the source of joy and cheerfulness. Hence, **Jovial**, pertaining to Jupiter, divinely majestic; **jovial**, cheerful, merry, of a cheerful, genial temperament. See **Jupiter.**

1667 nigh in her sight | The bird of Jove: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 185. **1611** The brawns of Hercules: but his Jovial face: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iv. 2, 311. **1590** Therewith the Heavens alwayes joviall | Lookte on them lovely, still in stedfast state: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 51. **1605** Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iii. 2, 28. **1623** your *Iouiall* disposition: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. ix. p. 184. **1645** being in som joviall company abroad, and coming late to our lodging, we were suddenly surprized by a crue of *Filous*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 30. bef. **1782** Your hermit, young and jovial sirs! | Learns something from whate'er occurs: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 258 (1808).

jowar(ry), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jawār*: a tall variety of millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), called in Africa **dhurra** (*q. v.*).

1800 they have brought nothing but dry grain, and that chiefly jowarry: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1844). **1883** juwarree, a species of grain that grows to a height of seven or eight feet: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 231. **1883** A quiet day's shooting...on the edge of rice or *Jowar* cultivation: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 412/1. **1884** You shall have clover and *jowaree* for your horses: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxvi. p. 291 (New York). **1886** In the southern part of the Central Provinces, Berar to Bombay, Deccan and the northern part of Madras, the *juar* and *bajra* are the staple foods: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

jubbah, *sb.*: Hind. and Arab.: an outer garment worn by respectable Mohammedans. See **aljoba.**

1828 given him my Toorkoman jubbah and cap: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 165.

***Jubilāte,** *sb.*: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. act. of Late Lat. *jubilāre*, = 'to shout for joy': name (taken from the first word of the Latin version) of Psalm c. used as a canticle after the second lesson in the morning service of the Church of England.

1549 he was receiued with *Iubilate*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 62 *ro*. **1550** now we may synge Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: BALE, *Kynge Johan*, p. 65 (1838). **1762** you shall chant the same *jubilate*: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 751/1 (1839).

jubon, *sb.*: Sp.: jacket, doublet.

1829 He wore a jubon or close vest of crimson cloth: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xlii. p. 252 (1850).

jucca: Peru. See **yucca.**

***Judas,** name (fr. Late Lat.) of the apostle, *Jūdas Iscariōta*, Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus (*Mat.*, xxvi. 14, 47; *Luke*, xxii. 3, 47); a traitor, a spy; after French usage, a lattice or opening for secret observation or espionage.

abt. **1384** & thus the lord or the lady hireth costly a fals iudas to his confessour: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 65 (1880). **1528** Though they be as falce as Iudas: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 105 (1871). **1563** there came into his lodging a Judas or (as they term them) a familiar of the fathers of the inquisition: who in asking for the said Nicholas Burton, feigned that he had a letter to deliver to his own hands: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. xii. Vol. VIII. p. 513 (1853). **1573—80** If you call this | A Judas kisse: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 129 (1884). **1622** Never did I believe, till now I see it experienced, that so many as twelve could keep counsel a week together, and fellows of a college, too. Who would have thought but there had been a Judas amongst twelve? J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 340 (1849). **1644** he that was Bishop of London, and once Lord Treasurer, or the *Iudas* of the Kingdom, for he carried the bag [see *John*, xii. 6; xiii. 29]: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 171.

Judas[*-colored*], *adj.*: red (of hair), from the idea that Judas Iscariot had red hair.

1673 there's Treachery in that *Judas* colour'd beard: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 561 (1701).

Judas[*-tree*]. See **cercis.**

1597 it may be called in English Iudas tree, whereon Iudas did hang himselfe: GERARD, *Herb.*, p. 1240. [A. S. Palmer] **1886** the Judas-tree...beneath its shade: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 90.

Judenhetze, *sb.*: Ger.: persecution of Jews.

1882 Those forces which Europe has confessed are too powerful for it to deal with, and which have led to persecution in Russia and to *Judenhetze* in Germany: L. OLIPHANT, in *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 254.

jūdicium, *sb.*: Lat.: judgment, decision of a court of justice; a court of justice.

1607 I will be *Iudicium*, the moderator betwixt you: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 1, sig. H 2 *ro*.

juego de cañas, *phr.*: Sp.: the game of canes (see **canna**[3]), a Spanish pastime introduced into England by Queen Mary's consort, Philip.

1623 the entrance which wee made, like to our *juego de cañas*, glittering in gold, and all kind of brauerie: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 132.

***juge d'instruction,** *phr.*: Fr.: a French magistrate who examines an accused person and evidence in support of the charge, to see if there is a case for trial.

1882 After giving their names and addresses they were permitted to retire, but were informed that they would be called up for examination by a *juge d'instruction*: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 3.

jūge sacrificium, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a perpetual sacrifice.

1602 The Iewes offer and enter their *Sancta sanctorum* but once a yeere: but there shall be daily offered *iuge sacrificium*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 206. **1726** That was a *juge sacrificium*, a daily solemnity: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 620/1 (1834).

jūgerum, *sb.*: Lat.: a land measure, 120 Roman feet wide, and twice as long, rather less than two-thirds of an acre (which is 120 ft. by 363 ft. English).

1579 [20,000] Iugera of land: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 594 (1612). **1600** a valley...in breadth foure jugera: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. I. ch. i.), p. 1348.

Juggernaut, Juggurnaut: Anglo-Ind. See **Jagannatha.**

***jujube** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), Eng. fr. Fr. *jujube*; **jujuba**, Mod. Lat.: *sb.*: name of certain species of the genus *Ziziphus*, esp. *Ziziphus vulgaris* and *Ziziphus jujuba*, and of the fruit; *also*, a gelatinous kind of sweetmeat.

1543 of sebesten of iuiubes of clene barley. ana. 3. i.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxv *v°*/1. **1548** Zizypha...maye be called in englih Juiuba tree and the fruite Juiubeis: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1569** of *Alchechengi* berries, of Iujubes, of the rootes of marsh Mallowes: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 9. **1578** Iuiubes is the fruit of a tree...Juiubes do growe in hoate regions, as in Italy and other lyke places: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 722. **1601** Ziziphus or the Injube [*sic*] tree: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 375. **1611** *Iujubes*, The fruit, or plumme called Iuiubes: COTGR. **1625** trees of diuers sorts, among which were Sallowes, and trees bearing the fruit, called *Iuiuba*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 1029. **1673** we also observed the mild *Jujube*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 318.

***julep** (ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *julep*, ultimately fr. Pers. *gūl-āb*, ='rose-water': a pleasant drink, an infusion, a syrup.

1543 let him drinke it w^t^ suggre, or wyth iuleb of violettes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. I *v°*/1. bef. **1548** Julop of rosis: G. ALYSBURY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxxxvi. p. 80 (1846). **1558** strain the said gold and Iulep: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 98 *r°*. **1601** a juleb or syrup: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 21, Vol. II. p. 107. **1603** iulebes: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 368 (1616). **1616** Boile them [Quinces] to the full, but onely to boile out their waterishnesse...and then after this, in a better boiled Iulep to boile them vp to the full, till they be become through tender and soft: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm*, p. 421. **1624** A coarser julap may well cool his worship; | This cordial is for gallants: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 129/1 (1839). **1654** Here something still like Eden looks; | Honey in woods, Juleps in brooks: H. VAUGHAN, *Pious Thoughts & Ejaculations*, p. 220 (1847). **1654** they will satisfie the Patients thirst with cooling *Juleps*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 87. **1662** Rose-water...is made at *Schiras*, and in the Province of *Kerman*, either by infusion, and then they call it *Gul-ab*, whence no doubt the word *Julip* comes, or by extraction in a Still: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). bef. **1670** the more they gulpt down the more they thirsted, he tried if they would take this Julip as he prepared it in his Letter to the Duke of *Buckingham*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 153, p. 145 (1693). **1675** a Cordial Julip: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*. **1712** the Consciousness of such a Behaviour would be the best Julep, Cordial, and Anodine: *Spectator*, No. 472, Sept. 1, p. 675/1 (Morley). **1766** Decoctions and syrups around him all flew | The pill, bolus, julep, and apozem too: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 21 (1808). **1792** take this julap to recruit your wearied spirits: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 156.

***julienne**, *sb.*: Fr.: a clear soup containing vegetables cut small.

1841 The best part of a pint of julienne, or purée à la Condé, is very well for a man who has only one dish besides to devour: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 390 (1885).

julio, *sb.*: It., fr. proper name *Julio*, fr. Lat. *Jūlius*, the name of several popes: the name of several small Italian silver coins.

1547 8 in syluer they haue Iulys,—a Iuly is worthe .v. d. sterlynge: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). **1592** In the fourth *bando*, the *Julios* of *Bolognia* are disvalued two *quatrini*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 657 (1685). **1620** a Tax, of three *Julii*, upon every measure of corn called a *Rubie*: BRENT, Tr. *Soaves's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. V. p. 416 (1676). **1645** This journey...cost me seven pistoles and thirteen julios: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1872). **1665** The Labourers work for a *Julio* a day, which is not above 6 or 7 pence: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 23. **1670** you had better give him a *Julio* betimes, to be rid of him: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 135 (1698). **1696** The common women at Rome are to pay him a *julio* a head weekly: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 10 (1865). **1701** The money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratie: *New Account of Italy*, p. 67.

July: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *julie*, fr. Lat. *Jūlius* (*mensis*), ='(month) of Julius': name of the seventh month of the English and later Roman year. Julius Caesar re-named Quintilis, the fifth month of the old Roman calendar, after himself.

jumadar, jummahdar: Anglo-Ind. See **jemadar.**

jumboo: Anglo-Ind. See **jamboo.**

June: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *juin*, fr. Lat. *Jūnius* (*mensis*), ='(month) of Junius', *Junius* being a Roman gentile name: the sixth month of the English and later Roman year.

jungar: Anglo-Ind. See **jangar.**

***jungle**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jangal*, ='waste land': forest, tangled undergrowth.

1787 the woods and thick jungles affording excellent shelter for beasts of prey: *Archæol.*, VIII. 252. [Davies] **1800** a party of the people...was at Coorghelly and other parties in different villages and in the jungles between the two: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1844). **1810** And the tall jungle-grass fit roofing gave: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 136. **1834** those original Maliks who first made this estate, by cutting the jungul, and subduing the soil to the plough: *Indian*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 85. **1872** We might call this jungle the luxuriant growth of vegetation: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 25.

jungodo: Anglo-Ind. See **jangada.**

junior (ˈ⌣ ⌣), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *jūnior*, compar. of *juvenis*, ='young'.

I. *adj.*: 1. younger, more recent, pertaining to youth or to comparative youth.

1603 So shall his own Ambitious Courage bring | For Crown a Coffin to our *Iunior* King: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 14 (1608). **1646** our *Junior* endeavours embracing many things on his authority: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. VII. p. 19 (1686). **1665** our easie submission to sophistications of *sense*, and inability to prevent the miscariages of our *Junior* Reasons: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. X. p. 61 (1885).

I. *adj.*: 2. of lower standing in, or more recent entrance into, an institution, a profession, or a business.

II. *sb.*: 1. a comparatively young person, opposed to a senior (see **senior**, II. 1).

1549 if he goe on the lefte hand of an other y^t^ semeth to be his iunior or inferiour: UDALL, *Luke*, xiv. [R.] **1678** they become Juniours both to the matter of the World and of their own Bodies: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 45.

II. *sb.*: 2. a person of more recent entrance than another into an institution, a profession, or a business.

***junk**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *junco*: a Chinese, Japanese, or Malay sea-going vessel.

1555 From the whiche Ilandes [Moluccas] they are brought in shyps and barkes made without any iren tooles, and tyed together with cordes of date trees: with rounde sayles likewise made with the smaule twigges of the branches of date trees weaued together. These barks they call *Ciunche*: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, fol. 215 *v°*. **1589** Such ships as they haue to saile long voiages be called Iuncos: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1853). **1598** a shippe of China (such as they call Iunckos) laden with Silver and Golde: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 253 (1885). **1625** an hundred Prawes and Iunkes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 43. **1637** they soon had speech with divers mandarines in the King's jounkes: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 44 (1836). **1662** three *Jonques*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 158 (1669). **1665** this storm forcing a Mallabar Junk a Pirat in view of us: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1677).

***Junker**, *sb.*: Ger.: a young noble, a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which Bismarck brought into power.

junker: Eng. fr. Du. See **younker.**

Jūno: Lat.: name of the chief goddess of Roman mythology, wife of **Jupiter** (*q. v.*), identified with Hera (Ἥρα) the chief goddess of Greek mythology; representative of female majesty, or of a handsome woman with a fine figure.

1589 your person...liuely representing...*Iuno* in all honour and regall magnificence: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. i. p. 21 (1869). **† 1590** Like frantic Juno, will I fill the earth | With ghastly murmur of my sighs and cries: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 190/1 (1858). **1603** Heer, many a *Iuno*, many a *Pallas* heer, | Heer many a *Venus*, and *Diana* cleer, | Catch many a galiant Lord: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1621** Henry the seconds importune Juno: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 449 (1827). **1641** no envious Juno sat crosslegged over the nativity of any man's intellectual offspring: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1806). **1859** these Junones, severe in youthful beauty, fill us Davids with irrational awe: C. READE, *Love me little, love me long*, Vol. II. p. 40. **1863** a young, but Juno-like woman: — *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106.

***junta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a meeting, a council, a legislative assembly in Spain other than the **cortes** (*q. v.*). Sometimes used in the Italian spelling *giunta*.

1622 a particular *Junta* of some of the Counsell of State and War, might be appointed to determine the businesse: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. X. p. 62 (1645). **1632** their [the Spaniards'] daily meetings and assemblies (which we call *Juntas*): *Contin. of our Weekly Avisoes*, No. 32, July 6, p. 7. **1673** and if there be three in the *Pregadi* there can be but two in the *Giunta*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 167. **1705** Some of the English juncta moved that pains should be taken: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1818). **1820** 'tis a certain Bertram, | Even now deposing to the secret giunta: BYRON, *Doge of Ven.*, iv. 2. **1826** the governor and the junta appear to act for the interests of their own province: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 13. **1829** He now associated himself with the alfaqui A— A— and four of the principal inhabitants, and forming a provisional junta: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxiv. p. 354 (1850). **1845** This was the first time the Duke advanced into Spain relying on...the promises of Spanish juntas: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 540.

junto (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *junta*: a secret council, a secret committee, a faction, a cabal.

1623 We have a whispering that the junto, or commission for foreign affairs, shall be somewhat abridged in number: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 442 (1848). **1636—7** His majesty sits very often in the council with the junto for foreign affairs: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 276 (1848). **1648** the junto at Westminster made all possible diligence to put the adjacent counties in their posture of defence: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 29 (1872). bef. **1658** the Man of the Law, whose Corruption gives the Hogan to the sincere Juncto: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). bef. **1670** All things went well, and unanimously on the part of our English Counsellors in those Foreign *Juntoes*, from hence, and so forth at least to the beginning of *May*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 130, p. 117 (1693). **1710** Of the rest here the Junto no questions do make: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 97 (1860). **1713** it has been lately settled in a junto of the sex: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No

140, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 272 (1856). **1742** The Spaniards have peculiar councils, called juntos, assigned to each great branch of the royal power, which prevents such sub-emergent councils as these: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, p. 51 (1826). **1777** That this deed might not be deemed the machination of a junto, the council called together the troops, and acquainted them with what had been resolved: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. V. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 116 (1824). **1788** the hatred [to the P. of Wales] of some of the junto at Court [in George I.'s reign] had gone further: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. CX. (1857). **1804** the King having appointed a *junto* in 1802, to lay before him a state of the revenues of Spain: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 134.

jupe, jupon, *sb.*: Fr.: a petticoat, a skirt. Early Anglicised as *joupe, joupone*, ='a short cassock'.

1851 The Morning Costume is a *jupe* of blue silk: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 288. — Jupon of plain, white cambric muslin: *ib.*, p. 576.

Jūpiter, 'Father **Iūs** (Ζεύς)': Lat.: name of the supreme deity of Roman mythology, identified with, and etymologically the same as, the Greek Zeus; name of the largest planet of the solar system, which was supposed by astrologers to be the source of joy and cheerfulness; name of the metal tin in alchemy. The bird of Jupiter or Jove (fr. *Jovem*, acc. of **Iūs** or **Ious**) was the eagle. *Jupiter Pluvius* was Jupiter as god of rain.

1573—80 a certayne prosperous and secrete aspecte of Jupiter: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 62 (1884). **1864** Are you, too, ready for the wrath of Jupiter Pluvius: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39.

jūra rēgālia, *phr.*: Late Lat.: royal prerogatives, kingly rights.

1692 He [God] hath his *jura regalia*, his kingly prerogatives: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 417 (1858). **1776** No more *jura regalia* have been allowed them [the E. I. Company], beyond what expresly appears upon the face of such grant: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 25/1.

jūrātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *jūrāre*, ='to swear': one who takes an oath, a sworn witness, a juror.

***jūre dīvīno,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: by divine right.

1572 In that place the bishop of Salisbury speaketh only of the pope who usurpeth the whole and full authority of a secular prince, and doth challenge the same jure divino: "by the authority of God's word": WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 453 (1853). **1643** Another preaches that Masques, and Playes, and Carding on the Sabbath dayes are *Jure Divino*: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 10, p. 79. **1663** For that *Bear-baiting* should appear | *Jure Divino* lawfuller | Then *Synods* are, thou dost deny, | *Totidem verbis* so do I: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 62. **1692** A Government which you and I know, | Most certainly is *Jur' Divino*, | Above all other Governments: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 18. **1732** This Jury so trusty, and proof against *rhino*, | I am apt to believe to be *jure divino*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 235 (1860). **1750** for I do not, like a *jure divino* tyrant, imagine that they are my slaves, or my commodity: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 66 (1806).

juribasso, *sb.*: Malay *jurubahāsa*, ='master of language': an interpreter.

1622 I sent our *jurebasso* to Oyen Dono: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1883). **1625** we...returned to the King, who by his *Iurabassa* fell to discoursing of our Countrey manners: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. V. p. 657.

jūris, *sb.*: Lat., gen. of *jus*: of right, of law.

1620 it was meet first to determine whether the question were *facti*, or *juris*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 142 (1676). **1650** Lying is against a double light, both moral; both *juris*, which tells us such a thing ought not to be done; and *facti*, whilst we affirm a thing that is not: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 182 (1862).

jus dīvīnum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: divine right; a phr. much used in 17, 18 cc., when the adherents of the Stuarts held the doctrine that rulers derived their authority and prerogatives from God.

1620 the favourers of *Jus Divinum*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 582 (1676). **1660** and then hailing them to the worst of Drudgeries, to set a *Jus Divinum* upon Ignorance and Imperfection: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1727). **1815** But hereditary monarchy, without a power and a right in the people to change the line of succession, is the old slavish absurdity of the *jus divinum* of kings: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 521. **1887** The elaborate work...could hardly fail to call forth replies from those who...hold the *jus divinum* of presbytery: *Athenæum*, Jan. 15, p. 94/3.

***jus gentium,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'law of nations', equitable principles common to all law-governed nations.

1548 they should observe the common laws used among all people, which is called *jus gentium*: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 289 (1843). **1629** Some of the gentlemen's counsel said, among other things, that they were as ambassadors from their several borough, and therefore not punishable, unless they had violated, *jus naturæ* or *gentium*; which the attorney-general jeered at: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 10 (1848). **1682** The right of passes, and petitions thereupon, were formed upon another part of the *Jus Gentium*, than our pretended dominion of the seas: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 270 (1850). bef. **1733** the whole Code of the *Jus Gentium*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 82, p. 484 (1740). **1771** any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England; whether it be canon, civil, *jus gentium*, or Levitical: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. lxi. p. 256 (1827). **1778** We tried the plan in America, but forgot we had not that essential to the new *jus gentium*, an hundred thousand men: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 45 (1858). **1886** He [Panætius] introduced to the Romans the *jus gentium*. Cicero based his 'De Officiis' on a treatise by Panætius: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 107/1.

***juste milieu,** *phr.*: Fr.: the just medium, the true mean, judicious moderation in political opinions.

1833 in the *juste milieu* system which would blend these heterogeneous elements with each other: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 336. **1857** only a section of the Jacobins, but who about this time began to place themselves, as they hoped, in a *juste milieu* between the *real* Constitutionalists: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 211. **1883** the Church of England is the *juste milieu*: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 18.

juste-au-corps, *sb.*: Fr.: a close-fitting coat with long skirts; a close-fitting garment worn by women, with long skirts.

1670 You would swear that this Tomb is a pure *Justaucorps* rather than a Tomb: It sits as close as if a Taylor had made it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 111 (1698). **1675** give her out the flower'd *Justacorps*, with the Petticoat belonging to 't: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 131 (1701).

justificator (⏑ – – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *justificāre*, ='to justify': a **compurgator** (*q. v.*); a juryman.

jute, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. dialect. Hind. *jhuto*: fibre of two species of *Corchorus*, Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ*, used for ropes and coarse fabrics. See **gunny.**

juventus, *sb.*: Lat.: youth.

? 1582 you lustye iuuentus | In yeers and carcasse prime: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. II. p. 64 (1880). **1584** fiue partes or differences of age, to wit...Adolescencie, from fiftéene yeares to 25. of a meane and perfect temperature. Lustie *Iuuentus*, from 25 yeares to 35 hoat and dry: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 193.

juwarree: Anglo-Ind. See **jowarry.**

jylibdar: Pers. See **jeloodar.**

K.

k-. See **c-.**

Kaaba, Kaba: Arab. See **Caaba.**

kaak, kauk, *sb.*: Arab. *ka'k*: biscuit, tart, sweet cake.

1839 and lo, men came in with kaaks, and flour, and sugar: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 563.

kabba: Arab. and Pers. See **cabaan.**

kabbala: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See **cabala.**

kabbelow (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Dan. *kabilou*, or Du. *kabeljauw*: salt cod, stock fish.

1867 SMYTH, *Sailor's Word-Bk.*

kabeer, caveer, *sb.*: Arab. *kabīr*, ='great': a money of account, used in the English trade in 18 c. with the Red Sea, the 80th part of a Mocha dollar.

1797 80 Caveers=a Dollar...4*s.* 6*d.*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 234/2.

kabile, *sb.*: Arab. *qabīla*, ='tribe': a small or subordinate tribe.

1819 the yet unsubdued kabiles of Montefih and Beni-Haled: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. viii. p. 209 (1820).

kachemire. See **cashmere.**

kadee, kady: Arab. See **cadi.**

kaffle, kafila(h): Arab. See **cafila.**

kafir: Arab. See **caffre.**

kahatou: Malay. See **cockatoo.**

kah(a)wa: Arab. See **coffee.**

kai(c)k: Eng. fr. Turk. See **caique.**

kaimak, *sb.*: Turk. *qāymak*: clotted-cream, an article of Turkish diet.

1625 Kaymack; PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. p. 1601. **1775** a goatskin containing sour curds called *Caimac*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 23. **1811** Their usual articles of food are rice, pulse, milk, butter, and Keimak, or whipped cream: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 155. **1820** we used an excellent substitute for butter in a species of scalded cream called caimac: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 62. **1839** if we except, indeed, the *kaimac* or clotted cream...sold in this bazār: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 34.

***kaimakam**, *sb.*: Turk. *qā'immakām*, = 'settled-deputy': the deputy of a high official; an officer in the Turkish army, a lieutenant-colonel; a subordinate administrative official or governor.

1623 he desird him to leave a charge with the *Chimacham* his Deputy: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). **1684** the *Caimacan*, the *Bassa of the Sea*, and the *Aga of the Janizaries*: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 3. **1742** it is absolutely necessary first to say somewhat concerning the nature of the government of the office of Vizier Azem, or chief vizier, and of the several Kaimachams which are his substitutes, and act only in his absence: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 427 (1826). **1819** to prove that I lose not so soon all sense of gratitude, I add to my former gift a new one; I name you Caïmakam of Samanhood: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1820). **1820** his caimacam or vice-roy: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 188. **1836** there were other Turkish governors of small districts, who were called *Ka'shifs*, and *Cha'im-macka'ms*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 152. **1849** the Caimacams of the two nations: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 356 (1881).

***kaiser**, **Kaiser**, *sb.*: Mid. Eng. fr. Lat. *Caesar*; or Eng. fr. Ger. *Kaiser*: (*a*) emperor, Caesar (see **Caesar**); (*b*) emperor of Germany or of Austria.

a. abt. **1440** Es there any kyde knyghte, kaysere or other: *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, fol. 70. [Halliwell] bef. **1529** And vpon you ye take | To rule bothe kynge and kayser: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout*, 606, Wks., Vol. I. p. 334 (1843). **1563** But Court and *Cayser* to forsake, | And lyue at home: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 84 (1871). bef. **1593** For were I sure to vanquish all our foes, | And find such spoils in ransacking their tents | As never any keisar did obtain: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. Wks., p. 234/2 (1861). **1596** kings and kesars: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. ix. 29. **1601** he was neither king nor Kesar: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 15, Vol. II. p. 585. **1640** Kings and Kaesars: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wds.*, 104, p. 217 (1647). **1674** the greatest Hall-place of the greatest *Keisar*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 35.

b. **1630** Where Cæsars, Kæsars, Subiects, Abiects must | Be all alike, consum'd to durt and dust: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ddd 1 *v°/2*. **1641** The Keiser's, or Emperor's Graft, which is an ample and long street: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1850). **1722** as far from Kings and Kaesars as the space will admit of: ATTERBURY, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 245 (1737). **1825** We will...place the eagle of Austria, where she shall float as high as ever floated the cognizance of king or kaisar: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 50/2 (1868). **1840** greater than King or Kaiser: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 74 (1865). **1852** I suppose, Madam, you feel somewhat like poor Pauline, when she said that she was so beset by Kings and Kaisers she had never a moment left for good society? C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 370 (1878). **1857** he learnt to sentimentalize over cathedrals and monasteries, pictures and statues, saints and kaisers: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. ix. p. 140 (1877). **†1877** the solemn uncovering of a monument to the composer of the now historical song of the 'Wacht am Rhein' which is to take place on the 2nd of September next, and in which the chief part will be played by the Kaiser himself: *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

kaiserie: fr. Sp. See **alcaiceria.**

kajack: Esquimaux. See **kayack.**

kakaroch: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cockroach.**

kalandar, kalendar: Eng. fr. Pers. See **calender.**

kalathos, *sb.*: Gk. *κάλαθος*: a vase-shaped basket.

1882 She is crowned with a stephané...behind this a high kalathos is visible, which is also covered by the drapery: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 646.

kalavansa: Eng. fr. Sp. See **caravance.**

kalendae, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the kalends.

bef. **1529** Wryten at Croydon by Crowland in the Clay, | On Candelmas euyn, the Kalendas (*acc.*) of May: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1843). **1569** Geuen at Rithout, the fift Kalendas of January: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. I., an. 6, p. 88. **1664** [See **Idus**].

***Kalends** (*ā* = *ŏ*), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *kalendae*: the first day of a month of the Roman calendar. As there were no kalends in the Greek computation, 'the Greek Kalends' (Lat. *kalendae Graecae*) means a day which will never arrive, no date at all. See **ad Kalendas Graecas.**

1382 But now of hope the kalendes begin: CHAUCER, Tr. *Troil.*, Bk. II. [R.] bef. **1529** The kalendis of Janus, with his frostes hore: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 138 (1843). **1540** at the Grekish calendes: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. U i *v°*. **1591** the Kalends of October: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphs*, sig. G i *v°*. **1600** the Calends of *Sextilis*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. III. p. 91. **1652** on a certaine day of the *Kalends* of *November*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 245. bef. **1670** that's to put us off for Peace to the *Greek* Calends: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 183, p. 196 (1693). **1776** the consulate commenced on the Calends or first of January: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 43. **1850** the arrival of that day of Greek Calends: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxx. p. 331 (1879).

kali, *sb.*: Arab. *qalī*: saltwort, *Salsola Kali*. See **alkali.**

1578 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 115. **1615** passing thorow a desart producing here and there a few vnhusbanded Palmes, Capers and a weed called *Kali* by the *Arabs*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 116 (1632). **1627** the *Ashes* of a *Weed* called by the *Arabs Kali*, which is gathered in a *Desart* betweene *Alexandria* and *Rosetta*: And is by the *Ægyptians* vsed first for Fuell; And then they crush the *Ashes* into Lumps, like a *Stone*; And so sell them to the *Venetians* for their *Glasse-workes*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 770. **1646** the ashes of Chali or Fearn: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 39 (1686).

kalioun: Pers. See **calean.**

kallaut: Pers. See **khalat.**

kalmia, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Ericaceae*, esp. of the species *Kalmia latifolia*, or American laurel.

1846 J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 454.

kalon, *sb.*: Gk. *καλόν*, neut. of *καλός*, = 'beautiful,' 'proper': the (supreme) good. See **summum bonum**, *τὸ καλόν*.

1817 I should deem | The golden secret, the sought "Kalon," found: BYRON, *Manfr.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 50 (1832).

kalyko: Eng. fr. Port. See **calico.**

kalyver: Eng. fr. Fr. See **calibre.**

kambal, kummul, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. *kambala*: a woollen blanket, a coarse woollen cloth. See **cumly.**

1798 a large black Kummul, or blanket: G. FOSTER, *Trav.*, I. 194. [Yule] **1886** the *kamblials*, or blankets, are used only by the poorer classes: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 55.

kamis, kamees: Arab. See **camise.**

kam(me): Eng. fr. Celtic. See **cam.**

kamrak, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kamranga*, *kamrakh*: the **carambola** (*q. v.*).

1826 Another fruit is the Kermerik. It is fluted with five sides, &c.: ERSKINE, Tr. *Baber*, 325. [Yule] **1878** the oxalic Kamrak: *In my Indian Garden*, 50. [*ib.*]

kamsin, *sb.*: Arab. and Turk *khamsīn*, orig. = 'fifty': a simoom, a hot south-east wind which in Egypt blows regularly for about 50 days from about Mar. 15.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* bef. **1800** I had often heard speak of the *Kamsin*, which may be termed the hurricane of Egypt and the desert: DENON, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 392/1 (1849). **1849** I have two dromedaries here, fleeter than the Kamsin: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 271 (1881). **1882** A little cloud, a little sultriness in the air, is all that betrays the coming *khemsin*, that by and by shall overwhelm and destroy man and beast in its sandy darkness: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vii. p. 146.

kanate, kanaut: Anglo-Ind. See **canaut.**

kan(d)gea: Arab. See **cangia, khandgea.**

kandjar: Arab. See **handjar.**

kan(e): Turki or Pers. See **khan.**

kanephoros, -rus: Gk. See **canephorus.**

***kangaroo** (*ă* = *ŭ*), *sb.*: Eng., fr. a native Australian name: name of a genus of marsupial mammals, the *Macropodidae*, esp. of the large species, *Macropus giganteus*, a native of Australia and Tasmania. The genus is distinguished by the abnormal development of the hind-quarters, and motion by remarkable bounds.

1773 Mr. Gore, who went out this day [July 14, 1770] with his gun, had the good fortune to kill one of the animals which had been so much the subject of our speculation...is called by the natives *Kanguroo*: In Hawkesworth's *Collect. Voy.*, Vol. III. p. 578. **1797** Kanguroo: *Encyc. Brit.* **1845** We continued riding the greater part of the day, but had very bad sport, not seeing a kangaroo, or even a wild dog. The greyhounds pursued a kangaroo rat into a hollow tree...it is an animal as large as a rabbit, but with the figure of a kangaroo: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. XIX. p. 441.

kanoon, *sb.*: Arab. *qānūn*: an Arabian or Moorish dulcimer.

1839 He lamented for her death, and gave orders to break all the kánoons and other instruments of music that were there: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 50. **1876** they can play the *'Ood*, *Kanoon*, and *Tar* (the lute, dulcimer, and tambourine): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 292.

kansamah: Anglo-Ind. See **consumah.**

kanyon: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cañon.**

***kaolin** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Chin. *Kaoling*, the name of a hill where the clay is found: a fine variety of white clay which forms an ingredient in porcelain.

1797 analysing some Chinese kaolin: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

karabassary: Pers. See **caravanserai.**

karal(l)e, karoll: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **carolus.**

karawan, karrawan: Eng. fr. Pers. See **caravan.**

***kareeta, khareeta,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *kharīṭa*: a silken bag in which a letter is enclosed (in the correspondence of native nobles); a letter.

1803 Last night, at 10 o'clock, I received the enclosed khareetah, to your address, from Dowlut Rao Scindiah. No copy of this letter was sent to me: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 620 (1844).

kari à l'Indienne, *phr.*: Fr.: **curry** (*q. v.*).

karkhana, karcanna, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *kārkhāna*: a workshop, a business department, the cattle department attached to an army.

1799 I do not yet know how many bullocks are added to each karkhana in consequence of the arrangement which I made some time ago: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1844).

kaross, *sb.*: native S. Afr.: a native South African robe of fur.

1889 The old chief [Moshesh] sent Mr. Bowker, the High Commissioner's agent in Basutoland, a beautiful kaross made of leopard skins, which he desired to have presented to the Queen: *Athenæum*, July 27, p. 123/1.

kar(r)oo, *sb.*: a barren clayey table-land in South Africa.

1845 the ancient rhinoceroses might have roamed over the *steppes* of central Siberia...as well as the living rhinoceroses and elephants over the *Karroos* of Southern Africa: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 89.

kasbeke, *sb.*: name of certain small Oriental copper coins. In Persia, the value seems to have been from a fortieth to a thirty-second part of an **abassi** (*q. v.*).

1625 In a Shahee are two Biftees [*sic*] and a halfe, or ten Casbegs. One Biftee is foure Casbegs or two Tangs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 524. — here wee paid vpon euery summe of goods on[e] Gasbeke: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1416. **1634** The *Coz-begs* or small Copper money is engrauen with the Emperours Coat Armour, a Lion passant, gardant, the Sunne Orient vpon his backe: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151. **1662** for every sheep, they pay four *Kasbeki*, or two pence *sterl*, for the pasturage: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 177 (1669). **1665** double Cozbeg, a penny; single Cozbeg, a half-penny... All [the coins] but the Cozbegs and Fluces are of pure Silver, these are Brass, but currant all over his Monarchy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). **1684** The Copper pieces of Coyn are call'd *Casbeké*, of which there are single and double: J. F., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 51. **1741** A Chaouri or Sain is worth ten Aspers of Copper or Carbequis [*sic*], forty of which make an Abagi: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150. **1797** An abassee is worth two mahmoudes; a mahmoude, two shahees; and a shahee, ten single or five double casbeghes: these last pieces are of brass, the others of silver: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 176.

kasi: Arab. See **cadi.**

kasid: Anglo-Ind. See **cossid.**

kasida, *sb.*: Arab. *qaṣīda*: a laudatory poem, a romance, an ode.

1836 can recite two or three celebrated *ckaseé'dehs* (or short poems): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 276. **1885** Two kinds of Arabian verse have descended to us: one is the well-known "kasîda," or ode...the other is the "fragment," or occasional piece: *Athenæum*, Oct. 3, p. 427/2. **1889** Much interest was also excited by the reading of a clever *qasida* in honour of King Oscar and the [Oriental] Congress: *ib.*, Sept. 14, p. 353/3.

kassimere. See **cashmere.**

***κατ' ἐξοχήν,** *phr.*: Gk.: pre-eminently, *par excellence*, by way of distinction.

1588 which Iustinian calleth the Cyuill law *κατεξοχην*: FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Logike*, sig. ¶¶ 1 *v°*. **1611** They call their Cathedrall Church Domo, by which they meane the principall house *κατ' ἐξοχὴν* that is appointed for the service of God: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1776). **1615** ALCAIR... The citie. The name of a great city of Egypt, so called, *Cat' hexochen*: although Leo be of another opinion: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1621** which *κατ' ἐξοχην* is termed *heroicall*, or Love-Melancholy: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 173 (1827). **1625** Thou appear'st *Κατ' ἐξοχὴν* a *Canter*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 60 (1631). **1641** styled bishop of the church of Smyrna in a kind of speech, which the rhetoricians call *κατ' ἐξοχὴν*, for his excellence sake, as being the most famous of all the Smyrnian presbyters: MILTON, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 71 (1806). **1642** the *Port*, for *Constantinople* is called so *κατ' ἐξοχώ* [*sic*]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 84 (1869). **1655** And then you are mad, katexokên the madman: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 350/1 (1839). **1665** Gombrown...by the *Persians κατ' ἐξοχὴν* called *Bander*, i.e. the Port-Town: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 112 (1677). **1678** the Pagans did not only signifie the *Supreme God*, by these *Proper Names*, but also frequently by the *Appellatives* themselves, when used not for *a God* in General, but for *The God*, or God *κατ' ἐξοχὴν*, and *by way of eminency*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 260.

katavothron, *sb.*: Mod. Gk.: a deep chasm or subterranean channel formed by the action of water, especially in limestone rock. See **catabothron.**

1885 opening out a great chasm, which swallows up the winter's torrent, and becomes a katavothron: PROF. T. M°K. HUGHES, in Jebb's *Oed. Col.*, p. xxxiv.

kateran, katheran (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. *ceatharnach*: a **cateran** (*q. v.*), a kern (see **kerne**).

1829 they were almost instantly overwhelmed, the katherans fighting with a ferocity, and a contempt of life: TYTLER, *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. III. p. 75.

Kathaian. See **Cathay.**

kauret. See **cowry.**

kauri(e), *sb.*: Maori: name of a fine conifer of New Zealand, *Agathis australis*. Also called *cowdi(e)*, *cowrie*, *kowrie*.

1886 excellent furniture made of kauri and rimu wood: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 23/1.

kava. See **ava.**

kawasse: Arab. and Turk. See **cavasse.**

***kaya(c)k, kaja(c)k, kya(c)k,** *sb.*: Esquimaux: a light covered canoe of sealskin stretched on a frame, used by Greenlanders.

1819 a kijack was dispatched with a message inviting him on board: SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 48 (2nd Ed.). — Our Eskimaux returned with seven natives in their canoes, or kajacks: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 65. **1853** the much talked-of kayack of the Greenlanders: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. v. p. 37. **1856** I added the gift of a rifle and a new kayak: — *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 24. **1887** The Eskimo spend much time in their skin kyaks: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/2.

kazi, kazy: Arab. See **cadi.**

***kead mile failte,** *phr.*: Ir.: a hundred-thousand welcomes!. See **cead m. f.**

1818 the Irish *kead mille faltha* shone in every eye, and beamed its welcome on the strangers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 186 (1819).

kearn(e): Eng. fr. Ir. See **kerne.**

kearroogh: Ir. See **caroogh.**

kebab, kebaub: Arab. See **cabob.**

kebber: Eng. fr. Fr. See **caffre.**

***Kebla:** Turk.: name of the spot towards which men turn their faces to pray, which for Mohammedans is the Caaba of Mecca. See **Caaba.**

1704 they *all* stand with their Faces *one way*, i.e. toward the *Kiblah*, or the Temple at *Mecha*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 40. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1825** The Moslem turned towards his *kebla*, the point to which the prayer of each follower of the Prophet was to be addressed, and murmured his heathen orisons: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. iii. p. 22/2 (1868). **1836** The worshipper, standing with his face towards the *Ckib'leh* (that is, towards Mek'keh): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 87. **1845** the *kiblah* or point turned to Mecca which lies to the E. from Spain but S. from Asia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 300. **1884** Other pilgrims were standing on their little carpets with their faces toward the *keblah*...commencing their evening devotions: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xi. p. 109 (New York). **1885** an arch or pishtak resembling that over the kibleh in a mosque: H. LANSDELL, in *Leisure Hour.*

kedgeree, kitcheree, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khichṛi*: rice cooked with butter and **dhal** (*q. v.*), with spice, onion, &c.; in England, a réchauffé of fish with rice.

1662 their Ordinary Diet being only *Kitsery*, which they make of Beans pounded, and Rice: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 65 (1669). **1684** in the evening, when they have convenience, they make *Quichery*, which is Rice boil'd in Water and Salt with a Grain, so call'd: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 124. — *Kichery*, that is, a Dish of Pulse, which is the food of the meaner sort of People: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 47. **1845** BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 328. **1867** Kedgeree is a capital thing for breakfast. I enclose a receipt to be copied in our book: BP. FRASER, in *Life*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 143 (1887).

kedish, *sb.*: Turk. *kadīsh*: a horse of inferior breed.

1845 just returned to her home from Beyrout, astride on a kedýsh: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 254.

kedjave: Arab. See **cajava.**

keelo: Turk. See **kilo.**

keffieh, *sb.*: Arab.: the kerchief tied on to the head of an Arab of the desert, in place of the **turban** or **tarboosh** (*qq. v.*).

1830 the turban is called *keffie*: J. L. BURCKHARDT, *Bedouins*, Vol. I. p. 48. **1845** a silk handkerchief, commonly worn by the Bedouin Arabs, known by the Arabic name of *keffeyah*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. **1849** That audacious-looking Arab in a red kefia shall be my victim: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 235 (1881). **1855** instead of the white turban, he wore the *kefiyeh* and *ageil* of the Arabs: J. L. PORTER, *Five*

Years in Damascus, p. 201 (1870). **1881** his face was hidden by a red *kufiyeh*, as the kerchief of the head is called by the children of the desert: L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, 6.

kehaya, *sb.*: Turk. *kāya*: a grand vizier's deputy or lieutenant, the secretary or agent of a great personage among the Turks.

1599 a *Cahaia* of the *Andoluzes*...and another principall Moore: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 192. **1625** I was sent for to the Basha *Caya*, or Lieftenant generall of the Kingdome...the *Cayhas* garden...the Cahays garden: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 256. **1704** for when any of them becomes a *Kaya*, which is under the *Aga*, he is forthwith made *Mazel-Aga*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 160. **1717** the *kiyāya's* lady...he was the second officer in the empire, and ought indeed to be looked upon as the first: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 183 (1827). **1741** The Chiaia gave me to understand that he was in earnest: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 65. **1742** twenty-five purses for the vizier, and five for the kaia and officers: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 450 (1826). **1743** The Pasha has a Caia, a Bey pro tempore by his office, who is his prime minister, and generally holds the Divan: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Vol. I. p. 165. **1797** about the year 1746, Ibrahim, one of the kiayas of the janizaries, rendered himself in reality master of Egypt: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 389/1. **1811** A poor Scheich had given us one [letter] to the Kiaja, the Pacha's lieutenant: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 21. **1819** He was since become at Bagdad not only the cashier, but the chief counsellor of the kehaya, whose financial operations he entirely managed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 141 (1820). **1820** Dwann Effendi, who carries on his correspondence with the Porte, for which purpose a capi-kehagia or procurator is appointed at Constantinople: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 68. **1834** an apartment allotted to the *Kiaya*, or deputy governor: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 223. **1840** Cossim Pashah professing himself to be the *Kiayah* (or minister) of Allee: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. x. p. 262.

Variants, 16 c. *cahaia*, 17 c. *caya, cayha, cahay*, 18 c. *kaya, kiyaya, chiaia, kaia, caia, kiaya, kyaia*, 19 c. *kiaja, kehagia, kiaya(h)*.

keisar, keiser. See **kaiser.**

kellaut: Pers. See **khalat.**

kelleck, kellick, *sb.*: Turk. *kelek*: a raft supported by inflated sheep-skins, used on rivers of Syria and the neighbouring countries.

1684 When the Goods are Landed, the men are forc'd again to draw the *Kilet* [sic] by main strength out of the water: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 72. **1840** Dr. Ross crossed the Zâb on a *kelleck*, or raft of inflated skins covered with brushwood...it was towed across by two horses: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 76. — the only means of crossing it was by a kellick pulled across by a rope: *ib.*, Vol. II. Let. iv. p. 74.

***Kellner**, *sb.*: Ger.: a waiter, a butler, a cellarman.

1886 A kinsman of the poet Schiller...has been discovered in Indianopolis, where he is serving as *Kellner* in a restaurant: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 362/1.

kennah: Arab. See **henna.**

keoschk: Turk. See **kiosk.**

képi, *sb.*: Fr.: a military cap, close-fitting and with a round flat top, originally worn in Algeria.

1861 He had a little scarlet *képi*; a little military frock-coat: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 435 (1885). **1885** a sentry, in white linen gaiters, pale blue uniform, and white covered *képi*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 350.

keranny: Anglo-Ind. See **cranny.**

kerlanguish: Turk. See **kirlangitsch.**

kermerik: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **kamrak.**

***kermes** (*ˌ ˉ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qirmiṣ*: a substance consisting of the dried bodies of the females of several species of *Coccus*, a homopterous insect (esp. of *Coccus ilicis*, found in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean), which yields a crimson or scarlet dye. See **alkermes, cochineal.**

1603 And there the *Chermes*, which on each side arms | With pointed prickles all his precious arme: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 241 (1608). **1610** Drugs, as Mechoacan, Kermez, Methium, Alkanet, Agaricke, Amber-Gréece, Acacia: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. ii. p. 81. **1616** red berries called Kermes, which is worth ten shillings the pound, but of these haue beene sold for thirty or forty shillings the pound [of New England]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 715 (1884). **1625** there was one *Thomas* here with diuers *English-men*, who sold Cremes for one Tomaun and an halfe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1417. **1627** *Beads* made of the *Scarlet Powder*, which they call *Kermes*; Which is the Principall *Ingredient* in their *Cordiall Confection Alkermes*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. X. § 965. **1666** a *French* Apothecary...describ'd the Grain of *Kermes*, to be an excrescence growing upon the Wood, and often upon the leaves of a Shrub: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 20, p. 382. **1673** As for the grains themselves they are so like the *Kermes* grains: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 457. **1741** a dozen huge Holm Trees, and as many Kermes or Scarlet Berry Trees: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 51. — the Kermes grow as tall as our common Oaks: *ib.*, p. 52.

kermess, kermis (*ˌ ˉ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. and Flem. *kermis*, =‘church-mass’, ‘the feast of the dedication of a church’: an annual feast and fair in the Low Countries.

1611 Dutch *Pappigeay*, and *Carmas gay* [*note*. A kind of drunken Dutch faire held on Sundaies and holidaies in afternoones in Sommer]: L. WHITAKER, in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. b 2 *ro*. **1641** It was now Kermas, or a fair, in this town [the Hague]: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1850). bef. **1699** The Kirmishes which run through all the cities of the Netherlands: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1770). **1886** I do not know if those historical kermesses, which are very popular in Flanders,...are altogether suited to the Parisian temperament: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 360/3.

kern(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *ceatharnach*, =‘a soldier’: a light-armed foot-soldier of the old Irish militia; an Irish peasant; a clown or peasant. The word *kern* is a doublet of **cateran** (*q. v.*).

1562 And where he alledgith for a jest that they ware of the Hanlons that made our pray, the same was by his devise and commaundement; videlicet, that they and the kern of Neyll McShane Boy afforesaid, shoulde manyfestly be seen taking the pray away: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxxxiv. p. 344 (1846). **1581** [See **gallowglas**]. **1598** the evill and wild uses which the galloglass and kearne doe use in their common trade of lyfe: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 640/1 (1869). **1600** armed like countrie Kernes or peasants: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 340. **1605** [See **gallowglas**]. **1630** all the Hibernian Kernes in multitudes, | Did feast with Shamerags stew'd in Vsquebagh: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 *vo*/2. **1667** In shipping such as this the *Irish* Kern...on the stream did glide: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 157, p. 40.

Kerry Elison. See **Kyrie eleïson.**

kesar: Mid. Eng. fr. Lat. See **kaiser.**

Kessar. See **Czar.**

***ketch**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kits*, fr. Turk. *qāïq*, =‘boat’, ‘wherry’: a small broad stout two-masted vessel. Such craft were much used as bomb-vessels.

1687 about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; judged it to be a ketch: RANDOLPH, *Islands in Archipelago*, p. 103. [L.] **1704** As for its *Depth*, you may guess 'tis very considerable, because there are many of the *Turks* Merchant-Men, navigated by *Greeks*, which are called by the Name of *Shykes*, somewhat like our *English Ketches*, of Two or Three Hundred Tun: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 63.

ketchup (*ˌ ˉ*), *sb.*: Eng., said to be fr. an Oriental word *kitjap*, =‘a hot sauce’: a savory relish prepared from walnuts or mushrooms.

1730 [See **botargo**].

ketering(e): Gael. See **cateran.**

ketzawhea: Pers. See **cajava.**

khab(b)ar: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See **kubber.**

khajawah: Arab. See **cajava.**

khakee, khaki, *adj.* and *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khākī*, =‘dust-colored’: of a light-brown color; a light-brown color, sometimes used for military uniforms in India.

1883 *Daily News*, Mar. 13.

***khalat, khelaut**, *sb.*: Arab. *khil'at*: a robe of honor.

1684 The *Kan*...presents the *Caravan-Bashi* and those that go with him, with the Garment of Honour, or the Calaat, the Bonnet, and Girdle; which is the greatest Honour that the King or his Governour can do to Strangers: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 108. **1776** I will procure for you the Kallaut of the Aumeen of the Khalsa: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 14/1. **1799** He brought with him a khelaut and a letter for the Commander-in-Chief: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1858). **1828** I cannot receive thy offered gift; hereafter it may, perhaps, be thy turn to serve me, for fortune is changeable, and too often it is to-day a *khelut*, to-morrow the *felick*: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 307. **1840** the same chief has consented to accept a *khelut*, or dress of honour, from the present heir apparent: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 61.

khaleefeh, khalif: Arab. See **caliph.**

khamal: Turk. See **hamal.**

***khan**, *sb.*: Pers. *khān*, =‘lord’, ‘a public building for the reception and entertainment of travellers’.

I. (fr. Turki) lord, prince, sovereign ruler; also, *metaph.* (in the form *cham*) an autocrat, a despotic authority. Also found in the forms *cam, chagan.*

abt. **1400** This Tartarye ys holden of the great Chan, of whom y schal speke more afterwarde: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xi. p. 129 (1839). — the gret Cane: *ib.*, ch. xx. p. 216. **1554** doo worshhyp moste commonly the Idolles of the Emperoure Cham: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Prol., sig. B vi *ro*. **1555** the great Cham (whiche some call the great Can) Emperoure of *Tartaria*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 24 (Arber, 1885). — is the fyrste habitacion of the Tartars that paye tribute to the greate Cane...beinge one of the chiefest in the dominion of the greate Cane, whom sum caule the great Cham: — *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 287 (1885). **1582** present the same to the great Cam: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 127 (1850). **1589** A great Emperor in Tartary whom they cal *Can*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xi. p. 106 (1869). **1598** The King [of Narsinga] being called Rau, of some Ham, which in Persia or among the Mogoros, is as much as to say, as absolute King, which the Portingales call Cam: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 171 (1885). **1599** the great *Can* of *Catay* hath had many

conflictes in war: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 57. **1614** wee went to the great Citty of *Bramport*, where the great Generall called the *Can Canawe* liueth: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 27. — then we shewed him the Can Canawes passe to the King: *ib.*, p. 31. — by the way wee met with a Con or Knight of that Countrey: *ib.*, p. 33. **1629** This great *Tartarian* Prince, that hath so troubled all his neighbours, they always call *Chan*, which signifieth Emperour: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 857 (1884). **1634** *Emang Ally*, the *Chawn* or great Duke of *Shyras*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52. **1665** the Cawns, Beglerbegs, Sultans...Agaes...bear no Coat Armour: *ib.*, p. 301 (1677). **1690** Suppose my self as great as he, | Nay, as th' great *Cham* of *Tartary*: *School of Politicks*, xi. p. 16. **1770** the *cham of literature*, Mr Johnson: SMOLLETT, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 191 (1817). **1788** he presumed to ask in marriage the daughter of the khan: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xlii. p. 287 (1818).

2. a public building for the reception and entertainment of travellers, a **caravanserai** (*q. v.*).

bef. **1400** per be certeyn howses pe wich be cleped there alchan, pat we clepe here ostryes: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 22 (1886). **1612** a very faire new Cane builded by *Amrath...Chillabee*, sometimes *Defterdare*, that is, treasurer of *Aleppo*, and afterwards of *Damascus*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 75. **1614** there is a great Ostrie or Inne, which they call a *Caan*, and there we rested two dayes: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 63. **1625** we came to a faire Can: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1414. **1642** They are great Founders of Hospitalls, of Hanes to entertain Travellers, of bridges, Repairers of high wayes: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 84 (1869). **1704** I happened to take up my *Lodging* at a *Hawn*, or *Inn* adjoyning to the *Harbour*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 173. **1745** there is a large kane for the grand signior's camels: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 734 (1811). **1775** the khans or Inns: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 67. **1811** Had we been fewer, we might have taken chambers in the public Kan: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 21. **1819** glad myself to reach a not distant khan, where I soon retired to rest: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 22 (1820). **1820** we arrived at a solitary kan in the midst of wild and mountainous scenery: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 178. **1830** Having put up their beds in a mean khan, the only one in Ephesus: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 136. **1840** being anxious to reach a khan or caravanserai named Mahâwil: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. i. p. 6. ***1876** I was fortunate in obtaining clean and sufficiently comfortable quarters at the khan: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] **1884** We know what a large part of the old Turkish life was associated with khans, coffee-houses, baths, and public places of assembly: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 336.

Variants, 14 c. *alchan*, *chan*, 16 c. *cham*, *can*, *cane*, *cam*, 17 c. *cane*, *can*, *caan*, *con*, *hane*, *chan*, *chawn*, *cawn*, *cham*, 18 c. *hawn*, *kane*, *cham*, 19 c. *kan*, *han*.

khandgea, *sb.*: Arab. *qanja*: a passenger-boat used on the Nile and Bosp(h)orus. See **cangia.**

1819 myself in a light khandgea, which went on before, and the bulk of my equipage in a larger and heavier boat behind: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 31 (1820).

***khandjee**, *sb.*: Arab. *khānjī*: a keeper of a khan or inn (see **khan** 2).

1839 There is a certain foppery about the *khanjhi* of a first-rate Caravanserai: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 141. **1884** I spent the last night at a village *khan*...and in the night the *khandjee* received a note from brigands, demanding £200: BOND, in *Missionary Herald*, Dec., p. 515.

khanjar: Arab. See **handjar.**

khansaman: Anglo-Ind. See **consumah.**

khanum, *sb.*: Turk. *khānim*, or Arab. *khānam*, fem. of **khan** (1): an Oriental lady of rank; the chief lady of a harem (see **hanoum**).

khareeta: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See **kareeta.**

khas, *adj.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khass*: private, specially reserved, particular, royal.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1804** We are to have nothing south of Joudpoor, &c., and all treaties made by us are to be confirmed, no matter where the Rajahs are, unless serinjaumy or khas lands should have been granted away by them: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1050 (1844).

khaskas, khaskhas, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. See **cuscus.**

1886 Fans made of the fragrant root of the *khaskas* grass: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 33.

khasnadar: Turk. See **haznadar.**

***Khedive**: Turk. *khedīv*, fr. Arab. *khadīv*, ='prince', 'lord': title of the Mohammedan ruler of Egypt, adopted by him as viceroy to the Sultan of Turkey in 1867.

1625 Hee is called *Quiteue*, a title royall and no proper name: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1537. — the *Quiteue* which raigned whiles I was there: *ib.*, p. 1538. ***1878** his Highness the Khedive: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

khelaut, khelut: Arab. See **khalat.**

khelwat, *sb.*: Arab. *khalwat*: privacy, a private audience, a private interview.

1828 he retires to the khelwut, takes his evening meal, and passes a few hours in familiar conversation with some of his favoured friends: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 273. **1840** when he can be induced to make a *khelwut*, or private audience, for a special purpose: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 22.

khemsin: Arab. and Turk. See **kamsin.**

kherore: Anglo-Ind. See **crore.**

khidmidgar, khidmutkar, khitmatgar: Anglo-Ind. See **kitmutgar.**

khimkhab: Anglo-Ind. See **kincob.**

khirlangitsch: Turk. See **kirlangitsch.**

***khodja, khodgea, khoja, hoja**, *sb.*: Turk. *khōja*: a schoolmaster, a teacher, a scribe. The quott. under **hadjee**, dated 1623, 1684, 1717, should have been placed here.

1625 hoiah: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. p. 1598. **1819** He then proposed the place to my necessities, and soon they saw me the reluctant khodgea to the young Bey-Mooliah: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 271 (1820). **1834** Accordingly they collected all that the city possessed of wisdom and learning,—Khodjas, Mollahs, Hakims, Imams, all were assembled: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 265. **1876** the famous Khodja or teacher, who takes with the Turks the place of our Æsop: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 283. **1887** This last *savant* brings a Khoja, who has just arrived from Bombay: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Feb. 14, p. 5/4.

khoja, hoja, *sb.*: Pers. *khoja*, for *khawāja*: a title of respect applied to persons of various rank and class.

1786 I sent for Retafit Alí Khân, the Cojah, who has the charge of [the women of Oude Zenanah]: In *Articles of Charge*, &c., in Burke's *Writings*, &c., VII. 27 (1852). [Yule] **1830** hojas: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 303 (2nd Ed.).

***khud(d), kud(d)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. of the Himalayan region: a steep hill-side, a deep valley.

1884 He would gallop down the *khud* as soon as not: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 82.

khunjur: Arab. See **handjar.**

khur(r)eef: Anglo-Ind. See **kureef.**

khuskhus: Anglo-Ind. See **cuscus, khaskas.**

khuzneh: Turk. See **hazne.**

***kiack**, *sb.*: Burmese: a Buddhist temple in Burma.

1599 the people send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 261. **1625** their *Kiack*, that is to say, their holy place or Temple: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1740. **1665** they [the people of Pegu] love Darkness more than Light, delighting at this day in obscure and loathed sins, and the Kyacks are filled with filthy Idols: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 359 (1677).

kiaja, kiaya: Turk. See **kehaya.**

kibaab: Pers. See **cabob.**

***kibitka**, *sb.*: Russ.: a Russian cart with a round top of felt or leather; a round Tartar tent.

1823 And there in a *kibitka* he roll'd on, | (A cursed sort of carriage without springs, | Which on rough roads leaves scarcely a whole bone,): BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. XXX. **1840** These precious vehicles are called *postas*, and are used in Bessarabia, Wallachia...and much resemble the little Kibitkas you may see on the roads in southern Russia: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 380. **1845** the litter on which Charles V. was carried...is something between a black coffin-like trunk and a Sclavonian kibitka: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 786. **1884** I was conducted to the *kibitka* of the village smith. The furniture of this hut, &c.: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. v. p. 55 (New York).

Kibla(h): Turk. See **Kebla.**

kichery: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **kedgeree.**

***kickshaws** (*ˌ ˈ*), *sb. pl.* (properly *sing.*, the sing. **kickshaw** being a false form): Eng. fr. Fr. *quelque chose*, ='something'. See **quelquechose.**

1. a trifle, a light fanciful affair.

1601 Art thou good at these kickshawses, knight? SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 122.

2. a **fricandeau** (*q. v.*), an unsubstantial dish, a piece of fancy cookery.

1597 a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny kickshaws: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 1, 29. **1621** must now feed on kickshoes and made dishes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 20 (1827). bef. **1627** For at this feast we must have several kickshaws: MIDDLETON, *No Wit*, &c., iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 364 (1885). **1630** Galley-mawfrey, Mackeroone, Kickshaw: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1 *v°*/1. **1641** Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimics, apes, and kickshows: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 284 (1806). **1676** and at my own house spend not scurvy French kick-shaws, but much Ale and Beef: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, i. p. 7. **1686** You are for some new *Kickshaw* of your own Modelling: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, sig. a 2 *v°*. **1709** I had recourse to it [sirloin of beef] more than once, and could not see, without some indignation, that substantial English dish banished in so ignominious a manner, to make way for French kickshaws: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1854).

2 *a. attrib.* (*kickshaw*) unsubstantial, unsatisfying.

1676 is not this better than your foolish *French* Kickshaw Claret? SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, IV. p. 56.

kidjahwah: Pers. See **cajava.**

kiebab: Turk. See **cabob.**

kieshish: Port. fr. Arab. See **casis.**

kijack: Esquimaux. See **kayack.**

kilderkin (*kĭ·l-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *kindeken*, ='the eighth part of a vat', *lit.* 'little child': a measure of capacity containing 18 gals. English; a cask of this capacity.

1410 I kylderkyn of ale: *Wills*, p. 17 (E. E. T. S., 1882). **1593** kinderkind: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 383/1 (1861). **1598** 150 kinderkins and barrels to cary the small cordage: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk v. p. 135. **1627** Then take a Kilderkin, sweet, and well seasoned, of foure gallons of Beere: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 46. **1630** Barrels, Firkings, and Kinderkins: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 4 *v*°/2. **1714** half a Kilderkin of small Beer: *Spectator*, No. 569, July 19, p. 808/2 (Morley).

kilet: Turk. See **kelleck.**

killadar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *qil'adār*, fr. Arab. *qal'a*, ='a fort': the governor of a native fort or fortress in India.

1788 General Mathews sent in a flag of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, and warning the Killahdaur of the fatal consequences that would ensue if he stood a storm: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 66/1. **1799** I recommend that it should be delayed until it is known whether the killadar of Chittledroog will give up that fortress: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1858).

killadaree, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *qil'adārī*: the governorship of a fort or fortress.

1803 the letters respecting the killadary of Darwar: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 355 (1844).

killat: Eng. fr. Sp. See **carat.**

kilo, *sb.*: Turk. *kila*: a bushel.

1625 Wheate, thirtie fiue, or fortie thousand *Kecloes*, which is laid vp in Magasins that serue for that vse: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1601. **1820** a present of ten kiloes of wheat: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 79.

***kilogramme**, *sb.*: Fr.: a weight equal to a thousand grammes or about 2·7 lbs. Troy, 2·2 lbs. avoirdupois. Abbreviated to *kilo*.

***kilomètre**, *sb.*: Fr.: a length of a thousand mètres, or about 1093·6 yards English.

kinakina, kinquina: Peru. See **quina-quina.**

kincob, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kimkhwāb*: gold brocade.

1712 an Isabella-coloured Kincob gown, flowered with green and gold: In Malcolm's *Anecd. of Manners, &c.*, p. 429 (1808). [Yule] **1826** dressed in a rich suit of kinkob: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). **1834** Thou shalt have khimkhabs, and satins, to make pyjamas for thy pretty limbs: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. **1854** He is the son of Colonel Newcome, C.B., who sends her shawls, ivory chessmen, scented sandal-wood workboxes and kincob scarfs: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, ch. v. [Davies]

kin-cogish, *sb.*: fr. Eng. *kin*, and Ir. *comhgus*, ='consanguinity': consanguinity, affinity.

1598 the Custome of Kincogish, which is, that every head of every sept, and every chief of every kinred or famelye should be answerable and bound to bring forth every one of that kinred or sept under hym at all times to be justifyed, when he should be required or charged with any treason, felonye, or other haynous crime: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 624/1 (1869).

***Kindergarten**, *sb.*: Ger., 'children's garden': a school for young children, conducted on Froebel's system of instruction by objects and games and songs, intended to develope the intellect while keeping the pupils interested.

1886 Some few judicious statements may be detected...about the kindergarten system and Froebel: *Athenæum*, Dec. 25, p. 860/3.

kinderkin(d): Eng. fr. Old Du. See **kilderkin.**

kintal: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See **quintal.**

kintar: Arab. See **cantar.**

***kiosk, kiosque** (*-ĕ-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *kyushk*, = 'summer-house', 'pavilion'.

1. a pavilion or summer-house of light construction.

1625 *Kiosks*, that is, Roomes of faire prospect, or (as we terme them) banquetting Houses, into which the King oftentimes goeth alone: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1681. — Banquetting Houses, which they call *Chouskes*: *ib.*, p. 1626. **1717** In the midst of the garden is the *chiosk*, that is, a large room, commonly beautified with a fine fountain in the midst of it. It is raised nine or ten steps, and inclosed with gilded lattices, round which vines, jessamines, and honeysuckles make a sort of green wall: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 178 (1856). **1741** The Grand Signior's Barge-houses are near these Kiosks, and are under the care of the Bostangi-bachi: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 186. **1768** Going to see the antiquities, the [illegible] some kiosques, the aqueducts &c. [illegible] **1787** The water leading to the Kiosque was covered with boats and barges of all kinds: *ib.*, 1186/1. **1802** We were received in a handsome kiosk, a sort of saloon open on the sides: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 47. **1817** lull'd in cool kiosk or bower: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 48 (1860). **1819** the construction of a barge, or the design of a keoschk: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1820). **1839** pretty *kiosques* peep from among the leaves of the tall trees of the extensive gardens: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 41. **1849** The garden, the kiosk, the falling waters, recalled the past: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 188 (1881).

2. in England and other western countries, an ornamental structure imitating the style of an Oriental pavilion, used for the sale of refreshments, as a band-stand, &c., and (in France) for the sale of newspapers.

kirat: Eng. fr. Arab. See **carat.**

kirlangitsch, *sb.*: Turk. *qirlanghich*, *lit.* 'a swallow': a sloop of war.

1819 Before the question was decided, a khirlangitsch of the Admiralty, which had spent the summer in a fruitless chase of the Maltese corsairs, cast anchor at St. Mary's: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 258 (1820).

Kirsch(en)wasser, *sb.*: Ger., 'cherry-water': name of a strong liqueur flavored with cherries.

1826 Nor...have I forgotten a bottle of Kerchen Wasser from the Black Forest: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. p. 479 (1881). **1847** Maraschin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865). **1851** a species of *liqueur* stronger than *kirchwasser*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 156 (1857).

kishmish, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Arab.: a small stoneless kind of raisin produced in Persia.

1673 a small White Grape, without any Stone...they are called Kismas Grapes: FRYER, *E. India*, 242 (1698). [Yule] **1711** I could never meet with any of the Kishmishes before they were turned. These are Raisins, a size less than our Malagas: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 233. [*ib.*]

kislar-aga, *sb.*. Turk. See quotations.

1717 Next him the *kyslar-aga* (your ladyship knows this is the chief guardian of the seraglio ladies): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 139 (1827). **1741** The Kislar-aga, or Chief of the black Eunuchs: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 172. **1745** The town belongs to the Kisler-Aga, or head of the Grand Signior's black eunuchs: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 407 (1811). **1813** The Kislar only and his Moors | Watch well the Haram's massy doors: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, I. viii. **1819** To console 'im, I used to prognosticate his becoming some day Kislar-Aga: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 119 (1820). **1820** the kislar agà, who has the disposal of the government [of Athens]: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 307. **1848** There seems to be no hope for her, when—when the Kislar Aga appears: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879).

***kismet**, *sb.*: Arab. *qismat*: fate, destiny. Frequently used as an expression of fatalistic resignation.

1834 I sincerely hope that the same *kismet*, or fate, which befriended him, was equally your portion: *Ayesha*, Ded., p. v. **1872** To the native this is all very unpleasant and often very disastrous, but then it is *kismat*, and that ought to satisfy him: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 35.

kissellbash: Anglo-Ind. See **kuzzilbash.**

kist, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *qist*: a quota of tribute.

1799 The bills at fifteen days' sight produce much, and the Rajah has paid two kists, and there is money at Seringapatam sufficient to pay a third: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 388 (1858).

kistophoros, *sb.*: Gk. κιστοφόρος: the bearer of a *κίστη* or chest in a mystic procession.

1882 Fragment of a statue of a Kistophoros from Eleusis: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 242.

kitar, kitara. See **cithara, guitar.**

***kitmutgar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khidmatgār*, ='service-renderer': in the Bengal Presidency, a Mussulman servant who prepares the table for meals, and waits at table; an assistant to a **consumah** (*q. v.*).

1759 Khedmutgar: In J. Long's *Selections*, p. 182 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] **1776** He then took off his ring, and ordered his Khidmidgar, or servant, to bring his ink-stand: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 6/1. **1834** a train of Khidmutkars to bring in the breakfast by an opposite entrance: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 117. **1872** a *kitmutghar*, or table attendant, whose functions are to bring his master's cup of tea in the morning, &c.: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 113. **1882** one of his two servants, or *khitmatgars*, as they are called, retired: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. i. p. 7. **1884** But the *kitmutgar* announced tiffin: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 76 (1884).

kitsery, kitcheree: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **kedgeree.**

kittysol, kitsol, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. (and Sp.) *quitasol*, ='hinder-sun', 'umbrella': an Oriental umbrella, often made of bamboo and paper. See **quitasol.**

1589 fortie peeces of silke and twentie peeces of burato, a litter chaire and guilt, and two quitasoles of silke: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 105 (1854). **1622** 1 faire *kitesoll*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 28 (1883). **1625** *Kittasoles* of state, for to shaddow him: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. — many Canopies, Quittusols and other strange ensignes of Maiesty: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 559.

kiyaya: Turk. See **kehaya.**

kleft, klepht, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Gk. *κλέφτης*, ='a robber': a brigand in Greece or Albania.

1820 the tatar would not permit us to sleep under it for fear of the kleftes or banditti: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 178.

· ***kleptomania,** *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. *κλέπτειν*, ='to steal', and *μανία*, ='madness': a mania for stealing, a morbid craving for other people's property, which induces persons of respectable position and easy circumstances to steal small articles.

bef. **1851** This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned cleptomania: D. JERROLD, *SS. James & Giles*. [L.]

***kloof,** *sb.*: S. Afr. Du.: a cleft in the ground, a rocky ravine, a gully.

***knapsack** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *knapzak*, ='snap-sack': a strong bag of leather or canvas for holding a soldier's necessaries, carried strapped to the back; *hence*, any case for light luggage carried in a similar way.

1608 one that vsually carried my Gowne and Knapsacke after me: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 20 (1884). **1611** Unless thy knapsacke did new thoughts infuse: G. VADIAN, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. ¶ 5 *ro* (1776). [**1625** a snap-sacke for himselfe made of rindes of trees to carry his prouant: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 414.] **1630** There in my Knapsack, (to pay hungers fees) | I had good Bacon, Bisket, Neates-tongue, Cheese: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1 *vo*/2. bef. **1658** a short-handed Clerk, tack'd to the Rear of him to carry the Knap-sack of his Understanding: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). **1767** knapsack, helmet, sword, and target: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. II. p. 41. **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 53 (1828).

knaster: Ger. See **canaster.**

knez, *sb.*: Russ.: prince, duke.

1642 *Mosco*, the Court of the great *Knez*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 57 (1869).

Knipperdollin, name of an anabaptist leader under John of Leyden, executed 1536; *hence*, a crazy fanatic. [Davies]

1675 And now he makes his doctrine suitable to his text, and owns aboveboard...that himself and hyperdolins are the only Israelites, and all the rest Egyptians: *Character of Fanatick*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VII. 636. [Davies] **1690** Hold! quoth Collin, | I am not such a Knipperdollin, | Not to allow, as the case stands, | That you are stronger of your hands: D'URFEY, *Collin's Walk*, i. [*ib.*]

***knout,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Polish *knut* (Russ. *knutu*): a whip formerly used in Russia as an instrument of punishment or torture, capable of inflicting terrible injuries.

1788 They received the knout publicly on a market day: STŒHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gt.*, p. 172. **1813** An Autocrat at St. Petersburgh may...give them the *knout*, or send them to Siberia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 130. **1855** shall I shriek if a Hungary fail? | Or an infant civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout? TENNYSON, *Maud*, IV. viii. **1864** The Princess Oguzri died at Spa the year before last, and the whole story about the knout turned out to be a hoax: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

koban(g), *sb.*: Jap. *koban*: a large oblong gold coin, containing about 16 bu or ichibo (ichibu), silver coins each equivalent to a quarter of an ounce of silver; ultimately reduced, owing to unfavourable rate of exchange, to about a quarter of its original weight.

1622 I received two bars Coban gould with ten *ichibos*, of 4 to a *coban*, all gould: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1883). — we gave...to the servantes in our hostes howse i *coban* and i *ichebo*...the *coban* vallued at 6 *ta.* 2 *m.* 5 *c.* per barr: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 253. **1822** an offer of three *kobans* for the expenses of the journey: SHOBERL, Tr. *Titsingk's Japan*, p. 89.

kobold (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Kobold*: a spirit of the earth, a gnome.

1889 The trolls and kobolds of Denmark and Germany...are examples of this kind of familiar spirit: *Athenæum*, Apr. 13, p. 475/3.

kochhel: Germano-Arab. See **kohl.**

koël, *sb.*: Hind. *koyal*, fr. Skt. *kōkila*, ='cuckoo': a kind of cuckoo, *Eudynamys orientalis*, which utters its cry during the night. See **kokila.**

1834 the ever-green shrubberies formed a shady border to the emerald-coloured carpet, and a sheltered choir for the mango-bird, the meina, and the coel: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 18.

Kohino(o)r: Pers. *Koh-i-nūr*, ='mountain of light': name of a very celebrated diamond, which after having belonged to various Oriental princes became, in 1849, one of the English Crown jewels.

1872 an impossible quantity of diamonds, the smallest of which is considerably larger than the Koh-i-noor: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 101. **1880** Take, for example, the history of the Koh-i-noor—which extends from authentic records over 2,000 years: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. ii. p. 12.

***kohl,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kohl*: a black powder used in the East to stain the eyelids. See **alcohol** I.

1811 immediately asked us for Kochhel, to blacken their eyes, and for Elheune to dye their nails yellow: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 27. **1817** And others mix the Kohol's jetty dye: T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). **1819** Let them harmlessly sharpen with kohl, the soft glances of their eyes: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 58 (1820). **1836** blackening the edge of the eyelids, both above and below the eye, with a black powder called *kohhl*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 41. **1839** They... blackened the edges of his eyes with kohl: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 286. **1845** their eyes are deeply but delicately painted with *kohl*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 255 (1848).

***Kohlrabi,** *sb.*: Ger., 'cabbage-turnip': the turnip cabbage, *Brassica oleracea caulorapa*: a variety of cabbage of which the stem just above the ground swells into the shape of a turnip, and is used as food for cattle.

kōkila, *sb.*: Skt.: the **koël** (*q. v.*).

1791 The *cocila* sings charmingly here in the spring: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clix. p. 157 (1821). **1810** The Kokeela and a few other birds of song: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 22. [Yule]

κολλούριον, better **κολλύριον,** *sb.*: Gk.: **collyrium** (*q. v.*).

1668 other κολλουριον I never apply: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 208 (1872).

kommos, *sb.*: Gk. *κομμός*: in Greek tragedy, a lyric lament sung alternately by one or more of the dramatis personae and the chorus.

koofeyeh: Arab. See **keffieh.**

***kookri,** *sb.*: name of a sword used by the Goorkhas of India, curved, broadening towards the point, and generally having the edge on the concave side.

1882 *kookries*, broad strong weapons not unlike the famous American bowie knives (which are all made in Sheffield, to the honour, glory, and gain, of British trade): F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 184. **1884** sanguinary priests keep severing with their sharp, heavy-bladed *kukeries*, the heads from the quivering bodies of he-goats and male buffaloes: *Indian Witness*, in *Missionary Herald*, Aug., p. 319.

***koonbee, koombee,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kunbī*: name of the agricultural class in W. India.

1826 I begged the coombie, or cultivator, to give me some bread and rice: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 103 (1884).

*koorbash: Eng. fr. Turk. See **kurbatch.**

koot: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce.**

Kopfstück, *sb.*: Ger., 'head-piece': name of a small silver coin.

1617 At *Breme* and *Oldenburg*, they haue these small moneys currant, namely, Groates, and peeces (of the stampe) called Copstucks, and a Doller was there worth foure copstucks and a halfe, or fiue and fifty Groats. A French crown was worth six Copstucks, and one Copstucke was worth ten stiuers, or twelue groats or there abouts: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 286.

koppa, *sb.*: Gk. *κόππα*: a letter of the old Greek alphabet answering to the Phœnician *koph* and to the Latin *Q*, *q*, for which kappa (K, κ) was substituted, the sign ϙ being retained as a numeral, =90.

koracora: Malay. See **caracol.**

***Koran** (⏑ ⏓ or ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qurān*, ='a reading': the sacred book of the Mohammedans; a copy of the said book. See **Alcoran.**

1665 he was so far from opposing the new model of Church affairs...[that] he gave it all the countenance he could, and imposed that new *Currawn* as they term it upon the *Persian*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 271 (1677). **1786** the dwarfs, who...for the nine hundred and ninty-ninth [time] in their lives, were reading over the Koran: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 80 (1883). **1819** Upon this the Prince took from his bosom a small Koran, which he carried on purpose: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 357 (1820). **1834** taught to say their prayers, and read the koran: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 103. **1839** O Muslim, whose guide is the Kur-án, rejoice in it: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 419. **1872** some amount of study of the Shastras or Koran: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 242. ***1876** an Asiatic officer...took out his Koran, and read it till the battle was over: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

korbash: Eng. fr. Turk. See **kurbatch.**

kosher (⏑ ⏓), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *kōsher*, ='clean', 'lawful': authorised according to the ordinances of the Talmud; a shop kept by a person duly authorised to provide food for Jews in accordance with the ordinances of the Talmud.

1889 Just before the Passover, in accordance with the old Levitical rites, the Jews had to buy all their things they required for the Passover from a 'kosher, all their meat and other things being inspected by a 'schokat'—an official who had to see that the Jewish rites were observed in the killing of meat, &c. The rum found by the police was 'kosher' rum, specially prepared and authorized by the chief Rabbi, and bearing his name on the label: *N. & Q.*, Aug. 3.

koshoon, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki *koshūn*: a brigade of infantry.

bef **1813** Cushoons: WELLINGTON, *Disp.* **1864** From the regular infantry 5000 men being selected, they were named Kushoon, and the officer commanding that body was called a Sipahdar: MILES, Tr. *Hist. Tipú Sultán*, p. 31. [Yule]

κοσμοπολίτης: Gk. See **cosmopolite.**

κόσμος: Gk. See **cosmos.**

kottabos, *sb.*: Gk. **κότταβος**: a game played in Ancient Greece, in which the players tried their skill at tossing the wine left in their drinking-cups into a metal vessel or at some mark or marks.

1883 Life was not all wine and *kottabos* with the Greeks of the great age: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 384.

***kotwallee**, kotwallie: Anglo-Ind. See **cotwali.**

koukri. See **kookri.**

***koumis, kumiss** (˘˘ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Tartar *kumiz*: fermented mare's milk; an intoxicating drink prepared from fermented mare's milk; a fermented beverage made from cow's milk in imitation of the Tartar beverage.

1598 In summer time they care not for any drinke, but *Cosmos*...their *Cosmos*, that is, their mares milke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 96. — *Caracosmos*, that is to say black *Cosmos*, for great lords to drink: *ib.*, p. 97. **1607** The Tartarians drinke Mares Milke, which they dress like white wine, and call it *Chumis*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 332. **1629** in Summer they drinke most[ly] Cossmos, that standeth ready alwayes at the entrance of the doore: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 859 (1884). **1817** During the *white feast*...the *koumiss* or milk brandy, is prohibited by the Calmuck ritual: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 309. **1873** The 'brandy' here spoken of is probably *koumis* distilled by the Mongols from mare's milk: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 363.

kourbash: Eng. fr. Turk. See **kurbatch.**

kowrie. See **cowry** or **kaurie.**

***kowtow, kotow**, *sb.*: Chin. *k'ow t'ow*,='knocking the head': a knocking of the forehead on the ground in ceremonial prostration, in worship or as an act of respect towards a superior; *hence*, a display of obsequiousness.

1818 This farce-like trick of the *Ko-tou*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 110. **1836** an attempt made to bring about the *practice* of the *ko-tow*, or prostration, before a yellow screen, preparatory to the grand performance of it before the Emperor himself: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 96. **1865** but being a very great Personage to the world in general, had the kow-tow performed to him to any amount: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154.

***kraal**, *sb.*: S. Afr. Du.: a circle of huts round an enclosure for cattle, a collection of buildings inside a stockade, an enclosure for cattle.

1731 The *Kraals*, as they call 'em or Villages, of the *Hassaquas* are larger: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 75. **1796** A place or fold, where sheep as well as horned cattle were inclosed in the open air, was called a Kraal: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 23 (1814). **1797** In a *craal*, or Hottentot village, the huts are most commonly disposed in a circle: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VIII. p. 687/2. **1806** Sitting for hours before a smoky chimney, like a Hottentot in a craal: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 215 (5th Ed.). **1843** a Hottentot kraal: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, ch. viii. p. 100 (1887). **1871** These were penned together like cattle in a zareeba or kraal, and were surrounded with dhurra-straw: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 96.

***kraken, kraaken** (˘˘ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Dan. *kraken*, or Norwegian *krake*: a fabulous sea-monster supposed to be seen off Norway, probably originating in hurried observations of gigantic squids or cuttle-fish.

1774 To believe all that has been said of the Sea-Serpent or the Kraken would be credulity: GOLDSMITH. [C.] **1883** The Kraken is described in an ancient MS. (about A.D. 1180): *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 272/1.

krang, kreng, *sb.*: Du. *kreng*,='a carcase': a carcase of a whale from which the blubber has been taken.

1835 Some of the krang of a whale had been seen in the morning: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. vi. p. 88.

krease: Malay. See **creese.**

***kreutzer**, *sb.*: Ger. *Kreuzer*: name of a small German silver coin, or of a copper coin of the same value, worth less than a penny English; a modern Austrian copper coin worth about a farthing English.

1647–8 ...Groschens is les worth than a styuer: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xiii. p. 110 (1870). **1617** we paid each man for his dinner and horse-meat thirty kreitzers, which make eight batzen and a halfe: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 25. **1809** MAIN, Tr. *Kotzebue's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 744.

***Kriegsspiel**, *sb.*: Ger., 'war-game': a game invented in Germany to practise military men in strategy and tactics.

1887 As in a game of "kriegspiel," the onlooker will often find himself wondering what on earth was the object of this or that move: *Athenæum*, Mar. 12, p. 344/3.

kris(s): Malay. See **creese.**

κριτήριον: Gk. See **criterion.**

krone, *sb.*: Dan.: a crown-piece of Denmark, a silver coin of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.* English.

Krummhorn: Ger. See **cremona**[2].

Ksar, ksar: Russ. See **Czar.**

Kshatriya, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Skt.: governing; a member of the military, dominant caste of the Hindoos.

κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί, *phr.*: Gk.: a possession for ever. See Thucydides, I, 22, § 5.

1856 He [Wordsworth] preferred such of his poems as touched the affections, to any others; for whatever is didactic,...might perish quickly: but whatever combined a truth with an affection was **κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί**, good to-day and good for ever: EMERSON, *English Traits*, i. Wks., Vol. II, p. 10 (Bohn, 1866). bef. **1863** The *Comet* asserts that "J.'s 'Life of Goody Two-shoes' is a **κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί**, a noble and enduring monument to the fame of that admirable Englishwoman": THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 110 (1879). **1885** Justinian...earned a literary fame which has eclipsed his military glory by gathering together the scattered laws of his adopted country and handing them down, **κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί**, to a grateful posterity: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 367/3.

kubab, kubaub: Pers. See **cabob.**

kubba, *sb.*: Arab. *qubba*: a dome, a domed building, a cupola.

1883 the two *kubbas*, or domed tombs, of a Mohammedan saint who has given his name to the great lake: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 44.

kubber, khab(b)ar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *khabar*: news, intelligence, reports; esp. of game.

1878 Khabar of innumerable black partridges had been received: *Life in the Mofussil*, I. 159. [Yule] **1883** he received one morning 'kubber', or information, of a panther being in the dry bed of the river: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 153.

Kubo, *sb.*: Jap.: title of the prime minister of the ancient emperors of Japan, and after 1517, title of the secular emperors themselves. See **Dairi, Shogun.**

1727 The present *Kubo*, or secular Monarch, is *Tsinajos*: SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 80. **1797** the cubo, in all secular concerns, is quite as absolute and despotic, and has as extensive a power over the lives and fortunes of all his subjects, from the petty kings down to the lowest persons, as ever the dairos had: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 68/1.

kucheree: Anglo-Ind. See **cutchery.**

kud(d): Anglo-Ind. See **khudd.**

***κῦδος**, *sb.*: Gk.: glory, credit.

1884 give Dr. Heath the **κῦδος** to which, by establishing public speeches, he is certainly entitled: P. M. THORNTON, *Harrow Sch.*, p. 178.

Kufic: Eng., fr. *Kufa*, a city south of Babylon: pertaining to Kufa; applied to the Arabic character in which the most ancient copies of the Koran were written.

1811 I copied here an ancient Kusic [*sic*] inscription: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xxi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 36.

kufiyeh: Arab. See **keffieh.**

kukerie, kukri. See **kookri.**

***Kulturkampf**: Ger. See **Culturkampf.**

kulundur: Pers. See **calender.**

kumiss: Eng. fr. Tartar. See **koumis.**

kummul: Anglo-Ind. See **kambal.**

kumurbund: Anglo-Ind. See **cummerbund.**

kuraba: Eng. fr. Pers. See **carboy.**

kurakura: Malay. See **caracol.**

Kurban Bairam: Turk. *qurbān bairām*,='sacrifice-feast': name of the Greater Bairam. See **Bairam.**

1704 [See **Bairam**]. **1819** This, however, was only to wait in that seaport until the Coorban bayram should bring together at Mekkah the whole body of hadjees: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820).

***kurbatch, ko(o)rbash, k(o)urbash, coorbatch, coorbash** (˘˘ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *qirbach*, perhaps through Arab. *kurbāj* (*kirbāj*): a scourge or whip of hippopotamus hide or of rhinoceros hide, used in Africa.

1871 Sometimes this punishment is exceedingly severe, being inflicted with the coorbatch or whip of hippopotamus hide: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iii. p. 44. **1882** There has been no service and little use of the Kurbasch:

E. DICEY, in *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 164. **1883** The landed proprietor who is practically a slaveholder relying obstinately on the familiar *courbash* for the exaction of his annual income: *Guardian*, Mar. 28, p. 448. **1885** The Korbash is no longer being "laid into" the prostrate culprit as was usually the case when one passed: *Daily News*, July 3, p. 5/4.

kureef, khurreef, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *kharīf*, ='autumn': the autumn crop.

Kurhaus, *sb.*: Ger., 'cure-house': the building at a German Spa or Bad where the healing water is obtained, the public rooms of which constitute the Kursaal.

1857 He reached the Kurhaus, and went in; but not into the public room: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 473 (1877).

***Kursaal,** *sb.*: Ger., 'cure-hall': a public building for the entertainment of visitors at a German Spa or health-resort.

1850 the Kursaal band at the bath...performed their pleasant music under the trees: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 198 (1879). **1852** A public set of rooms—*Kursaal* they call such things: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1884). **1877** Look at the Kursaal, its luxuries, its gardens, its gilding, its attractions: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 48 (1883). **1886** [Bompard says] Switzerland is a vast kursaal, managed by a rich company: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 324/2.

kuskos, kusskuss: Anglo-Ind. See **cuscus, khaskas.**

kutcha, cutcha, *adj.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kachchā*, ='raw', 'unripe': comparatively small or comparatively inferior; opposed to **pucka** (*q. v.*).

1834 An old low bungalow, of kutcha, or mud-work, stood directly in front: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 181. **1863** in America, where they cannot get a pucka railway they take a kutcha one instead: LORD ELGIN, *Lett. & Jrnls.*, 432 (1872). [Yule]

kutcheri, kutcherry: Anglo-Ind. See **cutchery.**

kuttar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kattār*, fr. Skt. *kaṭār*: a short Indian dagger with a handle formed of two parallel bars with a cross-piece which the hand grips.

1673 They go rich in Attire, with a Poniard, or Catarre, at their girdle: FRYER, *E. India*, 93 (1698). [Yule] **1826** He bore a common kuttar in his girdle: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvii. p. 187 (1884).

kutt(e)ry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khattrī*: the military caste, or Kshatriyas, among the Hindoos. See **caste, Kshatriya.**

1665 The *Cutteries*...being men of War they scruple not to shed blood, eat flesh, and to appear libidinous; they are for the most part called *Rajaes* or great men; have six and thirty Casts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52 (1677). **1673** Opium is frequently eaten in great quantities by the Rashpoots, Queteries, and Patans: FRYER, *E. India*, 193 (1698). [Yule] **1776** *Kuhtree*, A particular Cast amongst the Hindoos: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss.

kutwal: Anglo-Ind. See **cotwal.**

kuzzak: Anglo-Ind. See **cossack.**

kuzzanna: Arab. See **hazne.**

kuzzilbash, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki *kizil-bāsh*, ='red-head': a Turkish soldier employed in Persia, Afghanistan, or India, named from the red caps they used to wear.

1598 Item, the said merchants to take such camel-men as they themselues wil, being countrey people, and that no Kissell Bash do let or hinder them: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 393. **1634** each Sultan [has] fiue thousand Couzel Bashawes (a better Warriour then the *Ianizaries*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62. — the women of note trauell vpon Coozelbash-camels, each Camell loaded with two cages (or *Cajuaes* as they call them): *ib.*, p. 151. **1840** I felt myself and my three or four Kuzzilbashes, in our sober garbs, cut but a sorry figure: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iv. p. 95.

Variants, 16 c. *kissellbash*, 17 c. *couzelbashaw*, *coozelbash.*

kyack: Burmese. See **kiack.**

kya(c)k: Esquimaux. See **kayack.**

kyaia: Turk. See **kehaya.**

kykeon, *sb.*: Gk. κυκεών: a mixture of barley-meal, cheese, wine, and sometimes honey; a mixed beverage.

1877 As when we mix a boul of Kykëon | The draught well stirred doth make a wambling whole: J. S. BLACKIE, *Wise Men of Greece*, p. 113.

kylix, *sb.*: Gk. κύλιξ, ='a cup': in Classical antiquities, an elegant vase, broad and shallow, with two handles, sometimes mounted on a slender stem, used for drinking.

***Kyrie eleïson:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. Κύριε ἐλέησον, ='Lord have mercy': a response at the beginning of the Roman Mass, and the Anglican Communion service; a musical setting of the said response. Sometimes the word *Kyrie* is used by itself.

1551 as they were wont to...kneel at Kyrie-eleyson, and stand up at Magnificat: HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 145 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1563** Platina... affirmes, that Pope Sixtus appoynted the Sanctus to be songe. Gregory the Kirieeleeson: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. C iv *v°*. **1597** master *Tauerner* in his *Kyries* and *Allelnyas*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 21. **1625** men, women, children confusedly, crying, *Kyrie eleeson*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1830. **1630** I would long before this time haue sung him a Kerry-Elison, that should haue made him beene glad to haue promist me a brace of Bucks more, to haue stop'd my mouth withall, although in performance my Deere had beene *non est inuentus*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I v *v°*/1. **1678** Wherefore we conclude, that this *Kyrie Eleeson*, or *Domine Miserere*, in *Arrianus*, was a *Pagan Litany*, or *Supplication* to the *Supreme God*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 455. **1787** I have had pretty nearly my fill of motets, and Kyrie eleisons: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 57 (1834). **1819** there are others besides yourself sufficiently reasonable not to stick at the difference between Kyrie eleïson, and Allah, Illah, Allah: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 59 (1820).

kyzlar-aga: Turk. See **kislar-aga.**

L.

***L., l.,** abbrev. for Lat. *lībra* or *lībrae* (pl.), ='pound' or 'pounds' (of English money). Now generally written '£' before a numeral, or '*l.*' after a numeral.

l. c., abbrev. for Lat. *locus citātus*, ='the passage quoted', or for *loco citāto* (abl.), ='in the passage quoted'.

L. S. D., abbrev. for Lat. *lībrae, solidi, dēnārii*, in the modern sense of pounds, shillings, pence (English money). Now usually written '£ *s. d.*'

l', abbrev. for Fr. def. art. *le, la*, used before vowels and *h* mute; also for It., def. art. *lo, la* before a vowel, and fem. pl. *le* before the vowel *e.*

l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne, *phr.*: Fr.: 'the Amphitryon with whom one dines'; one's host. See **Amphitryon.**

1819 acknowledged, notwithstanding their prejudices, the influence of *l'Amphitrion où l'on dîne*: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1072/1 (1867).

l'appetit vient en mangeant, *phr.*: Fr.: appetite comes during eating.

1748 LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 131, p. 311 (1774).

***l'audace,** toujours l'audace, *phr.*: Fr.: assurance, always assurance; a phr. made famous by Danton.

l'envoi, *phr.*: Fr., 'the sending': a sort of epilogue to a literary work, often a commendation of his work to readers by the author.

1485 Thenuoye of thauctour: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 250 (1881).] abt. **1520** Lenuoy: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 422 (1843). **1588** come, thy l'envoy; begin: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 72. **1599** *Lenuoy* of the Translator: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 95. **1609** i' the *l'envoy*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 590 (1616). **1655** Long since | I look'd for this l'envoy: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 411/2 (1839).

l'homme incompris, *phr.*: Fr.: the unappreciated man.

1857 *Les femmes incomprises* of France used to (perhaps do now) form a class of married ladies, whose sorrows were especially dear to the novelists, male or female; but what are their woes compared to those of *l'homme incompris*: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii. p. 206 (1877).

l'homme propose, Dieu dispose, *phr.*: Fr.: man proposes, God disposes.

1854 I thought at one time how pleasant it would be to accompany him. But *l'homme propose*, Pendennis: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 292 (1879).

la[1]: It.: *Mus.*: name of the sixth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

la[2] (*pl.* **les**), *def. art. fem.*: Fr., fr. Lat. acc. fem. pron. *illam*, ='that', pl. *illas*, ='those': the. The vowel is elided before vowels and *h* mute.

la[3], *pl.* **le**, *def. art. fem.*: It., fr. Lat. fem. pron. *illa*, = 'that', pl. *illae*, = 'those': the. The yowel *a* is elided before vowels, and the vowel *e* of the plural is generally elided before *e*.

la[4], *pl.* **las**, *def. art. fem.*: Sp.: the.

la belle passion, *phr.*: Fr.: 'the beautiful passion', love.

1813 I had no feeling, and was totally *in*sensible to *la belle passion*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 220 (1832).

***la crosse**: Canadian Fr. See **lacrosse.**

la grande nation, *phr.*: Fr.: 'the grand nation', the French nation (according to French ideas).

1824 Should it [the system] be supported in its present vigour for another half century, *la grande nation* will certainly be the greatest pauper warren in Europe: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 369.

***la haute politique**, *phr.*: Fr.: high politics, grand schemes of state policy.

1860 *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 608/1. **1886** Alone among Charles's mistresses she had a conception of *la haute politique*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 547/3.

la ilah illa allah: Arab. See **Allah il Allah.**

la marche des affaires, *phr.*: Fr.: the progress of business.

1813 I wished not to lose the services of the troops in the Peninsula in the next campaign by the delays of *la marche des affaires* in the English cabinet, and at Cadiz: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 216 (1838).

la perfide Albion, *phr.*: Fr.: treacherous Albion (England).

la signoria, *phr.*: It.: the lordship, the government.

1549 In dede *La Signoria* is commonly used as the name of theyr whole majestee: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 *v°* (1561).

la spada, *phr.*: Sp.: the sword.

1767 The young people here seem to think *la spada* must at last decide it: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 209 (1882).

la volta: It. See **lavolta.**

***laager**, *sb.*: S. Afr. Du.: an encampment enclosed by a rampart of travelling wagons.

1883 So threatening has the attitude of the Zulus become that Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into *laager* at Ekowe for safety: *Standard*, No. 18,453, p. 5/5.

Labadon: Heb. See **Abaddon.**

***labarum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. λάβαρον: the sacred standard used by Constantine after his conversion, on which was displayed a cross or X surmounted by or interlaced with a P as a monogram for the name ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christ); hence a similar standard used as an ecclesiastical ornament.

1606 Whereupon *Constantyne*...made that famous standard called the *Labarum*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. XV. p. 144. **1741** The *Labarum*, or Imperial Standard, is over his Head: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 197.

labdanum: Late Lat. See **ladanum.**

labellum, *sb.*: Lat., 'a little lip': the third petal of the corolla of an orchid flower; a similar petal in other flowers.

1862 When the flowers of this latter species were blown by a breath of wind, the tongue-like labellums all waggled about in a very odd manner: C. DARWIN, *Orchids*, ch. V. p. 171.

labor (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *labour*, *labur*, assimilated to Lat. *labor*: toil, work.

1. toil, hard work, strenuous effort, exertion.

1303 To Frankis & Normanz, for thar grete laboure: R. BRUNNE, p. 72. [R.] abt. **1386** He festeth hem, and doth so gret labour | To esen hem, and don hem all honour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Kut.'s Tale*, 2195. **1391** but consider wel, that I ne vsurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of my labour or of myn engin: — *Astrol.*, p. 2 (1872). **1443** notable...labours and diligences: K. HEN. VI., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. XXXIV. p. 79 (1846). **1473** I praye yowe to take a labor accordyng affir the tenur off the same: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 723, p. 88 (1874). bef. **1492** all maner of laboure: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. g iij *v°*/1. **1509** To drawe our Plough, and depe to ere the ground / That by theyr laboure ech boys may be founde: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1874). **1528** Savynge they take grett laboures / And he doth all by his factoures / Restynge in quyet felicite: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 55 (1871). bef. **1548** Whose importune labor my Lorde knowethe to have bene the principal and chefe cause off the successe that yowr Highnes cause hathe had in Italye: R. CROKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CLXXXIV. p. 170 (1846). **1569** the sweate and painefull labors of theyr bodies: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 3. **1598** proue and verifie it to himselfe as some theame or position, al which labor, notwithstanding that sparkle of our creation light, wherby men acknowledge a Deitie, burneth still within: BACON, *Sacred Medit., Atheisme*, p. 121 (1871). **1620** make use of his Labours in their Profession: BRENT, Tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xii. (1676).

2. a task, a difficult undertaking.

bef. **1601** Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for: HOOKER. [J.] **1607** If you had been the wife of Hercules, | Six of his labours you'ld have done: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iv. 1, 18.

3. a product of hard work.

1545 My mynde is to dedicate vnto you...this my labour and litle boke: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 4 *v°*.

4. pain, distress, *esp.* travail.

bef. **1548** when she was in labor with chylde: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CCXXXVI. p. 332 (1846). **1613** The queen's in labour, | They say, in great extremity: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1, 18.

***labōrāre est ōrāre**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: to work is to pray. See *N. & Q.*, 6th Ser., XI. June 13, 1885, p. 477.

1883 an opportunity of practically applying Mr. Carlyle's favourite maxim, *Laborare est orare*: *Daily News*, Oct. 18, p. 5/2.

labra, *sb. pl.*, **labrum**, *sing.*: Lat.: lips.

1598 Word of denial in thy labras here! SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, I. 1, 166.

***labrador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a laborer, a peasant.

1623 a *Labuador* [sic] in *Granada*, a good crafty Clowne: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. I. p. 11. **1645** *Don Beltran de Rosa*, who being to marry a rich Labradors (a Yeomans) daughter hard by,... was much importun'd by her parents to the match: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXXVII. p. 70. **1845** the superior bearing of the manly country *labrador* over the stinted burgess of Madrid is very remarkable: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 718.

laburnum, *sb.*: Lat.: a leguminous tree, *Cytisus laburnum*, cultivated for its fine racemes of yellow flowers.

1567 *Laburnum* is a tree growing vppon the Mountaines called the Alpes: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 49 *r°*. **1601** stakes and forkes of Iuniper, Cypresse, Laburnium, and the Elder: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 530. **1785** Laburnum, rich | In streaming gold: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 174 (1808).

***labyrinthus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. λαβύρινθος: a maze; *esp.* one of the renowned architectural mazes of antiquity.

1555 the Mazes cauled Labyrinthi: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885).

***lac**[1], **lack**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lākh*: one hundred thousand, the number of 100,000. A *lac* of rupees used to be equivalent to £10,000. See **crore.**

1599 Touching the money of *Ormuz*, they bargaine in marchandize at so many leches by the barre, which lech is 100 Asaries, and maketh Iarines 100 & a halfe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 273. **1615** And the whole present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leake being 10,000 pounds sterling: In Coryat's *Crudities*, III. fol. 25 *v°* (1776). [Yule] **1625** The King's yeerely Income of his Crowne Land, is fiftie *Crou* of *Rupias*, euery *Cron* is an hundred *Leckes*, and euery *Leck* is an hundred thousand *Rupiæ*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 216. — In these ruines remayne certaine *Brauenes*, who record the names of all such *Indians* as wash themselves in the Riuer running thereby; which custome they say, hath continued foure lackes of yeeres (which is three hundred ninetie foure thousand, and fiue hundred yeeres before the Worlds Creation): *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 436. **1662** [See **areb**]. **1665** a hundred *Leck* make one *Crou*, ten *Crou* (or *Carrors*) one *Areb*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). **1673** Lamps to the number of two or three Leaques, which is so many hundred thousand in our account: FRYER, *E. India*. [Yule] **1772** you give me *lacks* of precious things: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 422 (1857). **1781** worth some lacs of rupees: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 22 (1858). **1800** the lac of rupees for which you state that I have credit in the public accounts of your Residency: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1844). **1811** The duties upon the two articles of dates and pearls afford its Sovereign a lack of rupees, or 300,000 French livres: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. CVI. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 129. **1834** Khoda Buksh has sent down a lakh of rupees to his agent: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. XVII. p. 292. **1854** how many lakhs Barber had brought home: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XIII. p. 152 (1879). **1872** those lacs of rupees which Providence (kinder to the Anglo-Indian than to others) pours upon him without any effort made on his part to secure them: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. I. p. 4.

lac[2], Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lākh*; **lacca**, Port. *laca*; **lacque**, Eng. fr. Fr. *laque*: *sb.*: a dark-red resinous substance deposited by an insect (*Carteria lacca*) on various trees in southern Asia, which produces a dark-red dye, and a resin called *shell-lac*, used for sealing-wax and varnishes.

1555 This countrey bringeth foorthe *Lacha*, *Lacca*, or *Lacta*, which steyneth silke and cloth in high redde or crimison coloure: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 22 (Arber, 1885). **1588** great store of Butter, Lacca, long Pepper, Ginger: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 22 *r°*. **1598** Lacke by the Malabares, Bengalers, and Decanijns, is called Assii, by the Moors Lac: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 88 (1885). **1599** long peper, Leade, *Lacca*, rice, wine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 239. — *Laccha*, from *l'eau*, and *Balaguate*: *ib.*, p. 277. **1614** Lac is a strange drugge, made by certaine winged Pismires of the gumme of Trees: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 569. [Yule] **1662** There is also abundance of *Lacque* made in the Mountains of *Balagutta*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 74 (1669).

lac: Eng. fr. Fr. See **lake.**

lac virginis, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'maid's milk': name of an old chemical preparation, used to improve the condition of the skin.

1477 As Water of *Litharge* which would not misse, | With Water of *Azot* to make *lac virginis*: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 77 (1652). **1610** your *elixir*, your *lac virginis*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 627 (1616). **1641** This salt being set in a cold cellar on a marble stone, and dissolved into an oil, is as good as any *Lac virginis* to clear, and smooth the face: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 137 (1651).

***laches** (˙ ¯, *-ch-* often as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. *lachesse*: sluggishness, inactivity, remissness. Apparently sometimes confused with Mod. Fr. adj. *lâche*.

abt. **1386** Thanne comth lachesse [*v.l.* lacchesse, laches]. that is he that whan he biginneth any good werk. anon he shal forleten it: CHAUCER, *Parson's Tale*, De Accidia, p. 649 (Furnivall). **1440** latchesse [*v.l.* lahches(se), latche] or tarryynge, *mora, taraditas*: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). **1621** And it is to know, that the husband may preiudice the wife of her dower, by laches of suit: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 374, p. 162 (1642). **1857** it was most cruel to her that he should complain of her violating the sanctity of his roof-tree, when the laches committed were [*sic*] none of her committing: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 167. **1874** he felt rather ashamed that his conduct had shown laches which others who did not get benefices were free from: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. v. ch. lii. p. 379.

***Lachesis**: Lat. fr. Gk. Λάχεσις, *lit.* 'lot': name of one of the three Fates, who spun the thread of life. See **Atropos, Clotho.**

lâcheté, *sb.*: Fr.: cowardice, act of cowardice.

1671 the whole world will blush at our stupid *lacheté*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 240 (1872). **1775** The *lacheté* of being thus overcome, however, is perfectly ridiculous: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1835).

lackey (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *laquay* (Fr. *laquais*): a menial attendant, a footman, a runner; hence, *metaph.* a servile follower, a hanger-on.

1523 the frensshe lakeys: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 58, p. 198 (1812). **1531** either be brought to the courte, and made lakayes or pages, or els are bounden prentises: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xv. Vol. I. p. 163 (1880). **1579** what slaues, what lackeis, and other stragglers that followed the camp: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 514 (1612). **1579** in the habite of seruauntes and *Lackeis*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 169. **1594** Care...The light-foote lackie that runnes post by death: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 5th Dec., No. 7 (1818). **1600** Lacquay, where's the taylor? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). **1601** the Curriors, Posts, or Lacquies of the sea: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 451. **1616** His tongue is dissimulation's lacquey, and runs continually on that errand: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 495 (1867). **1620** left order with one of his Laquays, to bring him his Horse about nine: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 30 (1645). **1654** I bound my lackey... apprentice to a carpenter: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1872). **1657** an Army which they gave out consisted only of our Coachmen and Lacquayes: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 74, Vol. I. p. 136. **1672** Send lacqueys early to preserve your place: DRYDEN, *Arvirugus*, Prol., 12. **1748** why should the vulgar man, | The lacquey, be more virtuous than his lord? J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. xxx. p. 229 (1834).

Laconian, Eng. fr. Lat. *Lacōnia*, = 'Lacedaemon', 'Sparta'; **laconic** (¯ ˙ ¯), *adj.*, Eng. fr. Lat. *Lacōnicus*, fr. Gk. Λακωνικός, = 'pertaining to the Spartans or to Sparta': Spartan (adj. and sb.), austere, severe; abrupt in speech, sententious, chary of speech. In reference to speech, *laconic*, formerly also *laconical*, is generally used.

1591 The learned *Plutarch* in his Laconicall Apothegmes, tels of a Sophister that made a long and tedious Oration in praise of *Hercules*: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1815). bef. **1656** all that laconical discipline pleased him well: BP. HALL. [R.] bef. **1668** You that were once so economic, | Quitting the thrifty style laconic, | Turn prodigal in makeronic: DENHAM. [R.] **1736** I grow Laconick even beyond Laconicisme: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 205 (1757). **1828** A vile Laconian lock with three stout wards: SEWELL, *Oxford Prize Essay*, p. 63. **1874** "Snails," was the laconic response: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. x. p. 129 (1883).

laconise (˙ ¯ ˙), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. Λακωνίζειν, = 'to imitate Laconians': to be laconic. See **Laconian.**

1603 if he be disposed to laconize a little, and speake more briefe: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 205.

lacquais: Fr. See **laquais.**

***lacquer, lacker** (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *lacre*: lac-dye; shell-lac; ware varnished with a varnish containing shell-lac, which produces a hard polished surface, or with a similar varnish.

1592 Laccar the C. vij[li]: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxxviii. p. 102 (1846). **1598** Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 432. bef. **1713** The workhouses where the lacker is laid on, are accounted very unwholesome: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, an. 1638. [R.]

lăcrimae, *sb. pl.*, **lăcrima,** *sing.*: Lat.: tears.

1630 Is your Theorbo | Turnd to a distaffe Signior, and your voyce | With which you chanted rome for a lusty gallant | Turnd to the note of lacreymæ: MASSINGER, *Picture*, v. 3, sig. N 1 *v°*. **1631** their *Halelujahs* were instantly turned to *Lacrymæ*: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 178 (1641). **1646** the poore Countrey sung *lachrymæ*, being pitifully oppress'd, torn and harass'd in most parts: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 32.

***Lăcrimae Christi**: Late Lat., 'tears of Christ': a sweet wine produced near Mount Vesuvius. The form *Lagrime* is Italian.

1590 Lachryma Christi...Shall common soldiers drink in quaffing bowls: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 49/2 (1858). **1650** he had drunk twelve bottles of wine call'd *Lachrymæ Christi*: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 123. **1652** five hundred Butts of *Lagrime Christi*, a choice sort of Wine: — *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 137. **1822** J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, IV. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 101.

***lacrosse,** *sb.*: Canadian Fr.: a game of ball played with a bat consisting of a handle and a loop-shaped frame filled in with netting.

***lacūna,** *pl.* **lacūnae,** *sb.*: Lat.: void, defect, gap, flaw; *esp.* in reference to manuscripts and literary compositions. Rarely Anglicised as *lacune*, ¯ ¯ (R. North). See **hiatus.**

1652 those many *Lacunae* were supplyed and made good again by comparing it with that other Copy: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. viii. p. 64. **1694** The *lacuna* of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 228 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1745** To this oscitancy of the librarians, we owe so many mistakes, hiatus's, lacunæ, *&c.* in the ancient manuscripts: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 73, p. 164 (1774). **1803** The same *lacunæ* occur in every other manuscript: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 184. **1820** the lacunæ are too numerous, and the inaccuracies too great: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 376. **1850** There were no *lacunæ* in their career: *Household Words*, Aug. 10, p. 468/2. **1883** There had been a lacuna in the correspondence of late: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Dr. Claudius*, ch. xix. p. 323.

lacūnar, *pl.* **lacūnāria,** *sb.*: Lat.: a panel or sunken compartment in the kind of ceiling called *laquear*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

lādanum, *sb.*: Lat., cf. Gk. λήδανον: a fragrant resin which exudes from certain shrubs, *Cistus creticus* and *Cistus ladaniferus*, formerly much used for stimulating plasters. See **cistus.**

1540 mingle with it muske, Ensence, and *Laudanum*, well tempered together: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 159 (1613). **1543** of laudanum: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxiv *r°*/1. **1548** In Cisthus ladanifera, read Laudan, for London: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H vii *r°*. **1558** Take *Laudanum* halfe an vnce: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 40. **1563** two vnces of Ladanum, two nutmegges: *ib.*, Pt. II. fol. 38 *v°*. **1569** Take of *Labdanum*, of *Cassia lignea*, and of the iuice of Wormwood clarified of eche one scruple: R. ANDROSE, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 48. **1578** Vpon this plante [Cistus or Ledon] is found a certayne fatnesse, whereof they make *Ladanum*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 658. **1584** perfume your house...with...Juniper, or storax Calamita, or Ladanum: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 272. **1627** BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 617.

ladanum: Late Lat. See **laudanum.**

ladera, *sb.*: Sp.: a declivity, a sloping path.

1826 The laderas were literally only a few inches wide, and were covered with stones, which were so loose, that every instant they rolled from under the mules' feet, and fell with an accelerating violence into the torrent: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 217.

ladrone (¯ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *ladron*: a robber, a highwayman, a thief.

1832 with the protection of our redoubtable squire,—we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. **1883** they would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps.* Vol. I. p. 189.

laesa mājestas, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'injured majesty': offence against the majesty (of a nation or a sovereign), high-treason.

1581 To make such things treasons, which have no affinitie in nature and condition...to the crime of *Læsa Majestas* or the Commonwealths disturbance, &c.: W. ALLEN, *Apol. of Eng. Seminaries*, fol. 74 *r°*. **1616** We hear that all the princes, save the Duke de Bouillon, are come in upon the declaration that held them *tanquam innocentes*, and free from the crime of *majestatis læsæ* [gen.]: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848). **1625** falshood in the crime of any of the Heads, *Læsæ Maiestatis*, wounding or killing of any Iudge or Iustice: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1513. bef. **1733** even *læsa Majestas* was construed Treason: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 26, p. 331 (1740).

Laethe: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Lethe.**

Lafitte, Laffitte, name of a fine kind of claret, or red Bordeaux wine, produced from the vineyards of the Château Lafitte in the district of Médoc.

1847 Chambertin, Château Margaux, La Rose, and Lafitte: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 398 (1865). **1888** Your noble magnum of *Lafitte* | E'en Rothschild would have deem'd a treat: *Athenæum*, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

lagarto: Sp. See **alligator.**

***lager, lager**[*-beer*], *sb.*: Ger. *Lager bier*, ='store-beer', abbreviated to *Lager*: light German beer.

1865 the gossipers drink their good-night draughts of LAger [*sic*] and Bayerisches: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53.

***lagoon** (*= ll*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *lagone*, or *laguna*: a shallow lake or marsh bordering on the sea; a portion of sea almost surrounded by a circular reef of coral (see **atollon**).

1797 *Lagunes of Venice*, are marshes or lakes in Italy on which Venice is seated: *Encyc. Brit.* **1812** Harry will tell you that a *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 307 (1856). **1845** This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. XX. p. 452. — The shallow, clear, and still water of the lagoon: *ib.*, p. 453.

Lagrime Christi. See **Lacrimae Christi.**

laguna, It. *pl.* **lagune**, *sb.*: It.: a lagoon.

1612 he was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1848). **1670** Being chosen once, he [the Doge] cannot stir out of the *Laguna* without leave: R. LASSELS, *Voy Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 229 (1698). **1673** That the Rain doth continually wash down Earth from the Mountains, and atterrate or add part of the Sea to the firm Land is manifest from the *Lagunæ* or Flats about *Venice*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 8. **1819** Austria has finally swallowed up the fat and torpid oyster of the lagunas: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 378 (1820).

lahches(se): Eng. See **laches.**

Lah-Ullah: Arab. See **Allah il Allah.**

Lāis: Gk. Λαΐς: the name of two celebrated hetaerae of Ancient Greece, representative of a courtesan.

1577 *Lais* leades a Ladies life alofte, | And *Lucrece* lurkes, with sobre bashful grace: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 55 (1868). **1603** like a *Lais*, whose inconstant Loue | Doth euery day a thousand times remooue: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 32 (1608). **1665** the Amoroso's [*sic*] or those of the order of *Lais*...be more sociable, have most freedome, and in this Region are not worst esteemed of: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 300 (1677).

***laisser faire**, to allow to do; **laissez faire**, allow to do: *phr.*: Fr. (used in Eng. as *sb.* and also *attrib.*): non-interference, freedom of action.

1825 the *laisser faire* system of apathy: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 296. **1865** a lady of rank, laissez faire and untrammelled: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 57. **1884** The history of the English bankruptcy law has been an oscillation between two principles—that of strict official supervision, and that of *laissez-faire*: *Guardian*, Jan. 2. **1887** Our English *laissez faire* leaning may tempt us to leave everything to authors and publishers: *Athenæum*, Mar. 19, p. 384/1.

***laisser-aller**, *sb.*: Fr., properly two inf. vbs., 'to let go': yieldingness, indifference, lack of restraint.

1824 But "laisser aller"—knights and dames I sing, | Such as the times may furnish: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. XXV. **1825** and abandoned herself in a *laisser aller* absence of purpose: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 170. **1843** as Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much *laisser-aller* of tongue: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 320 (1885).

***laissez aller**, *phr.*: Fr., 'let go' (imperat.): used in English for *laisser-aller*.

1818 found or fancied in her what he called "the *delicious laissez aller* ease of a charming French woman": LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 178 (1819). **1832** those well-chosen *laissez aller* feasts: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. XX. p. 42/1 (New Ed.). [**1848** the boy, who was then under the dog, cried out,—*Laissez aller! Laissez aller!* no rescue! I will master my own foe: — *Harold*, Bk. IX. ch. i. p. 189/2 (3rd Ed.).] **1862** was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much *laissez aller*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. XXI. p. 303 (1887).

lakay, lakey: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **lackey.**

lake, *sb.*, also used as *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *laque*: a transparent red color, named from **lac**[2] (*q. v.*). The form *lacca* is fr. Port. *laca*.

1568 To make Lacca of Brasyll: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 91 *ro*. **1598** Lake (which is a sanguine colour) mixed with blewe: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 119. **1601** The best Iasper then is that esteemed which standeth much upon purple or Lac: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 620. **1626** *Lake*, A faire red colour vsed by Painters: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***lakh**: Hind. See **lac**[1].

***Lama**, *sb.*: Thibetan: a celibate priest of the Thibetan variety of Buddhism. See **Dalai Lama, Tesho Lama.**

1754 The priests always train up a young lama, who is intended to be the secret successor of the dalama *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. X. p. 204 **1783** At the same time you glory in outstripping the zeal of the Mufti and the Lama, it may be proper to declare that I should equally refuse the defiance of those venerable divines: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 276 (1869). **1819** the Grand Lama of Tibet takes a turn to Pekin: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. VI. p. 106 (1820). **1836** the grand Lama of Thibet: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 183. ***1876** The greater in this last respect, we need hardly say, is the *Dalai* (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa, the other is the *Panchen Rinbochè* ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

lama: Peru. See **llama.**

lambda, *sb.*: Gk. λάμβδα: name of the Greek letter Λ, λ, corresponding to the Latin *L*, *l*.

1603 whether in the Future tense it [the verbe βάλλω] should lose one of the two Lamdaes? HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1324.

lambeau, *pl.* **lambeaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a ribbon, a lappet.

1599 at his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like vnto a Bishops Miter: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 81.

lamed, *sb.*: Heb. *lāmedh*: name of the Hebrew letter, ל, =*L*, *l*.

1665 the Lamed in the Samaritan Alphabet, which is writ the contrary way to the same Letter in the *Chaldee & Hebrew*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

lāmella, *pl.* **lāmellae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a thin plate or scale, a small thin **lamina** (*q. v.*).

1777 The lamellæ [are] to be separated from each other by a needle: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 101.

lamia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. λάμια: a fabulous monster of Greek mythology, supposed to devour youths and children, and to assume the form of a beautiful woman to allure youths to their fate; *hence*, a witch, an enchantress; used in early English versions to render the Heb. *lilith* (after the Vulgate).

abt. **1400** There shal lyn lamya, that is a thirs [*v.l.* thrisse], or a beste hauende the bodi lic a womman and horse feet: Wyclifite *Bible*, Isaiah, XXXIV. 15. **1607** there were certaine Lamiæ in the wildernes, which...would eat vp crying boies: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 453. **1621** Appollonius...found her out to be a serpent, a lamia: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 197 (1827). **1622** where's the lamia | That tears my entrails: MASSINGER, *V. M.*, IV. 1, Wks., p. 18 (1839). **1630** [See **capriole** 1]. **1654** which [*sic*] us the *Lamias Eye* was worn onely abroad: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 393. **1674** destroyed under pretence of kindness as men were by the *Lamiæ* of old: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 17.

lāmina, *pl.* **lāminae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a thin plate (of wood, metal, &c.), a leaf, a layer, one of the thin layers into which a mass of stratified rock can generally be separated.

1674 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1796** From this hill the mountain, in one of its sloping sides, was seen to consist of slate...in laminas, but very brittle and unfit for writing upon: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 23 (1814). **1806** thin laminæ of alabaster: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 254. **1816** The Colossus of Nero must have been formed of separate pieces, and joined by laminæ: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 256. **1820** A circular lamina of silver adorned with a female head in high relief: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 165. **1853** A crowbar with chiseled edge extracted the *laminæ* [of frozen saur-kraut] badly: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. XXX. p. 259.

lammergeier, *sb.*: Ger. *Lämmergeier*: a kind of eagle found in the Alps, *Gypaëtus barbatus*.

1822 The Lammergeyer, the largest, after the American condor, of all the birds of prey, measuring sixteen feet from wing to wing: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 138. **1829** SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. i.

***lampas**, *sb.*: Fr.: a silk fabric.

***1874** robes of *faille*, *lampas*, or velvet: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

lancé, *fem.* **lancée**, *part.*: Fr.: launched.

1884 It was she who handed over le petit Kiou, when quite a boy, to Monsieur and Madame d'Ivry, to be *lancé* into Parisian society: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXXI. p. 361 (1879). **1864** It is the Faust valse, and Miss Pink is *lancé*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 387/1.

lancepes(s)ade (*⏑ = ⏑⏑*), **lancepez(z)ade**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *lanciaspezzata*, ='broken lance', 'demi-lance', 'light-horseman', affected by the Fr. derivative *lancepessade*: a lance-corporal.

1578 the Marquesse being followed with a valiant company of yong gentlemen and *Lancepezzades*, (these are braue and approued souldiers entertained aboue the ordinary companies) forgot nothing which appertained to a most braue Captaine: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 78 (1618). **1611** *Lance-pessade*, A Lancepesado; the meanest officer in a foot-companie: COTGR. **1617** captain over these lance-presadoes: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, IV. 4, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 256 (1885). **1630** The watchfull Corporall, and the Lanspreza'o [Are Marchants turn'd, of smoaky Trinidado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 5 *vo*/2. — Corp'rals and Lantzprizadoes death did mixe | In number seauenteene hundred sixty sixe: *ib.*, sig. 2 Kkk 2 *ro*/2. **1646** 'Tis hard to meet a lanspresado, where | Some ells of favour do not straight appear: J. HALL, *Poems*, p. 10. [T.]

Variants, *lancespade*, *lance-pesado*, *-spezzado*, *-pesata*, *-presada*, *-presado*, *-prezado*, *-prisado*, *lantsprizado*, *ancespade*.

lancier, *sb.*: Fr.: a lancer, a soldier who carries a lance.

1590 A hundred thousand horse trained to the war, | And back'd by stout lanciers of Germany: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 44/1 (1858). **1598** a resolute troupe of horse, either Pistoletiers, Hargulatiers or Lanciers: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 3. **1618** They passed with all speed through the vauntguard of some seven hundred lanciers: SIR R. WILLIAMS, *Act. Low Countr.*, p. 81. [T.]

Landamman, *sb.*: Ger.: a district magistrate in Switzerland. See **amman, amtman.**

1822 all the landammanns and stadthalters (lieutenants of the landammann): L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 438.

***landau,** *sb.*: Ger. *Landau*, name of a town: a four-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

1753 he let down the top of the landau: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1857). **1818** an open barouche drawn by four fine gray horses. In the landau was one lady: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 67. **1830** these faithful and persecuted animals supply the place of landaus and *fiacres* to the natives: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 124 (2nd Ed.). **1883** Ida Palliser sat silent in her corner of the large landau which was taking Miss Wendover and her school-fellows from Winchester station to Kingthorpe: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 61.

landgrave (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Ger. *Lantgräve* (Ger. *Landgraf*): a count over a large district; the title of certain German princes.

bef. **1548** the Devke off Saxon, the Landisgrave, and other Cities and Pryncis evangelycal: T. THEOBALD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccvi. p. 128 (1846). **1569** and such rulers as are higher into the lande, and farther from the sea, are called Lantgraue, that is, the ruler or Erle of a Citie or Countrie within the lande: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. I., an. 1, p. 84. **1591** enuironing the Campe, against the *Lanzgraue*, and the rest of the *Lutheran* sect: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 343. **1603** such a one as *Tycho*, the *Lantgraue*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 143. bef. **1617** Lante-graue, or Earle of a Prouince...Low Dutch Landtgrave: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*, s.v. **1632** our Prince the *Landgraue* of *Hessen*: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, May 12, p. 11. **1673** a pretty pleasant wall'd Town called S. *Gower*,..under the Lantgrave of *Hessen*, who lives in a fair Castle: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 75.

landgravine, *sb.*: Ger. *Landgräfinn*: the wife of a landgrave, a princess of the rank of a landgrave.

Landmannschaften, *sb. pl.*: Ger.: associations of students at a German university, each comprising students from one particular district.

landscape, landskip (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *landschap*: a picture representing a prospect of natural scenery; a view of natural scenery; *metaph.* a comprehensive view, a compendium; also, *attrib.* as in *landscape-gardening.*

1598 in a table donne by *Cæsar Sestius* where hee had painted Landskipes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 94. **1603** The cunning Painter, that with curious care, | Limning a Land-scape, various, rich, and rare: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 183 (1608). **1606** First, for the scene was drawne a *Landtschap*, consisting of small woods: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 893 (1616). **1630** The farther *Prospect* of the *Scene* changeth into ayre, with a low *Landshape*, in part covered with clouds: *ib.* (Vol. II.), p. 157 (1640). **1632** MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 70. bef. **1670** He that will trouble himself with me, to look upon the Disease, and the Symptons in a moral Landchape, shall not altogether be weary of it: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 68, p. 58 (1693). **1670** such a beautiful Landskip: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 64 (1698). **1681** They seem within the polisht Grass | A Landskip drawen in Looking-Glass: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 92. **1709** 'Tis by Imitation, the nearest Approach they can make; a *Feint*, a distant *Landshape* of immortal *Joys*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (2nd Ed.). **1711** real Cascades in artificial Land-skipes: *Spectator*, Mar. 6, No. 5, p. 11/2 (Morley). bef. **1750** Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight: GRAY, *Elegy*, ii. **1785** Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile, | Then advertis'd, and auctioneer'd away: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 95 (1808). **1806** detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a landscape garden: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 245.

***Landsturm,** *sb.*: Ger.: a calling out of the militia; the militia force over and above the soldiers on active service, *i.e.* all able-bodied males between certain ages not serving in the army or navy or in the **Landwehr** (*q. v.*).

1814 some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks...and a strong party of the *landstrum* [sic]: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. I. p. 20. **1874** The *Landsturm* was out and every height was beset with agile climbers armed with their unerring carbines: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 288.

Landtag, *sb.*: Ger.: a diet or parliament of a German state.

1591 Of our *Landtaye* we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly, or the Emperour will feel it: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 628 (1685).

Landvogt, *sb.*: Ger.: governor or high bailiff of a district.

1673 This great Council chuses *Landtvoghts*, and assembles upon important occasions that concern the whole Commonwealth: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 104.

***Landwehr,** *sb.*: Ger.: the reserve forces liable to active service in time of war.

1839 SCOTT, *Paul's Letters*, p. 272. **1844** the 3d battalion of the 4th Kurmark landwehr: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 182.

Langoon, *sb.* See quotations.

1680 I am acquainted with my old Master's Merchant, he us'd to let him have very good *Langoon* and *Burdeaux*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 5. **1693** The *White Wines* were next to the Bar closely pressing, | And *Trusty Langoon* to God *Bacchus* addressing, | Told his Godship what mighty and great Reputation, | His Liquor had gained in the *English* Nation: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 7.

Langue d'oc, the romance dialect spoken in the south of France in the middle ages, including Provençal, opposed to *Langue d'oil*, *Langue d'oui*, the dialect spoken in the north of France, whence Modern French is derived. The names, meaning 'language of oc', 'language of oil (oui)', arise from the southern word for 'yes' being *oc*, fr. Lat. *hoc*,='this', and the northern word for 'yes', *oil*, fr. Lat. *hoc illud*,='this (is) that'.

langue de pourceau, *phr.*: Fr.: hog's tongue.

1670 [See **andouille**].

langue-de-bœuf, *sb.*: Fr.: borage, bugloss (='ox-tongue'), *Anchusa officinalis*, Nat. Order *Boraginaceae.*

1543 of the rootes of Langedebeefe ℥ ii.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxvi *v°*/1. **1578** The common Buglosse, or langue de beuf: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 7. **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 279.

Languedoc, name given to wines produced in the south of France, including the Muscat varieties; from the province of Languedoc, to which the dialect *Langue d'oc* gave its name.

1709 [See **Burgundy**].

languor (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. *langour*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *langour*, assimilated to Lat. *languor*: a feeling of fatigue, or of feebleness, or of lassitude, listlessness, inertness, debility, depression.

abt. **1300** Sua has eild now þis ysaac ledd | þat he in langur [*v. l.* langure] lijs in bedd: *Cursor Mundi*, 3596. abt. **1386** In languor and in torment furyus | Two yeer and moore lay wrecche Aurelyus: CHAUCER, *C. T., Frauklin's Tale*, 11413. **1506** For his ladye Cresyde, full of doublenes | He did bewayle, full well the langoure | Of all his loue, and great vnhappines: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. F iiii *v°*. **1557** A swete languor, a great louely desire: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 70 (1870). **1588** For these, these, tribunes, in the dust I write | My heart's deep languor and my soul's sad tears: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1, 13. **1712** the Poverty and Languor of Thought: *Spectator*, No. 396, June 4, p. 576/1 (Morley). bef. **1739** Make Languor smile, and smooth the bed of Death: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 411, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 48 (1757). **1748** I had been much out of order for above a month; languors and vertigos succeeded each other, the latter attended with sickness at my stomach: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 341 (1777). **1816** a female figure in a dying attitude, in which extreme languor is beautifully represented: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 303. **18**.. Thou art not steep'd in golden languors, | No tranced summer calm is thine: TENNYSON, *Madeline*, i. **1863** a pensive languor took the place of her lovely impetuosity: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 29.

***lansquenet** (˙ ¯ ¯, *-qu-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lansquenet*, fr. Ger. *Landsknecht*: a German foot-soldier; a game at cards in which one player holds a bank, and the rest play against the bank. Partly Anglicised (in the original sense) as *lansknight*, 17 c.

1766 And the Captain whose kindness I ne'er can forget | Will teach me a game that he calls LANSQUENET: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 45 (1808). **1797** Lansquinet: *Encyc. Brit.* **1862** Prince Boutzoff who played lansquenet with us: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1887).

lanterloo (˙ ¯ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *lanterlu*: a game at cards, now called **loo** (*q. v.*), sometimes abbreviated to *lant.*

1679 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-trilloo in the Box: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, iv. p. 49. **1710** An old ninepence bent both ways by Lilly the almanack-maker for luck at langteraloo: ADDISON, *Tatler*, No. 245. [T.]

lanterne: Fr. See **à la lanterne.**

lantzprizado. See **lancepessade.**

Laodicean, *sb.* and *adj.*: an inhabitant of Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia in Asia Minor; one who is lukewarm in religion; lukewarm in religion. See *Rev.*, iii. 14, 16.

1625 certaine *Laodiceans*, and Luke-warme Persons: BACON, *Ess.*, XXXV. p. 427 (1871). **1887** Porteus [was] the most Laodicean of all the prelates who have ever sat on the bench: *Athenæum*, June 25, p. 826/1.

***lapis lazuli,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: a precious stone of an azure color, Pers. *lajward*, of which the best varieties are found in Persia and China.

abt. **1460** lapis lasuly: *Book of Quinte Essence* (E. E. T. S.). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1543** mirabalanes called indi, polipodye, volubilis, hoppes, Lapis lazuli: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CCXXVI *v°*/2. **1555** And amonge all the stones of this myne, that is best which is of a blewe or asurine coloure lyke vnto a saphire, and is commonly cauled *Lapis Lazuli*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 363 (1885). **1558** [See **color** 1]. **1567** *Zenieth*, which of some is called and reckoned the stone *Lasulus*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 23 *v°*. **1599** *Lapis lazzudis*, from *Persia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. **1611** *Lasur*, The Lazull, or Azure stone: COTGR. **1627** I Commend also *Beads*, or little Plates of *Lapis Lazuli*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. X. § 961. **1644** figures of molten brass, double gilt, on *lapis lasuli*: EVELYN, *Diary*,

Vol. I. p. 119 (1872). **1654** the Azured Lazul stone: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt I. p. 50. **1704** a pulpit...very finely inlaid with *lapis-lazuli*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 370 (Bohn, 1854). **1760** There is a glass case full of enamels,... lapis lazuli, cameos: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). **1865** pages of honour in lapis-lazuli liveries: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 13.

***lapsus,** *sb.*: Lat.: a slip.

1823 I say *that* line's a lapsus of the pen: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. xvi. **1877** "Bored?" cried Tom, aghast at his clumsy *lapsus*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 161 (1879).

lapsus calami, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a slip of the pen.

***lapsus linguae,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: a slip of the tongue.

1668 what have I done besides a little *lapsus linguæ*? DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 200 (1701). **1695** an errant *Lapsus Linguæ*: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, I. 10, Wks., Vol. I. p. 334 (1710). **1713** He had just received the news of the battle of Hochstat, and being too impatient to communicate his joy, was unfortunately betrayed into a *lapsus linguæ*: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 121, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 236 (1856). **1818** I assure your ladyship, for all his lapsus linguæ, Mr. Crawley of Merrion Square is a most worthy gentleman: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 146 (1819).

laquais, *sb.*: Fr.: a menial attendant, a footman, a runner, a **lackey** (*q. v.*).

1646 he brought the Peasans to be worse then *Laquais*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 75. bef. **1699** his share is four-and-twenty lacquais, and all the rest in proportion: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 243 (1770). **1830** send her *laquais* forwards to enquire: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 306 (2nd Ed.).

laquais de place, *phr.*: Fr.: a servant hired for a time by a visitor to a continental city.

1787 Boxes are always to be hired for the night, and, at the comedies, for a few pauls, unless you send your *Lacquais de Place*, who will always cheat you when he can: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1805). **1809** I ran about the city three whole days with my *laquais de place*, before I could get housed: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 67. **1819** All this time he had been despatching...one [servant] to procure me a *laquais de place*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 668 (1875). **1830** Found everything prepared—an excellent apartment, *laquais de place*, and courier: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 283 (1875). **1862** in which city [Paris] Mugford would never consent to have a *laquais de place*, being firmly convinced to the day of his death that he knew the French language quite sufficiently for all purposes of conversation: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 334 (1887).

laquay: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **lackey.**

Lār familiāris, *phr.*: Lat.: a domestic Lar, the spirit of the founder of a Roman family.

1882 And the Lares familiares [*pl.*], who love the warmth of families and the homely converse of men: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 37 (2nd Ed.). **1889** Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George,...[was] the grandfather of Chatham, and great-grandfather of William Pitt, and, through his sons and daughters, the great *lar* of not fewer than five families in the English peerage: *Athenæum*, July 20, p. 88/3.

larārium, *sb.*: Lat.: a shrine of the **Lares** (*q. v.*).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1816** It was customary with the Romans when travelling to carry the Penates with them...when they returned these images were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 165. **1848** the old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.). **1885** little steps, like those of a *lararium*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

Lares, *sb. pl.*, **Lār,** *sing.*: Lat.: the household gods of the Ancient Romans; *hence*, home. See **Penates.**

1603 Doth shee private *Lares* blesse: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 874 (1616). **1704** all the ancient lares were made in the fashion of a jug-bottle: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). **1722** several fine little Heads of Lares are on Shelves all round this Room: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 149. **1775** I am returned to my own Lares and Penates: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 270 (1857). **1816** Penates and Lares appear to have drawn their origin from the remotest antiquity: they were known to all nations... The Penates were chosen by the individual from the gods, and the Lares were favorites among them, or deified persons: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 163. **1872** a cloud of dust which profanes the Lares and Penates so dear to him: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 15.

larghetto, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction to performers to render a passage somewhat slower than **andante** (*q. v.*), but not so slow as largo.

2. *sb.*: a movement in the time indicated above.

1724 LARGETTO, or LARGHETTO, denotes a Movement a little quicker than LARGO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1883** the *larghetto*, "Orso, see me," recalls Wolfran's song from *Tannhäuser*: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2.

largo, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction to performers to render a passage in slow time, with breadth and dignity of interpretation.

1724 LARGO, Slow; by which Word is commonly to be understood a Slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than GRAVE, and by two than ADAGIO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. *sb.*: a movement of a musical composition to be rendered as above.

1724 [See 1]. **1885** It leads without a pause into the *largo*, a lovely strain of melody: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 311/2.

lari, larin(e), *sb.*: Pers. *lārī*: a Persian coin equal to five-eighths of an **abassi** (*q. v.*). The *lari* was originally a piece of silver wire of the thickness of a goose-quill, bent round into the shape of a hook, and stamped.

1588 I haue seene them sold for eight or ten Larines a peece, which maye be of our money x. s. or xiii. s. iiii. d.: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 *vo.* **1598** an Oxe or a Cowe is there to be bought for one Larijn, which is as much as halfe a Gilderne: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 94 (1885). — Likewise the money called *Larynen*, (which hath as it were two legges stretching out like a peece of silver wire that is beaten flat, printed about with certain small Characters, which is coyned at a place called *Lary*, being fine silver) is brought thether in great quantities: *ib.*, p. 15/1 (1598). **1599** The sayd larine is a strange piece of money, not being round as all other money in Christianitie, but it is a small rod of siluer of the greatnesse of the pen of a goose feather...6 of these larines make a duckat, which is 40 medines or eight Saies of *Aleppo*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 272. **1634** *Larrees* fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151. **1662** *Schach-Ismael* had Coined, in his time, a kind of Money, which was called *Lari*, and it was made after the manner of a thick Latin wire, flatted in the middle: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 223 (1669).

lariat (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. (U. S.) fr. Sp. *la reata*, ='the rope' (for tethering or picketing horses): a rope for fastening a horse while grazing; a **lasso** (*q. v.*).

1884 savage vaqueros shrilly whooping, who twirled the lariat round their heads and launched its heavy circlet like a whip: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360. **1886** his trusty raw-hide lariat (lasso), or hempen rope: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39. N. S., p. 296.

larmoyant, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: weeping, in tears, tearful.

1813 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 246 (1832).

***larva,** *pl.* **larvae,** *sb.*: Lat., 'harmful spirit of the dead', 'mask'.

1. . *Rom. Mythol.* an evil spirit of the dead.

2. mask, disguise; *Zool.* the early form of an animal which undergoes transformations during its development as an animal; *esp.* a caterpillar or grub which is to become a winged insect (opposed to **imago,** *q. v.*, the fully developed or true type of the species).

1691 making them to be the same Insect under a different *Larva* or Habit: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 23 (1701). **1704** Madam Dacier...fancies that the larva, or the persona of the Roman actors, was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it, and came over the whole head like a helmet: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). **1820** Pigs are very useful in Italy in destroying the larvæ of locusts: M. GRAHAM, *Three Months near Rome*, p. 58. **1836** the larvæ of the sphinx-moth: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 331.

***larynx,** *pl.* **larynges,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λάρυγξ: the upper part of the trachea, which contains the vocal chords, and is the organ of vocal sound.

1578 This *Larinx* is the *Organ*, by which we receiue and put forth breath, as also of makyng and fourmyng voyce: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 16 *vo.* **1619** the Sides, Brests, Larinx, *Os Hyoides*, Wind-pipe, Palate, Teeth: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. x. p. 110. **1646** the *Larynx* or Throttle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686). **1691** [See **epiglottis**].

***lascar**[1], **lescar,** *sb.*: Pers. *lashkar*: an army, a camp.

1625 there being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1481. **1634** passed safely ouer the Riuer, with most part of the *Lescar*, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 32.

lascar[2], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Pers. *laskarī*, ='a soldier': a low class of artillerymen; a tent-pitcher; a common sailor (of Malay or E. Indian origin).

1625 I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboord the *Vnicorne*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 650. **1755** Some Lascars and Sepoys were now sent forward to clear the road: In R. Orme's *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 394 (1803). [Yule] **1799** the Lascars and followers of the Artillery: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1858). **1804** [See **golundauze**]. **1872** the *lascar*, who is to be met sweeping a crossing, or selling matches in our streets: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. I. p. 4.

***lasso** (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *laço*, or Sp. *lazo*: a long cord of hide, with a running noose at one end, which noose is thrown so as to catch horses, cattle, &c.

1811 In Chili, it is usual to hunt the Huanacos, with the lazo or noose: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 89. **1826** several lassos and balls: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 18. **1845** The Gaucho, when he is going to use the lazo, keeps a small coil in his bridle-hand, and in the other holds the running noose: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 44.

latakia, *sb.*: a fine kind of Turkish tobacco named from *Latakia*, a port of Syria.

1849 I am now going to inquire after him, and smoke some of his Latakia: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 477 (1881). **1850** fragrant clouds of Latakia: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5 (1879). **1865** the oriel-chamber was scented with Latakia, Manillas, Burgundies, and liqueurs: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4.

latche, latchesse: Eng. See **laches**.

***lateen, latine** (⌣ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *latine*, fem. of *latin*, ='Latin': applied to a triangular sail extended on a long sloping yard, or to the said yard, or to the rig of a boat with such sails. They are used on the Mediterranean and in S. Europe, and also in sundry Oriental craft.

1775 ASH. **1790** [See **cangia**].

latere, *sb. abl.*: Lat.: the side. See **a latere**.

1528 he hath a tytle of .S. Cecile/And is a Legate of latere/A dignitie of hye premynence: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 50 (1871).

***latet anguis in herba**, *phr.*: Lat.: a snake is lurking in the grass. Virg., *Ecl.*, 3, 93.

1555 Howbeit, *latet anguis in herba* as the proverb is; you mean a subtlety in the word: BRADFORD, *Sermons, &c.*, p. 504 (Parker Soc., 1848). **1601** For as touching the latter, *latet anguis in herba*, which but by this meanes could not well be descried: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 38. **1606** This extreme urging and soliciting makes most men think that *latet anguis in herbâ*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 68 (1848). **1614** if she discovers the green and gay flowers of *delice*, he cries to the ingredients, *Latet anguis in herba*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 159 (1867).

latibulum, *pl.* **latibula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a hiding-place, a retreat in which an animal hibernates.

1691 Those Animals...finding in the Stone some small hole reaching to the middle of it, might...creep into it, as a fit *latibulum* for the Winter: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 309 (1701).

latiner (⏑ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *latinier*: one who can speak or use the Latin language; an interpreter.

latitat, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *latitāre*, ='to be hidden': 'he (she) lies hidden', name of an old writ by which a person, supposed to be in concealment, was summoned to the King's Bench.

? **1533** Now ffor our reward, suche men as we sett a worke and commaundyd them in the Kynges name ageynst ther mynds, escuyng dawnger, to bryng us in to the weyers to come to the lyght and trewythe of every the powr men by color hathe ben a restyd with latitathis: E. FORDE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cciii. p. 228 (1846). **1585** [See **habeas corpus**]. **1607** A *latitat*, Sword and Dagger; *a writ of execution*, Rapier and Dagger: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1885). **1654** Or that thy over-wary *Neutrality*, will alwaies prove a *Latitat*, and concealment of *Safety*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 380. **1742** they, upon the *clausum fregits*, (without fine or delay) might hold to bail, as the other court did upon the latitats: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1826). **1760** it is only said a Writ of *Latitat* issued, without shewing the Return: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 77.

lātrātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *lātrāre*, ='to bark': a barker.

1626 *Latrator*, Which barketh, or rayleth, or scoffeth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***latria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λατρεία, ='service', 'worship': in Latin theology, worship offered to God only, opposed to **dulia** and **hyperdulia** (*qq. v.*).

bef. **1699** The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of latria to the cross: STILLINGFLEET, *Rom. Idol.* [T.] **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

***laudanum**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., a false form for *ladanum* used in a false sense: tincture of opium.

1609 Haue I no friend that will make her drunke? or giue her a little *ladanum* or *opium*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 575 (1616). **1642** I need no other *Laudanum* than this to make me sleep: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 447 (Bohn, 1852). **1742** strong wine was his laudanum, as if he had been troubled with the hysterics: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 416 (1826). **1779** Lord Bolingbroke, I hear, will live. At first they thought he had taken laudanum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 221 (1858). **1823** A quintessential laudanum or "black drop": BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. lxvii. **1878** the victim would have a better resource in the bottle of laudanum than in the humanity of the executioner: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 145.

laudanum: Mod. Lat. See **ladanum**.

laudāri a laudāto viro, *phr.*: Lat.: to be praised by a man who is praised. See Cic., *Epp. ad Fam.*, 5, 12.

1777 *Laudari à laudato viro*, has at all times been accounted a very pardonable ambition: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 32 (1777).

***laudātor temporis acti** se puero, *phr.*: Lat.: a praiser of past times, when he himself was a boy. Hor., *A. P.*, 173.

1736 POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 209 (1757). **1753** I am neither sour nor silly enough yet, to be a snarling *laudator temporis acti*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 49, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 142 (1777). **1814** the suspected praises of any of the *laudatores* [pl.] *temporis acti*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 316. **1828** my *laudator temporis acti*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). **1884** There is an inclination in man to be *laudator temporis acti*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 119.

laura, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. fr. Gk. λαύρα, ='an alley': a cloister, a hermitage, a monastery (of the Greek Church).

1853 C. KINGSLEY, *Hypatia*, ch. i.

***laurustinus, Laurus-Tinus**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an ornamental evergreen shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*, Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceae*, cultivated both for its foliage and its fine corymbose blossom.

1664 DECEMBER...*Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*: *Black Hellebore*, *Laurus-tinus*, single *Primroses*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 226 (1729). **1673** cut hedges of Cypress, *Alaternus*, Laurel, Bay, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus tinus* and other semper-virent plants: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 364. **1699** The first Court was set about with Cases of extraordinary large *Laurus Tinus*, and in the Gardens there were some cut into square Pyramids: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 188. **1767** laurels, laurustinus, pyracantha, arbutus...with...other kinds of hardy ever-green shrubs: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 108 (1803). **1840** seated under a laurustinus in the garden: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 70 (1865).

Laus Deo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Praise (be) to God.

1621 I have a competency (*laus Deo*) from my noble and munificent patrons: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 4 (1827). bef. **1863** If we can do our duty, if we can keep our place pretty honourably through the combat, let us say, *Laus Deo!* at the end of it: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 62 (1879).

Lauwine, *pl.* **Lauwinen**, *sb.*: Ger.: avalanche.

1818 the pine | Sits on more shaggy summits, and where roar | The thundering lauwine: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. lxxiii.

***lava**, *sb.*: It.: a stream of molten rock ejected from a volcano; molten rock ejected from a volcano; rock cooled and hardened after ejection in a molten state from a volcano. Also, *metaph.*

1759 This water being hard and crude, they filtrate it through a stone which is very common in their quarries. It is a kind of lava, of the colour of soot, in a medium betwixt the density of the grey lava, and the porosity of the pumice: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 604 (1814). **1780** the ground in all parts of the island, and particularly near the sea shore, consists of *lava* or *tuffa*, which is frequently covered with other sorts of stones: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 222 (2nd Ed.). **1818** The northern and eastern shores of that lake are completely covered with lava: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. iii. **1819** Where heart, and soul, and sense, in concert move, | And the blood's lava, and the pulse a blaze: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. clxxxvi. **1820** the streets are paved with lava—houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108. **1847** toys in lava, fans | Of sandal: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 4 (1886). **1857** It was simply a great block of black lava, crowned with brushwood: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 471 (1877).

laveer (⌣ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *laveeren*: *Naut.*: to tack.

1649 like the fam'd ship of Trever, | Did on the shore himself laver: LOVELACE, *Lucasta*, Pt. II. [R.] **1662** we laveer'd it with a West-wind: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 11 (1669). **1662** But those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go | Must be at once resolved and skilful too: DRYDEN *Astr. Red.*, 65.

lavolta, lavolto, *sb.*: It. *la volta*, ='the turn': a lively round dance of Italian origin. Rarely Anglicised as *lavolt*.

1584 Item he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dansing witches, brought out of *Italie* into *France*, that danse, which is called *La volta*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 42. **1589** *Phœbus* fetched his *Lauoltos* on the purple Plaines of Neptunus: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 23 (1880). **1606** I cannot sing, | Nor heel the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk, | Nor play at subtle games: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 4, 88. **1611** mountaines and valleyes were said to daunce Lauoltoes and Roundelayes: CORYAT, *Crambe*, sig. A 4 *vº*. **1614** but there you may dance without a pipe, and leap *levoltoes* in hell, that have danced sin's measures on earth: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 352 (1867). **1623** The lavoltas of a merry heart be with you, sir: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 462 (1885). **1630** [See **capriole** 1]. **1634** they danced Lauoltoes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52. **1654–6** How did his good heart...dance *Levoltoes* in his bosom, to hear of Joseph's honour: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, Vol. I. p. 162/2 (1867).

lavoltateer, *sb.*: Eng., coined fr. *lavolta*: a dancer of lavoltas, a dancer.

bef. **1626** The second, a lavoltetere, a saltatory, a dancer: BEAU. & FL., *Fair Maid of Inn*, iii. 1. [C.]

lay[*-man*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *leeman*, for *ledeman*, ='figure with joints': a lay-figure. The **lay-** of *lay-figure* is the Du. *lee-* of *leeman*.

1694 For what remains you are to have a layman almost as big as the life, for every figure in particular; a figure of wood, or cork, turning upon joints: DRYDEN, Tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting*, § 220. [R.] **1762** [Crispin Pass] describes the use of the Maneken or layman for disposing draperies: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. V. Engravers. [R.]

***lazar** (⌊ ⌋), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *lazar*, fr. Late Lat. *lazarus*, ='a leper', fr. *Lazarus*, Gk. Λάζαρος, name of the beggar covered with sores in the apologue, *Luke*, xvi. 19: a leper, a person (*esp.* a beggar) suffering from loathsome disease; *also*, in combin. as *lazar-house*. See **Dives.**

abt. **1386** To haven with sike lazars acquaintance: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 245. **1463** I wille that eche laseer of man and woman or child within Bury have ijd.: *Bury Wills*, p. 17 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1486** xij demonyaks, viij lazars of the palesey: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 37 (1881). **1487** the poure lazare: — *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h i *v°*. **1590** ever after in most wretched case, | Like loathsome lazars, by the hedges lay: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. iv. 3. **1606** I care not to be the louse of a lazar: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 1, 72. **1611** *Lazaret*, A Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazers: COTGR. **1638** There is no man living, not the poorest lazar in the world that hath a heart and affections, but he can love: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 176 (1863). **1654—6** to brag of them [clothes] is as for the Lazar to brag of a plaister laid to his filthy sore: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 27/2 (1867). **1667** Immediately a place | Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark, | A lazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid | Numbers of all diseased: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 479. bef. **1743** Did piteous lazards oft attend her door? | She gave—farewell the parent of the poor: SAVAGE, *On Mrs. Jones.* [R.]

***lazaret, lazarette** (⌊ ⌋ ⌊), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lazaret*: a hospital for lepers or for the diseased poor; a place where people are kept during quarantine.

1611 *Lazaret*, A Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazers: COTGR. **1704** It hapned a few Days after I had been upon the *Lazaret*, *i.e.* the said Island, that there came a *French* Vessel from *Algier*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 177. **1764** Without the harbour is a lazarette, where persons coming from infected places are obliged to perform quarantine: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). **1819** The liver is the lazaret of bile: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. ccxv.

***Lazarus**: Gk. Λάζαρος, name of the beggar covered with sores in the apologue, *Luke*, xvi. 19: representative of a miserable beggar.

1662 [See **Dives**].

lazo: Sp. See **lasso.**

lazul(l), lazuli, lazulus: Late Lat. See **lapis lazuli.**

***laz(z)aretto**, *sb.*: It. *lazzeretto*: (*a*) a hospital for lepers, a pest-house, a hospital for the diseased poor; (*b*) a place in which people are kept during quarantine.

a. **1549** For the plague there is a house...two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 83 *v°*. **1605** the *Lazaretto*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 496 (1616). **1612** the *Lazaretta*, which is a place like vnto the pesthouse in More-fields: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 5. **1617** They haue a Pest-house called *Lazaretto*, & two like houses for Lepers: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 73. **1619** [See **bedlam** 1]. **1654** their *Lazarettos*, or Houses for the Poor: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i *v°*. **1670** The *Lazaretto* is a vast Building: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 83 (1698). **1775** the plague might be...prevented from spreading, if lazarettoes were erected: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 280. **1787** The great Hospital, Lazaretto, and Prisons, all deserve a stranger's notice: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1805). **1818** with its extremes of poverty and splendor, the wretchedness of a great part of its inhabitants, and the magnificence of its buildings, it [Dublin] is to me a Grecian temple turned into a lazzaretto: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 79 (1819). **1820** an arsenal, a lazaretto, a barrack, and a public prison: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 145. **1858** The sick-room and the lazaretto have often been a refuge from the tossings of intellectual doubt: GEO. ELIOT, *Janet's Repentance*, ch. xxiv. p. 305.

b. **1615** When they haue Pratticke, they are inforced to vnlade at the *Lazaretto*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632). — to be conueied by him vnto the *Lazaretta*, there to remaine for thirty or forty dayes before I could be admitted into the City: *ib.*, p. 227. **1741** we were fain to lie in our Boat: they were indeed so civil, as to make us an offer of the Lazaretto, in company of some Slaves who were devour'd with Vermin: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 39. **1742** all woollen goods are put into the Lazaretto, which is a place two miles from the town, to be aired: R. NORTH, *Lives of North*, Vol. II. p. 319 (1826). **1830** we were condemned to enter the Lazzaretto: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 372 (2nd Ed.). **1845** From the Lazaretto I took my family to Pisa and Rome: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50.

***lazzarone**, *pl.* **-oni**, *sb.*: It. (of Naples): an idle, begging member of the poorer classes of Naples, who only works casually.

1797 Dr Moore computes the number of *lazzarani* or blackguards at above 30,000. The greater part of these wretches have no dwelling houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 634/1. **1818** some one of these genuine lazzaroni of the Irish metropolis: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 20 (1819). **1819** From the lowest Lazzaroni up to their fishing, fowling, Lazzaroni king, they were all rejoicing: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 357 (1820). **1828** there are lazzaroni all over Europe: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1132. **1844** He could dance a Tarantulla like a Lazzarone: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881).

le, *pl.* les, *def. art. masc.*: Fr. fr. Lat. pron. *illum* (acc.), ='that': the.

le: It. See **la**[3].

le diable boiteux: Fr. See **Asmodeus.**

le jeu ne vaut (valait) pas la chandelle, *phr.*: Fr.: 'the game is (was) not worth the candle', a saying derived from the practice of a winner at cards in a public room paying for the lights.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 119. **1843** THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 17 (1885).

le mot d'énigme, *phr.*: Fr.: the key-word of the riddle, the key to the mystery.

leaguer (⌊ ⌋), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *leger*, ='camp', 'bed': a camp, a besieging force, a siege.

1589 By League, or Leigure, *Danske* can fence, or front you, friend, or foe: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvi. p. 62. **1590** They...doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of *Legar*: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1598** *Assedio*, a siege or leagre: FLORIO. **1600** no man stirred out of the Romanes Leiger: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 194. **1601** there was no standing camp or leaguer wintered at any time, without a paire of Aegle Standards: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 10, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 273. **1611** the *Leager* (this is the name of the States armie which doth use in the time of warres to lie abroad in the fields): T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. p. 79 (1776).

leake, leaque: Anglo-Ind. See **lac**[1].

leang: Chin. See **liang.**

leaticke: Eng. fr. It. See **Liatico.**

lech, leck: Anglo-Ind. See **lac**[1].

lechia: Chin. See **lichi.**

leckar: Eng. fr. Port. See **lacquer.**

lectisternium, *sb.*: Lat., 'spreading of couches': a sacrificial feast celebrated by Ancient Greeks and Romans in honor of a deity or of deities, in which images of the deities were placed on couches at tables spread for a banquet. Anglicised by Holland as *lectisterne.*

1600 brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the goddesse, & solemnized a Lectisternium: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIX. p. 719. — Duumvirs appointed for divine rites and ceremonies, by celebrating a Lectisterne, (then first instituted in the citie of Rome) to appease and pacifie *Apollo*, *Latona*, and *Diana*, *Hercules*: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 188.

lector (⌊ ⌋), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lector*, noun of agent to *legere*, ='to read': a reader; a minor ecclesiastic in early Christian times.

1626 *Lector*, A reader: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.). **1883** [Julian] built a chapel, and participated, as lector, in conducting the service: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1212.

***lēcythus**, *pl.* **lēcythi**, Lat. fr. Gk.; **lēkythos**, Gk. λήκυθος: *sb.*: an oil-flask, a slender vase with a narrow neck, for holding unguents, cosmetics, &c.

1882 The only ornament of the stelè is the representation of a full-bodied lekythos in round relief: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 564. **1886** The superb collection of painted vases...has been...placed where the enrichments and colour of each lecythus can be studied: *Athenæum*, Mar. 27, p. 430/2. **1888** The excavation of the road [at Athens] has resulted further in the discovery of several λήκυθοι, with borders on a white ground, belonging to the archaic epoch: *Athenæum*, Mar. 17, p. 347/1.

ledger (⌊ ⌋), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *legger*, ='one that lies down'.

1. a resident, a resident agent or ambassador; also, *attrib.*

1592 the Emperours *Lieger* in *Rome*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 708 (1685). **1598** her Maiesties most prudent and carefull Ambassador ligier with the French King: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. ¶ 2 *v°*. — I had bene a ligier in Russia: *ib.*, p. 375. **1599** the *Consul* for the French merchants, a ligier then at *Tripolis*: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 129. **1606** the old Venetian leiger Molino presented to the king and prince a new leiger, called Justiniano: *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1848). **1625** our Liegers, concerning their liues, haue euer liued in very doubtfull estate: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 202. abt. **1630** He was sent Ambassadour into *France*, and stayed there a Lieger long: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 36 (1870). bef. **1733** Coffee-houses...in the chief of them Talkers Leidger were ordered to attend: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 27, p. 139 (1740).

2. the principal book of accounts kept by persons engaged in finance or trade; also, *attrib.*

1598 all accounts and reckonings shalbe brought into perfect order, into the Ligier or memoriall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 260. **1599** I find in the said ligier booke, a note of the said *hymns*, of all such goods: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 98. **1748** Here you a muckworm of the town might see | At his dull desk, amid his ledgers stall'd: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. l.

3. any bar, beam, or slab, which lies in a fixed horizontal position.

ledgerdemayne: Eng. fr. Fr. See **legerdemain.**

leechee: Chin. See **lichi.**

***legato,** *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'connectedly', a direction to performers to render a passage smoothly and connectedly; opposed to **staccato** (*q. v.*).

1885 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato, or the often neglected intermediate combination of the two: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. xxiv. 275.

lēgātor, *sb.*: Lat. noun of agent to *lēgāre*,='to bequeath': a testator, one who bequeaths.

1687 a fair estate | Bequeath'd by some legator's last intent: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, II. 373. [L.]

legature: Eng. fr. Fr. See **ligature.**

lēgātus a latere, *phr.*: Lat.: a legate *a latere.* See **a latere, latere.**

abt. **1522** [See **a latere**]. **1569** the king thus beyng stopped and frustrate of his purpose by reason of Beckets Apostolike Legacie, beyng *Legatus a latere*: thought good to send vp to the Pope: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 59. **1618** These [God's ministers] are *legati a latere*,—dispensers of the mysteries of heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 66 (1867). **1670** a Man who had been thirteen times *Legatus a Latere*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 129 (1698). bef. **1733** [See **a latere**].

lege talionis: Late Lat. See **lex talionis.**

***legerdemain** (⏑ – – ⏑, *-g-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *léger de main*, Old Fr. *legier de main*,='light of hand': sleight of hand, juggling trick; also, *metaph.*

1528 O / churche men are wyly foxes / More crafty then iuggelers boxes / To play ligier du mayne teached: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 114 (1871). **1573—80** plais me a pretti iugling kast of leger de main: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 28 (1884). **1579** I would not that al women should take pepper in the nose, in that I haue disclosed the legerdemaines of a fewe: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 119 (1868). **1579** This cast of Ledgerdemayne: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 36 (Arber). **1584** such things as séeme miraculous, are chéeflie doone by deceipt, legierdemaine, or confederacie: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VIII. ch. I. p. 158. **1591** But he so light was at legierdemaine, | That what he toucht came not to light againe: SPENS., *Compl.*, Prosopop., 701. bef. **1593** he learned the legerdemaines of nips, foysts, &c.: GREENE, *Groatsworth of Wit*, Wks., p. 21 (1861). **1600** lifting, or *lieger-du-maine*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Revv.*, I. I, Wks., p. 187 (1616). **1603** these juglers and vagarant circumforanean land-leapers, these practisers of lieger de main, these plaiers at passe and repasse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1199. **1610** Yea the spirits themselves doe deceive our senses; which is no wonder, seeing that our juglers can doe the like by *leiger du mayn*: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 383. **1623** here they made a sport of Iustice, and like Iuglers plaid *leggerdemaine* with me: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 108. **1641** the late legerdemain of the papists: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1806). **1652** much taken with his feats of *Leigerdemaine*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 349. **1675** impossible, that the Christian Church could, by any the handsomest Legerdemain, delude that Eagles Eye: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 104. **1712** instruct the Students in *State Legerdemain*, as how to take off the Impression of a Seal, to split a Wafer, &c.: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/1 (Morley). **1762** You legerdemain men be more like to conjure the money from our pockets than sense into our skulls: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 12 (1817).

Variants, 16 c. *ligier du mayne, legerdemaine, ledgerdemayne, legierdemaine, lieger-du-maine*, 17 c. *lieger de main, leiger du mayn, leggerdemaine, leigerdemaine, legerdymeane.*

légèreté, *sb.*: Fr.: lightness, animation; frivolity. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *ligeritie, legerity.*

[**1598** a signe of great ligeritie and lightnesse: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 12. **1599** The organs...Break up their drowsy grave and newly move, | With casted slough and fresh legerity: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. I, 23.] **1756** It has all the *legereté* so much prized in the best compositions of this species of the drama amongst the French: WARBURTON, *Let. to Garrick*, Dec. 13, in *Garrick Corresp.* **1768** the elegant *badinage* and *legereté* of conversation that sit so well on the French: GRAY, *Letters*, No. CXXXIII. Vol. II. p. 114 (1819). **1779** her spirit and *légèreté*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 296 (1858). **1836** the army is greatly disgusted with the légereté of Marshal Clauzel, to which the failure of the expedition is...attributed: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 109.

leggiadrous, *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. *leggiadro*: graceful, elegant.

1648 Yet this Retirement's cloud n'er overcast | Those beams of leggiadrous courtesy | Which smild in her deportment: J. BEAUMONT, *Psyche*, XVIII. [R.]

***leghorn, Leghorn,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. *Leghorn*, corruption of It. *Livorno*, name of a port of Tuscany: of a fine bleached straw exported from Livorno; a hat or bonnet of straw-plait from Livorno, or of an imitation of the said straw-plait.

1826 My wife...got into conversation with her about the *English Leghorn* bonnets: W. COBBETT, *Rural Rides*, Vol. II. p. 274 (1885).

legible (⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *legible* (Cotgr.): capable of being read.

1563 dress the letters after thys maner...and they shall be legible: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 8 *ro*. **1657—8** the indications of his future perfections as...legible as...I ever saw: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 101 (1872). **1776** some so high as not to be legible: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 248.

lēgifer, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *lēgifer*,='law-giving': a law-giver.

1602 Thus haue all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 53.

legislator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lēgis lātor*,='proposer of a law': a law-maker, a law-giver; a member of a legislative body.

1603 Though Rudder-les, nor Pilot-les, this Boat | Among the Reeds by the Floods side did float, | And saves from wrack the future *Legislator*, | Lighting in hands of the Kings gracious Daughter: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 462 (1608). **1626** *Legislator*, A law-maker, or a law-giuer: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1777** the singular institutions of the Jews, the observance of which was enjoined by their divine Legislator: ROBERTSON, *Hist. America*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 33 (1824). **1778** The author says it has been objected that he has tamed a legislator into a lover in a novel: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 32 (1858). **1820** a council-room for legislators: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 6.

***légume,** Fr.; **legūmen,** Lat.: *sb.*: pulse, any leguminous or pod-bearing plant, or the fruit of such plants; a pod of a leguminous plant. Anglicised as *legume.*

bef. **1691** An instance of this may be afforded us by some legumens, as peas, or beans: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 613. [R.] bef. **1699** All sorts of herbs, sallads, plants, and legumes: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 218 (1770). **1783** légume: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 7. **1817** And he then describes the process of making what he calls *légume*, which word he always uses for *soup*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 381.

légumes, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: vegetables for the table.

leiger. See **leaguer** or **ledger.**

*****lekythos: Gk. See **lecythus.**

lelack(e): Eng. fr. Sp. See **lilac.**

***lemma,** *sb.*: Laté Lat. fr. Gk. λῆμμα: an assumption, a thesis, the major premiss of a proposition, a title or argument (of a literary work), the heading or theme of a scholium or annotation, a proposition preliminary to an ulterior demonstration.

1626 *Lemma*, An argument: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1678** In order whereunto, we must first lay down this *Lemma* or *Preparatory Proposition*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 194. **1693** A knavish wagge writ a lemma on his Pastoral Letter and sent it him: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1878). **1703** the *lemma*, if I remember well, being *operosa et sedula*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 395 (1872).

***lemon** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *limon*: the fruit of a tree allied to the Citron and Orange, *Citrus medica Limonum*, having a very acid pulp and a rind which yields a strong essential oil; the tree *Citrus medica.* Maundevile evidently describes an entirely different fruit.

[abt. **1400** And for the Vermyn, that is with inne, thei anoynte here Armes and here Thyes and Legges with an Oynement, made of a thing that is clept Lymons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen: and than have thei no drede of no Cocodrilles, ne of non other venymous Vermyn: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xviii. p. 199 (1839).] **1563** iuse of Lymons: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 24 *ro*. **1577** chewing of the rinde...of the Lemmon: J. FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 55 (1596). **1578** The Limon in fashion is longer then the Orenge: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 703. **1588** SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 653. **1600** orenges, cedars, and limons, grow naturally there: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 14. **1600** Almonds, Sugar Canes, Quinces, Orenges, Lemonds, Potatos, &c.: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 46. **1601** the Citron or Limon tree: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 359. **1605** Limons: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 465 (1616). **1615** groves of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1632). **1638** a little sprinkling of a Limon: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 473 (1685). **1646** Lemmons, Pomegranats, Cherries: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xii. p. 274 (1686). **1655** trees, amongst which of Limon, Orange, Coco, Cabage...there are good plenty: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of yᵉ late Proceed. of yᵉ Eng. Army in yᵉ W. Indies*, p. 18. **1660** when a broth is...too tart...sweeten it with Suger: when flat and wallowish...quicken it with Orenges and Lemmons: MARKHAM, *Eng. Housewife*, p. 66. **1665** what Fruit you like, Orenges, Lemons, Lymes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1677). **1707** Variety of surprising experiments, made of two incomparable Medicines...and Salt of Limons: Title. **1776** who have their houses situated in a wood of olives, orange, and lemon-trees: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 171. **1820** Oranges, lemons, and citrons also are exported from Zante: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 147. **1845** in the garden observe the gigantic lemons: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 298.

Variants, 14 c.—16 c. *lymon*, 16, 17 cc. *lemond, lemmon*, 16 c.—18 c. *limon.*

lemonade (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *limonade*: an infusion of sliced lemon with sugar, lemon-juice with water and (generally) sugar; an effervescing beverage with a flavor like that of lemon.

1604 Some take it in wine, others in vinegar, in lemonade, &c.: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 294 (1880). **1670** refresh themselves with Wine standing in Snow, or with Limonade, or some such cooling Drinks: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 138 (1698). **1676** I saw at a *Villa* not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking *Lemonado* with his Mistris: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, I. p. 9. **1684** That [drink] which is most

common in *Turkey* comes somewhat near our *Lemonade*: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 26. **1749** the several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *glaces*, and other *raffraichissemens*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777). **1786** Still be thy nightly offerings paid, | Libations large of Limonade: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 225.

***lemur**, Late Lat.; **lemur** (*ū* ⏑), Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *sb.*: name of the typical genus of half-apes or *Prosimiae*, or of any member of the sub-order *Lemuroidea* or half-apes.

1796 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 146 (1814).

lemures, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: shades, ghosts of the dead. Sometimes Anglicised as *lemurs*, sing. *lemur* (*ū* ⏑).

1555 In these they graue the lyuely Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquitie cauled *Lemures*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 85 (1885). **1626** *Lemures*, are night walking deuils or haggs: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). **1657** To the Earth doe belong Gnoms, Lemurs, Sylphs, Montans, Zonnets, whose Monsters are the Pigmyes: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 26. **1775** these animals were of old a nuisance, being the Lemures of the antients: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 51.

lenify (*ū* ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lénifier*: to assuage, to soothe, to mitigate.

1611 *Lenir.* To lenifie, slake, swage, temper, mitigate: COTGR.

lenitive (*ū* ⏑ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lénitif*, fem. *-ive.*

1. *adj.*: soothing, causing ease.

1543 lenitiue clysters, & suppositories: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. c *v*/2.

2. *sb.*: a soothing drug, a soothing application.

1562 cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitiue: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. c iiii. **1563** suppositorie, clyster, or ientle lenytiue: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 14 *r°*. **1601** a soveraigne lenitive for all impostumes of the braine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 185. **1675** [of condolence] the interest of alliance or friendship obliges you to apply some lenitive: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 225.

***lens**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lens*, = 'a lentil': a transparent body in the shape of a section of a cylinder bounded transversely to the axis of the cylinder by two curved surfaces or by a curved surface and a plane.

bef. **1782** He claps his lens, if haply they may see, | Close to the part where vision ought to be: COWPER, *Charity*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 144 (1808).

lentamente, lento, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage in slow time, slowly.

1724 LENT, or LENTO, or LENTEMENT, do all denote a Slow Movement: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1762** lentamente [See **grave**, *adv.*].

lentisco, Sp. or Port.; **lentiscus**, Lat.: *sb.*: the mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*; Nat. Order *Anacardiaceae*; mastic.

1555 the berryes of the tree cauled *Lentiscus*, which beareth the sweete gumme cauled *Mastix*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 90 (1885). **1612** A shrub like unto that *Lentiscus* that groweth in some parts of *France* and *Italie*: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. R 6 *r°* (1776). **1612** There is also great store of mastick in this *Iland*, which is gathered of certaine trées like vnto *Lentiscos* trées: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 10. **1616** oyles of *Lentisco*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40). **1644** rosemary, lavender, lentiscus, and the like sweet shrubs: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 80 (1850). **1664** JUNE... *Flowers* in *Prime* or yet *lasting*...*Tuber-rose*, *Lentiscus*, *Pomegranade*: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1729). **1699** *Lentiscus's* and *Phylarea's* in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 210.

lentor, *sb.*: Lat.: pliancy, toughness, viscosity.

bef. **1627** Some bodies have a kind of lentor, and more depectible nature than others: BACON. [J.] **1699** *Arborescent Holi-hocks*...by reason of their clamminess and *Lentor*, banished from our *Sallet*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 36. **1732** The lentor of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause: ARBUTHNOT, *Diet.* [J.]

lenvoy: Fr. See **l'envoi.**

Leo: Lat., 'the lion': name of the constellation which used to form the fifth sign of the zodiac, and of the fifth sign of the zodiac.

***lepidoptera**, *sb. pl.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. λεπιδο-, fr. λεπίς (base λεπιδ-), = 'a scale', and πτερόν, = 'a wing': name of the order of insects with scaly wings, which includes butterflies and moths.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

leprehaun, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *leithbragan*, = 'half-shoe-man', altered from *luchárman*, = 'pigmy': a pigmy sprite of Irish folk-lore, supposed to be generally mending a single shoe, and to make himself useful to those who treated him well.

1818 There, your honor, them's my *cordaries*, the little Leprehauns, with their cuttiest heads: LADY MORGAN, *Pl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. chap. i. p. 289 (1819). **1863** The very place to be haunted by a leprechaun: *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Oct., p. 41/2

leptomeria, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λεπτομέρεια: a consisting of minute parts.

1654 Either by that Picklock *Leptomeria*, or *subtlety* of parts, by opening the *Pores*...and so letting out that *heat*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 222.

Lerna, name of the lake or swamp near Argos, which the **hydra** (*q. v.*) infested.

1590 wingèd snakes of Lerna, cast your stings, | And leave your venoms in this tyrant's dish: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 29/1 (1858).

les, *def. art.*: Fr.: the. See **la**[2], **le, aux.**

***les absens ont toujours tort**, *phr.*: Fr.: the absent are always in the wrong.

***les convenances**, *phr.*: Fr.: the proprieties. See **convenances.**

1845 The Spaniards...are strictly decent...in all that the French call *les convenances*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 740. **1885** Jessie's presence satisfied *les convenances*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 181.

les doux-yeux, *phr.*: Fr. See **les** and **doux yeux.**

1672 He has no courage because he beat his Wench for giving me *les douces yeux once*: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, I. p. 10. **1830** How beautiful is woman when she favours her admirers with *les yeux doux*! And what greater treasure can we possess than a *billet doux*? E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 220 (2nd Ed.).

lescar, leskar: Pers. See **lascar**[1].

lèse majesté, *phr.*: Fr.: high-treason (see **laesa majestas**). Anglicised as *lese majesty*, *leze majesty.*

1817 But the crime of *lèse-majesté* against the genius of Mr. Southey could admit of no atonement: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 166.

Lethæan, Lethean: Eng. fr. Lat. *Lēthaeus* (Gk. Ληθαῖος): pertaining to *Lethe*; causing forgetfulness, causing oblivion.

1647 [See **amnesty** 1]. **1667** They ferry over this Lethean sound | Both to and fro: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 604. **1785** the craftsman there | Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 118 (1808).

Lēthē: Lat. fr. Gk. Λήθη, fr. λήθη, = 'oblivion', 'forgetfulness': name of the river of the Infernal regions of Greek mythology, of the water of which the shades drank that they might forget their life on earth; *hence*, oblivion, utter forgetfulness.

1580 Tho will we little Love awake, | That nowe sleepeth in Lethe lake: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Mar., 23. **1593** The carl Oblivion stoln from Lethe's lake: PEELE, *Wks.*, p. 589/1 (1861). **1603** his foe; who, nigh already gon | To drink of *Lethé*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 162 (1608). **1606** a Lethe'd dulness: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 1, 27. **1616** Lethe shall drowne his ill deserving name: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 131 (1871). **1626** As if she had drunk *Lethe*...did fetch so still a Sleep: BEAU. & FL., *Maid's Trag.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 28 (1711). bef. **1631** a new deluge, and of *Lethe* flood, | Hath drown'd us all. All have forgot all good: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 224 (1669). **1640** Or He in Lethe's lake can drench them so | That they no act of life or sense can show: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 18, p. 21 (1647). **1693** I am inclinable sometimes to imagine, that the Soul of Man can hardly be entirely happy, until it be as it were thus dipt in Lethe: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 432 (1713). bef. **1733** Memoirs, Books, Pamphlets and even Records are condemned to sink in *Lethe*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ix. (1740). **1737** The Bath would be of sovereign efficacy in this case too, and, like the waters of Lethé, would wash away the remembrance of these disagreeable incidents: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 30, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 61 (1777). **1813** I suppose the real author will soon own it, as it has succeeded; if not, Job be my model, and Lethe my beverage: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 280 (1832). bef. **1821** My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains | My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk, | Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains | One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk: KEATS, *Ode to Nightingale*, i. bef. **1842** Some draught of Lethe might await | The slipping thro' from state to state: TENNYSON, *Two Voices*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 132 (1886).

lethugador, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *lechuga*, = 'lettuce', 'frill', 'ruffle': a ruff.

1612 he was riding in his *carrosse* with his six mules over Holborn Bridge the other day, with his great lethugador about his neck, and coming upon his elbow, at the side of the *carrosse* comes a fellow by him on horseback: and whether *de guet-apens*, or otherwise, I cannot tell, but he snatches the ambassador's hat off his head: G. CALVERT, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 191 (1848).

lettre d'avis, *phr.*: Fr.: letter of advice.

1770 he will give you a *lettre d'avis* before he sends it to you: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 4 (1882).

***lettre de cachet**, *phr.*: Fr., 'letter of seal': a sealed letter signed by a king of France (before the Revolution), ordering a governor of a prison, esp. of the Bastille, to receive and keep prisoner the person named in the letter; an arbitrary warrant for arrest.

1718 I am far from having the least doubt of his good intentions to me: I fear only, those same letters de cachet, that surprise folks every now and then: VANBRUGH, quoted in *Athenæum*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 290/2. **1745** before the play itself is suppressed by a *lettre de cachet* to the booksellers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1857). **1766** A mousquetaire, his pieces loaded with a *lettre de cachet*, went...to the notary who keeps the parliamentary registers, and

demanded them: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 495 (1857). **1777** I do not indeed lodge in their house, (as it might incite the jealousy of the husband, and procure me a lettre de cachet,) but I live very much with them: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 253 (1869). **1788** the Court cannot help perceiving that Lettres de Cachet are frequently employed: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 78/1. **1813** apply to his sovereign for a *lettre de cachet* to *force* this unfortunate woman from the arms of her lawful husband: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 358 (1844). **1824** There are sharp laws in France against refractory pupils—*lettres de cachet* are easily come by: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xix. p. 350 (1886). **1850** Why are there no such things as *lettres-de-cachet*—and a Bastille for young fellows of family? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879).

lettres de noblesse, *phr.*: Fr.: letters of nobility, letters patent conferring the rank of a noble.

1764 he may purchase *lettres de noblesse* for about thirty or forty guineas: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 388 (1817). **1820** Louis XIV. granted five hundred *lettres de noblesse* in a single year: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 15.

lettres grises, *phr.*: Fr., 'gray letters': *Printing*: letters ornamented with flourishes.

1889 [See **cul-de-lampe**].

levada, *sb.*: Port.: an artificial water-course for irrigation.

1885 Besides the great levadas there are minor ones in every parish: J. Y. JOHNSON, *Madeira*, p. 58.

levant (ˌlɛ'vænt), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *levant*: rising, eastern, from the east.

1600 the Easterne current and leuant windes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 24. **1667** Forth rush the Levant and the | Ponent winds: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 704.

***Levant, levant** (ˌlɛ'vænt), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Levant*, ='the east', 'the east wind'.

1. the Mediterranean and its coasts to the east of Italy; *esp.* the coasts, islands, and seas of Syria and Asia Minor. Also, *attrib.*

1578 After some diversity of opinions whether in the riuer of *Levant* or the West were best to beginne, the advice of Obietto prevayled: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 29 (1599). **1601** the Levant sea of orientall Indians: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 129. — [Camels] are nourished in the Levant or East parts: *ib.*, Bk. 8, ch. 18, p. 205. **1605** Any suspected part of all the *leuant*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, IV. 2, Wks., p. 496 (1616). **1615** silks that are sent from *Aleppo* to *Trypoly*, and other commodities of the *Leuant* purchased with that money: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 86 (1632). **1620** Inquisitors of theirs, that were sent into the *Levant*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxii. (1676). **1621** let those that repine at the one in the hundred (which was impos'd upon all the levant Merchants for the support of this Fleet) mutter what they will: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xi. p. 14 (1645). **1629** Give me leave to congratulat your happy return from the *Levant*: *ib.*, V. xxxii. p. 35. **1656—7** You will see the galleys, the slaves, and in fine, a very map of the Levant: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 83 (1872). bef. **1733** the *Levant* or *Turky* company: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 462 (1740).

2. the sunrise.

1601 the Sunnerising or Levant of that day: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 33, Vol. I. p. 608.

3. a Levanter, an easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.

1600 euery mountaine causing a seuerall blast, and pirrie, after the maner of a *Leuant*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 83.

levant, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *levante*, ="a shifter, an vptaker, a pilfrer" (Florio), or fr. Eng. *levant*, vb.: a bet made with the intention of not paying if one loses.

1728 croud to the hazard-table, throw a familiar *levant* upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 240 (1776).

levant (ˌlɛ'vænt), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *levantar velas*, ='to abandon one's residence', *lit.* 'to hoist sails', or *levantar el campo*, ='to decamp': to abscond, to elope, to run away.

1840 When he found she'd levanted, the Count of Alsace | At first turn'd remarkably red in the face: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 144 (1865).

Levanter (ˌlɛ'væntəɹ), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Levant*: an east wind in the Mediterranean. See **Levant.**

1790 But let them not break prison to burst like a *Levanter*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 86 (3rd Ed.).

levator (ˌlɛ'vɛ'təɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *levātor*, noun of agent to *levāre*, ='to raise': *Anat.* and *Chirurg.*: a muscle which raises a certain part of the body; an instrument for raising depressed parts of the skull.

1734 WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

***levee, levée**, *sb.*: Fr. *levée*, ='a levy', 'an embankment', confused by English with *lever*, ='the act of getting up': a reception held by a great person during the morning toilet; a reception (at any time of day); a reception at Court at which men (not women) are presented to Royalty.

1687 Levees and couchees passed without resort: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, I. 516. **1697** next Morning I had three Copies of Verses, and six Billet-doux at my Levée upon it: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 143 (1776). **1704** came ever just from court, and were never seen in it; attended the levee *sub dio*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 61/1 (1869). **1714** I have taken a Pride in the number of Admirers at my Afternoon Levée: *Spectator*, No. 613, Oct. 29, p. 861/1 (Morley). **1745** The King spoke of him at his *levée* with great encomiums: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 494 (1857). **1768** S. SHARP, *Customs of Italy*, p. 74. bef. **1782** Flies to the levee, and receiv'd with grace, | Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 203 (1808). **1787** The Court usually remove hither from Florence the first week in November...few of the *corps diplomatique* follow: nor have we levées, or drawing-rooms, as at other Courts: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1805). **1806** Seeing a swaggering smatterer in knowledge encircled by his levee of listeners, who blindly recognise his claim to be considered as an oracle: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 140 (5th Ed.). **1826** Vivian Grey watched the formation and dissolution of the young Baroness' levée with lively interest: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. x. p. 446 (1881). **1877** in the carnival-time, Voltaire held a *levée*, as an established royal favourite, when all the great officials paid their respects to him: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. XX. p. 152.

levée, *sb.*: Fr.: an embankment (to prevent inundation), a steep river-bank (U. S.).

1819 A breach in the *levée*...is the greatest calamity which can befal the landholder: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 240.

***levée en masse**, *phr.*: Fr.: a levy *en masse*, a calling out for active service of all persons capable of bearing arms.

1832 a *levée en masse* was decreed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 254.

***lever de rideau**, *phr.*: Fr.: first piece at a theatre, *lit.* 'rise of the curtain'.

1883 A *lever de rideaux* [pl.] is half over before the play-goer of breeding and substance has struggled into his seat: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 220. **1885** A *lever de rideau* has been provided at the Vaudeville in 'Cupid's Messenger,' a one-act comedietta: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 580/1.

***leviathan** (ˌlɛ'vɛ'ɪ'θæn), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *leviathan*, fr. Heb. *livyāthān*: a large aquatic animal (see *Job*, xli. 1; *Ps.*, lxxiv. 14, civ. 26; *Isaiah*, xxvii. 1); a whale; hence, *metaph.* anything immense or colossal.

abt. **1400** Whether maist thou drawen out leuyethan [*v. l.* leuyathan] with an hoc: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, xl. 20. **1535** Darrest thou drawe out Leuiathan with an angle: COVERDALE, *l. c.* **1555** the greate serpente of the sea Leuiathan: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 50 (1885). bef. **1593** The proud leviathan that scours the seas, | And from his nostrils showers out stormy floods: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 135/1 (1861). **1603** the dread *Leuiathan* | Turns vpside-down the boyling Ocean: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 272 (1608). **1646** In vain it was to rake for Ambergriese in the panch of this *Leviathan*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686). **1652** yet these vast and voluminous *Leviathans* love to sport therein: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. i. p. 8. bef. **1658** What Tempests might thou raise, what Whirlwinds when | Thou breath'st, thou great Leviathan of Men: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 303 (1687). **1660** the proud *Leviathan* [Cromwell]: J. C[ROUCH], *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 8. **1665** all the way we sail'd 'twixt the last Isle and the Bay...we were disported by *Whales*... These *Leviathans* are indeed the largest, not only of all Fish in the Sea, but as I think, of all other bodied Creatures: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1677). **1667** there leviathan, | Hugest of living creatures, on the deep | Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 412. **1674** he will have set before us such a *Hoghen Moghen* Leviathan, that that of Holy *Job* would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 180. bef. **1733** this *Leviathan* Mob: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 91, p. 576 (1740). **1820** Syracuse fell at once beneath the sword of conquering Rome, that leviathan of the ancient world: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 65.

levoltoes (pl.): Eng. fr. It. See **lavolta.**

lewis d'or: Fr. See **louis d'or.**

***lex non scripta**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'unwritten law', law determined by courts, distinguished from statutory law (*lex scripta*).

1826 There is a difference...between the...correctness of the District Judge who is selected...with all the *lex loci*, and *lex non scripta* of his region of country; and the correctness of the Circuit Judge: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 471. **1872** an elastic *lex non scripta* meted out very different awards to high and low: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 249.

***lex tālionis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the law of retaliation, exacting an eye for an eye, &c.

1597 *Ergo*, I conclude that the next is an eight likewise with the base, both descending, and so that you haue broken *Priscians* head, wherefore I may *Lege* [abl.] *talionis* laugh at *incongruity* as well as you might at vnformality: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 146. **1600** he is presently without any iudgement to haue *Legem* [acc.] *talionis*, that is, like for like, inflicted vpon him: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 56. **1621** 'Tis *lex talionis*, and the nature of all things so to do: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 75 (1827). **1623** But sure, if there were no wiser than myself, I could wish that we might deal with such supercilious people *lege talionis*, and mete to them in their own measure: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 426 (1848). **1630** for talionis lex maie doe the same | wee others doe to others, to our shame: J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, p. 135 *note* (1888). **1654—6** [Their children shall be dashed in pieces] this was but *lex talionis*: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 331 (1868). **1731** they take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives but, *Lege Talionis*, to plunder the Robbers of theirs: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 285. **1818** they suffered by the *lex talionis*, and had their eyes put out besides: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 353. **1830**

Frequently beaten by their persecutors, if they lift a hand in their own defence, agreeable to the *lex talionis* of the Moors, it is taken off: E. Blaquiere, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 158 (2nd Ed.). **1857** here we must for a moment pause to observe another of those instances of the *lex talionis* with which the revolutionary *Nemesis* requited her votaries: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, iv. p. 171.

lexer: Eng. fr. Fr, See **elixir.**

***lexicon**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. λεξικὸν (βιβλίον), ='(book) of words': a word-book, a dictionary; a book which gives the words of one language translated and explained in another; *esp.* a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

1603 any other translation or Lexicon: C. Heydon, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 44. **1607** the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbred): Topsell, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. ¶¶ 1 *vº*. **1654** Among those uncontrouleable *Levellers* of the *World*, *Fate*, or *Fortune*, (in the *Profane Lexicon*, and in the *Christians* undiscovered *Providence*) may passe for the *first*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 419. **1664** I find very little improvement in the most pretending of our *Lexicons* and *Nomenclators* yet extant: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 113. **1817** And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on, | The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels: Byron, *Beppo*, lii. **1826** bursting into his mother's boudoir with lexicons and slippers: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. i. ch. vi. p. 13 (1881).

***li**[1], *sb.*: Chin.: (*a*) a Chinese coin of base copper with a square hole in the middle, 1000 of which are worth one **tael** (*q. v.*), a **cash** (*q. v.*); (*b*) a measure of length in China, equal to rather more than one third of a mile English.

b. **1589** the measure, which is called *lii*, hath so much space as a man's voice on a plaine grounde may bee hearde in a quiet day, halowing or whoping with all the force and strength he may: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, i. 21 (1853). [Yule] **1887** The large Chinese market town of Sin-kang [is] about 20 li (seven miles) N.N.E. of the city of Taiwanfoo: *Athenæum*, Apr. 2, p. 452/3.

li.[2], abbrev. for Lat. **libra** (*q. v.*).

1592 [See **lacquer**].

***liaison**, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a connexion, a binding together; (*b*) an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman; (*c*) in *Cookery*, a thickening of beaten eggs or of eggs and cream.

b. **1809** The *liaisons* of Merlin...gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14. **1822** I should have gone, long ago...but for my *liaison* with the Countess G.: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, p. 912 (1875). **1829** and as for the *liaison*, if there were one, why it must end, and probably the difficulty of terminating it might even hasten the catastrophe which he had so much at heart: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. i. ch. ix. p. 28 (1881). **1840** no one could say, | Whether soft *liaison* induced him to stray: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 204 (1865). **1850** If it were but a temporary liaison...one could bear it: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. i. ch. ix. p. 98 (1879). **1853** He was always much addicted to gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women: Greville, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., i. ii. 35.

c. **1759** prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream: W. Verral, *Cookery*, p. 92.

liāna, Mod. Lat.; **liane**, Fr.: *sb.*: name of tropical creeping or climbing plants, such as abound in the forests of Tropical America.

1845 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 25. **1876** the yellow flowering cactus, the golden lobelia, the scarlet querena, the slender tendrils and blue flowers of the liana: J. Grant, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vi. p. 50.

liang, leang, *sb.*: Chin.: a **tael** (*q. v.*).

liant, *fem.* **liante**, *adj.*: Fr.: flexible, able to form connexions easily,

1765 a singular turn of mind, and not *liant* with a new world: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 411 (1857).

liard, *sb.*: Fr.: a French coin, worth three deniers (see **denier**), at first silver in 15 c., and in 17, 18 cc. copper. The form *liardo* is *quasi*-Italian.

1547—8 in bras they haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes, halfe karalles & karales, halfe sowses & sowses: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870). **1600** carrying the cloth from shop to shop tell the price thereof, and for the selling of euery duckat's-woorth they haue two Liardos allowed them: John Pory, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 134. **1823** I have heard of such a one paying a liard to eat his bellyful of grapes in a poor man's vineyard: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. vi. p. 90 (1886). **1886** Wretched dens where ragged players hazarded two liards, and were refreshed with haricots and cheese: R. Heath, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 51/2.

Liatico, *sb.*: It.: "a kind of wine so called" (Florio).

1625 *Malvasey*, Muscadine, and Leaticke: Purchas, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. ii. Bk. x. p. 1837. **1630** Claret, and Liatica: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. Ll 4 *vº*/1.

lib., abbrev. (*a*) for Lat. **liber** (*q. v.*), ='book', and (*b*) for Lat. **libra** (*q. v.*), ='pound'.

b. **1601** *3 lib. 2 shil. 6 d.*: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 39, Vol. i. p. 260.

libation (*ı ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the ceremony (practised by Ancient Greeks and Romans) of pouring wine, oil, and other liquids on the ground or on a sacrificial victim in honor of a deity; the liquid so poured forth.

1603 powring upon them sacred liquors and libations: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1349. **1776** the player on the flute at the libations: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 134.

***Libeccio**: It.: name of the south-west wind.

1667 Forth rush...with their lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libecchio: Milton, *P. L.*, x. 706.

liber, *sb.*: Lat., 'bark', 'book': *Bot.*: the innermost layer of bark, also called *bast*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

Līber Pater, Father Liber, an old Italian deity of the vine and its produce, identified with the Greek **Bacchus** (*q. v.*).

1665 our Mules and Assinegoes...spared the *Persians* the labour of Kettle-drums, Timbrels, Hoboy, and such Phrygic musick; sometimes braying out, at other times ecchoing to one another in Mymallonian Cornets as if some Orgye to *Liber Pater* had been solemnizing: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 127 (1677).

***liberator** (*ı ⏑ ı ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lĭberātor*, noun of agent to *lĭberāre*, ='to set free', 'to deliver': one who delivers, a deliverer, a freer.

1650 I have reverenced him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Countrey: Howell, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 138. ***1878** liberators and protectors of the Christian races of the East: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

liberāvi animam meam, *phr.*: Lat.: 'I have relieved my mind' ('set free my soul'), I have made my protest and am no longer responsible. Cf. *Ezek.*, iii. 19, 21. See **absolvi**, &c.

1648 It is sufficient for me, however you digest this present friendly *Memento* to you, that I can truly say, *liberavi animam meam*, whatever becomes of you or me: *A brief Memento to the present Vnparliamentary Iunto*, p. 15. **1654** As to my selfe I am satisfied, if no more follow but a *Liberavi Animam meam*, to let the world know I voted not with those Philistimes [*sic*]: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 190. **1750** Fielding, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 212 (1806).

libra, *sb.*: Lat., 'a Roman pound weight': a pound weight, abbreviated to *lb.*; a pound in money, worth twenty shillings, abbreviated to *£*, *l.*, *li.*, *lib.*

Lībra: Lat., fr. *lĭbra*, ='a balance': name of an ancient zodiacal constellation, between Scorpio and Virgo; the seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters a few days before the autumnal equinox, and which now contains the constellation Virgo.

1391 The Middel cercle in wydnesse, of thise 3, is cleped the cercle equinoxial / vp-on whiche turneth euermo the hedes of aries & libra: Chaucer, *Astrol.*, p. 9 (1872). **1667** from eastern point | Of Libra to the fleecy star that bears | Andromeda: Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 558.

***libretto**, *pl.* **libretti**, *sb.*: It.: a book of words of a musical composition which comprises vocal music; the words of the vocal parts of a musical composition.

1825 the *libretti* of new operas: *English in Italy*, Vol. i. p. 268. **1860** He writes his own libretti, and very well; they merely need setting to music to be excellent operas: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 275/1. **1885** His latest work is written on a libretto supplied by Dr. Franz Hüffer: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 280/3.

***lichen** (*ⓤ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *līchen*, fr. Gk. λειχήν, ='tree-moss', 'liverwort', 'a cutaneous eruption', 'blight', 'canker': name of an order of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, forming one of Lindley's alliances of Thallogens, but now classed as a sub-order of Fungales.

1601 Another kind of Lichen or Liverwort: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 4, Vol. ii. p. 245. bef. **1771** I observed nothing but several curious lichens, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake: Gray, *Lett.* [T.] **1820** a platform of rock where...not a bramble has taken root, and to which nothing but the lichen can adhere: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 102. **1846** If the grey, and yellow, and brown stains upon old walls, ancient churches, and other buildings are carefully examined, those appearances will always be found to arise from minute Lichens having taken possession of the surface of the stones, to which they adhere, drawing their food from the atmosphere: J. Lindley, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 46. **1855** And a morbid eating lichen fixt | On a heart half-turn'd to stone: Tennyson, *Maud*, vi. viii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 170 (1886).

lichi, lychee, *sb.*: Chin.: the fruit of a Chinese tree, cultivated in Bengal, *Nephelium litchi*, Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*, somewhat like a plum, dried and exported to Europe.

1589 Also they have a kinde of plummes, that they doo call lechias, that are of an exceeding gallant tast, and never hurteth anybody, although they should eate a great number of them: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, i. 14 (1853). [Yule] **1598** There is a kind of fruit called Lechyas, which are like Plums, but of another taste, and are very good, and much esteemed, whereof I have eaten: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 38. [*ib.*] **1834** Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes; the first is really very fine, being a sort of plum, with the flavour of a Frontignac grape: Bp. Heber, *Narrative*, i. 60. [*ib.*] **1846** Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the produce of

different species of Nephelium: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 383. **1878** the lichi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh: P. ROBINSON, *In my Indian Garden*, 49. [Yule]

lic(o)ur, licowre: Eng. fr. Fr. See **liquor.**

lictor, *sb.*: Lat.: an official attendant of a Roman magistrate (see **fasces**); hence, *metaph.* one who punishes.

1579 the vshers or sergeants are called *Lictores*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 35 (1612). **1586** The fagots of the licturs: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxiv. p. 114. **1601** come, your *fasces*, LICTORS: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 318 (1616). **1606** saucy lictors | Will catch at us: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, v. 2, 214. **1611** The *Lictores* or Serjeants doe weare party-coloured cloakes: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 200 (1776). **1626** *Lictor*, A Serieant, a Hang-man: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1671** Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power, | Legions and cohorts, turms of horse and wings: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 65. **1816** The conclusion was a lady's head about to be chopped off by a lictor, but (I am sorry to say) he left it on: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 329 (1832). bef. **1863** Better the block itself, and the lictors, with their fasces of birch-twigs, than the maddening torture of those jokes! THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 41 (1879).

lidger: Eng. fr. Du. See **ledger.**

***Lied**, *pl.* **Lieder**, *sb.*: Ger.: song.

1854 Percy sings a Spanish seguidilla, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879).

lieger: Eng. fr. Du. See **ledger.**

lieger du maine: Eng. fr. Fr. See **legerdemain.**

lierd(e): Fr. See **liard.**

***lieu**, *sb.*: Fr.: place.

1. place, stead.

1550 to take downe all Altars within my diocese, and in the lieu of them *to sett vp a table*: DR. DAY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxviii. p. 303 (1846). **1584** if this tree of gold in lieu may not suffice, | Require a grove of golden trees, so Juno bear the prize: PEELE, *Arraignment of Paris*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 358/1 (1861). **1602** he...couered his head (in liew of an helmet) with a buttoned cap: SEGAR, *Hon., Mil. & Civ.*, Bk. III. ch. liv. in Peele's *Wks.*, p. 567 (1861). **1610** in lieu o' the premises | Of homage and I know not how much tribute: SHAKS., *Temp.*, i. 2, 123. **1629** To suffer his Highnesse the Duke of *Saxonie* to keep possession of *Iutland* in lieu of the vpper and lower *Lusatia*: *Newes of Certaine Commands lately given by the French King*, May 5, No. 32, p. 4. **1715** what the Painters have introduc'd in Lieu of it: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 186. bef. **1733** the Title...in Lieu of History: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. (1740). **1797** he will have a ruined country in lieu of his present possessions: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1858). **1878** a large gold chain in lieu of a necklace: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiv. p. 295.

2. (fr. phr. *in lieu of*) an equivalent, a recompense. *Rare.*

bef. **1626** One would think it a very large offer to give so great a lieu for so small a service: BP. ANDREWES, *Serm.*, V. 544 (1841—3). [Davies]

lieutenant de police, *phr.*: Fr.: lieutenant of police. The word *lieutenant* was early Anglicised as *levetenante*, *lieuetenant*, *lyvetenant*, &c., and retains the old pronunciation though the spelling is now conformed to the French.

1776 I think a *lieutenant de police* would be a better judge for her than the peers: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1835).

ligature (ˊ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ligature*: the act or process of tying or binding so as to unite; anything used to bind or tie, as a surgical thread or a bandage; *Mus.* a sign signifying two or more notes to be sung to one syllable, or a tie connecting two or more notes; in *Writing* and *Printing* in minuscules or in cursive character (lower-case type), a single sign formed by two or more connected letters.

1543 to make a ligature or byndynge incarnatyue of two endes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcvi *r°*/2. **1563** it shalbe necessarye to vse apt and conuenient ligature & rolling: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 44 *v°*. **1596** The first of the formes of Notes, the second of the Rests, the third of Legatures, the fourth of the three degrees in Musicke. *What is a Note?* It is a signe shevving the lovvdnes, or stilnes of the voice, and is of two sorts, one simple, & the other ioyned, vvhich are called Ligatures: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. C i *r°*. **1597** Then out of doubt it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 10. **1775** the letters so disguised by ligatures so exceedingly complicated that I could neither decypher nor copy it: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 169.

ligeritie: Eng. fr. Fr. See **légèreté.**

ligier: Eng. fr. Du. See **ledger.**

ligier du mayne: Eng. fr. Fr. See **legerdemain.**

***lignum vitae**: Late Lat., 'wood of life': the hard wood of the tree *Guaiacum officinale*, or other wood of a similar kind; the tree *Guaiacum officinale*, Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceae*. See **guaiacan.**

1600 It [Sassafras] is found by experience to be far better and of more uses then the wood which is called *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum vitæ*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 268. **1625** An other sort also of trees, whose timber is neere as hard as *Lignum vitæ*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 277. **1646** Ebony, Box, Lignum vitæ, Cedar: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). **1655** Mastick and *Lignum vitæ* trees: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of y^e late Proceed. of y^e Eng. Army in y^e W. Indies*, p. 18. **1674** your sticks [cues] ought to be heavy, made of *Brasile*, *Lignum vitæ* or some other weighty wood: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 25. bef. **1733** made of *Lignum Vitae* [the Fall of a Flail]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 87, p. 573 (1740). **1755** the lignum-vitæ I would not recommend to you: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1857). **1817** Mr. Adams...tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of *lignum vitæ*, which tied North America to Great Britain: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 263 (1856). **1846** The wood called Lignum vitæ is remarkable for the direction of its fibres, one layer of which often crosses another diagonally; a circumstance first pointed out to me by Professor Voigt: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 479.

lignum-aloes, *sb.*: Lat. See **aloe.**

1525 Take lignum aloes .ij. ounces: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. T iij *r°*/2.

lignum-aquilae, *sb.*: Late Lat.: **aguila-*wood***, **agalloch** (*qq. v.*).

1600 here groweth the right Lignum Aquilæ, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 41.

ligula: Lat. See **lingula,**

***likin**, *sb.*: Chin., 'cash-money' (see **li**[1]): a Chinese provincial tax on all kinds of produce, originally amounting to 1 cash per tael or $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., but now variable.

1890 attempts to levy the increased Likin, or tax, on native opium: *Standard*, Oct. 12, p. 5/2.

***lilac** (ˊ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *lilac*, ='pale purple'.

1. a shrub of the genus *Syringa* (see **syringa**), of which the common variety, *Syringa vulgaris*, has pale bluish-purple blossom; formerly called *pipe-tree*. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

bef. **1627** the Lelacke Tree: BACON, *Ess.*, xlvi. [Skeat] **1658** the Sycamore and Lilack: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 34 (1686). **1664** EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). **1763** the cave...overhung...with woodbines, lilacs, and laburnums: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). **1785** The lilac, various in array, now white, | Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set | With purple spikes pyramidal: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808). **1842** This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk | Thro' crowded lilac-ambush trimly pruned: TENNYSON, *Gardener's Daughter*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 25 (1886).

2. the color of the blossom of the common lilac-tree, pale-purple, or pale-violet. Also, *attrib.*

1803 It's all wet; and will spoil my new lilac ribbons: M. EDGEWORTH, *Contrast*, ch. i. p. 114 (1832).

limaçon, *sb.*: Fr.: a snail, a snail-like military formation. See **biscia.**

1591 And to the end they may assure and accustome themselues the better, it is necessarie they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single aray: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 207.

limae labor, *phr.*: Lat.: 'work of the file', careful revision and correction. Hor., *A. P.*, 291.

1755 and I protest to you that my Ode on Memory, after it has gone through all the *limae labor* that our friend Horace prescribes, nay, Sir, *prematur nonum in annum* (above half of which time it has already, I assure you, been concealed *malgré* my partiality to it): GRAY & MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 40 (1853). **1792** your works...have not the least appearances of the *Limæ labor*: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 220. **1832** His sentences...never subjected to a process of comparison,—a *limæ labor*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 76. **1889** He must contrive to produce upon us the impression that those beauties...are natural to him—that they are not the result of happy accident nor yet the result of the *limæ labor*: *Athenæum*, May 25, p. 655/1.

***limbo** (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. (*in*) *limbo*, (*e*) *limbo*, ='(in) limbo', '(out of) limbo', in which *limbo* is abl. of *limbus*, ='the borderland of Hell', fr. Lat. *limbus*, ='border[2]', 'margin'.

1. a region of darkness on the borders of Hell, which is believed by Roman Catholics and others to be the abode of those who have died without receiving grace, but have not merited damnation.

abt. **1400** *Leg. of S. Erkenwald*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1886). abt. **1532** our lorde Iesu chryst...his frendys, who by the synne of Adam and Eue were in lymbo: LORD BERNERS, *Huon of Burdeux*, p. 484 (1883). **1550** And I do clearly reject and esteem as fables all the limbos of the fathers: HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 31 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1563** The Paynes that all the Furyes fell | can cast from Lymbo lake: B. GOOGE, *Eglags, &c.*, p. 97 (1871). ? **1582** father omnipotent with lightnings dyng me toe lymbo: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 95. **1588** As far from help as Limbo is from bliss: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1, 149. **1619** the three iusticers of *Limbos* state: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. E 2 *v°*. **1620** the *Dominicans* said that Children dead, without baptism before the use of reason, remain after the Resurrection in a *Limbo* and darkness under the earth, but without fire: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 167 (1676). **1642** Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one *Limbo* left for these: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § liv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 404 (Bohn, 1852). bef. **1658** 'tis a just *Idea* of a *Limbo* of the Infants: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687). bef. **1670** A Prisoner, whose Liberty

I much long'd for, is released, but out of Limbo into Hell: J. HACKET, *Abp Williams*, Pt. II. 131, p. 139 (1693). **1682** Nor quite of future power himself bereft, | But limbos large for unbelievers left: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, II. 94. **1741** repenting that he had betray'd his Master, thought there was no other way to save his Soul, but to hang himself, and go to the Limbo, whither he knew Jesus Christ would descend to deliver the Souls: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 237. **1818** souls in Limbo, damn'd half way: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 57.

2. any region resembling the borderland of Hell.

1667 a Limbo large and broad, since call'd | The Paradise of Fools: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 495.

3. a prison, a place of confinement, a place where persons or things are consigned to oblivion or obscurity.

bef. **1658** Sleep! The Worlds *Limbo*, *Nature's* Discord Day: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 297 (1687). **1663** And in the self-same *Limbo* put | The *Knight* and Squire where he was shut: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 259. bef. **1670** But this weak Predicant, that run blindfold into Error and Destruction, lay in Limbo a great while macerated with fear, and want, and hard Lodging: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 100, p. 88 (1693). **1729** O! pass more innocent, in infant state, | To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 238. **1844** the lottery-subscription lies in limbo: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 226 (1885). **1883** the party might be relegated to the limbo of unrealized hopes: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33. **1847** that 'Limbo of Infants' [see **limbus infantum**], the National School: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 412 (1865).

limbo patrum, limbus patrum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'limbo of the fathers', the place in the borderland of Hell, where it has been held that the spirits of patriarchs and other meritorious persons, who died before Christ's coming, were confined until he descended into Hell. Also, *metaph.*

1528 Of what text thou provest hell, will another prove purgatory, another *limbo patrum*: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 158 (1848). **1584** and are now bewraied and fled togither to *Limbo patrum*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 144. **1613** I have some of 'em in Limbo Patrum, and there they are like to dance these three days: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 4, 67. **1643** he should be cast into *Limbo Patrum* (Lambeth house prison): *Merc. Brit.*, No. 6, p. 47. **1790** By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this *Limbus Patrum*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 278 (3rd Ed.).

limbus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *limbus*,='border', 'margin': a borderland; *esp.* **limbo** (*q. v.*).

1627 This Thing (surely) is not without some Signification, as if all *Spirits* and *Soules* of *Men*, came forth out of one Diuine *Limbus*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 1000.

limbus infantum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the limbo of infants', where it is held that the souls of unbaptised infants who never committed actual sin abide for ever.

1681 The Papists...put children into a state...called *limbus infantum*, where they do as it were eternally sleep: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 136 (1861).

limon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **lemon.**

limonade: Eng. fr. Fr. See **lemonade.**

linctus, *sb.*: Lat., 'a licking': a thick medicated syrup to be swallowed slowly in cases of sore throat or cold on the chest.

***linga(m),** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *linga(m)*: a representation of the male organ of generation, as an idol or a charm.

1781 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center of twelve feet square, with a lamp over the Lingham: HODGES, *Trav.*, 94 (1793). [Yule] **1814** two respectable Brahmuns, a man and his wife, of the secular order...performed the accustomed ceremonies to the linga, and consulted the divines: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, II. 364. [*ib.*] **1886** In one of the caves is a sanctuary of the divinities who preside over the fecundity of the swallows, containing several lingams of stone covered with small squares of gilded paper: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 648/1.

lingo (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., perhaps fr. Lat. *lingua*: a dialect, a jargon, a form of speech, a foreign language.

1748 I don't understand their lingo: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 25 (1817). **1765** *En attendant*, (admire me, this is the only scrap of foreign lingo I have imported into this epistle—if you had seen that of Guise to me!): GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 209 (1869). **1781** that he would translate it into Greek or Coptic, or any lingo that every English sailor could not understand: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 94 (1858). **1885** He classed your Kickshaws and *Ragoos* | With Popery and Wooden Shoes; | Railed at all Foreign Tongues as Lingo, | And sighed o'er *Chaos* Wine for Stingo: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 123.

lingua, *sb.*: Lat.: a tongue, a language.

1678 Was ever such a Beuk-learn'd Clerk, | That speaks all linguas of the Ark? W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1860). bef. **1733** in the lingua of our East Angles: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 90, p. 78 (1740).

***Lingua Franca,** *phr.*: It., 'Frank language': a jargon used by the Latin races of the Mediterranean in intercourse with Greeks, Turks, and Arabs; *hence*, any canting dialect.

1675 *English!* away, you Fop! 'tis a kind of *Lingua Franca*, as I have heard the Merchants call it: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 115 (1701). **1684** He spoke half Portuguese, half Italian, which being a kind of *Lingua Franca*...: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 41. **1755** How does my godson go on with his little *lingua Franca*, or jumble of different languages? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xcviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 421 (1777). **1775** we were received by the English Consul, a Jew who after bidding us welcome in broken Italian or Lingua Franca conducted us: R CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 12. **1787** talking a strange linguafranca, composed of three or four different languages: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 246 (1834). **1825** a clear and solemn voice...pronounced the words in the sonorous tone of the readers of the mosque, and in the lingua Franca, mutually understood by Christians and Saracens: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xiii. p. 60/2. **1845** they caught at words and roots, with marvellous disregard of grammar and prosody, a compromise was effected, and a hybrid language generated—a *lingua Franca* in which both parties could communicate: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 80. **1860** men...talking in lingua Franca: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 28. **1877** "What do you want?"—he asked in *lingua franca*, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean: F. BURNABY, *Through Asia Minor*, ch. vi. p. 34 (1878).

[For the meaning of the name see **Feringhi.**]

lingula, ligula, *sb.*: Lat.: a little tongue, a small tongue-like projection.

1742 made wheels, with small lingulæ in the manner of cogs: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 209 (1826).

liniment (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *liniment*: a thin ointment, a liquid medicinal preparation for outward application.

1543 make a liniment with suffycyent whyte waxe: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxv *v°*/2. **1601** A liniment...of Cypresse leaves and wax mingled together: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 178. **1689** I applied...liniment to them: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 33 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

lin(t)stock (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *lontstock*,='match-staff': a gunner's staff tipped with a spike and fork for holding a match of cord or tow.

1665 The Gunners here were not very expert; for, when they had occasion to give fire, I could perceive them stand on one side of the piece, and in a fearful manner (though with a lin-stock as long as a half-pike which had a lighted match) to touch the powder: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). **1681** [See **brandy**].

liptote. See **litotes.**

***liqueur,** *sb.*: Fr.: a strong, highly-flavored, alcoholic drink, such as **chartreuse, Curaçoa, Noyau** (*qq. v.*).

1729 [See **hors d'œuvre**]. **1766** Know what *liqueurs* to tipple: In Dodsley's *Collect. Poems*, Vol. V. p. 48. **1811** What are *liqueurs*, between the courses of a dinner, compared to these comforts for youth? L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 7 (2nd Ed.). **1822** There's a variety of *liqueurs* on the side-table: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 603. **1827** I must now thank you for a most admirable cheese, and the case of *liqueurs* which accompanied it: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 62 (1845). **1876** a servant bearing liqueur-frames: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. iv. p. 38.

***liquidator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *liquidāre*,='to make liquid', 'to make clear': one who liquidates.

***liquor** (⏑ –, *-qu-* as *-k-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *licur*, fr. Old Fr. *lico(u)r*, assimilated to Lat. *liquor*.

1. moisture, any fluid substance.

abt. **1325** Ac 3yf ther were y-mengd licour | Other wid kende watere: W. DE SHOREHAM, p. 9 (Percy Soc., 1849). abt. **1386** And bathed every veine in swiche licour, Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 3. abt. **1400** the Lykour that gothe out there of, thei clepe it Bawme: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 51 (1839). **1477** *God* made Liquors for Mans use: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 79 (1652). **1567** his [black *Lead's*] first lyquor running when as it is molten is almost Tin: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 13 *v°*. **1570** The Superficies of euery Liquor, by it selfe consistyng, and in quyet, is Sphærical: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b iij *v°*. **1577** Gummes, Fruites, Licours: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 1 *v°*. **1590** a boxe of Diamond sure Wherein were closd few drops of liquor pure, | Of wondrous worth, and vertue excellent: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. ix. 19. **1599** a certain licour like vnto gumme: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. i. p. 57. **1601** This pleasant and sweet liquor which we call honie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 11, ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 315. **1646** heavy bodies will only swim in that liquor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xv. p. 303 (1686). **1691** [See **chylus**].

2. any beverage or drinkable substance.

abt. **1400** sacrifice of licowres: Wycliffite *Bible*, Gen., XXXV. 14. — sacrified licours of echon: *ib.*, Numb., XXIX. 18. bef. **1492** water or...suche other lyquore: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. h ij *v°*/2. **1542** dyuers lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynaunce: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. X. p. 252 (1870). **1563** Guido...hath chosen a moste precious liquour: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 39 *v°*. bef. **1579** Thy fresh licor doth take from me the heate that is come from the common sunne: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of France*, Bk. X. p. 258. **1640** our dry lungs cool liquor fain would have: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. ii. 28, p. 148 (1647). **1720** Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longævity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 104 (1737). bef. **1733** just as Children, reaching at hot Water, taking it for good Liquor, pull it down upon their heads: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 60, p. 351 (1740).

3. alcoholic fluid, spirit, alcoholic or spirituous beverage.

1567 a pot of the best ale...the lykor liked them so well, that they had pot vpon pot: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. iv. in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 37 (1869). **1600** extreame strong liquor: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 78. **1658** fermented Liquors: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 1, p. 28 (1686). **1775** he ordered liquors and provisions for our refreshment: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 270. **1832** wine and spirituous liquors: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 48. ***1878** Liquor Licences: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/2. [St.]

***lira**[1], *pl.* **lire**, It.; **lire**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: the unit of monetary value in Italy, the silver *lira* being equivalent to one **franc** (*q. v.*); in former times the *lira* varied in different states and at different periods. In Turkey, *lira* is the name of a gold coin worth nearly 16*s.* 6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* English.

1617 Some hundreds of turkies hang out to be sold, for six or seuen lires each: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 233 f. **1877** may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the *lire* of the angry man: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 36 (1879). **1884** he could get permission to visit them for a baksheesh of two liras: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 237. **1885** The Italian Minister of Public Instruction... has decided...to offer a prize of 3,000 lire for the best catalogue of Italian bibliographical literature: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 210/3.

lira[2], *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a lyre. See **lyra.**

1724 LIRA, or LYRA, or LYRE, a Viol so called from the Way of Tuning: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

listello, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a listel, a narrow fillet.

1598 the vpper *rule*, called *listello*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 89. **1664** like those very small *Listellos* or *Annulets* under the *Echinus* of the *Doric* Capitel, by the Italians call'd *Gradetti*, Degrees: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 127.

lit de justice, *phr.*: Fr., 'bed of justice': the king's throne in the old French parliament, a state visit of the king of France to his parliament.

1757 Mr. Pitt...has again taken to his *Lit de justice*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 55 (1857). — as the King [of France] went to hold the *lit de justice*, no mortal cried *Vive le Roi*! *ib.*, p. 62. **1770** The king held a *lit de justice* last week in order to cause an edict to be registered: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1882). **1809** It is true, that the King neither holds stated councils, nor yet a *Lit de Justice*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 176. **1837** The tendency of such a regulation is either to convert the chambers into the old *lits de justice*, or to overthrow the throne: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 221. **1845** Our costume was much more adapted for the couch of repose than for a "lit de justice": WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1848).

lit de repos, *phr.*: Fr., 'bed of repose': a couch.

1762 the very canopies, chair of state, footstool, *lit de repos*, oratory, carpets, and hangings, just as she left them: GRAY, *Letters*, No. CXV. Vol. II. p. 64 (1819). **1816** Besides a *lit de repos*, it [the coach] contained a library: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 505 (1875).

***lite pendente**, *phr.*: Lat.: while the suit (quarrel) is pending.

1601 to decree against him *lite pendente*, was unjust dealing: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 27.

*****literati: Lat. See **litterati.**

*****literatim: Lat. See **litteratim.**

literator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lit(t)erātor*, = 'a literary critic', Late Lat., 'a teacher of reading and writing': an elementary teacher; a literary critic, a littérateur.

literature (⏑ – – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *littérature*: the study of letters, learning; general reading, the artistic use of language; the aggregate of books and other publications in general, or of a particular language or period, or on a particular subject.

1533 Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand | Is to you that have no litterature: *Pardoner & Frere*. [Halliwell] bef. **1548** all men of litterature: W. DYNHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccii. p. 113 (1846). **1589** The rude thus bosting Litrature: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 100. **1603** To write and reade they learned for necessitie onely; as for all other forrein sciences and literature they banished them quite out of their coasts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 475.

lithia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: oxide of lithium, an alkaline metal very light in weight; also chloride of lithium, prescribed for gout. Carbonate of lithia and citrate of lithia are useful in cases of stone or calculus (Gk. λίθος), for which reason the metal is called *lithium*.

litmus, *sb.*: fr. Ger. *Lackmus*: a blue vegetable dye obtained from a lichen, *Roccella tinctoria*, used to test the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, the blue being changed to red by an acid, and the red changed back to blue by an alkali.

1696 Litmose-blew: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1846** the most important are Roccella tinctoria and fusiformis, the dye of which makes litmus, and is largely used by manufacturers under the name of Orchall, or Archill, or Orseille des Canaries: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 47.

litotēs, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λιτότης, = 'simplicity': *Rhet.*: a figure in which a strong affirmative is conveyed by the negation of the contrary, *e.g.* "no small honor" meaning "very great honor"; also called **meiosis** (*q. v.*).

1589 we temper our sence with wordes of such moderation, as in appearaunce it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure *Liptote*, which therefore I call the *Moderator*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 195 (1869). **1727** the *Litotes* or Diminution of Ladies, Whisperers, and Backbiters: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 211 (1757). **1877** It ["not so clever as some"] is also a specimen of the Greek figure "Litotes": C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxi. p. 241 *note* (1883).

litra, Late Lat. fr. Gk. (of Sicily) λίτρα; **litre**, Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *sb.*: a pound weight.

1603 in honor of his vertue he gave one silver boul, weighing fiue lytres: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 428.

litre, *sb.*: Fr.: the unit of capacity in the French metric system, containing rather more than 61 cubic inches English or ·88 of an imperial quart; a bottle of wine of the above capacity.

1865 lived on a pipe and three *litre* a day: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 224. **1886** Liquid carbonic acid equal to 500 litres of gas at ordinary pressure can be supplied...for one shilling: *Athenæum*, Mar. 27, p. 427/3.

Litt. D., abbrev. for Late Lat. *Litterārum Doctor*, = 'Doctor of Letters', title of one of the higher degrees of Cambridge University. Sometimes written *D. Litt.*

littera scripta manet, sed mānant lūbrica verba, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the written letter remains, but slippery words pass away.

1572 This had been a quiet and the best and most assured way; for *litera scripta manet*: That which is set down in writing remaineth: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 192 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1625** by his owne writings suruiueth himselfe, remaines (*litera scripta manet*) thorow all ages a Teacher: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 176. **1642** HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). bef. **1677** J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 304 (1677). **1878** The *litera scripta manet*; the written code necessarily always continues to give the original precepts *as they stood*: MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, x. 237.

litterae hūmāniōres, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'more human letters', the humanities, secular learning opposed to divinity, *esp.* the study of the Ancient Classics and philology; collective name of the subjects of the principal examination for honors in Oxford University. The phr. has been supposed to mean 'more polite literature', opposed to scientific studies of all kinds.

1747 studies of the *Litteræ Humaniores*, especially Greek: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 100, p. 219 (1774). **1759** I would not depreciate what the study of the *literæ humaniores*, at the university, have done for me: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xii. Wks., p. 81 (1839). **1883** We cannot conceive a better accompaniment to the study of *literæ humaniores*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 581/2.

***littérateur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a literary man, a man of letters.

1806 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate *literateur*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 364. **1816** he is also a *littérateur* of good repute: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 250 (1832). **1826** His train consisted of the principal litterateurs of Reisenburg: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 440 (1881). **1857** one Collot (d'Herbois), who, having tried his fortune as a strolling player in the provinces with little success, became a kind of *littérateur*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 191. **1884** The most fertile and most voluminous swearer, we have been given to understand, exists in the person of one of the leading *littérateurs* of the century when desiring to curry favour with a company of fast men: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. vi. p. 109.

***litterāti**, *sb. pl.*, **litterātus**, *sing.*: Lat., properly adj., 'learned', 'lettered', fr. *litterae*, = 'letters': men of letters, men of learning.

1621 examined and approved as the *literati* in China: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 92 (1827). **1664** an industrious searcher of the *Sciences*, which is the same that a good *Philologer* is amongst our *Literati*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 132. **1678** but it sprung up from those deceiving and deceived *Literati*, Scholasticks, Philosophers, and Theologers enchanting mens Understandings: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 69. **1714** I shall consult some *Litterati* on the Project sent me for the Discovery of the Longitude: *Spectator*, No. 581, Aug. 16, p. 824/2 (Morley). **1744** His Voltaires and his litterati should correct his works before they are printed: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 321 (1857). **1748** one of the *litterati* by profession: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 133, p. 322 (1774). **1792** a promiscuous resort of swords-men, literati, beaus, and politicians: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 229. **1809** Vienna swarms with literati: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXV. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 87. **1811** the *literati* of the metropolis: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 302 (2nd Ed.). **1818** we cordially agree and unite with Mr. Eustace in his admiration of their *literati*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 23/1. **1820** we were also introduced to some of the literati, amongst whom the Irish members of the college of Jesuits stood proudly pre-eminent: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 122. **1884** Brief apparitions in the salons of the literati: E. E. SALTUS, *Balzac*, p. 24.

***litterātim**, *adv.*: Late Lat.: letter by letter.

bef. **1733** set forth *literatim* in many Prints: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. §33, p. 102 (1740). **1803** The words also...he has transported *literatim* into his version: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 414. **1808** he has inserted eight pages of mine from the "M. Magazine," *literatim*: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1856).

littorale, *sb.*: It. *littorale* (adj.), = 'litoral', 'on the shore', 'on the coast': a district on the shore of a sea or a lake.

1815 the cession to Geneva of part of the *littorale* of the lake: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. XII. p. 287 (1838).

lituus, *sb.*: Lat.: an augur's crook or crooked staff.

1579 They...did find by chance *Romulus* augures crooked staffe...they call it *Lituus*: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 150 (1612). **1591** with his Auguring staffe called *Lituus* in his left hand: L. Lloyd, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D 4 *vº*. **1611** The Augur's lituus or bended staffe: G. Vadian, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. l 4 *vº* (1776). **1652** an old *Augur*, seated on the top of his tower,...with his *Lituus* in his hand: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 190. **1816** a bordure...under which, upon a leopard's skin, bacchic masques, with the lituus, thyrsus, and pedum: J. Dallaway, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 186.

livor, *sb.*: Lat., 'livid color': envy, malice, ill-will.

1621 I am freed from diseases, agues, cares, anxieties, livor, love, covetousness, hatred, envy, malice: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 5, Vol. II. p. 61 (1827).

livraison, *sb.*: Fr.: an instalment or part of a publication which is issued in separate parts at intervals.

1845 the first *livraison* of two volumes: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 2 (1857).

livre, *sb.*: Fr.: name of old French coins and moneys of account of about the same value as the modern franc.

1605 'Twill cost me, in onions | Some thirty liu'res: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 496 (1616). **1659** Bodin, a Judge in France saith...That the Revenues of the Clergy there are twelve millions, and three hundred thousand livres: R. Baxter, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxxii. p. 204. **1686** Twenty Thousand Livers, as a Reward from the King: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 17. **1763** 100,000 livres in small money: Father Charlevoix, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, I. 36. **1768** Burgundy...of two livres a bottle: Sterne, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). **1886** Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 livres allowed him by Louis: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 549/1.

lixivium, *sb.*: Lat.: lye, water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ash.

1641 and then quench them in the strongest *Lixivium* that Sope-boylers use: John French, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 78 (1651). **1665** the *Lixivium* of Pot-ashes: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 47. **1668** a lixivium made of the ashes of vine branches: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 208 (1872). **1673** It is made of the best Oil Olive, and a *lixivium* or Lye: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 202. **1742** they make a *lixivium* of the ashes of fir: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 313 (1826).

***LL.D.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *Lēgum Doctor*, = 'Doctor of Laws', title of one of the higher degrees of Cambridge University, which is often honorarily conferred on prominent persons who have no acquaintance with law.

***llama**, *sb.*: Port. fr. Peru.: a domesticated wool-bearing quadruped allied to the camel, found in Peru, called *Auchenia glama*, or *Lama peruviana*. See **alpaca**.

1600 an Indian boy driuing 8. *Llamas* or sheepe of *Peru* which are as big as asses: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 735. **1604** There are two kindes of these sheep or Llamas, the one they call Pacos, or sheepe bearing wooll: E. Grimston, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 289 (1880). **1777** Pizarro procured from the inhabitants [A.D. 1527] some of their *Llamas* or tame cattle, to which the Spaniards gave the name of sheep: Robertson, *America*, Bk. VI. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 243 (1824). **1811** The distinct kinds of Peruvian Sheep, called by the Spaniards, *Carneros de la tierra*, or country sheep, are four; viz. the Llama and Alpaca, domestic animals and beasts of burden, and the Huanaco and Vicuña, which are wild, and never yet tamed, but in some solitary instances: W. Walton, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 11. **1845** The guanaco, or wild llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia; it is the South American representative of the camel of the East: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 166.

Llama: Thibetan. See **Lama**.

llano, *sb.*: Port. and Sp.: a plain, a tract of flat country, a steppe.

1604 the *llanos* of Peru: E. Grimston, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 237 (1880). **1883** The distances were too great...and the *llanos* too impassable: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 527/1.

loach: Eng. fr. Arab. See **lohoch**.

lobe, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lobe*: a projection or a portion of an organ in an animal or plant, generally more or less rounded, *e.g.* the lower part of the external ear.

1525 The longues hath .v. lobos or feders .iij. in the right syde/and .ij. in the left. Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiij *rº*/1. **1578** those eminences are neither to be called *Lobes*, *Fibres*, nor wynges: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 75 *rº*. **1601** *Lobes* and fibres are the lappets and extreame parts of the liver: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A v *rº*. **1658** which some expound the Lobe, we the Caul above the Liver: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 30 (1686). **1785** Then rise the tender germes, upstarting quick, | And spreading wide their spongy lobes: Cowper, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 86 (1808).

loc. cit., abbrev. for Late Lat. **locus citatus** or **loco citato** (*qq. v.*).

local (*ˌ ˘*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *local*, fem. *locale*: pertaining to place or position; pertaining to a particular place or position.

1543 the doctours make no mention of locale medicines in these diseases: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxv *vº*/2. **1563** let the Surgian wyth all diligence applye locall medicines: T. Gale, *Enchirid.*, fol. 39 *rº*. **1590** the poet's pen | Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing | A local habitation and a name: Shaks., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 17. **1606** That I may give the local wound a name | And make distinct the very breach whereout | Hector's great spirit flew: — *Troil.*, iv. 5, 244.

***locale**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr., for Fr. *local*: a site, a situation, a locality.

1826 *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 378. **1829** Do you know, I think that it would be an excellent *locale* for the *scena*: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 122 (1881). **1842** lay the *locale* where you may: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 376 (1865). ***1878** the *locale* of this institution: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

locanda, *sb.*: It.: a lodging-house.

1854 [See **contadina**].

locataire, *sb.*: Fr.: a tenant, a lodger.

1848 Mrs. Clapp revenged herself for the deterioration of mankind by levying the most savage contributions upon the tea-caddies and legs of mutton of her *locataires*: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 267 (1879). **1860** There is no table d'hôte in the Hôtel d'Ici Bas, and the *locataires* dine where they like: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/1.

***loch**, *sb.*: Gael.: a lake, a narrow arm of the sea.

1754 winding Hollows between the Feet of the Mountains whereinto the Sea flows, of which Hollows some are navigable for Ships of Burden for ten or twenty Miles together, inland: Those the Natives call *Lochs* or Lakes, although they are salt: E. Burt, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 206. **1822** they are found in greatest numbers in the inland lochs: J. Wilson, *Noctes Ambros.*, v. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 378.

loch: Eng. fr. Arab. See **lohoch**.

loci communes, *phr.*: Lat.: common-places, arguments of general application. See Cic., *Inv.*, 2, 14, 47.

1531 hauyng almoste all the places wherof they shall fetche their raisons, called of Oratours *loci communes*, which I omitte to name: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Vol. I. p. 153 (1880).

loco citāto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the passage quoted.

***locum tenens**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'holding the place of': a substitute or deputy who holds an office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs.

1763 Foote, *Mayor of Garratt*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1778** An ambassador was sent to accompany the viceroy of Spain, and another, the *locum tenens* of Maximilian the emperor: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 129 (1851). **1796** The women here have frequently a real husband, and a *locum tenens*, or substitute: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 89 (1814). **1809** The *locum tenens* of a well known dutchy in Franconia, hardly keeps his place more than seven or eight years: Matv, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 239. **1820** [See **caro sposo**]. **1837** Marie, the *locum tenens* of the lady who had let the apartment: J. F. Cooper, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 151. **1857** long since elected by universal suffrage (his own vote included) as permanent *locum tenens* of her gracious Majesty: C. Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, Introd., p. vi. (1877).

locus, *sb.*: Lat.: a definite position; a place or passage in a book or writing; *Geom.* a system of points, lines, or planes determined by general definitions or by equations; *e.g.* the locus of the intersections of pairs of tangents to a circle is a straight line if the chords which join the points of contact of each pair of tangents pass through one common point.

1878 We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls: Geo. Eliot, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

locus citātus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the passage quoted.

locus classicus, *pl.* **loci classici**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a classical passage, a standard passage which is especially important for the understanding of some particular word or subject.

1883 the inclusion of honourable traffic...[was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three *loci classici* in the Mosaic law: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 447. **1886** His remarks on the creator of those characters...are likely to become a *locus classicus* in English literature: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 644/1.

***locus paenitentiae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a place for repentance. See *Heb.*, xii. 17.

***locus standi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a place of standing', a recognised position, a right of appearing in court.

1835 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of *locus standi*: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 342 (1857). **1880** You have no *locus standi*

in the matter whatever: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvi. p. 173. **1881** The unhappy fact that in ecclesiastical organizations, as such, abstract truth or error has no *locus standi*: Cleland, *Evolution. &c.*, vi. 148.

locut, *sb.*: Russ. See **arshine.**

***loge,** *sb.*: Fr.: lodge; booth; opera-box.

1749 the several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *glaces*, and other *raffraichissemens*: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777). **1768** so me poor Abbé in one of the upper *loges*: Sterne, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 433 (1839). **1848** At the end of the act, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her *loge*: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 305 (1879). **1865** Meanwhile, in Lord Beaume's *loge*, Erroll received his message: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 286.

logement garni, *phr.*: Fr.: furnished lodgings.

***loggia,** It. *pl.* **loggie,** *sb.*: It.: an open gallery or arcade in a building, open to the air on one side at least.

1762 The application of loggias, arcades, terrasses and flights of steps: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 109. **1780** carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael: Beckford, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1834). **1806** in the striped pilasters Jones is copied in... the *loggia* at Wilton: J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 144. **1823** and the old *loggia*, once the temple of aristocratic recreation...was converted into a panorama: Lady Morgan, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 18 (1855). **1882** The decorations of the anteroom and loggia were more profuse and extravagant than any that the stranger had yet seen: J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 165 (2nd Ed.). **1883** The loggie and stanze, different parts of the Vatican, are associated with the wonderful genius of Raphael, who painted them: Schaff-Herzog, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2450/2.

logician (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *logicien*: one who is skilled in logic, one who teaches logic.

1552 He can reason a matter artificially, therefore he is a good *Logicien*: T. Wilson, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 39 *v°* (1567). **1570** So, in respect of diuerse actions, one man may haue the name of sundry artes: as, some tyme, of a Logicien, some tymes (in the same matter otherwise handled) of a Rethoricien: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iij *v°*. **1687** The grim logician puts them in a fright: Dryden, *Hind & Panth.* [R.]

logis, *sb.*: Fr.: dwelling, lodging, house. In the quot. the word means 'opera-box' (see **loge**). See **corps de logis.**

1778 M. Challet invited...me to go to the opera and take a seat in his *logis*: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 158 (1851).

logodaedalus, *pl.* -li, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λογοδαίδαλος: skilled in artifices of speech; a fanciful artificer of speech.

1654—6 let us...for ever abominate those *logo-dædali*, learned asses, that profanely disdain at the stately plainness of God's blessed book: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 250/1 (1868). **1664** But least whilest I thus discourse of the *Accomplishments* of our *Artists*, and defects of the *Pretenders*, I my self be found *Logodædalus*: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 121. **1665** a full catalogue of exotic words such as are daily minted by our *Logodædali*: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 160 (1872).

logogriphe, *sb.*: Fr.: a riddle, an enigma.

1765 a very pretty logogriphe, made by the old blind Madame du Deffand: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 439 (1857). **1770** I gained great credit there by guessing a *logogryphe*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 398 (1882).

logos, *sb.*: Gk. λόγος: the Word, the second Person of the Christian Trinity. See *John*, i. 1.

1640 that inward awfull Majestie | Hight *Logos*, whom they term great sonne of God: H. More, *Psych.*, I. i. 24, p. 79 (1647). **1675** the λόγος (in order to humane Redemption) was to come into the World, to assume our nature: J. Smith, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 5, p. 42. **1678** the *Christian Logos*, or *Second Person of the Trinity*: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 331. **1781** The abstruse question of the eternity of the logos was agitated: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 325 (1818).

Logothetes, *sb.*: Late Gk. λογοθέτης, ='an accountant', 'a treasurer': the chancellor of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1820 the archbishop...is chief magistrate of the Greeks...whose assessors are the four primates with the Logothetes: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 314.

lohoch, loch, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *laʿōq*: an electuary, a lincture.

1601 Aethiopian Cumin...licked in manner of a Loch with hony: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 15, Vol. II. p. 61. — reduced into the forme of a Lohock, for to be sucked down leisurely: *ib.*, ch. 17, p. 64. **1696** *Loach*, or *Lehoch*, (*French*) a kind of Confection or Electuary: Phillips, *World of Words.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

longe, *sb.*: Fr.: a tether, a cord for holding a horse.

1845 and round this the grooms, with *longes*, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed: Lady H. Stanhope, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 201.

longueur, *sb.*: Fr.: prolixity, a tedious passage (in a book or play), an interval of dullness or tedium.

1821 what our neighbours call "*longueurs*," | We've not so good a *word*, but have the *thing*...): Byron, *Don Juan*, III. xcvii. **1829** *Longueurs* were skilfully avoided, and the excitement was so rapid that everyone had an appetite for supper: Lord Beaconsfield, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 32 (1881). **1887** A training of this kind would have enabled Mr. Lecky...to avoid unnecessary *longueurs* which at present disfigure the narrative: *Athenæum*, May 21, p. 665/2.

lontanezza, *sb.*: It.: distance, the background of a picture representing a landscape or a scene.

1722 extremely well Painted but the *Lontanezza* is too strong: Richardson, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 186.

***loo, lu,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *lanterlu*: a round game at cards, in which tricks are made as at whist, each player having three cards, which he generally need not play unless he likes, there being a penalty (called a *loo*) for failing to obtain a trick. The winning of a trick entitles the winner to a third of the pool. See **lanterloo.**

1713 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew, | And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu: Pope, *Rape of Lock*, III. 62, Wks., Vol. I. p. 187 (1757). **1713** a hand at loo: Addison, *Guardian*, No. 120, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 232 (1856). **1760** two tables at loo...and a quadrille: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 260 (1857).

loongee: Anglo-Ind. See **lungee.**

***loory, lory** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *nūrī*, ='parrot': name of several varieties of brilliantly-colored parrots of the Malay archipelago.

1673 Cockatooas and Newries from Bantam: Fryer, *E. India*, 116 (1698). [Yule] **1810** riding on his lory: Southey, *Kehama*, 106. — Hover here, my gentle lory...Then on the dewy evening sky | The bird of gorgeous plumery | Pois'd his wings and hover'd nigh: *ib.* **1817** Gay, sparkling loories, such as gleam between | The crimson blossoms of the coral tree: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). **1826** Virginia nightingales, trained canaries, Java sparrows, and Indian lorys: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 347 (1881). **1834** occupied himself in tantalising and sometimes feeding a beautiful loorie, which stood in the bow-window: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3.

***loot,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lūṭ*: booty, plunder, spoil.

1788 *Loot*, plunder, pillage: *Ind. Vocab.* (Stockdale). [Yule] **1842** I believe I have already told you that I did not take any loot—the Indian word for plunder: C. Campbell, in *Life of Lord Clyde*, I. 120. [*ib.*] **1875** It was the Colonel Sahib who carried off the loot: G. Chesney, *Dilemma*, ch. xxxvii. [*ib.*]

loota(h): Anglo-Ind. See **lota.**

looty, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lūṭī*: a plunderer, a pillager.

1791 they had orders to burn and plunder several large villages...this former part of their instructions the Looties said they had followed: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 78/2. **1798** nine parts in ten of the Native armies are looties or bad cavalry: Wellington, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1858). **1840** The *looties*—that is, the rogues and vagabonds of the place—a large body, had commenced a systematic plunder of the inhabitants...every *lootie* at once disappeared: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xiv. p. 283. **1884** a noted *lutee*, or rogue, took the matter up, thinking that probably he might get "black-mail" from the missionaries: W. L. Whipple, in *Bib. Soc. Record*, Sept., p. 131 (New York).

loquat, *sb.*: Chin. (of Canton) *lukwat*: the fruit of the Japanese medlar, the *Eriobotrya japonica* of Lindlev. also called *Photinia japonica.*

1878 The yellow loquat, peach-skinned and pleasant, but prodigal of stones: P. Robinson, *In my Indian Garden*, 49. [Yule]

***lorcha,** *sb.*: Port.: a small sailing-vessel used in the China coasting trade, having a hull of European fashion, but Chinese rig. Rarely Anglicised as *lorch.*

1856 The lorcha 'Arrow,' employed in the river trade between Canton and the mouth of the river, commanded by an English captain and flying an English flag: Boulger, *Hist. China*, III. 396 (1884). [Yule]

***lorette,** *sb.*: Fr.: a courtesan.

***lorgnette,** *sb.*: Fr.: an opera-glass.

1849 lorgnettes, meerschaums, unfinished sketches, piles of caricatures: A. Reach, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 26. **1883** During the *entr'acte* a whole battery of *lorgnettes* was opened upon her from the stalls, without, however...ruffling her self-possession: L. Oliphant, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iii. p. 45 (1884).

loriot (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *loriot*: a golden oriole.

1601 the Loriot...commeth abroad the very day of the Summers Sunnestead: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 601.

lory: Eng. fr. Malay. See **loory.**

***lota,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *loṭā*: a small globular brass pot used by Hindoos for drinking and sometimes for cooking.

1810 a lootah, or brass water-vessel: Williamson, *V. M.*, II. 284. [Yule] **1834** bring torches; it is getting dark,—and a tota [*sic*] of water: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 145. **1872** The Bengal Brahmin may drink water from the *lota* (brass or copper drinking vessel) of the *gwala* (cowherd): Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 211. **1882** some water in a native *lota*: F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. viii. p. 171. **1886** the *loṭáh* or flattened water vessel with a wide mouth...a loṭáh-shaped gourd: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 13/2.

***Lothario,** name of a gay libertine in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*; representative of a seducer (esp. of married women).

1818 if some, who're Lotharios in feeding, should wish | Just to flirt with a luncheon: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 87. ***1876** Maurice, a most inflammable Lothario, catches fire at her charms and frank *espiéglerie*: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

lōtium, *sb.*: Lat., 'urine': a lotion.

1601 thou stink'st of *lotium*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 301 (1616). **1608** my barber's lotium-water: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 325 (1885).

***lōtos,** Gk. λωτός; **lōtus,** Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: name of various mythological and natural plants. Sometimes Anglicised as *lote*.

1. the fruit of a prickly shrub, *Zizyphus lotus*, Nat. Order *Rhamnaceae*; probably the lotus of Homer, the fruit of which was supposed to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in its eaters.

1540 the companions and seruantes of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos, the taste therof was so pleasant and meruaylous, that all that eate therof, forgettynge their owne propre countrey, coueted to remayne styl in that region, where that herbe grewe: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 24 *ro*. **1590** In the innermost part of the bigger *Syrt*...inhabited the *Lotoeters*: A. GOLDING, Tr. *Solinus Polyhistor*, sig. S iii *ro*. **1591** And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, | Wicked for holding guilefully away | Ulysses men: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 193. **1601** the Lote tree: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 447. **1603** the barke of the tree Lotus: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1291. **1678** sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 336. **1842** The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters: TENNYSON, *Lotos-Eaters*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 193 (1886). **1883** the ideal lotus-eating aristocrat, who dresses, drives, and dines, and gossips through a languid existence: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 314.

2. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, Nat. Order *Ulmaceae*.

1548 Celtis named in greke Lotos...may be called in englishe Nettel tree or Lote tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1741** of the Contexture of those of the *Micocoulier*, or *Lote-Tree*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 263. **1846** The Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 582.

3. name of various Egyptian water-lilies (*Nymphaeae*; see **nenuphar**), and of the water-bean (*Nelumbium speciosum*). The flowers of such plants are used as ornaments in Egyptian architecture, and as attributes in Egyptian sculpture.

1709 lotuses, saffrons, hyacinths: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II. p. 104 (1854). bef. **1744** Not distant far a watry Lotos grows: POPE, *Fable of Dryope*, 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 195 (1757). **1817** on the clear cold waters of which floated multitudes of the beautiful red lotus: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 46 (1860). **1834** a piece of jewellery, representing a lotus-branch: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 317. **1846** The fruit of Nelumbium speciosum is believed to have been the Egyptian Bean of Pythagoras, and the flower that Mythic Lotus, which so often occurs on the monuments of Egypt and India: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 414. **1876** he had of course likened her eyes to the lotus: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 326.

4. *Bot.* bird's-foot trefoil, name of a genus of leguminous plants, including English clover.

***lotto, loto,** *sb.*: It. *lotto*: a lottery; a game played with numbered cards and numbered counters on the principle of a lottery.

1809 The *lotto* of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lxv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 266.

lough, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. *loch*: a lake, *esp.* an Irish lake. See **loch.**

1645 He [the piper] began to play on his Pipes, and all the Rats and the Mice followed him to a great Lough hard by, where they all perished: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vi. 49. [C.] **1665** the *Caspian*...rather resembles a great Lough or Pond than Sea: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 252 (1677).

Louis Quatorze, *phr.*: Fr.: 'Louis XIV.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1643 and 1715.

1848 diamonds, wigs, Louis-Quatorze gimcracks, and old china: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 169 (1879).

Louis Quinze, *phr.*: Fr.: 'Louis XV.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1715 and 1774. See **rococo.**

1865 its grey balustrade covered by gorgeous creepers, that looked like the background of some Louis Quinze picture: OUIDA, *Strathmorr*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 175.

Louis Seize, *phr.*: Fr.: 'Louis XVI.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1774 and 1792.

1885 In the Tudor room is the spinet that was Queen Elizabeth's, and in the *Louis Seize* room Lord Powerscourt's beautifully painted harpsichord, the former possession of which is attributed to Marie Antoinette: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

louis-d'or, *sb.*: Fr.: a gold louis, a French gold coin issued by Louis XIII. in 1640, and coined up to 1795, ranging in value from about 16*s.* 6*d.* to about 18*s.* 10*d.*; often abbreviated to *louis*, by which name the modern 20 franc piece is sometimes called.

1653 Lewises of gold: SIR R. BROWNE, in Evelyn's *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1850). **1665** The *Focus* is about half a *Louys d'or* large: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 96. **1684** The Gold which the *Portugals* Coin in *Goa* is better than our *Louisse's* of Gold, and weighs one grain more than our half Pistol: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, p. 12. **1688** It cost sixteen Louydors in *Paris*: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 22 (1699). **1712** If he is desired to change a *Louis d'or*, he must beg Time to consider of it: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/1 (Morley). bef. **1726** So he offer'd to lay me a *Lewis d'Or* that I was not coming to you: VANBRUGH, *Countr. Ho.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 170 (1776). **1765** The Pompadour offered him fifty louis for it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 437 (1857). **1768** a beggarly account of three or four Louis d'ors: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1839). **1825** giving Barbara a louis d'or: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1844). **1880** The four traditional *louis-d'-or* which she is said to have brought him for dowry: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 69.

loup-garou, *sb.*: Fr.: a were-wolf, a **lycanthropus** (*q. v.*).

1579 *Misanthropos* (as one would say, *Loup-garou*, or the man-hater): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 205 (1612). **1814** Hobhouse says I am growing a *loup garou*—a solitary hobgoblin: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 7 (1832).

lourd, *fem.* **lourde,** *adj.*: Fr.: heavy, unwieldy.

1722 Hercules would be victorious by the mere *Lourd* Weight of his Blow: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 298.

***loyal** (⏑ –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *loyal, lit.* 'legal', 'lawful'; *hence*, 'true to allegiance'.

1. *adj.*: leal, true to allegiance; trustworthy, faithful.

1531 my loyall harte and diligent endeuour: ELYOT, *Governour*, Vol. I. p. cxcii. (1880). **1600** his valiant and loiall service: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1209.

2. *sb.*: a faithful subject, a trusted servant.

1546 after the forthe yeare of his reigne he was semblablie murthered of his owne loyals: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 177 (1846).

lu: Eng. fr. Du. See **loo.**

lubricator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *lūbricāre*, ='to make slippery', 'to lubricate': one who or that which lubricates.

1757 Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous, colourless, and smooth; it is found, when *not cold*, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres: this power it probably owes to its smoothness: BURKE, *Subl. & Beaut.*, Pt. IV. § XXI. p. 223 (1823).

lubricity (– ⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lubricité*: slipperiness, instability; oiliness; lasciviousness.

1529 How many thousandes doth such lubricite bring to begging theft and idelnesse: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 8 (1880). **1623** the lubricitie of *mundan* greatnesse: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. XXI. p. 87 (1645). **1659** See here their lubricity and partiality: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. XXV. p. 156. **1785** The same lubricity was found in all, | And all was moist to the warm touch: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 139 (1808).

lucciola, *pl.* **lucciole,** *sb.*: It.: fire-fly.

1627 In *Italy*, and the *Hotter Countries*, there is a *Fly* they call *Lucciole*, that shineth as the *Glo-worme* doth: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 712. **1820** myriads of luciole, or fire-flies: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 328. **1838** There is a song to the *luccioles* in every dialect of Italy: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 267.

lūcidum intervallum, *pl.* **lūcida intervalla,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: an interval of temporary sanity; also, *metaph.*

1581 Which [Arianisme] though it troubled the world some hundred yeres together, yet it changed places, had *lucida intervalla*, gave seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops: W. ALLEN, *Apol. of Eng. Seminaries*, fol. 22 *ro*. **1602** some *lucidum interuallum* passing now and then betweene: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 200. **1603** and againe sometimes shee [the moone] graunteth to them [lunatics] *Lucida interualla*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 425. **1625** They are almost mad!! But I forgiue their *Lucida Interualla*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 2, Wks., p. 69 (1631). bef. **1631** a madman which had a better proportion of wit in his often *Lucidis* [abl.]: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 279 (1669). **1633** God gives his people pausing times, some *lucida intervalla*: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 403 (1862). **1654–6** we have some *lucida intervalla*, some...breathing whiles: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 4/2 (1867). **1692** He had *lucida intervalla*, some flashes of comfort in his agony, some intermissions: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 277 (1863). **1696** There is no *lucida intervalla*, no good fits, no cessation: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 8 (1864).

***lūcidus ordo,** *phr.*: Lat.: clear arrangement (of the various divisions and subdivisions of a literary composition). See Hor., *A. P.*, 41.

***Lūcifer**: Lat.: name of the morning star (Gk. Φωσφόρος, *lit.* 'light-bringing').

1. the morning star.

abt. **1374** and is pale by þe morwe at þe rysynge of þe sonne. and is þan cleped lucifer: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 22 (1868). abt. **1400** Whether thou bryngist forth Lucifer, *that is, dai sterre*, in his tyme: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, xxxviii. 32. **1640** Lucifer...Morning Starre: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 307 (1647).

2. a name of Satan (fr. the old interpretation of *Isaiah*, xiv. 12 as referring to Satan).

abt. **1250** lucifer, ðat deuel dwale: *Genesis & Exodus*, 20. abt. **1300** And for þat he was fair and bright | lucifer to nam he hight: *Cursor Mundi*, 442. abt. **1383** bi these nouelries maad of ydiotis & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride: WYCLIF (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 3 (1880). **1450** lucifer dyd this harme to Adam and Eue vnder coloure of loue and frendshippe: (1530) *Proper Dyalogue, &c.*, p. 160 (1871). **1487** Emonge whome the fyrst was lucyfer / whiche for his pryde fyl fro heuen: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a iii *r°*. **1528** It is the englissche Lucifer / Wotherwyse called the Cardinall: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 105 (1871). **1535** for as doctors do write, the spirits that fell with Lucifer have their being in...the air: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 27 (Parker Soc., 1844). bef. **1593** Surely this is a merry devil, and I believe he is one of Lucifer's minstrels: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 138/1 (1861). **1611** How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! *Bible*, Isaiah, xiv. 12. **1613** And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer, | Never to hope again: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2, 371. **1616** To worke this feat proud Lucifer's enioynd, | And goe[s] about it swifter then the winde: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, III. 903, p. 32 (1871). **1625** his Pride is such, as may teach *Lucifer*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 571. **1649** But, O *Lucifer*, from whence art thou faln, and what hereticks are they in politicks that would have had such a man to live? *Appeal to all Rational Men*, p. 6. **1665** the tempter was no better than *Lucifer*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 54 (1677). **1710—1** he has written so confusedly about things, that Lucifer could not understand him: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xiii. Wks., p. 265/1 (1869). **1742** This *Lucifer* transcends: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 42 (1773). **1814** a second Lucifer of ambition and wrath: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lvii. p. 379 (188–). **1832** haughty as Lucifer: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 37.

***lūcifer**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Lat. adj., 'light-bringing': a match which is lighted by being rubbed on a rough (sometimes on a prepared) surface.

1840 was delighted with my Lucifer and Promethean matches: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 45. **1853** scraps of paper, lucifer matches, and even the cinders of the temporary fire: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxi. p. 166. **1863** struck a sweetly aromatic lucifer, and blew a noisome cloud: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 35. **1864** the Peerage or the Baronetage, descending from their equipages to purchase lucifer-matches or knitted babies' caps: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 24.

Lūcīna: Lat.: name of Juno as goddess of childbirth; also of Hecate, whence Greene makes her the moon-goddess.

bef. **1593** an host of black and sable clouds | Gan to eclipse Lucina's silver face: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 134/1 (1861).

lucrative (*ˈ⏑ ⏑ ⏑*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lucratif*, fem. *-ive*: (*a*) gainful, profitable; (*b*) seeking gain, self-seeking.

a. **1541** I say lucratyue exercytatyon: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, sig. and A i *r°*. bef. **1579** a lucratiue peace: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. IV. p. 99. **1701** he had often been Speaker, Treasurer of the Navy, and in many other lucrative offices: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 379 (1872).

b. **1549** our lucrative lawyers: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 53 (1869). bef. **1631** Let not thy prayer be lucrative, nor vindictive, pray not for temporal superfluities: J. DONNE, *Serm.*, xi. [C.]

lucubrator (*ˈ⏑ ⏑ ˈ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *lūcubrāre*,='to work at night': one who lucubrates.

1828 the most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 240.

***lūcus a non lūcendo**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a grove (called *lūcus*) from not being lucent'; used to represent an absurd derivation.

1711 *Spectator*, No. 59, May 8, p. 96/2 (Morley). **1750** This Sun, into which Jones was now conducted, was truly named, as *lucus a non lucendo*; for it was an apartment into which the sun had scarce ever looked: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 435 (1806). **1822** J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 605. **1845** St. Jean de Luz... is not a "city of light"...but of "mud" and a Lutetia or lucus a non lucendo: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 941.

ludi Circenses: Lat. See **Circenses.**

lues venerea, *phr.*: Late Lat.: venereal disease, syphilis.

1665 [Bathing is] accounted a *Catholicon* against most diseases, especially colds, catarrhs, phlegm, achs, agues, *Lues Venerea* and what not: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 164 (1677).

lueur, *sb.*: Fr.: glimmer, glimpse, gleam.

1767 Had you given me any hint, any *lueur*, how the three first lines might have been altered, it would have been charitable indeed: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 400 (1853).

***lumbāgo**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: acute pain in the muscles of the lumbar region.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1804** I am much annoyed by the lumbago: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 991 (1844). **1806** but here am I, you see, with a sort of traveller's lumbago upon me: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 97 (5th Ed.). **1842** she feared he'd catch cold, and lumbago, and cramp: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

Lūna: Lat.: name of the moon-goddess (fr. *lūna*,='moon'); the moon personified.

bef. **1529** Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte, | As empires the dyademe hath worne | Of our pole artyke: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 30 (1843). bef. **1593** Bacon can by books...dim fair Luna to a dark eclipse: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 155/2 (1861).

lūnāria, *sb.*: Lat.: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Cruciferae*, moon-worts, so called from their moon-like seed-vessels. The commonest species, *Lunaria annua*, is also called 'honesty'.

1767 *Lunaria*, moon-wort or honesty: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 703/2 (1803).

Lunel, *sb.*: Fr.: a rich sweet Muscat wine produced in the south of France, in the department of Hérault.

1841 finished the evening with brandy and *lunel*! THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 394 (1885).

***lunette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a projecting portion of a fortification presenting a salient angle to the enemy and with flanks commanding the approach to the curtain; anything crescent-shaped; an aperture or window in a vaulted roof; a work of art fitted to an aperture in a vaulted roof.

1607 half moone-shooes called *Lunette* [for a horse]: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 416. **1722** The Pictures are painted on a sort of *Lunettes* form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 117. **1823** Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in waggon-headed ceilings, or through large coves: NICHOLSON, *Pract. Builder*, p. 114.

lungee, loongee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lunggī*: a scarf or cloth worn round the middle of the body, or as a loin-cloth, like the Hindoo **dhotee** (*q. v.*).

1662 Longis: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 49 (1669). **1673** having Lungies about their Wastes only: FRYER, *E. India*, 101 (1698). [Yule] **1727** some coarse checquered Cloth, called Cambaya Lungies, made of Cotton-Yarn: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 9. [*ib.*] abt. **1760** Instead of petticoats they wear what they call a loongee, which is simply a long piece of silk or cotton stuff: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 143 (1772). [*ib.*]

lungoor, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *langūr*: the great white-bearded ape of India.

1834 I have had my lover come to me in the dress of an emperor, and sometimes in the shape of a lungoor: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17.

lupum auribus tenet, *phr.*: Lat.: 'he has a wolf by the ears'; said of a person in difficulties who does not know how to proceed or to retire. Terence, *Phorm.*, 3, 2, 21.

1613—4 *Lupum auribus tenet*—he knows not how to hold, nor how to let go: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1848).

lupus, *sb.*: Lat., 'wolf': name of two kinds of skin disease, one of which, *lupus vulgaris*, is a form of tuberculosis.

lupus in fābula, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the wolf in the story'; said of a person who comes up when he is being talked about, answering to the English proverbial saying "talk of the devil, and he appears". See Cic., *Epp. ad Att.*, 13, 33, 4.

bef. **1593** but, whist! *lupus est* ['it is'] *in fabula*: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 93/1 (1861). **1608** MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 103 (1885).

luscio, *sb.*: Sp. *lucio*: a pike, a luce.

1680 The Luscio, Eel, the Trout, Char, Tench, Perch, calverd Salmon: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 5.

Lusthaus, *sb.*: Ger.: a pleasure-house.

1591 The Portraiture of the Lust-houses I have not gotten: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 648 (1685). **1811** actually receives as much pleasure, and as strong an impression of beauty, from the finished *lusthaus*, as the artist does from one of his best pictures: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1844).

lusthuys, *sb.*: Du.: a pleasure-house. See **Lusthaus.**

1780 Each lusthuys we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1834).

***lustre** (*ˈ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lustre*: a lustrum (*q. v.*). Sometimes spelt *luster*.

abt. **1533** The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades, whiche ben foure yere; the Romaynes by lustres, whiche ben fyue yeres; and by indicions that ben made of thre lustres: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1079 (Paris, 1852). **1645** although nine long lustres of yeers have now pass'd ore my head: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. lx. p. 92. **1646** We proceed to his second *lustre* wherewith his *majoritie* begins, being arriv'd to the yeer fourteen: — *Lewis XIII.*, p. 20.

lustrée, *sb.*: Fr.: a glossy dress-fabric.

1645 For courtezans...cover their bodies and faces with a veil of a certain glittering taffeta or lustrée: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 210 (1872).

***lustrum**, *pl.* **lustra**, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'a festival of purification' (which in Rome was held at the end of every five years): an interval of five years between two consecutive

registrations of the Romans by the censor; a period of five years.

1590 for can any true accompt of time be made by the *Romanes* computation, either from the building of their Citie which was from yeere to yeere, or by the censure of *Lustrum*, which the *Grecians* call *Penteterides*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, To Reader, sig. a 3 *vº*. **1606** he chose and assumed unto him a colleague, for severall *Lustra*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 50. **1742** Lavish of Lustrums, and yet fond of Life: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 20 (1773). **1785** Posterity will ask... Some fifty or a hundred lustrums hence: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 54 (1808). **1839** Encompassed by the massy walls of this venerable academy, I passed, yet not in a tedium or disgust, the years of the third lustrum of my life: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1884).

***lūsus nātūrae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a freak of nature.

1662 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *lusus naturæ*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 550 (1840). **1693** This is Nature's constant Course; which evidently shews, that *lusus Naturæ* (as these are erroneously called) were never produced in the Earth: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 143 (1713). **1764** it may justly be looked upon as a *lusus naturæ*: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 61. **1789** No royal throne ever exhibited more grandeur than this *lusus naturæ*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 559 (1796). **1823** Petrifactions which...were not the remains of animated beings, but mere *lusus naturæ*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 199. **1845** a *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 335.

lutee: Anglo-Ind. See **looty.**

lutrin, *sb.*: Fr.: reading-desk, lectern.

1837 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails, are pulled down; the mass-books torn into cartridge papers: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. v. ch. iv. [Davies]

Lyaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. Λυαῖος, = 'Loosener', 'Deliverer': name of **Bacchus** (*q. v.*).

1559 [See **carouse** 2].

lycanthrōpia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. λυκανθρωπία: the condition of a lycanthropus (*q.v.*). Anglicised as *lycanthropy*.

1584 After a great manie other such beastlie fables, he inueieth against such physicians, as saie that *Lycanthropia* is a disease, and not a transformation: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. v. ch. i. p. 92. **1598** Mr. Camden in a better sence doth suppose it was a disease, called Lycanthropia, soe named of the wolfe: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 634/2 (1883). **1621** *Lycanthropia*, which Avicenna calls *cucubuth*, others *lupinam insaniam*, or wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be perswaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. I, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 13 (1827). **1693** The Devil has inflicted on many a Man the Disease called *Lycanthropia*: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 280 (1862). **1818** and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 75 (1819).

lycanthrōpus, *pl.* -pi, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λυκάνθρωπος: a wolf-man, a were-wolf, an insane person who believes himself to be a wolf, a person endowed with the power (as was formerly believed) of assuming the form and nature of a wolf. Anglicised as *lycanthrope*.

1611 Who [the Freebooters near the Rhine] are such cruell and bloody horse-leaches (the very *Hyenæ* and *Lycanthropi* of Germany) that they seldome robbe any man but they cut his throat: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1776). **1623** The swift lycanthropi that walk the round, | We'll rear their wolvish skins, and save the sheep: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 49 (1885). **1654—6** Such lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 198/1 (1868).

***lycée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a lyceum (*q. v.*), a French school for higher education.

1887 The detective system and barrack regulations...still prevail in French *lycées*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 212/1.

***lycēum**: Lat. *Lycēum*, *Lycium*, fr. Gk. Λύκειον: a gymnasium outside Ancient Athens, attached to which were shady walks, in which Aristotle taught; the peripatetic school of philosophy; a school for higher education. The original Lyceum took its name from the neighbouring temple of Apollo Lycēus.

1579 felled downe all the wood of the parke Lycaeum: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 472 (1612). **1603** built the *Lycium* likewise: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 940. **1603** Learned *Lycæum*, now a while, I walk-in: | Then th' *Academian* sacred Shades I stalk-in: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 53 (1608). **1641** whereas that city trained up their youth most for war, and these in their academies and Lycæum all for the gown: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 282 (1851). **1776** Sylla wanting timber for machines cut down the grove at the Academy and at the Lyceum: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 209. **1788** the *lyceum* of the Peripatetics and the *garden* of the Epicureans, were planted with trees: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xl. p. 146 (1813).

lychee: Chin. See **lichi.**

***lycopodium**, *sb.*: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. λύκος, = 'wolf', and πούς (ποδ-), = 'foot': name of a genus of cryptogamous plants, including the popular *Lycopodium clavatum* or club-moss. According to Lindley, the Order *Lycopodiaceae* is intermediate between firs on the one hand and conifers on the other.

lyco(u)r, lyko(u)r: Eng. fr. Fr. See **liquor.**

Lycurgus: Lat. fr. Gk. Λύκουργος: name of the celebrated Spartan legislator who flourished in 9 c. B.C., and framed the severe and simple constitution of the Spartans.

?1582 in equitye woorthye *Lycurgus*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). **1607** two such wealsmen as you are—I cannot call you Lycurguses: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 60.

lymasson: Eng. fr. Fr. See **limaçon.**

lymon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **lemon.**

Lynceus: Lat. fr. Gk. Λυγκεύς: name of one of the Argonauts, famed for his keenness of vision. This significant proper name proves the high antiquity in Greece of the belief in the exceptionally keen sight of the lynx.

1567 these boyes, with Argues and Lynces eyes: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. xii. in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 54 (1869). bef. **1593** Edward hath an eye that looks as far | As Lynceus from the shores of Græcia: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 165 (1861). **1599** What LYNCEUS can see my heart? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 142 (1616). **1614** faine would I meet the Linceus now...that could discouer a Iustice of Peace...vnder this couering: — *Bart. Fair*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 16 (1631—40). **1691** become so small, that they are not to be discerned, unless by *Lynceus*'s eyes: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 317 (1701).

lynx, linx, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lynx*, fr. Gk. λύγξ: name of various species of wild cat, such as the caracal. The name has long been associated with the idea of exceptionally keen sight; hence the combination *lynx-eyed*, = 'keen-sighted'.

abt. **1374** men hadden eyen of a beest þat hiȝt lynx: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 81 (1868). **1487** if a man had the eyen of a lynx: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. f vi *vº*. **1555** And in token that they are trewe subiectes, they keepe in theyr pallaices which are in the middest of theyr cities, the beste cauled *Linx*, being fayrer then a lyon: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 261 (1885). **1584** the beast Linxe haue best eies to see: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 126. **1597** You haue the eies of a *Lynx*, in spying faults in my lesson: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 76. **1601** the wild beasts named Onces or Lynces: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 606. **1603** his *Lynx*-like ey: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 188 (1608). **1619** Critick knaues, with *Lynxes* pearcing eye, | Into mens acts obseruantly do prye: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 7 *vº*. **1623** They are *Linxes*, and Eagle-ey'd, when their prey is before them: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 126. **1644** It abounds with stags, wolves, boars, and not long after a lynx, or ounce, was killed amongst them, which had devoured some passengers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 57 (1850). **1665** At the top of the Chappel is a Steel-mirrour, wherein these Linx-eyed People view the deformity of their sins: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 125 (1677). bef. **1739** short of sight, | Far from a Lynx: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. I. Ep. I. 50, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 107 (1757). **1789** I am no lynx, like Linnæus: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxlvii. p. 139 (1821).

lyonnaise, *sb.*: Fr., fr. *Lyonnais* (adj.), = 'of Lyons': potatoes boiled, sliced, and served with oil or butter flavored with parsley or onions.

lyra, *sb.*: Lat.: a lyre, a stringed instrument consisting of a sounding-board (originally a tortoise-shell) with two horns fastened above it in the direction of its longest measurement, a cross-piece connecting the tops of the two horns, and from four to seven free strings stretched between the cross-piece and the sounding-board. See **cithara.** The term *lyra* was applied to various instruments of the viol class.

1600 reach the *lyra*, I pray you: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 226 (1616). — my most affected instrument, the *lyra*: *ib.*, p. 227. **1672** 1 *Lyra* Viol, 1 Viol *de Gambo* and a Trump-Marin: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 33. **1727** I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 123 (1757). **1742** I thereupon tuned up a lyra viol: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 138.

lȳsimachus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Λυσίμαχος: loose-strife, a plant of the primrose family. The proper Latin and botanical form is *lȳsimachia*.

1600 in the blew *Lysimachus*...the lower parts and braunches...begin to flower: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 80.

lytre: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **litra.**

M.

M[1], in Roman numerals, stands for Lat. *mille*,='one thousand'.

M.[2], abbrev. for Fr. **monsieur** (*q. v.*).

M.B., abbrev. for Late Lat. *medicīnae baccalaureus*, ='bachelor of medicine', one who has taken the lowest degree in the faculty of medicine at a college or university.

M.D., abbrev. for Late Lat. *medicīnae doctor*,='doctor of medicine'. See **doctor** (2, 3) and **doctor medicinae.**

ma belle amie, *phr.*: Fr.: my fair friend (of a woman or girl).

1828 "Bah! *ma belle amie*," cried I, "you deceive yourself": LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xviii. p. 47 (1859).

ma petite, *phr.*: Fr.: (in reference to a woman or girl) 'my little (one)'.

1772 I should have been ignorant for the last three months of the fate of *ma petite*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 32 (1882).

maalstrom: Dan. See **maelstrom.**

maash, *sb.*: Egypt.: a large Nile trading-vessel.

1819 re-embarked on board a maash, destined to sail up the river, and to land us at Cairo: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 298 (1820).

macabre: Fr. See **danse macabre.**

1889 The same toll rings with effective monotony from title-page to *finis*: one Dance of Death circles uninterruptedly from end to end... The book is *macabre*, but unaffectedly *macabre*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 14, p. 347/2.

macaleb, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The bastard Corall, or Pomander, Priuet, of whose sweet, and shining blacke berries, chaynes and bracelets be made".

1558 Macaleb halfe a dragme: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 47 *ro*. **1696** *Macaleb*, a kind of Pomander, or Bastard Coral, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

macao, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of **vingt-et-un** (*q. v.*).

1783 she wants to play at macao: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 388 (1858). **1850** It is *de rigueur*, my dear; and they play billiards as they used to play macao and hazard in Mr. Fox's time: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6 (1879).

macareo, mackrea, *sb.*: Oriental: a bore or great tidal wave, such as that in the Gulf of Cambay.

1588 and in this voyage you shal haue a Marcareo, which is one of the meruellous things in the world y^e^ nature hath wrought: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 26 *vo*. — There is another *Macareo* in *Cambaya*: *ib.*, fol. 27 *ro*.

***macaroni, maccaroni,** *sb.*: Old It. *maccaroni*,="a kinde of paste meate boiled in broth, and drest with butter, cheese, and spice" (Florio), Mod. It. *maccheroni*.

1. long pipes of dried Italian paste, which paste is made of a glutinous granular wheat flour.

1600 [See **fagioli**]. **1673** *Paste* made into strings like pack-thread or thongs of whit-leather (which if greater they call *Macaroni*, if lesser *Vermicelli*) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their *menestra* or broth of, much esteemed by the common-people: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 405. **1743** Who was the Neapolitan ambassadress that could not live at Paris, because there was no maccaroni? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1857). **1764** I am told, there is actually a count at Ville Franche, whose father sold macaroni in the streets: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 388 (1817). **1776** his skill in cooking *macaroni*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 56. **1818** *Macaroni au parmesan* ['dressed with parmesan'] grows in the fields: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 23. **1820** coachman, footman, horses, and vehicle, were all mixed together like macaroni: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 291 (1832). **1825** eating his maccaroni or his water melon *al fresco*: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 33. **1845** BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 401. **1874** 'pasta' is the Roman equivalent for the maccaroni (or macheroni) of the Neapolitan: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 118 *note*.

2. a member of the Macaroni Club, founded about the middle of 18 c. for young men given to foreign diet and fashions; a fop, a dandy; also, *attrib.*

1711 those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best: in Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Pottages; in Italy, Macaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings: *Spectator*, No. 47, Apr. 24, Vol. I. p. 178 (1826). **1764** All the beauties were disappointed, and all the Macaronies afraid of getting the toothache: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 248 (1857). **1770** There is indeed a kind of animal, neither male nor female, a thing of the neuter gender, lately started up amongst us. *It* is called a *Macaroni*. *It* talks without meaning, *it* smiles without pleasantry, *it* eats without appetite, *it* rides without exercise: *Oxford Mag.*, June, Vol. IV. p. 228/2. [N. & Q.] **1771** Birnham-Wood, I fear, must come to the *Macaroni*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xlix. p. 209 (1827). **1779** I am a decayed Macaroni, my lodgings up three pair of stairs: C. ANSTEY, *Liberality, or the Decayed Macaroni*, Wks., p. 269 (1808). **1791** Well, Parson! how like you your bishop's charge? he tickled up you macaroni priests: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 20/1. **1845** the city of Sybarites and macaroni: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 581. **1846** The year introduced a new style for gentlemen, imported by a number of young men of fashion who had travelled in Italy, and formed an association called the Maccaroni Club, in contradistinction to the Beef-Steak Club of London. Hence these new-fashioned dandies were styled Maccaronies, a name that was afterwards applied to ladies of the same genus: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, p. 386. **1885** He had not taste enough to do justice to a beau, still less to a macaroni: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 535/2.

3. something extravagant or affected, a burlesque. Hence, *macaronic*, applied to verse compositions in which a vernacular is interlarded with outlandish words, or even distorted by foreign terminations and construction; characterised by affectation and distortion.

1806 travellers who have seen...will look on the architecture of Bath as belonging to the maccaronick order: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 222.

***macaroon** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *macaron*, perhaps affected by It. *maccherone*: (*a*) a small sweet cake made of pounded sweet almonds; *rarely*, macaroni (1); (*b*) a buffoon (also, *attrib.*); (*c*) a macaroni (2).

a. **1615** If you chance meet with boxes of white comfits, | Marchpane, and dry sucket, macaroons, and diet-bread, | 'Twill help on well: *Albumazar*, ii. 3. [Davies] **1630** [See **kickshaws** 2]. **1682** Somewhat resembling *Wafers* under *Maquaroons*: GREW, *Anat. Plants*, p. 2. **1699** I once made *Macaroons* with the ripe blanch'd seeds: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 75. bef. **1726** plumb-cake, Dutch-gingerbread, Cheshire-cheese, Naples-biscuits, Macaroons, Neats-tongues, and cold boil'd beef: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 182 (1776). **1731** What they call *Mackaroon* is some *Paste* made only with Flour, and Water, of which they take a Bit as big as a Bean, and put it on the middle of a Wire, rolling it between their Hands till it be two or three Inches long: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 24. **1737** They can swallow a glass of red wine and a macaroon, in the evening: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 30, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 61 (1777). **1759** the other was a few old mackeroons I had in my house perhaps twenty years: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xix. **1834** They [wafers] are used for the bottom of maccaroons and some other cakes: *Housekeeper's Guide*, p. 293.

b. **1593** I sigh, and sweat | To hear this Makaron talk: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 131 (1669).

Macassar, name of a vegetable oil from *Macassar*, a district in the island of Celebes, after which oil sundry hair-oils have been named; hair-oil, *esp.* an oil largely advertised as "Rowland's Macassar Oil". See **antimacassar.**

[**1818** thine "incomparable oil," Macassar! BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xvii.]

macaw (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Braz. *macao*: name of a genus of large and brilliantly-colored American parrots.

1769 Mackaws...have all a crooked bill...whose upper mandible is moveable: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 155. **1773** They sat both upright like macaws on their perches in a menagerie, and scarce said so much: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 490 (1857). **1814** I have bought a macaw and a parrot: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 66 (1832).

macco, *sb.*: It., 'massacre': a gambling game.

1809 When macco (or whatever they spell it) was introduced, I gave up the whole thing: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 143 (1875). bef. **1841** his uncle was still at the macco-table: HOOK, *Man of many Friends*. [Davies] **1857** the gentlemen as usual were about to seek the macco-table upstairs: THACKERAY, *Virginians*, ch. liii. [*ib.*]

mace, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *mās*: (*a*) a small gold coin of Achin in Sumatra; (*b*) a weight used in Sumatra, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Malay tael; (*c*) one-tenth of a Chinese silver liang or tael. See **copang, tael.**

a. **1600** Those [coins] of Lead are called *Caxas*: whereof a thousand sixe hundred make one *Mas*: J. DAVIS, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 117. **1625** Fiue *Masses* make foure shillings sterling. Foure *Masses* makes a *Perdaw*. Foure *Perdawes* makes a *Tayel*, so a *Mas* is nine pence $\frac{3}{4}$. of a Pennie: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123. **1665** fourteen *Roopees* make a *Masse*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

b. **1622** 5 greate square postes...cost 2 *mas* 6 *condrins* per peece: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 1 (1883).

macédoine, *sb.*: Fr., 'Macedonian (dish)': a dish of mixed fruit or of mixed vegetables; a medley.

1884 I trust that the readers of these Memoirs will not expect a continuous narrative, but rather a *Macédoine* of memoranda, diary, and correspondence: LORD MALMESBURY, *Mem. Ex-Minister*, Vol. I. p. 1. **1886** His volumes form a *macédoine* of the blunders of stupidity, the eccentricities of wisdom: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 460/3.

***machete**, *sb.*: Sp.: chopping-knife, cutlass.

1598 a doozen of machetos to minch the Whale: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 414. **1867** The Indians are good fishermen, and will shoot fish in the water by bow and arrow, or cut them down with a machete: S. P. O[LIVER], *Off Duty, &c.*, p. 54 (1879). **1884** the subordinate following with his machete, or chopping-knife: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 363.

Machiavel(li), Niccolo Machiavelli, the famous Florentine publicist, 1469—1527, the author of *The Prince*, a treatise on arbitrary government, in which are to be found sundry recommendations of unjust and dishonest policy: an advocate or practiser of the political immorality vulgarly imputed to Machiavelli; a crafty diplomatist. Hence, **Machiavellian**, *adj.* and *sb.*, craftily diplomatic, unscrupulous in policy or in intrigue; a crafty diplomatist, a dissembler.

1590 you shall find him still, | In all his projects, a sound Machiavill: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, Wks., p. 142 (1858). **1598** Am I politic? am I subtle? am I a Machiavel? SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 1, 104. **1632** the very Agat | Of State, and Politie: cut from the Quar | Of Macchiavel: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. 7, Wks., p. 17 (1640). **1654** But all the Machiavells on this little Turfe, (we keep such a deale of stirre on, to lose Heaven) I can silence with that oraculous ingenious Apologie of my Lord *Bacon*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 178. **1712** these young *Machiavils* will, in a little time, turn their College upside-down: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/2 (Morley). **1863** this artful man, who had now become a very Machiavel: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 233.

1600 hyring and suborning some Machauellian vnder hande by secret conueyance: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 685. **1616** His Machiavillian pate doth then devise | To overthrow him by meer forgeries: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, IV. 1467, p. 49 (1871). **1619** our Labyrinthian Braines, Machiauillian Spirits, Incarnate Fiends: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 583. **1630** The *Temporiser* to the *Time* will sute, | Although his *Zeale* be *Machiuillian*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. B 2 *ro/2*. **1663** There is a *Machiavilian* Plot, | (Though ev'ry *Nero* effect it not): S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 56. **1675** that more than Machiavilian Maxim: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xii. § 1, p. 107. **1693** this was but a shallow Artifice, unworthy of my Matchiavilian Aunt: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 6, Wks., Vol. I. p. 195 (1710). **1712** there is no way of forming a Monarch, but after the Machiavillian Scheme: *Spectator*, No. 516, Oct. 22, p. 735/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** Matchiavellian Workings: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 98, p. 83 (1740).

măchina, *sb.*: Lat.: a machine, a mechanical contrivance, a fabric or frame.

1612 the *Machina* and bulke contriued of so various furnitures: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 12. — the labourer grew almost madde for anger to bear that Machina of follies: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 33. **1623** For he that should goe about to make a memoriall of so great a *Machina*, and such a masse of things ...had need, &c.: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. i. p. 97.

machination (˘ ˘ ‖ ˘ ˘, *-ch-* as *-k-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *machination*: a contrivance, a subtle design, a plot.

1605 Your business of the world hath so an end, | And machination ceases: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, v. 1, 46. abt. **1630** yet were they troubled, and ever clouded over both with domestique and forraign machinations: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 34 (1870). **1699** Melancholy Plots and Machinations: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 166.

***machinator** (˘ ˘ ˘ ˘, *-ch-* as *-k-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *māchinātor*, noun of agent to *māchinārī*, ='to devise', 'to construct': deviser, plotter, constructor.

1611 *Machinateur*, A machinator, framer, contriuer, deuiser (especially of bad things): COTGR. **1646** prime *Machinator* of this tumult: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 17.

machit: Pers. See **mosque.**

mackeroon(e), mackroon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **macaroon.**

macock. See **maycock.**

macrame, *sb.*: It.: an ornamental trimming made by knotting together in geometrical patterns the threads of a long fringe; *also*, knotted work in which elaborate fringes and borders are made with thread or string.

macron, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μακρόν*, neut. of *μακρός*, ='long': a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to denote that its quantity is long.

macte virtūte (esto), *phr.*: Lat.: '(be) increased in thy virtue', go on prosperously in thy virtuous course. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 2, 31.

1673 80 I can sai no more; but Macte virtute: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 181 (1884). **1778** But *macte virtute*; the deed is done, and I am ready to abide by the consequences: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 86 (1858).

***macula**, *pl.* **maculae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a spot, a stain.

1672 There is in sin the *macula* and the *reatus*, the stain, or filth, and the guilt of it: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 297/1 (1868). **1675** nay, some of late with an Optick-glass have discovered some *macula* or spots in the very face of the Sun: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 244. **1693** the Cracks or Vents of the *Macula*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 380 (1713).

***madame**, Fr. *pl.* **mesdames**, *sb.*: Fr., 'my lady': a lady, a mistress; used as a title of respect and also before the proper names of married women. Anglicised as early as 16 c. as *madam*, and abbreviated to *ma'm.*

abt. **1298** "Certes, madame," quath thys other: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 289. [R.] abt. **1520** Madame regent of the scyence seuyn: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 53, Wks., Vol. I. p. 363 (1843). **1589** these great Madames of honour: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. i. p. 149 (1869). **1600** I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a *Monsieur*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, IV. 1, Wks., p. 219 (1616). **1628** He cannot kisse his hand and cry Madame: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 41 (1868). **1739** king, queen, dauphin, mesdames, cardinals: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxii. Vol. I. p. 44 (1819). **1742** one of the Mesdames [the king's daughters]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1857). **1774** Let me only add, that the Mesdames, by attending their father, have both got the smallpox: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 233 (1869). **1852** Josephine presided with so much grace, that the word *Madame* came again into use: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. ix. p. 117.

madayne, madein, madien, madyne. See **medine.**

madefy (˘ ˘ ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *madéfier*: to moisten, to soak.

1599 we must agayn madefye it as before: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 4/1. bef. **1655** The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and madefied the earth with their bloods: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 85 (1861—2). [Davies]

Madeira, name of a fine kind of sherry wine made in the island of Madeira.

1584 wine of Madera and Canary, they beare the name of the Ilands from whence they are brought: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 211. **1596** thy soul, that thou soldest him on Good-Friday last for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 2, 128. **1814** a kind of regency punch composed of madeira, brandy, and *green* tea: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1832). **1850** filled up two great bumpers of Madeira: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 59 (1879).

***mademoiselle**, *sb.*: Fr.: Miss, a Miss; title applied to girls and unmarried women in French-speaking countries. Formerly the title distinguished ladies of higher rank from women of lower rank, and was also the title of the eldest daughter of the king's eldest brother. The form *madamoiselle* is Old French.

1642 courtiers and court ladies, with their grooms and mademoiselles [according to R., madamoisellaes]: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 221 (1806). **1712** a *Madamoiselle* compleatly dressed: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** the beautiful *Mademoiselle Carwell*, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 76, p. 479 (1740). **1754** an estate which mademoiselle inherited by the will of a deceased aunt: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 30 (1817).

madjoon, majum, *sb.*: Arab. *ma'jūm*, ='an electuary': a confection of opium or bang.

1781 Our ill-favoured guard brought in a dose of majum each, and obliged us to eat: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. 293 (1849). [Yule] **1819** the grotesque phantasms which the ample dose of madjoon he had just swallowed was sending up to his brain: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 216 (1820).

madonna, *sb.*: It., 'my lady': title of honor applied to women, madam.

1592 NASHE, *P. Penilesse*, p. 47 (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1601** Two faults, madonna, that drink and good counsel will amend: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 5, 47. **1602** the freckle-cheeke[d] Madonna; I know her, signior: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 33 (1885). **1623** How like you this, madonna? — *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 460. **1632** Gracious madonna, noble general, | Brave captains, and my quondam rivals, wear them: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 211/2 (1839).

***Madonna**, special application of *madonna* to the Virgin Mary; a representation in art of the Virgin; also, *attrib.*

1644 a fair Madonna of Pietro Perugino, painted on the wall: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850). **1713** [I] have made a Madona as old as her mother S[t] Anne: POPE, *Letters*, p. 261 (1737). **1722** a perfect Madonna, only no *Bambino*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 285. **1741** for all their Madonna's are in the Attitude of that Saint: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 246. **1820** a Madonna, decked in ribbons: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 30. **1829** The hair is beautifully arranged, in a Madonna braid in front: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 317/2. **18..** locks not wide-dispread, | Madonna-wise on either side her head: TENNYSON, *Isabel*, i. **1850** Madame Frisby shook her Madonna front: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879).

madrasa(h): Anglo-Ind. See **medresseh.**

***madrigal** (˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *madrigale* (Old It. *madriale, mandriale*), ='a pastoral song': a particular kind of unaccompanied part-song, the words being a short pastoral poem; *loosely*, a glee, a part-song.

1588 Musica Transalpina. Madrigales translated of foure, five and sixe parts: N. YONGE, Title. **1588** The swans...Ne'er tun'd their notes, like Leda once forlorn, | With more despairing sorts of madrigals, | Than I: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 251 (1861). **1589** Scarce had the shepheard ended this Madrigale, but *Samela* began to frowne: — *Menaphon*, p. 55 (1880). bef. **1593** rivers, to whose falls | Melodious birds sing madrigals: MARLOWE, *Pass. Shep.*, Wks., p. 381/1 (1858). **1625** A *Madrigall* on Sacke: B. JONSON,

Stap. of News, iv. 3, Wks., p. 55 (1631). **1713** a dying Madrigal: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iv. p. 41. **1724** MADRIGALE, a particular Kind of Vocal Musick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***Maecēnas**, name of a Roman knight, *C. Cilnius Maecenas*, who was the friend and minister of the Emperor Augustus and the patron of the poets Virgil and Horace; a rich patron of literature or art.

1590 This lowly Muse, that learns like steps to trace, | Flies for like aide unto your Patronage, | That are the great Mecænas of this age: SPENS., *Wks.*, p. 9/2 (1869). **1592** I thought none more fit then your honour, seeing your lordships disposition was wholy giuen to the studie of good letters, to be a Mecenas to the well-imployed labours of the absent gentleman: GREENE, *Wks.*, p. 1 (1861). **1597** the composers of musick who otherwise would follow the depth of their skill, in this kinde are compelled for lacke of *mæcenates* [Lat. pl.] to put on another humor: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 179. **1607** if I had met with any *Mecænas*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. ¶ 1 *v°*. **1609** Whom can I chuse, my most worthy Maecen-asses, to be patrons to this labour of mine fitter than yourselves? DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, p. 1 (1812). **1619** *You this* Mæcenas *are*, peruse my writ, | And vse these Metroes of true meaning wit: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 5 *v°*. **1620** There was a confluence to his Court (as of a most vertuous Prince and liberal Mecenas): BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. ix. (1676). **1621** our benefactors, Mæcenates and patrons: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 3, Vol. II. p. 187 (1827). **1657** the glorious inscription, which might better have become some great and eminent Mæcenas to patronise, than a person so incompetent as you have made choice of: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 82 (1850). **1665** that great *Mecænas* of antiquity the late noble Lord *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677). bef. **1670** the noble-hearted Lord, a free *Mecænas*, gave with both hands: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 14, p. 11 (1693). **1672** I thought you had own'd him your Mæcenas: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 10. **1699** the *Noble Piereſc.* the greatest and heartiest *Mæcenas* to his power of Learned Men of any of this Age: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 123. **1776** Just returned from spending one of the most agreeable days of my life with the female Mæcenas of Hill street: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1835). **1777** I learn from Berlin, that Voltaire has bid adieu to France for ever, and settled in the new residence of the muses, under the Augustus, and at the same time the Mæcenas, of the North: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 154 (1777). **1828** See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people; one becomes a *bel esprit*, and a Mecænas, immediately: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlvi. p. 133 (1859). **1845** those who pass from honest industry to become Mæcenases: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 765. **1861** Horace going along the esplanade to Mæcenas's lodgings with a new ode in his pocket: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13. ***1877** *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/1. [St.]

***maelstrom**, *sb.*: Dan. *Malström*, name of a famous whirlpool off the west coast of northern Norway: a whirlpool; *metaph.* a vortex, a giddy whirl, an overwhelming influence which hurries its victims to lower and lower depths of evil.

1796 In a river, which had a small creek, and in this a deep hole, I saw in miniature the manner in which Nature forms whirpools [*sic*], or Maalstroms: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 24 (1814).

Maenades, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Μαινάδες, = 'raving (women)': female votaries of the orgiastic Bacchus; frenzied women. Anglicised as *Mænads*, with sing. *Mænad*, = Lat. *Maenas*, Gk. Μαινάς.

1598 Like those with Divels that possessed are, | Or as the Menades, with sounde of horne, | In furious manner all about were borne: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 36. bef. **1655** A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the Dagonals of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Mænades) when for the shutting up of their stomachs, the house fell down and broke their necks: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1861). **1675** Chorus to Hoboys and Rustick Musick of *Mænades* and *Ægipanes*: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 70. **1825** she seemed like one of those antique Mænades, whose wild and all but impossible positions will strike us with astonishment when seen on classic monuments: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 288 (1844).

maestoso, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or a composition 'majestically'.

1724 MAESTOSO, or MAESTUOSO, is to play with Majesty, Pomp, and Grandure, and consequently Slow, nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

maestrale, *sb.*: It.: a north-west wind, *lit.* 'a master (wind)'. See **magistral, mistral**.

1763 The wind that blew is called *maestral*...and indeed is the severest that ever I felt: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 349 (1817). **1787** I know nothing of Pisa in summer; but am told, that the excessive heat is greatly moderated by the *maestrale*, or sea-breeze, which invariably blows from ten in the morning till the evening: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 402 (1805).

***maestro**, *pl.* **maestri**, *sb.*: It.: a master; *esp.* a master in music, a conductor, a great composer, a great teacher.

1724 MAESTRO, is Master. Thus MAESTRO DE CAPELLA, is Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only, meaning thereby one of the first Rank: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1878** What great musical *maestro* could make a good figure at an archery meeting? GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. p. 74. **1882** What can be more wonderful than that a maestro in the art can take delight in sound, though he does not hear it? J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 51 (2nd Ed.). **1886** The pupils of the college...executed some pieces selected from the operas of the never-to-be-forgotten *maestro*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 14, p. 218/3.

***maestro di capella**, *phr.*: It.: 'a master of chapel (music)', the director of the choir of a church or chapel; a first-rate musician.

1724 [See **maestro**]. **1776** Lord S. with his kettle-drum, together with every *Maestro di Capella* in *Italy*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 16. **1809** He has a brother, who is *Maestro di Capella* at Strasburg, a man of as much genius as Haydn himself: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXXIII. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 118. **1882** The elder, whose name was Giacomo Andrea, was maestro di capella in one of the churches: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 52 (and Ed.).

***maf(f)ia**, *sb.*: It.: a secret society, or a connected aggregate of secret societies in Sicily, originally revolutionary, now maintained for purposes of robbery and levying blackmail.

1887 He often trusts to getting his freedom by means of some revolution; his brethren of the *mafia* will foster the smallest spark: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 56.

***mafioso**, *pl.* **mafiosi**, *sb.*: It.: a member of the maffia.

***1875** *Times*, June 9. [St.]

magade, *sb.*: probably Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Gk. μαγάς, = 'the bridge of a lyre or a cithara': (*a*) the bridge of a musical instrument of the lyre class; (*b*) a fret of a musical instrument of the lute class.

b. **1609** the first *Magade* of the Instrument [a Monochord]: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 22.

magasin des modes, *phr.*: Fr.: warehouse of fashions; book of fashions.

1838 The book of the world is a vast miscellany; he is...perfectly acquainted I warrant...in the *Magasin des Modes*: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 243 (1848). **1841** the tempting mazes of the *magasin de modes* of this intoxicating city: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 69.

***magazine** (/ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *magazin* (Cotgr.), *magasin*, or fr. Sp. *magacen*, affected by Fr.: a storehouse, a warehouse.

1. a storehouse or warehouse for merchandise or commodities.

1588 the merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon which is made of Brickes and there they put all their goods of any value: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 27 *v°*. **1645** could they have preserved the Magazin of *Tobacco* onely, besides other things in the Town, something mought have bin had to countervail the charge of the Voyage: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. iii. p. 7. **1787** Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1115/2.

1 *a.* a store or accumulation of goods, or of any material objects; also, *attrib.*

1624 a large new storehouse of Cedar for the yeerely *Magazines* goods: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 678 (1884). — the Magazin ship: *ib.* **1645** Hence, we travelled towards a heap of rubbish...a magazine of stones: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 171 (1872). bef. **1654** making their first Magazin Storehouse for the said Company in some parts of our Realm of *Ireland*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 91 (1654). **1666** St. Faith's...being filled with the magazines of books belonging to the Stationers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 15 (1872). **1722** those vast Mountains and Lakes to the *North-West*, which are supposed to retain vast Magazines of Ice, and Snow: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. xix. p. 269. **1768** we walk'd together towards his remise, to take a view of his magazine of chaises: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1839).

2. a building or collection of buildings for strong provisions of war, the ammunition-room of a ship, a strong room or building for the storage of powder and other ammunition.

1625 Armories: Arsenals: Magazens: Exchanges: Burses: BACON, *Ess.*, xlvii. p. 522 (1871). **1641** it maketh the countrey a Magazine, not only for war-like provisions...but also for all other neighbouring countries that stand in need thereof: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M°Culloch's *Collection*, p. 111 (1856). **1644** going by the Bastile, which is the...magazine of this great city: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1872). **1665** *Goa*...the bravest and best defended City in the Orient; the Magazeen, Refuge, and Seat of Justice of the victorious *Portugal*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 40 (1677). **1666** and attacked the White Tower, where the magazine of powder lay: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 14 (1872). **1670** an hundred pieces of Cannon, and...six Hundred more, which are always in its *Magazin*, ready upon all occasions: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 232 (1698). bef. **1733** as Arms and Ammunition out of a Magazine: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 61, p. 169 (1740). **1826** magazine of powder, shot, working-tools: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 46 (1828).

2 *a.* military stores or provisions.

1591 the feareful burthen of their shippes...with their magasines of provision, were put in print, as an Army and Navy unresistible: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). **1598** the wante of these magasins of vittayls, I have hearde oftentimes complayned of in England: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 670/1 (1883). **1667** where our Naval Magazins were stor'd: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 272, p. 69.

3. *metaph.* a treasury, a receptacle, a repository.

1599 What magazine, or treasurie of bliss? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616). **1611** He keeps the *Magazine* of wit: In *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. d 5 *v°* (1776). **1642** his own stuffed

magazine, and hoard of slanderous inventions: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 218 (1806). **1664** [Bp. Chappell] was justly esteemed a rich Magazine of Rational Learning: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. viii. **1693** those well-furnished Magazines and Store-houses of all Immorality and Baseness, the Books and Writings of some Modern Casuists: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1727).

3 *a. metaph.* a store, an abundance.

1620 his confidence of finding in a Fryar such a Magazine of eminent Vertues: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xlix. (1676). **1645** if you could pry into my memory, you should discover there a huge Magazin of your favours...safely stor'd up and coacervated, to preserve them from mouldring away: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxii. p. 62. **1678** and so of every other thing that your Body is compounded of, in respect of that great Mass and Magazine of them which is in the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 399. **1742** Speech burnishes our mental magazine: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 478, p. 30 (1806).

4. a literary miscellany; a publication issued periodically as a storehouse of miscellaneous reading, such as *The Gentleman's Magazine*, first issued 1731.

1729 Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries, MAGAZINES: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 42. **1809** Their translators, reviewers, magazine-writers, almanack and catalogue-makers are innumerable: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xliv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 160. **1817** Fresh as the Angel o'er a new inn door, | Or frontispiece of a new Magazine: BYRON, *Beppo*, lvii. abt. **1870** O blatant Magazines: TENNYSON, *In Quantity*, Wks., Vol. V. p. 125 (1886).

magdalen(e), *ł ⁓ ł, sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *Magdalēnē*, the designation of a certain Mary, mentioned *Luke*, viii. 2, supposed to be identical with the penitent sinner who anointed the feet of Jesus as related *Luke*, vii. 36—50: a reformed prostitute; a woman who has been guilty of sexual immorality, but is penitent.

1818 I will not have my house made a magdalen asylum to a parcel of canting methodistical thieves: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 79 (1819).

mage, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mage*: one of the magi, a magician, an enchanter.

1567 The *Mages* suppose that it [*Argirites*] had this name of his power or abilitie in brideling and keeping in perturbations and troubles: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 3 *ro*. **1590** the hardy Mayd...First entering, the dreadfull Mage there fownd | Deepe busied bout worke of wondrous end: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 14. bef. **1631** Th' Egyptian *Mages*: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 214 (1669).

***magenta**, *sb.*: It. *Magenta*, where a battle was fought 1859: a rich red aniline dye discovered in 1859; the color of the said dye.

1877 he wore a brown velveteen shooting-coat, with a magenta tie: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. IX. p. 100 (1883).

***maggior-duomo**, *sb.*: It.: **major-domo** (*q. v.*).

1823 His Maggior Duomo, a smart, subtle Greek: BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. lxx.

***magi**, *sb. pl.*, **magus**, *sing.*: Lat.: magicians, men versed in occult arts, learned men among the Medes and Persians.

1. the Wise Men of the East, who came to adore Jesus, *Mat.*, ii.

bef. **1400** *Piers Pl.*, C. xxii. 85 (1873). [Skeat] **1591** the Wise-men, called *Magi*: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 2 *vo*. **1652** the *Magi* that came to *Christ*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 13.

2. Magians or Zoroastrian priests; magicians, astrologers, alchemists.

1555 the frontlettes that their *Magi* doe weare: WATERMAN, *Fardle Fac.*, II. vii. sig. K 7 *vo*. bef. **1593** Sages, you Magi, speak; what meaneth this? GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 137/2 (1861). **1603** Were it the opinion that came from the ancient Magi and Zoroasties, or rather a Thracian doctrine delivered by *Orpheus*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327. **1619** The Ionian Ancientest Philosophers, the Chaldeans, Egyptian Priests, and *Magi* were Masters of Superstition, Idolatry and curious Artes: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvii. p. 542. **1626** IOPHIĒL...(according to the *Magi*) the *Intelligence* of *Jupiters* sphere: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 129 (1640). **1652** the work of the *Magi*, or *Hermetick Philosophers* onely: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 446. **1658** The *Persian Magi* declined it [the burning of their carcasses] upon the like scruple: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 7. **1665** Magi or Arch-flamens, some of which hold Lamps, others Censers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 143 (1677). — let me busie my brains in quest of what a *Magus* was... under which Title, Witches, Sorcerers, Enchanters, Fortune-tellers, or pretending Calculators of Nativities, Hydromantiques, Pyromantiques and other Diaboliques have cloaked their trumperies: *ib.*, p. 224 **1678** it may very well be Questioned, whether the meaning of those *Magi*, were not herein misunderstood: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 222. **1687** The Magi strove no more: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, II. 545. **1711** There in long robes the royal Magi stand: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 97, Wks., Vol. II. p. 51 (1757). **1742** Nor need'st thou call | Thy *Magi*, to decypher what it means: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 27 (1773). **1776** the Magus or priest entered the cell and heaped wood on the altar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 268 **1788** The ambiguous theology of the Magi stood alone among the sects of the East: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. li. p. 493 (1828). **1819** have to dress like a bearded Magus, and take up his abode under ground in the catacombs of Egypt: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 320 (1820).

magia alba, *phr.*: Late Lat.: white magic, an innocent form of occult science.

1809 hers was *magia alba*, an innocent art, which by no means hurt her interest with the most fastidious saint in Paradise: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 419.

magis, *adv.*: Lat.: more.

1623 it is much lesse (if in that which is not at all, a *magis* and a *minus*; a more, or a lesse, may be found) then a Geometricall point: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 41.

magis amica veritas: Lat. See **amicus Plato**, &c.

magister (*pl.* **magistri**) **artium**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: master of arts, title of one who has taken the first full degree in the faculty of arts. Generally written *Artium Magister*, abbrev. to *A. M.*

1654 These Ramblers being at a low ebb in Cash, their bellies commenced *Magistri Artium*, Masters of Arts: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 79.

magisterium, *sb.*: Lat., 'mastery', 'the office of a master or leader': a sovereign medicine; the philosopher's stone; an authoritative statement or mandate.

1625 He'll draw the *Magisterium* from a minc'd pye: B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 46 (1631). bef. **1733** which short Account is a *Magisterium* able to dissolve whole Pages and Columns of false and unaccountable Slanders: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 5, p. 427 (1740).

magistral, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'masterly': name of a south-west wind, so called just as in the south of France a north-west wind is called *mistral*. See **maestrale, mistral.**

1555 [See **Greco**].

***magma**, *sb.*: Gk. *μάγμα*, ='a kneaded mass': anything of the consistency of paste or dough; *esp.* molten rock below the earth's crust, considered without reference to any specific mineral characteristics.

1886 The outer crust...must soon have acquired irregularity of surface...partly by emission of matter from the magma of the sub-crust: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 298/1.

***magna charta**: Late Lat.: designation of the Great Charter of English liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*), signed by K. John 1215, by which the sovereign is bound not to imprison any freeman without trial according to law, and not to levy any tax without consent of parliament; *hence*, any beneficent fundamental principle, covenant, or charter.

1625 by *Magna Charta* | They could not be committed, as close prisonner: B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, v. 6, Wks., p. 75 (1631). **1692** the covenant of grace is our *magna charta*, by virtue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 423 (1858). **1701** to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority, and that in as solemn a manner (if they please) as the *magna charta*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 417/2 (1869). bef. **1733** was any of the Articles of *Magna Charta* broke by such merriment: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 141, p. 214 (1740). **1772** To compleat this historical inquiry, it only remains to be observed that, the *Habeas Corpus* act of 31st of Charles the second, so justly considered as another Magna Carta of the kingdom: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxviii. p. 332. **1879** I have called the use of diagonal ribs the *Magna Charta* of the art of vaulting: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 181.

***magna est vēritas** et praevalēbit (*correctly* et praevalet), *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'great is truth, and (it) will prevail' (*correctly*, 'and mighty above all things'). 1 *Esdras*, iv. 41.

1619 *Magna est Veritas*, Truth will preuaile: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxv. p. 659. **1825** SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xix. p. 77/1 (1868). bef. **1863** THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 116 (1879). **1887** You and Mr. Donnelly and the public can thresh the question out between you, whilst we stand and look on, holding still to the old motto "Magna est veritas et prævalebit": *Athenæum*, Dec. 10, p. 793/3.

magnālia, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: mighty works.

1665 And therefore what shews only the outside, and sensible structure of Nature; is not likely to help us in finding out the *Magnalia*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxi. p. 155 (1885). **1672** Would any one take a view of the *Magnalia Dei* ['of God'] with respect to his glorious grace? T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 12/1 (1868).

magnanime, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *magnanime*: magnanimous, high-minded.

1562 the magnanime, puissante, and victorious prince Scanderbeg: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 22 *vo*.

magnēs, *sb.* (*lapis*, ='stone', suppressed) and *adj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μάγνης*: a loadstone, a stone of Magnesia, magnetic iron ore (named fr. *Magnēsia*, old name of a district of Thessaly); magnetic, Magnesian.

1398 This stone Adamas is dyuers and other than an Magnas, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the magnas, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence fro the magnas: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVI. viii. **1570** nor will allow these perfect, and incorruptible mighty bodies, so much vertuall Radiation, & Force, as they see in a litle peece of a *Magnes stone*: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. ¶ iij *ro*. **1590** On thother syde an hideous Rocke is pight | Of mightie Magnes stone: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 4. **1598** that Meridian, that passeth by both the poles of the *Magnes* and the *World*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 444. **1654** toucht with this *Magnes*, or Loadstone of *φιλαυτια*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 364.

***magnēsia,** *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. *Magnēsia,* Gk. *Μαγνησία,* ancient name of a district in Thessaly and of two cities in Asia Minor: an alkaline earth, carbonate of magnesium; *also,* oxide of magnesium. The hydrated carbonate of magnesium is the familiar medicine known as *magnesia.* Perhaps in the earlier quotations **gypsum** (*q. v.*) is intended.

abt. **1386** Take the ston that Titanos men name. | Which is that? quod he. Magnetia is the same, Saide Plato: CHAUCER, *C. T., Chan. Yem. Tale,* 16923. **1471** Our *Stone* ys callyd the *lesse World* one and three, | *Magnesia* also of *Sulphure* and *Mercury*: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Pref., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 123 (1652). **1477** And that is nothing Els of that one or that other, | But only *Magnetia* and *Litharge* her Brother: T. NORTON, *Ordinall,* ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 43 (1652). **1610** your *marchesite,* your *tutie,* your *magnesia*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 627 (1616). **1650** which afterward when the spring returns, is mixed together with earth, and water, and so becomes a Magnesia, drawing to it self the Mercury of air: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sandivogius' Alchymie,* p. 13. **1815** I took what I call a *humming* dose of magnesia this morning: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 416 (1856). **1823** dubious bone, | Half-solved into these sodas or magnesias, | Which form that bitter draught, the human species: BYRON, *Don Juan,* X. lxxiii.

***magnēsium,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the metallic base of magnesia, a white metal which burns with a brilliant white light.

***magnet** (ˌ⏑ ⏑), **magnete**[*-stone*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *magnete,* or Lat. *magnēs* (*magnēt-*): stone of Magnesia in Thessaly, a loadstone, an oxide of iron which exercises attractive force on iron or steel; a piece of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of loadstone have been communicated.

1440 magnete: *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 325 (Way). [Skeat] **1477** Hereof great Evidence and wittnes full cleere, | In the *Magnets Stone* openly doth appeare: T. NORTON, *Ordinall,* ch. vi. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 99 (1652). **1525** Magnete stone which commeth from oriente: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery,* sig. E i *r°*/1. — and yf it be the fylynge of yron take vp the lyd of the eye and holde before it a stone called Magnete and that will drawe it out: *ib.*, sig. H iiij *v°*/2. ? **1530** Magnete stone, halfe an ounce, the roote of Polipodium, the roote of whyte Dyptan: *Antidotharius,* sig. B ii *v°*.

magni nōminis umbra, *phr.*: Lat.: the shadow of a great name. Lucan, *Phars.*, I, 135.

1677 great *Coom* is now onely *Magni nominis umbra*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 222. **1824** the Romans...left them nothing but their...*magni nominis umbra*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 388. **1831** Magni stat ['remains'] nominis umbra: *ib.*, Vol. 53, p. 393. **1882** Davison was now *magni nominis umbra*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. lviii. p. 371.

***Magnificat,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *magnificāre,*='to exalt', 'to magnify': name (taken from the first word of the Lat. version) of the song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke,* i. 46—55, used as a canticle after the first lesson in the evening service of the Anglican Church. *To correct the Magnificat* was a proverbial phr. applied to incompetent criticism. *Magnificat at Matins* was applied proverbially to anything out of place.

1540 thou Philyp fynde faute whiche takest vppon the to correct Magnificat: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus,* sig. B iii *v°*. **1542** to correct Magnificat before he haue learned Te Deum: UDALL, Tr. *Erasmus' Apophth.*, p. 380 (1877). [Davies] **1623** to looke to heare a *Magnificat* at Mattens: MABBE, Tr. *Alemav's Life of Guzman,* Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 75. **1626—7** Yet there is a syllable wanting in the second verse, but I dare not correct the *magnificat*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1848).

***magnifico,** *sb.*: It.: a noble person, *esp.* a nobleman of Venice, a grandee, a great man. Also, *attrib.*

1580 I haue heard of a *Magnifico* in *Millaine*: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 260 (1868). **1596** The duke himself, and the magnificoes | Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 2, 282. **1605** the old magnifico Volpone: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 501 (1616). **1619** I maruell not, that a *Lye* is so hainously taken by our *Magnifico's,* which hath such a super-superlative place in impietie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus,* ch. xl. p. 380. **1622** In *Venice* likewise, euery Mechanique is a *Magnifico,* though his *magnificenza* walketh the Market but with a *Chequin*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 15. **1630** none but braue Sparkes, rich heires, *Clarissimoes* and *Magnificoes,* would goe to the cost of it: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 3 *r°*/1. **1633** The rich magnifico that is below: FORD, *'Tis Pity,* i. 2, Wks., p. 271/2 (1839). **1665** The Robe this great Prince wears is long and majestical...[like] those worn at the Reception of Ambassadours by the *Magnifico's* in *Venice*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 146 (1677). bef. **1670** he liv'd like a *Magnifico* at home: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams,* Pt. I. 42, p. 35 (1693). **1808** However, there is something there which I wanted, and the magnifico book-case is greatly increased in *ricosity*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1856). **1826** Supposing I am in contact with this magnifico, am I prepared? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey,* Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 19 (1881).

magnifique, *adj.*: Fr.: magnificent.

1823 Juan, though careless, young, and magnifique: BYRON, *Don Juan,* x. lxx.

magno intervallo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by (after) a great interval.

1849 but this is *magno intervallo,* and little touches the improver: In Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 176/1. **1883** Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports who preceded *magno intervallo* Pitt, &c.: *Daily News,* Oct. 8, p. 3/1.

***magnōlia,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees and shrubs, most species of which have showy flowers, and many species are evergreen. The best known species is *Magnolia grandiflora,* a forest tree in the Southern United States, bearing very large white fragrant flowers.

1772—82 The rich magnolias claim | The station: W. MASON, *English Garden.* [T.] **18..** He told of the magnolia, spread | High as a cloud, high over head! WORDSWORTH, *Ruth,* 61. **1818** the magnolia in full blow: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales,* Vol. I. p. 76. **1883** Dr. Rylance...sniffed at the great ivory cup of a magnolia: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf,* Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48.

***magnum,** *sb.*: Lat. (neut. of adj. *magnus,*='great'): a large wine-bottle, generally of double the capacity of the ordinary corresponding bottle.

1815 discussing the landlord's bottle, which was, of course, a *magnum*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxvii. p. 323 (1852). **1829** daily washing down turtle and venison with quarts of sherry and *magnums* of claret: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 378. **1837** they...ordered a glass of brandy and water...with a magnum of extra strength: DICKENS, *Pickwick,* ch. xix. p. 198. **1850** They had a magnum of claret at dinner at the club that day: THACKERAY, *Pendennis,* Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 351 (1879). **1888** Your noble magnum of *Lafitte* | E'en Rothschild would have deemed a treat: *Athenæum,* Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

***magnum opus,** *phr.*: Lat.: a great work, a great undertaking, a literary work of considerable importance either absolutely or relatively to other productions of its author.

1704 his account of the *opus magnum* is extremely poor and deficient: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub,* § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). **1734** my Epistle to Lord Cobham, part of my *Opus Magnum,* and the last Essay on Man: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 182 (1757). **1768** you will finish your *opus magnum* here so clever: GRAY & MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 413 (1853). **1777** I think convents very suitable retreats for those whom our *Alma Mater* does not emphatically call to her *Opus Magnum*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters,* Vol. VI. p. 473 (1857). **1791** My *magnum opus,* the 'Life of Dr. Johnson'...is to be published on Monday, 16th May: BOSWELL, *Lett. to Rev. W. Temple,* p. 406 (1857). **1821** That is right;—keep to your 'magnum opus': BYRON, in Moore's *Life,* p. 830 (1875). **1843** But to determine what these propositions are, is the *opus magnum* of the more recondite mental philosophy: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic,* Vol. II. p. 301 (1856). **1882** Here it stands in the forefront of David's *magnum opus*: C. H. SPURGEON, *Treas. David,* Vol. VI. p. 13.

magnum-bonum, *sb.* and *adj.*: *quasi*-Lat., 'great (and) good': a designation, indicating large size and excellence, applied to varieties of pens, plums, potatoes, &c.

magot, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a genus of monkeys; a small grotesque figure, *esp.* one of the crouching figures used as knobs in oriental art.

maguey, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mexican: the *Agave mexicana,* or *Agave americana,* the American aloe, whence in Mexico the beverage **pulque** (*q. v.*) is obtained. See **agave, aloe** 3.

1589 a plant called maguay...They take out of this plant wine, which is that which the Indians doo drinke ordinarily, and the negros: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 228 (1854). **1600** About *Mexico,* and other places in *Noua Hispania,* there groweth a certeine plant called *magueis,* which yeeldeth wine, vineger, hony, and blacke sugar: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages,* Vol. III. p. 462. **1604** Maguey is a tree of wonders...which the Indians esteeme much in New Spaine: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies,* Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 247 (1880). **1830** Four plants of the celebrated maguey de pulque from the vicinity of Mexico, are now flourishing in this city: *Executive Documents,* 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p. 6 (1832). **1846** A. Mexicana is also, by some authors, called maguei-metl, and also mangui: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 158. **1884** paper made from the maguey: F. A. OBER, *Trav. Mexico, &c.*, p. 342.

mahal, *sb.*: Pers. *mahāl*: private apartments, **zenana** (*q. v.*), royal court.

1665 leads him into the Mahael, or private lodging: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 72 (1677). — It happened, that one day being led into the Mahal with her little Girl, *Jungheer* was there accidentally, and in merriment lifting up her Vale, discovers so rare and forcible a beauty that thenceforward he became her Prisoner: *ib.*, p. 74. **1799** I beg that you will desire my moonshee to write a letter to the ladies in the mahal: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1858). **1834** This old dwelling is not like the ancient Muhal of my fathers: *Baboo,* Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 200.

mahamandar: Pers. See **mammandar.**

mahan. See **maund.**

***maha-raja(h),** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *mahā-rājā,*='great-king': the title of certain Indian princes whose principalities or kingdoms are extensive.

1776 I went to the Maha Rajah, and desired to have my arzees returned to me: *Trial of Joseph Fowke,* 2/2. **1803** The Maharajah's camp: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 807 (1844). **1826** The Ma, ha, raj was still smoking his hookah when I entered: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari,* ch. i. p. 23 (1884). ***1874** the Maharajah Scindia: *Echo,* Oct. 22. [St.] **1876** the Rajahs and the Maharajahs: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 324.

mahatma, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *mahātmā,* = 'high-souled': an adept (in Esoteric Buddhism).

1885 Teacups are found by Mahatmas where no teacups should have been, unless they were either miraculously created or surreptitiously introduced: *Daily News,* Feb. 14, p. 5/2. **1887** He went through the various degrees of chelaship till he became a *mahatma,* or adept: *Liverpool Daily Post,* Feb. 14, p. 5/4.

Mahdi, *sb.*: Arab. *mahdī*, = 'the directed one': a spiritual and temporal leader expected in the latter days by Mohammedans; a fanatic or impostor who assumes such a character, such as the Soudanese leader who became famous in 1884.

***mahl**[*-stick*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Mahlstock*, *malstock*, = 'paint-stick': a staff surmounted by a soft leather ball, used by painters as a rest for the hand which holds the brush.

1864 When Charles II. picked up Titian's mahl-stick, he observed to a courtier, "A king you can always have: a genius comes but rarely": THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879).

mahmoude, mahmudi, mahomedee: Pers. See **mamoodee.**

***mahogany** (= ⏑ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *mahogani*: *Bot.*: a tree, *Swietenia Mahogani*, native in W. Indies and the warmer parts of America.

1. a tree which yields a reddish brown, durable timber, valuable for making household furniture, the *Swietenia Mahogani*, Nat. Order *Cedrelaceae* or *Meliaceae*.

1846 The bark of Cedrela is fragrant and resinous; that of C. Toona, and of Mahogany (Swietenia Mahagoni) is also accounted febrifugal: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 462.

2. the wood of the *Swietenia Mahogani*, said to have been introduced into England by Dr. W. Gibbons early in 18 c.; also, *attrib.* Called in Fr. *acajou*.

1733 Say thou that do'st thy father's table praise, | Was there *Mahogena* in former days? BRAMSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 15. **1760** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 297 (1857). **1788** the floating of the dead bodies promiscuously among the logs of mahogany: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 74/1. **1818** He was a Turk, the colour of mahogany: BYRON, *Beppo*, lxx. **1864** In a recess were three handsome mahogany desks and three rosewood boxes: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 75.

2 *a. colloq.* a dining-table, a table.

1850 seeing, from his place at the mahogany, the Dean's lady walking up and down the grass: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 68 (1879).

***mahout,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mahāwat*: the keeper and driver of an elephant.

1826 my preceptor being a *mahouhut*, or elephant-driver: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. I. p. 21 (1884). **1848** he described a tiger hunt, and the manner in which the Mahout of his elephant had been pulled off his seat by one of the infuriate animals: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, ch. iv. [Yule] **1868** Elephants are used in the east for carrying persons on their backs, a number being seated together in a *howdah*, whilst the driver (*mahout*) sits on the elephant's neck, directing it by his voice and by a small goad: *Chambers' Encycl.*, s.v. *Elephant*. **1872** *mahouts* who have driven their elephants well: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 196.

***mahseer, mahsir, mahsur,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: the largest fresh-water fish which is angled for in India, not unlike a barbel, but much larger.

1873 In my own opinion and that of others whom I have met, the Mahseer shows more sport for its size than a salmon: H. S. THOMAS, *The Rod in India*, p. 9. **1883** [He saw] a number of mahseer swimming in a clear pool: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 412/1.

Maia: Lat. fr. Gk. Μαῖα: name of a daughter of Atlas, the mother of **Hermes** (*q. v.*).

1593 Perseus on his wingèd steed, | Brandishing bright the blade of adamant | That aged Saturn gave fair Maia's son: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 388/1 (1861). **1667** Like Maia's son he stood, | And shook his plumes: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 285.

***maidan,** *sb.*: Arab.: an open space for games and exercise, a market-place. See **atmaidan.**

1625 the *Medan*, which is a pleasant greene, in the middest whereof is a May-pole to hang a light on: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 423. **1634** the open *Mydan*, or market place: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 26. **1662** the *Meydan*, that is, the great Market-place: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 172 (1669). — The Market-place, or *Maydan*, is large and noble: *ib.*, p. 178. **1665** Let me lead you into the *Mydan*. The *Mydan* is without doubt as spacious, as pleasant and aromatick a Market as any in the Universe: resembling our *Pickadilly*, or the *Place Royal* in *Paris*, but six times larger, the Building is of Stone and Brick: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677). **1684** the *Meidan*, or great Piazza of the City: J. P., Tr. *Thevenot's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 42. the *Meydan* or Market-place: *ib.*, p. 24. **1828** and this was done with as much coolness and precision as if he had been at exercise upon the maidan: *Kweeniana*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 223. **1834** Thy bow and arrow are dearer to thee than the candied fruit; thy tattoo than the palkee; the mydan than the zenana: *Indian*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 20. **1872** he may mount his horse and have an hour's canter on the race-course or *maidan* (a large plain between the course and fashionable quarter): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India* ch. iv. p. 129. **1882** The hours of early morning, when one either mopes about in loose flannel clothes or goes for a gallop on the green *maidan*, are without exception the most delicious of the day: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. II. p. 28.

***maigre,** *adj.*: Fr.: meagre, thin, sorry; (of fare) lenten, proper for fasting; (of days, &c.) for fasting, for abstinence from meat; (of soup) made with vegetables only. See **jour maigre.**

1759 If *maigre* days, instead of cullis or gravy, make a sauce of such small fish as is before prescribed: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 147. **1764** a good catholic, who lives *maigre* one half of the year: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 418 (1817). **1778** at last he consented on condition that I should...live maigre, and drink no wine: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1835). **1780** the Pope will have less occasion to allow *gras*, because we cannot supply them with *maigre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858). **1787** I know not if you have ever eat a frog: they are a common maigre dish in this country, make a good soup, and not a bad fricassée: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 365 (1805). **1818** can toss up an omelette, and fry a bit of fish on maigre days: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 298 (1819). **1823** The soup, although bearing the term *maigre*...was most delicately flavored: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886).

mainlevée, *sb.*: Fr.: *Leg.*: replevin, recovery (of goods).

1653 and by this meanes obtained *main levee* of all the goods arrested: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 287 (1872).

maiolica: It. See **majolica.**

maire du palais, *phr.*: Fr.: mayor of the palace, the first officer of the royal household in France, who, under the Merovingian kings, became the actual ruler.

1832 He had no desire to be a puppet in the hands of a *maire du palais*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 94. **1845** became the *Hageb* or Maire du Palais and in reality the master of the puppet Sultan: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 887.

***maison de santé,** *phr.*: Fr.: a private hospital.

maistry, mistry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mistrī*: a foreman, a cook, an artisan.

1798 as many carriage cattle as the maistries would receive charge of and provide with drivers: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1858).

***maître d'hôtel,** *phr.*: Fr., 'master of the house': a principal servant, a steward, a major-domo, a head-butler.

1540 Tannagel the maistre d'hostell [Old Fr.], with vij. persons: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclv. p. 252 (1846). **1704** His chief layofficer is the grand *maître d'hôtel*, or high steward of the household: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 522 (Bohn, 1854). **1728** Lady *Grace*. Pray what may be Mr. *Moody's* post? *Man.* Oh! his *Maître d'Hôtel*, his butler, his bailiff, his hind, his huntsman: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 250 (1776). **1738** Yes, replied the *maitre d'hôtel*, the cook had a letter about it: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 54, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1777). **1748** that you may be entertained by some one of them in quality of *maitre d'hotel*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 274 (1817). **1759** for there I am informed he now lives as steward, or *maitre d'hotel*: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xxxii. **1768** the *fille de chambre*, the *maitre d'hotel*, the cook: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 422 (1839). **1780** a fine pompous fellow, who had been *maitre d'hotel* in a great German family: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1834). **1809** They have men cooks, and maitre d'hotels: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112. **1826** but the irregularities of great men who are attended by chasseurs are occasionally winked at by a supple maitre d'hotel: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 236 (1881). **1837** The footman gives the names of his party to the *maitre d'hôtel*, or the groom of the chambers: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 194. **1841** A venerable *maitre d'hôtel* in black cutting up neatly the dishes on a trencher at the side-table: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 380 (1885). **1871** let me give you my card, and a note to my *maitre d'hotel*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 215.

maître de danse, *phr.*: Fr.: a dancing-master.

1828 lose no time in engaging Coulon as your *maitre de danse*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. ix. p. 21 (1859). **1840** Join the manners and air of a *Mattre de Danse*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 196 (1865). **1841** the following conversation which passed between the infatuated girl and the wily *mattre-de-danse*: THACKERAY, *Prof.*, i. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 289 (1885).

***maize,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *maiz*, fr. native W. Ind. *mahis*: the corn obtained from a large kind of grass, *Zea Mays*; also called 'Indian corn' or 'Turkey wheat'; also the above-mentioned cereal.

1555 This kynde of grayne, they call *Maisium*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 67 (1885). abt. **1565** cakes of bread, which they had made of a kinde of corne called Maise, in bignes of a pease, the eare wherof is much like to a teasell, but a span in length, hauing thereon a number of graines: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 27 (1878). **1577** a certain kinde of corne, that they haue there called *Maiz*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 78 *vo*. **1582** a graine called Mahis, whereof they make their meale: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 102 (1850). **1589** wheat called Mayz: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1853). **1598** they haue likewise much Indian wheate, by them called *Anati* and by others *Mais*, whereof they make meale which they bake and eat: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. II. p. 247. **1600** their chiefe sustenance is Zaburro, otherwise called Ghinie-wheate or Maiz: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 44. **1607** bread which they make of their Maiz or Gennea wheat: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxiii. (1884). **1627** *Indian Mais* hath...an excellent Spirit of Nourishment: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 49. **1763** many leave the maiz in the ear as it grows: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Accl. Voy. Canada*, p. 237. **1777** The chief of these is *maize*, well known in Europe by the name of Turkey or Indian wheat: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 8 (1824). **1826** we were permitted to cut down the maize at our leisure: *Subaltern*, ch. 5, p. 88 (1828). **1876** women in the fields were cutting maize a stalk at a time: *Times*, Nov. 24. [SL]

majestas laesa, majestatis laesae: Late Lat. See **laesa majestas.**

majo, *fem.* **maja,** *sb.*: Sp.: a gaily-dressed person of the lower orders in Spain.

1832 Majos and majas, the beaux and belles of the lower classes: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 117. **1845** The *Majo*, the *Figaro* of our theatres...is the local dandy...he glitters in velvets, fillagree, buttons, tags, and tassels: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 146. **1883** a full Spanish *majo* costume: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 192.

***majolica,** *sb.*: It. (Old It. *majorica*): (*a*) a kind of decorative Italian pottery, enamelled, and of rich design and coloring; any similar ornamental pottery; (*b*) a red pigment.

a. **1555** cuppes of glasse, beades, certeyne scaruels of the fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the worke of Maiolica: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 270 (1885). **1846** It appears by the early Dictionaries that Oriental Porcelain, and the Italian ornamental ware called maiolica, were frequently confounded together: the latter being much in use for fruit-dishes towards 1600: A. WAY, *Note*, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. p. 239 (1846). **1858** majolica and Dresden china: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39.

b. **1598** the red earth called *Maiolica, otherwise browne of spaine*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99.

***major** (ˈmēɪ ə(r)), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *māior, māior*, ='greater', 'larger', 'older'.

I. *adj.*: 1. greater, larger.

abt. **1370** seinte Marie. þe maiour: *Stacions of Rome*, 473, p. 16 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867). **1600** the more generall, or *maior* part of opinion: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 202 (1616). **1606** My major vow lies here, this I'll obey: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 1, 49. **1612** Seeing therefore that the major part could not be discerned, as wee sate, Sir Oliver S^t. Johns...called all those which named Davis: DR. T. RYVES, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclvi. p. 176 (1846). **1620** the *major* part in the Council were good Catholicks: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 676 (1676). **1625** Captaine *Maior* of the forces of *Damon* and *Chaull*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 294. **1641** the suffrages of the major part of the Judges: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1872). **1659** The Democratical Polititians...would have the Major Part of the Subjects to be the Soveraign of the rest: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Ep. Ded., p. 10. **1686** having himself overthrown [his Protestant subjects] by a *major* force: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 30. **1712** the major Part of those I am concern'd with leave it to me: *Spectator*, No. 376, May 12, p. 550/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** for the Commons, the major part of them had...: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 73, p. 68 (1740). **1830** the major part of his time was passed between the metropolis and the university: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 42.

I. *adj.*: 2. *Log.* (properly) wider, more general (of a premiss), the premiss which contains the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion.

abt. **1548** this maior or first proposition: FRITH, *Wks.*, p. 147. [R.] **1621** This makes the *major* proposition in a practick *syllogism*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 10, Vol. I. p. 40 (1827). bef. **1658** I had rather you should take it asunder, and my Lord and you part Stakes; part Propositions; he the *Major*, you the *Minor*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 105 (1687).

I, *adj.*: 3. of age; opposed to *minor* (see **minor,** I. 3).

1646 an open, and insupportable attempt upon his authoritie now that he is declar'd *Major*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 27.

I. *adj.*: 4. *Mus.* (of scales, intervals, tones) normal, characterised by greater differences between certain pairs of notes compared with corresponding less differences which constitute a *minor* character. See **minor,** I. 4.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

II. *sb.*: 1. *Log.* a major premiss. See I. 2.

1596 I deny your major: if you deny the sheriff, so; if not, let him enter: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 544. bef. **1616** Our Majors, and our Minors, Antecedents, | And Consequents: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 410 (1711). **1620** when I put in the *major*,...and in the *minor*, that his necessities depend upon *Spain*, I think I may spare the conclusion: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 501 (1685). **1647** This sort of temptations...consists either of false *majors* or false *minors*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1861).

II. *sb.*: 2. *Leg.* one who is of full age to act for himself.

1616 for that every man that is once knighted is *ipso facto* made a *major*, and *sui juris*: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848).

II. *sb.*: 3. *Mus.* the major mode, a major key. See I. 4.

II. *sb.*: 4. a mayor. *Rare.*

1579 their yearly Maior, whom they called *Eponymos*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 889 (1612). bef. **1627** The major and companies of the citie receiued him at Shore-ditch: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 7. [R.]

II. *sb.*: 5. *Mil.* a captain major, an officer next above a captain in rank, the lowest field-officer.

1689 Three friendly Horse-men, running a full speed | Came to our Major: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 4/1. **1818** Letters, that C—RTW—T's pen indites, | In which, with logical confusion, | The *Major* like a *Minor* writes, | And never comes to a *Conclusion*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 102.

***major-domo,** Eng. fr. Sp.; **mayordomo,** Sp.; **maior-domo,** Port.: *sb.*: the chief officer of a great household, a house-steward. Anglicised in 16 c. as *majordome, maiordome*. See **maggior-duomo.**

1589 some great Princes maiordome and perfect Surueyour in Court: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. i. p. 20 (1869). **1592** This *Maior domo* was a grave Aged Person, and had serv'd the old Cardinal *Farnesse* even from his youth: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 658 (1685). **1598** Fowre Maiordomes or Stewards: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 133. — & that there be wonderfull care had in the conseruing of the same, giuing order and charge therof, vnto the Mayordomes: *ib.*, p. 137. **1622** he is *Mayordomo* Lord steward to the *Infante* Cardinall: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. viii. p. 60 (1645). **1623** So that my heeles were as nimble to runne vpon the least boyes errand in the house, as the Stewards, the Pages, as the *Mayor-Domos*; for him that rub'd the Horses heeles, as for him that was Vsher of the Hall: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 130. **1623** Am I your major-domo, your teniente, | Your captain, your commander? MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 135 (1885). **1625** he sendeth a secret Commission to the *Capitaga* or *Maior domo* of the *Seraglia*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1848. **1644** but the Major-Domo being absent, we could not at this time see all we wished: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 107 (1872). bef. **1654** the honour that is ordinarily given to the High Steward, or *Major domo* of the King's house: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 221 (1654). bef. **1670** was like the Major *Domo*, by whom all Suits pass'd, and every Student stoop'd to him for his Preferment: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 29, p. 23 (1693). **1673** his *Major domo*, and two Secretaries: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 566 (1701). **1755** The whole scullion-ministry, as well as the major-domo...believed her grace was actually in earnest: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. xv. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 600/1 (1821). **1792** I am acquainted with his Excellency's major domo: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 185. **1811** Mr. Sterling, a stout man of about sixty years of age, became a sort of *major-domo* in the family: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 245 (2nd Ed.). **1829** The marchioness of Cadiz...had dispatched her major domo with the army, with a large supply of provisions: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. viii. p. 63 (1850). **1845** The mayor-domo of the estate quickly rode down to tell me the terrible news: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiv. p. 302. **1854** a great dark, dreary dining-hall, where a funereal major-domo and a couple of stealthy footmen minister to you your mutton-chops: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 162 (1879). **1887** Men trembled merely to see his major-domos pass: A. GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, 14.

majum: Arab. See **madjoon.**

majus et minus: Late Lat. See **secundum ma. et mi.**

makadowe. See **moccadoe.**

***mal à propos,** *phr.*: Fr. adv., 'improperly', 'unseasonably'. Sometimes written *mal apropos, mal-apropos* in English.

1. *adv.*: inopportunely, in bad taste.

1668 they do it not so unseasonably, or *mal a propos* as we: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 11 (1701). bef. **1699** what could make it break out so *mal à propos*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1770). **1711** saying a hundred Things which...were somewhat *mal a propos*, and undesigned: *Spectator*, No. 77, May 29, p. 124/2 (Morley). **1764** That he should be pert *mal à propos*, does not surprise me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 206 (1857). **1776** I did not think Mr. Essex could have come *mal-à-propos*: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 381. **1800** Emma seemed inclined, before Lord Miramont arrived so *mal-à-propos*, to repose in him a degree of confidence: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. II. p. 197. **1823** one who had no sin to show, | Save that of dreaming once "mal-à-propos": BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. lxxxiv.

2. *adj.*: inopportune, unseasonable, inappropriate. Sometimes abbrev. to *malaprop.*

1709 The *Queen*, by some officious Fool, that had a Mind to make their Court *mal a propos*, was told of the *Dutchess*'s Adventure: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 14 (2nd Ed.). **1750** The utmost malice of Fortune could, indeed, have contrived nothing so cruel, so mal-a-propos, so absolutely destructive to all his schemes: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 99 (1806). **1769** Here concludes *Sosia's* long, and (as it should seem) *mal-à-propos*, narration: In B. Thornton's Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1769). **1818** directing him to a seat, most mal-apropos, between Miss Crawley and her nephew: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 25 (1819). **1830** Nothing can be more *mal à propos* than the appearance of this book at such a season: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 79 (1875). **1840** Now had all this proceeded from any true religious motive, no one could have blamed it, however *mal-apropos* for travellers in a hurry: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 371. **1858** She too made a little speech, more awkwardly than her mother, saying something *mal apropos* about the very long time he had been away: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 18. **1883** it is not *malàpropos* to hint that Professor GRAHAM BELL might prefer the profits of his "discovery": *Standard*, Sept. 26, p. 5/2.

***mal de mer,** *phr.*: Fr.: sea-sickness.

1778 The *mal de mer* seems to be merely the effect of agitation: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 98 (1851).

mal di gola, *phr.*: It.: sore throat.

1782 my *mal di gola* took ample revenge for my abuse and contempt of it: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxxx. p. 17 (1821).

mal dire: Fr. See **mal-dire.**

***mal du pays,** *phr.*: Fr.: home-sickness.

1845 No people, when exiled, suffer more from the *mal du pays* than the Egyptian: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1848). **1884** The *mal du pays* afflicts the...people: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 379.

mal entendu, *phr.*: Fr.: mistaken, misapprehended.

1616 I take it, under your Majestie's gracious pardon, for a libertie *mal entendu* to be removed out of this steddy Tower into a rowling shipp: W. RALEIGH, *Let.*, in Edward's *Life*, Vol. II. Introd., p. lxii. (1868).

***malā fidē**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: in bad faith, fraudulently; opposed to **bona fide** (*q. v.*).

1612 yet the vehement presumption that we haue of it hath made vs possessors *mala fide*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 212. **1883** if he be...guilty of receiving stolen goods *malâ fide* he will be liable to the full penalties: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Oct. 10, p. 5/2.

***mala fidēs**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: bad faith; opposed to **bona fides** (*q. v.*).

1789 I confess this is *mala fides*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 74/2 (1846). **1815** shaking off the suspicion of *mala fides*, which we apprehend is inseparably attached to their character: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 228

mala in se: Late Lat. See **malum in se.**

malabathrum: Lat. See **malobathron.**

malacoton, malakatoon(e): Sp. See **melocoton.**

***malade imaginaire**, *phr.*: Fr.: an imaginary invalid, such as the title-character of Molière's last comedy, 1673.

1818 I trust you will not think I am playing the *Malade Imaginaire*, when I assign indisposition as an excuse for my absence: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. v. p. 202 (1819). **1835** he emerges from this sanctuary, when, like the *malade imaginaire*, he accosts whoever may be present with a cheerful aspect: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxviii. p. 264 (1874). **1888** The story...opens with a *malade imaginaire*, once a professional beauty, who sacrifices her daughter to her own comfort: *Athenæum*, Dec. 15, p. 811/1.

maladie du pays, *phr.*: Fr.: home-sickness.

1749 Pray do not let your *maladie du pais* hurry you into any *étourderie*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 353 (1777). **1764** this passion was as strong as the *maladie du pays* of the Swiss: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 165 (1857). **1787** You may have heard, perhaps, that this famous tune is forbidden to be played by the Swiss troops in the service of France, as it occasions *la maladie du pays* (a longing to return home): P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1805). **1809** The Stutgarder is so attached to his home, that if you remove him but thirty miles from it, he is immediately seized with the *maladie du pais*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. iii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 9. **1823** he was preyed upon by the *maladie du pays*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. v. p. 94 (1855). **1845** This maladie du pays—home-ache...is a disease of the highlander: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 695.

maladresse, *sb.*: Fr.: awkwardness, clumsiness.

1809 For an author has certainly some right in equity, if not at common law, to complain of the *maladresse* of a satirical satellite: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 179. **1870** an unlucky footman who has had the *maladresse* to drop three spoons: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 158.

***maladroit**, *adj.*: Fr.: awkward, clumsy, destitute of tact. Sometimes Anglicised. See **adroit.**

1691 How *Mal a droitly* he makes his entrance: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 20. **1850** it was more correct to "break" a piece of bad news to a person by means of a (possibly *maladroit* and unfeeling) messenger: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 213 (1879). **1886** Perhaps we have been maladroit in mentioning that name [Sainte-Beuve]; for it is a long drop from the 'Causeries' to this volume: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 173/3.

malafu, *sb.*: Bantu: wine made from the sap of the borassus palm. See **toddy.**

1883 his [the king of Bólóbó's] complete immobility whilst drinking malafu: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/7.

Malaga, Malago, *sb.*: wine produced at Malaga in Spain.

1608 one quart of Maligo: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. C 1 *ro*. **1616** Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1915, p. 62 (1871). **1623** sack, malaga, nor canary breeds the calenture in my brains: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 117 (1885). **1630** Canara, Mallago, or sprightfull Shery: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Qq 1 *ro*/2. **1634** *Sherries* and *Malagas* well mingled pass for Canaries in most Taverns, more often then Canary it self: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 352 (1678). **1641** Let all these being bruised, be macerated in six pints of Mallago wine: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 51 (1651). **1847** Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

malagueta, *sb.*: native W. Afr.: grains of paradise, the hot, acrid seeds of *Amomum Grana Paradisi*, and *Amomum Melegueta.*

1705 The first of which is *Malagueta*, otherwise called Paradise-Grains or *Guinea* Pepper; a Fruit which is generally known. It grows on Shrubs in red Shells or Husks... Within these Husks is contained the Malagueta separated into four or five divisions, and covered by a white Film: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 305.

***malaise**, *sb.*: Fr.: uneasiness, discomfort, *esp.* a chronic feeling of discomfort due to a morbid condition of the nervous system.

1768 I feel what the French call a general *mal-aise*, and what we call in Ireland an *uneasiness*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 532 (1777). **1849–52** there may be a consciousness of general discomfort, which has been expressively termed by the French *malaise*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 1165/1. **1877** deciding that Stefano, the courier, was in some mysterious way responsible for this infraction of medical ordinance and his master's *malaise*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 169 (1879).

mal-à-propos, mal-apropos, malapropos: Fr. See **mal à propos.**

***malaria**, *sb.*: It. *mal' aria*, ='bad air': air impregnated with some unhealthy matter given off from the soil; a disease due to air thus vitiated.

1740 There is a horrid thing called the mal' aria, that comes to Rome every summer, and kills one: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1857). **1810** likewise ascribing it [the malady] to a *mal-aria*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 359 **1821** I stayed out too late for this malaria season: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 262 (1832). **1872** happy infantile disregard of snakes and malaria: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 26. **1877** a high reputation for rendering habitable localities which were previously the unhealthy seats of malaria: *Times*, Dec. 6. [St.]

malasses: Eng. fr. Sp. See **molasses.**

malax(e), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *malaxer*: to soften, to moisten and mix ingredients into a homogeneous mass.

1543 make a soft cerote, and malaxe it with aqua vite: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclv *ro*/1.

malcaduco, *sb.*: It.: the falling sickness, epilepsy.

1605 B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616).

***malcontent** (/ = /), **malecontent**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *malcontent*: (*a*) discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; (*b*) a disaffected person, a dissatisfied person.

a. **1589** as Mal-content as any for being thus circumuented: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 162. **1600** How can they now be offended, and so malecontent: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 181. **1641** it cost his Majesty the affections of his subjects perverted by the malcontent great ones: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1872). **1647** It makes me male content, and desperate: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, ii. 4, p. 69. bef. **1733** an Opposite Party, unquiet, malecontent, ravenous, &c.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. iii. (1740).

b. **1588** Liege of all loiterers and malcontents: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 185. **1620** he would assist the male-contents of *England*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 82 (1676). **1775** in 1093...a Turkish malecontent took the city: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 48.

mal-dire, *sb.* (properly inf. vb.): Old Fr. (Fr. *maudire*): imprecation, evil-speaking.

bef. **1733** after the Way of pure *mal dire*, a Sentence to sting: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 689 (1740).

***malefactor** (/ = / =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *malefactor*, noun of agent to *malefacere*, ='to do evil', 'to do harm': an evil-doer, a criminal.

abt. **1536** the sayd mallefactores were acquitted to the euell example of other: BP. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxxii. p. 48 (1846). **1540** the sharpe corrections, whiche haue ben executed agaynst suche malefactours: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 98 *vo*. **1555** They punyshe theues, rouers, priuie pyckers, and murtherers. When they examine malefactours, they poure a great quantitie of coulde water vppon suche as they suspecte: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 315 (1885). **1567** be more vygelant to punishe these malefactores: HARMAN, *Cav.*, in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 21 (1869). **1569** This Edgar kept such iustice and did so sharpe execution vpon Malefactors: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 155. **1580** malefactours haue beene sometimes pardoned: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 460 (1868). **1598** the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slayne, a recompence, which they call a Breaghe: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 610/2 (1869). **1600** Theeves and such other malefactors: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similties*, p. 112. **1620** the injuries of Malefactors: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lii. (1676). **1675** he never signed the most just Condemnation of any Malefactor...without regret: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 102. bef. **1733** the Order of the House of Peers against a Malefactor: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 84, p. 75 (1740). **1820** with an expiring effort the name of Him who died to save mankind, was repeated by the malefactor: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 35.

malentendu, *sb.*: Fr.: misconception, misunderstanding, misapprehension. See **mal entendu.**

1780 he has sent me word that by some *mal-entendu* it was packed up in his heavy baggage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 448 (1858). **1824** I suspect that several mal-entendus of this kind have occurred: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 127 (2nd Ed.). **1883** he was the man in France best qualified to dispel any *mal-entendus* that might have arisen: *Standard*, Nov. 9, p. 5/4.

mal(e)tote, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *maletote, malto(u)te, maletoulte, maletoste* (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *maltôte*: an illegal or excessive impost, tax, or exaction.

1523 LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 170, p. 208 (1812).

malevolo, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: It.: malicious, malevolent, spiteful; a malicious person.

1648 ye Machiavels of Westminster, ye Malevolos, might have claimed the chiefest livery, as Beelzebubs nearest attendants: *British Bellman*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VII. 625. [Davies]

malfaisance, *sb.*: Fr.: evil-doing, the doing of an evil or unlawful act. Anglicised as *malfeasance.*

1856 A relentless inquisition drags every secret to the day, turns the glare of this solar microscope on every malfaisance: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (Bohn, 1866). **1871** the *malfaisance* complained of...had been committed in the interests of science: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, ch. i. p. 2.

malgrado, *adv.*: It.: in spite of, notwithstanding, maugre.

1590 Yet liveth Pierce of Gaveston unsurpris'd | Breathing in hope (malgrado all your beards, | That muster rebels thus against your king) | To see, &c.: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 199/2 (1858).

***malgré,** *adv.*: Fr.: in spite of, notwithstanding. Early Anglicised as *malgre, maugre.* See **bon gré mal gré.**

bef. **1733** who malgre all his Endeavours to the contrary is yet: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 29, p. 29 (1740). **1755** above half of which time it has already...been concealed *malgré* my partiality to it: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 41 (1853). **1815** I went (*malgré* that I ought to have stayed at home in sackcloth...) to a private...nook of my private box: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 462 (1875). **1877** went forth, accordingly, *malgré* his sister's remonstrances: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxxv. p. 293 (1879).

***malgré lui,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'in spite of himself' ('herself'); **malgré eux,** 'in spite of themselves'; **malgré soi** (*reflex.*), 'in spite of himself' ('herself').

1830 This was my first dinner at Dudley's, brought about *malgré lui* by Lady Glengall: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 38 (1875). **1842** We obliged the Frenchman to drink *malgré lui*: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 73 (1857). **1883** they say that, *malgré eux*, they cannot yield: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 45.

malheur, *sb.*: Fr.: ill-fortune, unhappiness. The Old Fr. *maleur(e), malure*, was early Anglicised as *malure*; cf. Caxton's *malurete, maleurous.*

bef. **1593** *Mon Dieu*, what *malheur* be this! GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 208 (1861) **1770** I am heartily sorry for your *malheur*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 396 (1882).

mali exempli, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of bad precedent, of bad example.

malicho: Sp. See **mallecho.**

Maligo. See **Malaga.**

malillio (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *malilla*: the black deuce or red seven of trumps at ombre and quadrille, which card is the highest but one. See **manillio.**

1674 Of the Red Suit there is the *Spadillo*, *Punto*, *Mallillio*, &c.: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. — There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Mallillio* or black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs: *ib.*

Malines, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of lace named from Fr. *Malines*, ='Mechlin' (see **Mechlin**).

1850 Another pattern is...embroidered and trimmed with *malines*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 431.

Mallago. See **Malaga.**

mallecho, *sb.*: Sp. *malhecho*: evil-doing, mischief.

1604 Marry, this is miching mallecho; it means mischief: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 146.

mallee, mally: Anglo-Ind. See **molly.**

malligatawny: Anglo-Ind. See **mulligatawny.**

malmsey (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *malvaisie, malvoisie, malvoisin*, fr. It. *Malvasia*, name of a town on the south-east coast of Laconia in Greece: name of a strong, luscious, white wine originally produced in Greece; *also*, the vine or the grape from which such wine is produced. See **malvoisie.**

bef. **1536** malmesay & romney burnt with sugar: TYNDALE, *Wks.*, fol. 229. [R.] **1542** these hote wynes, as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). **1543** a lytle malmesèye, or some other odoriferous wyne: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcii *v°*/1. **1549** cotton, suger, malmeseis, and other lyke: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 2 *v°*. **1584** Take of *Aqua vitæ* and Malmsye of each like much: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 56. **1598** *Maluagia*, *Maluasia*, the wine called Malmesie: FLORIO. **1599** a but of Malmesey: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 117. **1599** Take 3 pottles of Muscadine, and as much of Malmasye: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 30/1. **1630** sprightfull Malmesey out of fruitfull Candy: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ff 4 *v°*/1. **1634** In *Greece* ther are no wines that have bodies enough to bear the sea for long voyages, some few Muscadels, and Malmsies are brought over in small Casks: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 350 (1678). **1653** With his ale-dropt hose, and his malmsey nose: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1860).

mālobathron, mālabathrum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. μαλόβαθρον: an Indian tree from which a costly ointment was obtained; the ointment obtained from the said tree. According to Yule, *malabathrum*, also called *Folium indicum*, was obtained from various species of wild cinnamon or wild cassia, the leaves of which are called in Sanskrit *tamālapattra.*

1603 the sweet leafe malabathum [*sic*]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 568. **1625** Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniake: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43.

***malum in se,** *pl.* **mala in se,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'an evil in itself', something intrinsically evil or wicked.

bef. **1670** But to grant a Pardon even for a thing that is *malum in se*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 164, p. 157 (1693). **1811** that corruption is...not a *malum in se*, as Mr. Windham has been pleased to assert: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 275. **1826** whether there be...any solecism which is *malum in se*, as distinct from a *malum prohibitum*: *ib.*, Vol. 43, p. 331.

malum prohibitum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'an evil forbidden', an act (innocent in itself) made wrong by an authoritative prohibition.

bef. **1670** How the Court dealeth not with any offence, which is not *Malum in se*, against the Common Law; or *Malum prohibitum*, against some Statute: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 117, p. 122 (1693). **1826** [See **malum in se**]. **1845** it is held to be only a *malum prohibitum*, not a *malum per se*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 324.

malus animus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: evil intent, evil disposition. See **animus.**

1816 in this offence alone, the motive—the *malus animus*—the guilt of the defendant, is a question of law, and not of fact: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 106.

malus genius, *phr.*: Late Lat.: evil genius. See **genius.**

1621 [See **Egeria**]. **1689** How like a *Malus Genius* doth it look? | Just such another as old R—G—K, | That lov'd no Man or Woman but himself; | This *Spectrum*, sure, is such another Elf: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 14/1.

***malvoisie,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *malvaisie, malvoisie* (see **malmsey**): malmsey.

abt. **1386** With him he brought a jubbe of Malvesie: CHAUCER, *C. T., Shipm. Tale*, 13000. bef. **1447** Greke, Malevesynn, Caprik, & Clarey: J. RUSSELL, 120, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 125 (Furnivall, 1868). **1525** and of this powder take .ij. dragmas and sethe it with maluesye /& geue it hym at a draght: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D ij *v°*/1. **1543** R. aqua vite .ʒ.ii. of maluesèye .ʒ.i.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CXXVIII *v°*/1. **1555** the pleasaunte Maluasies of the Iland of Creta nowe cauled Candy, are had in moste honoure: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 316 (1885). **1558** in Maluoisie or some other good white wine: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 4 *v°*. **1562** can sitte drinking w^th^ their maluesey, marmelade, sucket, figges: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Gg i *v°*. **1563** one Quarte of good Maluiesie: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 23 *v°*. **1625** This Ile produceth the best *Maluosey*, Muscadine, and Leaticke: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1837. **1828** I hope you have no more grave errand than to try if the malvoisie holds its flavor: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. viii. p. 104 (1886). **1847** Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

Mamamouchi, *sb.*: a buffoon, a fantastic piece of buffoonery. See Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, iv. 3, where the word is a mock-Turkish title, ='Paladin', which M. Jourdain is told has been conferred upon him by the Grand Signior.

1673 You must have Mamamouchi, such a Fop | As would appear a Monster in a Shop: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. I. p. 517 (1701). **1676** She's my *Cacaracamouchi*, my pretty Pigs nye, as *Mamamouchi* notably has it: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iii. p. 50. bef. **1733** He drops his mammamouchi outside of Oates's plot in the dark, no more to be heard of in that reign: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 233 (1740). [Davies] **1749** How miserably Horace's *unde et quo Catius* will be hacked about in clumsy quotations! I have seen some that will be very unwilling performers at the creation of this ridiculous *Mamamouchi* [the Duke of Newcastle as Chancellor of Cambridge University]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 167 (1857).

Mameluco, *sb.*: Port. (of Brazil). See quotations.

1864 Mameluco denotes the offspring of White with Indian: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. i. p. 19 *note*. — a pretty little Mameluco woman: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 77.

***Mameluke, mameluke** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mameluk* (*mammeluch, mamaluc*, Cotgr.), fr. Arab. *mamlūk*, ='a purchased slave', or directly fr. Arabic.

1. a male attendant or slave in the service of a bey.

abt. **1506** There was a grete Ambasset of the soldans towardes Venyce that hadde in his companye many Mamolukes: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1851). abt. **1522** By this madde Amalecke, | Lyke to a Mamelek, | He regardeth lordes | No more than potshordes: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 41 (1843). **1555** For it is familyar at Constantinople in the courte of the Emperours of the Turkes: and was of late harde in Egypte amonge the Mamalukes in the courte of the Soltane of Alcayre otherwyse cauled Memphis or Babilon in Egipte: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 315 (1885). **1600** all the *Mamalukes* and white men which dwell in any of those Indian townes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 718. **1819** T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 70 (1820). **1836** Few of the Egyptians have *memloo'ks*, or male white slaves: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 163.

2. *Mameluke*, a member of a body of light-cavalry, originally slaves, introduced into Egypt in the middle of 13 c., whose chief became Sultan of Egypt. The government remained in the hands of the Mamelukes until 1517, from

which date to 1811 they still formed a part of the Egyptian army.

1562 the Mamelukes and Arrabianes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 43 *v°*. 1586 or else it is out of certaine inferiour estates, as the Pope out of the Colledge of Cardinals, and not long since the Souldan of Cayre out of the Mammeluckes: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 634. 1599 sixe hundred Mamelukes, and two or three thousand Moores: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 84. 1600 *Piperis* the first Soldan of the Mamalucks race: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 108. 1605 *Mamaluchi*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 466 (1616). 1615 MAMALVCHI, were the souldiers of the Souldan of Babylon... The word signifieth seruants or slaues: that is, the kings vassals: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* 1615 [Selim] conquered all *Syria* and *Aegypt* from the ruined *Mamalucks*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1632). 1634 the *Sultans* of *Aegypt* had thence their *Mamalukes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 68. 1788 the caliphs who served in Egypt under the yoke of the Mamalukes: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 449 (1813). 1826 I...took the iron mameluke-bit out of his mouth: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 177.

mameri(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *mahommerie*: a Mohammedan temple, a pagan temple. [C.] See **maumet, maumetry.**

bef. 1350 Out of a mameri a sai | Sarasins com gret foisoun: *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 54. [Halliwell]

mamey, mammee, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *mamey*: a fruit-tree of W. Indies and Tropical America, *Mammea Americana*, Nat. Order *Clusiaceae* or *Guttiferae*, the fruit of which is called the 'Mammee apple' or 'wild apricot of S. America'.

1600 yong plants of Orenges, Pines, *Mameas*, and *Plantanos*, to set at *Virginia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 282. — fruits of the countrey... as *plantans*, *sapotes*, *guiaues*, *pinas*, *aluacatas*, *tunas*, *mamios*, limons, orenges: *ib.*, p. 464. 1604 Mameys...being in fashion like to great peaches, and bigger: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 249 (1880). 1797 Mammee-Tree: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Mammea*.

***mamma**, *pl.* **mammae**, *sb.*: Lat.: the teat or pap of animals which suckle their young.

1887 The pectoral position of the mammæ in the Sirenia...gave rise to the legend of the mermaid: *Athenæum*, Jan. 8, p. 66/2.

mam(m)a (˙ ˘*), *sb.*: probably Eng., but its use instead of 'mother' by elder children and adults was much extended, if not originated in 17, 18 cc. by the influence of Fr. *maman*, It. *mamma*: a mother's breast; mother (an affected word—except in the mouth or ears of a young child—formerly fashionable in good society, now vulgar, *esp.* when abbrev. to *ma*).

[1555 they were turned into frogges, and cryed *toa*, *toa*, that is, *mama*, *mama*, as chyldren are wont to crye for the mothers pappe: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 100 (1885).] 1690 LOCKE, *Hum. Understanding*. 1696 Father to Mamma tells all: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. v. p. 57. bef. 1726 Mama, I could eat a good deal more than I do, but then I should grow fat mayhap, like him, and spoil my shape: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 189 (1776). 1748 The good man and his wife generally sit serene in a couple of easy chairs, surrounded by five or six of their children, insignificantly motionless in the presence of pappa and mamma: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 346 (1777). 1774 Mamma consulted me about buying coals: we cannot get any round ones: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 228 (1869). 1806 Hearing the same mamma recite, and extol, by the hour, the premature wit and wisdom of her baby! BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 287 (5th Ed.). 1814 your letter to mamma: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832).

***mammālia**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: *Zool.*: name of the highest class of *Vertebrata*, including those which suckle their young.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1845 Of the indigenous mammalia, the only one now left of any size, which is common, is the Cervus campestris: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 48 1867 propositions concerning the mammalia, or concerning the whole of the vertebrata: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 27 (2nd Ed.). 1882 The above ground site is on a small elevation above the sea-level, and upon a low cliff composed of chalk and rubble, in which bones of the great fossil mammalia have occasionally been found: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 7.

Mammamouchi. See **Mamamouchi.**

mammandar, mahamandar, *sb.*: Pers. *mahmandār*: in Persia, an officer of the Court, who acts as conductor to an ambassador on a journey through the country.

1634 their and at other places our *Mammanzors* or Harbinger, prounding for vs: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 51. 1662 sent a *Mehemander* to us (so they call in *Persia* those who among the *Muscovites* are called *Pristafs*, whose charge it is to conduct the Ambassadors through the Country, and to see them furnish'd with Provisions and Carriage): J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 150 (1669). 1665 our Ambassador...sent his *Mammandar* to the Governour to demand fresh Horses and fitting accomodation: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 126 (1677). 1840 a dispute between our mehmandar and the villagers regarding a supply of corn for our horses: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 172.

mammee: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mamey.**

mammet, mammetry: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **maumet, maumetry.**

***Mammon** (*˙ ˘*), **Mammona**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Mammon*, *Mammona*, fr. Gk. Μαμμωνᾶς, fr. Aram. *māmōnā*, ='riches': riches and love of this world personified, *Mat.*, vi. 24; one of the principal fiends of the medieval Hell; riches, worldly wealth.

bef. 1400 And of mammonaes money mad hym many frendes: *Piers Pl.*, p. 170. [R.] 1502 Wherfore it is to be noted that a devyll named Mammona made unto the coveytous man vi commandements: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. xi. sig. m i *v°*. 1549 Thy iudgemente is, throw miserable mammon...captyuate and blinded: LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 49 (1869). 1573—80 God and Mammon: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 107 (1884). 1619 he hugges his Mammon with more delightsome, not lesse vaine, embraces: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliv. p. 414. 1665 the *Arimaspi*... not seldome from their Scythic holes attempting the conquest of Mammon inclosed in the *Rhyphean* hills, mountains in *Petzora* in *Russia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 21 (1677). 1667 Mammon led them on; | Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell | From Heav'n: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 678. 1679 Until the Cause became a *Damon*, | And *Pythias*, the wicked *Mammon*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 143. 1742 His conduct is a legacy for all, | Richer than Mammon's for his single heir: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 673, p. 36 (1806).

***mammoth** (*˙ ˘*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *mamant'*: name of an extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius*, covered by a thick shaggy coat, specimens of which animal have been found in complete preservation buried in ice in Siberia: *hence*, a large monster, anything of colossal size; also, *attrib.*

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1813 the Mammoth and Megalonyx: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 291 (1832).

mammuque, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A winglesse bird, of an vnknowne beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, & so light a bodie, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds; some call her the bird of Paradice, but erroniously; for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this".

1603 To th' euer-Bowrs her oft a-loft t' aduance, | The light Mamuques wingles wings she has: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 49 (1608).

mamoodee, mamoodi, *sb.*: Pers. and Arab. *mahmūdī*: a Persian silver coin and money of account of the value of half an **abassi** (*q. v.*).

1614 where Captaines and Cauiliers, that haue bene maimed, and hurt in the warres, do liue, and haue each one a Mammothee a day, being nine pence *English*: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 34. 1625 two faire Cities, *Salere*, and the other *Muliere*, where the Mamudees are coyned: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 424. — the Mahomedee is halfe an Abacee: the Shahee halfe a Mahomedee: *ib.*, p. 524. 1634 some haue beene assest at twenty thousand *Mamoodaes*, or shillings: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38. — a Mammoodee is twelue pence: *ib.*, p. 41. 1684 a Mamoudi, or nine *French* Sous aday: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 196. 1797 An abassee is worth two mahmoudes: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 176/1. 1878 The *Mahmudi* was a gold coin of Gujrát. The Muhammadan Dynasty of Gujrát flourished from A.D. 1376 to 1572, when that country was annexed to Akbar's empire: *Note*, in Hawkins' *Voyages*, p. 407 (1878).

man, mana: Anglo-Ind. See **maund.**

***manatee** (*˙ ˘ ˘*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *manati*: an aquatic mammal of the order *Sirenia*, *Manatus americanus*; supposed to have given rise to the legends of the mermaids. Also called *sea-cow*.

1555 Also Manates, and Murene, and manye other fysshes which haue no names in oure language: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 231 (1885). 1600 In this lake we saw one of the great fishes, as big as a wine pipe, which they call *Manati*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 657. 1603 The *Indian* Manat and the Mullet float | O'r Mountain tops: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 59 (1608). 1604 they find a fish which they call Manati, a strange kinde of fish, if we may call it a fish: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 146 (1880). 1634 the *Mannatee* or Cow-fish: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 212. 1769 The Manatee...is 16 or 18 feet in length...has...breasts like those of a woman: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 186. 1845 it was probably aquatic, like the Dugong and Manatee: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82.

mancero, *sb.*: Port. *manceiro*. See quotations and **caboceer.**

1705 The Government of *Axim* consists of two parts, the first whereof is the Body of *Caboceroes*, or chief Men: the other the *Manceroes*, or young Men: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xi. p. 164. — But if no Booty is to be come at, the *Manceroes*, like Cats that have wet their Feet, make the best of their way Home: *ib.*, p. 180.

manche(e): Anglo-Ind. See **manjee.**

***mandāmus**, *1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *mandāre*, ='to command': 'we command', name of a writ issued by a superior authority or court, ordering a person or body corporate to perform some specified official act.

1535 The fyfthe is Mandamus / & that is after the yere: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 218 *v°*. 1548 but for his remedie must sue a writ called *Mandamus* or a commission in nature of that writ: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 51 *v°* (1567). 1588 let no Colledge chuse his owne head, but let him haue a

Mandamus, procured from the Queen: UDALL, *State Ch. Eng.*, p. 27 (1880). **1646** a Mandamus came in the Kings name to proceed in the Election of a New Syndic: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 13. **1651** he accounts it as a command and a *mandamus*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 81 (1862). **1664** the College had notice of a stranger who had got a *Mandamus* for a Fellowship: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. lxvi. **1705** the king sent his letter or mandamus: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 322 (1818) bef. **1733** that they might not want a Cause to return on a *Mandamus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 64, p. 550 (1740). **1760** the Statute about *Mandamus's* and *Quo warranto's*, 9 *Ann. c.* 20: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 33. **1793** their council was appointed by the royal *mandamus*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 379 (1796).

***mandarin** (ˌ⌣ ⌣), **mandarine,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mandarin*, ultimately fr. Skt. *mantrīn*,='a councillor': a Chinese dignitary or official of the rank represented by the privilege of wearing a button; also, *attrib.* esp. applied to the standard or polite dialect of Chinese which is called *Mandarin* absolutely. In 18 c. *mandolin* was corrupted to *mandarin*.

1589 the mandelines of the sea, which be certaine iudges appointed to giue aduice of all such matters to the governor: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 143 (1854). **1598** they studie Philosophie, and the lawes of the land, for that not any man in China is estéemed or accounted of, for his birth, family or riches, but onely for his learning and knowledge, such are they that serve in every Towne, and haue the government [of the same,] being served and honoured with great solemnities, [and worthinesse], living in great pleasure and estéemed as gods. They are called Loitias, and Mandorijns: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 133 (1885). **1604** the Mandarins or ministers of Iustice: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. V. p. 335 (1880). — They call it the Mandarin tongue, which requires a mans age to be conceiued: *ib.*, Bk. VI. p. 399. **1622** a mandarin, or *loytea*, apointed to com for Japon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1883). **1625** The *Mandorins* (Officious Officers) would haue interuerted the Kings command: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 321. **1662** These Noble men are called *Mandorins*; and are there as the Privy Council: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 99 (1669). **1665** Paquin [Pekin]...in which are many stately Buildings and 24000 Mandarin Sepulchers, the meanest of which are not without some beauty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 375 (1677). **1684** the *Mandarins*, who are the Nobility of the Kingdom: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. III. p. 192. **1699** It is possible, said the wise mandarin, for a lame, gouty person to be a knave: *Honor of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1809). **1713** it is ordinary for a Mandarine to fan himself cool after a debate: POPE, *Letters*, p. 260 (1737). **1788** the wisdom and virtue of a Mandarin, who prevented the desolation of five populous and cultivated provinces: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 426 (1813). **1818** the Mandarins *won't* bend: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 110. **1863** a gorgeous mandarin boat with two great glaring eyes set in the bows: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 197. — The mandarin...calmly smoking Paradise, alias opium: *ib.* ***1876** Chinese dogs are imbued with the spirit of mandarins and bark in chorus: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

mandato, *sb.*: It.: a mandate, a command, a commission.

1611 without a speciall *mandato* under the hand of one of the Councell of ten: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1776).

mandātor, *sb.*: Lat., 'one who instigates or suborns informers', Late Lat., 'one who gives a charge or commission', noun of agent to Lat. *mandāre*,='to command': a director, one who gives a charge or commission to another.

1726 A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and mandator to his proctor: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [R.]

mandil, *sb.*: Arab. *mandīl*, *mindīl*: a towel, a sash, a turban-cloth, a mantle.

1662 mendil: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 214 (1669). **1665** His Turbant or Mandil was of finest white silk interwoven with gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677).

[The Arab. *mandīl* is ultimately fr. Lat. *mantīle*,='towel', 'napkin'.]

mandil(l)ion (ˌ⌣ ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *mandiglione*: a soldier's jacket or cassock worn as a kind of over-all.

1586 the mandilion worne to Collie weston ward: HARRISON, *Descr. Eng.*, p. 171 (2nd Ed.). **1598** *Arabascio*, a soldiers coate, cassocke, iacket or mandillion: FLORIO. **1601** wear the scalpes...instead of Mandellions or stomachers before their breasts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154. **1602** My slop and mandillion lie at thy mercy, fine Frisco: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iv. 3,*Wks., Vol. I. p. 80 (1885). **1611** a mandilion, that did with buttons meet, | Of purple, large and full of folds: CHAPMAN, Tr. *Homer's Il.*, X. 121 (1875). **1623** therefore (if you be wise) take your mandillion, lest you spend your cloake, to recouer your coat: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. III. p. 111. **1625** sometimes they will weare a close coate, somewhat like a Mandillion, of Veluet, Chamblet, Cloath, or some other kinde of Silke: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 165. — I sent my clothes back, all but a Scarlet Mandilian: *ib.*, p. 244.

mandioca: Sp. and Port. See **manioc.**

***mandolino,** *sb.*: It.: a mandolin.

1819 The music of Empoŏngwa is, generally, very inferior to that I have before noticed. The enchambee, their only peculiar instrument, resembles the mandolino, but has only five strings: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. XIII. p. 449.

mandorla, mandola, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'an almond': in decorative art, a panel or opening of an almond-like or oval shape; a **vesica piscis** (*q. v.*).

1883 in a relief upon the high altar Christ seated within a mandorla blesses with his right hand: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xx.

mandra, *pl.* **mandrae,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μάνδρα*,='a fold', 'an enclosure': a fold, a Greek monastery. See **archimandrite.**

1776 we were supplied with milk and lambs from a mandra or fold in the valley: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 233. **1818** a circular and spacious mandra: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. IV. p. 170 (1819).

mandragoras, Lat. fr. Gk. *μανδραγόρας*; **mandragora,** Late Lat.: *sb.*: mandrake. Early Anglicised as *mandragor(e)*, *mandrage*, *mandrake*, *mondrake*.

1525 Whan the payne is grete / then it is nedefull to put therto a lytell Opium / or elles the barke of mandragora: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F iiij *r°*/2. **1551** And Ruben wente out in the wheat haruest & founde mandragoras in the felds and brought them vnto his mother Lea: *Bible*, Gen., XXX. 14. **1578** The greene and fresh leaues of Mandragoras: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 438. **1601** Mandragoras: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 235. **1604** Not poppy, nor mandragora, | Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world: SHAKS., *Oth.*, III. 3, 330. **1657** He is a Distiller of Poppy, and Mandragoras: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 127, Vol. I. p. 208.

mandritta, *sb.*: It. *mandritto* (Florio): "a right hand blowe, a downe-right blowe".

1595 if your enemy should come to deliuer a stoccata, imbroccata, mandritta, or riuersa, you haue great aduantage: SAVIOLO, *Practise*, Bk. I. p. 17. **1603** [See **imbroccata**]. **1855** Wiping maudritta [*sic*], closing embroccata, | And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. III. p. 56 (1889).

Mane techel: Aram. See **Mene Tekel.**

***manège,** *sb.*: Fr.: the art of managing, training, and riding horses; an establishment for training of horses and instruction and practice in horsemanship. Also, *attrib.* (applied to a horse),='trained'.

1644 the Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries...which are continually exercised in the *manège*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1872). **1751** you may leave your riding at the *manège* till you return to Paris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 38, p. 166 (1774). **1756** The horseman Duke's manège is converted into a lofty stable: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 32 (1857). **1787** The Manege is well situated on the Lizza. The number of horses is not in proportion to the number of scholars: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 445 (1805). **1808** Taste...is sometimes found to turn restive under the pedantic *manège* to which it is subjected: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 108 (1875). **1811** My colts, however, shall never undergo from me any severe *manège*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 151 (2nd Ed.). **1825** At another time he uttered various terms of the manège, of falconry, and of the chase: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. XVIII. p. 173. **1854** and for all her bitting and driving, and the training of her *manège*, the generous young colts were hard to break: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXXIII. p. 378 (1879). **1864** You should have devoted yourself to melodrama, Madame, and not to the manège: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. XII. p. 194.

maneh, *sb.*: Heb. *māneh*: a Hebrew weight, a **mina** (*q. v.*).

1611 the shekel shall be twenty gerahs: twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, fifteen shekels, shall be your maneh: *Bible*, Ezek., XLV. 12.

***mānes,** *sb. pl.*: Lat.: deified spirits of the dead worshipped as tutelary deities of their families; the spirit, ghost, or shade, of a dead person (also used in pl. sense); the remains of a dead person.

1609 his heroicke Manes, covered under Punicke mold: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. VII. p. 27. — they meant with Romane bloud to sacrifice unto their wicked Manes: *ib.*, Bk. XV. ch. VII. p. 43. **1658** Some sacrificing place unto the *Manes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 15. **1667** *England*...To *Philips* Manes did an off'ring bring: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 198, p. 50. **1693** Accept these grateful *Exequies*, dear Shade! | Those Rites to thy much injur'd *Manes* paid: *Contention of Liquors*, sig. A 2 *r°*. **1703** let eternal fame | Attend thy Manes, and preserve thy name, | Undaunted hero: POPE, *Thebais*, 752, Wks., Vol. II. p. 183 (1757). **1771** he had visited the burying-ground of his ancestors by moonlight; and, having paid his respects to their *manes*, travelled all night: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 97/2 (1882). **1816** The first figure of the group is a "Manes" or ghost: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 304. **1845** The manes of the murdered Moors were avenged by Sebastiani: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 352. **1860** a sort of peace-offering to the *manes* of departed domestic happiness: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 678/2. **1872** Peace to the *manes* of Mr. G—! EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. III. p. 84. **1881** the manes of the burnt-out philosopher were then finally appeased: HUXLEY, *Sci. & Cult.*, I. I.

manet, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *manēre*,='to remain': 'he (she) remains', a stage direction for one actor to remain on the stage when the rest go off.

1676 Dorrel *manet*: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, IV. p. 32 (1691).

mangelin, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mangelim*, or directly fr. a Dravidian dialect, cf. Tamil *manjāḍi*, Telugu *manjāli*: a small weight used in S. India and Ceylon for weighing precious stones; apparently varying at different places and periods from more than half a carat to nearly two carats.

1535 They are soulde by a poyse or weight which they caule Mangiar, which wayeth two Tarre, and two thyrdes, which amount to two thyrdes or thirde partes of one caratte: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 265. **1582** Diamondes...3 to 6 in a mangalin, being ¼ of a carate: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 164 (1850). **1598** Sometimes they find Diamonds of one hundred and two hundred Mangelyns, and more: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 138 (1885). **1599** another sort of weight called Mangiallino, which is 5 graines of *Venice*

weight: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. **1684** At the Mine of *Raolconda* they weigh by Mangelins, a Mangelin being one Carat and three quarters, that is seven Grains: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 140.

***Mangel-wurzel, Mangold-wurzel,** *sb.*: Ger., 'beet-root': a large coarse variety of beet, cultivated as food for cattle.

1767 Likewise sow mangel wurzel beet—both for its root and for its leaves; but principally the latter, being excellent to boil like spinach, and the stalks of the leaves also as asparagus: J. Abercrombie, *Gardener's Calendar*. [L.] **1846** the roots of others [other *Chenopodiaceae*] form valuable articles of food, as Beet and Mangold Wurzel, plants now famous as a new source of sugar: J. Lindley, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 513.

manger, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *manger*: food. In Mid. Eng., *manger* is found in the combination *blaunche manger*, &c.; see **blancmanger.**

1601 a certain manger or broth made of their livers: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 17, Vol. I. p. 246.

***mango,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *manga*: (*a*) the fruit of an Indian tree, *Mangifera indica*, Nat. Order *Anacardiaceae*, which is highly praised; (*b*) the tree itself. See **amra.**

a. **1598** The Mangas is inwardly yealowish, but in cutting it is waterish... they have a verie pleasant taste, better than a Peach: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 26 (1885). **1614** great store of fruit called *Mangees* being like an Apple: R. Coverte, *Voyage*, p. 33. **1622** a present of 2 pottes of mangeas and 20 great peares: R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1883). **1625** Of his Mangoes, whereof himselfe did eate, he gaue me to eate: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 464. **1634** Coco-nuts, Mangoes, Iacks, greene Pepper, Carauances or *Indian* Pease: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 182. **1662** *Ananas, Bannanas, Cocos, Jacques, Mangas*, Oranges, Lemmons: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 92 (1669). **1817** to eat any mangoes but those of Mazagong was of course impossible: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 36 (1860). — a tank surrounded by small mangoe-trees: *ib.*, p. 46. **1826** this scoundrel clerk would have soon had me pendant from the next mango-tree: Hocklev, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iv. p. 37 (1884). **1872** mangoe trees, palms of many sorts, tamarinds, banyans, peepuls, and bamboos: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 22.

b. **1684** all along the high-way, there grows a vast number of great Trees, which they call *Mangues*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 34. **1845** the bread-fruit, the jaca, and the mango, vied with each other in the magnificence of their foliage: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 31. **1846** Of these trees the Mango is the most important, its fruit being as highly valued in tropical as the Peach in temperate countries: J. Lindley, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 466.

mango[*-fish*], *sb.*: a small gold-colored fish, like the smelt in flavor, *Polynemus paradoxus*, found in the seas from India to the Malay archipelago. Also called *mangrove.*

1834 There was a dish of fresh mango-fish, another of Italian sardines: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 316.

mangosteen, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *mangistan*: the fruit of *Garcinia Mangostana*, Nat. Order *Clusiaceae* or *Guttiferae.*

1598 There are yet other fruites, as Brindoijns, Durijndois, Iamboloens, Mangestians, and other such like fruites: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 34 (1885). **1662** The *Mangosthan* is a Fruit growing by the Highwayes in *Java*, upon bushes, like our Sloes: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 121 (1669). **1846** The Mangosteen itself, produced in the Straits of Malacca by Garcinia Mangostana, has the reputation of being the finest of all fruits: J. Lindley, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 402.

***mania,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μανία*, ='madness', 'frenzy': any form of insanity attended by mental excitement not amounting to delirium; an uncontrollable desire; a craze.

1603 the ophthalmie, that is to say, the inflamation of bloud-shotten eies, is a lesse maladie than *Mania*, that is to say, rage and furious madnesse: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 314. **1689** So vain a thing it is to set one's heart upon any thing of this nature with that passion and mania: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 300 (1872). **1789** During the rage of the paper currency *mania*, in many of the states...Maryland escaped the calamity: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 600 (1796). **1804** Another evil which afflicted Germany... was the *mania* of physiognomy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 439. **1863** Antidote to the universal mania [for speculation in railways]: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 229. ***1876** the foreign mania which has attacked the intelligent classes: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

manicon, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μανικόν*, neut. of *μανικός*, ='mad', 'causing madness': name of a plant supposed to cause madness, probably a kind of nightshade.

1679 Bewitch Hermetick-men to run | Stark staring mad with *Manicon*: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 18.

maniéré, *fem.* **maniérée,** *adj.*: Fr.: affected, characterised by mannerism.

1743 [the Sasso Ferrati] is not so *maniéré* as the Dominichin: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 263 (1857). **1787** The hands you may think *maniéré*, but they are modern: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1805). **1839** You will see here a large drawing by Mr. Corbould of a tournament, which will show at once how clever that young artist is, and how weak and *maniéré*: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays*, p. 147 (1885).

***manifesto,** *sb.*: It.: a public declaration, a proclamation.

1620 To the Citation he made answer by a *Manifesto*...wherein he proved the nullity of the Citation: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. li. (1676). bef. **1628** to falsify oaths and public manifestoes: Feltham, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 207 (1806). **1646** the manifesto or evidence: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 117 (1686). **1652** the People put forth a publick *Manifesto* in Print, with their reasons why they had taken Arms: Howell, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 103. **1665** in a brief Manifesto he enumerates *Normals* and *Ganganna's* abuses to the Crown: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 91 (1677). **1684** It [the death of Christ] was ordained in heaven, and set out in the *manifesto* of the Old Testament: S. Charnock, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 4 (1866). **1715** a manifesto, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms: Addison, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 404 (1856). bef. **1733** a public Manifesto of a Crowned Head: R. North, *Examen*, p. 690 (1740). **1744–5** The Pretender's eldest son...has, I hear, published two Manifestos, one dated in December, 1743: Earl Harcourt, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxxxii. p. 345 (1846). **1822** the *manifesto*, lately issued in this town by a Bench of Magistrates: W. Cobbett, *Rural Rides*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1885). ***1887** the Manifesto was intended as a direct reply to the order: *Echo*. [St.]

manilio, *sb.*: It. *maniglio*: a bracelet; ring-money used in Africa.

1599 We sold them both basons, and *Manellios*, and *Margarits*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 26. — a *manillio*: *ib.*, p. 28. **1665** of no small esteem are Bracelets, Copper-chains, or Manellios, Bells and Babies, triangular Glasses or Fools Paradise: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1677). — their arms and legs are chained with manilio's and armolets of silver, brass, ivory: *ib.*, p. 114.

manilla[1], *sb.*: Sp.: a bracelet, a piece of ring-money used on the Guinea coast of Africa.

1598 the women weare manillas, or arme bracelets thereof, ten or twelve about each arme: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). **1625** about her wrists, tenne or twelue Manillias of Siluer: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 418. **1819** manillas, and rude lumps of rock gold, hung from their left wrists: Bowdich, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35.

manilla[2], *sb.*: a kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

manillio, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *malilla*, or Port. *manilha*: **malillio** (*q. v.*), manille.

1710 Would any but a mad lady go out twice upon Manilio, Basto, and two small diamonds? Swift, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. v. Wks., p. 235/1 (1869). **1713** As many more Manillio forc'd to yield, | And march'd a victor from the verdant field: Pope, *Rape of Lock*, III. 51, Wks., Vol. I. p. 187 (1757).

manioc, manihoc, manihot, manioc(c)a, mandioca, *sb.*: ultimately fr. Braz.: the cassava-plant or **cassava** (*q. v.*).

1691 the *Manyoc*, or *Cassava*: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701). **1700** Instead of bread they eat cakes made of the meal of a root called Manioca: In Pinkerton's *Voyages*, Vol. XVI. p. 154 (1814). **1759** The roots of manioc, igname, and batatee multiply greatly in open places: *ib.*, p. 635. **1777** the *manioc*, which grows to the size of a large shrub: Robertson, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 6 (1824). **1811** The farina of the cassava root, called *manioc*, is made into bread: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 183. **1845** Mandioca or cassada is likewise cultivated in great quantity: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 23. **1883** Africa owes to the Portuguese also, in all probability, pine-apples, tobacco, manioc, ground-nuts (arachis), maize, oranges, limes, and the Muscovy ducks: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/5.

***manipulator** (- ⏑ - ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *manipulāre*, ='to manipulate': one who manipulates.

Manito, Manitou: N. Amer. Ind.: name of a spirit or fetich held in awe or reverence by certain N. American Indians.

1777 The *Manitous* or *Okkis* of the North Americans were amulets or charms...they were considered as tutelary spirits, whose aid they might implore in circumstances of distress: Robertson, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 58 (1824).

manjee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *mangi*: a large flat-bottomed boat for landing cargoes, with one mast, used on the Malabar coast.

***manna,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μάννα*, fr. Heb. *mān.*

1. the food miraculously provided for the children of Israel in the wilderness (*Exod.*, xvi. 15), supposed by some to have been an exudation from the tamarisk-tree; *hence*, pleasant nutriment for body or mind.

abt. **1250** He ðe it sogen, seiden, "man hu," | Manna for-ði men clepeð it nu: *Genesis & Exodus*, 3330. abt. **1300** þis mete þat þai war fed of þaa, | þai cald it in þair language, manna: *Cursor Mundi*, 6384. abt. **1400** whanne the sones of Israel hadden seyn that, thei seiden to gidere, Man hu? which signyfieth, what is this? Wyclifite *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 15. — the hous of Israel clepide the name therof man, which was whijt as the seed of coriandre: *ib.*, 31. abt. **1400** There ben Hilles, where men geten gret plentee of Manna, in gretter habundance, than in ony other Contree. This Manna is clept Bred of Aungeles, and it is a white thing: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xiv. p. 152 (1839). **1485** the manna that god sente in to deserte to hys people: Caxton, *Chas. Grete*, p. 36 (1881). **1531** manna, wherwith the children of Israel were fedde fourtie yeres in deserte: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xx. fol. 1. p. 219 (1880). **1535** whan the children of Israel sawe it, they saide one to another: This is Man: Coverdale, *Exod.*, xvi 15. — the house of Israel called it Man, and it was like Coriander sede, and whyte, & had a taist like symnels with hony: *ib.*, 31. **1596** Fair ladies, you drop manna in the way | Of starved people: Shaks., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 294. bef. **1598** Let all the grass that beautifies her bower | Bear manna

every morning instead of dew: PEELE, *David & Bethsabe*, Wks., p. 463/2 (1861). **1607** 'tis very marrow, very manna to me to be in law: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 122 (1885). bef. **1631** The spiders love...can convert Manna to gall: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 22 (1669). **1640** [God's Spirit] is the hid Manna and the graven stone: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 95, p. 39 (1647). **1641** Against the former [ignorance] he provides the daily manna of incorruptible doctrine: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 140 (1806). **1662** at that rate fructifies the year throughout, which is a great Manna to this Country, where a little sufficeth: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 113 (1669). **1662** As Heaven of old dispensed celestial dew, | You gave us manna and still give us new: DRYDEN, *On Coronation*, 24. **1667** But all was false and hollow, though his tongue | Dropt Manna: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 113. **1682** There Heaven itself and godlike kings in vain | Shower down the manna of a gentle reign: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, II. 6. **1688** Till, with Manna tir'd, | For wholesome Food ye nauseous Trash desir'd: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, Prol. (1699). **1754** the inoffensive pen for ever drops the mild manna of soul sweetening praise: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 5 (1817). **1757** But Man, vain Man, in folly only wise, | Rejects the Manna sent him from the Skies: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. vi. (1757). **1785** Milton, whose genius had angelic wings, | And fed on manna! COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1808). **1846** Ehrenberg found that the Manna of Mount Sinai is produced by Tamarix mannifera: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 341.

2. the inspissated juice of *Fraxinus Ornus* and other species of ash which grow in the south of Europe, used as a gentle laxative.

1542 Manna, Reuberbe, Eupatory: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xxv. p. 289 (1870). **1543** of chosen Manna ʒ .i.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xix *v°*/1. **1558** fil...the one [glass] with Suger, the other with Manna, and the third with Honnie: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 2 *r°*. **1599** Here also *Manna* is found in great aboundance: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 54. **1620** Physick...simple, not compounded, as *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Tamaris*, or some such thing: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxx. (1676). **1621** I reserve the discoursing of them with the nature of the *Tarantola*, and *Manna* which is gather'd here and no wher else, with other things, till I shall see you: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxviii. p. 76 (1645). **1642** I know that *Manna* is now plentifully gathered in *Calabria*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 348 (Bohn, 1852). **1645** The manna falls...on the adjoining hills in form of a thick dew: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). **1665** the Countrey affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677). abt. **1680** I tooke gentle cordials at night, and purged by manna next day: BRAMSTON, *Autobiog.*, p. 401 (1845). **1741** it is that which produces the Manna of *Persia*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 4. **1846** The sweet, gentle purgative, called Manna, is a concrete discharge from the bark of several species of Ash, but especially from Fraxinus rotundifolia: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 617.

mannatee: Eng. fr. Sp. See **manatee.**

manneken, *sb.*: Du.: a manikin, a model of the human figure.

1570 Thus, of a *Manneken*, (as the *Dutch* Painters terme it) in the same *Symmetrie*, may a Giant be made: and that with any gesture, by the Manneken vsed: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c iij *v°*.

***mannequin,** *sb.*: Fr.: a manikin, a model of the human figure.

1877 she made three strides, as a soldier marches, and fell all of a piece, like a wooden *mannequin*, on the singer's neck: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. I. p. 12 (1883).

Manoa. See **El Dorado.**

***manœuvre** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *manœuvre*, fr. Late Lat. *manuopera*, ='handiwork': a carefully planned action or movement, esp. of troops or ships; a trick; the execution of a cunning device.

[bef. **1733** expose him with his Manuopera: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740).] **1758** [See **coup de main**]. **1781** a wise manœuvre truly has been made: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 511 (1858). **1809** [See **gala** 1a]. **1818** Old Crawley, who was perfectly aware of his son's manœuvre: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 241 (1819). **1845** an open space used for manœuvres and recreation: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 345. **1884** That manœuvre will be tried: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 476/2.

manqué, *fem.* **manquée,** *part.*: Fr.: defective, spoilt, unsatisfactory.

1841 I never yet had a good dinner at Véfour's: *something* is always *manqué* at the place: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 402 (1885).

mansale: Arab. See **manzil.**

manson. See **monsoon.**

***manta,** *sb.*: Sp.: a mantelet; a blanket.

1829 seizing their mantas or portable bulwarks, and their other defenses: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. xxix. p. 186 (1850). **1845** *mantas* most Spaniards carry on their travels; this is a gay-coloured Oriental-looking striped blanket, or rather plaid: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 31. ***1875** their *mantas* rolled around them: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

***manteau** (⏑ –), **manto, mantua** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *manteau*: a cloak, a mantle (formerly for men as well as women). The form *manto* may be Italian.

1671 a delicate white Mantou: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 2. **1675** some *Doily* Petticoats, and *Manto*'s we have: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 130 (1701). **1682** Trickt up in *Manto*, for my *Spouse*: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 156. **1694** dyed a green Manteau and Petticoat into a perfect Blew: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. iv. p. 44. **1711** *Brunetta*...came to a public Ball in a plain black Silk Mantua: *Spectator*, No. 80, June 1, p. 129/1 (Morley). **1712—3** She still makes mantuas at Farnham: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. lix. Wks., p. 388/1 (1869). **1717** The difference of the dress here and at London is so great, the same sort of things are not proper for *caftans* and *manteaus*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 136 (1827). **1758** dressed in a negligée made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker: GRAY, *Letters*, No. ci. Vol. II. p. 31 (1819). **1761** mantua-makers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 411 (1857). **1837** In this happy retreat are colonised...a handful of mantua-makers, and a seasoning of jobbing tailors: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxi. p. 328.

manteca de puerco, *phr.*: Sp.: lard, 'fat of hog'.

1593—1622 But we found a better manner of dressing this farina, in making pancakes, and frying them with butter or oyle, and sometimes with *manteca de puerco*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). — They had also many packes of Indian mantles, but of no value unto us, with much tallow, and manteca de puerco, and aboundance of great new chests: *ib.*, § xlii. p. 233.

mantecado, *sb.*: Sp.: a cake made of butter (? or lard).

1616 [See **alcorza**].

mantichora, Lat. fr. Gk. μαντιχώρας, better μαρτιχώρας; **manticor(e),** ⏑ – ⏑, Eng. fr. Fr. *manticore*: *sb.*: a fabulous beast with a man's head, lion's body, porcupine's quills, and a scorpion's tail. The Pers. *mardkhōr*, ='man-eater' or 'man-eating tiger', gave rise to the Greek tradition.

1480 Another maner of bestes ther is in ynde that ben callyd *manticora*, and hath a visage of a man, and thre huge grete teeth in his throte, he hath eyen lyke a ghoot and body of a lyon, tayll of a Scorpyon and voys of a serpente in suche wyse that by his swete songe he drawth to hym the peple and deuoureth them And is more delyuerer to goo than is a fowle to flee: CAXTON, *Mirrour of the World*, sig. e vii. **1508** The mantycors of the montaynes | Myght fede them on thy braynes! J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 294, Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1843). **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 21, Vol. I. p. 206. **1603** Then th' Vnicorn, th' Hyëna tearing-tombs | Swift Manticho, and *Nubian* Cephus coms: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 160 (1608). **1607** Of the Mantichora: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 442. **1646** the Beast *Marticora* which is of a red colour, and hath the head of a man lancing out sharpe prickles from behind: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 174.

***mantilla,** *sb.*: Sp.: a short mantle; a light cloak worn over a woman's dress; a large veil worn over a woman's head.

1815 The *mantilla*, a sort of large woollen veil worn by the lower class of people in Andalusia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 84. **1818** had exchanged her coarse unbecoming costume of the morning, for a black Spanish dress and mantillo: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 126 (1819). **1819** The basquina and the mantilla, they | Seem at the same time mystical and gay: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. cxx. **1826** the solitary figures...wrapped in the black mantillas of Spain: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 17. **1865** a black veil over her hair, thrown there with the grace of a Spanish mantilla: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 54. ***1877** black mantilla and dainty laces: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]

*manto: Eng. fr. Fr., or It. See **manteau.**

manton, mantoon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *manton*: a large shawl.

1623 cut-works, and mantoons: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law-Case*, i. 2. [C.]

*mantua: Eng. fr. Fr. See **manteau.**

manūbrium, *sb.*: Lat.: handle.

bef. **1691** BOYLE. [J.]

manucaptor (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *manucaptor*, fr. *manu-*, ='hand', and *captor* (see **captor**): *Leg.*: an old term for a surety or bailsman.

1760 GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 163.

manuductor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *manudūcere*, ='to lead by the hand': a leader; a conductor of music, who beats time with his hand.

bef. **1660** Love be your manuductor: JORDAN, *Poems*. [T.]

***manufacture** (⏑ – ⏑ –), **manufacture,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *manufacture*, *manifacture* (Cotgr.): handiwork, the production of goods or wares, esp. in factories; a branch of industry; anything produced by handicraft, anything made up; *rarely*, a factory.

1611 *Manifacture*, Manifacture, workemanship, handieworke: COTGR. **1675** There was not in the whole world his equal for a superintendent of manufacture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1872). **1686** How many Manufactures ruined? *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 36.

manuopera: Late Lat. See **manœuvre.**

Manzanilla, name of a very dry light sherry, produced in the neighbourhood of San Lucar near Cadiz in S. Spain.

1845 the *mansanilla* wine is excellent...the name describes its peculiar light camomile flavour: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 229.

[Sp. *mansanilla*, ='camomile'.]

manzil, manzeel, mansale, *sb.*: Arab. *manzil, manzal*, ='a descending', 'an alighting': a halting-place at the end of a stage.

? **1634** The fift night our *Manzeil* (or Iournies end for that day) was at *Whormoote*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 51. **1665** So soon as *Phœbus* had run thrice fifteen degrees in our *Hemisphere*, we mounted our melancholy Mules, and made our next *Manseel* at *Berry*: *ib.*, p. 125 (1677). **1685** We were not able to reach Obdeen deen (ye usual Menzill) but lay at a sorry Caravan Sarai: Hedges, *Diary*, July 30. [Yule] **1811** A Mansale is a house in which travellers are received and entertained gratis: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 34. **1834** announcing the arrival of travellers to the *Menzil khaneh*, or post-house: *Ayesha*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 45. **1840** But there was another reason...for the Khan's fixing my first day's munzil...at a village only nine or ten miles from Ooshnoo: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. iv. p. 98. **1881** L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, 8.

mao, maon: Port. See **maund.**

maone, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *maona*: a large Turkish barge or lighter, also called *mahon(n)e* (fr. Fr. *mahonne*).

1599 great Hulkes called *Maones*, and large broad vessels termed of them *Palandrie*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. i. p. 122.

[Ultimately fr. Turk. *maghūna*, ='a barge'.]

maquaroon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **macaroon.**

maquerelle, *sb.*: Fr.: a bawd, a procuress. The masc. *maquerel*, ='a mackerel', 'a pander', 'a pimp', is in earlier use.

1615 A maquerela: Overbury, *New & Choise Characters*. [Nares] **1633** After these, a maquerelle, two wenches, two wanton gamsters: Shirley, *Triumph of Peace*. [*ib.*]

marablane: Eng. fr. Fr. See **myrobalan.**

***marabou(t),** *sb.*: Fr. *marabout*: a kind of African stork; the downy feathers under the wings and tail of the same, used as trimming.

1850 terminated with tips of pink marabout: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. i. p. 864. **1871** I had shot a crocodile, and a marabou stork: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 175. ***1874** Beautiful feather trimmings are made of *marabouts*, of bright, many-hued feathers: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

Marabout, Eng. fr. Fr.; **Morabit,** Arab. *morābit*, ='a hermit': a member of a saintly religious order among the Moors of northern Africa.

1621 it seems their Hoggies, Magitians and Maribotts, were tampering with the ill Spirit of the Aire all the while: Howell, *Lett.*, ii. xi. p. 13 (1645). **1625** Their *Marybucks* or *Bassareas*, are their Priests or Religious persons: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. ix. p. 1572. **1634** seuenty seuerall sorts of Religious Orders, as *Morabits, Abdals, Deruisses, Papassi, Rafadi, Cobtini, &c.*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 160. **1704** This great Gate, *they say*...was brought by a *Marabbot* on his Shoulders: J. Pitts, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 9. **1759** they fear and reverence this bird; they even carry their superstition so far, as to place it among the number of their *marabous*, that is, of their priests, whom they look upon as persons sacred and divine: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 649 (1814). **1830** Marabouts insist on your being circumcised: E. Blaquiere, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 164 (2nd Ed.).

maracock, *sb.*: ? N. Amer. Ind. See quotations. Perhaps the U. S. *maypop* is a corruption of *maracock*, but see **maycock.**

1624 They plant also *Maracocks* a wild fruit like a Lemmon: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 359 (1884). **1722** Peas, Beans, Vetches, Squashes, Maycocks, Maracocks, Melons, Cucumbers: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 116. — The *Maracock*, which is the Fruit of what we call the Passion Flower: *ib.*, p. 125.

maraguto, *sb.*: Sp.: a jib.

1623 inforced to let fall their maine sayle, which when they had ruffled, and laid as low as the decke would giue them leaue, they tooke out another lesser one, which they call *Marabuto* [sic], (as they doe the other, *la Borda*) which is a kinde of triangulary sayle: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. ii. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 191.

Maranathá. See **Anathema Maranatha.**

abt. **1400** If ony man loue not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord: Wycliffite *Bible*, 1 Cor., xvi. 22. **1626** *Marnatha*, Curses: Cockeram, Pt. i. (2nd Ed.). **1882** Thundering forth with yet deeper conviction *Maranatha*: F. W. Farrar, *Early Days Christ.*, Vol. i. ch. ix. p. 193.

maraschino, It.; **marasquino,** Sp.; **marasquin,** Fr.: *sb.*: name of a kind of liqueur flavored with cherries, originally with Dalmatian *marasca* cherries.

1797 regularly after dinner drank a bottle of mareschini [*sic*]: Southey, *Lett. dur Resid. in Spain*, p. 394. **1818** Divine *marrasquino*, which—Lord, how one swallows: T. Moore, *Fudge Family*, p. 88. **1828** I rejected malt with the air of his majesty, and formed a violent affection for maraschino: Lord L[ytton], *Pelham*, ch. xviii. [1835 ... to find blubber a sweetmeat, and train oil preferable to maraschino: Sir J. Ross, *Second Voyage*, ch. xxi. p. 208. **1847** [See **Kirschenwasser**] **1850** Did you taste the pine-ere, mean, and the maraschino now: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 7 (1879). **1876** the coffee and curaçoa, the mocha and maraschino: J. Grant, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vii. p. 54.

***marasmus,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μαρασμὸς*: decay, a pining away.

1667 pining Atrophy, | Marasmus, and wide-wasting Pestilence: Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 486, p. 435 (1705). **1853** their report attributed the death simply to *marasmus* (atrophy, decay): J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 296 (1857).

maravedi, *sb.*: Sp.: a small money of account and a copper coin of Spain, equal to about half a farthing English. The name is derived from that of a Moorish gold coin weighing about 60 grains, struck at Cordova by the dynasty of the *Al-moravides*, or *Marabouts* (see **Marabout**).

? **1430** And then into *Spayne* fear ye schon, | *Iakkes* ben ther of little prise: For there beginneth the *Maruedises*: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. viii. p. 1230. **1547–8** In bras they haue mariuades and myttes and other smale peces: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. xxix. p. 197 (1870). **1555** Nowe they pay custome to the kynge of Portugale after the rate of .6562. Maruedies the Bahar, which are .193. fanans. Maruedies are Spanyshe coynes wherof .vi. go to a peny: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. iii. p. 267 (1885). **1589** hogs flesh, two pounds for a Foy and a halfe, which is six marauadis: R. Parke, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. i. p. 17 (1853). **1612** for with sixe and twentie *Maruedijs* that I gained daily by thee, I did defray halfe of mine expences: T. Shelton, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. iii. ch. ix. p. 206. **1623** amounting to little more then sixe *Marauedis*: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. i. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 33. **1623** refuse not a marvedi, a blank: Middleton, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 136 (1885). **1630** There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruiades*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 *v°*/2. **1657** number the *Maravedis* the Fleet may amount to, and reflect on the wealth you have sent me: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 44, Vol. i. p. 87. bef. **1667** With *Maravedies* make th' *Account*, | That *single Time* might to a Sum amount: Cowley, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 250 (1707). **1669** had I all the wealth of *Peru*, I would not let go one Maravedis to you: Dryden, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 305 (1701). bef. **1670** But what is it worth if it were to be sold? Scarce two of their Maravedies: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 163, p. 155 (1693). **1707** Had I all the Wealth of *Peru*, after such an Extravagance, I wou'd not part with a single *Marevedis* to you: Cibber, *Comic. Lov.*, iv. p. 54. **1797** sent him away without giving him a single maravedi for his labour: Southey, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 184. **1832** not one of them having ever been known to be worth a maravedi: W. Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 72.

[The word *maravedi* is fr. Arab. adj. *morābitī*, ='pertaining to a Marabout' (or 'the Marabouts').]

marcantant. See **mercatante.**

marcareo. See **macareo.**

marcas(s)ite (*= :*), **marquesite, marquisate,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *marcassite*, or Sp. *marquesita*, or It. *marchesita*: old name for certain crystallised forms of iron pyrites; now confined to orthorhombic varieties.

1477 Calx vive, Sandifer, and Vitriall, | In Markasits, Tutits: T. Norton, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 39 (1652). **1541** the stone Marcasite: R. Copland, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. S iii *v°*. **1562** the stone called Marchasita, whiche George Agricola called Pyrites: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. iii. fol. 27 *v°*. **1562** litle peces of marquesites and stones: W. Turner, *Bathes*, sig. B i *v°*. **1600** we found a mine of *Marcasites* which glister like golde (but all is not gold that glistereth): R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 575. **1601** the Marquesit or brass ore: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 13, Vol. ii. p. 512. **1610** [See **magnesia**]. **1611** *Marcassite*, The Marcassite, or fire-stone; a minerall that smells like brimstone; and is of two kinds; the yellow, shining as gold; and the white (the purer, and better of the two) like siluer: Cotgr. **1625** full of Marquisat and minerall appearances: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 536. bef. **1652** There I saw Marcasites, Mineralls, and many a stone: Bloomfield, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 309 (1652). **1665** The Mountains are not without Marquisate and Minerals, which but by search are not to be discerned: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677). **1672** a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marchasites of several sorts, Antimonies, Tinn'd-glass: R. Boyle, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 46. — I have found shining *Marchasites*, not only in other solid Stones, but in Marbles: *ib.*, p. 138. **1693** the Surface only of one Side be converted into this *Pyrites*, or *Marchasite*: J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 184 (1713).

marcato, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: distinct, distinctly, with decision, a direction to performers to render single notes, a passage, or a movement, with decision and distinctness.

marcel, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *marcello* (Florio): "a coyne currant in Rome", and elsewhere in Italy. *Obs.*

1555 One that weith one caratte is of value Fanan ii. which are abowt two marcels of sylue: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. iii. p. 265 (1885).

March: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *March, Mars*, fr. Lat. *Martius (mensis)*, ='(month) of Mars'; see **Mars:** the first month of the Ancient Roman year, the third month of the English and of the later Roman year.

Märchen, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Ger.: a folk-tale, a tale, a fable.

1885 The Punjaub tales...are, naturally, rather modern and civilized...more so than Servian and Romaic *Märchen*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 230/2.

***marchepane,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *marsepain* (Mod. Fr. *massepain*), or It. *marciapane* (Florio): a sweet cake or biscuit containing almonds.

1573—80 My queyntist and most epicurelike confections, | Sugettes, ypocrase, and marchepane: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 115 (1884). **1591** Good thou, save me a piece of marchpane: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 5, 9. **1604** It is a good meate; they vse it also in feasting, for lack of almonds to make marchpanes: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 254 (1880). **1608** The people of India, if we will credit Monardus, do make of the worms divers juncats,—as we do tarts, marchpanes, wafers, & cheese-cakes—to eat instead of other dainties: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, p. 815. **1613** suckets, march-panes: WITHER, *Sat.*, Vanity. bef. **1627** there's a toad in march-pane for you: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 377 (1885). ***1877** perfumes, march-paines, and other junkerie: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

***marchesa,** *sb.*: It.: a marchioness; **marchese,** a marquess.

1877 The favourite maid of an Italian *marchesa* who was occupying the Villa Bianca for the season: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 36 (1879).

marchetto, *pl.* **marchetti,** *sb.*: It. (Florio): a small **marco** (*q. v.*), a small Italian coin worth about a halfpenny English.

1547—8 in syluer they haue marketes; a market is a galy halpeny: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxv. p. 187 (1870). **1555** So that the sayde .712. poundes of Venece subtile, wyl cost about .xx. frenche crownes of golde: which amount to about two *Marchetti* (whiche make one peny) the pounde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 267 (1885). — Greene ginger to put in conserues, is woorth in Calicut three quarters of one fanan the farazuola, which is abowte twoo poundes for one marchetto: *ib.*, p. 268.

marcial(l): Eng. fr. Fr. See **martial.**

marco, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: a weight of eight ounces; a mark.

1599 another weight which they call Marco, which is eight ounces or halfe a rotilo of *Goa*, & 9 ounces of *Venice* sotile: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274.

marcor (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *marcor*: decay, faintness, languor.

1646 extenuation and marcour: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

Mardi gras, *phr.*: Fr.: Shrove Tuesday. See **gras.**

1848 this motley crew of inhabitants...dressed more ludicrously than any masks on a *Mardi-gras*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 236.

***mare clausum,** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a closed sea': a sea, or a part of an ocean, closed (or declared to be closed) by a particular nation against free navigation.

maréchal de camp, *sb. phr.*: Fr.: a field-marshal.

1779 Monsieur de Beauveau was going, they knew not whither, at the head of twenty-five thousand men, with three lieutenant-generals and six or eight maréchaux-de-camp under him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 209 (1858).

marfil, *sb.*: Sp.: ivory.

1625 Marfill, Amber, and Tinta Roxa: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 537.

marge, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *marge*: border, edge, brink, margin.

1596 the flowrie marge | Of a fresh streame: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 61. **1612** By this the muse arrives | At Ely's isled marge: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*, xxii. [R.] **18**.. the many-knotted waterflags, | That whistled stiff and dry about the marge: TENNYSON, *Morte D'Arthur*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 9 (1886).

***marginālia,** *sb. pl.*: neut. pl. of Late Lat. *marginālis*, ='marginal': marginal notes.

margosa, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *amargosa*,='bitter': a name of the **neem** (*q. v.*).

1802 an additional quantity of the bark of the Murgosah tree: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1844).

margose, *sb.*: apparently for *Margaux*. See **Château Margaux.**

1734 I drink right French margose: SHERIDAN, in Swift's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 724 (1841).

margrave (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Ger. *Markgräve*, or Fr. *margrave*: a Markgraf, a count or earl of a German border province.

1551 The chief and head of them was the margrave (as they call him) of Bruges: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, Pref. [T.] **1617** the Margraue of *Brandeburg*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 6. **1673** a small Town with a Castle belonging to the Markgrave of *Tourlach*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 94. **1809** the margraves of Baden: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Travels Germ.*, Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 4.

margravine (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *margravine*, or Ger. *Markgräfinn*: the wife of a margrave, a woman holding the rank of a margrave.

***mariage de convenance,** *phr.*: Fr.: a marriage of convenience, a marriage arranged as a matter of business.

1854 What the deuce does a *mariage de convenance* mean but all this: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii p. 320 (1879). **1863** and looks upon the intimate connection which the husbandman forms with her as a cold-blooded *mariage de convenance*: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 91. **1868** a marriage *de convenance*: CAPT. MAYNE REID, *Child Wife*, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 208. **1871** *Mariages de convenance* were so common at that time throughout Germany and Hungary: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 251.

Maribot. See **Marabout.**

marid, *sb.*: Arab. *marīd*,='rebel': an evil jinnee of the most dangerous class.

1839 When the Márid heard these words of the fisherman, he said, There is no deity but God! E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 80.

marinade (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *marinade*: a pickle in which meat and fish are soused before being cooked.

1759 Cut the fins and tail of your fish off, and lay to soak in a marinade for an hour or two, which is a little vinegar, white wine, salt and water, some green onions and bay leaves: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 32.

***marion(n)ette** (⏑ – – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *marionnette*: a puppet moved by strings, one of a set of puppets which go through a miniature theatrical performance; also, *attrib.*

1837 The mover of the *marionnette* bandits had meanwhile made good his escape: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 211. **1882** Sedgwick's moving waxwork, performing dogs and monkeys, marionettes, performing seals: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 3.

marivaudage, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: excessive refinement of style, mannerism, an imitation of the style of *Marivaux.*

1765 Crébillon is entirely out of fashion, and Marivaux a proverb: *marivauder* and *marivaudage* are established terms for being prolix and tiresome: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 436 (1857). **1890** It is perhaps an obvious criticism—or witticism—to say that there is a little *marivaudage* in the essay on Marivaux: *Athenæum*, Aug. 16, p. 222/2.

***Mark,** *sb.*: Ger.: a modern silver coin of the German Empire, worth nearly **1s.** English.

marmiton, *sb.*: Fr.: a scullion, a cook's assistant.

1754 I wish therefore, that you could find me at Brussels an humble *marmiton, tournebroche*, or other animal, who could roast and boil decently, and do nothing more: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 407 (1777). **1849** Between these three generals of division aides-de-camp perpetually passed, in the form of active and observant marmitons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 36 (1881).

marmotto, *sb.*: It.: the Alpine rat, a rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys.* Anglicised as *marmot*, perhaps through Fr. *marmotte.*

1691 the *Marmotto*, or *Mus Alpinus*, a Creature as big or bigger than a *Rabbet*, which absconds all Winter, doth (as *Hildanus* tells us) live upon its own Fat: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 301 (1701).

***marone,** *sb.*: It. *marrone, maroni* (pl., Florio): a large kind of sweet chestnut, native in S. Europe. Anglicised as *maroon.* Also, when fr. Fr. *marron*, a dark crimson or red color, a firework which explodes with a report like that of a cannon.

1612 if they be marones or great chestnuts they would be the better: *Passenger of Benvenuto.* [Nares] **1699** To these add roasted *Maroons, Pistachios, Pine-Kernels*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App., sig. P 8 *ro*.

***maroquin,** *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Fr.: leather prepared from goat skin, morocco leather (see **morocco**).

1600 And hither do all the bordering regions bring their goat-skins, whereof the foresaid Marockin or Cordouan leather is made: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 90. **1644** the Duke of Orleans' library, well furnished with excellent books all bound in maroquin and gilded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1872). **1662** the Leather which we call *Marroquin* or *Spanish* Leather: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 228 (1669). **1684** in this Water are all the red Marroquins wash'd that are made at *Diarbequir*, surpassing in colour all others in the East: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 104. **1699** These made up many hundred Folio's, finely Bound in Red Maroquin and Gilt: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 126. **1748** shoes of blue Meroquin: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 223 (1817).

marquesite, marquisate: Eng. fr. Fr. See **marcassite.**

***marqueterie,** Fr.; **marquetry** (⏑ – –, *-qu-* as Fr.), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: inlaid wood of different-colored pieces of thin material, such as veneer, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory.

1601 fine inlaid works in marquettrie of divers colours: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. XI, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 332. **1817** The flashing of the sword's rich marquetry: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 28 (1860). **1826** a marqueterie table: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 343 (1881). **1832** there was neither velvet, nor gilding, nor *buhl*, nor *marquetrie*: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xix. p. 37/2 (New Ed.). **1849** marqueterie tables: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 25. **1865** the hangings were of *rose tendre*; ormolu, buhl, rosewood, marqueterie, porcelaine de Sèvres, were not wanting: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236.

marron, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a person who shovels away snow so as to make paths, a guide, a chair-man.

abt. **1506** we toke moyles to stey us up the mountayne, and toke also marones to kepe us frome fallynge: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 80

(Camd. Soc., 1851). **1611** My authour of this tale is our Maron of Turin: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 92 (1776). **1670** Marons, or Men with little open Chairs, to carry you up and down the Hill for a Crown: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 49 (1698). — our Chairmen or Marons: *ib.*, p. 51.

Mar(r)ot: Fr., proper name (*Clement*) *Marot*, a poet (1495—1544): used by Phillips to designate a laurel crown or wreath.

1611 Thee of the *Marrot* [*note*, That is the Lawrell, so called from one *Marrot* a French Poet] worthy doe we deeme: R. PHILLIPS, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. e 2 *vº* (1776).

Mars, name of the god of war of Roman mythology, earlier called *Mavors*, identified with Gk. Ares; name of the superior planet nearest to the earth, perhaps so named from its red color; name of the metal iron in alchemy. See **Mavors.**

abt. **1386** To been hym self the grete hertes bane | ffor after Mars he serueth now dyane: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1682. bef. **1529** O cruell Mars, thou dedly god of war! J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 10 (1843). **1578** that fieshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of *Mars*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 62 *vº*. bef. **1593** Mars, come thundering down, | And never sheath thy swift-revenging sword: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 108/2 (1861). **1603** Heer, many a *Mars* vn-bloody Combats fights, | Heer many a *Hermes* finds-out new delights: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1640** Then peace and truth on all the earth I'll send; | Nor moody Mars my metalls may mispend: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 37, p. 10 (1647). **1655** you must grant him | A Mars of men in arms: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 3, Wks., p. 413/1 (1839). **1665** the male sort from their infancy practice the rude postures of *Mars*, covering their naked bodies with massie Targets, their right hand brandishing a long...Azaguay: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677).

Marsala, name of a class of white Sicilian wines, so called from *Marsala*, a town on the western coast of Sicily; akin to sherry, but generally lighter.

1854 Jack Screwby has a night once a week, sardines and ham for supper, and a cask of Marsala in the corner: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 409 (1879).

marsall: Anglo-Ind. See **massaulah.**

marshal(l): Eng. fr. Fr. See **martial.**

Martaban, name of certain large glazed jars, originally exported from Martaban in Pegu.

1598 In this towne many of the great earthen pots are made, which in India are called Martauanas: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, p. 30. [Yule] **1673** an huge Heap of long Jars like Mortivans: FRYER, *E. India*, 180 (1698). [*ib.*] **1688** These they call Mortaban Jars, from a town of that name in Pegu, whence they are brought, and carried all over India: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, II. 98 (1729). [*ib.*] **1711** Ivory, Beeswax, Mortivan and small Jars: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 35. [*ib.*]

martagon (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *martagon*: the Turk's cap lily, *Lilium Martagon.*

? **1540** the powdre of Mortegon: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. C iii *vº*. **1543** murtagon...is also called in englishe Martagon: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H iii *vº*. **1664** *Primroses*, *Fritillaria*, *Martagon*, *Fraxinella*, Tulips: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 215 (1729). **1688** It wase a flower lik a tulippe, but hung down like a Martagon: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1878). **1767** Martagon lily, sometimes called Turk's cap, from the reflexed position of their flower-leaves: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 727/2 (1803). **1773** I send you two martagon roots: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 469 (1857).

***martello**[*-tower*], *sb.*: It. *martello*, ='a hammer': name given to towers on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia, raised by Charles V. as defences against pirates; said to have been borrowed by English from Corsica in 1794 to designate a circular fort on the south-east and south coasts of England.

1820 is defended like a martello tower by one large traversing gun: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 136.

martial (⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *martial*, ultimately fr. Lat. *Mars* (*Mart-*); see **Mars**: pertaining to war, military, war-like, brave; pertaining to the planet Mars; pertaining to iron. Rarely used as *sb.* for a martialist.

abt. **1450** They haue their land wholly, | Their triumph eke, and marshall glory: *Flower & Leaf*. [R.] bef. **1529** Valiant as Hector in euery marciall nede: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1843). **1531** of whom he receiued suche lernynge, as well in actes martiall as in other liberal sciences: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Vol. I. p. 37 (1880). **1546** bothe justlie to be renowmed for their martiall prowesse: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1846). **1579** some Captaines haue bin endued with excellent vertues, and yet notwithstanding haue bene insufficient in martiall affaires deseruing praise in a captaine: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1073 (1612). bef. **1586** before Poets did soften vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 51 (1868). **1590** My martial prizes...Won on the fifty-headed Volga's waves: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 10/2 (1858). **1600** he would exercise martiall law vpon them all: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 210. abt. **1630** he had six Sonnes, and all Martiall brave men: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 39 (1870). **1648** it was moved this day martiall law might pass vpon them: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 17 (1872). **1655** Quarter yourselves in order, some abaft, | Some in the Ships waste, all in martial order: HEYWOOD, *Fortune by Land*, iv. p. 416.

marticora: Lat. fr. Gk. See **mantichora.**

martingale (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *martingale*: a strap or thong which passes from a horse's bit (or near it) between the fore-legs to the girth; a short spar under a ship's bowsprit.

1611 *Martingale*, A Martingale for a horse: COTGR. bef. **1616** what a hunting head she carries, sure she has been ridden with a martingale: BEAU. & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, ii. 1. [R.]

***martyr** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Old Eng. and Eng. fr. Late Lat. *martyr*, fr. Gk. *μάρτυρ* (*μάρτυς*), ='a witness': one who is ready to bear witness to his faith by death or suffering, *esp.* an early Christian who suffered death rather than renounce his faith; also *metaph.* one who suffers for any cause or belief.

971 mid þy unarimedan weorode haligra martyra þa ealle motan wunian mid Drihtne in ealra worlda world: *Blickling Homilies*, p. 25 (Morris, 1874). abt. **1298** Y martred as thilke tyme, Seynt Albon was on, | That was the firste Martir, that to Engolond come: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 82. [R.] abt. **1386** she is the preising of this world, and she is as thise martirs in egalitee: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, *C. T.*, p. 572 (1856). **1497** apostoles & martyrs confessours & virgyns: ALKOK, *Mons Perf.*, sig. c iii *vº*/2. **1531** there be so frequent examples of martyrs: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 279 (1880). **1557** That euen a martirs sigh it is, | Whose ioy you are and all his blis: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 233 (1870). **1569** Abell is accounted the first Martir, and the first that possessed Paradise: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 5. **1589** whom...Martires doe behold: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 72. ***1877** acts of martyrs, homilies, catechisms: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

marvedi: Sp. See **maravedi.**

Marybuck. See **Marabout.**

***Marzo matto**, *phr.*: It.: mad March.

***1874** the proverbially capricious weather of this *Marzo matto*: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

mascarade, *sb.*: Fr.: a masquerade.

1670 Here also it is that the *Mascarades* march in *Carneval* time, and make themselves and others merry: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 115 (1698). **1849** he does not believe that the present *mascarade* can go on at Paris: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 314.

mascarado (– ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *mascarada*, or It. *mascarata*: a masquerade.

1587 a part of the masquerada of an high mass: HARMAR, Tr. *Beza*, p. 134. [T.] **1597** The Italians make their galliardes (which they tearme *saltarelli*) plaine, and frame ditties to them, which in their *mascaradoes* they sing and dance: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. **1612** Hauing spent neere an houre, in this maskarado; as they entered, [they] in like manner departed: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 124 (1884). **1625** *Nabesone*, *Semydone*, and many others went with a Maskarado, or to dance at the old Kings house: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 396. **1653** appointed a solemn Mascarado to be acted: *Several Proceed. of Parlt.*, July 26—Aug. 2, No. 2, p. 18.

mascarata, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a masquerade.

bef. **1670** What were it else, but, as the Proverb says, *Extra chorum saltare*, to Dance well, but quite out of the measure of the *Mascarata*? J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. p. 159, p. 151 (1693).

mascaron, *sb.*: Fr., 'a large mask': *Archit.*: a large grotesque human face.

1664 their *Ideas* are so base and miserable, that they produce nothing save *Mascarons*, wretched *Cartouches*, and the like idle and impertinent *Grotesks*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 3.

mascotte, *sb.*: Fr.: something which is supposed to bring good luck; a person who is supposed to bring good luck.

masjid: Arab. See **musjid.**

masnad: Arab. See **musnud.**

masoola: Anglo-Ind. See **mussoolah.**

***masoreth, mas(s)ora(h)**, *sb.*: Heb. *mās(s)orāh*, *māsōreth*, *māssoreth*, ='tradition': the body of authoritative marginal or rubrical comments on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

1642 the masoreths and rabbinical scholiasts: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 234 (1806).

masque, mask, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *masque*: a disguise for the human face, a false face; a masquerade, a mumming, a body of masked revellers or mummers; a musical drama popular in 16, 17 cc.; a person wearing a cover over his (or her) face; *metaph.* a screen, a pretence; a moulded or carved representation of a face or of the front of a bust.

bef. **1536** Some haue I sene ere this, ful boldlie come daunce in a maske, whose dauncing became theym so well, that yf theyr vysours had beene of theyr faces, shame wouldе not haue suffred theym to set forth a foote: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 1039. [R.] **1549** in a maske, or, at the feast of a marriage: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 84 *vº*. **1580** By this time entered an other Masque: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 335 (1868). **1591** Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face: SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 2, 85. **1606** Degree

being vizarded, | The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask: — *Troil.*, i. 3, 84. **1626** She thought him louely in that warlick mask: | Or when his brasse-refulgent shield he rais'd: GEO. SANDYS, Tr. *Ovid's Met.*, Bk. VIII. p. 150. **1645** having visors and masks on their faces: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1872). **1665** Inter-ludes, Masques, Fire-works and such devices wonderfully take them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 378 (1677). **1715** Giulio Romano has fine Airs for Masks: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 113. **1845** a mask gives courage, and conceals a blush; FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 484.

***masquerade** (ˌ⏑⏑ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *masquerade* (Cotgr.): an assembly (for dancing or other amusement) of persons disguised by masks and dominoes or fancy costumes; a disguising dress; *metaph.* a disguise. See **mascara-**.

1620 some Gentlemen...were the Inventors of a Masquerade to express his opinion. One clothing himself like the *Mamugna*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xvii. (1676). **1672** the entertainment of the wedding masquerades: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 31 (1872). **1678** Atheism for the most part prudenly [*sic*] chusing to walk abroad in Masquerade: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 61. **1679** To these th' address with *Serenades*, | And Court with *Balls* and *Masquerades*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 239. **1713** What guards the purity of melting Maids, | In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, I. 72. **1732** He...talks of Plays, Operas, and Masquerades, but not a word of Love: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 573/1. bef. **1733** Papists in Masquerade: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 34, p. 31 (1740). **1785** Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 61 (1808).

***massacre** (ˌ⏑⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *massacre*: a wholesale slaughter, butchery.

1586 horrible massacres: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 720. **1588** I must talk of murders, rapes and massacres: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. I, 63. **1590** the huge massacres, which he wrought | On mighty kings and kesars into thraldome brought: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. xi. 29. **1591** a Massacre of the *Lutherans* should have been committed: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 649 (1685). **1600** having made an equall massaker in the one armie and the other: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 289. **1609** grievous massacres, pillages, and wasting by fire: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XV. ch. iv. p. 35. **1624** they made a massacre of Deere and Hogges: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 570 (1884). **1645** the Parisian massacre at the nuptials of Henry IV. with Queen Margaret: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1872). **1659** What horrid persecutions, Massacres, & barbarous inhumane cruelties have multitudes of men of learning & good parts & nature been ingaged in: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. i. p. 39. bef. **1670** that horrid Massacre upon so many Innocents: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693). bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 122, p. 202 (1740). **1820** from this massacre Thomas took the surname of the Albanian-killer: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16.

massacreur, *sb.*: Fr.: slaughterer, slayer.

bef. **1733** the Massacreurs of the good Archbishop: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 103, p. 86 (1740). **1835** but such an expedient—a comparison between the King and the *massacreurs*—so false—so odious—revolted common sense and common honesty: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 364 (1857).

massage, *sb.*: Fr.: 'kneading', the therapeutic process of rubbing and pressing the human body; a modern variety of shampooing. See **shampoo**.

massal(d)jhee, *sb.*: Turk. *mash'aljee*: a torch-bearer. See **mussalchee**.

1625 He always had in service 500 Massalgees: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. p. 432. [Yule] **1839** The *massaldjhes* love to tell the tale of the fair and highborn girl: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 134.

massaulah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *maçāli*, fr. Arab. (='materials', 'ingredients'): spices, condiments, ingredients.

1780 A dose of marsall, or purgative spices: MUNRO, *Narrative*, 85 (1789). [Yule] **1798** WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1858).

massaulchee: Anglo-Ind. See **mussalchee**.

masse, *sb.*: Fr.: a stake at a game of cards, a pool.

1709 The *Masse* is when you have won the *Couch* or first Stake, and will venture more Mony upon the same Card [at Basset]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 179.

masse: Eng. fr. Malay. See **mace**.

massēter, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μασσήτηρ*, ='chewer': name of the muscle which moves the lower jaw, of which muscles there are a pair, one on either side of the jaws.

1727 the strength of the crural and masseter-muscles in Lions and Tygers: POPE, *Mem. M. Scribleru*s, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 142 (1757).

masseur, *fem.* **masseuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who practises the operation called **massage** (*q. v.*).

1883 The hands of the operator, or *Masseur*, are the instruments which transmit the mechanical energy emanating from his organism: DR. G. H. TAYLOR, *Health by Exercise*, p. 360 (New York). **1883** Skilled nurses and masseuses sent out: *Church Times*, p. 660/3.

massive (ˌ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *massif*, fem. *-ive*: bulky, large and weighty, in masses, forming a large mass.

1485 The portyer that kepeth thys plase is a paynym hydous and grete, massyf, stronge and felonnous: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 165 (1881). **1589** a body massife: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 310 (1869). **1662** The great looking-glass and toilet of beaten and massive gold: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1872).

massoola: Anglo-Ind. See **mussoolah**.

***massora(h), massoreth**: Heb. See **masoreth**.

masticator (ˌ⏑⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *masticātor*, noun of agent to *masticāre*, ='to chew', 'to masticate': one who or that which chews or masticates.

1765 Just Heaven! What masticators! What bread! STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. viii. Wks., p. 295 (1839).

mastizo: Sp. See **mestizo**.

masulah, masuli: Anglo-Ind. See **mussoolah**.

matachin, *sb.*: Sp.: a masked dancer of a burlesque dance (originally a sword-dance by mummers disguised as soldiers); the burlesque dance itself. Hence, *to dance a matachin*, ='to fight with swords'.

bef. **1586** Who ever saw a matachin dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the matachin: SIDNEY. [J.] **1603** With lustie frisks and liuely bounds bring-in | Th' Antike, *Morisko*, and the *Mattachine*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1607—8** dancing a matachina: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1848). bef. **1616** I'd dance a Matachin with you: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. I, Wks., Vol. I. p. 457 (1711). **1623** some being ready to burst with content, make gracefull Matachines, with many other pretty Antike-gestures: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 83.

***matador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a killer, a murderer, *esp.* a slayer of bulls in bull-fights.

1. a professional bull-fighter, whose part is to kill the bull, if possible with one thrust of his sword.

bef. **1701** DRYDEN, *Span. Friar*, i. 2. [Skeat] **1797** The matador then advances, and all the rest quit the arena: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. **1845** The last trumpet now sounds, the arena is cleared, the *matador*, the man of death, stands before his victim alone: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 182.

2. a 'killing' or principal card at certain games of cards, such as the games of ombre and quadrille.

1674 The *Matadors* (or killing Cards) which are the *Spadillo*, *Mallillio*, and *Basto* are the chief Cards: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. **1713** I observed the whole space to be filled with a hand of cards, in which I could see distinctly three mattadors: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 106, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 197 (1856). **1713** First Ariel perch'd upon a Matadore, | Then each according to the rank they bore: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 33. **1728** Four matadores, and lose codille! SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 595/2 (1869). **1779** they do not give up the game, but have a matadore still to play a *black ace*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 286 (1858).

matafunda, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an old military engine which discharged stones, &c., by means of a large sling.

1796 That murderous sling, | The matafunda, whence the ponderous stone | Fled fierce: SOUTHEY, *Joan of Arc*, viii.

***Matamoros**: Sp., 'a slayer of Moors': name given to a braggart.

1880 He is the Matamoros, the buffoon, and braggart of the play: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, p. 96.

matara, *sb.*: Arab. *maṭarā*: a bottle made of leather.

1684 Before you set out, you must provide your self of several Household-Goods, especially of those Bottles that are call'd *Matares*, which are made of *Bulgary*-Leather: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 47. **1840** In the morning, the waterproof cloak which was thrown over the bed was frozen stiff from the congealed steam of my body, and the water in the *matarās*, or leathern bottles, and the *nargeels*, or water-pipes, was frozen into solid lumps!—so much for Chaldea in January: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 47.

maté, *sb.*: Sp. *maté*, short for *yerba de maté*, ='herb of calabash': the leaves of a kind of holly, *Ilex paraguayensis*, Nat. Order *Aquifoliaceae*; *also*, a beverage, like tea or coffee in its effects, made from them; *also*, the tree itself.

1826 got up, had some maté, mounted my horse: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 74. — he used to get it for me, sometimes in a saucer, sometimes literally in a little maté cup, which did not hold more than an egg-shell: *ib.*, p. 87. **1845** we could not force ourselves to drink either tea or maté: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 356. **1846** Some species are employed as substitutes for tea...the most celebrated is the Ilex paraguayensis, or Maté: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 598.

mate(e): Anglo-Ind. See **maty**.

***matelote**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. *matelot*, ='a sailor', 'a seaman': a dish of fish stewed in wine-sauce with onions and other seasoning, such as mushrooms, oysters, &c.; a dish of meat similarly dressed.

1759 This sauce may serve for several good uses; but for your matelotte prepare it with a ladle or two of your cullis, with a few nice button mushrooms: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 98. **1816** Matelot of rabbits: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 276. **1818** Of an eel *matelote* and a *bisque d'écrevisses*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 128. **1823** the matelot of pike and eels reconciled me, though a Scotsman, to the latter: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886).

mâter, *sb.*: Lat.: mother. Pronounced so as to rhyme with Eng. *skater*, the word is used colloquially by persons who think *mamma* vulgar, and *mother* too homely.

1883 The pater and mater are away...so we can have things all our own way: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 138.

***mater dolorosa,** *phr.*: It., 'sorrowing mother': a representation in art of the Virgin Mary sorrowing; see *John*, xix. 25; *Luke*, ii. 35.

1800 he has a mater dolorosa, and a boy playing on a lute by Guido: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 516 *note*.

Mâter Gracchōrum, *phr.*: Lat.: the Mother of the Gracchi (see **Gracchi**).

1759 I sat last night with the *Mater Gracchorum*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 263 (1857).

***mâter-familias,** *sb.*: Lat., fem. to **paterfamilias** (*q. v.*): mother of a family.

1861 Mrs. Leslie seemed rather overpowered by her responsibilities as Mater-familias: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13.

mâteria, *sb.*: Lat.: matter, substance, a substance of sovereign virtue.

1652 it is the least share of that *Blessing* which may be acquired by the *Philosophers Materia*, if the full vertue thereof were knowne: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. A 4 *v°*. **1665** not to teach Men to *cant* endlessly about *Materia*, and *Forma*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, p. liii. (1885).

***mâteria medica,** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'medical material': name given collectively to all the substances used in medical science or practice; the study of the various substances used in medical practice.

1699 The *Arabians* were wise, and knowing in the *Materia Medica*, to have put it in their *Alkermes*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 244. **1748** the cheapest and coarsest drugs of the *materia medica*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XIX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1817). **1771** On the same kind of analogy, a German doctor has introduced hemlock and other poisons, as specifics, into the *materia medica*: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 60/1 (1882). **1783** it would be a valuable addition to the *materia medica* of government: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, Mar. 30, p. 106 (1820). **1792** I immediately fee'd a physician, and after he had exhausted the circle of the *materia medica* toward a cure, the dregs of the disease settled into a rheumatism: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 40. **1820** as an article in the materia medica, its virtue was celebrated in the cure of ulcers and tumours: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 91. **1821** those who have written expressly on the materia medica: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 99 (1823).

mâteria prima, *phr.*: Late Lat., tr. of Gk. *πρώτη ὕλη*: first matter, matter as yet unformed, the original substance out of which the universe was supposed to have been created, or to have developed itself.

bef. **1586** the quiddity of...*Prima materia*, will hardeley agree with a Corslet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 55 (1868). **1603** That the substance or matter that hath neither forme nor any colour, which they call *Materia prima*, is a subject capable of all formes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 229. **1623** like vnto *Materia prima*, which neuer ceaseth to desire and seeke after new Formes: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 16. bef. **1652** They busily disputed the *Materia Prima*, | Rejecting cleane away *Simul stulta & frivola*: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 308 (1652). bef. **1658** The next Ingredient of a Diurnal is Plots...which with wonderful Sagacity it hunts dry-foot, while they are yet in their Causes before *Materia prima* can put on her Smock: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 85 (1687). **1665** Therefore the *Materia prima* of this *Philosophy*, shall be that of my *Reflections*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xviii. p. 128 (1885). **1678** he supposing a certain Infinite *Materia Prima*, which was neither Air nor Water nor Fire, but indifferent to every thing, or a mixture of all: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 124. **1681—1703** it is said of faith that it is a standing grace, it is the *materia prima*, the first matter out of which all riseth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 107 (1865).

mâteriāliter, *adv.*: Late Lat.: materially, with respect to matter.

1821 It was strange to me to find my own self, *materialiter* considered... accused...of counterfeiting my own self, *formaliter* considered: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 60 (1823).

***matériel,** *sb.*: Fr.: materials, stock, stock-in-trade; arms, artillery, and ammunition (of a military or naval force).

1814 He is excellently well appointed as to what may be entitled the *matériel* of poetry: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 162. **1821** the quantity of esculent *matériel*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 42 (1823). **1837** There was a unity of plan, a perfection of evolution, and a division of *matériel* about it: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 252. **1856** The late Mr. Walter was founder of the "Times," and had gradually arranged the whole *matériel* of it in perfect system: EMERSON, *English Traits*, XV. Wks., Vol. II. p. 117 (Bohn, 1866). **1878** both forms should be admitted on equal terms as portions of our general *matériel*: G. G. SCOTT, *Rep. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 156. **1889** Whilst the Austrian guns were all rifled, a certain proportion of the Prussian batteries was still formed of twelve-pounder smooth-bores. This crude explanation took only the *matériel* into account: *Athenæum*, Apr. 6, p 434/2.

math: Anglo-Ind. See **muth.**

mathematician (˙ ˘ ˘ ˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mathématicien*: (*a*) one who is versed in mathematics; (*b*) an astrologer.

a. **1570** you Mathematiciens, Mechaniciens, and Philosophers, Charitable and discrete: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. A ij *v°*.

b. **1701** Mathematicians among the Romans, were for some time specially meant of astrologers, or star-prophets: GREW, *Cosm. Sacra*, p. 327. [C.]

***matinée,** *sb.*: Fr., 'morning': a morning performance or reception, 'morning' meaning before the fashionable dinner hour; *esp.* applied to theatrical entertainments, and to concerts, which are often called *matinées musicales* when held in the morning or afternoon.

1848 There was a Madame de Raudon, who certainly had a *matinée musicale* at Wildbad: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879). **1882** Mr. Thorne has arranged to give a *matinée* of *The Rivals* on Wednesday: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 2.

matrice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *matrice*: the womb, the uterus, a matrix.

1525 the matryce it [Sage] clenseth: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. H iii *v°*. **1528** PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. f iv *v°*. **1541** y^e^ matryce: R. COPELAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. K ii *v°*. **1543** TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cii *v°*/1. **1563** stomacke, Lyuer, Splene, Reynes, Bladder, and Matrice: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 30 *v°*. **1578** the infant, whilest it is swathed in the mothers *Matrice*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 14 *v°*. **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 57. **1627** the *Wombes* and *Matrices* of liuing creatures: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 99.

***mātricula,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a roll or register, esp. of an university; registration, enrolment, matriculation.

1645 in the afternoon received my *matricula*, being resolved to spend some months here at study: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 218 (1872).

mātriculātor, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., noun of agent to *mātriculāre*, = 'to enter in a register': one who matriculates.

mātrix, *pl.* **mātrīces,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a womb'.

1. the womb, the uterus; also, *metaph.*

1525 the moder or matrix in a woman: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiij *v°*/2. **1540** All such women the which haue colde and dense Matrixes cannot conceiue: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 189 (1613). **1548** Next followeth the Matrix in women: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 48 (1626). **1681** that not only the heart, but the formation, the very womb, the *matrix*...in which all our thoughts are formed...is evil: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1861). **1691** the Body of Man and other Animals being formed in the dark Recesses of the *Matrix*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 304 (1701).

2. a place where anything is generated or developed.

1853 the question whether unmixed snow can act as a vegetative matrix: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xviii. p. 138.

3. a mould, esp. for coins, or printing-type.

4. the rock in which a crystal, fossil, or other mineral substance is embedded.

1641 but as yet have no saline tast, untill they meet with such principles, and be received into certain matrixes in the earth: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. V. p. 156 (1651). **1671** that Chrystals have a Vegetative growth, and draw nourishment on that side where they stick to their Matrix: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 55. **1673** A large piece of the *minera* or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246.

matross, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Du. *matroos*, = 'a sailor': an inferior artillery-man.

1673 There being in pay for the Honourable East India Company of English and Portugueze, 700, reckoning the Montrosses and Gunners: FRYER, *E. India*, 38 (1698). [Yule] **1757** I have with me one Gunner, one Matross, and two Lascars: In Dalrymple's *Orient. Repr.*, I. 203 (1808). [*ib.*] **1800** a serjeant and two matrosses employed under a general committee on the captured military stores in Seringapatam: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 32 (1858).

mattachin(e): Sp. See **matachin.**

mattador: Sp. See **matador.**

maturation (˙ ˘ ˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *maturation*: a ripening, a coming to maturity; suppuration, a coming to a head.

1543 the maturatyon of hote Apostemes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiiii *v°*/1. **1611** *Maturation*, A maturation, ripening; suppuring, growing to a head, mattering, resoluing into matter: COTGR. **1627** Maturation is seen in liquors and fruits; wherein there is not desired, nor pretended, an utter conversion, but onely an alteration to that form, which is most sought, for man's use: as in clarifying drinks, ripening of fruits, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 838. [R.]

maturative (˘ ˙ ˘ ˘), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *maturatif*, fem. *-ive*: producing or tending to ripeness, causing suppuration; anything which promotes suppuration.

1543 appliynge conuenyent maturatyue Medicines: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiiii *v°*/1. **1601** The same [linseed] applyed with figs is an excellent maturative, and ripeneth all impostumes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 22. [R.] **1611** *Maturatif*, Maturatiue, ripening, suppuring: COTGR.

maty, mate(e), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: an assistant to a head-servant, an under-servant.

1810 In some families mates or assistants are allowed, who do the drudgery: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 241. [Yule] **1837** One matee: *Letters from Madras*, 106 (1843). [*ib.*]

maudlin (‿–), *adj.*: Eng., fr. **magdalene** (*q. v.*): tearful, lacrimose; over-sentimental, given to fulsome exhibitions of emotion; foolishly lacrimose or sentimental from the effects of intoxicating drinks.

1682 Sir Edmondbury first, in woful wise, | Leads up the show, and milks their maudlin eyes: DRYDEN, Prol. Southerne's *Loyal Brother*. [Skeat] bef. **1764** The maudlin hero, like a puling boy: CHURCHILL, *Times*. [R.] **1818** 'Twere better, sure, to die so, than be shut | With maudlin Clarence in his Malmsey butt: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. clxvi.

maudlin (‿–), *sb.*: Eng., fr. **magdalene** (*q. v.*): popular name of the *Achillea Ageratum*, Nat. Order *Compositae*.

maulstick. See **mahl**-*stick*.

maumet, mammet, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *mahumet, mahomet*, ='idol', 'pet', fr. proper name *Mahomet*, fr. Arab. *Muhammad*.

1. an idol.

bef. **1250** Mawmez igoten of golde: *St. Juliana*, p. 38 (1872). abt. **1298** A temple heo fonde fair y now, and a mawmed a midde, | That ofte tolde wonder gret, and what thing mon bitide: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 14. [R.] abt. **1384** the wickid kyng ieroboam made false maunmetis & stockis and worschipide hem: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 67 (1880). abt. **1386** an idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o maumet or two: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale, C. T.*, p. 557 (1856). bef. **1400** destruyed alle þe synagoges and fals Mawmetys: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 130 (1886). abt. **1440** And þan his Mawmettes he sett vp there | In kirkes and abbays pat there were, | Helde pam for Lordes and Syre: *Sege off Melayne*, 28 (1880). bef. **1529** Moloc, that mawmett, there darre no man withstay: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 395, Wks., Vol. II. p. 20 (1843). bef. **1536** The hole people of the world in effecte fallen from knowledge or beleue of God, unto Idolatry and worship of mammottys: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 128. [R.] **1555** In the center of this, was the Image of a kynge of halfe a cubette longe, syttinge in a t[h]rone and appareled to the knee, lyke vnto a maumette, with such countenaunce as owre paynters are wonte to paynte fayries or sprites: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 197 (1885).

2. a puppet.

1583 Puppits, or Mawmets: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 39 *r°*. **1591** a wretched puling fool, | A whining mammet: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 5, 186.

maumetry, mammetry, *sb.*: Eng., fr. *maumet* (q. v.): idolatry.

bef. **1340** Errid mislyuyng, haunted maumetrie: R. BRUNNE, p. 320. [R.] abt. **1386** the sinne of maumetrie is the first that God defended in the ten commandments: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale, C. T.*, p. 557 (1856). **1665** a happy man we hope this *Mahomet* dyed, if throwing away the Rags of Mawmetry, he cloathed his Soul with the Robes of true Faith in Christ: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 39 (1677). **1689** Just as heretofore they call'd Images Mammets, and the Adoration of Images Mammetry: that is *Mahomet* and *Mahometry*: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 88 (1868).

***maund**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mão*, Hind. and Pers. *man*, originally the same word as **mina** (*q. v.*): an Indian weight of forty sers (see **ser**), of which the standard variety weighs 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois, but the Indian maunds vary from nearly double the above to about 19 lbs.; the Persian Tabrīzī maund weighs about 7 lbs., but the *man shāhi* is double the *man Tabrīzī*.

1598 They have likewise another wayght called Mao, which is a Hand, and is twelve pounds: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 245 (1885). **1599** A mana of *Babylon* [abt. 7 lbs. 3⅓ oz.] is of *Aleppo* 1 roue 5 ounces and a halfe: and 68 manas and three seuenth parts, make a quintall of *Aleppo*, which is 494 li. 8 ounces of *London*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 271. **1625** he was found...to haue sixtie *Maunes* in Gold, and euery *Maune* is fiue and fiftie pound waight: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 218. — each maund being three and thirtie pound *English* weight: *ib.*, p. 270. — the weight here vsed is called an Inen [*sic*], which is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight: tenne *Inens* is twentie pound of theirs, which makes twenty three pound *English* haberdepoize: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 347. — The weights differ in diuers places: two Mahans of *Tauris* make one of *Spahan*, and likewise the Batman: *ib.*, p. 524. **1634** twelue thousand *Mawn* of Rice and Barley (a *Mawnd* is six pounds): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 65. **1662** There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdom of *Guzuratta*, which they call *Maon*, that is to say, a hand, which weighs fourty *Ceers*, and makes thirty pounds and a half, each pound containing sixteen ounces, and a *Ceer* weighs eighteen *Peyses*, which is a kind of brass money that makes about twelve ounces: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 67 (1669). **1665** they now sell us a *Moan* of 6 pounds for two *Rupias* and a half: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 104. **1665** the *Batman* is eighty two Pounds *English*, but fifty five of their Pounds: the *Mawnd* as much: howbeit, as in *Persia*, the *Mawnd*, *Shaw* and *Tabriz* differ: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). **1684** there are some Cottons that are worth an hunder'd Crowns the *Men*...examine every *Mein*, Skain by Skain: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 133. — the *Serre* contains seventy-two of our Pounds, at sixteene Ounces to the Pound; and forty *Serres* make a Mein, or 2824 Pounds of *Paris*: *ib.*, Bk. iii. p. 184. — he went to a Bakers to buy a *Man* of Bread, and thence to a Cook to buy a *Man* of Rost-meat (a *Man* is six Pound, sixteen Ounces to the Pound): *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 203. **1776** He took the Farm of the Hedgelee district for five years, and furnished 375,000 maunds of salt: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 4/2. **1798** 450,000 maunds of grain ought to be placed in the stores of Ryacotta and Kistnagherry: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1858). **1840** a Persian thinks nothing of eating two *maunds*—that is, fourteen pounds' weight—of either common or water-melon: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. I. p. 5.

mauresque: Eng. fr. Fr. See **moresque.**

mausolean (‿–‿–), *adj.*: Eng., fr. *mausōlēum*: great or splendid like the Mausoleum; pertaining to a mausoleum.

1557 No costly tomb, areard with curious art: | Nor Mausolean masse, hoong In the ayre: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 116 (1870). **1616** The brave erect Mausolian monument, | That famous vrne, the worlds seventh wonderment: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 593, p. 221 (1871). bef. **1733** he hath erected...a *Mausolean* Pile of Scandal against the then Established Church: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 53, p. 347 (1740). **1785** pyramids and mausolean pomp: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 140 (1808).

***mausōlēum**, Lat. *pl.* **mausōlēa**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Μαυσωλεῖον, the splendid tomb for Mausolus, King of Caria, erected at Halicarnassus by his widow Queen Artemisia in the middle of 4 c. B.C.: any grand sepulchral monument; an edifice used as the burial-place of a family. Rarely Anglicised as *mausole*.

1600 *Augustus* made a Mausoleum, to serve for a sepulchre as well to himselfe and all the Emperours: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. VI. ch. xviii.), p. 1397. **1603** the most sumptuous *Pyramide, Mausole, Colosse*, triumphant *Arche*, or other monument: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 325. **1603** No gorgeous Mau-sole, graç't with flattering verse, | Eternizeth her Trunk, her House, and Herse: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 439 (1608). **1611** such an exceeding sumptuous *Mausoleum* that I saw not the like in Italy: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 114 (1776). **1615** the *Ottaman Mausoleas*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1625** the ruines of the *Mossolia*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1617. **1658** And as they raised Noble Monuments and *Mausolæums* for their own Nation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 11. **1662** the *English* Merchants carried me into a pleasant Country-house without the City, purposely built for a *Mausoleum*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 20 (1669). **1665** the *Mausoleum* or Burial place of the great *Moguls*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677). **1670** the chief *Triumphal Arches*, the *Circos*, *Theaters*, *Obelisques*, *Mausoleas*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 202 (1698). **1673** Pillars, Fora, Mausolæa, Statues: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346. **1684** two wonderful *Mausolees*, or Tombs: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 94. **1704** amphitheatres, circuses, obelisks, triumphal pillars, arches, and mausoleums: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (Bohn, 1854). **1736** Who would not be an Artemisia, and raise the stately mausoleum to her lord: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1857). **1744** Tho' in a style more florid, full as plain, | As *Mausoleums, Pyramids*, and *Tombs*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. p. 229 (1773). **1771** two miles from Houghton Park is the mausoleum of the Bruces: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 304 (1857). **1792** London! thou mausoleum of dead souls: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 175. **1806** a mausoleum for Lord Darnley at Cobham: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 227. **1819** aqueducts, and temples, and mausolea: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 220 (1820). **1840** my curiosity regarding Mussulmaun mausolea has been too much blunted by disappointment: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 275. ***1878** the mausoleum of a duke: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/5. [St.]

***mauvais quart d'heure**, *phr.*: Fr.: (an) unpleasant quarter of an hour, a disagreeable scene.

1883 my modesty was severely tried, and I do not remember to have often spent a more *mauvais quart d'heure*, which was actually about the length of time that my martyrdom endured: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 77.

***mauvais sang**, *phr.*: Fr.: bad blood.

1777 I suppose that offence...gave you a little *mauvais sang*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 189 (1882).

mauvais sujet, *phr.*: Fr., 'bad subject': a worthless fellow, a scoundrel.

1847 I guess that's a *Mauvais Sujet*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 450 (1865). **1865** He's a semi-sovereign with a lot of parasites, a mauvais sujet with a *ton de garnison*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 134.

mauvais ton, *phr.*: Fr.: bad style, bad taste.

1784 I know it is *mauvais ton* to have so little enthusiasm on this subject: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1835). **1808** The Stanleys they said were *good sort* of people, but quite *mauvais ton*: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xlvii. p. 381 (1809). **1813** With men of sense, she found it was not *mauvais ton* to use her eyes for purposes of instruction: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. III. ch. xxxvi. p. 21 (1833). **1836** to depart materially from their ordinances would be considered as something worse than mere *mauvais ton*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 352. **1862** Your loud young friend, with the cracked boots, is very *mauvais ton*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1887).

***mauvaise honte**, *phr.*: Fr.: false shame, false modesty, painful shyness.

1746 a *mauvaise honte*, which makes them ashamed of going into company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 79, p. 173 (1774). **1754** He is a person of a good address...and quite free of the *mauvaise honte*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 218 (1817). **1774** [See **asafetida**]. **1788** The *mauvaise honte*, which my friend Chesterfield labours so much to conquer: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 117/1. **1813** The irresistible spell of *mauvaise honte*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxxv. p. 339 (1833). **1819** that mixture of timidity and pride about trifling matters, which the French call *mauvaise honte*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 83. **1820** he carried with him to the university the *mauvaise honte* and retiring manners of a recluse: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 3. **1829** He earnestly desired the Duke's friendship, but, with his usual *mauvaise honte*, their meeting did not advance his wishes:

LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. ix. p. 168 (1881). **1841** the decent dignity equally removed from *mauvaise honte* and effrontery: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1877** the *mauvaise honte* and artificial cynicism so constantly to be observed in the Anglo-Saxon when disappointed in his loftier aspirations: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 160 (1879).

***mauve**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr., 'mallow': an aniline purple or violet dye, producing a color like that of the purple streaks on mallow petals; the color itself; *attrib.* of a mauve color.

1864 That day in Rotten Row, when one had put on one's white and *mauve* bonnet! specially for his benefit! *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 386/1.

Mâvors: Lat.: **Mars** (*q. v.*). Hence, **mavortial, mavortian**, martial, warlike; see **martial.**

1557 What fire doth qualifie Mauorses fire: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 121 (1870). — Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell: *ib.*, p. 115.

***mavourneen**, *sb.*: Ir.: my darling.

1883 Hush, Mavourneen, don't cry: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 208.

mawmet: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **maumet.**

mawn(d). See **maund.**

maxim (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *maxime*: an established principle stated in the form of a concise proposition; a general rule of action or conduct in a succinct form; a self-evident proposition, an axiom. See **maxima.**

1538 Maxime: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. I. ch. i. fol. 2 *vº* marg. **1579** the most part of all his Orations are grounded vpon this maxime and principle: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 850 (1612). **1579** the *Maxims* of Justinian: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 100 (1868). **1584** And this is a sure *Maxime*, that they which are deliuered from witchcraft by shrift, are euer after in the night much molested: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xxi. p. 280. bef. **1586** an excellent Orator, came not among them...with farre set *Maximes* of Phylosophie,...but... behaues himselfe, like a homely, and familiar Poet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 42 (1868). **1589** allowed for *maximes* in versifying: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii. p. 135 (1869). **1591** Therefore respect is to be had, which must be holden as a *maximé*, that where the place may be defended by assault without batterie...: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 48. **1602** you goe against that Generall *maxime* in the lawes, which is that, *fiat iustitia & ruant cæli*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 338. **1620** That the *Maxim*, so renowned in *Rome*, that it is more meet to persecute Hereticks, than Infidels, was well fitted to the Popes dominion: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 59 (1676). **1665** *Darius*...found the Maxim true, That the meanest enemy is not to be contemned: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 246 (1677). **1757** O sordid maxim, form'd to skreen the vile, | That true good-nature still must wear a smile! J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xi. (1757).

maxima, *sb.*: Late Lat., short for *maxima propositio*, ='the chief premiss', 'the rule of a logical common-place': a maxim.

1584 this *Maxima* is generally to be obserued: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 195.

maxima dēbētur puero reverentia, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the greatest respect is due to a boy', *i.e.* his innocence must not be disturbed by unseemly talk or conduct. Juv., 14, 47.

1854 THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 148 (1879).

***maximum, *pl.* maxima**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *maximus*, ='greatest', 'highest'.

1. (for *maxima*) a maxim.

1563 it is a maximum in phisicke, that infirmities are taken away by their contraryes: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 11 *vº*.

2. the highest amount or value, a limit of increase, size, quantity, force, or value; the highest stake allowed at a gaming-table; also, *attrib.* Opposed to **minimum** (*q. v.*).

1674 those two puzzling things, the *maximum quantum* ['quantity'] and the *minimum*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 1. **1811** that gold is as incapable of being kept at a *maximum* as any other commodity: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 224 (1856). **1853** Thermometer, maximum 22°,...mean 20° 35': E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxiv. p. 197. **1877** The creole lady put the maximum on red, £400: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 106 (1883). **1886** The Thomson effect of the current is *nil* at the points of maximum and minimum temperature: *Athenæum*, June 26, p. 847/1.

maximum quod sic, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the greatest which thus', a specific limit of development.

1656 wicked men never come to their *maximum quod sic*, in sinful growths: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 69/1 (1865). **1681** therefore it [the Church] was *maximum quod sic*, as we say in philosophy: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 540 (1861).

maximus in minimis, *phr.*: Lat.: very great in very little matters.

1751 There was a Pope, I think it was Cardinal Chigi, who was justly ridiculed for his attention to little things, and his inability in great ones; and therefore called *maximus in minimis*, and *minimus in maximis*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 91, p. 95 (1774).

May: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *Mai*, *May*, fr. Lat. *Maius* (*mensis*), ='month of Maia'; see **Maia**: the third month of the Ancient Roman year, the fifth month of the English and of the later Roman year.

ma(y)cock, *sb.*: ? N. Amer. Ind.: apparently a general name for the smaller gourds or gourd-like fruits, perhaps applied to the **maracock** (*q. v.*), and corrupted in U. S. to *maypop*.

1600 seeds of *Macocquer*, *Melden*, and *Planta solis*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 271. **1624** they plant *Pumpeons*, and a fruit like vnto a muske mellon, but lesse and worse, which they call *Macocks*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 359 (1884). **1722** Their *Macocks* are a sort of *Melopepones*, or lesser sort of Pompion, or Cashaw. Of these they have great Variety; but the *Indian* Name *Macock* serves for all: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 124. — [See **maracock**].

maydan: Arab. See **maidan.**

***mayonnaise**, *sb.*: Fr.: a thick, smooth dressing or sauce made of yolks of eggs, oil, and vinegar (or lemon), with seasoning, for salad or cold fish or meat; a dish served with such a sauce.

1841 a mayonnaise of crayfish: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 396 (1885). **1860** a brace of partridges *aux truffes* and a magnificent *mayonnaise*: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/1. **1877** There is a pasty and a *mayonaise*, and a recommendable *galantine*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiv. p. 203 (1879).

***mayoral**, *sb.*: Sp.: the conductor of a mule team, a head-shepherd, a leader.

1845 the Mayoral or conductor...is responsible for the whole conduct of the journey: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 18.

mayordomo: Sp. See **major-domo.**

mayz: Eng. fr. Sp. See **maize.**

***mazarine** (ˊ ˗ ˏ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. (*Cardinal*) *Mazarin*, name of the minister of France, 1643—1661: (*a*) a rich blue color; (*b*) a common-councilman's gown (either edged with lace or of a rich blue color); (*c*) of a rich blue color, also in combin. *mazarine-blue.*

a. **1847** the sky up above was a bright mazarine: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 434 (1865).

b. **1766** Bring my silver'd mazarine | Sweetest gown that e'er was seen: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 54 (1808).

c. **1787** The Ladies were chiefly dressed in white muslin, trimmed with mazarine blue: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 927/1.

***mazurka**, *sb.*: Polish: name of a dance of the *Mazurs* or inhabitants of Mazovia (a province of Poland), a lively dance of various steps and figures, properly danced by four or eight couples with a singing accompaniment; a modern variety of polka in triple time, with two sliding steps; also the music for such a dance, a favorite subject with Chopin.

1854 the Austrian brass band, in the little music pavilion, plays the most delightful mazurkas and waltzes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 315 (1879). **1886** The last act of 'Round the World' has been supplied with a Polish mazurka, which is danced by Miss Kate Vaughan: *Athenæum*, May 1, p. 594/3.

Mazzaroth: Heb.: the twelve signs (of the zodiac).

1611 Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? *Bible*, Job, XXXVIII. 32. **1652** J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 6. **1675** the influences of the *Pleiades*, the time measuring *Mazzaroth*, the Seamans guide *Arcturus*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. i. § 3, p. 4.

me jūdice, *phr.*: Lat.: with me for judge, in my judgment.

1587 his pregnant dexterity of wit, and manifold varietie of inuention, wherein (*me judice*) he goeth a steppe beyond all that write: NASHE, in Greene's *Arcadia*, Wks., p. 332 (1861).

***meâ culpâ**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'by my own fault', an expression used in the **confiteor** (*q. v.*).

1374 Now (mea culpa) lord I me repent: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 282 (Pickering, 1845). **1602** shall lay their hands a little heauier on their hearts with *Mea maxima* ['most grievous'] *culpa*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 40. **1818** mingled a broken *ave-maria* and *mea-culpa*, in utter consternation and superstitious fear: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. v. p. 208 (1819). **1825** I confess, reverend father, that I ought on some occasions to sing *culpa mea*: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xix. p. 76/2 (1868). **1842** Pardon and grace!—now pardon and grace I...*Med culpâ*!—in sooth I'm in pitiful case: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 276 (1865). **1854** I can say *mea culpa, mea maxima culpa*, and I can—bear—my—penalty: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 288 (1879).

***meander** (ˊ ˗ ˏ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Maeander*, *Macandros*, *Maeandrus*, fr. Gk. Μαίανδρος, name of a winding river of Asia Minor, which falls into the sea near Miletus: a crooked course, a winding; also, *metaph.*; an ornamental pattern

with winding or involved lines, *esp.* the key- or fret- pattern, also called *meander-pattern.*

1607 An entry from each port with curious twines, | And crookt Meanders, like the labyrinth: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 2, sig. H 3 *r°*. **1610** here's a maze trod indeed | Through forth-rights and meanders: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iii. 3. 3. **1646** without Meanders, continueth a straight course about 40 degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. viii. p. 257 (1686). **1654** such are the *intricate Mæanders* of *Suicisme*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 371. **1665** Delighted with sports and novelties; hunting, hawking, fishing...and dancing; in *Mæanders* winding, beating and clapping their breasts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677). bef. **1670** the Duke of *Buckingham* spake unto them, leading them into the *Mæanders* of the Spanish Treatise: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 185, p. 179 (1693). **1709** all the *Meanders* of Dissimulation and Cunning: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 64 (2nd Ed.). **1712** can turn the Course of his Rivers in all the Variety of *Meanders*: *Spectator*, No. 418, June 30, p. 604/1 (Morley). **1761** is it that there is a hand unfelt, which secretly is conducting me through these meanders and unsuspected tracks: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. Wks., p. 160 (1839).

measles (˘ ¯), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *maselen*, ='spots', 'blemishes', 'measles': a contagious disease characterised by fever and a red eruption which often forms small curved lines or lunate spots.

1440 masil, *serpedo*: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). **1584** when the small Pockes, and Mesels are rife: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 264. **1607** so shall my lungs | Coin words till their decay against those measles, | Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought | The very way to catch them: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iii. 1, 78. **1623** infected with the Meazels: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. vi. p. 51.

meātus, Lat. *pl.* **meātūs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a passing; a passage, a channel.

1665 the *meatus*, or passages, through which those subtill emissaries are conveyed to the respective members: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iv. p. 22 (1885). **1665** How can it then rationally be otherwise imagined but that this *Caspian* hath some secret *meatus* or intercourse with some Sea: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1677). **1693** the Clinks and other *Meatus's* of the Earth: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 190 (1713).

Mec(a)enas: Lat. See **Maecenas.**

mécanique, *sb.*: Fr.: mechanism, machinery, mechanical work.

1831 utterly regardless of the *méchanique* of oil-painting: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 176.

méchanceté, *sb.*: Fr.: spitefulness, ill-nature, mischievousness.

1777 his answer was not accompanied by any observation, which I wished for, I confess, with some degree of *méchanceté*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 201 (1882). **1814** I hate to see the *old* ones lose; particularly Sheridan, notwithstanding all his *méchanceté*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 12 (1832).

mechanician (˘ ¯ ˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mécanicien*: a mechanic, an artisan; one who is versed in mechanics.

1570 A Mechanicien, or a Mechanicall workman is he, whose skill is, without knowledge of Mathematicall demonstration, perfectly to worke and finishe any sensible worke, by the Mathematicien principall or deriuatiue, demonstrated or demonstrable: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iij *v°*.

méchant, *fem.* **méchante**, *adj.*: Fr.: mischievous, malicious, wayward, worthless.

1813 She has much beauty,—just enough,—but is, I think, *méchante*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 279 (1832). **1865** That light, *méchante* voice that had mocked him from the mask: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 145.

Mechlin, *adj.* and *sb.*: produced at Mechlin or Malines (applied to lace); lace produced at Mechlin. See **Malines.**

1728 lace: Fresh matter for a world of chat, | Right Indian this, right Mechlin that: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 596/1 (1869). **1736** you may perhaps slip a little out of your pocket, as a decayed gentlewoman would a piece of right mecklin: GRAY, *Letters*, No. vi. Vol. I. p. 14 (1819). **1748** his shirt, which was of the finest cambric, edged with right Mechlin: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 223 (1817). **1771** a robe of silk or velvet, and laces of Mechlin or mignionette: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 70/2 (1882).

mechoacan, *sb.*: fr. *Michoacan*, a place in Mexico: a kind of jalap obtained from the root of a Mexican convolvulus, *Convolvulus Mechoacan.*

1577 The *Mechoacan* is a roote: J. FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 23 (1596). **1610** [See **kermes**].

médaille, *sb.*: Fr.: a medal. Anglicised as *medal*, *medall*, abt. or bef. 1600.

1642 to weare in his hat a Medaille of Lead: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 36 (1869).

Μηδὲν ἄγαν, *phr.*: Gk.: '(let there be) nothing in excess'. One of the maxims ascribed to the seven wise men of Greece, and inscribed on the temple at Delphi.

bef. **1529** Myden agan in Greke tonge we rede: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 54, Wks., Vol. II. p. 4 (1843).

***media**, *pl.* **mediae**, *sb.*: Lat., properly fem. of *medius*, ='middle': one of the voiced or soft mutes, *g*, *d*, *b*, named as if intermediate between the *tenues* and the aspirates. See **tenuis.**

media: Lat. See **medium.**

mediator (˘ ¯ ˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *mediātor*, noun of agent to *mediāre*, ='to mediate': one who mediates, one who intervenes, one who arranges the settlement of a dispute, an intercessor; an agent, a bearer of communications.

bef. **1380** ful vnable ben thes foolis to mynystre sacramentis & to be mediatours bitwixe god & synful man: WYCLIF (?), *Ord. Priest.*, ch. viii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 170 (1880). abt. **1386** The fourth circumstance is, by whiche mediatours, as by messagers, or for enticement: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, *C. T.*, p. 574 (1856). — Crist is soveraine, and the preest mene and mediatour betwix Crist and the sinner: *ib.*, p. 575. bef. **1529** I haue none aquentaunce, | That wyll for me be medyatoure and mene: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 93, Wks., Vol. I. p. 33 (1843). **1535** the mediatour of the newe couenant: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 17 (1883). **1569** it was agreed by Mediatours that Ethelfride shoulde enioy all the lande ouer and beyonde Humber into Scotland: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 116. **1578** put as a mediatour, of frendshyp and amitie betwene them: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VI. fol. 87 *v°*. **1579** thou hast a continuall Mediator with God the Father: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 175 (1868). **1604** in conclusion, | Nonsuits my mediators: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 1, 16. **1620** the Elector of *Triers*... and *William*, Bishop of *Argentina*, were deputed for Mediators between the parties: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 86 (1676). **1675** Man does not need such a Mediator as the *Demon* is: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 34. bef. **1733** the English *Mediators*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 46, p. 536 (1740).

mediātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *mediātor*: a female who mediates. Anglicised 14 c.—16 c. as *mediatrice* (abt. 1320 *York Horæ*, in *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 200, Ed. Simmons, 1879; 1509 Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 336, Ed. 1874). See **mediator.**

1584 *Tutilina* was onelie a mediatrix to *Iupiter*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, &c., p. 526. bef. **1726** Your daughter is too fair a mediatrix to be refus'd his pardon, to whom she owes the charms she pleads with for it: VANBRUGH, *Mistake*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 147 (1776). bef. **1735** Whenever you apply as a good Papist to your female Mediatrix, you are sure of success: In Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 162 (1757). **1883** She [Virgin Mary] is made the fountain of all grace, the mediatrix between Christ and the believer: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1064/2.

medicaster, *sb.*: Late Lat., contemptuous dim. of Lat. *medicus*, ='a physician': an ignorant physician, a worthless physician.

1654 many Medicasters, pretenders to Physick, buy the degree of Doctor abroad: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 107.

medice, cūra te ipsum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'physician, heal thyself', Vulgate version of a proverb quoted *Luke*, iv. 23.

1593 Medice teipsum— | Protector, see to't well, protect yourself: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, ii. 1, 53. **1647** You shall doe well my little *Mulo-Medico* to give him a spell-plaster too, and then *Medice cura teipsum*: *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 9, p. 51.

medico (˘ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: colloquial Eng. fr. It. or Sp. *medico*: a medical practitioner.

medicus, *sb.*: Lat.: a physician, a medical practitioner.

1604 Aske *Medicus* counsel: TH. TUSSER, *Husb.*, p. 136.

medietas linguae: Late Lat. See **de medietate linguae.**

medimne, Eng. fr. Fr. *medimne* (Cotgr.); **medimnus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *μέδιμνος*: *sb.*: a Greek bushel containing 6 modii (see **modius**), a measure of capacity containing 3300 cubic inches or about 12 gals. English.

1590 a measure of wheate called *Medinus*, was sold in *Athens* then for a thousand *Drachmes*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 527. **1600** 10000 medimnes of wheat: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 990. **1603** the measure, and also the things which be measured, are called by one and the same names: as it appeareth by *Cotyla*, *Chœnix*, *Amphora* and *Medimnus*: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328.

medine (¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *medin* (Cotgr.): name of a small coin used in Egypt and formerly in Syria and N. Africa, containing three aspers (see **asper**, *sb.*); also a name of the Persian **para** (*q. v.*) which was of the same value. Sometimes called *medino.*

1588 there is some places in this way where you pay so many *Madiens* on a baile: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 3 *r°*. **1599** 40 medins maketh a duckat: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 247. — There [at *Balsara*] is a sort of flusses of copper called *Estiui*, whereof 12 make a mamedine, which is the value of one medine Aleppine, the said mamedine is of siluer, hauing the Moresco stampe on both sides, and two of these make a danine, which is 2 medines Aleppine: *ib.*, p. 272. **1615** The Customes are farmed by the *Iewes*, paying for the same vnto the *Bassa* twenty thousand Madeins a day, thirty of them amounting to a Royall of eight: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115

(1632). — paying by the way two *Medines* a head: *ib.*, p. 153. **1617** we iointly paid fiue meydines for cæsar, (that is Tribute): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 215. **1625** Nutmegs fortie fiue Madaynes, Ginger the Batman, one ducket, Pepper seuentie fiue Madaynes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1643. **1819** my Coobtic writer, who, with a salary of six medeens a day, and a large family to maintain, had become, by mere saving, as rich as a Sultan's seraf: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 38 (1820).

medio tūtissimus ībis, *phr.*: Lat.: you will find the middle course the safest. Ovid, *Met.*, 2, 137.

1826 *In medio tutissimus ibis* was the advice which fiction ascribed to a God: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1842. **1847** But the rule, in a work I won't stop to describe, is | *In medio semper* ('always') *tutissimus ibis*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 433 (1865).

***mediocre** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *médiocre*: moderate, indifferent, insignificant.

1722 In Other Palaces One sees some few Capital Pictures, and the rest *Mediocres*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*. **1728—9** But the verses... were very *mediocre* in themselves: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 145 (1871). **1815** My performance is *médiocre* to the last degree: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 245 (1833). **1820** they have a very good *mediocre* taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 316. **1851** Those who are capable of judging will soon perceive it is a very mediocre performance: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 186 (1857).

meditullium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: the very centre (of a thing or region).

1611 It lyeth in the very *meditullium* of Helvetia: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 237 (1776). **1665** these four youths...became equally mindful of their first home, desirous to visit their Parents; not only to propagate there & furnish that Meditullium of the Earth [India] but to recount their...fortunes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1677).

***medium**, Lat. *pl.* **media**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *medius*, ='middle', 'mean'.

1. a mean, a middle state, a middle course, a middle position; also, *attrib.*

1601 Between which two extremes what *medium* may be expected at their hands? A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 79. **1610** This is called *medium*, a meane or community, possible to be drawne to a wise or to a foolish event: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 386. bef. **1616** Is no *Medium* left, | But that I must protect the Murderer: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 340 (1711). **1620** yet in the singular there is no *medium* between having all the circumstances, and wanting some: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 184 (1676). **1620** but the difficulty lies to find the *medium*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 513 (1685). **1640** his proper Center, or the Medium | From which he flew beyond himself: R. BROME, *Antip.*, iv. 12, sig. K 1 *r°*. **1642** a convalescence at best, which is a *medium* 'twixt health and sicknesse: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 24 (1869). **1664** a more proportionable *Medium* 'twixt the *Dorique* and the *Corinthian*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 44. **1689** There's no *Medium* in Rhetorick: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 95 (1868). **1769** But is there no medium? JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xxix. p. 117 (1827). **1835** a female of a medium size; measuring six feet eight inches between the nose and the tail: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xii. p. 189. **1864** Those of medium age, that is, under twelve, went to roost at eight: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69. ***1876** Sleeves of a medium size: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

1 *a.* the middle term of a syllogism.

1611 false *mediums*, as wee call them in the Schooles, which Satan by his sophistry doth cunningly and cruelly abuse: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 299 (1630). bef. **1670** neither can such a contingent *Medium* produce a demonstrative Conclusion: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 189, p. 203 (1693).

2. something by means of which any kind of activity or efficiency is brought about; as ether, the medium of light and sight—an infusion, which may be a medium for the development of microscopic organisms—oil, a medium for certain pigments—money, the medium of exchange.

1621 To the *sight* three things are required; the *object*, the *organ*, and the *medium*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 6, Vol. I. p. 31 (1827). **1627** The *Mediums* of *Sounds* are *Aire*; *Soft* and *Porous Bodies*; Also *Water*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 217. **1642** A Body or Medium: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 399 (1852). **1648** There is nothing from hence worthy your observation, besides what I have enclosed, to avoid the medium of writing: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 30 (1872). **1656** objects of excelling brightness are best manifested through allaying *mediums*: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 25/1 (1865). **1665** Experiments touching differing *Mediums*, through which Cold may be diffused: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 9. **1672** it seem'd to have been coagulated in a Fluid *Medium*, and to consist of Twelve Planes: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 73. **1678** The Sense taking Cognizance of the Object by the Subtile Interposed *Medium*, that is tense and stretched, (thrusting every way from it upon the Optick Nerves) doth by that as it were by a Staff touch it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. p. 91. **1692** they are effluxes of the soul to God himself, without the intervention of any outward *medium*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 396 (1863). **1693** The Persons see things through Diabolical Mediums: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. World*, p. 267 (1862). **1763** Good manners are the settled medium of some advantage in points of commercial life: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 81, p. 340 (1774). **1771** sees everything through such an exaggerating medium: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 36 (1815). **1782** Praise is the medium of a knavish trade, | A coin to Court for Folly's use design'd: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1808). **1792** Before money became the medium of commerce, the simple business of the world was carried on by truck: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 81. **1810** by the interposition of *media* of different refracting powers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 176. **1830** the constellations appeared more brilliant as the medium was less dense and more transparent through which they were viewed: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 114. **1883** spread of disease through the medium of milk: *Daily News*, Oct. 6, p. 3/3.

2 *a.* anything which conduces to the attainment of an end or to the accomplishment of a purpose, in *pl.* means.

1665 But what this *deduction* should be, or by what *mediums* this Knowledge is advanc'd; is as dark, as Ignorance: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. v. p. 27 (1885). bef. **1670** if we use not the *Medium* of depriving them of their Hopes, by placing all upon the Son: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 161, p. 154 (1693). **1675** taking advantage of the truths they held, as *Mediums* by which he argued them into an assent to the Gospel: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. vii. § 8, p. 83. **1681—1703** Now, in this chapter, there are two *mediums* by which he evinceth the vanity of that deceit: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 179 (1863). **1684** For nothing can be both *medium* and *finis sui ipsius*, its own end and means too: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 340 (1865). **1691** according to which (old *Hypothesis*) they may also be demonstrated by the same *Mediums* to be innumerable: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 21 (1701). **1696** good fruits are the *medium* by which it [the testimony of the Spirit] helps us to conclude it [assurance]: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 416 (1865). **1864** all the footmen underwent dry cascades through the medium of the flour-dredger: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 15.

2 *b.* an intermediary agent, a mediator.

1819 he is our only safe medium, and interprets to the King anxiously and impressively: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 63.

3. a person through whom another person acts or is supposed to act, as a spiritualist who professes to be actuated by disembodied spirits, or one who by mesmerism or hypnotism controls the will of another.

1860 the ordinarily successful medium Mr. Home: *Once a Week*, Oct. 6, p. 403/1.

4. anything interposed so as to modify an effect, as a colored glass or a lens between the eye and an object of sight.

1711 He therefore who looks upon the Soul through its outward Actions, often sees it through a deceitful Medium, which is apt to discolour and pervert the Object: *Spectator*, No. 257, Dec. 25, p. 368/2 (Morley). **1782** But still th' imputed tints are those alone | The medium represents, and not their own: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 104 (1808).

medius terminus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that term in a syllogism which does not appear in the conclusion.

1552 *Medius terminus*, called the dubble repeate: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 25 *r°* (1567). **1602** setting Atheisme for a *medius terminus* betwixt that honorable Lords opinion: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 21. **1761** the great and principal act of ratiocination in man, as logicians tell us, is finding out the agreement or disagreement of two ideas one with another by the intervention of a third (called the *medius terminus*): STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xl. Wks., p. 153 (1839).

***Medjidie, medjidie**, *sb.*: Turk. *mejīdī*: a Turkish order of honor (instituted 1852 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid); a Turkish silver coin minted by the same Sultan in 1844, equal to 20 piastres, or about 3*s.* 8*d.* English.

1882 He kindly offered these eggs at a medjidy apiece: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47, p. 191 (1883). **1888** To fill the void created by this withdrawal [of *beshliks*], they would have to coin quarter medjidiés to that value: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

Médoc, name of a class of red Bordeaux wines, so called from *Médoc*, a district in the department of the Gironde; applied in England to certain clarets of moderate quality.

1842 some excellent Médoc at a moderate price: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 313 (1885). bef. **1849** A draught of this Medoc will defend you from the damps: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1884).

medon: Arab. See **maidan**.

***medresse(h)**, Eng. fr. Turk.; **madrasa(h), madressa(h)**, Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *madrasa*: *sb.*: an endowed Mohammedan college in India, a school for the education of young Mohammedans.

1662 mandresa: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 159. **1819** His fortune was spent in placing me in a Medressé: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 271 (1820). **1834** the *medressek*, or school, which adjoined the principal mosque, was selected for the place of assembly: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 269. **1884** At this point, too, was the *medressé* or college, presided over by a Turcoman much renowned for his erudition: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvii. p. 187 (New York).

medulla, *sb.*: Lat., 'marrow', 'pith': a concise exposition of a subject; a selection of the best or most important parts of a work.

1643 But how among the drove of custom and prejudice this will be relished by such whose capacity, since their youth run ahead into the easy creek of a system or a medulla, sails there at will under the blown physiognomy of their unlaboured rudiments: MILTON, *Divorce*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 340 (1806). **1704** compendiums, extracts, collections, medullas: SWIFT, *Tale of Tub*, § v, Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). bef. **1716** their preaching tools, their Medulla's, note-books, their melleficiums, concordances, and all: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. IV. p. 54. **1764** engage to furnish you, at a *very easy expence*, with the *medullam* [ACC.] of your civil history: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. xii.

medulla oblongāta, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the back part of the brain, which is continuous with the spinal cord (*medulla*).

1759 in, or near, the cerebellum—or rather somewhere about the medulla oblongata, wherein, it was generally agreed by Dutch anatomists that all the minute nerves from all the organs of the seven senses concentered: STERNE, *Tristr. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 103 (1839).

Medūsa: Lat. fr. Gk. Μέδουσα: name of one of the three Gorgons (see **Gorgon**), who being mortal was killed by Perseus, and her head, with snakes instead of hair, which turned all who looked upon it into stone, was borne by the goddess Athene on her aegis or on her shield.

bef. **1593** she is fair Lucina to your king, | But fierce Medusa to your baser eye: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 137/1 (1861). **1598** being as it were astonished with the snaky visage of *Medusa*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 222. **1889** She is no literary Medusa whose frown freezes the hapless reader into stone: *Athenæum*, Mar. 23, p. 373/2.

meen: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mien.**

Meer: Arab. See **Emir.**

***meerschaum** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Meerschaum, lit.* 'sea-foam': a fine white clay (which when dry is lighter than water), a hydrated silicate of magnesia, found chiefly in Asia Minor and Greece, used to make tobacco-pipes; a pipe made of the said material.

1826 a cloud of smoke from the genuine *meerschaum* pipe: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 43. **1865** the meerschaum between his lips: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 31. **1883** smoking his favourite meerschaum: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 247.

meerza: Pers. See **mirza.**

μέγα θαῦμα, *phr.*: Gk.: a great wonder.

1802 Dr. Parr's wig...swells out into boundless convexity of frizz, the μεγα θαυμα of barbers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 18.

μέγα χάσμα, *phr.*: Gk.: a great gap.

bef. **1670** the fourth Council of *Toledo*, which is a μεγὰ χάσμα, a huge wide Gulf of more than Five Hundred Years: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 54, p. 54 (1693).

Megaera: Lat. fr. Gk. Μέγαιρα: one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes, the avenging powers of Greek mythology.

bef. **1593** A Fury, sure, worse than Megæra was: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 106/2 (1861). **1647** she hath made you praise what ye should more | Then dire *Megæra's* snakie locks abhor: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, ii. 6, p. 79. **1667** and up the trees | Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks | That curl'd Megæra: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 560.

megalonyx, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. μεγαλο-, = 'great', and ὄνυξ, = 'nail', 'claw': name of a genus of gigantic extinct quadrupeds, allied to the sloths.

1813 the Mammoth and Megalonyx: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 291 (1832).

megalopolis, *sb.*: Gk. μεγαλόπολις (used as an epithet), = 'great city': a chief city, a **metropolis** (*q. v.*).

1665 *Amadavad*...is at present the Megapolis [*sic*] of *Cambaya* or *Guzurat*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677).

***megathērium**, *pl.* **megathēria**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. μέγα, = 'great', and θηρίον, = 'a wild beast': name of a genus of gigantic extinct sloths.

1845 in size it equalled an elephant or megatherium: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82. **1856** Professor Sedgwick's Cambridge Museum of megatheria and mastodons: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 124 (Bohn, 1866).

mehemander: Pers. See **mammandar.**

meidan: Arab. See **maidan.**

meilleur marché, *phr.*: Fr.: better market. See **bon marché.**

1612–3 And it is generally said we may have *meilleur marché*, and better conditions with the Spaniard: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 237 (1848).

mein. See **maund** or **mien.**

***meiohippus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *meio-* in *meiocene*, and Gk. ἵππος, = 'horse': an extinct quadruped about the size of a sheep, allied to the horse.

***1876** In the recent strata was found the common horse...in the Meiocene, the Meiohippus, or Anchitherium: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

meiōsis, *sb.*: Gk. μείωσις, = 'diminution': *Rhet.*: a figure by which a strong affirmation or superlative attribution is conveyed in studiously moderate language, esp. by the negation of its opposite; also called **litotes** (*q. v.*).

1589 the figure *Meiosis* or the *disabler*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 195 (1869). **1652** There's a plain μείωσις, in the words more is meant, then is spoken: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 198. **1672** There is a *meiosis* in the words, more is to be understood than what is expressed: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 20/1 (1868).

***Meistersinger, Meistersänger**, *sb.*: Ger., 'master-singer': a member of one of the German guilds of minstrels (14 c.—16 c.). See **Minnesinger.**

mel, *sb.*: Lat.: honey.

bef. **1577** That mouth of hirs which seemde to flow with mell: G. GASKOIGNE, *Dan Bartholomew*. [R.] **1603** We finde the Mel more sweet, the Gall less bitter: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 181 (1608).

melan hūdor, *phr.*: Gk. μέλαν ὕδωρ: dark (black) water. Homer, *Il.*, 2, 825.

1854 a fresh breeze blows over the *melan hudor*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 271 (1879).

***mélange**, *sb.*: Fr.: a mixture, a medley, a congeries of heterogeneous or discordant constituents.

1729—30 I come from looking over the *mélange* above-written: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 190 (1871). **1818** Judge Aubrey was in character a melange of those temperaments which produce a quick and irritable sensibility: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 272 (1819). **1828** Her mind was the most marvellous *mélange* of sentiment and its opposite: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 62 (1859). **1831** who courted popularity by a *mélange* of religion, anecdote, and grimace: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 161. **1837** The charter was bestowed *ad captandum*, and is a contradictory *mélange* of inexpedient concessions and wily reservations: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 222. **1841** a heterogeneous *mélange* of furniture: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 203. **1877** it is a horrible melange of organic matter and decaying vegetables: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxi. p. 248 (1883).

melasses: Eng. fr. Sp. See **molasses.**

melden, *sb.*: Du.: orach.

1600 seeds of *Macocquer*, *Melden*, and *Planta solis*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 271.

***mêlée**, *sb.*: Fr. (Old Fr. *meslee, medlee*): a mixture, a confused engagement between two parties, a hand to hand encounter between two (or more) bodies of men, in which regular military formation is disregarded; a tournament in which two bodies of combatants are opposed to each other; an affray. Early Anglicised as *melley*, *melle*, *medle(e)*, *medley*, and (archaistic) *mellay*. See **chaud-medley.**

1765 put an end to my being concerned in the mêlée [parliamentary]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 346 (1857). **1826** This man looked worthy to head a squadron of heavy horse, and such a one as would not turn back in the *mêlée*: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 193. **1848** the cat-king that so spitted and scratched in the *mêlée* last night: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 163/1 (3rd Ed.). **1856** I have seen bear-dogs...drilled to relieve each other in the *melée*, and avoid the direct assault: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 389. **1871** rushing into the very thick of the melée: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 245. **1882** It was a chance melée and an unfortunate and unhappy thrust: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 22 (2nd Ed.).

Melibean, Melibœan (⏑ – ⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Meliboeus*, name of a swain who takes part in the responsive pastoral singing of Virgil's first eclogue: *Poet.*: amœbean, alternately responsive, pastoral.

1837 rapid Melibœan stanzas: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. i. ch. viii.

melilōtum, melilōtus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μελίλωτον, μελίλωτος: a kind of clover. Anglicised as **melilot(e)**, perhaps through Fr. *melilot* (Cotgr.).

1525 sodden therin mowseeere and camamell flowres and reed arthemesia / and melilotum / or with vnguentum basilicon or fuscum: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F iiij *v°*/1. **1541** y^e^ decoction of moleyn, camomille, millelote: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. Y iv *v°*. **1548** of thys kynde [Lotus sylvestris] are the herbes whiche are called here in englishMelilotes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1611** *Melilot*, Melilot, Plaister Clauer, Harts Clauer: COTGR.

melius esse, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'better-being': an advance in the direction of well-being, a higher degree of well-being; sometimes almost the same as **bene esse** (*q. v.*).

1659 We may possibly...mistake in some things that are not of the Essence but the Integrity of Christianity, and are necessary to the *Melius esse*, the strength or comfort, though not to the being of a Christian: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. x. p. 38.

mellificium, *sb.*: Lat., 'the making of honey': a collection of choice literary extracts.

bef. **1716** [See **medulla**].

melocoton, *sb.*: Sp., 'a peach-tree grafted on to a quince-stock': a quince, a large kind of peach.

1614 a strawberry breath, cherry-lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a melicotton: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, I. I, Wks., p. 307/2 (1860). **1623**

At last I lighted vpon a *Melacotone* of *Castile*, which being as faire, and as goodly a one (for it's greatnesse) as euer I saw in all my life, and gilded all ouer, my appetite was much prouoked therewith, it seeming to be one intire piece of Gold, when I first tasted it: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 231. **1623** musk-melons and malakatoons: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law-Case*, i. 2. **1623—4** three hundred weight of dried or undried melicotons: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 453 (1848). bef. **1643** Peaches, apricots, | And Malecotoons, with other choicer plums: CARTWRIGHT, *Ordinary*, ii. 1 (1651). [A. S. Palmer] **1664** *Minion Peach*, the Peach *Des Pots*, *Savoy Malacaton*, which lasts till *Michaelmas*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 213 (1729).

Variants, *melicot(t)on*, *malacoton*, *melacotone*, *malakatoon*, *malacaton*, *malecotoon*.

melōdeon, melōdium, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *μελῳδία*, = 'melody': a **harmonium** (*q. v.*).

melodrāma, Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *μέλος*, = 'song', and *δρᾶμα*, = 'drama'; **mélodrame**, Fr.: *sb.*: a dramatic piece interspersed with vocal or instrumental music; (now) a sensational romantic drama with a cheerful dénouement.

1809 They have made a melo-drama of "Mary the Maid of the Inn," at one of the Strand theatres: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 181 (1856). **1818** The Testament turn'd into melo-drames nightly: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 42. **1824** They turn out melodrames and pantomimes: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. xxxii. **1864** You should have devoted yourself to melodrama, Madame, and not to the manège: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 194.

***melon** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *melon* (Old Fr. also *mellon*, *millon*): the musk-melon, the fruit of the *Cucumis Melo*, Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceae*; the water-melon, the fruit of *Cucurbita Citrullus*.

1533 Of melons: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. vii. [Skeat] **1542** Mylons doth ingender euyl humoures: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xx. p. 285 (1870). bef. **1548** he dud ete Millons and drank wyn without water vnto them: TUNSTALL, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxiv. p. 20 (1846). **1549** Melons, Pepons, Pomegranettes: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 2 *r°*. **1589** a bitter mellon sweete: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 309 (1869). **1600** great abundance of fruit, especially of melons, and pome-citrons euen at this day: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 110. **1622** *Melon*-seeds, of all sorts, which have been diligently chosen: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 247 (1685). **1644** We have now store of those admirable melons so much celebrated in France: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1872). **1646** not resembling an Apple in figure, and in taste a Melon or Cowcumber: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. I. p. 279 (1686). **1657** Musk-millions, Figs, and Muscadine-Grapes: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 22, Vol. I. p. 34. **1664** Look carefully to your Melons...and forbear to *cover* them any longer: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 202 (1729). **1748** Could you send me, in some of your letters, some seed of the right canteloupe melons? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 347 (1777). **1800** He had pierced the Melon's pulp | And closed with wax the wound: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ii. 94.

Melpomenē: Gk. *Μελπομένη*, = 'songstress': *Gk. Mythol.*: name of one of the Greek muses; the muse of tragedy.

bef. **1529** Melpomone, O Muse tragediall: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1843). bef. **1593** Melpomene herself | With all her sisters sound their instruments: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, i. Wks., p. 225/2 (1861).

melt, *sb.*: apparently the **maguey** (*q. v.*).

1603 There mounts the *Melt*, which serues in *Mexico*, | For weapon, wood, needle, and threed (to sowe): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 242 (1608).

***memento**, *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. *meminisse*, = 'to remember', used as *sb.* in Eng.: a memorial, a reminder, an object which calls to mind the past or the future; a commemorative act or utterance.

bef. **1400** And haddest mercy on that man for memento sake: *Piers Pl.*, p. 103. [R.] **1487** and to have us specially in remembraunce in thayr memento by oon hole yer: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 463 (1874). **1528** By meanes wherof ye are parteaker / Of oure watchynge / fast / and prayer / Remembrynge you in oure memento: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). **1549** When I haue bene at my Memento, I haue had a grudge in my conscyence: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, III. p. 86 (1869). **1580** Maruell not, what I meane to send these Verses at Euensong: On *Newyeares* Euen, and Oldyeeres End, as a *Memento*: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1815). **1603** I must needes giue him another *memento* and tell him, that he...: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 412. **1612** and afterward bestowed on his face and nose in a *memento* halfe a douzen such cuffes: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xii. p. 254. **1619** This perhaps made *Philip* haue his daily Remembrancer to renew this *Memento* vnto him euery morning: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. sig. S 8 *r°*. **1639** Thither he kindly invited me to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality: E. NORGATE, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1848). **1658** Artificial *memento's*, or coffins by our bed side: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. **1665** Each days first object to be a *memento* of God's love to urge their gratitude: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1677). **1675** That *Memento* wou'd do well for you too: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 133 (1701). **1681—1703** leaves a smart and round *memento* behind him for them to think on: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 31 (1864). **1684** ceremonies were instituted to be *mementoes* of a mediator: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 358 (1865). **1692** the undutifulness of children to us may be a *memento* to put us in mind of our undutifulness to God: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 693 (1858). bef. **1733** all his *Memento's* are to the same Purpose: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 1, p. 435 (1740). **1785** These speak a loud memento: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 19 (1808). **1814** recorded rather as a *memento* against future errors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 243. **1820** they carry off mementos of their Athenian travels: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 266. **1825** curious *mementos* of the lubricity of human testimony: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 510 (1844). **1853** five months afterward, this stupendous memento of controlling power [a ridge of ice] was still hanging over our stern: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxii. p. 282. **1878** In order to strike wholesome terror, in order to keep a standing memento, in order to associate sin with a spectacle of horror and destruction: MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, v. 125.

***memento mori**, *phr.*: Lat., 'remember to die', *i.e.* 'remember that you must die': a warning to be prepared for death: an object used as a reminder that one must die, generally emblematic.

1596 *Bard.* Why, Sir John, my face does you no harm. *Fal.* No, I'll be sworn; I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a memento mori: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 35. **1641** Memento Mori, | I'll tell you a strange story, | Will make you all sorry, | For our old friend William: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 3 (1860). **1642** I have therefore inlarged that common *Memento mori* into a more Christian *memorandum*, *Memento quatuor Novissima*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 390 (1852). **1777** I spare you the *memento mori*, which is what we carthusians say to one another, at the hours when we are allowed to speak: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 230 (1777). **1787** Is it as a *memento mori*, to teach that useful lesson—*enjoy the present hour*? P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 288 (1805). **1807** that she mayn't be able to set her cap before the glass, without having a woman of fashion's *memento mori*, as I may call it, before her eyes: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 54 (5th Ed.). **1820** should wish to appear in her husband's eyes little better than a constant *memento mori*! MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 267. **1844** A legatee of some sort he knew he was. What a splendid *memento mori*! LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 287 (1881). **1850** A great man must keep his heir at his feast like a living *memento mori*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 261 (1879).

*Memlook: Arab. See **Mameluke**.

Memnon: Gk. *Μέμνων*: *Gk. Mythol.*: son of *Eos*, = 'Dawn', a dark-skinned solar hero distinguished for strength and beauty, who took part in the Trojan war as an ally of the Trojans, supposed to come from the East, or from Egypt; his name was given by the Greeks to the black colossus of Amenophis III. at Thebes, which was said to give forth musical sound when the beams of the rising sun first fell upon it. Hence, **Memnonian**.

1847 whene'er she moves | The Samian Herè rises and she speaks | A Memnon smitten with the morning Sun: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 73 (1886). **1853** I have remarked the same wind arising and uttering the same hollow, solemn, Memnonian, but saintly swell: DE QUINCEY, *Autobiog. Sketches*, ch. i. p. 15 (1863).

***memoir** (⏑ –, *-oi-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mémoire*: a memorandum; a written record of information based on the writer's own observations and investigations; a biography; in *pl.*, memorials (of a person's life).

1676 for your Vertues deserve a Poem rather than an Epistle, or a Volume intire to give the World your Memoirs, or Life at large: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, Ep. Ded. (1681). **1693** This *Piece* therefore as containing our *mad Rover's* own *Memoires*, or rather his own *Effigies* in *Miniature*, he has made bold to *Frontispiece* it with a short *Fragment* of *Canonical Flourish*: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, Pref. **1704** I thought an Offer towards a Publication of my poor *Memoirs* to be so: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, Pref., sig. A 4 *r°*. **1715** made me a present of the following memoirs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 403 (1856). bef. **1733** What is most useful to be known is seldom or never to be found in any public Registrations; and is not to be expected or hoped for, but from private Memoirs: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xi. (1740). **1739** when we get a little further I hope our memoires will brighten: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1857). **1748** The best Memoirs that I know of are those of Cardinal de Retz: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 117, p. 259 (1774). **1762** the following memoirs of my uncle Toby's courtship: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. XXXV. Wks., p. 283 (1839). **1763** He recommended an *avocat* of his acquaintance to draw up the *memoire*, and introduced him accordingly: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 258 (1817). **1811** for none have transmitted to us, an instructive or explanatory memoir, of their habits: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 11. **1826** The subject of our memoir was born at Boston in New England: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 6.

memorābilia, *sb. pl.*: neut. pl. of Lat. *memorābilis*, = 'memorable', 'noteworthy': noteworthy points, memoirs, records of noteworthy points. Perhaps due to the Latin title of Xenophon's *Memoirs* of Socrates.

1806 Come, then!—let us at once, produce our memorabilia, and proceed to exchange their contents: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 21 (5th Ed.). **1814** a French tourist...has recorded, as one of the memorabilia of Caledonia, that...: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 91. **1878** the coming out of Egypt, the sojourn in the wilderness, and other memorabilia of Israel's history: C. H. SPURGEON, *Treas. David*, Vol. V. p. 210.

***memorandum**, Lat. *pl.* **memoranda**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *memorandus*, = 'to be brought to memory', gerund. of *memorāre*, = 'to bring to memory', 'to bring to remembrance': originally used as an introduction to a note or record intended to refresh the memory; a note or record intended to refresh the memory; anything which serves as a reminder; a diplo-

matic note summarising a situation or justifying a proposal; *also*, in combin. as *memorandum-book*, ='a note-book'.

1465 Memorandum to Thomas More: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 498, p. 175 (1874). **1573—80** If for the iest a name you will: | Call it A. C.'s memorandum: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 70 (1884). **1584** *Memorandum*, that this be done iust at the sunne rising: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xvii. p. 260. **1596** memorandums: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 179. **1607** *Memorandum* that I owe; that he owes: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 1, sig. E 3 *vº*. **1607** I'll heartily set my hand to a memorandum: MIDDLETON, *Mich. Term*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 314 (1885). **1622** the recorder made a good speech, which was graciously accepted, and the suit granted, after some few memorandums to the lord mayor and his brethren: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 315 (1848). **1630** All Memorandums of forepassed ages: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 1 *vº*/2. **16..** This being a Coppy of the Lord Cissell's Memorandums of Faithfull Commin; many other memorandums in the same Booke worth the printing; which Booke was amongst Archbishop Usher's Manuscripts before his death: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 330 (1846). bef. **1670** I will only add a Memorandum out of *Valerius Maximus*, to cut an even Thred between King and People: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 184, p. 179 (1693). **1670** the piece which he picked out with his Dagger, was never put in again for a Memorandum: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 96 (1698). **1676** where is my Paper of *Memorandums*? WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, ii. p. 28 (1681). **1681—1703** according to that *memorandum* of old Zacharias, deduced out of the three names of himself, his son John, and Elizabeth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 100 (1864). **1713** I resolved to new pave every street within the liberties, and entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 166, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 323 (1856). bef. **1733** the Memorandums of the Treasury, the Chancery and Exchequer Records: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 48, p. 53 (1740). **1763** Memorandum! I am not to forget how honest a man I have for a banker at Paris: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 756/1 (1839). **1771** the tortoise-shell memorandum-book: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 16/2 (1882). bef. **1782** With memorandum-book for ev'ry town: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 42 (1808). **1792** Pray, had you any particular memorandum or mark whereby you would know him to be your child? H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 129. **1809** Even the men from time to time, get *memoranda* from Paris, and lay them before their taylors and hair-dressers: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 70. **1820** We remained in Andrutzena five days which I employed in completing my Phigalian memoranda: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 193. **1823** solace your slight lapse 'gainst "*bonos mores*," | With a long memorandum of old stories: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. l. **1843** If a person is asked a question, and is at the moment unable to answer it, he may refresh his memory by turning to a memorandum which he carries about with him: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 210 (1856). **1863** The admiral on this examined his memoranda: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 209. ***1876** furnished him with a memorandum: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

memorative (ˈ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mémoratif*, fem. *-ive*: aiding, or intended to aid memory; commemorative.

1573—80 But see a fitt of my arte memorative: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 77 (1884). **1611** *Memoratif*, Memoratiue, mindfull, often remembring: COTGR. bef. **1656** the mind doth secretly frame to itselfe memorative heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits: BP. HALL, *Holy Observ.*, No. 87. [R.]

***memoria technica**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'artificial memory', a system designed to assist the memory in recalling items of information; a system of mnemonics.

1880 The thing reminds me more of those systems of *memoria technica* where a whale in a sentry box is made to suggest the date of the battle of Hastings: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. I. p. 8.

***memoriter**, *adv.*: Lat.: from memory, by heart.

1833 He wrote his discourses on all occasions fully out, and delivered them memoriter: *United Secession Mag.*, p. 265.

men. See **maund.**

Menades: Lat. See **Maenades.**

menage, *sb.*: Eng., perhaps fr. Fr. *ménage*, confused by English with Fr. *manège*; Cotgr., however, gives Fr. *menage* (as well as *manege*), ="A bringing, leading, conducting; handling, manage, carriage": **manège** (*q. v.*).

1642—3 I sent my black menage horse and furniture with a friend to his Majesty: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1872). **1645** one of his sons riding the menage: *ib.*, p. 158. bef. **1733** the setting grave men, used only to coaches, upon the menage on horseback: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 54, p. 57 (1740). **1742** *Converse*, the Menage, breaks it to the Bit | Of due Restraint: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 29 (1773).

***ménage**, *sb.*: Fr.: a household, housekeeping, the management of a domestic establishment.

1744 I am impatient to see the whole ménage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1857). **1779** When I have a little settled my own *ménage*, I shall visit my brother's in Kent: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 354 (1882). **1798** Salmasius used to read and write in the midst of his menage...completely unaffected by noise: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 284. **1808** nothing tended to make ladies so...inefficient in the *ménage* as the study of dead languages: H. MORE, *Celebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1809). **1819** His passion consists in representing things about our miserable *menage*, not as they are, but as, in his opinion, they ought to be: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99/1/1 (1867). **1829** Lady Aphrodite...had to head the *ménage* of Sir Lucius: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 48 (1881). **1831** the details of his ill-regulated *ménage*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 413. **1850** Such a jolly ménage as Strong's, with Grady's Irish stew, and the Chevalier's brew of punch: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). **1853** the splendour of the domestic *menage*: DE QUINCEY, *Wks.*, Vol. XIV. ch. i. p. 5 (1863). **1882** The dinners and the *ménage* were as simple as those of an English parsonage: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. cxiv. p. 302.

ménagement, *sb.*: Fr.: management, circumspection, deferential behaviour.

1845 and towards whom she had more *menagemens* to preserve: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 92. **1885** [It is a] story in the purer style of contemporary French romance, with few subtleties, but many pruderies and *ménagements*: *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 108/2.

***ménagerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: an enclosure or establishment for the keeping of wild animals; a collection of wild animals; a wild-beast show. Often partly Anglicised as *menagery* (ˈ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑, *-g-* as Fr.), sometimes entirely (with *-g-* as Eng.). Apparently sometimes confused with **manège** (*q. v.*).

1782 The *ménagerie*, where they exercise the horses, is near the end of the stables: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 298 (1851). **1784** What causes move us, knowing as we must, | That these *ménageries* all fail their trust: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 228 (1808). **1786** I would command a fire to be kindled, and at once purge the earth of the Emir, his harem, and all his menagerie: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 86 (1883). **1806** all your conversation wholly giving way to that of the *dumb* creatures who compose her parlour-menagerie—parrots, mackaws, cats, puppies: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 140 (5th Ed.). **1808** We have then...this fine *menagerie* of quadrupeds: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 366. **1818** to be added to the ménagerie of such lion leaders as that half maniac Lady Dunore: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 267 (1819). **1823** All countries have their "Lions," but in thee | There is but one superb menagerie: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. xxiv. **1828** A caravan, or house on wheels, had entered the town. The idle urchins who first beheld it, welcomed it as the first vehicle of a travelling *menagerie*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 322. **1850** People moved about ceaselessly and restless, like caged animals in a menagerie: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 352 (1879). **1858** a stray tiger out of Wombwell's menagerie: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 58.

menagery, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *menagerie*, *mesnagerie* (Cotgr.): husbandry, thrift, careful management (of any property or endowment).

1646 the wisest menagery of that most subtile Impostor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvi. p. 304 (1686). **1652—3** the most ill mesnagery of those who were trusted by the other adventurers: J. BRAMHALL, *Lett.*, Feb. 27 (17), Wks., Vol. I. p. xciii. (1842). **1742** with all this menagery and provision: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 274 (1826). **1757** the happiness of the menagerie does not depend upon administrations or victories: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1857).

[This word (fr. Old Fr. *mesnage*, ='household') is also, by the influence of Eng. *manage* (fr. Fr. *manège*, ='handling'), spelt *managery*, and this *managery* was occasionally used as if equivalent to *management*.]

mendil: Arab. See **mandil.**

***Mene Tekel**, *phr.*: Aram. (see *Dan.*, v. 25, 26): a handwriting on the wall, an announcement of impending doom such as that which appeared to Belshazzar.

abt. **1386** This hand, that Balthasar so sore agast, | Wrote *Mane techel phares*, and no more: CHAUCER, *C. T., Monkes Tale*, 14212. bef. **1658** and with his peremptory Scales can doom his Prince with a *Mene Tekel*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). **18..** The airy hand confusion wrought, | Wrote, 'Mene, mene,' and divided quite | The kingdom of her thought: TENNYSON, *Palace of Art*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 172 (1886).

menhir, *sb.*: Cornish *maenhir*, ='long (*hir*) stone' (*maen*): a tall, upright, rough, monumental stone found in many countries, and abundant in Brittany.

1886 stone menhirs or cippi, and cromlechs or stone circles which they smeared with the blood of human victims: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, ix. 325.

menina, *sb.*: Sp.: a young lady-in-waiting (on a queen or princess).

1623 the *Infanta* is with her *Meninas* and Ladies of honour: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xviii. p. 76 (1645).

***mēningītis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, ='membrane': inflammation of a membrane of the brain or spinal cord.

mēninx, *pl.* **mēninges**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ: a membrane, *esp.* one of the membranes which envelope the brain and spinal cord.

1699 the two meninges, the tunicles of the nerves, the pericranium, and other periostia, the muscles, the panniculus carnosus, and lastly, the skin itself, are all freed from a world of torment by means of the medicinal gout: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1809).

mēniscus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μηνίσκος, ='a little moon', 'a crescent': a crescent-shaped body; a lens of which the transverse sections are crescent-shaped; the convex or concave surface of a fluid in a tube, due to capillary attraction.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

menour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **minor.**

mens divinior, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the more divine mind', inspiration, a high pitch of genius or enthusiasm.

1805 But the pith and soul—the *mens divinior*—is wanting: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 319. **1809** we have heard him when the *mens divinior*, the immortal soul of oratory rose completely victorious over the defects of the manner in which it was embodied: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 390. **1818** No words can describe the holy beauty and expression of the *mens divinior* in her imagined countenance: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 140/2.

***mens sāna in corpore sāno,** *phr.*: Lat.: a sound mind in a sound body. Juv., 10, 356.

1654 The best Physick is to have *Mens sana in Corpore sano*, a sound minde in a healthfull body: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 206. **1664** J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. lix. **1749** *Mens sana in corpore sano*, is the first and greatest blessing: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. clxiv. p. 440 (1774). **1885** His was pre-eminently the *mens sana*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 239/1.

***mens sibi conscia recti,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'a mind in itself conscious of rectitude', a good conscience. Virg., *Aen.*, 1, 604.

1835 The *mens conscia recti*, in his view, is not a subject in itself, of congratulation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 368.

menses, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'months': the periodic discharge from the womb of a woman during the term of her fertility, which normally occurs at intervals of a month, and is suspended during pregnancy; also called 'flowers', and **catamenia** (*q. v.*).

***menstruum,** Lat. *pl.* **menstrua,** *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *menstruus*, = 'monthly': any agent which dissolves a solid substance. Anglicised 15 c.—17 c. as *menstrue*.

1471 In Soon and Moone our Menstrue ys not sene | Hyt not appeareth but by effect to syght: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Pref., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 124 (1652). **1610** your elixir, your *lac virginis*...your red man, and your white woman, | With all your broths, your menstrues, and materials, | Of piss and egg-shells, women's terms, man's blood: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 248/1 (1865). **1641** This Menstruum dissolves any hard stones presently, and extracts the tincture of Corall: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 44 (1651). **1646** the *menstruum* or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 52 (1686). **1654** *Death* is a preparing *Deliquium*, or *melting* us down into a *Menstruum*, fit for the *Chymistry* of the *Resurrection* to work on: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 407. **1665** By making trials on metalls, Minerals and Stones, by dissolving them in severall *Menstruums*, and Crystallizing them: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 29. **1672** the like I have try'd in several metalline Bodies dissolv'd in several Menstruums: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 8. **1691** Fire it self which is the only Catholick Dissolvent, other *Menstruums* being rather Instruments than Efficients in all Solutions: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 110 (1701). **1762** that his silver, by the fire, must be calcined to a *caput mortuum*, which happens when he will hold and retain the menstruum, out of which he partly exists, for his own property: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 93 (1817). **1797** These causes dissolved in that universal menstruum of apologies, my indolence, made me delay my letter: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 38 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1875** but he bade me observe, that the menstruum was defective in one point: AINSWORTH, *Auriol*, Prol., p. 15.

***Mentor:** Gk. **Μέντωρ**: a friend and adviser of Ulysses (Odysseus) and his son Telemachus; representative of an adviser, a guardian, a tutor.

1750 the friendly care and assistance of your *Mentor*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 187, p. 571 (1774). **1751** "turn out your toes!" Such are Mentor's precepts! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1857). **1784** A point secur'd, if once he be supplied | With some such Mentor always at his side: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 242 (1808). **1792** my dear young Mentor: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 152. **1850** the world had got hold of Pen in the shape of his selfish old Mentor: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p 183 (1879). **1858** turn Mentor and preach a sermon: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 59.

***menu,** *sb.*: Fr., 'minute detail': a bill of fare (either at a public eating-house or of a private entertainment).

1850 It was a grand sight to behold him in his dressing-gown composing a *menu*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 235 (1879). **1865** scorned the sausage, the baked pie, the cucumber-soup, and the rest of the national *menu*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 68. ***1876** inspecting the *ménu*: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1883** the *menu* and the dishes were French: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 210.

menus plaisirs, *phr.*: Fr., 'little pleasures', 'pocket-money': personal gratifications, objects on which one's pocket-money is expended.

1696 I shall see you stand in damnable need of some auxiliary Guineas for your *menus Plaisirs*: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 15 (1776). **1779** my *menus plaisirs*, a few sprinkled visits of charity from a few friends that remained in town: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 165 (1858). **1796** in which case he must make the soldier a compliment of a few dollars to avoid being taken into custody, and discovered, or, at all events, incommoded and disturbed in his *menus plaisirs*: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. [illegible]. **1809** but if we consider that the whole income of the state is [illegible] to particular and specific purposes, according to the settled and permanent order, never interrupted by any *menus plaisirs*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 187. **1823** Economy was not neglected by the monarch in his *menus plaisirs* art: In *London Spy*, Vol. III. p. 483. **1883** Whatever honorarium he received for his work was expended upon his *menus plaisirs*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. vi p. 293.

menzil(l): Arab. See **manzil.**

meo periculo, *phr.*: Lat.: at my risk.

1821 assure yourself, *meo periculo*, that no quantity of opium ever did, or could intoxicate: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 94 (1823). **1825** I am aware that I here bring a French word into English, *meo periculo*: T. CAMPBELL, in *New Monthly Mag.* [N. & Q.]

meollo, *sb.*: Sp.: marrow, kernel.

1589 the fruit doth yeeld a meollio or curnell: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1854).

Mephistopheles, name of one of the principal devils of medieval legend, the familiar spirit of Dr. Faustus or Faust.

1828 he resolved to enter society as a detester of it, as a Mephistopheles in feeling at least, if not in action: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 24. **1877** I believe you are Mephistopheles in disguise: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. i. p. 12 (1883). **1885** Bertie Ames, with his soft voice and air of a mild Mephistopheles: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 87.

mephītis, *sb.*: Lat.: a pestilential exhalation from the ground.

méprise, *sb.*: Fr.: a mistake, an oversight. Anglicised in 15 c. or earlier, through Old Fr. *mesprise*, as *mesprise*, *mesprize*. Hence the vb. *mesprise* (1487 god suffreth not a man to mespryse ne to synne at the poynt of deth: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h iii *v°*).

1846 Madame de Lieven...I found...very eloquent upon Normanby's *méprise* in not having attended the reception on Saturday: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 161.

***mer de glace,** *phr.*: Fr.: sea of ice, frozen sea.

1856 This magnificent body of interior ice formed on its summit a complete plateau,—a *mer de glace*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 114. **1883** That it is surrounded by a circlet of islands, separated by prolongations of an interior *mer de glace*, is among the most familiar data of the geologist: *Standard*, Feb. 27, p. 5.

mercall, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *marakkāl*: a grain measure used in the Madras Presidency, formerly of varying weight, but generally containing twelve sers (see **ser**), now containing 800 cubic inches, and equal to the four-hundredth part of a **garce** (*q. v.*). [Yule]

1798 A bullock to carry 1000 ball cartridges, 8 twelve-pounder shots, 5 eighteen-pounder ditto, 2 barrels of gunpowder: 6 mercalls, equal to 72 seer: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1858).

mercatant(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *mercatante*: a merchant, a foreign trader.

1596 *Tra.* What is he, Biondello? | *Bion.* Master, a mercatante, or a pedant: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 2, 63.

mercurial (*ə ˈmɜ· ɹ ɪ əl*), *adj.*: fr. Lat. *Mercuriālis*, = 'pertaining to the god or to the planet Mercury'.

1. like the god Mercury (who was the winged messenger of the gods, the god of trade and theft, the herald of the gods, the guide of souls to the lower world), sprightly, active, commercial, thievish, guiding, eloquent. Rarely used as *sb.*, a trickster, a thief.

1611 this is his hand; | His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iv. 2, 310. bef. **1627** This youth was such a mercurial, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out: BACON, *Hen. VII.* [T.] **1637** As the wise men were led by the star, or as the traveller is directed by a mercurial statue: CHILLINGWORTH, *Relig. of Prot.* [T.] **1691** his mind being more martial than mercurial, he applied himself to sea-service: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. I. [R.] — Pigott being a more forward and mercurial man got glory of it among most scholars: — *Fasti Oxon.*, Vol. II. [R.]

2. of the temperament due to the influence of the planet Mercury, light-hearted, changeable, frivolous.

1570 and commyng short of high intellectuall conception, are the Mercurial fruite of *Dianœticall* discourse, in perfect imagination subsistyng: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. i iij *v°*. **1705** though his mercurial wit was not well suited with the king's phlegm: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 4 (1818). **1823** a mercurial man: BYRON, *Island*, III. v.

2 *a.* like the planet Mercury in nature or influence.

1393 Canis minor | The whiche sterre is mercuriall | By way of kynde: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. VII. [R.]

3. pertaining to the metal mercury or quicksilver. Rarely used as *sb.*, a preparation of mercury.

***Mercury, mercury** (*ˈmɜ· ɹ ɪ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Mercurius*: a Latin deity identified with the Greek Hermes, the herald and messenger of the gods of Greek mythology, who conducted the shades of the dead to the under-world, patron of inventions, arts, eloquence, science, commerce, and roguery.

1. the Roman deity; a representation of the same in art.

1573–80 Wyngd lyke a Mercury: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884) **1604** A station like the herald Mercury | New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 4, 58.

1 *a.* a messenger.

1599 Following the mirror of all Christian kings, | With winged heels, as English Mercuries: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. Prol., 7. **1769** they run quite out of breath to declare the arrival of a father... And what do these *Mercuries*, when they are talking of the hast they are in? B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I. Pref., p. xv.

1 *b.* a newspaper.

1652 You see how large this Pardon is, | It pardons all our *Mercuries*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1860). **1664** With letters hung like *Eastern* Pidgeons, | And *Mercuries* of furthest Regions: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 5.

1 *c.* a thief, a trickster, a cheat.

1599 I would ha' those *Mercuries* should remember they had not their fingers for nothing: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 93 (1616).

2. the planet of the solar system, which is nearest to the sun, the influence of which planet was supposed to produce a light-hearted, careless, changeable temperament.

1642 In fine *Mercury* swayeth ore the one, and *Saturne* ore the other [Frenchman and Spaniard]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 33 (1869).

2 *a.* the temperament produced by the influence of the planet Mercury.

bef. **1744** 'Tis thus the Mercury of Man is fix'd, | Strong grows the Virtue with his nature mix'd: POPE, *Ess. Man*, II. 177.

3. a silver-white metal (fluid unless frozen), also called 'quicksilver'.

abt. **1386** Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe; | Mars iren, Mercurie quik-silver we clepe: CHAUCER, *C. T., Chan. Yem. Tale*, 16295. **1471** And of two *Mercuryes* joyned to them indede: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 111 (1652). **1477** Good *Master* (saide he) then teach me trewly, | Whether the matters be *Sol* or *Mercury*? | Or whether of *Sol* or *Lune* it maie be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 41 (1652). **1543** there is nothyng better than our poudre of mercurie or quick syluer: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlv *v°*/1. **1555** This doone, they beate or mixte (or amalgame it as they caule it) with Mercurie or quicksyluer, whiche afterward they seperate ageyne from the same eyther by straynyng and pressynge it through a bagge of lether, or...: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 363 (1885). **1558** you see Mercury or Quicke Syluer: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 102 *v°*. **1603** And on each fold sparkled a pretious Gem...The fift of pale *Electrum* seemed wrought; | Sixt *Mercurie*; of *Siluer* was the last: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, xi. p. 153 (1608). **1665** soft Earth, in which you plainly see the *Mercury* in little particles: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 22. **1676** Mercury-water for the Complexion: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 49.

3 *a.* the column of quicksilver in a barometer or thermometer.

4. a plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*.

? **1540** femytorye, Mercurye, Sene: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A ii *v°*. **1550** Mercurialis. This is called Mercurie: A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. F i *v°*. **1563** eate an herbe called in English Mercurie: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 17 *v°*.

merda, *sb.*: Lat.: dung, excrement. Anglicised in 16 c. as *mard*, *merd*, through Fr. *merde*.

bef. **1733** deals forth his Merda by the Hirelings of the Times, that he might not stink in all Companies: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 79, p. 644 (1740).

merdaille, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a crew or mob of filthy rascals.

bef. **1658** After Dinner, a sad Dinner to the Monks, this Merdaille, these Stinkards, throng before the Gates, and demand the Charter of Liberties: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 467 (1687).

mère-goutte, *sb.*: Fr.: the first running of juice from grapes, or oil from olives, before the application of pressure.

1601 the mere-gout of the grape that runneth out first without pressing: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 381.

meridiēs, *sb.*: Lat.: noon; the middle of any period of time, as of the night. See **ante meridiem.**

bef. **1667** About the hour that Cynthia's silver light | Had touch'd the pale meridies of the night: COWLEY, *Essays*, Agriculture. [Davies]

meringue, *sb.*: Fr.: a confection of whipped white of eggs and powdered white sugar, said to have been invented by Napoleon's cook in honor of the victory of Marengo.

1816 J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 518. **1850** whose hands and face were now frothed over with the species of lather which is inserted in the confection called *meringues à la crème*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 238 (1879).

***merino** (= ˌ ˈ =), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *merino*, = 'moving from pasture to pasture', fr. *merino*, = 'a shepherd of merino sheep'.

1. *adj.*: of a particular breed of sheep (originally Spanish) or of the wool of the same.

2. *sb.*: a sheep of a particular breed (originally peculiar to Spain); a thin woollen cloth originally made of the wool of the merino sheep; also, *attrib.*

1845 A long sort of white merinos cloak: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. **1857** six-quarter plainbacks and low six-quarter merinoes were readily sold: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 478. **1864** she had seen a robe of mouse-coloured merino: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 56. **1883** sombre robes of olive-green merino: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 228.

meroquin: Fr. See **maroquin.**

merviade. See **maravedi.**

mesa, *sb.*: Sp.: a table-land.

1876 a series of extensive mesas or plateaus: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. viii. p. 322.

***mésalliance**, *sb.*: Fr.: a marriage with a person of inferior rank; a marriage with a person whose social condition is regarded as detrimental.

1782 We are well off when from that *mesalliance* there spring some bastards called Episodes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 235 (1858). **1841** the gentleman turned out to be her husband, for whose *beaux yeux* she contracted what is considered a *mésalliance*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 75. **1848** should make a *mésalliance* with a little nobody: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 60 (1879). **1868** this second *mésalliance* was a great blow: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Brownlows*, Vol. II. p. 218.

meschanterie, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr., fr. *meschant*, Mod. Fr. *méchant*, perhaps a mistake for *meschanceté* (Cotgr.). See **méchanceté.**

1665 The Nayro many times makes that his opportunity to visit and act his Amours, whiles the good man by that delusive spell is rendered...seemingly an assentor to their meschanteries: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677).

meschita, mescita, mescuite. See **mesquite.**

mesdames: Fr. See **madame.**

mesē, *sb.*: Gk. *μέση* (*χορδή*): the highest tone in the second lowest tetrachord in ancient music, which formed a sort of key-note of the whole system of two complete octaves.

1603 Like as even among us our musicall accord and concent consisteth of the positive of five tetrachords, ranged orderly one after another, to wit, of Hypates, Meses, Synnemenæ, Diezeugmenæ, and Hyperboliæ likewise: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1341.

mesels: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **measles.**

mesēmbryanthemum, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *μεσημβρία*, = 'mid-day', 'south', and *ἄνθεμον*, = 'flower': name of a large genus of fleshy herbs, Nat. Order *Ficoideae*, which includes the ice-plant and the garden plant *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*, popularly called *mesembryanthemum*. The genus is native in S. Europe, Africa, Australia, &c.

1796 A *mesembryanthemum*, with a white flower, was chewed by the Hottentots: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 40 (1814). **1885** The spring comes in with a rush, and the parched and barren-looking expanses are suddenly carpeted with thousands of gladioli, mesembryanthemums, flowering heaths, &c.: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., p. 279/2.

mesenterium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *μεσεντέριον*, = 'middle intestine': a mesentery, a fold of membrane surrounding more or less, and keeping in place, an intestine or other portion of the abdominal viscera; *esp.* the fold which keeps the small intestine in position.

1541 the Mezentereon: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. H iv *v°*. **1543** the mylte, the Mesenterium, the reynes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ix *v°*/1.

Mesmer, name of a Swiss physician who in 1778 exhibited the phenomena of what is now called *hypnotism*, in Paris, and from whose name several words relating to the practice and science of hypnotism are derived.

***mesohippus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *μεσο-*, = 'middle', and *ἵππος*, = 'horse': an extinct genus of small, three-toed horses found in the Miocene strata of N. America.

***1876** In the recent strata was found the common horse...in the Meiocene, the Meiohippus, or Anchitherium, and the Mesohippus: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

meson, *sb.*: Sp.: an inn.

1884 We were positively refused admission to the hôtel, but found a room in a *meson*: *Missionary Herald*, Sept., p. 361.

mesquin, *fem.* **mesquine**, *adj.*: Fr.: mean, shabby, paltry.

1828 It heightens the beauty of the picturesque, and slurs over the *mesquin* and the mean: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 102.

mesquinerie, *sb.*: Fr.: paltriness, meanness, littleness.

1883 The difficulty of shaping a study conducted on these lines to the *mesquinerie* of examinations: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 581/2.

mesquit(e), mesquito, Eng. fr. Sp.; **mesquita,** Sp.; **meschita,** It. (Florio): *sb.*: a **mosque** (*q. v.*).

1555 a Temple or Meschita: R. EDEN, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1488 (1625). **1589** their Mezquita or temple (which was a singular peece of worke): R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 317 (1854). **1598** Mahometans with their churches which they call *Mesquiten*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, p. 22/1. — The Moores like wise have their Mesquitos, wherein they pray: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1885). **1598** prince *Ismael* lieth buried in a faire Meskit, with a sumptuous sepulchre in the same: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 347. **1599** the *Mesquitas* or *Turkish* Temples: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 199. **1615** MESGIED, *Mesged*, *Mescita*, *Meskita*, *Mesquita*, *Mosquita*, signifieth a Church, Temple, or Synagogue of the Mohammetanes: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1625** the publique Seruice of the *Iewes*, and of the *Mahumetans*, in their *Synagogues*, and *Mesheds*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 143. — the whole Towne, except some fewe, as the Queens Court...and the *Meskita*, was burned: *ib.*, Bk. iii. p. 324. — Tombes and Meskites, which remayne in great numbers to this day: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 425. — the Mescuites: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1503. **1632** That old opinion the Jew and Turk have of women, that they are of an inferiour Creation to man, and therfore exclude them: the one from their *Synagogues* the other from their *Meskeds*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xxiv. p. 319 (1678). **1634** In this poore City is a *Mesquite* or Temple: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 53. **1665** Adjoyning this School is a *Jewma Machit* (or *Mesquit*) of great veneration by being the Dormitory of that great Doctor *Emawm-zeddey-a-meer-a-maddy-Ally*, who was a Prophet's son: *ib.*, p. 125 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. *mezquita, meskit,* 17 c. *mescita, meskita, mesked, meskite, mescuite, meskeito.*

mesquit(e): Sp. See **mezquite.**

***Messalina,** name of the third wife of the Roman emperor Claudius, representative of female profligacy and cruelty.

1573–80 An insatiable rampe, | Of Messalines stampe: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 113 (1884). **1887** His heroine is a New York Messalina who fastens herself upon a villain of the worst type: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 467/1.

messeigneurs: Fr. See **monseigneur.**

***Messiah,** fr. Heb. *Māshīach*, ='anointed'; **Messias,** Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *Μεσσίας*: the Hebrew equivalent of 'Christ', found in the Hebrew prophetical books, applied by the Jews to an expected temporal saviour of their own race, and by Christians to Jesus of Nazareth.

abt. **1400** The woman seith to him, I woot for Messias is comen, that is seid Crist: Wyclifite *Bible*, John, iv. 25. **1535** The woman sayde vnto him: I wote that Messias shal come, which is called Christ: COVERDALE, *l. c.* **1584** in times past, it pleased God, extraordinarilie to shew miracles amongest his people, for the strengthening of their faith in the Messias: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 156. **1667** that the true | Anointed King, Messiah, might be born | Barr'd of his right: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 359. **1675** Our Scriptures foretell of two *Messiasses*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 1, p. 128. **1785** content to hear...Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 192 (1808).

***messieurs,** *sb. pl.*: Fr., pl. of **monsieur** (*q. v.*): a title of respect or courtesy, meaning (*lit.* 'my lords', 'sirs') 'gentlemen'. The abbrev. *Messrs.* stands for the pl. of Eng. *Mr.*

1624 assisted | By the messieurs Philamour and Lafort: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, i. 5, Wks., p. 125/2 (1839). **1691** and now have at the Messieurs, and of them I have said so many tart bitter things: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 7. **1850** the two Messieurs Pendennis: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 177 (1879). **1864** I warrant Messieurs the landlords, their interests would be better consulted by keeping their singers within bounds: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9 (1879).

mesticall: Arab. See **mitcal.**

***mestizo,** *fem.* **mestiza,** Sp.; **mestiço,** *fem.* **mestiça,** Port.: *sb.*: a person, one of whose parents is an European and the other of American Indian or native African or native E. Indian blood.

1582 worsted stockings knit which are worn of the mastizoes: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 167 (1850). **1589** three boyes and a Mestizo: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 243. **1598** 40. or 50. Portingales and Mesticos, which are Portingales ofspring, but borne in India, which are called Mesticos, that is as much as to say, as halfe their countrie men: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 29 (1885). **1600** three Indian boyes, and one *Mestico*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 390. — *Paul Horsewell* is maried to a *Mestisa*, as they name those whose fathers were Spaniards, and their mothers Indians: *ib.*, p. 482. **1625** *Peter Tayda* a *Mestizo* of *Portugall*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 707. **1634** Their Religion is from *Mecha*, whence they deriue most of their language and customes, and by conuerse with *Mestisoes* and *Portugals*, they can speake that tongue: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 23. **1646** a brave race of *mestisos*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxviii. p. 300 (1678). **1782** demigods have intermarried till their race are become downright *mestises*: HON. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 251 (1858). **1887** the sleepy little *mestiso* town: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, vi. p. 118.

***meta,** Lat.; **meta,** It.: *sb.*: a mark at the ends of the *spina* of an Ancient Roman circus, consisting of a conical pillar or three conical pillars.

1670 You see weere the *Carceres* [sic], or starting place was, where the *Meta*; where the *Guglia* were: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 60 (1698).

mēta incognita, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the unknown goal (of voyage and discovery).

1611 It may passe North ninetie degrees | Beyond *meta incognita*: J. HOSKINS, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. g 3 *ro* (1776). **1622** to search for the Northwest passage, and *Meta incognita*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 304 (1884).

metagenesis, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *μετα-*, ='after', and *γένεσις*, ='production': the passing of an organism from an ovum to a complete stage of development through a series of successive generations, the individuals of each generation being distinct in form.

métairie, *sb.*: Fr.: a small farm held by a **métayer** (*q. v.*).

1823 I'll swear...to have seen him with their gang...when they pillaged our *métairie*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. vi. p. 94 (1886). **1888** Each peasant's house, each farm and *métairie*: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 520.

metalēpsis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μετάληψις*, ='participation': a rhetorical figure consisting in the extending of one metaphor or metonymy by another metaphor or metonymy, or the substitution of one enunciated figurative expression for another implied figurative expression.

1589 the figure *Metalepsis* which I call the *farfet*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 193 (1869).

metamorphose (⏑ – ⏑⏑ –), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *metamorphoser* (Cotgr.): to transform, to change.

1577 Thus men (my lord) be metamorphosed, | From seemely shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts: G. GASKOIGNE, *Complaint of Phylomene*. [R.] **1591** The one | Doth metamorphos'd change | In far worse ill: JAMES I., *Furies*, *Poet. Exercises*, 1061 (1818). **1595** Grosse vapours, metamorphosd to a starre: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 56 (1871). **1681** God under the gospel would change these creatures, the wildness of them; he would metamorphose them: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 357 (1861).

metamorphōsis, *pl.* **metamorphōsēs,** Lat. fr. Gk. *μεταμόρφωσις*; **metamorphose,** Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a transformation, a change of appearance, form, condition, or nature; a transmutation.

1579 if tract of time, or want of triall; had caused this *Metamorphosis*, my griefe had bene more tollerable: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 97 (1868). **1584** the metamorphosis or transubstantiation of *Vlysses* his companions into swine: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. viii. p. 229. **1589** Why, what strange Metamorphosis is this? GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). **1601** O patient *metamorphosis*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 302 (1616). **1608** if these submit, | My metamorphose is not held unfit: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 75 (1885). **1612** your father hath made this *metamorphoses* in your person for the causes related: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. x. p. 414. **1616** Of Circes cup | Who hath not heard, that who thereof did sup | Was changd (strange metamorphosis in nature) | From humane forme into a brutish creature? R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 619, p. 23 (1871). **1619** their Serpentine Windings, Hookes, Crookes, *Protean* Metamorphoses, malicious Subtilties: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 583. **1627** then it is like that this *Proteus* of *Matter*, being held by the Sleeues, will turne and change into many *Metamorphoses*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 99. **1642** Of all Metamorphoses or Transmigrations, I believe onely one that is of *Lots* wife: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § XXXVII. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (Bohn, 1852). **1665** Their [silkworms'] *Metamorphoses*...are four: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 88. **1676** what *Metamorphosis* sirrah! where got you them Cloaths? D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iii. p. 21 (1691). **1697** What means this sudden Metamorphose? VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1776). **1712** What more strange, than the Creation of the World, the several Metamorphoses of the fallen Angels: *Spectator*, No. 417, June 28, p. 602/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** the Author's Metamorphosis of the story: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 309 (1740). **1763** he cannot appear until he has undergone a total metamorphosis: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 297 (1817). **1792** I was witness to a variety of flights, deceits, impostures, metamorphoses, and depredations: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 22. **1830** the signal for their undergoing a partial metamorphosis: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 137 (2nd Ed.). **1864** she had not fairly recovered from the state of bewilderment into which the sudden metamorphosis of the little grubby good-for-nothing she had adopted had thrown her: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 162.

***metaphor** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *metaphore* (Cotgr.): the use of a word in a sense different to that which it bears literally and originally, the analogical expression of one idea in terms of another idea without indicating the implied comparison; an instance of the figure of speech described above.

1533 they will sooner by allegory or methaphor draw the word to the truth, then...: K. HEN. VIII., in Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 8 (1654). **1540** Adages, sentences notable, metaphores, elegancies: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. U iii *ro*. **1550** This metaphore hath ben abused to many euill purposes: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 24 *ro* (1560). **1552** Againe, the interpretation of a thing, is then thought to bee, when a metaphore or translation is vsed, and the meaning thereof taken: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 47 *ro* (1567). **1560** Thys is a notable Metaphore: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. P vii *ro*. **1580** *Frye*, is a bold Metaphore, forced from the spawning fishes; for the multitude of young fish be called the frye: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Oct., Glosse, Wks., p. 478/1 (1869). **1582** Heerein certaine contrarieties, whiche are incident to him that loueth extreemelye, are liuely expressed by a Metaphore: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 41 (1870). **1600** to speak by *metaphore*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 187 (1616). **1620** there

will be some restriction or inlargement of significations or metaphor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 148 (1676). **1622** not knowing... whether a *Metaphore* be flesh or fish: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 78. **1641** you must ground it better than from this metaphor, which you may now deplore as the axehead that fell into the water: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1806). bef. **1658** When Subjects and Religion stir | Like Meteors in the Metaphor: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 207 (1687). bef. **1682** stately metaphors, noble tropes and elegant expressions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 2 (1686). **1693** affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive *Hyperbola's* and Aggravations: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 317 (1713). **1713** One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, v. 60. **1797** During the seventeenth century a false taste infested Europe. Quaint metaphors...took possession of poetry: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 126.

metaphora, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μεταφορά*,='transference' (in strict Lat., *translātio*): metaphor, a metaphor.

1603 Fit *Epithets*, and fine *Metaphoraes*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 341 (1608).

metaphrasis, *sb.*: Gk. *μετάφρασις*: translation, a change of diction from one language to another, or one style to another, without change of meaning.

bef. **1568** *Metaphrasis* is, to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turne the same sens into meter, or into other wordes in Prose: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 151 (1884). **1603** as for thy tongue, it ministreth some rhetoricall figures, catachreses and metaphrases, songs, musicall measures and numbers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 984.

metastasis, *sb.*: Gk. *μετάστασις*,='removal', 'change': *Rhet.* a transference of the matter in hand from the actual conditions to hypothetical conditions; *Pathol.* the change of one substance into another; the production of local disease in the body by disease in a separate part of the body.

1589 *Metastasis*, or the flitting figure. or the Remoue: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 240 (1869). bef. **1691** nature will, in spite of remedies, make a metastasis of the peccant matter: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 240. [R.] **1783** in the gout, the pain...is not the principal disease, but a critical *metastasis*, in order to its cure: W. SAUNDERS, *Red Peruv. Bark*, p. 161.

metathesis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μετάθεσις*,='transposition': (*a*) the transposition of sounds or combinations of sound in a word; (*b*) a change, a vicissitude.

a. **1674** BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*
b. **1705** What a metathesis is this, that he who perhaps was born of royal blood, and kept company with kings and princes, shall now cry out with Job "to corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and sister": GREENHILL, *Art Embalm.*, p. 105. [T.] **1890** The suggested metathesis *kiryika* to *kirikya* does not recommend itself strongly: *Athenæum*, Feb. 15, p. 208/2.

***métayage,** *sb.*: Fr.: the métayer system of land tenure.

1888 There [Italy], as in France, *métayage* produces excellent results, and it would certainly seem that the best direction which land reform can take in this country is the creation...of peasant tenancies: *Athenæum*, Dec. 6, p. 729/2.

***métayer,** *sb.*: Fr.: a farmer who holds land on condition of paying to the owner a certain proportion (generally half) of the produce, the owner generally furnishing stock and plant, or a part thereof.

1804 The system of rural economy in Hindustan closely resembles...the *metayer* system: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 321. **1828** several of his men were in the farm-house of the honest *metayer* Pierrot: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 180. **1883** in Tuscany...the developed *métayer* system may rank in advance of most systems [of land tenure]: *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 301/1.

***metempsȳchōsis,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μετεμψύχωσις*, ='transit of the soul': the transmigration of a soul from one human or animal body into another; the Pythagorean doctrine, also held by Brahmins and others, that souls inhabit a successive series of human or brutish bodies. Sometimes Anglicised as *metempsychose*.

1591 Metempsichosis: JAMES I., *Furies, Poet. Exercises*, 1059 (1818). bef. **1593** Ah, Pythagoras' metempsychosis, were that true, | This soul should fly from me, and I be chang'd | Unto some brutish beast: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 101/2 (1858). **1603** taught the strange *Metempsychosis* | Of the wise *Lamian*, one it self transposes | Into som worse *Grief*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 282 (1608). **1619** if...[Athens] be there sunke into the ground, and be by some *Metempsychosis* reuiued in England: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lix. p. 593. **1646** For thus we read in *Plato*, that from the opinion of *Metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of Beasts most suitable unto their humane condition: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 140 (1686). **1665** The Sages of old live again in us; and in opinions there is a *Metempsychosis*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xvii. p. 117 (1885). **1704** This dark treatise contains the whole scheme of the Metempsychosis, deducing the progress of the soul through all her stages: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § i. Wks., p. 59/1 (1869). **1741** If ever there is a metempsychosis, his soul will pass into a vulture: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1857). **1779** The last disgraceful scene that closes | This horrible METEMPSYCHOSIS: C. ANSTEY, *Speculation*, Wks., p. 294 (1808). **1786** And he, who wilder studies chose | Find here a new metempsychose: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 161.

metheglin (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *meddyglyn*,='mead-liquor': a strong kind of Welsh mead.

1533 ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. xxii. [Skeat] **1540** as swete as metheglyn or hony: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. R iv *v°*. **1542** al maner of drynkes...of cyder, of meade, of metheglyn, and of whay: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 252 (1870). **1547—8** And swyshe swashe metheglyn I take for my fees: — *Introduction*, ch. ii. p. 126 (1870). **1584** Wine, Ale, Beere, Cyder, Metheglin, and Whey: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 206. **1598** sack and wine and metheglins: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, v. 5, 167. **1613** perry, cider, mead, metheglin, ale: WITHER, *Sat.*, Vanity. **1619** Cidar, Perry, Metheglin, Meade, Oximele, Vsquebath, Potions: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxv. p. 332. **1621** Malmsie, Allegant, Rumny, Brown-bastard, Metheglen, and the like: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. I, Vol. I. p. 100 (1827). bef. **1627** I was got foxed with foolish metheglin, in the company of certain Welsh chapmen: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, i. I, Wks., Vol. v. p. 249 (1885). **1641** Take good strong stale Mead, otherwise called Metheglin: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. IV. p. 93 (1651). **1658** Wine called Metheglin: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. xxi. p. 150. **1759** as if it were pure old metheglin: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 263 (1857). **1781** large draughts of Brunswick mum, strong beer, or metheglin: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 119 (1858). **1800** And O the sweet *Charlotte*! metheglin to sip | (How she took it to heart!) was the lot of her lip: R. POLWHELE, *Visitation of the Poets*, vii. p. 50. **1840** still on each evening when pleasure fills up...with Metheglin each cup: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 35 (1865). **1875** Quaffing deep draughts of Metheglin and ale: AINSWORTH, *Auriol*, Prol., p. 2.

method (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *methode* (Cotgr.): a regular course, a systematic course, action, conduct, or study; a system of action, conduct, or study; a special mode of operation or procedure; procedure according to scientific or philosophical principles.

1541 euery kynde of dysease hath his owne Methode: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd A iii *v°*. **1563** Whych for the great profit wolde be commytted to Memorye, of him that wil haue the Methode of curyng compounde tumors against nature: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 21 *v°*. **1578** to write Methodes or meanes to cure the affected partes of the body: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *r°*. **1586** And *Plato* called a Methode, a fire sent from heauen, which giueth the light that maketh the trueth knowen: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. iv. p. 8. **1589** usurped Latine and French words: as, *Methode*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 159 (1869). **1598** there can be noe better methode then this which the very matter it self offereth: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 609/2 (1883). **1604** Though this be madness, yet there is method in 't: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 208. **1662** the intention being to reduce that art to as certain a method as any other part of architecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 389 (1872).

metrídate, methridatum. See **mithridate.**

Methuselah: Heb.: name of one of the antediluvian patriarchs, said to have lived 969 years (*Gen.*, v. 27); representative of extreme longevity.

bef. **1667** So though my *Life* be *short*, yet I may prove | The great *Methusalem* of *Love*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1707). **1675** Truth is, I wanted thy assistance, old *Methusalem*: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 145 (1701). **1756** as if he were a Methuselah: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 512 (1857). **1776** Expect me as wrinkled as Methuselah: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 306. **1780** though one is sensible of being Methusalem in constitution, one must sometimes be seen in a crowd for such and such reasons: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858).

metical: Arab. See **mitcal.**

***métier,** *sb.*: Fr., 'handicraft': calling, vocation, business.

1790 but I had mortal aversion to that *métier*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 152 (1792). **1829** Nonchalance is the *métier* of your modern hostess: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 92 (1881). **1835** I followed a *piqueur*, who appeared to me to know his *métier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 59. **1842** Of his Rev'rence's functions there is not one weightier | Than Heretic-burning—in fact, 'tis his *métier*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 257 (1865). **1865** Writing is women's *métier*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10. **1882** The comparison...is above my *métier*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 139. **1884** I doubt whether a Parisian *coiffeur* would care to take lessons in his *métier* from these children of the desert: J. COLBOURNE, *Berber to Suakin*, in *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 293, p. 456.

metōnymia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μετωνυμία*,='a change of name': *Rhet.*: a figure of speech by which the name of one thing or person is used instead of the common name of another thing. Anglicised as *metonymy* (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑).

1589 the figure *metonymia*, or the misnamer: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 192 (1869). **1611** from Bacchus only, which by a Rhetorical figure called *Metonymia*, doth signifie wine: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 468 (1776). **1681** And by a 'good conscience' he means by a *metonymy*, holiness and obedience: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1861).

***metopa,** Lat. fr. Gk. *μετόπη*; **metope,** Eng. fr. Fr. *métope*: *sb.*: *Archit.*: the space between two triglyphs of a frieze; a slab inserted between two triglyphs of a Doric frieze.

1563 In euery second Methopa, ought to be a faire basone or flat place: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii *v°*. **1598** In the bottome whereof aboue the *triglyphi* you shall describe the *droppes*, and betweene the *triglyphi* in the *metopa* thunderboultes: R. HAVDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 90. **1664** *Daniel Barbaro* has judiciously introduc'd a *Boucler* in the angular *Metop* of the *Freeze*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 28. **1888** Except for the metopes and pediment sculptures no marble had been used [in the Parthenon]: *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, p. 559/1.

mètre, *sb.*: Fr.: the fundamental unit of measure of length in France, equal to 39·37 inches English.

1886 He breaks and bends the branches together at a height of six mètres from the ground: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 329/1.

metri grātiā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for the sake of metre or rhythm.

1889 Of course Gower would not (even *metri gratia*) have pronounced Pythagoras as "pith-grass": *Athenæum*, May 25, p. 663/2.

metridate: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mithridate.**

metro, *sb.*: It.: metre, verse, song, poem.

1619 *You this* Mæcenas *are*, peruse my writ, | And vse these Metroes of true meaning wit: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 5 *v°*.

***mētropolis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μητρόπολις*, = 'mother-city' (a city regarded as mother to its colonies). Anglicised in 15, 16 cc. as *metropol(e)*, through Old Fr. *metropole*. The meaning 'capital', which has been said to be a modern usage, seems to be older in English than either the original or the ecclesiastical meaning.

1. the capital of a country, which constitutes the chief seat of government, as London, Berlin; also, *metaph.*

abt. **1400** metropol: *Leg. of S. Erkenwald*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1886). **1590** that sweet land whose brave metropolis | Re-edified the fair Semiramis: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 59/1 (1865). **1627** Brussia, the antient metropolis of Bythinia: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 202 (1882). **1634** the Kings Metropolis and Royall seat Agray: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 31. **1658** The Metropolis of humidity (the brain): SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 45. **1666** Your metropolis-house is in James' Fields: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 183 (1860). **1667** The Metropolis of Great Britain, The...City of London: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 2 *r°*. **1704** but in hovering over its metropolis, what blessings did she not let fall upon her seminaries of Gresham and Covent Garden! SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 105/2 (1869). **1712** surveying the Grandeur of our Metropolis: *Spectator*, No. 430, July 14, p. 618/2 (Morley). **1742** Happy Day! that breaks our Chain...That leads to Nature's great *Metropolis*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 71 (1773). **1758** The fashionable academies of our metropolis: JOHNSON, *Idler*, No. 33, ¶ 27. **1759** the current of men and money towards the metropolis, upon one frivolous errand or another, set in so strong—as to become dangerous to our civil rights: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xviii. Wks., p. [illegible] (1839). **1797** the prospect presents nothing that can possibly remind you of the vicinity of a metropolis: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 109. **1818** date to you a line from this "Demoraliz'd" metropolis: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 10. **1855** the misty summer | And gray metropolis of the North: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, Wks., Vol. V. p. 72 (1886). **1864** He might have...sat behind the most expensively jobbed horses in the metropolis: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 43.

2. the chief city of an ecclesiastical province, as Rome, Canterbury.

1542 therof is Metropolis called the chief citee where the Archbishop of any prouince hath his See: UDALL, Tr. *Erasmus' Apoph.*, p. 131 (1877). **1595** The great metropolis and see of Rome: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 2, 72. **1641** to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1806). **1675** to prevail with it [the world's Empire], to ...imbrace a strange God, when *Rome* was become its Metropolis, *hic labor, hoc opus est*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 6, p. 20.

3. *Hist.* in Ancient Greece, the parent state from which a colony or colonies had been founded. Also, *metaph.* a central seat.

1652 *Corinth* the famous Μητρόπολις of *Achaia*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 1.

metrum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μέτρον*, = 'a measure', 'metre': a verse, a passage in verse.

1799—1805 A MS. of the Anglo-Saxon translation exists in the Bodleian library, with the metrums rendered in prose: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. II. Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 14 (Paris, 1840).

mettegal: Arab. See **mitcal.**

meubles, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: movables, furniture.

bef. **1800** This house, accordingly, since it has been occupied by us and our *Meubles*, is as much superior to what it was when you saw it, as you can imagine: [illegible], in W. Hayley's *Life*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1823). **1835** The apartments of Louis XIV. are very curious: they are filled with many of the old *meubles* originally taken from the old palace: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 78.

meulevee: Anglo-Ind. See **moolvee.**

***meum**, *possessive pron.*, used as *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *meus*, = 'mine', often opposed to Lat. **tuum**, = 'what is thine', esp. in the phr. **meum et tuum**, = 'mine and thine': what is one's own and what is not one's own. This is the universal and fundamental division of all property, failure to appreciate and respect which characterises the dishonest.

bef. **1593** kings this *meum*, *tuum* should not know: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. [illegible] (1861). **1612** But many times the things deduced to Iudgement, may bee *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate: BACON, *Ess.*, XXXVIII. p. 458 (1871). **1625** True it is that if Man had continued in his first integritie, *Meum & Tuum* had neuer proued such quarrelling Pronounes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 16. **1665** No *meum* and *tuum*, having neither Law nor Discipline: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). bef. **1670** How loth they would be to refer their Free-hold, their *Meum* and *Tuum* to the protestation of Honour: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 90, p. 77 (1693). **1671** It is sufficient at present, to the case in hand, to say that nothing can be done or demanded unreasonably, as to the matter of *meum* and *tuum*: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 104 (1773). **1680** *Meum* and *tuum* now shall be the rule, | The *Magna Charta* for the Knave and Fool: MAIDWELL, *Loving Enemies*, Prol. **1704** a preferment attained by transferring of property, and a confounding of *meum* and *tuum*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 57/2 (1869). **1750** was thought not to entertain much stricter notions concerning the difference of *meum* and *tuum* than the young gentleman himself: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. III. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 110 (1806). **1803** Nor did I witness anything to justify the general suspicion of gipsy errors as to the *meum* and *tuum*: LORD LYTTON, in *Life, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 320. **1819** fixing the debateable questions of *meum et tuum* in this firm merchandize of genius and fame: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 369. **1845** however indifferent to the distinctions of meum and tuum, he was a gallant soldier: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 886. **1862** some of the greatest warriors have committed errors in accounts and the distribution of *meum* and *tuum*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 152 (1887). **1884** The distinction between *meum* and *tuum* is altogether ignored: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 284.

meur, *fem.* **meure**, *adj.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): ripe, discreet.

1487 the prince ought to be meure / sage / and of right good lyf: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. c ii *r°*.

meurtrière, *sb.*: Fr.: a loophole.

1843 the points of whose weapons may be seen lying upon the ledge of the little narrow *meurtrière* on each side of the gate: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 147 (1887). **1884** Several meurtrières in either wall allowed the garrison to make a last resistance, behind the portcullis: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 43.

meydan: Arab. See **maidan.**

meydine: Eng. fr. Fr. See **medine.**

mezentereon: Gk. See **mesenterium.**

mezereon, Eng. fr. Sp. *mezereon*; **mezereum**, Mod. Lat.: *sb.*: name of a shrub, *Daphne Mezereum* (Nat. Order *Thymelaceae*), the bark of which is extensively used in medicine.

1627 *Almonds, Cornelians, Meserions*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 577. — a *Mezerion-Tree*: *ib.*, § 592. **1785** mezereon too, | Though leafless, well attir'd, and thick beset | With blushing wreaths: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808). **1846** The inner bark of the Mezereum creates in the mouth a burning sensation: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 531.

mezon: Sp. See **meson.**

mezquita: Sp. See **mesquite.**

mezquite, *sb.*: Sp.: a tree or shrub, native in Central and S. America, *Prosopis juliflora* or *Algarobia juliflora* (Nat. Order *Leguminosae*), akin to the *Mimosae*. These shrubs often form dense masses of **chaparral** (*q. v.*). See **algarroba.**

1846 In the plain grows mezquite and other shrubbery: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 48 (1848). **1847** Our road went mostly through fine mezquite timber: *ib.*, p. 69.

mezza voce, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: half-voice, neither loud nor very soft.

1790 interrupting a tune he had been humming, a *mezza voce*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 36 (1792).

***mezzanine**, Fr.; **mezzanino**, It.: *adj.* and *sb.*: between two higher storeys (of a comparatively low storey); an **entresol** (*q. v.*), a comparatively low storey introduced between two higher storeys. Also, *metaph.*

1722 Upstairs, in a little Mezzanino: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 165. **1770** This is but a mezzanine letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 270 (1857). **1885** The staircase gives access to the mezzanine floor: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 185/3.

mezzin: Arab. See **muezzin.**

mezzo rilievo, **m. relievo**, *phr.*: It.: 'half relief', relief which is higher than bass-relief, but not so high as **alto rilievo** (*q. v.*). See **demi-rilievo.**

1598 Imbossing halfe rounde called *mezzo relievo*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. V. p. 189. **1645** a public tribunal...adorned with...figures of stone and mezzo-relievo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1872). **1665—6** There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 1. **1670** all these are in *mezzo rilievo*, and of pure white Alabaster: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 21 (1698). **1673** three part of those covers artificially cast or engraven with curious figures in *mezo relievo*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 330. **1707** strange antique figures of men, carved in the natural rock, in mezzo relievo, and [illegible] H. MAUNDRELL, *Journey*, Pt. I. p. 2 (1721). **1722** A fine Sepulchral Urn. Upon the front of it in *Mezzo Rilievo* a Matron presenting a child and imploring the Emperor: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 280. **1820** a piece of sculpture in mezzo-relievo: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 227.

***mezzo termine**, *phr.*: It.: middle term, middle state.

1768 He only takes the title of *altesse*, an absurd mezzotermine, but acts King exceedingly: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 118 (1857). **1819** At length it ended, as is usual with timid minds placed in such circumstances, in his

adopting a *mezzo termine*, a middle measure: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1041/1 (1867). **1841** the misery of the *mezzo termini* in the journey of life, when time robs the eyes of their lustre: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 84.

mezzo-caldo, *sb.*: It., 'half-hot': a kind of rum-punch, part of which is taken cold and the rest made hot by the addition of boiling water.

1854 After dinner we go and have coffee and mezzo-caldo at the 'Café Greco' over the way. Mezzo-caldo is not a bad drink; a little rum, a slice of fresh citron, lots of pounded sugar, and boiling water for the rest: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879).

***mezzo-soprano**, *sb.*: It.: moderate soprano, a voice of a compass between that of a soprano and that of a **contralto** or **alto** (*qq. v.*). See **soprano.**

1885 Madame Hélène Hastreiter...possesses a very fine mezzo-soprano voice: *Athenæum*, Oct. 17, p. 512/3.

***mezzo-tinto**, It.; **mezzotint** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*, also *attrib.*: 'half tint'; a process of engraving, in which first of all the whole surface of the copper plate is roughened by raising a multitude of minute points upon it, after which the roughness is lessened or removed in the lighter parts of the engraving, the effect produced offering sharp contrasts of light and shade; an engraving produced by the said process.

1660 Prince Rupert first showed me how to grave in *mezzo tinto*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1872). **1764** I do not send my print...doubling a *mezzo-tinto*...spoils it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 223 (1857). **1776** Her back-ground, her mezzotints; and her clare-obscure were charming: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 30. **1787** The Mosaic of the floor...was improved and finished by BECCAFUMI in 1500, who made use of yellow marblé as a mezzotinto: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (1805). **1800** there is a mezzo-tint taken from it by Faber: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 474 *note*. **1845** The sky...appeared like a mezzotinto-engraving: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. XV. p. 329. **1854** not a bad mezzotinto engraving: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 139 (1879). **1864** a big mezzotint engraving: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132.

Mgr., abbrev. for Fr. *Monseigneur* (see **monseigneur**).

mhowa: Anglo-Ind. See **mohwa.**

mi: It.: *Mus.*: name of the third lowest note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. **1529** [See **fa**].

mi perdonato, *phr.*: It.: pardon me.

1596 Mi perdonato, gentle master mine: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, I. I, 25.

***miasma**, *pl.* **miasmata**, *sb.*: Gk., 'a pollution', 'a stain': noxious exhalations or emanations from the soil or from putrefying matter; effluvia, malaria.

1684 those μιασματα, which exhaling from consumptive persons, do by inspiration steal into our blood, and convey a contagion to us: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 311 (1866). **1783** Intermittents produced by the *Miasmata* of low and swampy grounds: W. SAUNDERS, *Red Peruv. Bark*, p. 42. **1819** a focus of infection ready formed, a train of miasma ready laid on every side: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 119 (1820). **1820** probably it was that the ancients, ignorant of the natural causes of disease, transferred the miasmata of the plain to the Plutonian Lake, and represented it as emitting a deadly effluvia: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 314. **1845** The attacks of illness which arise from miasma never fail to appear most mysterious: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 365. **1872** the home of the cobra, and the manufactory of miasma: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 25.

***mica**, *sb.*: Lat., 'crumb', 'morsel', 'grain': the name given to a class of minerals distinguished by their perfect lamination, so that they can be easily split into very thin, tough, shining laminae. See **lamina.** Phillips gives an intermediate sense, *viz.* silver-like particles in marble and other stones.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1777** mountains...containing mica and shert: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 96. **1817** something that was a little like her brother Mowbray's wit—little bits of sparkling things, *mica*, not ore: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 173 (1825).

microcosm (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *microcosme* (Cotgr.); **microcosmus**, Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. μικρόκοσμος, for μικρὸς κόσμος; **microcosmos**, Late Gk.: *sb.*: a little world, a world in miniature; a man regarded as an epitome of the world (cf. Plato, *Timaeus*, 44 D).

1563 I purpose somewhat to vtter, both to warne this *microcosmos* man, of those who vnder the name of Chirurgians be nothynge els but open murtherers: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. *ij *vº*. **1570** him, who is...called *Microcosmus* (that is, *The Lesse World.*): J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c iiij *rº*. bef. **1579** It was not without great cause...that man is called Mycrocosmos, that is to say, a little worlde: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Ep. Ded., sig. ¶ ij. **1584** So bee maketh the egge as it were μικροκόσμος, a little world: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 152. **1606** such perfections in the whole [man], that he is worthily called *Microcosmus*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. Pref., sig. e 4 *vº*. **1607** If you see this in the map of my microcosm, follows it that I am known well enough too? SHAKS., *Coriol.*, Ii. 1, 68. **1616** a *Microcosme*, or *Globe*: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 914 (1616). **1619** This body is a Microcosme, & created after the rest, as an Epitome of the whole Vniuerse: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. iv. p. 25. **1630** A very *Babel* of confused Tongues, | Vnto thy little *Microcosme* belongs: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 6 *vº*/1. — Let sighs, grones, teares, make all the world to wonder, | I meane my little *Microcosmo* world: *ib.*, sig. Kkk 3 *vº*/2. **1642** There is no man alone, because every man is a microcosm: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § x. Wks., Vol. II. p. 443 (1852). **1654** we cannot deny to be as *habitable* a Part of the *Microcosme* or little World as any, for *abilities* or *vertues*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 321. **1657** it will appear that the Nature, as well of the Macrocosme as of the Microcosme, is its own medicine, disease, and Physitian: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 25. **1665** Man...is the *Microcosm* and *Compendium* of all God's creatures: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 254 (1677). **1845** this microcosmus where all creeds and nations meet: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 338. **1883** Man he represents, not only as a microcosmos, but as a microtheos ['a little god']: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2485/1.

Midas: Lat. fr. Gk. Μίδας: name of a mythical king of Phrygia, famous for having asked for and obtained from Bacchus the boon that all he touched might turn to gold, whereby he fell into danger of starvation, and had to pray for the withdrawal of the boon; also famous for having had his ears transformed into the ears of an ass.

1573—80 earde like a Midas: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884). **1577** Midas eares: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 20 (1868). **? 1582** for gould and siluer a Midas: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 155 (1880). bef. **1586** I will not wish vnto you, the Asses eares of *Midas*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 72 (1868). **1610** the boone of MIDAS: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 620 (1616). **1663** Would you have me Married to that King *Midas*'s Face? DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 41 (1701). **1670** Brave *Raphael*, whose only touch of a Finger could, *Midas* like, turn Galli-pots into Gold: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 217 (1698). **1785** ten thousand casks, | For ever dribbling out their base contents, | Touch'd by the Midas finger of the state, | Bleed gold for ministers to sport away: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 119 (1808). **1842** The gold put aside as Mere 'hard food for Midas': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 244 (1865).

***mien**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mine*: aspect (of a person), manner.

1645 he was a young handsome person, of the most stately mien: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1872). **1647** the courteous meen and face | Of that old man: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, i. 4, p. 34. **1659** He had his calmer influence, and his mien | Did love and majesty together blend: DRYDEN, *On O. Cromw.*, 18. **1665** His Mein was good, so was his Civility: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 204 (1677). **1676** You have the very Meen of a Coxcomb: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 76. **1695** equipt as I am with a Meen and Air which might well inform him I was a Person of no inconsiderable quality: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 3. **1697** As for her Motion, her Mien, her Airs, and all those Tricks, I know they affect you mightily: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1776). **1712** her Mein genteel and childish: *Spectator*, No. 266, Jan. 4, p. 380/2 (Morley).

Variants, 17, 18 cc. *meen, mein.*

[This word does not occur in Shakspeare, and Spenser's *meane* is perhaps for *demean*, but as the modern pronunciation is the same as that of the French original it comes under the scheme of this work. Dryden makes *mien* rhyme to *shine.*]

mignard, migniard, *adj.*: Fr. *mignard*: delicate, dainty, wanton. Also used as *sb.*, a minion.

1611 *Mignard*, Migniard, prettie, quaint, neat: COTGR. **1616** Love is brought vp with those soft *migniard* handlings: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1631—40). **1616** she says the honour and beauty of his embassy consists in three mignards, three dancers, and three fools or buffoons: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1848).

mignardise, *sb.*: Fr.: delicacy, wantonness.

1625 the *migniardise* and quaint caresses: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 38 (1631).

***mignon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a favorite, a darling.

1611—2 a young *mignon* of Sir P. Brooker's did penance at Paul's Cross: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1848). **1827** little *mignons*, not three feet high, were there, arrayed like puppets: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 71/2.

mignonette (⏑ ⏓ ⏑, *-gn-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mignonette*: a kind of lace; popular name of *Reseda odorata*, an herbaceous or shrubby plant, native in N. Africa, cultivated for its fragrance.

1766 Fringes, blonds, and mignionets: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 17 (1808). **1771** a robe of silk or velvet, and laces of Mechlin or mignionette: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 70/2 (1882). **1846** the Mignonette...is among the most fragrant of plants: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 356. **1847** the mignonette of Vivian-place, | The little hearth-flower Lilia: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 13 (1886).

***migraine**, *sb.*: Fr.: megrim, headache (properly, a pain on one side of the head). Early Anglicised and corrupted eventually to *megrim.*

1777 Madame de Jarnac had a *migraine*, and Monsieur chose to keep her company: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 444 (1857).

migrator (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *migrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *migrāre*, ='to migrate': one who or that which migrates.

1886 The aquatic and semi-aquatic birds are mostly very distant migrators: M. THOMPSON, in *Lib. Mag.*, Oct. 30, p. 6/1.

mihrab, *sb.*: Arab. *mihrāb*, ='praying-place': a niche or slab in a mosque, indicating the direction of Mecca. See **Kebla.**

1845 the exquisite niche, the *Mihrab*, or Sanctuary, in which the Koran was deposited: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 376. **1883** the *mihrâb* really consists of gaudily painted stucco: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 44. **1884** the Sayyid took his station at the mihrab. News of the strange event had spread, and the mosque was crowded: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 384. **1884** a large deep recess, furnished with a *mirhab*, or devotional chamber: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. XX. p. 224 (New York).

***Mikado, mikado**, *sb.*: Jap., fr. *mi*, ='exalted', and *kado*, ='gate': title of the emperor of Japan. See **Dairi, Shogun.**

1727 SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan*, Vol. I. p. 212. **1753** Besides the heroes or *camis* beatified by the consent of antiquity, the mikaddos, or pontiffs, have deified many others: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v. *Camis*. ***1876** the very existence of the Mikado in his own capital of Kioto: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

mikmandar: Pers. See **mammandar.**

***milieu**, *sb.*: Fr.: the middle, a medium, environment.

1883 The long influence of a parochial *milieu* in early life 'has' warped...the undoubted abilities of Mr. Chamberlain: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 557/1. **1888** His chief object...is not to make an isolated study of this or that *milieu*, or to describe a particular social sphere: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 12/1.

militaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a military man, a soldier.

1746 They look upon the *militaires* with abhorrence: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1882). **1818** names which might have led a gay young *militaire* astray: *Notes* to E. Burt's *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 17. **1826** He was a starch militaire, with a blue frock coat buttoned up to his chin: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 190 (1881). **1840** the *militaire* as he entered: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865). **1848** for that young woman, contracting an attachment for a soldier in the garrison of Calais, forgot her charge in the society of this *militaire*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 10 (1879).

***militia**, *sb.*: Lat., 'military service', 'soldiery'.

1. warfare, military service.

1598 Touching the true and orderly trayning of your people in this our Moderne *Militia*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 32.

2. soldiery, the military force of a state; in the United States, the whole body of citizens capable of bearing arms.

abt. **1630** For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 26 (1870). **1651** a more exact view of Arms then formerly had been used, and generally the *Militia* at set times much better trained: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 140 (1654). **1655** All the old one's are cashier'd, and we are now | To have a new militia: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 410/2 (1839). bef. **1682** a standing *Militia* in all Countries: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VIII. p. 45 (1686). **1696** The militia of the nation was raised: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 352 (1872).

3. an armed military force, periodically drilled, liable to active service on emergencies, but not forming part of the regular army. Also, *metaph.*

1697 he has been Captain in the Militia these twelve Months: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 297 (1776). **1712** Country Squires...and when they go a wooing (whether they have any Post in the Militia or not) they generally put on a red coat: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 195/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** willing to serve in such a Militia [of false witnesses like Oates]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 61, p. 167 (1740). **1778** the militia, which is complete in every county but two, is to take the field: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 48 (1858). **1815** He quitted the militia, and engaged in trade: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 11 (1833). **1826** a corps...of militia, or national guards: *Subaltern*, ch. 15, p. 227 (1828).

***millefiori**[*-glass*], *sb.*: It., 'a thousand-flower glass': an ornamental surface consisting of a cross-section of a number of pieces of glass filigree, or threads of glass enamel fused together, embedded in transparent glass.

***millefleurs**, *sb.*: Fr., 'a thousand flowers': name of a fashionable perfume.

1854 when you a peared in your neat pulpit with your fragrant pocket-handkerchief (and your sermon likewise all millefleurs): THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 52 (1879). **1865** the perfume of Millefleurs scented the air: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39.

millelote: Eng. fr. Lat. See **melilotum.**

***millennium, millēnium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *mille*, ='a thousand', and *annus*, ='a year': a period of a thousand years, *esp.* the thousand years during which the saints are to reign upon the earth (see *Rev.*, XX. 5)—a period which some think will consist of 360,000 years; hence, *metaph.* a period of unquestioned supremacy, a period of beatitude.

1664 he tried...to place the *Millennium* elsewhere, and...to begin the 1000 years at the reign of Constantine: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. xvii. **1675** of opinion that the *Millenium* is not yet to begin: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. vi. § 4, p. 53. **1694** our Lord Jesus Christ...would...gather all the saints...and lead them to Jerusalem and begin the Millennium: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 342 (1872). **1759** the invasion...seems as slow in coming as the millenium: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 265 (1857). **1780** There then I leave them, and sit myself down in patient expectation of the Millennium of Despotism: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 362 (1858). **1883** An agnostic millenium will be finally attained: *Record*, Sept. 21, p. 939/1.

millepeda, *pl.* **millepedae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a milleped.

1601 [See **centipeda**].

***milliard** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *milliard*: a thousand millions, a word made familiar by the indemnity of five milliards of francs paid by France after the Franco-German war. 1870—1.

milligramme, -litre, -mètre, *sb.*: Fr.: a thousandth part of a **gramme, litre, mètre** (*qq. v.*).

***milliner** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., 'a Milan trader': a man who dealt in Milan bonnets and other articles of female apparel; a person who sells bonnets and head-dresses; a person who sells all articles of female costume. See Elyot's *Governour*, Vol. II. p. 19, note *b* (1880) [Skeat].

1594 He was perfumed like a milliner: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 36. **1598** as a Millaners wife [conceals] her wrought stomacher: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 13 (1616). **1611** He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes; no milliner can so fit his customers with gloves: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 192. **1670** I'le bring you to my Milliner, that Calls himself the *Italian Milliner*, or the Little Exchange: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 16.

mill(i)on: Eng. fr. Fr. See **melon.**

***millionnaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person reputed to be the owner of a million francs in France, dollars in America, pounds in England, &c.

1826 Were I the son of a millionaire, or a noble, I might have all: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 18 (1881). **1833** the *millionaire* of 'easy virtue' would wellnigh escape it [the tax] altogether: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 153. **1859** he is a millionaire and a *bon vivant*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/1. **1880** Mrs. Bullion, the millionaire's consort: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. ii. p. 9.

***milord**, Fr. fr. Eng. 'my lord'; **milorde**, *pl.* **milordi**, It. fr. Eng. 'my lord': *sb.*: an Englishman travelling on the continent in an expensive style.

1820 to pay due honour and respect to English milordi: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 177. **1822** accustomed to the *Milords Anglais* of former times...think they may charge accordingly: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 357. **1838** ours is a nation of travellers contributing those of every degree, from a *milord* and his suite to...: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160.

milreis, *sb.*: Port.: a thousand reals, a Portuguese coin worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* English; a Brazilian coin worth about 2*s.* 3½*d.* English. See **real.**

1598 120. Millreyes, every Millreyes being worth in Dutch money seaven guilders: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 12 (1885). **1617** an halfe Milreise [was esteemed] at sixe and thirty [siluer Groshen], the short and long Crusado, at fiue and thirty: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 286.

Variants, *milreise, milrea, milray, milleray, millreyes.*

mimbashee: Turk. See **bimbashee.**

mīmēsis, *sb.*: Gk. *μίμησις*: imitation, mimicry.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

mīmōsa, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a sub-genus of leguminous plants, shrubs, and trees, including *Mimosa pudica*, or the sensitive-plant, and prickly bushes which form 'scrub' in Africa; *also*, a tree or shrub of the said genus.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** Alternate tufts of arbutus, and mimosa, and bay: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820). **1845** the eye...was attracted by the extreme elegance of the leaves of the ferns and mimosæ: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 25. **1871** A few miserable stunted thorny mimosas are here to be seen: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 9.

mina, mna, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μνᾶ*: a Babylonian weight, of which 50 or 60 made up a Babylonian talent; a silver coin, of which 60 made up the value of a Greek talent. The Greek *mina* was divided into 100 *drachmae* (see **drachma**) or about 100 *denarii* (see **denarius**).

1579 two and fiftie Minas: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 456 (1612). **1603** everie one of you may have halfe a Mua [*sic*] of silver now if you list to employ the same money to the setting out of a fleet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 373. **1630** [See **denier**] **1665** *Ephipius Olynthius* reports, a Supper stood in a hundred Mynaes of Gold, each Myna, or Dyna, in our Money valuing six and twenty shillings and eight pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 313 (1677). **1769** sold you to my father for six Minæ: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. I

p. 347. **1820** the sum of three minæ of silver: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 377.

mina(h), myneh, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mainā*, ='a starling': name of several kinds of Oriental starling, esp. of two varieties which can be taught to speak.

1803 During the whole of our stay two minahs were talking most incessantly: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 227. [Yule] **1813** The myneh is a very entertaining bird, hopping about the house, and articulating several words in the manner of the starling: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, I. 47. [*ib.*] **1872** A swarm of crows, minahs and paddy-birds: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 33.

minar, *sb.*: Arab. *minār*, ='a candlestick', 'a lighthouse': a lighthouse, a tower.

1665 a Tower, *Mynar*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 318 (1677). **1884** the roofs of the adjoining minars shone like brilliant beacons: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xi. p. 124 (New York).

***minaret** (˙ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *mināre(t)*: a high, slender tower with projecting balconies, from which the faithful are called to prayer. See **muezzin.**

1684 two *Minarets* or Towers very high: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. **1775** the tall minarees rise—dazzling the beholder: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 48. — one of the mosques was of royal foundation as the double minarée showed: *ib.*, p. 261. **1800** But when the Cryer from the Minaret | Proclaims the midnight hour: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, viii. 95. **1817** Syria's thousand minarets: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 43 (1860). **1820** the light galleries of the airy minarets: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25. **1836** Having ascended to the gallery of the *ma'd'neh*, or *men'a ret'*, he chants the *ada'n*, or call to prayer: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 83. **1839** The muëddins on the menárehs had chanted the Selám of Friday: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 379.

minauderie, *sb.*: Fr.: lackadaisical manners, a display of affectation.

1763 the Duchess...is a heap of *minauderies* and affectations: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 105 (1857). **1786** No sweet minauderies clos'd her eyes: H. MORE, *Florio*, 310, p. 21. **1822—3** having exhausted all her stock of *minauderies*, she condescended to open the conversation: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xi. p. 134 (1886). **1886** 'Le Premier-né'...includes all the little *minauderies* and trifling graces of the event it represents, and deals with the presentation of the baby to the gossips: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 653/3.

minaudier, *fem.* **minaudière,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: affected, lackadaisical; an affected or lackadaisical person.

1716 they are the most determined *minaudières* in the whole world: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 73 (1827). **1818** she struck me to be a mere *minaudiere*! LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 93 (1819).

minera, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'a mine', 'a mineral': a matrix of a mineral; also, *metaph.*

1652 he hath discovered the *Minera* of man, or that substance out of which man...was made: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 42. **1673** A large piece of the *minera* or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246.

***Minerva**: Lat.: name of the Roman goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athene, who was said to have been born, fully armed, from the head of Jupiter. *Hence*, the production of a person's brain; a schoolmistress.

1573—80 Or else the ambrosia | Thats præserv'd for Minerva: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 109 (1884). **1589** in spite of Nature or Minerva: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 311 (1869). **1640** H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 36, p. 26 (1647). **1665** *Self-love* engageth us for any thing, that is a *Minerva* of our own: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xvi. p. 114 (1885). bef. **1733** the Thing itself [is] no better than a *Minerva* of his own fertile Brain: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 26, p. 442 (1740). **1877** the idea of this Minerva giving change in a *café*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 32 (1883).

minikin (˙ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *minniken*, ='a little love', 'a little darling': a dainty lass; a pin of the smallest size; the treble string of a lute or viol; also, *attrib.* dainty.

1598 *Mignone*, a minion, a fauorit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling: FLORIO. — *Mingherlina*, a daintie lasse, a minnikin smirking wench: *ib.* **1605** for one blast of thy minikin mouth, | Thy sheep shall take no harm: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iii. 5, 45. **1611** *Mignonnet*, A prettie, or young minion; a minikin: COTGR. **1667** angling with a minnikin, a gut-string varnished over, which leaves it from swelling, and is beyond any hair for strength and smallness: PEPYS, *Diary*, Mar. 18. [Davies] bef. **1670** he would peg the minikin so high that it cracked: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 147. [*ib.*]

minimē, *adv.*: Lat.: very little, by no means.

1588 Minimè, honest master; or rather, master, no: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 61.

***minimum,** *pl.* **minima,** *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *minimus*, ='least', 'lowest': the lowest amount or value, a limit of decrease or smallness of size, quantity, force, value, or degree; also, *attrib.* Opposed to **maximum** (*q. v.*).

1674 those two puzzling things, the *maximum quantum* and the *minimum*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 1. **1678** he differed from them in some Particularities, as in excluding *Vacuum*, and denying such Physical *Minima* as were Indivisible: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 16. **1691** why do they [atoms] decline the least interval that may be, and not a greater? why not two or three *minima* as well as one: J. RAY, *Creation*, PT. I. p. 37 (1701). **1808** willing to do it [the duty] for less than the statutory *minimum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 33. **1856** what I then thought the minimum quantity, six ounces of bread-dust and a lump of tallow the size of a walnut: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxvi. p. 261. ***1875** indications reduced by friendly care to a minimum: *Echo*, Apr. 3. [St.] **1883** the limitation of the *minimum* age at which a recruit could be accepted to 19: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 510.

minimum quod sic, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the least which thus', a specific low limit of quantity, value, or degree.

1672 the very *minimum quod sic* is enough to put thee into Christ: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 61/1 (1868).

minimus, *sb.*: Lat., properly masc. adj., ='least': a being of extremely small size.

1590 Get you gone, you dwarf; | You minimus, of hindering knot-grass made; | You bead, you acorn: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, iii. 2, 329.

minimus in maximis: Lat. See **maximus in minimis.**

minionette (˙ ⏑ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mignonnet*, fem. *mignonnette* (both in Cotgr.): a pretty fellow or girl, a favorite; also, *attrib.*

1749 Last night at Vauxhall his minionette face seemed to be sent to languish with Lord R. Bertie's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, I. 205. [Davies]

***minister** (˙ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *ministre*, assimilated to Lat. *minister*, ='an attendant', 'a servant'.

1. one who carries out the orders of another, a servant, an agent; an instrument.

abt. **1340** Git thei said him tille, his ministres wasted the lond: R. BRUNNE, p. 312. [R.] **1540** To the which remedy, as a necessary minister, I shall put to my propre handes and assistence vnto the dethe: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 19 *v°*. **1563** Because the Chirurgian is natures freinde, & minister: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16 *r°*. **1579** a fit instrument and minister to destroy the commonwealth: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 438 (1612). **1584** For in tillage, as nature produceth corne and hearbs; so art, being natures minister, prepareth it: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. iii. p. 290. **1603** Seruitours and Waiters...the said Ministers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 82.

2. one who or that which administers, dispenses, or supplies.

1541 the assystentes and seruauntes or mynysters of the pacyent: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. B ii *v°*. **1549** Wherunto [to destruction] there is none so great a minister as the alteracion of auncient lawes and customes: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, sig. a 2 *v°*. **1590** other means are all forbidden me | That may be ministers of my decay: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 34/2 (1858). **1647** Let not...this right hand be Pitie's, till it hath | First made it self the Minister of wrath: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, iii. 8, p. 117.

2 *a*. a member of the clergy, presbytery, or ministry of a religious body in the Christian Church.

1340 *Ayenb.* [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. **1380** axe thei leue therof of here mynystris prouyncyal, and zeue thes mynystris to noon leue to go: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. xii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 45 (1880). bef. **1400** had ordeyned chirches and goddys mynystres to serue god and to [do] diuine seruice: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 128 (1886). **1450** ministres of ye chirche: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge, &c.*, p. 162 (1871). **1485** the bysshop wyth other mynystres of the chyrche: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 196 (1881). abt. **1533** there ys a goode father of owre relygyon...com from beyonde see unto us, whiche ys chosen and assygnd to be owre mynyster, head, and rewler here yn this Provens: RICH. LYST, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxiii. p. 266 (1846). **1549** a direct ordre of ministers in the churche: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 43 *r°*. **1552** Such a one is a Priestly Minister. *Ergo* he is a Priest: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 41 *r°* (1567). **1584** Let all ministers therefore in their seuerall cures, preach to God's people, so as they may knowe all these things to be false, &c.: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 66. **1588** which place Cyprian alleadgeth against a minister, that became an executour to his friendes will: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xv. p. 68 (1880). **1600** the Ministers and teachers of the Church: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 473. **1600** their Minister and Preacher made vnto them a godly sermon: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 84. **1641** a presbyter, or as we commonly name him, the minister of a congregation: MILTON, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1806). **1649** The Act prohibiting Ministers to meddle in State matters: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr *r°*.

3. one who takes a leading part in the executive administration of a state.

abt. **1350** mynystyrs of þe kynge: HAMPOLE, *Eng. Prose Treat.*, p. 11 (1866). [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt **1386** The destinee Ministre general | That executeth in the world ouer al: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1663. **1530** a minister of their commonwelth...as a capitaine: PALSGR., fol. xiii *v°*. **1540** fyrste he dyscharged all minysters, whiche the monstruouse beaste Heliogabalus hadde vndyscretely promoted: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 16 *v°*. bef. **1733** the King, or his Ministers: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 140, p. 214 (1740).

4. a diplomatic representative of a state at a foreign centre of government, nominally of a lower rank than an ambassador.

1646 his plenipotentiary *minister*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, sig. A 1 *r°*.

ministrator (˙ ⏑ ˙ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ministrātor*, ='attendant', 'servant', noun of agent to *ministrāre*, ='to minister', 'to attend', 'to serve': a minister, a dispenser.

bef. **1733** a reverence for so much as is called the law, and the ministrators of it in that time: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 74. [Davies] **1822—3** [Angels]

were the ministrators of the law, the heralds of the gospel, the servants of the saints: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 85/1.

***Minnesinger, Minnesänger,** *sb.*: Ger., 'a love-singer': a German troubadour of 13 c.—15 c. See **Meistersinger.**

1825 methinks other princes might share a little in the renown which Richard of England engrosses amongst minstrels and *minne-singers*: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 50/1 (1868). **1889** Oh, were I but an actor-wight, | Or Minnesinger sentimental: *Punch*, May 25, p. 253.

***minor** (˘ –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *minor*, ='less', 'smaller', 'younger', sometimes through Old Fr. *menor*, esp. in early instances.

I. *adj.*: 1. less, smaller, lower in degree or rank.

abt. **1380** Þe reule and þe lyuynge of frere menours is þis: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 40 (1880). a**1400** 2 worthi men, Frere Menoures, that weren of Lombardye: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. xxviii. p. 282 (1839). bef. **1548** sume tyme a frier minor in Jereseye: ROBT. SOUTHWELL, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxcii. p. 95 (1846). **1659** If a minor party...seeking Dominion over the rest, may step into the Tribunal, and pass sentence against the Catholick Church, or the greatest part of it, blame not others, if on far better grounds, they do so by that part: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xx. p. 99. bef. **1733** the Troubles that fell upon the Minor *Abhorrers*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 65, p. 551 (1740). **1784** The stout tall captain, whose superior size | The minor heroes view with envious eyes: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 225 (1808). **1827** was about to disburden his conscience of some minor sins: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 108.

I. *adj.*: 2. *Log.* (properly) narrower, less general (of a premiss), descriptive of a premiss which does not contain the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion.

bef. **1658** I had rather you should take it asunder, and my Lord and you part Stakes; part Propositions; he the *Major*, you the *Minor*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 105 (1687).

I. *adj.*: 3. not of age; less than constitutes legal majority; opposed to *major* (see **major,** I. 3).

bef. **1627** at which time neuerthelesse the King was minor: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 145. [R.] **1658** Persons of *minor* age, or women: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 22.

I. *adj.*: 4. *Mus.* (of scales, intervals, tones) characterised by less differences between certain pairs of notes compared with corresponding greater differences which constitute a normal or *major* character. See **major,** I. 4.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Northis*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826). ***1877** the symphony in A minor: *Times*, Feb. 6. [St.]

II. *sb.*: 1. *Log.* a minor premiss. See I. 2.

abt. **1375** And I wote wel þat gabriel schal blow his horne or þai han preuyd þe mynor: WYCLIF (?), in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 382 (1880). bef. **1536** he shal find it in the first figure and the third mode, sauing that y^e^ minor carrieth his proofe w^o^ him: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 504. [R.] bef. **1616** [See **major,** II. 1]. **1620** when I put in the *major*,...and in the *minor*, that his necessities depend upon *Spain*, I think I may spare the conclusion: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 501 (1685). **1656—7** the minor produced to assert the thesis very closely and skilfully handled: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 2. *Leg.* one who is not of full age to act for himself.

bef. **1739** When the brisk Minor pants for twenty-one: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. [illegible] Wks., Vol. IV. p. 195 (1757). **1818** [See **major,** II. 5]. **1830** He being a minor was unable to make any settlement upon her: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 25.

II. *sb.*: 3. *Mus.* the minor mode, a minor key. See I. 4.

II. *sb.*: 4. a friar minor, a friar of the Franciscan order. See I. 1.

bef. **1728** Some will be called cordeliers, and these subdivided into capuchines, minors, mimms, and mendicants: KENNET, Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 112. [Davies]

Minós: Lat. fr. Gk. Μίνως: name of a mythical king and lawgiver of Crete.

***Minotaur** (˘ – ˘): Eng. fr. Fr. *Minotaure*, fr. Lat. *Minōtaurus*, fr. Gk. Μινώταυρος: name of a bull-headed monster whom Minos, the mythical king of Crete, kept in the centre of the celebrated labyrinth and fed upon human beings; used metaphorically to represent anything malignant and destructive, hedged about by perplexities and difficulties.

abt. **1386** And by his banner borne is his penon | Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ybete | The Minotaure which that he slew in Crete: CHAUCER, *C. T., Kn.'s Tale*, 982. **1582** To see the *Minotaure* his ougly face: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 91 (1870). **1590** Dragons, and Minotaures, and feendes of hell: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. x. 40. **1600** minotaure: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). **1603** Minotaures and Aegipanes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 568. **1776** Theseus was gone to Crete with the tributary children to be delivered to the Minotaur: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 40. **1878** Don't give yourself for a meal to a *minotaur* like Bull. GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 181.

minuetto, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a minuet, a slow and stately dance in triple time, popular from the last third of 17 c. to nearly the middle of 19 c., introduced from France, where it is called *menuet*; a piece of music for the said dance or in the rhythm and style suggested by the same.

1724 MINUETTO, a Minuet, a *French* Dance so called, or the Tune or Air belonging thereunto: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1888** the wonderful largo was at times rough, and the minuetto taken at too rapid a rate: *Academy*, Jan. 21, p. 51/2.

***minus,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *minor* (adj.), ='less'.

I. *adj.*: 1. less, with the deduction of, denoted in mathematics by the sign –, opposed to **plus** (*q. v.*).

1808 the competitors for land offer the whole value of the produce *minus* their daily potatoe: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 354. **1878** There would have been three hundred and fifty millions of Celestials *minus one* by this time: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10.

I. *adj.*: 2. less than nothing; negative (in any mathematical sense of the term) in amount or effect, denoted in mathematics by the sign –.

1579 The same or like Signes multiplied produce + *Plus*. Contrarie or diuerse Signes produce alway – *Minus*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 38.

I. *adj.*: 3. deficient in respect of, without.

1840 we reached our munzil of Toorkomanchai about six in the evening, *minus* one horse: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xv. p. 310. **1849—52** an imperfect cranium, composed principally of the cranial, *minus* the facial, bones: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 962/2. **1856** Bonsall was minus a big toe-nail, and plus a scar upon the nose: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 132. ***1875** a Hospital *minus* medical attendance: *Echo*, June 11. [St.]

II. *sb.*: a deficiency, an amount less than nothing, a negative quantity; the mathematical sign –. See I. 1 and 2.

1654 For the *Algebra* (as I may tearm it) or *Nature* of *Reprehension*, giveth the *Plus* to the *Reprover*, and the *Minus* to the *Reproved*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 385. **1843** He says, *minus* multiplied by *minus* cannot give *minus*; for *minus* multiplied by *plus* gives *minus*, and *minus* multiplied by *minus* cannot give the same product as *minus* multiplied by *plus*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 396 (1856). **1878** It was a part of that gambling, in which the losing was not simply a *minus* but a terrible *plus*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. xlviii. p. 450.

minutezza, *sb.*: It.: a trifle, minute point.

1612—3 omitting not the least *minutezzo* that might turn to his story: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 231 (1848).

***minūtiae,** *sb. pl.* (*sing.* **minūtia,** *Rare*): Lat.: trifles, unimportant details, minor particulars.

1757 I reserve my nibblings and minutiæ for another day: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xcviii. Vol. II. p. 26 (1879). **1788** if this chain of minutiæ prove [agreeable] to you: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxvii. (1857). **1802** the censure of Juvenal, however, falls rather on those who exacted such miserable *minutiæ* of them: W. GIFFORD, Tr. *Juv.*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1803). **1814** these minutiæ had been so heedfully attended to: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxxi. p. 464 (188–). **1828** the *minutiæ* of every day life: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 44. **1845** he might worry the men with the minutiæ of pipe-clay pedantry: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 346.

minutie, *sb.*: Fr.: a trifle, an unimportant detail.

1749 leave such *minuties* to dull, penny-wise fellows: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 142, p. 359 (1774).

Mir: Arab. See **Emir.**

***mīrābile dictu,** *phr.*: Lat.: wonderful to relate. Virg., *Georg.*, 2, 30.

1837 the late King was the Miller, and, *mirabile dictu*, the Archbishop of Paris did not disdain to play the part of the Curé: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 318. **18..** at last produced a white something—*mirabile dictu!*—two cents' worth of silver! BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 11 (1881).

mirabolan(e), mirobalan(e), mirobolan(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **myrobalan.**

***mirador,** *sb.*: Sp.: a belvedere, a gallery commanding a fine view, a gazebo.

1672 Mean time your valiant Son, who had before | Gain'd fame, rode round to every Mirador: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1701). **1797** a *mirador* or turret: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IV. p. 9/2. **1829** she betook herself to her mirador, overlooking the vega, whence she watched the army, as it went: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xiv. p. 103 (1850). **1832** led up to a delightful belvidere, originally a mirador of the Moorish sultanas: — *Alhambra*, p. 97. **1845** a Moorish mirador where marble and gilding yet linger amid abominations indescribable: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 365.

***mirage,** *sb.*: Fr.: a deceptive appearance of far distant objects (often inverted, and in deserts seeming to be reflected in water) as if they were near, caused by unequal refraction of several layers of heated air.

1803 that optical deception which...the French have denominated *mirage*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 334. **1813** They had in this part of their journey a remarkable instance of the *Mirage*: *ib.*, Vol. 21, p. 66. **1839** In the desert we had frequent instances of the *mirage*, presenting the appearance of lakes of water and islands: *Amer. Bibl. Repos.*, Vol. I. p. 402. **1866** Thus glowed the distant Mexico to the eyes of Sawin, as he...speculated from the summit of that mirage-Pisgah: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, p. 215/1 (1880). **1872** Exceedingly beautiful is the delusive scenery of the *mirage*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 44.

mirhab: Arab. See **mihrab.**

***mirza, meerza,** *sb.*: Pers. *mīrzā*: a royal prince; a scholar.

1625 Mirzaes, Cans, Sultans, *and* Beagues: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1392. **1634** the *Mirza*, or Prince of *Persia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. **1662** some of their *Myrses*, or Princes: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 129 (1669). — the *Myrsa*, or *Tartar*-Prince: *ib.*, p. 132. **1665** the Traitors were of no mean rank, *Mirza Cherief*,...*Mirza Nouradyn* his Cousin, *Mirza Fetulla*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 74 (1677). **1788** The same success attended the other mirzas and emirs in their excursions: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 29 (1813). **1803** Jadoon Rao then proposed that they should both attend the durbar, and advised the Mirza to repeat the foregoing arguments in the presence of the Maharajah: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 582 (1844). **1828** the General remained dictating to several Meerzas, who were seated and writing in the tent: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 313. **1840** people of all sorts and degrees, Khans, Begs, Moollahs, Meerzas, merchants, soldiers: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 18.

***μισάνθρωπος,** *pl.* **-ποι,** Gk., 'hating mankind'; **misanthrōpos, -pus,** *pl.* -pi, Late Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: a hater of the human race, one who shuns the society of his fellow-men. Anglicised as *misanthrope* (˙ ⏑ ⏑).

1563 Defye them all. μισάνθρωποι and squynteyd Monsters ryght | They are: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 23 (1871). **1579** *Timon* surnamed *Misanthropos*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 205 (1612). **1601** And for that I verily thinke neither Zoilus, Aristarch, Timon or other Misanthropos, ever equal'd, or els was to be compared with a Jesuit, in the damnable art of detraction or envie: W. WATSON, *Dialogue betw. Secular Priest & Lay Gentleman*, Pref., sig. ** 2 *vº*. **1607** I am Misanthropos, and hate mankind: SHAKS., *Timon*, iv. 3, 53. **1612** There be many *Misanthropi*, that make it their practize to bring men to the bough: BACON, *Ess.*, xiv. p. 204/2 (1871). **1626** *Misanthrophon* [acc. or neut.], One that hates mans company: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.). **1665** the very Heathen accused them [the Jews] as Μισανθρωποι or enemies of Mankind: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 204 (1677). **1678** Hee'll ne'r return; he truly is *Misanthropos*: SHADWELL, *Timon*, v. p. 74. **1826** shall I pass my life a moping misanthrope in an old château? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 19 (1881).

***miscellānea,** *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'a hodge-podge': writings on miscellaneous subjects, a collection of writings on miscellaneous subjects.

1710 that in your 6th *Miscellanea*, about the Sprig of an Orange, is his: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. vi. Wks., p. 237/2 (1869). **1886** The latter is a volume of miscellanea of much local interest: *Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 68/2.

***mise en scène,** *phr.*: Fr., 'setting on stage': the setting of a play on the stage; the scenery, properties, and arrangements of an acted drama; also, *metaph.*

1841 The strict attention to costume, and to all the other accessories appertaining to the epoch, *mis* [sic] *en scène*, is very advantageous to the pieces brought out here: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 313. **1860** the best cast and *mise en scène*: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/2. **1872** novelists...sometimes select India as the *mise en scène* of their tales: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 8. **1879** The *mise en scène* was varied: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. ix. p. 85. **1886** She manages very well her *mise en scène*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 21/2.

***miser** (˙˙ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *miser*, fr. Lat. *miser*, = 'wretched', 'miserable'.

1. a miserable person, an unhappy wretch. *Obs.*

1569 Boner is thus dedde | And buried in a misers grave: In J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. I. sig. B (1843). **1584** Also *Phauorinus* saith, that if these cold prophets or oraclers tell thee prosperitie, and deceiue thée, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VIII. ch. ii. p. 160. **1590** Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble misers sake: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 8.

2. one who lives in a miserable condition from love of hoarding money, a very mean and avaricious person.

1598 to bee pensiue, looke into other mens affaires, clitch his thumbe betweene his other fingers (which is a most infallible token of a *miser*) and the like: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 27. **1600** *Nabal*...the myzer: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 398. **1630** Th' extremes of mizer, or of prodigall, | He shunnes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 4 *vº*/1. **1675** True Love's a Miser, so tenacious grown: DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (1701). **1782** a favour the miser offered me to save himself the expense: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 156 (1858).

misereātur, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* (for *imperat.*) of Lat. *miserēri*, = 'to pity': 'may (Almighty God) have mercy (upon you)', name of the first part of the public form of absolution in the Latin Church, which comes after the **confiteor** (*q.v.*) in the Mass, so named from the first word.

1430–40 To schryue þe in general þou schalle lere | Þy Confiteor and misereatur in fere: *Boke of Curtasye*, II. 154, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868).

***miserēre,** *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. *miserēri*, = 'to pity': 'have mercy'.

1. name of the fifty-first Psalm, so called from the first word of the Vulgate version; a musical setting of the said Psalm; *metaph.* a lament, a cry for pity.

1558 by the space of .ii. *miserere*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 18 *rº*. **1657** I repeated to her in your behalf, a whole *Miserere*, whereto she answer'd with much courtesie and civility: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 11, Vol. I. p. 19. **1665** I have heard one say, that had seen it, that it did not set Wood on Fire but after the time of saying a *Miserere*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 97. **1804** A main fault that pervades the whole, is the monotonous cry of *miserere* for the poor Irish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 152. **1819** and so dismally do they squall with their shrill pipes, that it is called a *miserere*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820). **1852** He makes in every letter frightful *misereres* over his sleeping pretty well: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 115 (1884). **1865** now sweet as a bird's carol, now sad as a miserere: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 152. **1882** The low, melancholy miserere—half-entreating, half-desponding—spoke to the heart of man a language like its own: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 297 (2nd Ed.).

2. a hinged seat in a church or chapel stall, which when turned up presents a bracket (usually carved) which supports a person in a half-sitting, half-leaning position.

1833 those seats which may be turned up are called *misereres*: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 173. **1885** [The designs comprise] misereres, font covers: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 215/1.

***Mishna(h), mishna(h),** *sb.*: Heb. *mishnāh*, = 'repetition': a collection of laws and precepts deduced from the Mosaic law by Rabbis and handed down orally for centuries; a paragraph of the said collection (pl. *mishnōth*).

1610 the first collection was made by Judas son of Simon...and this was called *Misna*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 191.

missive (˙ ⏑), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *missive* (sb. used as adj. with *lettre*): a thing sent; sent.

I. *sb.*: 1. a messenger. *Rare. Obs.*

1605 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who all-hailed me "Thane of Cawdor": SHAKS., *Macb.*, I. 5, 7.

I. *sb.*: 2. a letter, a written message.

1609 carrying with them missives from the Emperor: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XVII. ch. vi. p. 87. **1642** by his *Missives* let it appeare that he doth not only *Remember*, but *meditate* on his Friend: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869). **1656** of what doctrine I have...discoursed...in a missive to the Countess Dowager of Devonshire: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 75 (1872). **1675** a Letter or Missive: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 218.

II. *adj.*: 1. sent or despatched (of a letter).

1616 To write your letters missiue: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 134 (1631—40). **1620** some Letter, missive or responsive: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 126 (1676).

II. *adj.*: 2. caused by throwing, caused by missiles.

1667 their engines and their balls | Of missive ruin: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 519.

mistion: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mixtion.**

mistral, *sb.*: Fr.: a cold dry north-west wind of S. France. See **maestrale.**

1864 Did you ever hear of a mistral? C. KINGSLEY, in *Life*, II. 178. [Davies]

mistri, mistry: Anglo-Ind. See **maistry.**

mitcal, *sb.*: Arab. *mitqāl*: an Arabian, Persian, and Egyptian weight equal to about 72 grains English, or 24 carats (see **carat**).

1555 And .xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitigal: And .vi. Mitigales and a halfe, make one vnce: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 263 (1885). **1599** The *Venetian* money is worth larines 88 *pc* 100 meticals, which is 150 drams of *Aleppo*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 272. **1625** a Diamant of three Mettegals and a halfe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 223. — The Abacee weigheth two Mesticalls: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 524.

Mithras, Mithres: Lat. fr. Gk. Μίθρας: the sun-god of the Ancient Persians, eventually regarded as the Supreme Being.

1551 They call upon no particular name of God, but only Mythra: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, II. 11. [C.] **1603** This *Zoroastres* (I say) named the good god *Oromazes*, and the other *Arimanius*...also that there is one in the middes betweene them, named *Mithres*: (and heereupon it is, that the Persians call an intercessor or mediator, *Mithres*.): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1306. **1678** to have asserted also a *Third Middle Deity* called by them *Mithras*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 213.

mithridate, met(h)ridate (˙ ⏑ ˙), Eng. fr. Fr. *mithridat, methridat* (both in Cotgr.); **mithridātum,** Late Lat. fr. Lat. (*antidotum*) *Mithridātium*: *sb.*: an antidote, esp. in the form of an electuary; named from the great Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, who was said to have rendered himself proof against poisons by the use of antidotes.

1528 triacle and the medecines Metridate together: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. I iii *rº*. **1558** an vnce of *Cassia fistula*, and halfe a quarter of an

vnce of Metridate: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 32 *v°*. **1580** But I will not forgette as it were the Methridate of the Magitians, the Beast *Hiena*: J. Lyly, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 346 (1868). **1590** A sight as baneful to their souls...As are Thessalian drugs or mithridate: Marlowe, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 32/2 (1858). **1598** I feele me ill; giue me some *mithridate*, | Some *mithridate* and oile: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 8, Wks., p. 56 (1616). **1599** halfe an ownce of the best Methridate: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 138/2. **1600** He had so ordinarily used a notable Antidote or preservative, called now Mithridate, that the poyson would not worke: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. CII. (Brev. Flor.), p. 1255 *marg.* **1602** in receiuing hereby a holesome *mithridate* or *antidotum* to the spirituall health and recouerie of many a deuoute soule: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 212. **1603** for poor *Methridatum* and *Dragon Water*...were boxed at every corner, and yet were both drunke every hour at other mens cost: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 40. **1630** With Roses, Barberies, of each Conserues, | And Mitridate, that vigrous health preserues: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. M 1 *v°*/2. **1633** But, you of learning and religion, | And vertue, and such ingredients, have made | A methridate, whose operation | Keepes off, or cures what can be done or said: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 78. **1654** If *Diascordium* faile them, have at *Mithridate*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 51. **1686** Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elixers: D'Urfey, *Common Wom.*, v. p. 47. **1825** their rash recipes, their mithridate, their febrifuges: Scott, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 168.

mitigator (ˌ⏑¯ˌ⏑¯), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *mītigāre*, ='to alleviate', 'to soothe', 'to soften': one who or that which mitigates.

***mitra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μίτρα*: a mitre, a turban.

1665 in *Persia*, the Diadem, the *Mythra*, the *Tiara* and the *Cydaris*, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the *Regalia* of old: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677).

***mitrailleuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a machine-gun for the discharge of *mitraille* or small missiles; one of the earliest forms of machine-gun, introduced into the French army about two years before the Franco-German war of 1870—1, when it became well known.

1872 had I carried a mitrailleuse instead of a fourteen-shooter: Capt. W. F. Butler, *Great Lone Land*, p. 123. **1887** They numbered...about 20,000 men with 60 guns and 12 mitrailleuses: *Athenæum*, Sept. 24, p. 399/1.

mittimus, *1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *mittere*, ='to send': 'we send', (*a*) name of a writ, so called from the first word, issued by a justice of the peace, or other qualified person, to the keeper of a prison or other place of detention, charging him to receive into custody and detain until delivered in due course of law, the person sent and specified in the writ; a warrant of commitment to prison; (*b*) a dismissal.

a. **1591** had the bickering been between us, there should have needed no other justice of peace than this [his molespade], to have made him a mittimus to the first gardener that ever was: Peele, *Speeches at Theobalds*, iii. Wks., p. 579/2 (1861). **1607** Your *mittimus* shall not serve: Middleton, *Phœnix*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 207 (1885). **1630** The Constable his charge will soon forsake, | And no man dares his *Mittimus* to make: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. F 2 *v°*/2. **1633** Take a mittimus, | And carry him to Bedlam: Massinger, *New Way to Pay*, v. 1, Wks., p. 314/1 (1839). **1654** and without any other Crime they would make the Offenders *Mittimus*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 143. **1663** Hang him, Rogue, make his Mittimus immediately: Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 51 (1701). **1672** Pray Sir make his Mittimus, I'le hang him if there were no more of the race of all mankind: Shadwell, *Miser*, v. p. 80. **1728** No words, Sir; a wife or a *mittimus*: Cibber, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 339 (1776). **1748** Here, clerk, write this fellow's *mittimus*: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 104 (1817). **1760** and from thence by a *Mittimus* it shall go into the Court where the Cause is depending: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 392. **1772** To ascertain the facts set forth in the preceding paper, it may be necessary to call the persons mentioned in the *mittimus* to the bar of the house of lords: Junius, *Letters*, No. lxix. p. 286 (1827). **1818** Yes, it is, as I suspected, a vague mittimus: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 25 (1819). **1864** Aggravated assaults, says the magistrate, as he signs their mittimus, are not to be tolerated: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 5.

b. **1596** Out of two noblemen's houses he had his mittimus of "Ye may be gone": Nashe, *Have with You*. [C.]

miva, *sb.*: It.: a drink made of the juice of quinces and honey.

1543 ye may gyue hym a myua of quynces, or quynces otherwyse dressed: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxxxii *v°*/1.

mixtion, mistion (ˌ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mistion, mixtion* (both in Cotgr.): a mixture.

1558 put it into the same mixtion: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 120 *r°*. **1603** the soule admitteth his temperature and mixtion with this propheticall spirit: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1345.

mizer: Eng. fr. Fr. See **miser.**

mna: Lat. See **mina.**

Mnēmosynē: Lat. fr. Gk. Μνημοσύνη: *Gk. Mythol.*: the goddess of memory (*μνημοσύνη*), mother of the muses.

bef. **1593** Mnemosyne hath kiss'd the kingly Jove, | And entertain'd a feast within my brains: Greene, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 106/1 (1861).

moal: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mole.**

moan. See **maund.**

***mob**, *sb.*: short for Lat. *mōbile*, short for *mōbile vulgus*, ='the fickle mass of the people': the great mass of common people; a promiscuous crowd, a disorderly crowd, rabble.

1602 the *mobile vulgus* being euer wauering and readiest to run vpon euery change: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 67. **1676** the remaining Rogues have rais'd the Mobile, and are coming upon us: Shadwell, *Libertine*, v. p. 81. **1680** Swinge Bum-bailiffs excessively, and commit filthy outrage, to the astonishment of the *Mobile*: — *Wom. Captain*, ii. p. 20. **1686** But if it should chance to slip, and you should fall down, and mingle with the nasty Mobile, I were no more a woman of this world: D'Urfey, *Banditti*, v. p. 55. **1688** the said mobile tooke y^e^ cart and goods and burnt all in Holborne or some other place: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 100 (1878). **1688** Though the mobile bawl: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1860). **1688** the *Mobile* shall worship thee: Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 2 (1699). — Here, honest *Mob*: *ib.*, p. 59. **1690** So, long Experience has found it true of the *unthinking Mobile*, that the *closer* they shut their *Eyes*, the *wider* they open their *Hands*: South, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 256 (1727). **1692** But *Common-wealths* why should we rob, | Of th' Glory of a Ruling Mob: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 19. **1694** And acted by some of the Mobile of the Village: D'Urfey, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. iii. p. 34. **1700** a gathering of the Mob: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xii. p. 182. **1704** the secular hands of the mobile: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § vi. Wks., p. 77/1 (1869). **1711** our Words...often lose all but their first Syllables, as in *mob. rep. pos. incog.*: *Spectator*, No. 135, Aug. 4, p. 202/1 (Morley). **1729** She sees a Mob of Metaphors advance: Pope, *Dunciad*, I. 67. bef. **1733** I may note that the Rabble first changed their Title, and were called *the Mob* in the Assemblies of this Club. It was their Beast of Burthen, and called first *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the Contraction of one Syllable: R. North, *Examen*, III. iii. 89, p. 574 (1740). **1809** In general the majority in this part of the country consists more of *mob* than in France, and the mob, you know, are notorious for running to see an execution or a funeral: Matv, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 23.

mocayare. See **mohair.**

moccado(e), mockado(e), *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp. fr. Fr. *moucade* (Cotgr.), perhaps influenced by Mid. Eng. *mokadour*, Old Fr. *moucadou* (Cotgr., perhaps for *moucadour*): a kind of velveteen used in 16, 17 cc. Also, *metaph.* (affected by Eng. *mock*) sham, mockery.

1589 [ridiculous] to see a Lady in her milke-house in a veluet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of mockado: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 290 (1869). **1598** *Moccaiaro*, *Moccaiorro*, the stuffe we call moccado: Florio. **1599** all her familie trimmed vp in white mockado: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 85. **1611** *Moucade*, The Stuffe Moccadoe: Cotgr. **1630** I muse of what stuffe these men framed be, | Most of them seeme Mockado vnto me: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. Dd 3 *v°*/1. — Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, | Shagge, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado: *ib.*, sig. 2 Fff 3 *v°*/2. **1741** Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what mockado is this to such a poor soul as I: Richardson, *Pamela*, II. 37 (1811). [Davies]

Variants, *makadowe, mokkado(e), mochado, mockadoo.*

***moc(c)as(s)in** (ˌ¯ˌ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native Amer. Ind. of Virginia: an Indian shoe made of leather, with the sole of a thickness similar to that of the upper leather.

1624 *Mockasins*, Shooes: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 381 (1884). **1722** The *Indian* Name of this kind of Shoe is *Moccasin*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 141. — On his Feet are *Moccasins*: *ib.*, p. 142. **1849** He wore a hunting frock...and moccasons: W. Irving, *Bracebridge Hall*, p. 433. **1871** I have made excellent mocassins with this skin, which are admirable if kept wetted: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 124.

moccinigo, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a small Venetian coin.

1605 nor halfe a duckat; no, nor a *muccinigo*: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 471 (1616).

***Mocha**, a superior kind of coffee, named fr. *Mocha*, the port of Yemen in Asia Minor.

[**1748** And the sage berry sun-burnt Mocha bears | Has clear'd their inward eye: J. Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, I. lxx.] **1876** the coffee and curaçoa, the mocha and maraschino: J. Grant, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vii. p. 54.

mochachoes. See **moustache.**

mockair. See **mohair.**

mockaw. See **macaw.**

mocuddum, mucuddum, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *muqaddam*, ='set before': a head-man, a foreman.

[**1634** The *Bannian* Priests called *Bramini*, are the *Pythagorian* Sect of the Gymnosophists. They hate *Mahumed*, and acknowledge one God and Creator of all things. The better sort are called *Mochadams*, or Masters; their behauiour very good and tolerable: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 56.] **1653** The Jaylor, which in their language is called Mocadan: Cogan, Tr. *Pinto*, p. 8. [Yule] **1803** It has more than once happened that soubahdars and muccudums, and between 60 and 100 drivers, have deserted in one night: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 713 (1844). **1819** Not a single rayah of the inferior sort had the misfortune to meet me in the street, whom my mokhadam forced not to jump from off his long-eared steed, and humbly to salute me in the mire: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1820).

moddicombe. See **modicum.**

mode, *sb.*: Fr.: fashion (in the 'society' sense), fashionable style, a fashionable style of dress. Early Anglicised in the general sense of 'fashion' and the sense of 'mood'. See **à la mode**.

1630 He is also good at Larding of meat after the *mode* of *France*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). **1654** tippets is not y^e^ mode soe much: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1878). **1654** and therefore...shee looks for *Modes* and *Dresses* in that *Exchange* of *Books*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 351. **1684** several Arms, after the Turkish-Mode: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 46. **1711** they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 194/2 (Morley). **1818** *I* fatten—but *n'importe* for that, | 'Tis the mode: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 21. **1841** trying on a new *mode* for the first time: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 66.

model: Eng. fr. Fr. See **modulus.**

moderation (˘ ‒ ˘ ‒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *modération*: (*a*) the act or process of controlling or moderating; (*b*) a mean or middle condition, temperateness, self-control, avoidance of excess; (*c*) at the University of Oxford, the first examination for a degree is called *Moderations*, colloquially abbreviated to *Mods*.

a. **1531** gouerned by the rule and moderation of reason: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. I. Vol. I. p. 1 (1880).

b. **1506** And if the matter, be ioyfull and gladde | Lyke countenaunce, outwardly they make | But moderation, in their mindes is had: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. F ii *v°*. **1531** Therfore that worde maturitie is translated to the actis of man, that whan they be done with such moderation, that nothing in the doinge may be sene superfluous or indigent, we may saye, that they be maturely done: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xxii. Vol. I. p. 244 (1880). **1543** remembre to kepe a moderation in slepe, that is to saye, that thou slepe not past .vii. or eyght houres: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxxii *v°*/1. **1545** exhort the same princes...vnto modesty moderacion / & to pyte: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 5 *r°*. **1569** This Oration of his, although it was liked of them for the softnesse and moderation thereof: yet it could not so perswade the bishop of Rome: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 66. **1606** Why tell you me of moderation? SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 4, 2. **1682** both the Ambassador and his retinue behaved themselves with extraordinary moderation: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872).

***moderato**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: moderately; a direction to performers to render a passage or a composition in moderately fast time.

1724 MODERATO, is with Moderation: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

moderato, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: It.: moderate; anything moderate or mediocre.

1762 the *moderatos* are five times better than the *so sos*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

***moderator** (˘ ‒ ˘ ‒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *moderātor*, noun of agent to *moderāri*, ='to govern', 'direct', 'moderate': one who or that which moderates.

1. a ruler, a director, one who or that which moderates.

1578 There were ioyned with him (as moderators of his youth) *Iohn Iacques Triuulce*,...and the Count *Petillani*: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 27 (1618). **1589** [See **litotes**]. **1598** [Libra and Virgo] in the ascendent for the most part signifie Moderators of Schooles, and such like: F. WITHER, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. B 3 *v°*. **1606** A moderatour of his voice: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 191 *note*. **1607** one eare...the moderator of her chase: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 269. **1607—12** But sometymes it is seene that the Moderatour, is more troublesome, then the Actor: BACON, *Ess.*, xix. p. 246/1 (1871). **1621** she is...*the queen of causes, and moderator of things*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 572 (1827). **1642** This reasonable moderator...death: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 381 (1852).

1 *a.* a moderator-lamp, a lamp in which the oil is forced up a tube to the wick at an uniform rate.

2. a judge, an arbitrator, a mediator.

1600 thought it meet to be moderators betweene others, and to prescribe them warre or peace: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 322. **1603** *Grave* MODERATOR *of our* Britain LAWES: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 210 (1608). **1621** *This common sense* is the iudge or moderator of the rest: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 7, Vol. I. p. 32 (1827). bef. **1658** And thence did crave | A Moderator of the Strife to have: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 229 (1687). **1705** For this ignominious Wretch, under pretence of being Moderator betwixt the *Commanians* and us, abused us several times by dilatory and fraudulent Means: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. iv. p. 54. **1823** His vanity induced him to think that he had been more successful...than any other moderator whom the king might have employed would...have been: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. ix. p. 132 (1886).

3. one who presides at an assembly or disputation; *esp.* the president in formal meetings of certain Protestant Churches.

1580 But to set downe as a moderator the true perfection of loue...this is my iudgement: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 423 (1868). **1652** In this old Philosophicall dispute, what easie Moderator would not give this censure? J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 149.

3 *a.* in the old English universities, a public officer appointed to superintend examinations for honors; in Cambridge University, an examiner for the Mathematical Tripos (in 1819 and after 1822 one of the two senior examiners for the Mathematical Tripos).

1573—80 as he was abroad in the schooles, so wuld neds seme a moderator at home too in the haul: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 51 (1884). **1614** the Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier, or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1848). bef. **1670** Mr. *Proctour Williams* was the President or Moderator at this Learned Act: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 27, p. 20 (1693). **1796** *Camb. Univ. Cal.*, p. 151.

moderatrice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *moderatrice* (Cotgr.): a female who moderates.

1531 Wherby he confoundeth the vertue called temperance, whiche is the moderatrice as well of all motions of the minde, called affectes, as of all actis procedyng of man: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. viii. Vol. II. p. 95 (1880).

moderātrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *moderātor* (see **moderator**): a female who moderates.

1603 *Wisedom* (from aboue) | Is th' only *Moderatrix*, spring, and guide: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 51 (1608). **1611** *Moderatrice*, A moderatrix: COTGR. **1659** I'll sit as moderatrix, if they press you | With over-hard conditions: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2. [Davies] bef. **1670** The Queen Mother, moderatrix of this and all other solemn negotiations in France at that time: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 210. [*ib.*] **1754** The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as moderatrix: RICHARDSON, *Grandison*, vi. 387 (1812). [*ib.*] **1846** To the most splendent, glorious, and effulgent Elizabeth, Queen of all the great ones who follow Jesus, wisest moderatrix of all the affairs of the Nazarene generation: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxliii. p. 141 (1846).

modéré, *fem.* -ée, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: *Polit.*: moderate; a moderate.

1848 It is quite clear that the *modérés* are in an immense majority in the Assembly: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 266.

modi: Lat. See **modus.**

***modicum**, *sb.*: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. *modicus*, ='moderate', 'small': a moderate quantity, a small quantity.

1. a small quantity, a moderate quantity, a small allowance, a small degree, a limited amount.

1606 Lo, lo, lo, lo, what modicums of wit he utters! SHAKS., *Troil.*, ii. 1, 74. **1608** There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested moddicombe: ARMIN, *Nest of Ninnies*. [Nares] **1611** a daintier bit or modicum than any lay upon his trencher at dinner: MIDDLETON, *Roar. Girl*, I. I, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 14 (1885). **1620** they are also cooling, notwithstanding the *modicum* of heate in them: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § viii. p. 114 (1628). bef. **1670** Eat it up all, or not a whit, for a *Modicum* will Gripe the Belly: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 88, p. 74 (1693). **1686** I only took away all that I could lay my hand on; I did not robb him, I only Snapt a Modicum or So: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, iii. p. 22. bef. **1733** his ordinary Modicum of Guineas: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 123, p. 203 (1740). **1750** Had the modicum been less, I should have known my duty: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. V. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 248 (1806). bef. **1782** Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense | To ev'ry man his modicum of sense: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 153 (1808). **1806** burdened...with a *modicum* of provision for the sinner who preceded him: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 401. **1823** while I discuss my flask of *cinq francs*, my modicum of port hangs on my wine-merchant's hands: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 15 (1886). ***1877** he has that very slender modicum of knowledge: *Echo*, June 4. [St.]

2. a small object, anything under-sized.

1623 Where are you, | You modicum, you dwarf: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 56/2 (1839).

3. a small quantity of food of a kind calculated to provoke thirst.

modillion (˘ ‒ ˘ ‒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *modiglion*, *modillon*, or fr. It. *modiglione*: *Archit.*: a bracket under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian and other orders, corresponding to the **mutulus** (*q. v.*) of the Doric order.

1563 Mutuli whiche is also named Modiglions: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xii *v°*. **1598** being diuided into 6 parts, one giues *denticuli*; an other *cymatium* which supporteth the *modilions*; giue 2 to the *modilions*, one to *corona*, and one to *sima*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 95. **1651** [See **dentello**]. **1664** It has also much conformity with our third *antique* Example in the *Modilions*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 30. **1699** the Modillions naturally admitting greater variety: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 39. **1712** In a Cornice...the Modillions or Dentelli: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

***modiste**, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman who sells fashionable articles of dress; a fashionable dressmaker or milliner.

1841 the less *recherché magasin des modes* of some more humble *modistes*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 271. **1860** Little did I think... that Mrs. M.'s presence in the *ateliers* of the distinguished *modiste* in question would exercise so great an influence upon my own career: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 448/2. **1884** The French *modiste* in whom I confided: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 19.

modius, *pl.* **modii**, *sb.*: Lat.: a Roman dry measure equal to the Greek ἑκτεύς or about a peck English; a vessel of the

said capacity; a tall cylindrical head-dress, represented in ancient art as an attribute of certain deities. See **medimne.**

1600 they had transported with them 300000 Modios [? *acc. pl.*] of wheate: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXII. p. 454. **1606** a Modious [*sic*] of wheat: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 214. **1609** one Modius or pecke of meale: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXV. ch. xii. p. 278. **1800** serenity distinguishes the heads of Jupiter from those of Pluto. Both have frequently the cap called "modius" from its resemblance to a bushel: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 245. **1882** a bearded man with the modius on his head: C. FENNELL, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 576. — near the right foot stands a modius: *ib.*, p. 646.

modulator (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *modulātor*, noun of agent to *modulāri*, ='to measure', 'to modulate': one who or that which modulates.

1654 It is a most *musicall Modulator* of all *Intelligibles* by her inventive *Variations*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 477. **1713** the tongue...the artful modulator of our voice: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. v. ch. v. [R.]

module (ˌ⏑ ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *module*: a standard measure for regulating proportion, a modulus; a model; *Numismat.* the diameter of a coin.

1595 And then all this thou seest is but a clod | And module of confounded royalty: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 7, 58. **1603** You, that haue seen within this ample Table, | Among so many Modules admirable, | Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 179 (1608). **1664** the *Module* of the *Colomn*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 10. **1887** There are thirty plates, many of them containing coins of the smallest module: *Athenæum*, Sept. 24, p. 411/3.

modulus, *pl.* **moduli,** *sb.*: Lat.: a measure (in various technical senses); in *Archit.* a module, in the classical styles half the diameter of a column measured at the base of the shaft. Translated in the architectural sense into *moäel* by Haydocke (1598 Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 89), an unrecorded use of *model.*

1563 The Basis, or fote of the pillor shalbe a Modulus in height: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. ix *ro*. **1882** The council shall fix for the year the amount...to be called a modulus: *Stat. Trin. Coll. Camb.*, p. 54.

***modus,** *pl.* **modi,** *sb.*: Lat., 'manner', 'mode': one of the modes in ancient music; manner, specific conditions of being; *Leg.* a specific qualification, a composition.

1597 these be...some shadow of the ancient *modi*, whereof *Boetius* and *Glareanus* haue written so much: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 166 (1771). **1648** none of the relators agree either in the place or modus: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 23 (1850). **1672** it is one, *even as we are one*...not as to the *modus* or *qualitas unionis*, but only as to the *veritas unionis*: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 43/1 (1868). **1684** All our service of God ought to be a reasonable service...in regard of the *modus*, the manner of doing it: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 439 (1865). **1692** One and the same thing is differenced from itself by a different *modus*, or manner of existing: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 48 (1863). **1702** He might as well prove, by the same method, the identity of his *modi*, as of substances: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 61/1 (1834). **1742** The foundation of this quarrel was a modus, by setting which aside an advantage of several shillings *per annum* would have accrued to the rector: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 27 (1806). **1823** appointing some *modus*, or compensation, of the nature of rent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 7. **1866** the spiritual person who still took his tithe-pig or his *modus*: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I. p. 137.

modus in rebus: Lat. See **est modus in rebus.**

***modus** (*pl.* **modi**) **operandi,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: plan of working, mode of operation.

1654 because their Causes, or their *modus operandi* (which is but the Application of the Cause to the Effect) doth not fall under *Demonstration*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 222. **1692** the distinction of their operation and concurrence is but *modus operandi*, a distinct manner of concurring: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 530 (1863). **1835** we are still ignorant of its *modus operandi*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 85. **1843** We must make entire abstraction of all knowledge of the simpler tendencies, the *modi operandi* of mercury in detail: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 487 (1856). **1865** The inimitable *modus operandi* of that priceless person had mastered the [illegible] visiting-list of Vernonçeaux: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 141. **1878** the vast traces of the labours of the scientific old miners in shafting and [illegible] teach exactly their *modus operandi*: *Times*, May 10. [St.] **1884** Nor, when we resolve to set to work in earnest, is the *modus operandi* always evident, or the *modus incipiendi*: A. JESSOP, in *XIX Cent.*, Mar., p. 495.

***modus vivendi,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: a way of living, a temporary compromise or understanding which shall enable persons to associate together in spite of some serious difference or disagreement.

1882 From St. Petersburg we hear that the Russian Government and the Porte have arranged a *modus vivendi*, one of the first results of which will be the [illegible] **1884** [illegible] this respect: [illegible] J. SHAW, *Hist. of Scotland*, ch. [illegible] p. 42

Moët, name of a class of Champagne, so called from the exporting firm *Moët et Chandon*, Rheims.

1883 I don't think it is quite fair to Vernie's cellars that Moët should be served every day because you are here: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 90.

mofussil, *sb.* and *adj.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mufaṣṣal*: in India, the country as distinguished from the Residency or as distinguished from towns; rural, provincial. Hence, **mofussilite,** one who is living away from a town or Residency.

1772 in each district shall be established two Courts of Judicature; one by the name of the Mofussul Sudder Audaulet, or Provincial Court of Dewannee: *Order of Council of H.E.I.C.*, in *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 13/2. **1810** Either in the Presidency or in the Mofussil: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 499. [Yule] **1836** the Mofussil newspapers: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, I. 399. [*ib.*] **1888** mofussilites should always send the price and postage of the books beforehand: J. MUKUNDJI, (*Bombay*) *Catalogue*, published with *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. II. No. 2.

***Mogul** (ˌ⏑ ˌ), **Mogor,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind. and Pers. *mughal*, properly='a Mongol': an Indian Mohammedan of Turk origin; *the Great Mogul* or *the Mogul* being the title by which Europeans designated the emperors of Delhi.

1625 the Gouernours brother of *Cambaya*, sent a *Mogoll* vnto me with a present: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 267. **1588** the great *Magoll*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 *ro*. **1589** the prouince of Cambaya, subiect vnto the grand Tartar, or Mogor, by an other name: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 335 (1854). **1599** the great *Mogor*, which is the king of *Agra* and of *Delli*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 252. **1621** Our Turkes, China kings, great Chams, and Mogors do little less: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 509 (1827). **1629** Sir *Thomas Roe*...went Lord Ambassadour to the Great *Magoll*, or the Great *Turke*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 896 (1884). **1636—7** These two junks belong, the one to D—, which the Portugals hold, the other to the great mogul's people: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1848). **1645** They [letters] can the *Tartar* tell, what the *Mogor* | Or the great *Turk* doth on the *Asian* shore: HOWELL. *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 *ro*. **1647** Most holy, holy colonels, | Great Moguls of the war: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1860). **1665** all adding lustre to the *Moguls* Diadem: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 43 (1677). **1675** Mr. *Limberham* is the *Mogul* of the next Mansion: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 135 (1701). **1704** the great Mogul was come as far as Whitechapel: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § xi. Wks., p. 92/1 (1869). **1746** if the Great Mogul had set up his standard I must have followed it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 40 (1857). bef. **1782** Gone thither arm'd and hungry, return'd full, | Fed from the richest veins of the mogul: COWPER, *Expos.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 87 (1808). **1788** The Mogul prince was a zealous mussalman: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 21 (1818). **1811** The great Mogul remits annually sixty thousand roupees to the Sherriffe: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 88. **1864** as happy, doubtless, as the Great Mogul: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 45. **1872** the British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwaub: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. I. p. 4.

mohair (ˌ⏑ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng., ultimately fr. Arab. *mukhayyar*, ='a kind of camlet made with goat's hair': the hair of the Angora goat; a fine dress-fabric made of such hair; an imitation of the said fabric. See **moire.**

1570 There are also cotton wool: tanned hides; hides in the hair; wax; camlets; mocayares; grogerams: CAMPION, *Trade to Scio*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 52. [Davies] **1588** weauers of Gerdles of wooll and bumbast black and red like to Moocbaries: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 *vo*. **1599** Kersies, Mockairs, Chamblets, Silks, Ueluets: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 271. **1619** Philizello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohaire: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269. **1641** Grograme-yarne of which is made *Iames*, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in MCCULLOCH'S *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). **1668** My wife desires to fix you either to a farandine or a mohair: T. ROKEBY, *Mem.*, p. 16 (1861). bef. **1744** Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, II. 170. **1751** The mohairs are this day gone from hence for Calais: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 39, p. 172 (1774). **1797** mohair camblets, carpets, leather: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 175/2.

***Mohawk, Mohock,** *sb.*: an American Indian of a tribe located on the Mohawk river, of the Iroquois family; *hence*, a roistering bully, esp. one of those who made the streets of London dangerous at night early in 18 c.

1712 the Title of the *Mohock Club*, a Name borrowed it seems from a sort of *Cannibals* in *India*, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the Nations about them: *Spectator*, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 470/2 (Morley). **1758** prince Eugene intended to murder lord Oxford, by employing a set of people called Mohocks, which society, by the way, never existed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 499 (1777). **1814** Proceeding then with the Indian woman and child, they find a wounded Mohawk lying among a party of his dead countrymen: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 388 (1856).

mohol(l), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *maḥall*: a palace; any important building. See **mahal.**

1625 a Garden, and Moholl or summer house of the Queene Mothers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 428. — Within the second court is the *Moholl*, being a foure-square thing, about twice as bigge, or better, then the Exchange; hauing at each corner a faire open *Deuoncan*: *ib.*, p. 429. **1665** at one end is the Moguls House, and a *Mohol* curiously buil': SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 73 (1677). — an even Street near two miles long...here and there bestrew'd with *Mohols* or Summer-houses: *ib.*, p. 165.

mohur, mohr, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *muhar*, or Pers. *muhur, muhr, mohr*, ='a seal', 'a gold coin': a British Indian coin equal to from twelve to fifteen rupees.

1690 The Gold Moor, or Gold Roupie, is valued generally at 14 of Silver; and the Silver Roupie at Two Shillings Three Pence: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 219 (1696). [Yule] **1758** 80,000 rupees, and 4000 gold mohurs, equivalent to

60,000 rupees, were the military chest for immediate expenses: R. Orme, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, II. 364 (1803). [*ib.*] **1776** Gunga Govin Sing received from me...15,000 rupees in mohurs, upon this underhand settlement: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 17/1. **1800** I enclose a memorandum relating to gold mohurs and soolacky rupees: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 75 (1844). **1826** gold *mohurs* tied up in long narrow bags: Hockley, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. ii. p. 28 (1884). **1834** the old points I suppose—gold mohurs, and ten on the rubber: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42. **1872** the charge for box tickets is 1 gold mohur (32*s.* to 40*s.*), and that for pit tickets 8 sicca rupees: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 78. **1882** a few rupees in silver, and there are two hundred gold mohurs in this bag: F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xiii. p. 280.

mohurrer, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *muḥarrir*, = 'a correct writer': a writer in a native language. Also written *mohrer*, *moorie*.

1776 *Mohirir*, A Writer: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1834** one of the Mohurrirs was still with him: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 54.

***Mohurrum**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *Muḥarram*: name of the first month of the Mohammedan year; the great fast and lamentation held during that month in India.

mohwa, mhowa, mowa(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mahwā*: name of the large tree *Bassia latifolia*, Nat. Order *Sapotaceae*; the flower of the said tree, which yields an ardent spirit; the spirit obtained from the said flower.

1803 We encamped at a tank and grove of *Mowah* trees: J. T. Blunt, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 58. **1871** ardent spirits, most of what is consumed being Mhowa: Forsyth, *Highlands of C. India*, 75. [Yule] **1876** liquor, distilled from the *Mhowa* flower: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 321.

moidore (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. unrecorded Fr. equivalent of *moy*, = 'coin' (Shaks., *Hen. V.*, iv. 4, 15 and 22), fr. Port. *moeda*, = 'money', 'coin', and Fr. *d'or*, = Port. *d'ouro*, = 'money of gold' [Skeat]: a gold coin of Portugal, now obsolete, worth about 27*s.* English.

1824 I then pulled out my canvas pouch, with my hoard of moidores: Scott, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xiv. p. 288 (1886). **1840** And fair rose-nobles and broad moidores, | The Waiter pulls out of their pockets by scores: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 26 (1865). **1858** his hard-earned moidores: A. Trollope, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 178.

moire, *sb.*: Fr., 'watered silk': a kind of watered silk, watered mohair; **moire antique,** silk watered in antique style; **moiré,** *lit.* 'watered', is used in English as if identical with *moire*, as applied to dress-fabrics.

1823 Moiré Watering by other Methods: J. Badcock, *Domestic Amusements*, p. 140. **1864** Enthusiastic admiration for a moire antique is quite compatible with intense dislike of the lady inside it: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19. **1883** went rustling up and down the terrace...in her armour of apple-green moiré: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 43. **1885** the blue *Moiré antique* | That she opened Squire Grasshopper's ball in: A. Dobson, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 182.

mokhadam: Anglo-Ind. See **mocuddum.**

mokkado(e). See **moccadoe.**

mola, *sb.*: Lat.: a mill, grains of spelt mixed with salt; a false conception; a jawbone.

1646 Many Mola's and false conceptions there are of *Mandrakes*: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 72 (1686).

molasses (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *melaza*: the syrup produced in the process of making raw sugar; sometimes used in the meaning 'treacle', which is produced in the refining of sugar.

1599 the refuse of all the purging [of sugar] is called *Remiel* or *Malasses*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 4. **1600** certeine iarres of malosses or vnrefined sugar: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 570. **1641** and there will a moist substance drop forth which is called Molosses, or Treakle: John French, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 126 (1651). **1672** the Vintners do play the Rogues so, and put Horse-flesh, dead Dogs, mens bones, Molossus, Lime, Brimstone, Stumme, Allom, Sloes, and Arsnick into their Wine: Shadwell, *Miser*, ii. p. 19. **1673** to wash down and carry away the *Molossos*: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 479. **1722** an inspissate Juice, like Molasses: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 119.

Variants, *malasses*, *malosses*, *molosses*, *molossus*, *molossos*.

molato: Sp. See **mulatto.**

molavee: Anglo-Ind. See **moolvee.**

***mole,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *môle*: a mass; a breakwater composed chiefly of stone; applied to a massive building, such as the Mausoleum of Hadrian.

1578 the whole mole, and packe of members: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 1 *vº*. **1599** I came before the Mole of *Chio*, and sent my bote on land to the marchants of that place: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 100. **1615** the *Mole*; that from the South windes defendeth the hauen...This stretcheth into the sea fiue hundred paces: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 255 (1632). **1621** the burning of the Pyrats ships within the *Moal*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 140 (1654). **1704** the greatest Castle, which is on the *Mole* without the Gate: J. Pitts, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 7. **1776** at the entrance of the mole on the left is a small chapel of St. Nicholas: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 14. **1845** The old mole offers a sort of protection to small craft: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 340.

mōlēcula, *pl.* **mōlēculae,** *sb.*: Late Lat., dim. of Lat. *mōles*, = 'a mass': a molecule, the smallest mass of any substance which can keep together undivided by the chemical change which a further diminution would involve.

1678 *Asclepiades*, who supposed all the Corporeal World to be made...of Dissimilar and inconcinn *Moleculæ*, i.e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 16. **1790** They acted by the ancient organized states in the shape of their old organization, and not by the organic *moleculæ* of a disbanded people: Burke, *Rev. in France*, p. 30 (3rd Ed.).

mōles, *sb.*: Lat.: a mass.

1611 The thing itself is a huge and very massie *moles* of stones rammed together: T. Coryat, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 434 (1776).

***molla(h), moolla(h), mulla(h),** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mullā*, fr. Arab. *maulā*: a teacher; a doctor of Mohammedan law; a Mohammedan schoolmaster (in India). [Yule]

1625 new risen Prophets which haue their Xeriffes, Mulas and Priests: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 585. **1662** the *Mollas* continue their Prayers for his Soul: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 63 (1669). **1665** A Priest, *Moolae*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). **1684** It was a *Mollah* that built it, out of what design no person new: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 23. **1741** about two hundred and fifty Janizaries, and a *Moula*, or great *Cadi*: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 309. **1786** the Moullahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imans of Schiraz...arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). **1793** the superior judge, or *cadi*, who is called *molla* in the larger towns: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 462 (1796). **1819** When this reverend Moollah first made his appearance, his face was still bedewed with tears of sympathy: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 193 (1820). **1884** they were asked how much they would allow the chief for his *mullah*, or scribe: H. Lansdell, *Steppes of Tartary*, in *Leisure Hour*. **1889** There is a large body of English Mussulmans at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth...They are provided with mollahs and Arabic teachers from Constantinople: *Athenæum*, Sept. 28, p. 421/3.

Variants, 17 c. *moolaa*, *mula*, *moolae*, 17, 18 cc. *mulla(h)*, *moulla(h)*, 18 c. *moula*, 19 c. *moolla(h)*, *mulla(h)*, *moolah*.

mollify (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mollifier*: to soften, to soothe; to qualify.

1506 It hath so strong, and sure foundation | Nothing there is, that can it molifye | So sure it is, agaynst a contrarye: Hawes, *Past. Ples.*, sig. L iiii *rº*. **1509** Mollyfy your hertis that ar harde as adamant: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1874). **1528** after noone slepe mollifieth the veynes: Paynell, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. C ii *rº*. **? 1538** moor lyke to induratt then to molify: Latimer, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxi. p. 203 (1846). **1540** such things the which may lenifie, mollifie, dissolue, and loose the belly: Raynald, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 96 (1613). **1541** expert to mollyfy and resolue all hardnes: R. Copland, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. S ii *rº*. **1543** ye muste mollifye it, and resolue it: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxviii *vº*/1. **1546** having fownd owt the meane how to mollyfye or gather unto him the good will of the people: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 137 (1844). **1563** We vse these medicines when as we wyll mollifie and make softe bodyes whiche bee scirrhous and harde: T. Gale, *Antid.*, fol. 3 *vº*. **? 1582** Graunt to vs milde passadge, and tempest mollifye roughning: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 87 (1880). **1584** As for the miracles which *Moses* did, they mollified it [Pharaoh's heart]: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xxi. p. 319. **1590** From whence he brought them to these salvage parts, | And with sweet science mollifide their stubborne harts: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. x. 25. **1601** an excellent plastre for to mollifie the hard spleen: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 180. **1646** they mollifie not with fire: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. p. 132 (1686). bef. **1701** Mince the sin and mollify damnation with a phrase: Dryden. [C.]

mollissima fandi tempora, *phr.*: Lat.: the most favorable times for speaking. Virg., *Aen.*, 4, 293. Frequently quoted as *mollia* ['favorable'] *tempora fandi*.

1665 There are *Molissima fandi tempora*, which are not alwayes light upon: as appeared in a needy Souldier: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677). **1679—80** I will no longer discompose the *mollia tempora* you enjoy: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 140 (Camd. Soc., 1858). bef. **1733** they would take Advantage, through the *mollia tempora fandi*, to get Promises of unreasonable Things: R. North, *Examen*, III. ix. 15, p. 657 (1740). **1738** he improves the morning moments, which I take to be the *mollia tempora*, so propicious to *tête à têtes*: Lord Chesterfield, in *Common Sense*, No. 51, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1777). **1753** the easy Seasons of Application, the *mollia tempora fandi*, are at all Times allowed to every Member of the serene Republic: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1756). **1777** O cou'd I, like that nameless wight | Find the choice minute when to write, | The *mollia tempora fandi*! H. More, *Ode to Dragon*, ii.

***molly, mallee,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mālī*: a gardener, a man of the caste which includes gardeners.

1759 House Molly, 2 Rs.: In J. Long's *Selections*, 182 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] **1883** a capital 'molly,' or gardener: Lord Saltoun, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 171.

molo, *sb.*: It.: a mole, a wharf.

1670 At one end of this *Mola* stands the *Pharos*, upon a little rock, with a *Lantern* upon it: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 60 (1698). — the *Molo* running a quarter of a Mile into the Sea: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 166.

***Moloch, Molech:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. Μολὸχ, fr. Heb. *Mōlekh*: the chief god of the Phœnicians, who was worshipped with human sacrifices, ordeals of fire, &c.; *hence*, representative of any evil to which people sacrifice the welfare of themselves or of others.

abt. **1400** Of thi seede thow shalt not 3yue, that it be sacryd to the mawmet of Moloch: Wycliffite *Bible*, Lev., xviii. 21. **1611** thou shalt not let any of thy seed pass through the fire to Molech: *Bible, l. c.* **1667** First Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood | Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears: MILTON, *P. L.*, i. 392. **1842** The money-Moloch of our country...is about the grimmest, fiercest, most implacable god: E. MIALL, *Nonconf.*, Vol. II. p. 335. **1880** It was on this Moloch of a model—so fine and shining, and in such perfect repair: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iv. p. 26.

molossus, *pl.* **molossi,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. μολοσσὸς: a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

1586 A foote of 3. sillables in like sorte is either simple or myxt. The simple is eyther Molossus, that is of thrée long, as – – – forgiveness: or Trochæus, that is of 3. short, as ⏑⏑⏑ merylie: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).

molto, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: much, very. Prefixed to other terms, as *molto animato*.

mōly, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. μῶλυ: a fabulous herb of Greek mythology, said to have had a white flower and a black root, and to be of magic power; *also*, wild garlic, *Allium Moly*, Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

1579 As *Homer's Moly* against Witchcraft, or *Plynies Peristerion* against the byting of Dogges: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 42 (Arber). **1584** the herbe called Molie is an excellent herbe against inchantments: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xviii. p. 267. bef. **1593** Seek the herb molÿ; for I must to hell: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 100/2 (1861). **1603** pretious *Moly*, which *Ioues* Pursiuan | Wing-footed *Hermes* brought to th' *Ithacan*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 232 (1608). **1637** And yet more medicinal is it than that Moly | That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave: MILTON, *Comus*, 636. **1646** Garlick, Molyes, and Porrets have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 263 (1686). **1670** I gather'd Moly first: DRYDEN, *Temp.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 269 (1701). **1842** propt on beds of amaranth and moly: TENNYSON, *Lotos-Eaters*, vii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 197 (1886).

***mōmentum,** *pl.* **mōmenta,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a movement', 'a change', 'a moment' (of time), 'a cause', 'weight', 'influence': an impelling force, an impetus; *Mech.* the product of the mass and the velocity of a moving body.

1610 *Momentum* is also a turning, a conversion or a changeable motion, comming of *moveo* to move: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 425. **1759** the MOMENTUM of the coach-horse was so great that Obadiah could not do it all at once: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. ix. Wks., p. 76 (1839). **1762** the momentum of Crabclaw's head, and the concomitant efforts of his knuckles, had no effect upon the ribs of Tapely: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 193 (1817). bef. **1782** increas'd momentum, and the force, | With which from clime to clime he sped his course: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 43 (1808). **1820** giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Afrite: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 404/1 (1867). **1843** they had not...the ideas or conceptions of pressure and resistance, momentum, and uniform and accelerating force: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1856). **1885** Half an ounce of bullet is of more momentum and power than a pound of duck-shot: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 831/2.

momia. See **mummia.**

***Mōmus,** *pl.* **Mōmi:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. Μῶμος, fr. μῶμος, ='blame', 'ridicule': *Gk. Mythol.*: a son of Night, the god of jeering and scoffing and of reckless censure. Anglicised as *mome*, a person given to sneers and gibes or to waggery.

1563 But maugre novve the malice great, of Momus and his sect: J. HALL, in T. Gale's *Enchirid.*, sig. A iiij *vº*. **1573—80** or, as Momus wunt was, to cal the gods to a strait account: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 50 (1884). bef. **1586** will become such a Mome, as to be a *Momus* of Poetry: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 63 (1891). **1598** *Appuntino, Appuntatore*, a nice peeuish findefault, a Momus, a Zoilus, a carper: FLORIO. **1601** such *Momi* as these, besides their blind and erroneous opinion: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. iii. **1607** the *Momusses*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. A 3 *vº*. **1611** the cavillations of such criticall Momi as are wont to traduce the labours of other men: T. CORYAT, in *Purney Pirers* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. b 7 *vº* (1776). **1612** the w[illegible] were not spoken to a Mome or deafe person: SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. vi. p. 42. **1620** as if they had had the little Window in their breast which *Momus* so much desired: BRERE, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxxv (1676). **1630** And [illegible] the untutor'd mome, | Must neither goe to Church nor ride at home: LOVE LAYTON, *Wks.*, sig. A 2 *vº*. **1640** Nay let Him Momus date my Muse ha khate: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. i. 4, p. 107 (1647). **1704** Momus, the patron of the moderns, made an excellent speech in their favour: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 104/2 (1869). **1759** the fixture of Momus's glass in the human breast: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 55 (1839).

mon ami, *fem.* **mon amie,** *phr.*: Fr.: my friend.

1877 It will be all the worse for you one day though, *mon ami*: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. i.

mon cher, *phr.*: Fr.: my dear. See **ma chère.**

1877 Good bye, *mon cher*, and don't overwork yourself: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. ii.

***Mon Dieu!,** *phr.*: Fr.: My God!.

1828 *Mon Dieu!*...I am done for! LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xvii. p. 45 (1859) **1850** THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 89 (1879).

monas, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονὰς: a monad.

1568 Our *Monas* trewe thus use by natures Law, | Both binde and lewse, only with rype and rawe: J. DEE, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 334 (1652).

monasticon, *sb.*: Late Gk. μοναστικὸν, neut. of μοναστικὸς. ='monastic': a book which treats of monasteries and monks.

monçoin. See **monsoon.**

***monde,** *sb.*: Fr.: the world (of fashion). See **beau monde.**

1765 When the *monde* returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1857). **1774** no personages of less *monde* fit to invite: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 79 (1857). **1862** Unless you are of the very great *monde*, Twysden and his wife think themselves better than you are: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 135 (1887). **1872** bills have been left at the houses of the *monde* and posted in the public places: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 167.

mondongo, *sb.*: Sp.: tripe, paunch, black-pudding.

1623 on the Saturdayes, we alwaies made our meales of *Mondongo's*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. iii. ch. iv. p. 274.

***monitor** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *monitor*, noun of agent to *monēre*, ='to advise', 'to admonish'.

1. one who admonishes, reproves, or cautions; an adviser.

1654 Those dead *Monitours* of her *Eternity* she loves: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 152. **1662** to carry his Monitor in his Bosom, his Law in his Heart: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol I. p. 56 (1727). **1675** a daily Monitor to humane kind: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 33. **1693** Mistake me not, *young Man*, I was not sent To be your *Plague* or *Punishment*; | But as a *Monitor* to warn you of your *Sins*: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, xiv. p. 17. **1712** I was diverted with their whimsical Monitor and his Equipage: *Spectator*, No. 376, May 12, p. 550/1 (Morley). **1737** conscience...the faithful and constant monitor of what is right or wrong: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 32, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 65 (1777). bef. **1782** The faithful monitor's and poet's part: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 128 (1808). **1792** for, indeed, you could not desire a severer monitor than my own conscience is to me: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 30. **1819** so as not even to leave him a pretence to feign anger and to fly from his monitor: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 150 (1820). **1854** "You see it is not over," says Clive's monitor and companion: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1879).

2. a pupil or student appointed to assist in teaching or maintaining discipline in an educational institution.

1689 As in a great School, 'tis the master that teaches all; the monitor does a great deal of work: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 94 (1868).

3. a board to support the back.

1785 A monitor is wood—plank shaven thin. | We wear it at our backs: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 55 (1808).

4. a low ironclad with one or more turrets for heavy guns, of a type designed and named by Ericsson, 1862.

monitrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *monitor* (see **monitor**): a female who warns or admonishes, a monitress.

monoceros, *sb.*: LXX. Gk. μονοκέρως: a sea-monster with a single horn, an unicorn. Rarely Anglicised as *monocerot*, fr. Gk. μονοκέρωτ-, stem of oblique cases.

1590 Bright Scolopendraes arm'd with silver scales; | Mighty Monoceroses with immeasured tayles: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 23.

***monocotylēdon,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: a plant which has only one distinct cotyledon (see **cotyledon**).

1846 the peculiarities of Endogens or Monocotyledons, and the manner in which they differ from Exogens or Dicotyledons: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 97.

monoculus, *pl.* **monoculi,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονο-, ='single', and Lat. *oculus*, ='an eye': one-eyed; an one-eyed creature.

1597 as to a monoculos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes: BACON, *Coulers of good & euill*, p. 152 (1871). **1665** the *Arimaspi* (who from winking when they shoot are said to be *Monoculi*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 21 (1677).

monogenesis, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. μονο-, ='single', and γένεσις, ='origin': development of an ovum from a parent similar to itself; generation of an individual from one parent which combines male and female properties.

monomachia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονομαχία; **monomachy** (– ⏑ – –), Eng. fr. Fr. *monomachie*: *sb.*: a single combat, a duel.

1582 A Monomachie of Motives in the mind of man, &c.: A. FLEMING, Title. **1845** This monomachia is evidently oriental: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 604.

***monomania**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονο-, ='single', and μανία, ='mania' (see **mania**); **monomanie**, Fr.: *sb.*: a craze or unreasonable infatuation for some one object or pursuit; insanity limited to some specific aberration.

1831 Yet M. Rossi denies to perversion of the will and to *monomanie* the protection given to lunacy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 223. **1834** the epidemic *monomania* which infected the world so largely: *ib.*, Vol. 59, p. 43. bef. **1849** Then came the full fury of my *monomania*, and I struggled in vain against its strange and irresistible influence: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1884). **1863** Exotic monomania is a very ordinary phase of insanity: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 118.

monos, *adj.*: Gk. μόνος, ='single', 'alone': alone, solitary, sole.

1602 how the state Ecclesiasticall or secular was euer to be preferred before the Monasticall or religious *Monos* tying them to a solitarie life: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 114. — as though he were *Monos*, supreme, soueraigne and superior in chiefe vnder God: *ib.*, p. 326.

monosyllabon, *pl.* **monosyllaba**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονοσύλλαβος, ='monosyllabic', 'of one syllable': a word of one syllable, a speech of one syllable.

1608 I will only in *monosyllaba* answer for myself (as sometimes a wise man did): MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 115 (1885).

monoxylon, *pl.* **monoxyla**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. fr. Gk. μονόξυλος, ='of a single piece-of-wood'. See quotations.

1776 a man waded and procured us a monoxylo or tray—the trunk of a tree made hollow...capable of entertaining very few persons; long, narrow, and unsteady...but on record among vessels in primitive use: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 281. — the monoxyla or skiffs carry everything to and fro: *ib.* **1820** we observed two monoxyla rowing towards us very swiftly: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 286.

mons, *sb.*: Lat.: mountain, hill.

1588 *Arm.*...Do you not educate youth at the charge-house on the top of the mountain? *Hol.* Or mons, the hill: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 89.

***monseigneur**, *pl.* **messeigneurs**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'my lord', a title of honor applied to dignitaries of France; a dignitary of the Court or of the Church. It is not correct to use this title before proper names. See **seigneur.**

1602 Suffragans & Montseniors haue allowance in other Catholike countries: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 94. — he was made *Montseigneur*: *ib.*, p. 96. **1699** that Monseigneur has been but lately possessed of it: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 201. **1852** but things were soon carried farther at the Tuileries by the introduction of *Votre Altesse*, on occasions of state ceremony, and *Monseigneur*, in the family circle: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. ix. p. 117.

***monsieur**, *pl.* **messieurs**, *sb.*: Fr.: my lord, sir. In Eng., corrupted to *mo(u)nseer*, *mounser*.

1. the ordinary title of honor and courtesy in France, used as an address and prefix to proper names; formerly often applied to the king of France.

1549 the frenchmen were constreigned to reisè their assiege Mounser de Lantrech beynge dead: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 136 *vº* (1561). bef. **1593** in France...they salute their king by the name Sir, Monsieur: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 93 (1861). **1603** let *Mounsieur* and the *Souer'ne* | That doth *Nauarras Spayn*-wrongd Scepter govern | Be all, by all, their Countries Fathers cleapt: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 290 (1608). bef. **1654** And I have been told that *Mounsieur* will needs descend so much as to visit her in her lodging: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 254 (1654). **1654** The *Monsieur* could not brook the *Honour* the english *King* got in the *Service*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 452. **1694** We had still a trick that wou'd prevail, | And make *Monsieur* his stars bewail: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 38 (1860).

2. the specific title formerly given to the eldest brother of the king of France.

1646 The King having dispos'd already of his 3. Sisters, began to think on a Match for Monsieur his Brother: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 72.

3. a gentleman, *esp.* a gentleman of France.

1573—80 my yunge Italianate Seignior and French Monsieur: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 65 (1884). **1600** I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a *Monsieur*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 219 (1616). **1621** a French monseur, a Spanish don: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 18 (1827). **1630** heere are a payre of Monsiuers | Had they beene in your place would have run away: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. E 3 *vº*. **1641** Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimics, apes, and kickshows: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 284 (1806). **1672** The *English* Monsieurs rise in mutiny, | Crying confound him: SHADWELL, *Miser*, Prol., sig. A 3 *vº*. **1705** Ye wives a useful hint from this might take, | The heavy, old, despotick kingdom shake, | And make your matrimonial *Monsieurs* quake: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, Epil., Wks., Vol. II. p. 88 (1776). **1766** Says I, "Master Ringbone, I've nothing to fear, | Tho' you be a Lord, and your man a Mounseer": C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. v.

4. a Frenchman.

1621 his train of ruffling long-haird Monsieurs: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. i. p. 2 (1645). **1645** for which reason a monsieur in our vessel was extremely afraid: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 87 (1872). **1659** No sooner was the Frenchman's cause embraced | Then the light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed: DRYDEN, *On O. Cromw.*, 23. **1660** the leight *Mounsire* the grave *Don* outwaigh'd: SPRAT, *Death of Oliver*, p. 6. bef. **1670** Neither could the *Monsieurs* squeeze any more out of him, against the Ratification of the *French* Marriage: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 4, p. 6 (1693). **1702** he's but a *Monsieur*: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, i. p. 2. **1815** Mr. Burney has been to Calais, and has come a travelled Monsieur: C. LAMB, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 295 (Ainger).

***monsignore**, *sb.*: It.: 'my lord', an Italian title of honor, used as an address and as a prefix to proper names, esp. as the title of prelates and cardinals. See **signore.**

1641 I know Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any punctualist of Castile, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau, could have done: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 125 (1806). **1670** I went to see the Sacristy of this Church, where by express leave from the *Monsignor*, who had the chief care...I saw the Holy Relics: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 27 (1698).

***monsoon** (*ɔ l*), **monzoon, monson**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *monson*, or Sp. *monzon*, or Port. *monção*: a regular wind which in India, China, and the Eastern seas, blows for half the year from the north-east, and for the other half from the south-west; a storm accompanying the change of the said regular winds; any regular winds with alternating direction.

1598 They must sayle with *Monssoyns* that is with tides of the year which they name by the windes, which blow certaine monthes in the yeare: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 11/1. — In *Goa* they stayed till the Monson, or time of the windes came in to sayle for *China*: *ib.*, ch. xcii. p. 143/1. **1599** the ships are to depart at their due times (called Monsons): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 275. **1600** And the sayd shippe must go in this height, because on this coast there are no *Monçoins* [*marg.*, Monzoins are certaine set winds with which the tides set]: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 722. **1626** a Turnado, a mounthsoune, a Herycano: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 795 (1884). **1662** we should soon have the *Manson*-wind: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 197 (1669). **1677** They observe here that the Monzoones blow West and North-west from *August* to *October*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 356. **1691** the Moonsoons and Trade-winds should be so constant and periodical even to the 30th Degree of Latitude all round the Globe: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 100 (1701). **1712** the Trade-Winds, the *Monsoons*, and other Winds: *Spectator*, No. 552, Dec. 3, p. 785/2 (Morley). **1777** and as soon as the western monsoon set in, took their departure from Ocelis: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 43 (1824). **1797** the violence of the S.W. monsoon at the time they crossed the Bay of Bengal: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1858). **1883** The advent of the south-west monsoon, bringing the rains: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 182.

monstrari digito: Lat. See **digito monstrari.**

monstrum horrendum informe ingens, cui lūmen ademptum, *phr.*: Lat.: a monster dreadful, misshapen, huge, whose sight was destroyed. Virg., *Aen.*, 3, 658.

1608 MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, iv. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 341 (1885). ? **1648** What, to be your own carvers and choosers, and hourly lye at the mercy of your enemy and conquerour that has the prerogative power of a negative voice? Monstrum horrendum: *Alarum to Head Quarters*, p. 7. **1652** 'tis better to be an *Argus* in obedience, then a *Cyclops* a *monstrum horrendum*, &c.: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xv. p. 164.

montanto, *sb.*: It. or Sp. *montante*: a straight two-handed broadsword; a stroke in fencing. Anglicised as *montant.*

1598 thy punto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 3, 27. **1598** the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reuerso*, your *Stoccata*, your *Imbroccata*, your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616).

mont-de-piété, *sb.*: Fr., 'fund of piety': a pawnbroking shop established by public authority.

1854 I saw his grandeur when I went lately to Strasbourg, on my last pilgrimage to the Mont de Piété: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 307 (1879).

***monte**, *sb.*: Sp.: mountain; forest; a Spanish gambling game of cards.

1842 and the Mexicans were amusing themselves by gambling at *monte* for pennies: *New World*, Vol. IV. p. 339. **1846** Both sexes...amuse themselves in the evening with monte (a hazard game): A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 27 (1848).

monté, *fem.* -ée, *part.*: Fr.: furnished, prepared.

1848 These mansions are to be had...unfurnished, where, if you have credit with Messrs. Gillows or Bantings, you can get them splendidly *montées* and decorated entirely according to your own fancy: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 11 (1879).

***monte di pietà**, *phr.*: It., 'fund of piety': a pawnbroking shop established by public authority.

1654 *Monte de pietà*, an Hospital of 60000. Duckets of yeerly Revenue: HOWELL, *Parthenos.*, Pref., sig. A i *vº*. **1787** The *Monte di Pietà* was established first at Florence, in the year 1496, to restrain the usury of the Jews: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 231 (1805). **1883** The library has been nearly doubled with the addition of the Lincei stock, and so has the picture gallery with the addition of 186 first-class pictures from the Monte di Pietà, where they had been pawned ages ago by destitute aristocratic families: *Athenæum*, Aug. 18, p. 218/1.

montebank: Eng. fr. It. See **mountebank.**

Montefiascone, *sb.*: It.: name of a fine Italian wine, so called from the place of its production in central Italy.

1822 two flasks of Montifiascone: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, IV. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 100.

Montem, acc. of Lat. **mons** (*q. v.*): name of a triennial Eton custom formerly prevalent, *viz.* of the scholars going on Whit-Tuesday in gay uniform with a band and flags to a mound near the Bath Road, still called Salt Hill, after having collected "salt", *i.e.* money, for the captain of the school.

1814 *Gent. Mag.*, June, I. 537.

***montera,** *sb.*: Sp.: a hunting-cap, a horseman's cap, having flaps to cover the sides of the face; in combin. *montero-cap.*

1593—1622 upon their heads they weare a night-capp, upon it a montero, and a hat over that: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 128 (1878). **1623** mens *monteras*, purses, pinpillowes: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 131. **1762** A Montero-cap and two Turkish tobacco-pipes: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxiv. Wks., p. 273 (1839). **1822—3** a large montero-cap, that enveloped his head: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxv. p. 404 (1886). **1845** the men are clad in *paño pardo* and wear singular *monteras* with a red plume and peacock's feather: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 652.

montero, *sb.*: Sp.: a huntsman.

1829 As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a montero who stood sentinel: IRVING, *Moorish Chronicles*, vii. 77. [C.]

montgolfier (= ⊥ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *montgolfière*: a balloon on the same principle as the first balloon ever raised, that of the brothers Montgolfier, 1783, which was inflated by lighting a fire under the aperture of the immense bag, and so heating the enclosed air.

montoir, *sb.*: Fr.: a horse-block, a block or stone used in mounting a horse.

montross: Anglo-Ind. See **matross.**

montseigneur, montsenior: Fr. See **monseigneur.**

monumentum aere perennius: Lat. See **exegi monumentum,** &c.

monzoon. See **monsoon.**

moocharie. See **mohair.**

moodir: Arab. See **mudir.**

mooftee: Arab. See **mufti**[1].

mooktar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mukhtyār*, fr. Arab. *mukhtār*, ='chosen': an attorney.

1834 The most busy personages of this multitude, were the Mookhtars, or those native attorneys, who are to be found in abundance at every public office, ready to take up the business of any applicant: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 290.

moola(e), moolla(h): Anglo-Ind. See **mollah.**

moolvee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mulvī*, Arab. *maulavī*: a judge, a doctor of the law.

1625 Amongst the *Turkes* there are no Religious houses, nor Monasteries: onely the *Techehs* of the *Meuleuees*, (which are an order of *Derueeshes*, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1611. **1772** in the Phousdance Audaulet, the Cauree and Muftee of the district, and two Moulewys, shall sit to expound the Law: *Order of Council of H. E. I. C.*, in *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 13/2. **1784** A Pundit in Bengal or Molavee | May daily see a carcase burn: N. B. HALHED, in *Calcutta Rev.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 79. [Yule] **1799** the cazi and mufti of the place, and two moulavies...shall sit with the said Judge to expound the Mohammedan law: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1858). **1834** the Holy Moolavee was sent on board the ship: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 253.

***moonshee,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *munshī*, fr. Arab. *munshi*: an amanuensis, a native teacher of Oriental languages.

1776 The persons examined...were Comaul O Deen, his Moonshy, Mathew Heranda, and Timothy Pereira: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 2/1. **1787** Mr. Colebrook was imprudent enough to let this Moonshea (Persian Clerk) take a present from the Nabob of 10,000 rupees: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 924/1. **1789** When you have had a copy of the Persian Hermit, I shall be glad to borrow it, that my *munshi* may translate it: Sir W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cl. p. 127 (1806). **1799** As he is in want of money, desire my moonshee to give him some: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1858). **1828** Amongst the Hindoos, as well as the Mohammedans, are to be found very learned men, called by the former pundits, by the latter moonshees: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 74. **1834** a Moonshee stood respectfully behind *Judea*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50. **1872** same book in the vernacular, over which the ensign pores with a *moonshee*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 112.

***moonsiff,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *munçif*, ='a judge': a native civil judge of the lowest grade. [Yule]

1812 munsifs, or native justices: *5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*, p. 31 [Yule] **1872** a principal Sudder Ameen or judge, and a subordinate judge or moonsiff: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 168.

moor: Anglo-Ind. See **mohur.**

moorie: Anglo-Ind. See **mohurrer.**

moose, *sb.*: Eng. fr. native N. Amer.: an American quadruped, *Alces malchis* or *Alces americana*, closely allied to the European elk, if not identical with it.

1624 Moos, a beast bigger than a Stag [list of the beasts of New England]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 721 (1884).

Mooslim: Arab. See **Moslem.**

moot(u)suddy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mutaçaddī*: a native accountant.

1683 Cossadass ye chief Secretary, Mutsuddies, and ye Nabobs Chief Eunuch will be paid all their money beforehand: HEDGES, *Diary*, Jan. 6. [Yule] **1776** Ramchunder Sein is a mutsuddy, and I am a man of reputation: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, c, 3/1. **1800** The amildar of Nunjuncode was here yesterday with one of his muttaseddees: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1844). **1834** the busy Cranies, Accountants, and Mootsuddies: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 41.

mophty: Arab. See **mufti**[1].

moqueur, *fem.* **moqueuse,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: mocking, derisive, flippant, quizzing; a quiz, a mocker.

1865 with some gay mot, which still rang with something of the old moqueur, bewitching wit, would raise a laugh at the right moment: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 278.

mora[1], *sb.*: It.: a game very popular in Italy, in which the players guess how many fingers of the right hand one of their number has extended.

1838 Mora a national game of great antiquity: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 238.

mora[2], *sb.*: Gk. μόρα: a division of the Spartan infantry.

1886 Very few months elapsed between that event [the destruction of the Long Walls] and Iphicrates's demolition of the Lacedæmonian *mora*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 737/1.

Morabit: Arab. See **Marabout.**

***moraine,** *sb.*: Fr.: an accumulation of detritus along the edge of a glacier.

1813 Such collections of stony fragments...in the Swiss cantons receive the name of *Moraines*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 174. **1822** The ice brings down stones of all sizes, which are deposited on the lower extremity of the inclined plane or channel, where the ice melts, forming then one or more transverse ridges, called *Moraine*, parallel to each other: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 252. **1856** I was greatly interested by a glacier that occupied the head of the moraine: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. XXV. p. 334.

***morale,** *sb.*: Fr., 'morals', 'morality', confused in Eng. with Fr. *moral*, ='mental faculties', 'spirits': spirits, moral condition (esp. in relation to courage and endurance).

1752 If you would know their *morale*, read Paschal's *Lettres Provinciales*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 48, p. 209 (1774). **1814** there is a sad deficit in the *morale* of that article upon my part: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 438 (1875). **1839** and here the Frank traveller may see more of the habits and *morale* of the Turkish women than he can hope to do elsewhere: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 22. **1844** the influence which the defeat at Ligny exercised over the *morale* of the Prussian army: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 302. **1853** our complete solitude, combined with permanent darkness, began to affect our *morale*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 267. **1878** Deronda saw many queer-looking Israelites...just distinguishable from queer-looking Christians of the same mixed *morale*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. XXXII. p. 273.

morass (= ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *moeras*: a bog, a swamp.

1706 *Morass*, a moorish ground, a marsh, fen, or bog: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.* **1728** nor the deep morass | Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness | Pick your nice way: THOMSON, *Autumn*, 476. bef. **1763** See him o'er hill, morass, or mound, | Where'er the speckled game is found: SHENSTONE, *Moral Pieces*, Progress of Taste, 35, Wks., p. 215 (1854). **1775** the morass of which I had a perfect view from the top of Prion, was this port: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 129. **1850** No gray old grange, or lonely fold, | Or low morass and whispering reed: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, C. ii.

***morbidezza,** *sb.*: It.: the quality of flesh-painting, which gives it a life-like smoothness and delicacy.

1651 a kind of *Tenderness*, by the *Italians* termed *Morbidezza*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 53 (1685). **1722** but, the Beauty! the *Morbidezza!* the Thought and Expression! RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 58. **1760** the colouring of Titian, and the Graces, the *morbidezza* of Guido: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. I. p. 3 (1774). **1874** you took to drawing pears; you don't understand *morbidezza*, and that sort of thing: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 56. **1883** in them the pathos of the Laocoon, the "morbidezza" of the Venus de' Medici and the grace of the Flora are combined: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 384.

morbleu, *sb.*: Fr.: an expletive equal to '*sdeath*; a profane oath, corrupted fr. **Mort Dieu** (*q. v.*).

1679 Morbleau: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, ii. p. 30. **1692** *Morbleus* and *Fernies* were but common Sport, | Oathes only for the Lacquies of the Court: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 11. **1822—3** he upset both horse and Frenchman—*Mortbleu!* thrilling from his tongue as he rolled on the ground: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXVII. p. 321 (1886).

***morceau,** *pl.* **morceaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: a morsel, a dainty specimen.

1767 I daresay Metastasio despises those little *morceaux* of sing-song: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 13, p. 39 (1820). **1807** We must not withhold the following *morceau* from our readers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 324. **1823** here's another prime morceau: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, VII. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 372. **1843** the wonder. I *morceau* of music now performed: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 27 (1885). **1877** One little *morceau* of scenery seems to lead naturally to the next: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 39 (1879).

mordicitus, mordicus, *adv.*: Lat.: with the teeth, with clenched teeth.

1663 And many, to defend that faith, | Fought it out *mordicus* to death: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 59. bef. **1733** they adhered *mordicitus* to their respective Propositions: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 53, p. 462 (1740).

mordisheen. See **mort-de-chien.**

***mōre,** *sb.*: Lat., abl. of *mōs*, = 'custom', 'habit', 'manner': 'in the fashion' (way, manner), used with adjectives and pronouns; as *m. Anglico*, = 'in English fashion', *m. forensi*, = 'in the forensic manner', 'after the fashion of lawyers'; *m. māiōrum*, = 'in the style of (one's) ancestors'; *m. meo*, = 'in my own way'; *m. suo*, = 'in his own way'.

1828 I now sit, digesting with many a throe the iron thews of a British beefsteak—*more Anglico*, immeasurably tough: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 58 (1859). **1699** This is to be understood...*more forensi*, when they [thy sins] shall be set in order as so many indictments for thy rebellion and treason: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 525 (1866). **1860** and possessed each of them, apparently, of at least one pig, which is considered, *more Hibernico* ['Irish'], part of the family: *Once a Week*, Jan. 21, p. 84/2. **1890** O'Byrne...gets shot by his followers, *more Hibernico*, in mistake for the well-meaning Norman oppressor Randal Fitzmaurice: *Athenæum*, May 17, p. 637/3. **1600** hee might proceed in the suite at his owne good pleasure, *more maiorum .i.* [according to the auncient manner used by their forefathers,] either by order of law...: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVI. p. 585. **1628** Therefore, his motion was, that the House of Commons, *more majorum*, should draw a petition *de droict* to his majesty: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 354 (1848). **1632** he told us, by way of discourse, that my Lord of Northumberland, upon this great change of fortune, must *more majorum* give the king an aid: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 197. **1713** I have, I know not how, been drawn into tattle of myself, *more majorum*, almost the length of a whole Guardian: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 98, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 174 (1856). **1810** The preface, *more meo*, is short and explicit: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 203 (1856). **1823** I pondered on these things, *more meo*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 36 (1886). **1883** He, however, added, *more solito* ['usual'], that he could not desire the non-acquisition: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 3/1. **1853** For these details, M. de Beauchesne, *more suo*, gives us no warrant, but they are confirmed *en gros* by the Journal of Madame Royale, cited in a former page: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 282 (1857). **1872** The editor of the 'Calcutta Gazette' is, *more suo*, very brief in his notices: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 77. **1887** Dr. Stubbs *ex cathedrâ* gives place and date: Mr. Freeman *more suo* cuts the Gordian knot: *Athenæum*, Sept. 24, p. 399/3. **1612** hee spoke to his Lord with his Cap in his hand, his head bowed, and his body bended (*more Turcesco* ['Turkish']): T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. vi. p. 176.

morella, *sb.*: It.: a morel, a kind of edible mushroom.

1713 In the plain unstudied Sauce | Nor *Treuflé*, nor *Morillia* was; | Nor cou'd the mighty Patriarch's Board | One far-fetch'd *Ortolane* afford: COUNTESS OF WINCHELSEA, *Miscellany Poems*, p. 35.

morello, *sb.*: It.: "the colour murrie" (Florio); the name of an acid, dark-coloured variety of cherry; also, *attrib.*

1598 *Morello di ferro*; and *di sale*, doe make a *Morello* (which colour is either bay or murrie): R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99. **1664** Save and sow all *stoney* and hard *Kernels* and *Seeds*; such as Black *Cherry*, *Morellos*, Black *Heart*, all good: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 219 (1729). **1767** *Cherries*...Kentish, or Flemish, Portugal, Morella: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 674/1 (1803).

***moresque, moresk** (= ˌ), Eng. fr. Fr. *moresque*; **moresco,** It.: *adj.* and *sb.*: Moorish, in Moorish style; a person or thing in Moorish style.

1. *adj.*: in Moorish fashion, in imitation of Moorish design.

1684 a *Moresco* piece of Painting in Or and Azure: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 29. **1817** The rich moresque-work of the roof of gold: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 11 (1860). **1883** Ida began a mauresque border for a tawny plush curtain: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 53.

2. *sb.*: (*a*) the Moorish language; (*b*) the morris (Moorish) dance.

a. **1615** yet retaine some print of the *Puniche* language, yet so, that they now differ not much from the *Moresco*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 228 (1632). **1684** the little *Moresco* or Gibbrish of the Country: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 77.

b. **1625** and according to the sound they dance and moue their feet, as it were in a *Moresco*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1020.

morglay, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. (see **claymore**): a claymore; in Arthurian legend, *Morglay* is the name of the sword of Sir Bevis of Southampton.

bef. **1626** carrying | Their morglays in their hands: BEAU. & FL., *Honest Man's Fortune*, i. i. [C.] bef. **1658** A trusty Morglay in a rusty Sheath: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 290 (1687).

***morgue,** *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a stately mien, haughtiness; (*b*) a dead-house, a building where the bodies of those who are found dead are placed for identification.

a. **1833** poured out the vials of their wrath on the aristocratical *morgue* of our upper classes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 450. **1845** they maintain their exclusiveness and *morgue* in not undignified poverty: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1848). **1877** some official Prussians—all padding and bureaucratic *morgue*, but of much distinction: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 174 (1879). **1883** As for his *morgue*, Mr. Jeaffreson's own book quite sufficiently exposes its quality as far as facts go: *Sat. Rev.*, June 16, p. 772.

b. **1833** the keeper of the dead-house or *Morgue* of Drontheim: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 348.

morillia: It. See **morella.**

morion: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See **morrion.**

morisco, *sb.* and *adj.*: Sp. *morisco*, fem. *morisca*, = 'Moorish', 'a Moor'. Anglicised as *morisk(e)*, but such forms may be fr. Fr. *moresque*, *morisque* (Cotgr., "A Morris, or Moorish, daunce").

I. *sb.*: 1. a morris-dance.

1603 With lustie frisks and liuely bounds bring-in | Th' Antike *Morisko*, and the *Mattachine*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1630** Me thinkes *Moriscoes* are within my braines: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 6 *v°*/1. **1634** some of the bride-maids come out vnto vs, and after a Sallam or Congee began a Morisko: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113.

I. *sb.*: 2. a morris-dancer.

1593 I have seen | Him caper upright like a wild Morisco: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 365.

I. *sb.*: 3. a Moor, *esp.* a Moor in Spain after their conquest by the Spaniards.

1887 Mr. Poole carries his narrative down to the banishment of the Moriscoes [from Spain] in 1610: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 544/2.

II. *adj.*: Moorish, moresque.

1547—8 some dothe speake Moryske speche: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxxviii. p. 217 (1870). **1600** a curious paire of stirrups double gilt and finely wrought after the Morisco fashion: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 96.

mormo, *sb.*: Gk. μορμώ: a bugbear.

1646 I suppose you meant that name only as a *mormo* to fright me: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 255 (1674). bef. **1670** These Mormo's, and ill shap'd Jealousies hatch'd in Hell: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 59, p. 49 (1693). **1671** They run from it as a *mormo*, or some terrible appearance: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 293/2 (1834). **1678** nor lookt upon as such an *Affrightfull Bugbear* or *Mormo* in it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. ** 2 *v°*.

***morocco,** *sb.*: short for *Morocco leather*: goat-skin leather named from the city of Morocco in N. Africa, or an imitation of the same; also, *attrib.*

1743 all the volumes of my Works and Translations of Homer, bound in red morocco: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 268 (1757). **1762** flexible tubes of morocco leather: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxiv. Wks., p. 273 (1839). **1826** The morocco case was unlocked: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 403 (1881). **1840** green morocco slippers: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 14 (1865). **1850** carrying off from the Major's dressing-table a little morocco box: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 73 (1879).

morone, *pl.* **moroni,** *sb.*: It.: "a kinde of fish much like flesh, that is eaten in Lent" (Florio).

abt. **1560** they had fisshed all the wynter and had saulted great quantitie of *Moroni* and *Caviari*: W. THOMAS, Tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Persia*, p. 13 (1873).

moroso, *fem.* **morosa,** *adj.*: It., 'slow', 'tardy': incorrectly used as *sb.*, meaning 'a morose person', after Lat. *mōrōsus*.

1662 Such Morosos deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice sounding through the Organ of a Throat: FULLER, *Worthies*, II. 588 (1811). [Davies]

Morpheus, a name for the god of dreams, apparently coined by Ovid (*Met.*, II, 633—6) fr. Gk. μορφή, = 'shape'; sleep personified.

1590 the sad humor loading their eyelidds, | As mes. nger of Morpheus, on them cast | Sweet slombring deaw, the which to sleep them biddes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. i. 36. **1640** when mortals sleep | Their languid limbs in Morpheus dull delight: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 54, p. 14 (1647). **1642** We must therefore say that there is something in us that is not in the jurisdiction of *Morpheus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 446 (1852). **1665** Now we know nothing, nor can our waking thoughts inform us, who is *Morpheus*, and what that leaden *Key* is that locks us up within our senseless Cels: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iii. p. 11 (1885). **1748** And hither Morpheus sent his kindest dreams: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. xliv. **1857** fumes of Morpheus' crown about his head: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv. p. 414 (1877).

***morphia,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *Morpheus* (q. v.): morphine, a narcotic alkaloid, which is the most important constituent of opium.

1863 the tranquillising influences employed were morphia, croton oil, or a blister: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 307.

morrion, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *morrion*, or Fr. *morion*: a metal hat, or helmet for the head, introduced into England about 1500.

1579 put their burganets and morrions vpon their heads: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1030 (1612). **1596** And on his head (as fit for warlike stoures) | A guilt engraven morion he did weare: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 28. **1600** an headpeece or morion: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 30. bef. **1626** we clap our musty murrions on, | And trace the streets: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, IV. 1. [R.] **1823** the removal of his helmet, or more properly, of his morion, had suffered his fair locks to escape in profusion: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. XV. p. 201 (1886).

morse, *sb.*: perhaps fr. Russ. *morj'* (*-j* as Fr.): a walrus.

1555 in the Ocean the beaste cauled Mors: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 323 (1885). **1598** which fish is called a Morsse: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 237. — The sea adioyning, breedes a certaine beast, which they call the *Mors*, which seeketh his foode vpon the rockes: *ib.*, p. 252. **1646** For that which is commonly called a Sea-horse, is properly called a Morse: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686). **1665** The hilts [of the swords] are without wards, being of gold, silver, horn, ivory, ebony, steel or wool; sometimes of the Ribzuba or Morses teeth: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 298 (1677). **1673** The Skeleton of a Morsses head: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246.

morsure (⏑ –). *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *morsure*: a biting, the action of biting, a bite.

1603 pretie deuised termes of Morsures, Contractions or Conturbations: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 74.

morsus, *sb.*: Lat.: a bite, a biting, a sting.

1682 I here grant that there is no sting or *morsus* of conscience for the act of Adam's sin imputed: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 340 (1865).

mort bleu: Fr. See **morbleu.**

mort de ma vie, *phr.*: Fr.: death of my life.

1599 Mort de ma vie! if they march along | Unfought withal: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 5, 11.

Mort Dieu!, *phr.*: Fr.: 'God's death!', "sdeath!', an expletive.

1593 *Mort Dieu!* were not the fruit within thy womb...This wrathful hand should strike thee to the heart: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 237/1 (1858).

Mortaban, Mortivan. See **Martaban.**

mort-de-chien, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr. fr. Port. *mordexim*: Asiatic cholera.

1673 They apply Cauteries most unmercifully in a Mordisheen, called so by the Portugals, being a Vomiting with Looseness: FRYER, *E. India*, 114 (1698). [Yule] **1768** This disease [cholera morbus] in the East Indies, where it is very frequent and fatal, is called Mort-de-chien: LIND, *Essay on Diseases incidental to Hot Climates*, 248. [*ib.*]

mortegon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **martagon.**

***mosaic** (⏑ ⏑ –), **musaic**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *mosaicus*, *musaicus*, fr. Late Gk. μουσαικὸς,='pertaining to the muses' (see **museum**): inlaid with small pieces of variously colored material arranged in patterns and designs; inlaid work, esp. of stone and other hard material, distinguished from **marqueterie** and **parqueterie** (*qq. v.*).

1603 For in the bottom of this liquid Ice, | Made of *Musatck* worke, with quaint deuice | The cunning workman had contriued trim | Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming euen to swim: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 31 (1608). **1615** adorned with *Mosaike* painting. An antique kind of worke, composed of little square pieces of marble; gilded and coloured according to the place that they are to assume in the figure or ground: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1632). **1626** *Mosaicke worke*, Cunning, curious painting: COCKERAM, Pt. I (2nd Ed.). — *Musaicke worke*, Curious painting, seeming in some worke imbossed, carued, inlayd, or grauen: *ib.* **1664** Inlayings with *Ivory*, *Mosaique* and other rich and chargeable Works: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 138. **1665** the Art...the Jews [called] *Mosaick*; a composition of many small pieces of Marble variously coloured or otherwise gilt and disposed agreeable to the figure or place they assume in the pavement or other part of the structure: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 138 (1677). **1667** Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine, | Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought | Mosaic: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 700. **1670** This kind of *Mosaick Work* in Wood was anciently (with Variety) called *Tarsia*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 4, (1698). **1684** those Figures were in *Mosaic* Work: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 52. **1699** by the application of a good Eye-glass, I could readily distinguish the squares of all colours, as in other *Mosaiques*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 124. **1722** The Bark of *Giotto* in *Mosaick* is in the inside of the *Portico*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 293. **1839** The public bath comprises several apartments, with mosaic or tesselated pavements: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, ch. I. p. 121 *note*. **18..** Below was all mosaic choicely plann'd | With cycles of the human tale: TENNYSON, *Palace of Art*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 169 (1886). **1849** The marble floor, with its rich mosaics, was also the contribution of Italian genius: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 380 (1881).

moscardino, *pl.* -ini, *sb.*: It.: "a kinde of muske comfets: the name of a kinde of grapes and peares" (Florio).

1600 my confects, my *moscardini*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

***Moselle**, *sb.*: name of the wines produced on the banks of the river Moselle, which flows into the Rhine at Coblentz.

1693 *Rhenish*, *Hock*, *Old* and *Young*, *Moselle*, and *Backrag*: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 6. **1826** Tired with the thin Moselle gratuitously allowed to the table: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. IV. p. 179 (1881).

***Moslem**, **Moslim**, *sb.*, also used as *adj.*: Eng. fr. Turk. and Arab. *muslim*, pl. *muslimin*,='one who professes Islam' (see **Islam**): a Mohammedan; Mohammedan. See **Mussulman.**

1788 and on the verge of Christendom, the Moslems were trained in arms, and inflamed by religion: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lviii. p. 58 (1813). **1817** And listen for the Moslem's tread: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 67 (1860). **1819** they cringed to the ground to every Moslemin they met: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 10 (1820). **1836** The utmost solemnity and decorum are observed in the public worship of the Moos'lims: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 97. **1849** they are not Moslemin, they are not Christians, they are not Druses: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. IV. p. 374 (1881). ***1878** the Holy Land of the Moslems: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

***mosque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mosquée*, or It. *moschea*, ultimately fr. Arab. *masjid*,='a temple': a Mohammedan church. Some forms are fr. Sp. *mesquita*, some direct fr. Arabic. See **mesquite.**

abt. **1506** the Sarrasyns...have made therof theyr Muskey, that is to saye theyr Churche or Chapell: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1851). abt. **1560** he was loged in an auncient Moschea: W. THOMAS, Tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Persia*, p. 10 (1873). **1599** the great and sumptuous buildings of their Temples, which they call *Moschea*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 196. — there is a little *Mosquita*, wherein three places are counted holy: *ib.*, p. 212. — the *Grand Signior* in his *moskyta* or church: *ib.*, p. 304. **1612** a sumptuous *Muskia* or Church, with an *Amarathe* and Colledge: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 19. **1615** that magnificent *Musque*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1632). **1617** a Mahumetan Mosche or Church: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 220. **1624** the building of so many Mahometan moschyes: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 188 (1882). **1625** they are very iealous to let the Women or *Moschees* to be seene: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 537. — Turkish Muskies great and little: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. X. p. 1849. **1630** [See **Alcoran**]. **1634** their *Moscheas* or Temples: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24. **1662** a *Metzid* or *Mosquey*, in which lies interred *Iman Sade*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 198 (1669). **1665** they...lodge the Carcass not in the Machits or Churches but Church-yards: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 308 (1677). **1670** the great *Mozki* at *Fes*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 20 (1698). **1672** A Thousand Torches make the Mosque more bright: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 422 (1701). **1684** several Mosquees: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 5. **1776** The travellers to whom we are indebted for an account of the mosque: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 49. **1788** the mosch of *Mercy* was erected on the spot: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. li. p. 440 (1818). **1820** they mount the highest towers, the roofs of houses, and minarets of the mosques: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 173.

Variants, 16 c. *muskey*, *mosquita*, *moskyta*, 16, 17 cc. *moschea*, 17 c. *moschite*, *muskia*, *musque*, *mosche(e)*, *muskie*, *moschyes* (pl.), *moskyes* (pl.), *moschea*, *mosquey*, *machit*, *mozki*, *mosquee*, 18 c. *mosch.*

***mosquito**, **musquito** (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *musquito*: name of various kinds of gnats which are more annoying than the ordinary gnats or midges of Great Britain; *also*, in combin. as *mosquito-curtain*, *mosquito-net.*

1589 The Spaniards call them [flies] Musketas: M. PHILLIPS, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. V. p. 275 (1882). **1600** being many of vs stung before vpon shoare with the Muskitos: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 252. **1607** Their bodies are all painted red, to keepe away the biting of Muscetos: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lviii. (1884). **1623** My gentleman was much troubled with *Mosquitos*, which did so persecute him, that he could not sleepe for them, they did so disquiet and torment him: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 233. **1634** Musketoes, Flyes and other vermine: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 98. **1665** the *Muskitto's* or Gnats pestered us extreamly: *ib.*, p. 121 (1677). **1705** The innumerable Millions of Gnats which the *Portuguese* call Musquito's: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XXI. p. 428. **1722** all the Musketaes in the Room will go out at the Windows, and leave the Room clear: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. XIX. p. 267. **1759** Another inconveniency of the voyage to Podor or Galam, in the month of October, is owing to the musketoes and bees: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 631 (1814). **1764** Instead of curtains, there is a *cousiniere*, or mosquito net, made of a kind of gauze: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXIII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 425 (1817). **1775** the mosquitoes or large gnats tormented us most exceedingly: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 69. **1797** The muskitoes always sound their trumpet when they make an attack: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 41. **1819** They sleep on bedsteads encircled with musquito curtains of bamboo cloth: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. XIII p. 439. **1835** the crowds, swarms, of mosquitoes: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. V. p. 62. **1840** the bed being without curtains or mosquito netting: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. VIII. p. 221. **1845** The muskito nets of Barcelona are excellent: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 480. **1863** When a man has a deep anxiety, some human midge or mosquito buzzes at him: C READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 210. ***1878** worried by the ants and beetles and mosquitoes: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 5/2. [St.]

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. *musketa*, 16 c.—19 c. *muskito*, 17 c. *musceto*, *muskitto*, *muskitta*, 17, 18 cc. *musketo.*

mossolia. See **mausoleum.**

mossoon. See **monsoon.**

mostacchi: It. See **moustache.**

mostacciuoli, *sb.*: It.: "a kind of sugar or ginger-cake, or simnell" (Florio).

1616 [See **alcorza**].

mosterdevelers. See **mustardvillars.**

***mot**[1], *sb.*: Fr.: a saying, an epigrammatic, pithy, or witty saying. See **bon mot.**

1813 Another *mot* of hers became an established canon at all the tables of Paris: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 345 (1844). **1852** Do you see the whole finesse of this untranslatable *mot*? MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). **1877** she never...allowed her love of a *mot* to drown prudential considerations: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. vii. p. 68 (1879).

***mot**[2], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mot*: a word, a saying, a motto.

1589 no better...*Mott* then W. W.: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. O 2 *v°*. **1589** his deuice two pillers with this mot *Plus vltra*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. p. 117 (1869). **1595** and *tandem si* shall be vertues mot: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. Q 2 *v°*. **1603** God hath not onely graven | On the brass Tables of swift-turning Heav'n | His sacred *Mot*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 390 (1608). **1603** In my conceit therefore, against this opinion principally hath beene directly opposed this Mot and denomination of god, EI; that is to say, *Thou art*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1363. **1606** in one of the saide Arches there was this Mot in Greeke written, ἄρκει: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 267. **1610** Queene Elizabeths Mot, or Empresse: — Tr. *Camden*, p. 293 (1637). **1617** Disguised as I was, I went to the house of Doctor *Peuzelius*, desiring to have the name of so famous a Diuine, written in my stemme-booke, with his Mott, after the Dutch fashion: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 38. **1622** I will conclude with a mot or two of the people: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 31 (1645). **1642** Some [French people] do use to have a small leger booke fairely bound up...wherein when they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or pension with him any time they desire him to write his name, with some short sentence, which they call *The mot of remembrance*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869).

mot d'énigme, *phr.*: Fr., 'word of enigma': the key to a riddle, the solution of a mystery.

1823 The *mot de l'enigme* was universally understood: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. v. p. 111 (1855). **1877** Miss Dover, give him the *mot d'énigme*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxiv. p. 309 (1883).

***mot d'ordre,** *phr.*: Fr.: word of command.

1877 another kind of success was to be procured by occasional fits of recalcitrancy against the *mots d'ordre* of the party: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. vii. p. 69 (1879).

mot du guet, *phr.*: Fr.: a watchword.

***motif,** *sb.*: Fr.: a theme, the leading idea of any composition.

1884 The extraordinary magnitude of the count's sacrifice, the affection between the man and the falcon, the agony and grief of the count, the struggle between his love of the lady and his love of the bird that had been the solace of his poverty—this is the *motif* of Boccaccio's story: *Athenæum*, Mar. 8, p. 321/2. **1887** a popular *motif* of epic song: JEBB, *Homer*, p. 157.

motiste, *sb.*: ? fr. It. *motista*: an artist skilled in depicting movement.

1598 Neither did those excellent Motistes *Al. Magnus*, *Abbas Tritemius*, *and Rai*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 21.

motivé, *fem.* **motivée,** *part.*: Fr.: supported by assigning reasons or motives, or by adducing arguments.

***moto,** *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: motion, movement; used in various phrases, as *moto continuo* (the constant repetition of a particular phrasing), *moto perpetuo* (a continual movement), *moto primo* (the first pace).

***mōtor,** *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *movēre*, = 'to move': one who or that which moves, a mover, a source of motion. See **electrum.**

bef. **1593** Thine eyes the motors to command my world: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 136/2 (1861). **1648** Surely many things fall out by the design of the general Motor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 102 (1686). **1665** For all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted *chain* of *Causes*; and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *Syndrome* of præ-required *motors*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxv. p. 183 (1885). **1856** They adopt every improvement in rig, in motor, in weapons: EMERSON, *English Traits*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 39 (Bohn, 1866).

mottetto, *sb.*: It.: a motett. The word *motett* is probably fr. medieval Lat. *motetum* (abt. 1384 as orgen or deschant & motetis of holouris: *Of Prelates*, ch. xxiii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 91, Ed. 1880).

1644 This being finished, began their *motettos*, which...were sung by eunuchs: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1872). **1724** *Motetto*, or *Motteti*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***motto,** *sb.*: It., 'a saying': a short pithy sentence, phrase, or word, often adopted as the accompaniment of a device or heraldic bearing; formerly called a *posy* or *poesy*.

1588–93 TARLTON, *Jests*, p. 73 (1844). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1598** *Breue*... a word, a motto, an emblem, a posie: FLORIO. **1602** hee ware vpon his cloake a crowne embrodered, with a certaine motto or deuice: SEGAR, *Hon., Mil. & Civ.*, Bk. III. ch. liv. in Peele's *Wks.*, p. 567 (1861). **1608** his present is | A wither'd branch, that's only green at top; | The motto, 'In hac spe vivo': SHAKS., *Pericles*, ii. 2, 44. **1616** he hath offered his eldest brother for £1000 less than another should give, which he will not accept, mindful, perhaps, of his father's motto, or posy—*mediocria firma*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 454 (1848). **1625** An order for our new coins, with their mottos, was sent to the Tower: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1848). **1646** *Nos numerus sumus*, is the Motto of the Multitude: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 14 (1686). **1672** look on the *Motto* o' th' Tables, *Play fair and swear not*, de' hear me? SHADWELL, *Miser*, iii. p. 40. **1684** the King and Queen's arms and mottoes, all represented in fire: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1872). **1736** the chippings of Pitt's diamond, set into heart-rings with mottos: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1857). **1762** provide a trusty squire, assume a motto and device, declare yourself a son of chivalry: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 123 (1817). **1811** 'Oh! banish care'—such ever be | The motto of *thy* revelry! BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 73 (1832). **1845** our true sailor's motto: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 208. ***1878** Another Motto for Holy Russia: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/2. [St.]

***mōtu proprio,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: by one's own motion, on one's own impulse. See **proprio motu.**

1603 But the *Moone* and other Planets mooue also *motu proprio*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 447. **1613** Signor Gabellione, the Duke of Savoy's ambassador, came *motu proprio* about three weeks since to Ware Park: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 278 (1848). **1620** dispatching the dispensations under the name of *Motu proprio*, or with other clauses, with which the Chancery doth abound: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 333 (1676).

***mouchard,** *fem.* **moucharde,** *sb.*: Fr.: a spy in the employ of French police.

1845 Savary arrived to command the gallant French army, in spite of their indignation at being placed under a mouchard: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 741. **1882** Thereupon Mr. O'Kelly went to the pursuing cab, seized the man inside, charged him with being a *mouchard*, and hailed a policeman intending to give him into custody: *Standard*, Mar. 5, p. 5.

mouchato. See **moustache.**

***mouche,** *sb.*: Fr.: a fly, a black patch worn on the skin with a view to embellishment.

1694 *A Mouche*, is a fly or a black patch: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 11/1.

mouchoir, *sb.*: Fr.: a pocket-handkerchief; in full, **mouchoir de poche.**

1694 *A Monchoir* [sic], is only that which we vulgarly call a Handkerchief: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 11/1. **1753** A mouchoir with musk his spirits to cheer: *Monsieur A-la-Mode*. **1818** a few of those *mouchoirs de poche*, | Which, in happier hours, I have sigh'd for: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 139. **1829** Howell...may be consoled by the ghosts of his departed millions of *mouchoirs*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 44 (1881). **1848** her mouchoirs, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 137 (1879).

moue, *sb.*: Fr.: a pout, a wry face (expressive of petulance or discontent).

1854 "You are a very rebellious slave, Monsieur," continues the lady, with a pretty *moue*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 397 (1879). **1865** She...pouted her lips with a *moue* of pretty contempt: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 240. — she was censed with the purple incense of worship wherever she moved, and gave out life and death with her smile and her frown, with a soft whispered word, or a moue boudeuse ['sulky']: *ib.*, ch. vii. p. 114. — Lady Vavasour made a *moue mutine* ['obstinate', 'fractious']: *ib.*, ch. xx. p. 305. **1882** "Your chance is gone by, sir," she said with a delightful *moue*: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 271/2.

mouezzin: Arab. See **muezzin.**

mouillé, *fem.* **mouillée,** *part.*: Fr.: liquid; applied to certain liquid and nasal consonantal sounds which are pronounced with a *y* sound immediately following, as Fr. and Sp. *-ll-*, It. *-gl-*, Fr. and It. *-gn-*, Sp. *-ñ-*.

***moujik,** *sb.*: Russ. *muzhik'*: a Russian peasant.

1882 by May or June the moujik may begin his easy-going domestic economy in the old routine: *Standard*, Dec. 8, p. 5. **1888** [Some] may venture to hope that the prospects of the Russian peasant are not quite so dark. Still there can be little doubt that the *moujik* has in many parts of the country suffered terribly: *Athenæum*, May 19, p. 623/1.

moulavie, moulewy, moulvee: Anglo-Ind. See **moolvee.**

moulinet, *sb.*: Fr.: a small mill; a kind of windlass for bending a crossbow; a revolving firework; the rotating machine of a roulette-table.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1822** Soon the shore presented an uninterrupted sheet of fire, and the surface of the water reflected every *gerbe* and *moulinet*, every *soleil* and *fusée*, in irruption among the trees: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 362. **1877** the turning of the *moulinet*, and the swift revolutions of an ivory ball: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 98 (1883).

mounse(e)r, mounsieur, mounsire: Fr. See **monsieur.**

mounson, mounthsoune. See **monsoon.**

mountebank (*u* = *ı*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *monta in banco* (Florio), Mod. It. *montambanco, montimbanco,* ='one who stands on a bench': a travelling quack-doctor (often grotesquely dressed, and attracting custom by juggling, tumbling, and buffoonery); a charlatan, an absurd impostor.

1590 Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks | And many such-like liberties of sin: SHAKS., *Com. of Errs.*, i. 2, 101. **1601** certain out-landish Physicians and monte-banks: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 427. **1601** All this and a great deale more to this effect, like Mounte-banks they tell, or cause to be told, the ghostlie Conny aforehand: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 80. **1605** Fellowes to mount a banke...the Italian mountebankes: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 467 (1616). **1620** BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. x. (1676). bef. **1658** I hope some Mountebank will slice him, and make the Experiment: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 77 (1687). **1663** Or, like a Mountebank, did wound | And stab her self with doubts profound: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 13. **1675** *Padua*, hence come our Padding or Strolling Doctors, vulgarly called Mountebanks: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 260. **1714** This Tribe of Men are like our Mountebanks: they make a Man a Wit, by putting him in a fantastick Habit: *Spectator*, No. 616, Nov. 5, p. 863/2 (Morley). **1766** I willing laugh at mountebanks, *political* or literary [like Rousseau]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 463 (1857). bef. **1782** Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene... God's worship and the mountebank between: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 34 (1808).

moure, *adj.*: Port. *mór*: chief.

1622 the capt. moure of the shipp of Amacon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1883).

***mousquetaire,** *sb.*: Fr.: a musketeer, a member of the corps of royal musketeers of France, distinguished both as soldiers and dandies in 17, 18 cc.; a kind of collar; a kind of cloth cloak worn by women; also, *attrib.* as in *mousquetaire-glove.*

1705 both the French mousquetaires and cuirassiers were there: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 128 (1818). **1743–7** the Confederate horse having been highly provoked by the idle Gasconades of the French Musquetaires: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 748/2 (1752). **1763** the French—bating the *étourderie* of the *mousquetaires* and of a high-dried *petit maître* or two,... appear to me more lifeless than Germans: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 85 (1857). **1883** mousquetaire gloves: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 91.

mousseline, *sb.*: Fr.: a very thin kind of glass.

1862 these *mousseline* glasses are not only enormous, but they break by dozens: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1887).

mousseline de soie, *phr.*: Fr.: silk muslin. See **muslin.**

1850 The material [of the morning costume] is plain *mousseline de soie*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 864/2. **1860** after we had examined some fifty or sixty dresses...the inclination of our joint judgment was in favour of a *mousseline-de-soie*: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 446/1.

mousseline-de-laine, *sb.*: Fr., 'muslin of wool': a dress-material of wool or wool and cotton, printed like calico. See **muslin.**

1840 dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine*, with a large red turban, a *ferronière*, and a smelling-bottle attached by a ring to a very damp, fat hand: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 253 (1857). **1857** challis, Yorkshire stuffs, Mousselines de laine, &c.: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

mousseux, *fem.* **mousseuse,** *adj.*: Fr.: foaming, creaming, sparkling—applied to wines, such as Champagne, Moselle, &c.

1819 The Sillery champagne, champagne *mousseux*: HANS BUSK, *Dessert*, 475. **1856** each of us drank his "absent friends"...over the eighteenth part of a bottle of sillery—the last of its hamper, and, alas! no longer *mousseux*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 445.

***moustache,** Fr.; **mustaccio,** It.; **mostacho,** Sp.: *sb.*

1. the hair worn on the upper lip, rarely of women and animals. The plural is often used in the same sense as the singular.

abt. **1560** They suffer their mostacchi to growe a quarter of a yarde longer than their beardes: W. THOMAS, Tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Pers.*, p. 35 (1873). **1573–80** the clippings of your thrishonorable mustachyoes and subbos-coes to overshadow and to coover my blushinge: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 61 (1884). **1583** it is a world to consider how their mowchatowes must be preserved or laid out: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.* **1590** A fellow met me with a muschatoes like a raven's wing: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 169/1 (1858). **1591** Your [illegible]ios sharp at the ends like shoemaker's awls: LYLY, *Midas*, iii. 2. **1598** *Mostaccio, Mostasso*, a face, a snout, a mostacho: FLORIO. **1598** noe man shall weare his bearde but onely on the upper lipp like muschachoes, shaving all the rest of his chinn: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 635/1 (1869). **1600** [illegible] B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, Prol., Wks., p. 185 (1616). **1603** [illegible] **1603** that no man should weare mustaches, or nourish the haire on their upper lips: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 541. **1603** Millions of flow'ring grasses, | With long Mustachoes, waue vpon the Plains: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 84 (1613). **1612** [illegible] **1619** Monsieur Bravado, are you come to outface, With your mouchatoes, gallants of such place? HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.* **1619** the Turkish *Mustachoes*, the *Spots*, *Patches*, *Pinsons*, *Playsters*, and vnmanly *Playstering*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 265. **1623** the cumming of their Mouchatos: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. x. p. 254. **1630** Some their mustatioes of such length doe keepe: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 *v*°/2. **1634** a good and smiling countenance, big body, great mustachoes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 127. **1670** twirling up his Mustaches with a stayed gravity: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 116 (1698). **1684** The Fish had a great Head, and a large Mustache: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 107. **1712** his Guides happening to disorder his Mustachoes, they were forced to recompose them with a Pair of Curling-Irons: *Spectator*, No. 331, Mar. 20, p. 482/1 (Morley). **1716** a huge pair of moustaches: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 421 (1856). **1722** monstrous Mustachoes: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 162. **1741** Those who follow Arms, are content with wearing one noble Mustachio, and are very proud of fine Whiskers: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 328. **1755** his upper-lip furnished with large mustachios: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 285 (1821). **1787** The face is without a beard, but hath mustacios on the upper lip: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 952/1. **1792** sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustachoes: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 162. **1818** With mustachios that gave (what we read of so oft) | The dear Corsair expression: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 45. **1828** his mustachioes, super-braided coat, and hired long-tailed steed: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 275. **1839** they had thin and twisted mustaches: E. W. LANE, *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 142. **1842** I saw their moustaches, black, red and white, animated in their songs and laughter: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 117 (1847).

2. a moustached veteran of the French army.

1828 these old *moustaches* are so modest, that they never allude to their exploits: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 67.

Variants, 16 c. *mostacchi, mustachyoes, mowchatowes, muschatoes, moustachios, mostacho, muschachoes,* 17 c. *mustache(s), mochachoes, mouchato(e)s, muchatoes, mustatioes,* 17, 18 cc. *mustachoes, mustachio,* 18 c. *mustacios,* 18, 19 cc. *mustachio(e)s,* 19 c. *mustaches.*

mouton, *sb.*: Fr., 'sheep': prison-spy.

1804 and a *mouton*, or jail-spy, quartered in his chamber: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 442.

mowa(h): Anglo-Ind. See **mohwa.**

mowchatowes: Eng. fr. Sp. See **moustache.**

***moyen âge,** *phr.*: Fr.: the middle ages.

1850 furnish the oak room with the Moyen-âge cabinets and the armour: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 230 (1879). **1864** "If a man wants to get on in life, he can't do better than study the History of the Middle Ages." To which Moyen Age culture Mr. Blunt owed much of his success: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 37.

mozki. See **mosque.**

muccinigo: It. See **moccinigo.**

muchacho, *sb.*: Sp.: a boy, a lad.

1591 pages and muchachos: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 212.

muchatoes: Eng. fr. Sp. See **moustache.**

muchulka, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *muchalka*: a bond, a written acknowledgment of obligation.

1803 the soubahdar insisting upon the man giving a muckelka to produce the stolen goods was an assumption of authority: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 323 (1844).

mucilage (*u* = *ı*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mucilage*: a slimy kind of gum found in all plants; any substance of similar consistency.

1528 fleme / grosse / white / and muscillage: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. b ii *v*°. **1543** a mattyer lyke the muscilage of Holyhocke: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxvii *r*°/2. **1563** then take of thys mucylage or straynynge two pounde and a halfe: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 26 *r*°. **1664** move it [*Alaternus* seed set to dry] sometimes with a *Broom* or *Whisk*, that the *seeds* clog not together, unless you will separate it from the *Mucilage*, for then you must a little bruise it wet: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 214 (1729). **1691** for the Mucilage adds to the lubricity of the Oyl, and the Oyl preserves the Mucilage from Inspissation, and contracting the Consistency of a Gelly: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 292 (1701).

muck: Malay. See **amuck.**

mucuddum: Anglo-Ind. See **mocuddum.**

***mūcus,** *sb.*: Lat., 'secretion from the nostrils': the viscous secretion of mucous membranes, such as the coating of the interior of the nostrils, the mouth, the alimentary canal, &c.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1860** Besides forming the rough outside, the calcareous envelope, the mucus of the oyster and other molluscs, forms that beautiful substance, so smooth, and polished, and dyed with rainbow tints, and a glorious opalescence, which, be it as common as luxury has made it, still charms the eye: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 78/2.

***mudir,** *sb.*: Arab. *mudīr*: an administrator, a governor of a canton or of an Egyptian province.

1871 a polite message from the Mudir or governor: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iii. p. 49. **1884** The Mudirs and the Pashas may torture and murder as much as they please: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. CLVIII. p. 290.

***muezzin,** *sb.*: Arab. *muezzin, muedhdhin*: a Mohammedan ecclesiastic who from a minaret of a mosque summons the faithful to prayer at the regular hours.

1665 The Muyezins and Talismanni every fourth hour sing aloud from the steeple tops of every Mosque, or Alcoranes as some allusively call them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 323 (1677). **1684** The *Muezins* are they, who cry upon the Towers of the *Mosquey*, to call the People together at the hour of Prayer: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 12. **1704** the *Mezzins*, or *Clerks*, are ready to observe his Motions: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 38. **1741** more harmonious than the Singings of the *Muesins*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 162. **1786** They then ordered the Muezins to call the people to prayers: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 37 (1883). **1788** the *muezin*, or crier, ascended the most holy turret: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxviii. p. 235 (1818). **1802** the *Muezzin*, who from the top of the Minaret, summons pious Moslems to prayers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 52. **1819** there is the Muezzeem of Sultan Achmet, just calling to prayers: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 224 (1820). **1820** the sonorous tones of their muzzeins: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25. **1830** The *muezzin*, charged with the office of calling the faithful to prayer: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 280 (2nd Ed.). **1836** The several times of prayer are announced by the *moo-ed'din* of each mosque: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 83. **1845** the great tower from whence the mueddin summoned the faithful to prayer: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 248. **1884** From tower and terrace a dozen self-appointed *muezzims* chanted their prayer-call: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xi. p. 110 (New York). **1888** There is no difficulty whatever in gaining admission to the great mosque, the mueddin holding out his hand for the customary fee as readily as if he were the verger of an English cathedral: *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, p. 111/3.

***mufti**[1], **mufty,** *sb.*: Arab. *muftī*: an authority on Mohammedan law, the utterer of **fetwah** (*q. v.*); *esp.* the chief doctor of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople.

1586 The Muphtie is chief of the religion: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 680. **1612** The *Turks* honour their *Muftie* (which is their chiefe Ruler in Ecclesiasticall matters, next vnder the *Grand Signior*) as an Angell: W. BIDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 53. **1615** the *Mufti* their principall Prelate: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 36 (1632). **1617** other orders of religious men, whereof the chiefe, and (as it were) Metropolitan Bishop is called Mophty: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 175. **1630** one of their muftis, | We call them priests at Venice: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, i. 1, Wks., p. 100/1 (1839). **1660** the *Mufti* or Chief Priest told them that it was a Mistake in the Figure: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1727). **1665** The *Mufti* is chief in hearing and deciding cases of errour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 330 (1677). **1684** *Constantinople* is at hand, where you may complain to the *Mufti*, and have relief: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 34. **1686** Seize him, Mr. Constable. He is a Mufti: D'URFEY, *Commonw. Wom.*, i. p. 10. **1698** Priest or Presbyter, Pope or *Calvin*, *Mufti* or *Brammen*: VANBRUGH, *Vind. Relapse*, &c., p. 37. **1717** inquired of the mufti whether it was lawful to permit it: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 242 (1827). **1741** The Mufti of *Constantinople* names the Cadi of *Scio*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 63. **1766** Prince Heraclius...is on the high road to Constantinople. When he has pulled down the Mufti: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 500 (1857). **1772** in the Phousdance Audaulet, the Cauree and Muftee of the district, and two Moulewys, shall sit to expound the Law: *Order of Council of H. E. I. C.*, in *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 13/2. **1788** On the 12th of Nov. the Mufti was deposed, and the place filled by the Codalasquier of Romelia: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 72/1. **1809** the Christianity of the Vatican is not more unlike that of the Gospel in its mythology, than that of the present Mufti's is to what Ali fought for: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (1856). **1819** At Rome I went to see the grand Mufti of the Christians, who bears the same title with our Greek papases: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820). **1834** he willingly turned over the affairs of legislation to the Mufti, the civil and religious officer of authority: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 55. **1836** the *Moof'tee* (or chief doctor of the law): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 133. **1884** the muftis and the cadis, the imams and the ulemas: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 339.

***mufti**[2], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a civilian's dress, ordinary clothes worn by an officer in the British army.

1854 He has no mufti-coat, except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to India in the year 1821: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, ch. viii. [Davies] **1876** I relinquished my gay lancer trappings, and resumed the less pretending mufti of the civilian: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. i. p. 7. **1888** An elderly gentleman in mufti, the sole surviving attorney of the court, was reading aloud...the contents of a deed: *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, p. 554/3.

[Apparently this term means the dress of a mufti[1], who in Indian law-courts in Mohammedan districts, laid down the law for the kasi (see **cadi**) or secular judge, and was more commonly called a **moolvee** (*q. v.*).]

mugwump, *sb.*: one who holds aloof from political parties in the United States. Formerly applied to Democratic (Locofoco) candidates. Applied in 1884 to Republicans who supported the Democratic platform.

1840 Then the great mugwump was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded: *Great Western* (Lake Co., Ill.), July 4. [C.] **1884** And so, fellow citizens, the matter seems to me to stand. I am an independent—a *Mugwump*. I beg to state that mugwump is the best of American. It belongs to the language of the Delaware Indians: it occurs many times in Eliot's Indian Bible, and it means a great man: W. EVERETT, *Speech at a meeting of the Independents of Quincy, Mass.*, Sept. 13, 1884.

muhawuut: Anglo-Ind. See **mahout.**

***mulatto** (= ⏑ =), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *mulato*: a half-breed one of whose parents is European, the other negro; half-bred (between an European and a negro); tawny, yellowish, of the color of a negro half-blood.

1593—1622 They suffered themselves to bee persuaded and led by a Molato: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § liii. p. 268 (1878). **1600** the complection of a *Mulato* or tawny Indian: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 493. — We tooke a *mullato* in this place: *ib.*, p. 815. **1629** *Mully Hamet* was not blacke...but *Molata*, or tawnie: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 871 (1884). **1646** a *Mulatto*, that is, of a Mongril complexion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. X. p. 268 (1686). **1655** the *Negroes* and *Molattoes*: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 16. **1665** a ship full of Mulettoes from *Kishmy* arrived at *Ormus* to help the *Portugals*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). **1669** 'Tis impossible your Love should be so humble, to descend to a *Mulatta*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 308 (1701). **1809** this cannot be applicable to the mulatto: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1856). **1854** the only pupils left at the end of the first half-year were two woolly-headed poor little mulattoes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 36 (1879). **1884** the pride which a mulatto takes in respectability: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 13.

mulet, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mulet*: a small mule.

1540 two mules, two mulettes, two horses, a horsekeper and a mulettour: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 31 *vº*. **1578** the estradiots sent to charge the tents...hauing begun to spoile without any resistance, and beginning to leade away...some mulets, some sumpters, and some armour...the other estradiots... stirred vp with the sight of the gaine...left the battell: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 79 (1618). **1579** mules and mulets labouring daily: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 472 (1612).

mulier (= ⏑ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *mulier*, ='a child born to a man from his wife', fr. Lat. *mulier*, ='a woman': a legitimate child.

1538 mulyer: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. vi. fol. 91 *rº*. **1621** If a man hath issue two daughters whereof one is a bastard by our law, and mulier by the spirituall law: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 50, p. 23 (1642).

mulla(h): Anglo-Ind. See **mollah.**

***mulligatawny,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *milagu-tannīr*, ='pepper water': soup made hot with curry-powder.

1834 Merton devours sardines and mullikatauny enough: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 298. **1845** Mullagatawny Soup: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 337. — Mullaghee Taune, or Curry Soup: *ib.*, p. 339.

multipeda, *pl.* **multipedae,** *sb.*: Lat.: an insect with many feet, a wood-louse. Anglicised as *multipede*. See **millipeda.**

1601 the Porcelets called Multipedæ: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 323. — the creepers called Sowes or Multipedes: *ib.*, Bk. 30, ch. 4, p. 378.

multiplex (⏑ = ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *multiplex*: manifold, in many folds.

multiplicātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *multiplicāre*, ='to multiply': a multiplyer.

1579 The lesse is named the Multiplicator or Multiplyer: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 5.

***multum in parvo,** *phr.*: Lat.: much in little, abundance in a small compass.

1871 With this "multum in parvo" stock-in-trade the Faky receives his patients: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 108.

***multum, non multa,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'much, not many', profound study of few subjects in preference to superficial acquaintance with many.

bef. **1568** that good Counsell, which *Plinie* doth geue to his frende *Fuscus*, saying *multum, non multa*: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 146 (1884). **1863** *Multum non multa* is the principle of all learning: *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.*, New Ser., Vol. VIII. p. 39.

mum, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Mumme*: a kind of strong ale, often mentioned in 17, 18 cc.

1690 But flung a Glass of *Mum* so pat | It spoild both *Periwig* and Point *Cravat*: *School of Politicks*, xiv. p. 22. **1693** a fat swinging Barrel of *Mum*: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 10. **1716** I have not forgotten to drink your health here in mum: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 76 (1827). **1781** large draughts of Brunswick mum, strong beer, or metheglin: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 119 (1858).

***Mumbo-Jumbo,** an English version of the name of some African god or fetish; *hence*, any object of foolish worship.

1738 F. MOORE, *Trav. Afr.*, p. 116. **1859** He never dreamed of disputing their pretensions, but did homage to the miserable Mumbo-Jumbo they paraded: DICKENS, *Little Dorrit*, i. 18.

mummia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Arab. *mūmiyā*, ='a mummy': a drug supposed to be prepared from mummies. Anglicised as *mummy*, sometimes through Fr. *mumie*.

1525 Take Mumie / half an ounce: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. H i *vº*/1. **?1530** Castorie, Mumie, Reed Myrre, wormewode: *Antidotharius*, sig. E iii *rº*. **1543** Mumia is the fleshe of a deade bodye, that is enbawmed: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CXCIII *rº*/1. **1569** of *Mumia* halfe a dramme: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 35. **1598** The shaddowes of carnation are the earth of *Campania*, and *Vmber* called *Falsalo*, burnt *verditer*, *aspaltum*, *mummia*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III.

p. 69. **1601** I am mum, my deare mummia, my balsamum, my *spermacete*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 387 (1616). **1605** Sell him for *mummia*; hee's halfe dust already: — *Volp.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 500. [**1625** The *Momia*, which is some fiue or sixe miles beyond, are thousands of imbalmed bodies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1616.] **1646** neither do we find... *Mummia* to attract: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). **1666** I have at last procured the mummia which you desired: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 193 (1872).

mundungus, mundungos (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. **mondongo** (*q. v.*): badly-smelling tobacco.

1671 a Glass of Windy-Bottle-Ale in one hand and a Pipe of *Mundungus* in the other: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 41. **1674** With these *Mundungos*, and a breath that smells: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 13. **1679** h' had ministred a Dose | Of *Snuff-Mundungus*, to his Nose: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 136. **1680** That for their Suppers score their penyworth of Tallow-cheese at a Chandlers, with every one his Jug and Pipe of Mundungus: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 4. **1729** Nor sail with Ward, to Ape-and-monkey climes, | Where vile Mundungus trucks for viler rhymes: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 234. bef. **1780** Indignant round the savoury steak shall fry | Or light Mundungus in the Isle of Sky: C. ANSTEY, *Wks.*, p. 257 (1808).

[Skeat regards *mundungus* as a Latinised form, which "may have been due to an association of idea with *fungus*", but it is simpler to regard it as a mispronunciation of the plural *mondongos*. The 'Century' Dictionary defines "Tobacco made up into a black roll", which explains the name as 'tobacco which looks like black-puddings'. Certainly the association of the odor of strong tobacco with that of tripe or black-puddings is far-fetched.]

municipal (⌣ ⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *municipal*: self-governing (of a free town or city); pertaining to local government (of a town or city), or to a single state.

1546 but the Englishe people usethe propre and municipall lawes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1846). **1699** You recommend the study of our own municipal laws: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 378 (1872).

mūnicipium, *pl.* **mūnicipia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a town in Italy or one of the Roman provinces, which had many of the rights of Roman citizenship, but was allowed the privilege of self-government.

1845 Saguntum was rebuilt by the Romans and became a municipium: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 454. **1887** Traditions of Roman work and the admiration of Diocletian's palace were still acting upon the art feeling of the descendants of the old Roman municipia: *Athenæum*, July 23, p. 121/2.

munificence (⌣ ⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *munificence*: remarkable liberality, great bounty. The form *munificentie*, direct fr. Lat. *mūnificentia*, seems to be earlier (1546 Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 275, Ed. 1846).

1590 Untill that Locrine for his Realmes defence, | Did head against them make and strong munificence: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. x. 15. **1600** Over and besides this munificence of the Rulers, the Nobles also began in a most happie hour to be liberal unto the multitude: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 177. **1620** fearing that the munificence might give pretence hereafter, they declared themselves that it was for a Subsidy, and not for provision: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 117 (1676). **1669** the New Theatre...built by the munificence of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 43 (1872). **1797** like every other useful establishment of royal munificence in this kingdom: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 403. **1845** since all wished to leave in the security of the temple, some memorial of their munificence, some non omnis moriar: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 127.

munition (⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *munition*.

1. a defence, a fortifying.

1546 and leavinge a garrison for the munition of the porte hee hasted into Denmarcke: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1846). bef. **1716** no defence or munition can keep out a judgment, when commissioned by God to enter: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. VIII. No. 5. [R.]

2. provision for defence or attack, military stores, ammunition; also, *metaph.* appliances prepared for the execution of any purpose.

15[illegible] **1549** [illegible] **1562** [illegible] **1579** [illegible] **1603** [illegible] **1646** [illegible]

3. a fortification, a stronghold, a fastness.

1661 The distroyer is come before thy face, keep thy munition, loke to the [illegible] Nahum, ii. 1. [R.] **1611** all that fight against her and her munition: *Bible*, Isaiah., xxix. 7.

munsee, munshi: Anglo-Ind. See **moonshee.**

munsoon. See **monsoon.**

munzil: Arab. See **manzil.**

muphti(é): Arab. See **mufti**[1].

mūr(a)ena, *pl.* **mūr(a)enae**, less correctly **mūr(a)enē**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of a kind of fish regarded as a luxury by the Ancients, now applied to the lamprey and kindred species.

1555 Also Manates, and Murene, and manye other fysshes which haue no names in oure language: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 231 (1885). **1776** we discovered by the light of a cedar-torch a Muræna, a fish said to copulate with serpents; resembling an eel with bright yellow spots...its bite is reputed venomous: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 200. **1835** a muræna fattened on Syrian slaves: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 620.

mural (⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mural*: pertaining to a wall, like a wall. A *mural crown* was an embattled crown of gold conferred upon a soldier of Ancient Rome, who first planted a standard on the wall of a besieged city. The sb. *mural*, ='wall', is a distinct word, fr. Fr. *muraille*.

1600 two goodly murall garlands [bestowed upon him] for scaling and entering upon the wals first: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 231.

mūrex, *pl.* **mūrices**, *sb.*: Lat.: the name of the shell-fish from which the Ancients obtained their celebrated purple dye.

1601 the violet liquor of the fish Murex: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 228. **1615** The Murex, though differing from the purple, are promiscuously vsed: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 216 (1632). **1699** There were but few *Shells*; but amongst them there was a *Murex*...which dies purple: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 74. **1856** The Englishman is finished like a cowry or a murex: EMERSON, *English Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (Bohn, 1866).

murgosa(h): Anglo-Ind. See **margosa.**

Murillo, name of the great Spanish painter *Bartolomeo Estaban Murillo* of Seville, 1618—82, best known in England for his faithful representation of the Spanish type of humanity.

1829 sallow, but clear, with long black curls and a Murillo face, and looked altogether like a young Jesuit or a Venetian official by Giorgone or Titian: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 136 (1881). **1845** picturesque groups clad in browns and yellows, perfect Murillos, bask in the sun: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 159.

***murmur** (⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *murmure*, assimilated to Lat. *murmur*: a low prolonged noise, generally the combined effect of many low sounds; a hum; a muttering; an expression of discontent.

abt. **1386** Min is the strangel and hanging by the throte, | The murmure, and the cherles rebelling, | The groyning, and the prive empoysoning: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 2461. **1481** whiche brought them in suche reuerye and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes: *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, fol. 33 *vº*. **1487** many were somtyme ded by cause of inobedience and other by cause of murmure: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h ii *vº*. bef. **1492** Flee...bacbytynges and murmurracions/and murmurs that be made of the: — *St. Katherin*, sig. p v *vº*/2. abt. **1520** A murmur of mynstrels, that suche another | Had I neuer sene, some softer, some lowder: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 270, Wks., Vol. I. p. 372 (1843). **1569** without murmure or grudge: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. III. p. 23. **1589** Iohns murther bred such murmur: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. V. ch. XXV. p. 110. **1593** With gentle murmor playnd my harts deepe wounding: T. WATSON, *Teares of Fancie*, XXX. p. [illegible] **1601** but a month ago I went from hence. And then 'twas fresh in murmur: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 2, 32. bef. **1667** [See **echo** 2]. **1712** Providence did not design this World should be filled with Murmurs and Repinings: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 564/1 (Morley). **1785** do they still... Snore to the murmurs of th' Atlantic wave? COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 102 (1808).

murrion: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See **morrion.**

murtagon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **martagon.**

Mus. Bac., abbrev. for Late Lat. *musicae baccalaureus*, ='bachelor of music', the lowest degree in a faculty of music.

musaic: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **mosaic.**

musak: Anglo-Ind. See **mussuck.**

Musalman: Turk. See **Mussulman.**

muscadin, *sb.*: Fr.: a fop, a beau. Anglicised in 16 c. as *muscadine*, ='the wine muscadello or muscat'.

1844 your muscadins of Paris, and your dandies of London: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. XV. p. 253 (1881).

muscatello, muscadello, *sb.*: It. *moscatello, moscadello*, pl. *-lli*: a sweet wine called *muscadel* or *muscat* from having the flavor of musk.

1605 *magazines* stuft with *moscadelli*, or of the purest grape: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). **1644** Montalcino, famous for the rare Muscatello: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1850). **1670** It's a Bishop's Seat, and famous for excellent *Muscatelo* Wine: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 157 (1698). **1673** The Muscatella's of this place are much esteemed, and the Gentry heerabout in Summer-time come ordinarily hither to drink them, and enjoy the *fresco*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 381.

musceto: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mosquito.**

muschatoes: Eng. fr. Sp. See **moustache.**

muscil(l)age, musilage: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mucilage.**

muscovada, muscovado, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *moscabada, moscabado*: raw sugar from which loaf sugar is obtained by the process of refining.

1722 Some of this Sugar...the Sweetness of it being like that of good Muscovada: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 118.

Muse: Eng. fr. Lat. *Mūsa*, fr. Gk. Μοῦσα: *Gk. Mythol.*: (*a*) one of the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, goddesses of dance and song, poetry, arts, and sciences; *hence*, (*b*) an inspiring power; (*c*) a poet (*rare*).

a. **1603** [See **museum**]. **1667** Yet not the more | Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt | Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 27. **1851** The muses are said to be silent amid the clash of arms: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 172 (1857).

b. **1374** O lady mine, that called art Cleo, | Thou be my spede fro this forth, and my Muse: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, Bk. II. [R.] **1599** O for a Muse of fire, that would ascend | The brightest heaven of invention: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. Prol., 1.

c. **1637** So may some gentle Muse | With lucky words, favour my destined urn, | And as he passes turn: MILTON, *Lycidas*, 19.

***musée,** *sb.*: Fr.: a museum.

***1877** preserved in the Musée at Padua: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

Muselman: Turk. See **Mussulman.**

museo, *sb.*: It. and Sp.: a museum.

1845 The new *Museo* contains some 50 or 60 second-rate paintings: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 210.

***mūsēum,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. μουσεῖον,='a temple of the Muses', 'a library': an apartment or building containing antiquities, curiosities, or collections of scientific objects.

1603 in olde time they...builded the temples of the Muses, that is to say, houses ordained for students, which they named *Musaea* [pl.], as farre as they could from cities and townes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 141. **1615** that famous *Musæum* founded by *Philadelphus*, & endowed with ample reuenues: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 111 (1632). **1672** those that have given us accounts of *Musæums* and other collections of natural Rarities: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 96. **1673** One *Jean vander Mere* an Apothecary in this Town hath a *Musæum* well stored with natural and artificial rarities: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 27. **1691** other Repositories or Musæum's of that curious Country: — *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 104 (1701). **1699** The *Musæum* is a little Closet on the side of this Gallery: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 122. **1744** the silver medal, which has already taken its place in my museum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1857). **1776** Afterwards they decreed that the Piræus...should be at his disposal; and he took the Muséum: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 29. **1823** I say, will these great relics, when they see 'em, | Look like the monsters of a new museum! BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. xl. **1845** the cloister is a museum of antiquity and architecture: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 476. **1850** had quite a little museum of locks of hair in her treasure-chest: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 247 (1879). ***1878** the art galleries and museums: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.]

mushk: Anglo-Ind. See **mussuck.**

musico, *sb.*: It.: musician, music-master.

1724 MUSICO, is a Musician, or Musick-Master; or one who either Composes, Performs, or Teacheth Musick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1821** The musico is but a crack'd old basin: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxxvi.

***musjid,** *sb.*: Arab. *masjid*,='place of prostration': a mosque (see **mesquite, mosque**).

muskatoon, musketoon: Eng. fr. It. or Fr. See **musquetoon.**

musketa, musketo, muskito, muskitta, muskitto: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mosquito.**

musk(e)y, muskie, musque: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mosque.**

muskia: Eng. fr. It. See **mosque.**

Muslem, Muslim: Eng. fr. Turk. or Arab. See **Moslem.**

***muslin** (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *mussolino*, ultimately fr. *Mos(s)ul*, the name of a city in Mesopotamia from whence the fabric first came: name of sundry very fine cotton cloths. Also, *attrib.* See **mousseline-de-laine.**

1685 I have been told...that muscelin...and the most of the Indian linens, are made of nettles: HANS SLOANE, in *Ray Corresp.*, p. 163 (1848). [Yule] abt. **1760** This city's [Mosul] manufacture is Mussolin (a cotton cloth): E. IVES, *Voyage*, p. 324. [*ib.*]

***musnud,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *masnad*: the large cushion which serves for the throne of a native Indian prince.

1752 Salabat-jing...went through the ceremony of sitting on the musnud or throne: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 250 (1803). **1798** whether you had determined whether any one and which of the descendants of Wallajah should succeed to the musnud: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 97 (1858). **1828** His dagger-hilt was set with precious stones, as were his gold-mounted scymetar and belt, which lay on the musnud beside him: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. XX. p. 322.

musquash, *sb.*: Amer. Ind.: a musk-rat.

1624 Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, and diuers other sorts of Vermin: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 721 (1884). **1634** Rackoones, Otters, Beavers, Musquashes: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 88. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

musquaspen, *sb.*: Amer. Ind. See quotation.

1624 CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 355 (1884). **1722** They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the *Indians* use to paint themselves red: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 120.

musquetaire: Fr. See **mousquetaire.**

musquetoon (ˊ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *moschettone*: a short musket carried by cavalry in 17, 18 cc.; a soldier armed with the said weapon.

1665 passing between a double Guard of Archers and Musquetoons: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 111 (1677). **1671** O Sir, my Eyes met you in your Career, by the same token you had a Muskatoon and Pistols: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 39. **1743—7** a blunderbuss or musketoon: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 316/2 (1751). **1765** I had left my sword and musquetoon in the coach: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxiv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 523 (1817).

musquito: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mosquito.**

mussal, mussaul, mushal, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *mash'al*: a torch, a flambeau.

1834 it betrayeth the secret thought, as the mushal of the watchman showeth the face of the thief: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 199. **1854** A mussaul (called in Bengal a mussalchee), or torch-bearer: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 93. **1872** the *mussal* is invariably carried so that we get the full benefit of the glare and smell: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. V. p. 161.

mussalchee, mussaulchee, mushalchee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mash'alchī*: a link-boy, a torch-bearer; now a servant who acts as a scullion.

1834 Order the gilt palankeen with four Mushalchees, and two Peons to be in readiness: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 318. **1872** a *mussalchee*, to wash the plates and dishes, and clean the knives and forks: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 116.

mussoun. See **monsoon.**

***mussu(c)k,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mashak*: the water-bag of goat-skin carried by a **bheesty** (*q. v.*).

1828 The bag which the bihishtee carries on his back is called a mushk of panee, or skin full of water: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 57. **1872** the sportsman returns to camp ready enough to tub (i.e. have a *mussuk* or skin of water poured over him by a *bheestie*): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. V. p. 193. **1885** the musaks used for carrying a reserve supply had been pricked by mimosa thorns, and leaked: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/5.

***Mussulman,** correct *pl.* **Mussulmans,** *sb.*: Turk. *musulmān*: a Moslem; also, *attrib.*

1598 an vnbeleeuer, or a *Muselman*, that is, of *Mahomets* lawe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 349. **1615** MVSLIM, or *Mussilman*, μουσουλμάνος, *Mussulmannus*, is one that is instructed in the beleefe of the Mohammetanes.— MVSSLIMAN, *Musslimannus*, see *Muslim*: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* — This confession is sound, and this confession ought euery Mussleman, that is of discretion, to make: — *Moham. Impost.*, I. 8. **1623** Emperor of the *Musulmans*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). **1625** They call themselues *Musselmen*, that is, *Catholikes*, or true beleeuers, according to their false faithlesse faith of *Mahomet*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 418. **1642** 'tis enough that he sweare by the faith of a *Musulman*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 85 (1869). **1665** A Mahometan, *Mussalmone*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). **1669** your *Mussulman*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 304 (1701). **1684** the Musal-Man Faith: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 46. **1704** *Mussulmans* or *Believers*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 49. **1707** *Cel.* Are you then a *Mahometan*? *Flor.* A *Mussulman* at your Service. *Cel.* A *Mussulwoman*, say you? I protest by your Voice I should have taken you for a certain Christian Lady of my Acquaintance: CIBBER, *Comic. Lov.*, iv. p. 45. **1742** Is there...never a mussulman (or true believer) left in the world, to come and buy this fine horse: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 426 (1826). **1775** on quitting the boat we took leave of our musselmen: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 45. **1786** These diminutive personages possessed the gift of divining whenever an enemy to good Mussulmans approached: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 125 (1883). **1800** a large house in the fort, inhabited by a musselmann...4 musselmenn: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1844). **1830** True Mussulman was I and sworn: TENNYSON, *Recoll. Arab. Nts.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 36 (1886). **1834** a handsome train of mussulman servants: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 4.

mustac(c)io, mustachio, mustacho, mustachyo: It. See **moustache.**

mustaccioli: It. See **mostacciuoli.**

mustache(s): Fr. See **moustache.**

***mustang,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *mestengo* (Pineda), adj.,='belonging to a company of graziers' [Skeat]: the wild horse of the prairies and pampas of America. See **bronco.**

1886, 1887 [See **bronco**].

mustardvillars, *sb.*: a kind of woollen cloth, perhaps named fr. *Moustiervillier*, a town of France.

1477 a goune cloth of mustyrddevyllers: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 809, p. 214 (1874). **1506** Item, a cotte of moster develers: *ib.*, No. 954, p. 411.

mustatioes: Eng. fr. It. See **moustache.**

mustees, mustice, musty, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mestiço*: an East Indian **mestizo** (*q. v.*).

1678 Europeans, Musteeses, and Topasees: In *Notes & Extracts*, I. 88 (Madras, 1871). [Yule] **1699** Wives of Freemen, Mustees: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 356 (1861). [*ib.*] **1727** A poor Seaman had got a pretty Mustice Wife: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 10. [*ib.*] **1781** a Slave Boy...pretty white or colour of Musty, tall and slinder: *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.*, Feb. 24. [*ib.*]

mustelle, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mustelle*: an eel-pout; a weasel.

1487 the mustelle awaketh the man to the ende that the serpent hurt him not: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manuers*, sig. C vii *ro*.

***muster**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mostra*: a sample, a pattern. The Eng. *muster* used to mean 'a show', 'an exhibition', and has therefore been confused with the Anglo-Ind. *muster*.

1612 A Moore came aboord with a muster of Cloves: SARIS, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 357 (1625). [Yule] **1625** their Mustraes of clothes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 299. **1727** desired me to send some person up with Musters of all my Goods: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 200. [Yule]

muta persona: Lat. See **persona muta.**

mūtandum, *pl.* **mūtanda**, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *mūtandus*, ='to be changed', gerund. of *mūtāre*, ='to change', 'to alter': something to be altered. See **mutatis mutandis.**

***mūtātis mūtandis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: things which are to be changed being changed. See **mutandum.**

1621 Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 35, p. 16 (1642). **1627** These Meanes may be practised vpon other, both Trees, and Flowers, *Mutatis Mutandis*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 420. **1666** The like may be fited to *Mars* in other positions, *mutatis mutandis*; and so for the other Planets: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 16, p. 289. **1672** these three, which *mutatis mutandis* perfectly answer to the three former: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 155/1 (1868). **1681** his Ma^ties^ order to you is, that you give in the same mem^ll^ singly and separately, *mutatis mutandis*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 258 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1691** the first or uppermost Joynt in a Quadrupeds hind-Legs bends forward as well as a Mans knees, which answer to it, being the uppermost Joynt of our Legs; the like *mutatis mutandis* may be said of the Arms: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701). **1709** I know nothing more contemptible in a writer than the character of a plagiary; which he here fixes at a venture; and this not for a passage, but a whole discourse, taken out from another book, only *mutatis mutandis*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 46/1 (1869). **1714** the Wife shall take the same Oath as the Husband, *mutatis mutandis*: *Spectator*, No. 608, Oct. 18, p. 854/2 (Morley). **1753** the utility of this invention extends, *mutatis mutandis*, to whatever can be the subject of letters: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 24, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 131 (1777). **1809** The King of Prussia has neither favourite, nor confessor, nor court fool (who, *mutatis mutandis*, is still in good credit in the other courts of Germany, and whose part the confessor mostly plays): MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 176. **1815** the same train of reasoning may be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the phenomena of Thought and Volition: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 440. **1843** In the preceding investigation we have, for the sake of simplicity, considered bodies only, and omitted minds. But what we have said, is applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the latter: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 80 (1856).

mūtāto nōmine, *phr.*: Lat.: the name being changed. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 1, 70.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 58 (1827). **1840** The words of Burns, *mutato nomine*, describe their country exactly: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. vi. p. 152. bef. **1863** A score of such queer names and titles I have smiled at in America. And, *mutato nomine*? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 17 (1879).

muth, mutt, math, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr Skt. *maṭha*: a convent of celibate Hindoos under a priest.

1834 he was to drive to an old Muth near Garden Reach: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 3.

mutilation (˙ ˘ ˙˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mutilation*: the act of mutilating; the effects of mutilating, the state of being mutilated.

1603 maimes and mutilations of members, deformities of body: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1083.

mutilator (˙˙ ˘ ˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *mutilāre*, ='to mutilate': one who mutilates.

1764 that class of hireling pedagogal priggs, the abridgers, or rather mutilators of our civil history: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. xii. **1828** the town may be brought to a heavy fine for it, unless we secure the person of the mutilator: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. vii. p. 81 (1886).

mutine, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mutiner*: to mutiny, to be mutinous.

1579 to mutine: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 230 (1612). **1600** the armie mutined and was discontented: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 171.

mutsuddy: Anglo-Ind. See **mootusuddy.**

mūtulus, *pl.* **mūtuli**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Archit.*: a **modillion** (*q. v.*).

1563 J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xii *vo*.

muyezin, muzzein: Arab. See **muezzin.**

mydan: Arab. See **maidan.**

Myden agan: Gk. See **Μηδὲν ἄγαν.**

mylon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **melon.**

myna: Lat. See **mina.**

myneh: Anglo-Ind. See **minah.**

mynheer, *sb.*: Du. *mijn heer*, ='my lord': the ordinary form of courteous address amongst Hollanders; frequently mistaken in England for a title of courtesy; *hence*, a Dutchman.

1691 Don't you think now friend *Crites*, but that half the *Min-heers* will be ready to hang themselves when they read this passage? *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 7. **1700** This day an Ambassador, named Myn Heer *Bucquoi*, was sent from *Ceylon*: S. L., Tr. *Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iii. p. 267. **1711** He afterwards proceeds to call Minheer *Hendel*, the Orpheus of our Age: *Spectator*, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 12/2 (Morley). **1782** 'Tis thus I spend my moments here, | And wish myself a Dutch mynheer: COWPER, *To Lady Austen*. **1811** I expect to be a good Mynheer by the time I get to the end: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 235 (1856).

myosōtis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μυοσωτὶς, ='mouse's-ear-ed': *Bot.*: mouse-ear, forget-me-not, Nat. Order *Borragineae*.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 285.

***myriad** (˙ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. μυριάδες, pl. of μυριὰς, or fr. Fr. *myriade*: a number amounting to ten thousand; any very great number; also, *attrib.*

1555 many myriades of broodes of chekins vnder yowre wynges: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 149 (1885). **1570** the Myriades of sundry Cases, and particular examples: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. * iij *ro*. **1579** five hundred and fifty Myriades: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 715 (1612). **1590** 30. *Miriads* of people, euery *Miriad* being 10. hundreth thousand: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 593. bef. **1631** those Myriades | Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 23 (1669). **1652** offered her twenty Myriades, or two hundred thousand *Attick* Drachmes: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 357. **1667** Assemble thou | Of all those myriads which we lead the chief: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 684. **1775** 500 myriads amount to £161,458. 6. 8 English: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 29 *note*. **1810** Her myriads swarming thro' the crowded ways: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 1.

myriagramme, -litre, -mètre, *sb.*: Fr.: ten thousand grammes, litres, mètres. See **gramme, litre, mètre.**

***myrmidon**, Lat. *pl.* **myrmidones**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Μυρμιδών: name of the ancient inhabitants of Phthiotis in Thessaly, who were, according to Homer, the devoted subjects of Achilles; *hence*, an unscrupulous follower or minister.

1555 the owlde Grekes dyd fable and wryte so manye bookes of the people cauled *Myrmidones*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 100 (1885). bef. **1616** Come my brave Mirmidons let us fall on: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 135 (1711). **1680** clamber over mountains of dead Bodies, and fight thy way to a General's Tent, and bring the General Prisoner through all his *Mirmidons*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, iv. p. 51. **1689** Yet he fights warily, and with discretion, | Till he and's *Mermidons* make an impression | Into the Ranks and Files of th' enemy: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 7/1. **1714** I have just left the Right Worshipful and his Myrmidons about a Sneaker of Five Gallons: *Spectator*, No. 616, Nov. 5, p. 864/1 (Morley). **1766** What mean the *myrmidons*: In Dodsley's *Collect. Poems*, Vol. V. p. 98. **1771** the justice and his myrmidons were determined to admit of no interloper in this branch of business: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 56/1 (1882). **1819** Part of my myrmidons hid their apparatus and persons near the quarter which I meant to alarm: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 332 (1820). **1836** One pair of the myrmidons carry gongs: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 316.

myrobalan (˙ ˙ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *myrobalan*: the dried fruit of various species of the genus *Terminalia*, Nat. Order *Combretaceae*, formerly in repute as a drug for its astringent properties; now imported for dyeing and tanning. The name is also applied to **ben** (*q. v.*).

1555 ginger, mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia, and dyuers other kyndes of spyces: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 15 (Arber, 1885). **1558** of all sorts of Mirabolanes, of eche of them three vnces: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 3 *ro*. **1588** *Myrabilony* drye and condyt: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 *ro*. **1591** I have eaten Spanishe mirabolanes, and yet am nothing the more metamorphosed: GREENE, *Notable Discouery of Coosnage*, sig. A 2. **1598** The Mirabolans when they are ripe are almost in taste like unripe Plummes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 125 (1885). **1603** There (and but there) growes the all-healing Balm, | There ripes the cheer-cheek Mirabolan: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Schism, p. 100 (1608). **1605** Your elicampane roote, mirobalanes: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 482 (1616). **1634** preserued Peares, Pistachoes, Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, Iacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. **1664** PLUMS &c. *Primordial, Myrobalan*, the red, blue, and amber *Violets*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 210 (1729). **1767** *Plums*...Queen mother, Myrobalan, Apricot plum: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 673/1 (1803). **1883** MYRA-

BOLANS—720 pockets, Bengal sold: ordinary dark at 8s.: *Daily News*, Sept. 26, p. 3/4.

Variants, 16 c. *myrabilony*, 16, 17 cc. *mirabolan(e)*, 17 c. *marablane*, 19 c. *myrabolan*.

myrsa, myrses (pl.): Pers. See **mirza.**

myrtle (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *myrtille*, *mirtil(le)*: name of an evergreen shrub of the genus *Myrtus*.

1543 R. of redde wyne . li . iij . of roses, of myrtilles, of wurmwoode . ana . m̃ . i.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxix *v°*/1. **1593** This said, she hasteth to a myrtle grove: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 865. **1644** Here I observed hedges of myrtle above a man's height: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1872). **1797** we have been 7 hours travelling 20 miles...and saw for the first time myrtle growing: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 236.

mystagōgus, mystagōgos, *pl.* **mystagōgi,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μυσταγωγός*, ='one who introduces into mysteries': one who initiates into mysteries, a mystagogue; one who exhibits ecclesiastical relics.

1820 not as foreigners formerly perambulated them, with an able and intelligent mystagogos at their side, but under the blind guidance of a modern cicerone: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 62. — Their public mystagogi sighed as they conducted foreigners to view: *ib.*, ch. iii. p. 69.

mȳthos, Gk. *μῦθος*; **mȳthus,** *pl.* **mȳthi,** Lat.: *sb.*: a myth, a legend.

1855 a stone monument, interesting as a witness to the growth of a mythos: LEWES, *Goethe*, I. iv. 1, p. 316. **1865** Perhaps an offshoot of our giant-killing mythus: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, and Ser., No. v. Introd., p. 92. **1889** It is not easy to decide whether the mythus was invented in the first instance to be the vehicle of the allegory, or the allegory took possession of a current mythus which lent itself to significant adaptation: *Athenæum*, Sept. 7, p. 327/2.

Mythra: Late Lat. fr. Gk. See **Mithras.**

mythra: Lat. fr. Gk. See **mitra.**

myzer: Eng. fr. Fr. See **miser.**

N.

n., abbrev. for **neuter** (*q. v.*), placed after nouns of neuter gender.

N. B., abbrev. for Late Lat. **nota bene** (*q. v.*).

***n'importe,** *phr.*: Fr.: it does not matter, never mind, no matter.

1775 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 257 (1857). **1806** BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 314 (5th Ed.). **1813** BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 241 (1832). **1818** *I* fatten—but *n'importe* for that, | 'Tis the mode: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 21. **1823** N'importe! Here I am once more: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, VII. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 369. **1828** You may return to Paris, but I shall then be no more; *n'importe*—I shall be unchanged to the last: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxvii. p. 79 (1859). **1841** but, *n'importe*, the gift may please, though the giver be forgotten: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 123.

nabbuk, *sb.*: Berber *nabk*: the fruit of *Zizyphus Lotus* or Lote-bush; the bush or tree itself.

1871 the river was fringed with dense groves of the green nabbuk: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 84 (1884). — large nabbuk trees, about thirty feet high: *ib.*

***nabob,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *nawāb*, honorific pl. of *nāib*, ='a viceroy'.

1. a viceroy under the Great Mogul; the title of various East Indian princes; also an honorary title of distinguished Mohammedans of India.

1614 An Earle is called a *Nawbob*, and they are the chiefe men that attend on him: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 37. **1625** the *Nabob*, with fiftie or sixtie thousand people in his Campe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 467. **1665** Nobleman, *Nobobb*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). **1776** Roy Rada Churn...Vakeel of Mubarick ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, Title. **1800** I think the consequence will be that there will be a good society of nabobs, foujdars, and asophs in the Kistna, to which river we shall drive him: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1858). **1809** The natives of Austria, who are sent into Hungary, behave there like Turkish Pachàs, or Nabobs: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXX. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 108. **1834** though no king, I wait for no man, not even for a Nuwab: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 118. **1840** There was an Indian Nawâb here, who had imbibed a great horror for the cholera: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 230. **1872** the British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwaub: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4. **1875** A Nuwab of the most truculent description: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

2. an Anglo-Indian of great wealth; *hence*, any important personage. The term generally suggests luxury and arrogance.

1764 Mogul Pitt and Nabob Bute: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 222 (1857). **1786** Before our tottering Castles fall, | And swarming Nabobs seize on all! H. MORE, *Florio*, 272, p. 18. **1815** He resolved...to place himself upon the footing of a country gentleman of easy fortune, without assuming, or permitting his household to assume, any of the *faste* which then was considered as characteristic of a nabob: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xix. p. 170 (1852). **1864** that dear old nabob at Cutchapore who writes such pretty letters: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 122.

nach: Hind. See **nautch.**

nac(h)oda: Anglo-Ind. See **nokhoda.**

nacre (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., ultimately fr. Arab. *nakara*, ='to hollow out': mother-of-pearl.

1598 *Naccare*...Also the shell-fish which some call a nackre: FLORIO. **1601** The Nacre also called Pinnæ, is of the kind of shell-fishes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 42, Vol. I. p. 261.

naevus, *pl.* **naevi,** *sb.*: Lat.: a mole, a birthmark.

nafa, napha, *sb.*: Sp.: orange-flower water. See **nanfa.**

nagara, nagarī, *sb.*: Hind. and Skt.: a city, a town.

1700 There happen'd a Fire one Night in one of their *Negerys*, which was all consumed in an instant, being built with nothing but Bamboos: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xii. p. 174.

nagkesur, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāgasar*: the fragrant blossoms of the tree *Mesua ferrea*, Nat. Order *Clusiaceae*.

1786 [See **champac**]. **1846** the blossoms of Mesua ferrea occur in the bazaars of India under the name of Nagkesur, being used in medicine and esteemed for their fragrance: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 402.

nagri, nagari, nagree, *sb.*, also used as *adj.*: **Devanagari** (*q. v.*).

1776 I have likewise in my possession a Nagree letter of attorney, drawn by Mr. Driver: *Trial of Nundocomar*, p. 9/1. **1786** some part of the Pegu general's original letter, the characters of which are little more than the *nagari* letters inverted and rounded: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxi. p. 72 (1821).

***Naiad** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Naiades*, pl. of *Naias*, fr. Gk. *Ναΐας*: a water-nymph, a goddess of a spring or a stream.

1591 Wherefore ye Sisters, which the glorie bee | Of the Pierian streames, fayre Naiades, | Go too, and, dauncing all in companie, | Adorne that God: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 26. **1603** their Nymphs called *Naïades*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327. **1610** You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the windring brooks: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iv. 128. **1671** Nymphs of Diana's train, and Naiades: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 355. **1709** the *Nyades* and *Fountain*-Nymphs: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 198 (2nd Ed.). **1727** There, by the Naiads nurs'd, he sports away | His playful youth: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 809. **1738** The optic Naiads are infinitely obliged to you: WEST, in Gray's *Letters*, No. xv. Vol. I. p. 29 (1819). bef. **1782** Spreads the fresh verdure of the field, and leads | The dancing Naiads through the dewy meads: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 26 (1808). **1785** between them weeps | A little naiad her impov'rish'd urn | All summer long: — *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 13. **1821** with thee, Cogniac! | Sweet Naïad of the Phlegethontic rill! BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. liii. **1832** Thou that faintly smilest still, | As a Naiad in a well: TENNYSON, *Adeline*, ii.

naib, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *nāib*, *nāyab*: a deputy, a viceroy. See **nabob.**

1799 The conicopoly has besides received from Purneah's Naib 520 sheep: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1858). **1819** the Cadee, after exchanging a few words with his Naib, dismissed me fully acquitted: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 211 (1820). **1840** we were kindly received by the Naib of Furrookh Khan: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 126.

***naïf,** *fem.* **naïve,** *adj.*: Fr.: artless, unaffected, candid, native.

abt. **1650** though he makes his people say fine handsome things to one another, they are not easy and *naïve* like the French: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Lett.*, in *Athenæum*, June 9, 1888, p. 721. **1696** *Naif*, (*French*) a term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties, as in water, cleanness, &c.: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1809** but all that they say is so *naïf* and hearty: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 210. **1817** the Venetians, who are very naïve as well as arch, were much amused with the ordinance: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 353 (1832). **1828** *naïve* simplicity: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). **1845** something *naïve* and simple in this downright way of exciting compassion: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 267 (1885). **1878** "I shall like going out with you," said Gwendolen, well-disposed to this *naïve* cousin: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 21. **1885** His vanity in this matter was deliciously *naïf*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 49.

naik, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāyak*,='a leader': a native captain, a non-commissioned officer of sepoys, corresponding to a corporal in the English army.

1588 how that the *Naic*, that is to saye the Lord of the Citie, sent to the Cittizens to demand of them certaine *Arabian* Horsses: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 16 *vº*. **1799** Naigues, Sepoys, Trumpeters, Black Doctors, Pioneers, Gun Lascars, and authorized Puckalies: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1858). **1800** A naig and 6 sepoys to be sent immediately to the ford, where the boats are working: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1844). **1804** Naiks, ad tindals, troopers, sepoys, golundauze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 981. **1876** The *Naik* (corporal) and his men: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 338.

Nairo, Nair(e), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *nāyar*: one of the ruling caste in Malabar.

1598 Noblemen [or Gentlemen], called Nayros, which are souldiers that doe onely weare and handle armes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 279 (1885). **1625** many *Nairos* attending on foot: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 28. **1634** The Gentry are stiled *Nairos*...some haue reported that no poore man dare looke a *Nayro* in the face, or meet a Priest or *Nairo* within fifty paces: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 188. **1800** As long as we have provisions, all the Nairs in Malabar cannot hurt us: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 476 (1858).

*naïve: Fr. See **naïf.**

naïveté, *sb.*: Fr.: artlessness, simplicity, naturalness, absence of affectation, ingenuousness; an instance of artlessness. Sometimes partly Anglicised as *naivety*.

1756 I have nothing more to tell but a *naïveté* of my Lady —: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1857). **1770** that *naïveté* and good humour, which his admirers celebrate in him: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxlvii. Vol. II. p. 172 (1819). **1780** she speaks of them with a *naïveté* as if she had no property in them, but only wore them as gifts of the Gods: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 369 (1858). **1803** yet some of them [the odes] afford examples of the most artless and enchanting *naïveté*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 469. **1810** to which proposal he answers with much *naïveté*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 236 (1844). **1813** Rosamond has a mixture of naïveté and sprightliness that is new: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 228 (1833). **1823** the ladies... appeared to take great pleasure in the *naïveté*, yet shrewdness, of his conversation: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xvi. p. 210 (1886). **1826** with all her naïveté, her interesting ignorance of the world, and her uncontrollable spirit: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 450 (1881). **1845** a naïveté and candour: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 58 (1857). **1854** There was something touching in the naïveté and kindness of the placid and simple gentleman: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 11 (1879).

1851 his [Sterling's] apologies when commanded to apologise, were full of naivety: CARLYLE, *Life of J. Sterling*, p. 169.

namāz, *sb.*: Turk.: the chief prayer of the Mohammedans.

1696 *Namas*, a word used among the *Turks*, signifying their Common-prayer: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1704** they'll not live in the Neglect of performing their *Salah* or *Nomas*, i. e. their *Worship*, might they gain never so much: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 35. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 177/2. **1819** It was curious to see the holy violence with which on these occasions he went through his Namaz, until large drops of perspiration trickled down his greasy face: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 123 (1820). **1828** I threw myself from my horse and performed my numaz: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. XIII. p. 167. **1839** Then there is the *namas*, or prayer, five times a day, never neglected by Turkish women: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 127.

nanfa, acqua nanfa, *sb.*: It.: orange-flower water, perfumed water.

1616 *aqua nanfa*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631—40).

***nankeen,** *sb.*: a light-colored cotton cloth, generally yellow, named from and originally manufactured at Nanking in China; also, *attrib.*

1800 Long cloth, &c., the same as in the Carnatic Nankeen, per corge... 21 Star Pagodas: In Wellington's *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 453 (1858).

Nants, Nantz, *sb.*: wine of Nantes, a French town on the river Loire.

1693 good *Nants* is twelve shillings the Gallon: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 9. **1822—3** my erroneous imputation—I should have said nantz—not canary: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXXIX. p. 442 (1886).

nāos, *sb.*: Gk. ναὸς: a temple, *esp.* the cella or sanctuary of an ancient temple.

1775 over the entrance of the Naos was a vast stone which occasioned wonder by what art or power it could be raised: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 256.

Nap(a)ea: Lat. fr. Gk. Ναπαία: a nymph of the dells or wooded valleys. Hence, **Napæan.**

1612 O ye *Napeas* and *Driades*, which do wontedly inhabite the Thickets and Groues: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xi. p. 237. **1696** *Napeæ*, the Nymphs of the Woods and Mountains: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

napellus, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a species of aconite, the roots and leaves of which are acrid and poisonous. See **aconite.**

1665 *Napellus* (the most dangerous Poison, some say, of all Vegetables): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 369 (1677).

napha: Sp. See **nafa.**

naphew: Eng. fr. Fr. See **navew.**

***naphtha,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νάφθα*: a liquid oily variety of asphalt (see **asphalton**) or **bitumen** (*q. v*); an inflammable liquid manufactured from petroleum.

abt. **1400** napte: Wycliffite *Bible*, Dan., iii. 46. **1577** it is a kinde of Pitche whiche doth spring of Fountaines that there are in the deapthe of the Sea, in particular partes of it, as we see that there be of *Petroleo*, of *Napta*, of *Sulphur*, and of many other thinges, as be in our Occidentall Indias: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 84 *vº*. **1579** Naptha: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 691 (1612). **1598** there issueth out of the ground [near *Bachu*] a marueilous quantitie of oile... This oyle is blacke, and is called *Nefte*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 400. **1610** Naphta, Petroleum, Amber, Vitriol, Coppras: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, I. ii. p. 4. **1627** For *Cloues* and other *Spices*, *Naphtha* and *Petroleum*, haue exceeding *Hot Spirits*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 601. **1634** They write of the Oyle *Medicum*, which doubles its flame in water of *Naphta*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 114. **1646** subterraneous fires do sometimes happen; and as *Creusa* and *Alexander's* boy in the bath were set on fire by *Naphtha*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. XXI. p. 127 (1686). **1662** In these Fire-works, the *Persians* make use of white *Naphte*, which is a kind of *Petroleum*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 176 (1669). **1665** a Spring of that rare kind of Oyl or clammy substance which some call *Neft*... This *Nephta* is an oyly or fat liquid substance...it is apt to inflame with the Sun-beams, or heat that issues from Fire: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 182 (1677). **1667** many a row | Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed | With Naphtha and Asphaltus, yielded light | As from a sky: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 729. **1681** The Naphta's and the Sulphurs heat, | And all that burns the Mind: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 39. **1788** the principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the *naptha*: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. x. ch. lii. p. 15 (1818).

***napoleon** (= ‖ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *napoléon*: a French gold twenty-franc piece, named after the first Napoleon; *also*, a game at cards, better known as 'nap'.

1818 two Napoleons the price: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 139. **1882** Abu Nakhleh counted out ten napoleons: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47, p. 192/1 (1883).

narcissus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νάρκισσος*: name of a genus of monocotyledons (Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceae*), comprising several well known garden plants.

1548 Narcissus is of diuerse sortes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1578** there are two very faire and beautifull kindes of Narcissus: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 209. **1586** White violets sweete Nais plucks and bloomes fro the Poppies, | Narcyss, and dyll flowres most sweete that sauoureth also: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 176 (1815). **1591** Ne wants there pale Narcisse: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 679. **1600** the bastard *Narcissus*, or yellow crowbellies, flowereth in Februarie, and is in flower under the Snowe: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 108. **1664** [Plants] least *patient of cold*...*Nasturtium Indicum*, *Indian Narcissus*, *Ornithogalon Arab.*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). **1694** yᵉ Narcissus of Japan: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 206 (1878). **1728** Narcissus fair: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 546. **1819** a carpet of anemones, hyacinths, and narcissuses covered the undulating ground: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. XVI. p. 419 (1820).

Narcissus: Lat. fr. Gk. Νάρκισσος: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of a beautiful youth who pined away with admiration for his own reflection until he was changed into the flower *narcissus*.

abt. **1386** Ne Narcisus the faire of yore agon | And yet the foyle of kyng Salomon: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1941. **1606** Hadst thou Narcissus in thy face, to me | Thou wouldst appear most ugly: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 5, 96. **1619** See how *Narcissus*-like, the fool doth doate, | Viewing his picture, and his guarded coate: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 9 *rº*. **1640** Like to Narcissus, on the grassie shore, | Viewing his outward face in watery glasse: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 11, p. 4 (1647). **1652** Nature *Narcissus*-like loves to look upon its own face, and is much taken with the reflexions of it self: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. XVIII. p. 201. **1665** ever man is naturally a *Narcissus*, and each *passion* in us, no other but *self-love* sweetned by milder Epithets: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. XV. p. 100 (1885). **1681** And for his shade which therein shines, | *Narcissus* like, the *Sun* too pines: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 98. **1792** finery is merely a Narcissus, that neither loves nor is beloved by any except itself: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 209.

nardus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νάρδος*: name of a genus of aromatic plants, spikenard, Nat. Order *Valerianaceae*.

1535 a boxe of pure and costly Nardus oyntment: COVERDALE, *Mark*, xiv. 3. **1540** then dippe Woll in the oyle of Masticke, or of spyke Nardy: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 128 (1613). **1543** of oyle of nardus or spike añ. 3. x.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. LXXXI *vº/1*. **1579** That *Amonius* and *Nardus* will onely growe in *India*, *Balsamum* onely in *Syria*: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 113 (1868).

***narghile,** *sb.*: Arab. and Turk. fr. Pers. *nārgīl*, orig. ='cocoa-nut': a **hookah** (*q. v.*).

1836 The pipe of this kind most commonly used by persons of the higher classes is called *na'rgeé leh*, because the vessel that contains the water is a cocoa-nut, of which "*na'rgeé leh*" is an Arabic name: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 167. **1839** The *narghilè*, or water pipe, which is seldom used until after the mid-day meal: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 35. **1840** the *nargeels*, or water-pipes: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 47. **1848** and making believe to puff at a narghile: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XVI. p. 171 (1879). **1849** inhaling through rose-water the more artificial flavour of the nargilly, which is the hookah of the Levant: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 173 (1881). **1872** the vendors of cherry pipestems, *narghilles*, fezzes, tobacco: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. VIII. p. 316. **1882** the smoke curled slowly up in lazy wreaths from his neglected narghyle: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. III. p. 56.

***narrator** (˘ ‖ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *narrātor*, noun of agent to *narrāre*, ='to relate': one who narrates.

1625 He is but a narrator of other men's opinions: BP. MOUNTAGU, *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 5. [T.] **1793** I am a mere prose narrator of matter of fact: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 354 (1869). **1820** the narrator then directed me to look over the wall into the great harbour: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 42.

***narthēx**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *νάρθηξ*, ='fennel-stalk': a portion of the nave in an early Christian church, or of a basilica, nearest to the main entrance, railed or walled off from the rest of the nave.

1883 it was rebuilt by Abbot Leonas who also built the narthex: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xl.

narwhal (‖ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *narhval*: an arctic cetacean, *Monodon monocĕros*, or sea-unicorn, the male being furnished with a single straight tusk.

1646 those long horns preserved as precious rarities in many places, are but the teeth of narh-whales: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. xxiii. [R.] **1819** SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 179 *note* (2nd Ed.).

nasturtium, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the cress genus of plants, Nat. Order *Cruciferae*; now also applied to some species of the genus *Tropaeolum*, cultivated as garden plants.

1601 Cresses took the name in Latin Nasturtium, *a narium tormento*, as a man would say, Nose-wring: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 29. **1696** *Nasturtium*, the name of a Plant, otherwise called Nosesmart, or Cresses: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1881** an abundance of dwarf Nasturtium: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. ii. p. 23.

nātālicia (or **nātālicium**, *pl.* **nātālicia**), *sb.*: Lat.: a birthday feast.

1565 They celebrate their Natalitia very solemnly: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 378 (1677).

natch: Anglo-Ind. See **nautch.**

Nathanael, name of the disciple whom Jesus pronounced to be "an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile" (*John*, i. 47).

1611 the kingdome of Heaven is given onely to true-hearted *Nathanaels*: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 264 (1630).

natrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a water-snake.

1606 That he cherished and brought vp a verie *Natrix*, which is a kind of *Serpent*, for the people of Rome, and another Phaethon to the whole world: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 127.

nātūra nātūrans, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nature regarded as a creative and preservative energy; opposed to **nātūra nātūrāta**, nature regarded as the effect of such energy.

1619 Nature therefore (I alway intend by this name, the wise disposition & order of God, who is *Naturæ Naturans* in his Creatures) hath...: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 87. **1682** And so the phrase here, of his being a living soul, is such another as we use in philosophy, whereas we speak of the general principle of nature, calling it *natura naturans*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 80 (1863).

nātūrālibus. See **in puris naturalibus.**

1779 If you love nature in its *naturalibus*, you will like this tale: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 278 (1858).

nātūram expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, *phr.*: Lat.: though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet it will ever hasten back. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 10, 24.

bef. **1745** SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 506/2 (1869). **1760** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 349 (1857). **1842** Old Juvenal tells us, *Naturam expellas | Tamen usque recurret*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 370 (1865).

naturel, *sb.*: Fr.: natural constitution, native temperament. See **au naturel.**

1856 The contumacious sharp-tongued energy of English *naturel*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 136 (Bohn, 1866).

naulum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναῦλον*: passage-money, charge for carriage by ship.

1596 I, hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his Charons naulum or ferry-three-half-pence: NASHE, *Haue with You*, in Greene's *Wks.*, p. 72 (1861). **1612** the Naulum or passage being an Asper for every dog: T. CORYAT; *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 8 *vº* (1776).

naumachia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναυμαχία*, ='a sea-fight': a sea-fight; an exhibition of naval combat; a place arranged for the exhibition of naval combat, being a sheet of water surrounded by seats or standing-places for spectators. Anglicised as **naumachy**, through Fr. *naumachie*.

1606 To set out the *Naumachie* or naval battaile, there was a place digged for a great poole: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 17. **1689** their famous temples... circuses, naumachias, bridges: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 297 (1872). **1704** for what they added to the aqueducts was rather to supply their baths and naumachias, and to embellish the city with fountains: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (Bohn, 1854). **1748** I wish you could see him making squibs...and talking himself still hoarser on the superiority that his firework will have over the Roman naumachia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 132 (1857). **1765** The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their theatres, amphitheatres, circusses, naumachia, aqueducts, &c.: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 497 (1817). **1845** near it is what was the amphitheatre, or as some contend, the naumachia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 531.

naumachus, *pl.* **naumachi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναύμαχος*: a naval combatant.

1645 naumachi [? cler. error for *naumachiae*], thermæ, temples, arches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 181 (1850).

Nauroze: Anglo-Ind. See **Nowrose.**

***nausea**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναυσία*: sea-sickness; any feeling of sickness with inclination to vomit; disgust for food; also, *metaph.*

1569 the disease called Nausea: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 14. **1741** they were much troubled with *Nauseas*, Griping of the Guts, &c.: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 313. **1742** Do but imagine what a condition it is, and how miserable, neither to eat, drink, sleep, nor do any thing else, but with an absolute *nausea* and reluctance: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 304 (1826). **1771** I have written till my fingers are cramped, and my nausea begins to return: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 16/2 (1882). **1810** we were seized with a kind of *nausea*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 356. **1818** "Did you speak to them?" she returned with a look of nausea: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 27 (1819). ***1878** cramp, spasms, nausea: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

***nautch**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāch*: an Indian dance performed by women; a dramatic entertainment; an European ball; also, *erroneously*, an Indian dancing-girl, a nautch-girl; *also*, in combin. as *nautch-dance*, *nautch-girl.*

1823 I joined Lady Macnaghten and a large party this evening to go to a nâch given by a rich native...on the opening of his new house: MRS. HEBER, in Bp. Heber's *Narrative*, I. 37 (1844). [Yule]. **1828** The same ornaments... decorate the boys as well as the Nautch girls: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. I. — a Nautch given by a rich native at Calcutta: *ib.*, p. 9. **1834** listened to the singing of the black-eyed nautch girls: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 146. **1836** they give a fascinating entertainment called a natch, for which they are well paid: R. PHILLIPS, *Million of Facts*, 322. [Yule] **1845** analogous to the Hindoo *nautch*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 188. **1872** doing for her own pleasure what he hires professional *nautch* (dancing) girls to do for his: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 216. **1885** A Parsee company is to give in Hindustani selections from Indian and English plays, accompanied by juggling, nautch dances, &c.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 580/2.

Variants, *nach*, *natch*, *notch*, *noutch.*

nautilus, *pl.* **nautili**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ναυτίλος*, ='a sailor', 'a nautilus': a name popularly given to two kinds of elegant floating shell-fish, the *Argonauta argo* and the *Nautilus pompilius.*

1601 nautilos: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 250. **1693** there are no *Nautili*, or other testaceous Fishes with us, comparable in Bigness to that *Nautilus* Stone of twenty eight Pound found by Mr. *Waller*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 150 (1713). bef. **1744** Learn of the little Nautilus to sail, | Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale: POPE, *Ess. Man*, III. 177.

***navaja**, *sb.*: Sp.: a large folding knife.

1845 The term *Navaja* means any blade which shuts into a handle: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 859. **1870** he hastily disengaged his navaja from his belt: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 177.

***naval** (‖ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *naval*: pertaining to ships, pertaining to a navy or to navies.

1606 [See **naumachia**]. **1611** *Naval*, Navall: of or belonging to ships, or a nauie of ships: COTGR. **1644** In the...naval battles here graven, is seen the Roman Aries: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1872). **1690** the naval expedition is hindered: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 321.

***nave**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nef*, earlier *nave*, ='a ship', 'the body of a church': the body of a church.

1673 a double isle on each side the *Nave*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 261. **1704** The long nef consists of a row of five cupolas: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 384 (Bohn, 1854). — The church is one huge nef with a double aisle to it: *ib.*, p. 524.

navew, naphew (‖ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *naveau* (Cotgr.), cf. Fr. *navet*, ='turnip': wild turnip, *Brassica campestris.*

1600 Naueaus or small Turneps: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 234. **1611** *Naveau*, The Navew gentle, French Navew, long Rape (a sauorie root.): COTGR.

navigable (˘ – – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *navigable*: passable by shipping, adapted for navigation.

1570 The Arte of Nauigation, demonstrateth how, by the shortest good way, by the aptest Direction, & in the shortest time, a sufficient Ship betwene any two places (in passage Nauigable,) assigned...: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d iiij *vº*. **1579** that riuer...from the very head whence it cometh is nauigable: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 478 (1612). **1591** If the Riuers and floodes bée nauegable: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 128. **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 71. **1611** *Navigable*, Nauigable, sailable, passable by shipping: COTGR. **1644** cutting a channel thence to Pisa navigable sixteen miles: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1872).

navigation (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *navigation*: the act or condition of sailing; the science which is concerned with the proper regulation of a ship's course; shipping (*Poet.*).

1555 Of this Ilande I wil speake more hereafter in the nauigacions toward the East partes: R. Eden, *Newe India*, p. 22 (Arber, 1885). **1578** such a disease...began to be knowne to our regions by the nauigation of *Christopher Columbus* a *Genoway*: Fenton, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 96 (1618). **1598** attempting for that purpose, with their battered and crazed ships, the most dangerous nauigation of the Northern seas: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 603. **1605** though the yesty waues | Confound and swallow navigation vp: Shaks., *Mach.*, iv. 1, 54. **1671** a complete deduction of the progress of navigation and commerce: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 230 (1872). **1835** The thick weather which accompanied this change would indeed have been in itself a complete impediment, since, for want of the compass, all navigation is impossible under such circumstances: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 133.

***navigator** (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *nāvigātor*, noun of agent to *nāvigāre*, = 'to navigate', 'to sail over'.

1. a mariner, a sailor, one who is skilled in the art and practice of navigation.

1598 many skilful nauigators: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 597. **1599** Aristotle...approues Scaliger for the best nauigator in his time: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 123 (1616). bef. **1616** on a Land where no Navigator has yet planted Wit: Beau. & Fl., *Scornf. Lady*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 241 (1711). bef. **1627** Now would a skilful navigator take in his sails, for sure there is a storm towards: Middleton, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. v. p. 316 (1885). **1646** The *Navigator* directed by his Compasse is sure to come at such a height, and arrive to such a Port: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 182. bef. **1654** the increase of our Navy and Navigators: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 90 (1654). bef. **1682** Navigatours consider the Ark: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, I. p. 2 (1686). **1693** those Reports of Divers and Navigators: J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 29 (1713). **1777** Hanno...seems to have advanced much nearer the equinoctial line than any former navigator: Robertson, *America*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 34 (1824). **1785** enclos'd | In boundless oceans never to be pass'd | By navigators uninform'd as they: Cowper, *Task*, I. Poems, Vol. II. p. 24 (1808). **1835** greater success of subsequent navigators: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. vi. p. 92.

2. a navvy (which is a corruption of *navigator*, used to denote a laborer employed in excavating a canal for inland navigation).

1851 There's enough of me, sir, to make a good navigator, if all trades fail: C. Kingsley, *Yeast*, ch. xi. [Davies]

nawab, nawbob. See **nabob.**

Nayro: Anglo-Ind. See **Nairo.**

nazir, *sb.*: Arab. *nāzir*: an inspector, a steward; in Anglo-Indian courts, a native official who serves processes, &c., and acts as treasurer of the court.

1684 the King advanc'd him to the Office of *Nasar*, or Grand Master of the House: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 42. **1817** Great Nazir or Chamberlain of the Haram: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 9 (1860). **1834** It is not my business,—the Nazir sends me: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 294. **1836** Over each of the mosques of Cairo presides a *Nā'zir* (or warden): E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 95. **1840** he addressed the only man remaining, his *Nāzir*, or steward, and told him to go to certain of his guests: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 30.

ne exeat regno, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'let him not go out of the kingdom', name of a writ issued by a court of equity or the divorce court, forbidding a defendant to leave the jurisdiction.

1607 get me a *ne exeat regno* quickly: Middleton, *Phœnix*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1885). **1636—7** the East India Company served one Kenestone, belonging to the Custom House, first with a writ *ne exeat regno*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 268 (1848). **1754** I would therefore humbly propose, that immediately upon the arrival of these valuable strangers, a writ of *ne exeat regnum* should be issued to keep them there: Lord Chesterfield, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 165 (1777). **1776** A *ne exeat regno* came forth the night she was gone: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 335 (1857). **1785** He already talks of the right of possession, of the duties of a Roman citizen, of a *writ ne exeat regnum*, and a vote of the two hundred: Gibbon, *Life & Lett.*, p. 328 (1869).

ne grȳ quidem, *phr.*: Lat., = Gk. *οὐδὲ γρῦ*: 'not even a grunt', not the least utterance. Plautus, *Most.*, 3, 1, 67.

1625 Since I was beholden to you for your many favours in *Oxford*, I have not heard from you, (*ne γρῦ* [Ed. 1678, 'gry'] *quidem*) I pray let the wonted correspondence be now reviv'd: Howell, *Lett.*, IV. viii. p. 8 (1645).

ne noceat, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'that he may not hurt', for fear of harm.

1612 *Iacob* was glad to send his brother *Esau* gifts, for a *Ne noceat* (as the Lawyers speake) that is, for feare of danger: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 84. **1665** a *Dæmon* of as uncouth and ugly a shape as well could be imagined: and if reverenced by those wretches sure it was not in love, but rather with a *Ne noceat*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 147 (1677).

***ne plus ultrā**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: '(let there be) no more (sailing, beyond'; originally applied to the Pillars of Hercules or Straits of Gibraltar, which were long the furthest limit of Greek and Roman navigation; *hence*, the extreme limit or perfection of anything.

1664 look upon their resolves as if they were *Hercules's* Pillars with a *Ne plus ultra* upon them: J. Worthington, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. xxiv. **1696** whilst I with Pride fix my Fame at its *Ne plus ultra*: D'Urfey, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. Ep. Ded., sig. A 4 *v°*. **1705** 'Tis now come to its *ne plus ultra*: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 325/2 (1834). bef. **1733** if Justice must stay till such Importunes are satisfied, there's a *ne plus ultra* of all Law: R. North, *Examen*, III. viii. 78, p. 644 (1740). **1736** This example should hinder one from thinking any thing brought to its *ne plus ultra* of perfection, when so plain an improvement lay for many ages undiscovered: Lord Chesterfield, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1777). **1754** He may wander into a bog to impassable bourns or rocks, and every *ne plus ultra* oblige him to change his course: E. Burt, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 293 (1818). **1773** The Maccaronis are at their *ne plus ultra*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 485 (1857). **1786** Her fancy of no *limits* dreams, | No! *ne plus ultra* bounds her schemes: H. More, *Bas Bleu*, 131. **1792** have arrived to their *ne plus ultra* of insolence: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 81. **1811** the 'ne plus ultra' of fortune's power to serve him: L. M. Hawkins, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 135 (2nd Ed.). **1825** they at last came to a place which seemed the *ne plus ultra* of the march: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 191. **1830** sending them to Siberia, the *ne plus ultra* of Russian punishment: *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 522/1 (1832). **1835** the "ne plus ultra" of our labour: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxix. p. 418. **1845** The *ne plus ultra* land and sea marks of jealous Phœnician monopoly: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 340. **1852** Disgust was general at this vile *ne plus ultra* of Cockneyism: Carlyle, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 226 (1884). **1877** he seemed to her the *ne plus ultra* of vulgarity: C. Reade, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 100 (1883).

***ne quid nimis**, *phr.*: Lat., = Gk. *μηδὲν ἄγαν*: (let there be) nothing in excess. See **Μηδὲν ἄγαν.**

1575 but yet therein remembre this old adage, *Ne quid nimis*: G. Gaskoigne, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 12 (1815). **1589** follow the saying of *Bias*: *ne quid nimis*: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. vii. p. 167 (1869). **1621** R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 19 (1827). **1749** *Ne quid nimis*, is a most excellent rule in every thing; but commonly the least observed, by people of our age, in any thing: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 157, p. 406 (1774). **1819** Indeed the *ne quid nimis* seems to have been...forgotten by the learned editor: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 492. **1824** But *ne quid nimis*, I would not deface a scene of natural grandeur or beauty, by the introduction of crowded artificial decorations: Scott, *Redgauntlet*, Let. vii. p. 75 (1886).

***ne sūtor ultra crepidam**, *phr.*: Lat.: '(let) the cobbler not (judge) beyond his slipper', let the cobbler stick to his last. See Plin., *N. H.*, 35, 10, 36, § 85, *ne sūtor sūpra crepidam.*

1584 T. Coghan, *Haven of Health*, p. 168. **1589** Greene, *Menaphon*, p. 68 (1880). **1598** R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 16. **1601** J. Chamber, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, To Reader, sig. A 4 *v°*. **1630** This mans blind ignorance I may compare | To *Aquavitæ* giuen to a *Mare*: | Let each man his owne calling then apply, | *Ne sutor vltra crepidam*, say I: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. Qq 5 *v°*/2.

ne troppo sano ne troppo matto, *phr.*: It.: neither too wise nor too foolish.

bef. **1529** In mesure is tresure, *cum sensu maturato*; | *Ne tropo sanno, ne tropo mato*: J. Skelton, *Speke, Parrot*, 65, Wks., Vol. II. p. 4 (1843).

***nebula**, *pl.* **nebulae**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a small cloud', 'a mist': puzzling questions, trifles; *Astron.* one of a great number of cloudy patches of light in the heavens, some of which can be resolved by the telescope into clusters of separate stars.

bef. **1733** for he, that could pass over the Items of the *Grand Plot* without Notice, will not amuse the Reader with these *Nebulæ*: R. North, *Examen*, II. iv. 147, p. 310 (1740). **1835** About one o'clock it [the Aurora] began to break up into fragments and nebulæ: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiv. p. 224. **1853** the isolated nebulæ seen through a telescope: E. K. Kane, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 316. **1885** A remarkable change has taken place in the appearance of the well-known nebula in Andromeda: *Athenæum*, Sept. 12, p. 339/1.

nec deus intersit: Lat. See **dignus vindice nodus.**

***nec plūribus impar**, *phr.*: Lat.: not (nor) unequally matched with several. Motto adopted by Louis XIV. of France.

1743—7 the French king had made the sun with a motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, his device: Tindal, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 753/1 (1751).

nécessaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a dressing-case, a work-box.

1800 a chance of his travelling *necessaire*, and all the apparatus of his toilet, being burned: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. III. p. 177. **1818** the splendid *necessaire* of the portable toilette: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25 (1819). **1854** Gousset empty, tiroirs empty, nécessaires parted for Strasbourg! Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879). **1878** Gwendolen...thrust necklace, cambric...and all into her *nécessaire*: Geo. Eliot, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 12.

necessitas non habet lēgem, *phr.*: Lat.: necessity owns no law.

1602 W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 255. **1620** J. Chamberlain, in *Court and Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 214 (1848). **1886** My excuse must be *necessitas non habet leges* [pl.]: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 467/3.

***necropolis**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *νεκρόπολις*, = 'corpse-city', 'a cemetery': an ancient cemetery or a modern cemetery belonging to a large town or city.

1886 Mr. Lukis surveyed the stones at Shap, which he concludes to have been a necropolis extending over a considerable area: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 557/2.

necrōsis, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *νέκρωσις*,='killing', 'mortification': the death of a specific portion of an animal body, as of a piece of bone or tissue.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1886** For fear of losing a tooth, they would run the risk of gangrene, or necrosis of the jaw: *Daily News*, May 11, p. 4/7.

***nectar**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νέκταρ*: *Gk. Mythol.*: the beverage of the Olympian deities; *hence*, any drink supposed to be endowed with supernatural qualities, or of delicious flavor; the honey secreted by flowers.

1555 fayned it to bee the sweete Ambrosia and Nectar wherwith the goddes are fedde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). **1557** Woords, sweeter, than the sugar sweet, with heauenly nectar drest: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 104 (1870). bef. **1579** whom our Gods do intreate wyth *Ambrose* and *Nectar*: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VII. p. 146. **1583** this *Nippitatum* this Hufficap (as thei call it) and this Nectar of life: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 95 *vº*. **1606** Love's thrice repured nectar: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 2, 23. **1616** It is not my fault, if I fill them out *Nectar*, and they runne to Metheglin: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 911 (1616). **1632** The nectar of her lip: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 249/1 (1839). **1640** Thy Nectar-dropping Muse: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 310 (1647). **1647** whispr'ing Bees suck Nectar as they fly: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, i. 4, p. 35. **1657** and so drink of the everlasting Ambrosian Nectar of Eternity: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 215. **1667** and rubied nectar flows | In pearl, in diamond, and massy gold: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 633. **1720** Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longævity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). **1741** but in making Nectar, so call'd even to this day, they make use of another kind of Grape: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, p. 57. **1742** Bees *mixt Nectar* draw from fragrant Flow'rs: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 28 (1773). **1766** Catch dewy nectar from the skies: In Dodsley's *Collect. Poems*, Vol. v. p. 85. **1775** particularly famous for its produce...which has been stiled a new nectar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 54. **1812** a new manufactory of a nectar, between soda-water and ginger-beer, and called pop, because "pop goes the cork" when it is drawn, and pop you would go off too, if you drank too much of it: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1856).

***nectarine** (˙ ⌣ ˉ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nectarin*, fem. *nectarine*,='nectarian'.

1. *adj.*: resembling nectar, divinely sweet.

1611 *Nectarin*, Nectarine, of Nectar, diuinely sweet, as Nectar: COTGR. **1667** Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs | Yielded them: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 332.

2. *sb.*: a variety of peach with a smooth skin; *also*, the tree which bears the said fruit.

1664 hang *Bottles* of the same *Mixture* near your *Red Roman Nectarines*, and other tempting *Fruits*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 209 (1729). **1681** The Nectaren, and curious Peach: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 50.

***née** (*fem.* of *né*), *part.*: Fr.: 'born', prefixed to a married woman's maiden surname, so as to mean 'known before marriage as'.

1835 Afterwards to a party at the Duchesse de Raujan's (née Duras): H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 58. **1848** the interview between Rebecca Crawley, née Sharp, and her Imperial Master: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 135 (1879). **1864** Mrs. Bunnycastle (née Lappin) had been...a nursery-governess in a great family: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66. **1885** As Mr. Ames had said of her, Cecilia Farrell, *née* Murray, had a positive genius for doing her duty: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 118.

neel: Anglo-Ind. See **anil.**

neelghau: Anglo-Ind. See **nilghau.**

neem, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nīm*: name of the *Azadirachta indica*, Nat. Order *Meliaceae*, applied to a variety of medicinal uses. See **margosa.**

1846 It is supposed that the Melia Azedarachta, or Neem-tree of India, possesses febrifugal properties; a kind of Toddy, which the Hindoos consider a stomachic, is obtained from it by tapping: it is also called the Margosa-tree: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 464. **1876** standing apart under a *nim* tree: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 320. **1884** picturesque villages, overshadowed by banyan, palm, tamarind, and neeme trees: C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.* **1886** a native doorway of carved *neem* wood: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 68.

nef: Fr. See **nave.**

nefas: Lat. See **fas** and **per fas et nefas.**

nefte. See **naphtha.**

negātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *negāre*,='to deny': one who denies.

negātur, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass.* of Lat. *negāre*, ='to deny': it is denied.

1663 Then *Synod-men*; I say, *Negatur*, | That *Bears* are *Beasts*, and *Synods Men*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 261.

negery: Hind. See **nagara.**

neglector, *sb.*: variant spelling of *neglecter*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *negligere*,='to neglect': one who neglects.

1645 Borstall governor, hath sent this inclosed Warrant to these three hundreds for 100*li*. a month, to be brought in to them there by Thursday next upon paine of plundering the neglectors thereof: SIR S. LUKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxciii. p. 239 (1846).

négligé, *sb.*: Fr.: undress, careless attire; a loose robe worn by women in 18 c.; also, *attrib.* Often wrongly spelt as fem. *négligée* by English.

1758 the story is an antique statue painted white and red, frized, and dressed in a negligée made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker: GRAY, *Letters*, No. ci. Vol. II. p. 31 (1819). **1762** their wives and daughters appeared in their jewels, their silks, and their satins, their negligees and trollopees: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 23 (1817). **1762** Lydia must have two slight negligées: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 749/1 (1839). **1771** my rose collard neglejay: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 1/2 (1882). **1809** the ladies drink that they may shew themselves in *negligés*, and the men drink because the ladies are not so stiff in *negligés* as they are when full dressed: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 96. **1865** No toilette was so becoming as the azure négligé of softest Indian texture: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113. **1890** Lydie Vaillant comes in most compromising *négligé* from the chamber of Paul Astier: *Athenæum*, Oct. 4, p. 457/3.

négligé, *fem.* **négligée**, *adj.*: Fr.: carelessly dressed, neglected.

abt. **1650** I should not have been rid of him quickly if he had not thought himself a little too négligé: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Letters*, p. 246 (Parry). [C.]

négoce, *sb.*: Fr.: business, occupation.

1830 His style may therefore be described...as a putid *negoce*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 334.

negōnes, *sb. pl.*: *quasi*-Lat.: sayers of 'nay', joined with *quasi*-Lat. **aiones**, sayers of 'yea', coined fr. Lat. *nego*,='I deny', and Lat. *aio*,='I affirm', on the analogy of Lat. *anteambulones* (see **ambulones**).

1654—6 not such Aiones and Negones as great men are now-a-days set up with: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 601/2 (1867). **1657** He shall have his *Aiones* and *Negones*, that will say as he says, and fit his humour to a hair, as Doeg did Saul's: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 138/2 (1868).

negotiation (˙ ˈ ˙ ⌣ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *négociation*: trading; the discussion and settlement of an agreement, the management of a business.

1573—80 If any negotiation requires advizements, | None more then matrimony: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 142 (1884). **1595** She was with much adoe brought to make larger offers unto her Majestie then she had before don to anie others whose negotiacions I had seen: R. BEALE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxli. p. 115 (1846). **1606** but this Antenor, | I know, is such a wrest in their affairs | That their negotiations all must slack, | Wanting his manage: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 3, 24. **1620** I have not been able to learn what was the negotiation of the Council of *Spira*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1676). **1645** a Legend of the *Authors* life, and of his severall employments, with an account of his Forren *Travells* and *Negotiations*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, p. 1. **1699** authentic and original treaties, negotiations and other transactions: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 380 (1872).

negotiator (˙ ⌣ ˉ ˙ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *negōtiātor*, noun of agent to *negōtiāri*, = 'to carry on business': one who negotiates.

1598 *Facendiere*, *Facendaro*, a dealer in busines, affaires, a negociator, an agent, a dealer, a factor, or dooer: FLORIO. **1610** the same diligence may be expected of a new negociator: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1848). **1623** those great Dealers and Negociators of *Genoa*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. v. p. 209. **1654** Hee of any deserveth it, among the *Negociatours* for *Destruction*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 319. **1796** A negotiator must often seem willing to hazard the whole issue of his treaty, if he wishes to secure any one material point: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, Let. I. [R.] **1803** I shall make peace upon certain conditions and no others, be the negotiator who he may: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 875 (1844). **1819** my first thought was to send the treaty to the devil, and the negotiators along with it: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. XX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1036/1 (1867). **1820** The disappointed negotiators returned to sleep at the nearest village: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 280. **1826** the grey-headed negotiators of the marriage: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 462 (1881). **1850** the old negotiator: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879). **1877** Any prospect of benefit which the aspiring negotiator might have derived...vanished: COLA HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. XV. p. 123.

negōtiātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *negōtiātor*: a female who negotiates.

***negro** (ˉ ˙), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Port. and Sp. *negro*.

1. *sb.*: a member of a black race of men, originally native in Africa.

abt. **1565** These people [at Cape Verde] are all blacke, and are called Negroes, without any apparell: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 14 (1878). **1582** The *Negro* seldome feeles himselfe too warme | If he abide within his natiue coast: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 93 (1870). **1600** twenty other Spaniards, with their seruants, and Negroes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 252. **1600** strongly walled toward the lande, for feare of the Cafri, or lawlesse wilde Negros, who were deadly enimies to the Arabians: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 27. **1623** I was nothing all ouer, but a meere lumpe of durt, hauing like your *Negro's*; no more white about mee to be seene, saue onely my eyes, and teeth: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. vi. p. 53. **1625** a *Negra*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853. **1629** those poore *Negros* adored them as Gods: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 877 (1884). **1630** The Cyprian Queene compard to you, in my Opinion is a *Negro*: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. F 2 *vº*. bef. **1658** Nor bodily, nor ghostly *Negro*

could | Rough-cast thy Figure in a sadder mold: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 46 (1687). **1748** purchased four hundred negroes: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 472 (1817).

2. *adj.*: pertaining to black men.

Negus, a title of the emperors of Abyssinia.

1600 The emperour *Prete Ianni* hath two speciall princely names, to wit, Acegue, which signifieth an emperour, and Neguz, a king: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 21. **1625** the *Negus* of Abassia or *Prester Iohn* sent an Embassador into Portugall: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk ii. p. 33. **1667** Nor could his eye not ken | Th' empire of Negus to his utmost port | Ercoco: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 397.

***negus**, *sb.*: weak port wine punch, sometimes extended to similar concoctions made with other kinds of wine. Said to have been named from its inventor, one Colonel Negus; but has the quotation from Milton under **Negus**, punned upon by Beresford, anything to do with the term?

1788 negus...ought always to be *permitted* at dancing-school balls, and made strong: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 26/2. **1807** fresh from the bowl..."nor did his eye not ken | Th' *Empire* of NEGUS!" BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 95 (5th Ed.). **1837** the handings of negus, and watching for glasses: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. ii. p. 17. **1854** the negus imbibed by Mr. Moss did not cost that prudent young fellow a penny: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 234 (1879).

nehushtan, *sb.*: Heb. *neḥushtān*: a piece of brass or copper.

abt. **1400** be clepide the name of it Noestam: Wycliffite *Bible*, 4 Kings, xviii. 4. **1535** And it was called Nehusthan: COVERDALE, *l. c.* **1611** and brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made: for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it: and he called it Nehushtan: *Bible*, 2 Kings, xviii. 4. **1693** let it [the word] rather go for a *nehushtan* than that the peace of the church should be broken: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 466/1 (1834).

***Nemesis**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Νέμεσις*: *Gk. Mythol.*: the goddess of divine distribution of fortune, who exacted retribution for excess of prosperity and the consequent insolence; hence she was regarded as the goddess of retributive justice; retribution, retributive punishment.

1577 She calles on *Nèmesis*...The Goddesse of al iust reuenge: G. GASKOIGNE, *Wks.*, p. 114 (1868). bef. **1593** angry Nemesis sits on my sword | To be reveng'd: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 110/1 (1861). **1597** expecting or forconceyuing that *Nemesis* and retribution will take holde of the authours of our hurt: BACON, *Coulers of good & euill*, p. 149 (1871). **1603** not onely shame and just indignation or Nemesis...have abandoned mans life; but also the providence of God being dislodged and carrying away with it all the Oracles that be, is cleane departed and gone for ever: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1325. **1640** Thus sensuall souls do find their righteous doom | Which *Nemesis* inflicts: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 13, p. 232 (1647). **1654** It is a Pride, (that hath the vexing *Nemesis* and Vengeance of discontent, following it): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 43. **1678** declaring that some of these fell from Heaven, and were since prosecuted by a Divine *Nemesis*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 24. **1693** Such a Man's Pressures will be heavy enough, should the Divine *Nemesis* superadd no more: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 424 (1713). **1817** I have no spite against her, though between her and Nemesis I have had some sore gauntlets to run: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 338 (1832). **1856** Where impatience of the tricks of men makes Nemesis amiable: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 111 (Bohn, 1866).

***nēmine contrādicente**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'nobody saying (anything) in opposition', without opposition; an unopposed decision. Often abbreviated to **nem. con.** Sometimes **nēmine dissentiente**, = 'no-one dissenting', is used.

1662 where, *nemine contradicente*, it was declar'd: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 58 (1669). **1694** After a Mess of Chat most plenty, | T' a *Nemine Contradicente*: *Poet Buffoon'd, &c.*, p. 6. **1710** many a motion will pass with a *nemine contradicente* in some words, that would have been as unanimously rejected in others: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 390 (1856). **1718** Amongst many material things in our conversation it was Nemine Contradicente agreed, That your Grace had writ a most Tyranical letter to the Brigadier: VANBRUGH, *Let.*, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 290/2. **1730** And Sir, if this will not content ye, | We'll vote it NEMINE CONTRADICENTE: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 526 (1814). **1732** Which decree was...revers'd in the House of Lords, and the Judgment confirm'd *nemine Contradicente*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 574/1. bef. **1733** they joined all with the Country Party, and with one common Consent, *Nemine Contradicente*, kicked him out of the House: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 63, p. 550 (1740). **1759** There never was so quiet, nor so silent a session of Parliament as the present: Mr. Pitt declares only what he would have them do, and they do it *nemine contradicente*, Mr. Viner only excepted: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 127, p. 447 (1774). **1760** Your brother and I called one another to a council of war, and at last gave it him *nemine contradicente*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 295 (1857). **1792** They concluded, *nemine con.*, to get as speedily as they might from the ministers of darkness: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 88. **1822** I thought that you had always been allowed to be *a poet*...—a bad one, to be sure—immoral, Asiatic, and diabolically popular,—but still always a poet, *nem. con.*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 321 (1832).

***nēmo me impūne lacessit**, *phr.*: Lat.: no-one annoys me without punishment. The motto of Scotland.

1647 my *Motto* is, *Nemo me impunè lacessit*: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 4, sig. D 3 *v°*.

nēmo repente fit turpissimus, *phr.*: Lat.: no-one becomes utterly base on a sudden. Cf. Juv., 2, 83.

nēmo scit, *phr.*: Lat., 'no-one knows': an unknown quantity.

1632 *Pa.* What is't worth? *Pr.* O Sir, | A *Nemo scit*: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I. 7, Wks., p. 18 (1640). **1655** Licences:...and a hundred other particulars, brought yearly a *Nemo scit* into the Papal treasury: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, v. iii. 41. [Davies]

nenuphar (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nénuphar*, ultimately fr. Pers. *nīlufar*, = 'water-lily': a water-lily, esp. *Nymphaea alba*, or *Nuphar luteum*; supposed to be sedative.

1543 adde vnto them of oyle of Nenuphar, oyle of popye: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CXXVI *v°*/2. **1548** Nymphea...some with the Poticaries cal it nenufar: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1550** Nenufar is a water Lyllye: A. ASKHAM, *Litle Herball*, sig. F v. **1563** Oyle of Nenuphar one vnce: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 26 *v°*. **1578** The second kinde [of Yellow water Lillie] is called...in English Yellow Nenuphar, or Water Lillie: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 181. **1599** water of Nenuphar: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 4/2. **1601** Nymphaea Heraclia or Nenuphar: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 253. **1621** oyl of nenuphar, rose-water, rose-vineger, of each half an ounce: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2,.Sec. 6, Mem. I. Subs. 6, Vol. II. p. 135 (1827). **1759** the leaves of the *nenufar*, or water-lilly: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 631 (1814). **1882** the sovereigns of the Continent are told that the air and waters of Hofgastein are the only nenuphar for the over-taxed brain in labour beneath a crown: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. i. p. 5.

neophytus, *adj.* and *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *νεόφυτος*, = 'newly-planted', Late Gk., 'newly-converted', 'a new convert': newly initiated into any religion or profession; a novice. Anglicised in 16 c. as *neophyte* (1582 Not a neophyte: lest puffed into pride, he fall into the iudgment of the Deuil: *Rheims Test.*, I Tim., iii. 7).

bef. **1670** These were the Constellations, whose fortunate Aspect did shine upon this *Neophytus* in the Orb of *Cambridge*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 13, p. 11 (1693).

***nēpenthes**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νηπενθὲς*, neut. of *νηπενθής*, = 'without pain': a fabulous plant which, if infused in wine, was supposed to free the drinker from care and sorrow for the day; the name of the genus of pitcher-plants, Nat. Order *Nepenthaceae*. Perhaps the form *nēpenthē* is the Gk. pl. *νηπενθῆ*.

1580 that herbe *Nepenthes* that procureth all delights: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 425 (1868). **1586** And there is another manner of efficacie, then the drougg which *Homer* called *Nepenthes*, which he said was able to keep one from smelling yll sauours: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 81. bef. **1599** Nepenthe, Helen's drink, which gladness brings: DAVIES, *Epigr.*, XXXVI., in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 361/1 (1858). **1600** your *nectar*, or the iuyce of your *nepenthe* is nothing to it: 'tis aboue your *metheglin*, beleeue it: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 4, Wks., p. 192 (1616). **1603** *Nepenthé*, enemy to sadnes, | Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladness: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 233 (1608). **1607** This [wine] is the *Nepenthe* that reconciles the God's: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, v. 2, sig. K 2 *v°*. **1626** *Nepenthe*, An herbe, being steept in Wine and drunke, expels sadnesse: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1637** Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone | In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena: MILTON, *Comus*, 675. **1699** some will have it [Bugloss] the *Nepenthes* of *Homer*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 14. **1748** It was a fountain of Nepenthe rare: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. XXVII. p. 202 (1834). **1754** Gallons of the Nepenthé would be lost upon him. The more he drinks the duller he grows: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 159 (1777). **1845** it is his *nepenthe*, his pleasure opiate: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 193. **1856** unless nepenthe was the drink, | 'Twas scarce worth telling: MRS. BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, Bk. VII. p. 299 (1857). **1889** We go out of doors and find an irony in the sunlight and no nepenthe in love or pleasure: *Athenæum*, Sept. 14, p. 347/2.

nepotismo, *sb.*: It.: nepotism.

1689 Will the *Nepotismo* never be satisfied: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 306 (1850).

***Neptune**, Eng. fr. Lat.; **Neptūnus**, Lat.: name of the Roman god of the sea, identified with the Greek Poseidon; *hence*, the ocean, the sea.

bef. **1593** She dar'd to brook Neptunus' haughty pride: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 158/2 (1861). **1619** the fair Continent of *France*, One of... *Neptuns* best Salt-Pits: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XIV. p. 25 (1645).

Nereid (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Nēreïdes*, pl. of *Nēreïs*, fr. Gk. Νηρηΐς, Νηρεὶς: a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph or mermaid.

1555 the fayre nimphes or fayeres of the sea (cauled *Nereiades*): R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 74 (1885). **1579** the fairest of them were apparelled like the Nimphes *Nereides* (which are the Myrmaides of the waters). NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 923 (1612). **1601** Nereides [*i.* Meremaids]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 451. **1606** Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides, | So many mermaids: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 2, 211. **1682** Rocked like a Nereid by the waves asleep: DRYDEN, *Abs & Achit.*, II. 622. **1878** The Nereid in sea-green robes and silver ornaments, was Gwendolen Harleth: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 5.

neremon: Jap. See **norimon.**

Nero, a name of the last Roman emperor of the Cæsarean and Claudian families, *Nero Claudius Caesar*, reigned A.D. 54—68; representative of tyranny, persecution, and vice.

bef. **1658** better a *Nero* than a Committee. There is less Execution by a single Bullet, than by Case-shot: CLEVELAND, *Ch. Vind.*, p. 94 (1677).

néroli, *sb.*: Fr.: a scent made from flowers of the bitter orange.

1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa, Romane, Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberose, Jessimine, and Marshal: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 48.

nerrick, nerruck, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *nirakh*: a tariff, a market-price, a current rate of prices.

1798 The public *nerrick* will be lodged with the cutwal, from whom the chowdries of the regimental bazaars will receive authenticated copies of it for their guidance: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1858). **1804** Those of my division received them according to the Mysore nerrick, at the same rate as Rajah rupees: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1247 (1844).

nescio, I*st pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *nescīre*, ='not to know': I do not know.

bef. **1670** But as our *Cambridge* term is, he was staid with *Nescio's*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 94, p. 97 (1693).

Nestor: Lat. fr. Gk. Νέστωρ: name of one of the Greek heroes of Troy, famous for eloquence and wisdom, and supposed to have lived through three generations of men; representative of longevity and sagacity based on experience.

1579 thus he liued as *Nestor*, in manner three ages of men: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 354 (1612). **1584** And wish for ay, as for thy pay, | all *Nestors* yeares to know: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 55 (1880). **1590** Then... Came in the noble English Nestor's sons: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, Wks., p. 571/2 (1861). **1646** those ancient Men and *Nestors* of old times: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 180 (1686). bef. **1670** Neither let his Praise fall lower, because he was not a *Nestor* in Years: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 153, p. 144 (1693). **1775** I feel myself as young as Nestor when he had just tapped his second century: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 260 (1857).

nētē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. νήτη (χορδή): the highest tone of the two highest tetrachords in ancient music.

1603 For the historians who wrote of these matters, attributed unto *Terpander* the Dorian Nete, which before time they used not in their songs and tunes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257.

Nethinim, *sb. pl.*: Heb. *nethīnīm*: menial servants employed in the ancient Jewish temple.

netteté, *sb.*: Fr.: neatness, clearness, distinctness.

1889 No one who had seen only the processed reproductions of his [Pellegrini's] drawings in *Vanity Fair* could form any idea of the fineries, the *netteté* of the originals: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Jan. 24.

***neuralgia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. νεῦρον, ='nerve', and ἄλγος, ='pain': a pain due to a morbid condition of the nerves, generally of some one nerve.

*1878 eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.] 1883 Whenever the course of events proved objectionable, Miss Rylance took refuge in a complaint which she called her neuralgia: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 121.

neuter (ˌ⏑ ¯), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *neuter*, ='neither'.

1. *Gram.* neither masculine nor feminine; neither active nor passive (of verbs).

1530 verbes...as neuters,...neutre passiues: PALSGR., Bk. II. fol. xlv *vº*. **1658** Though *temptation* seems to be of a more *active* importance, and so to denote only the *power* of seduction to sin in self, yet in the *Scripture* it is commonly taken in a *neuter* sense: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. I. p. 16. **1742** the master employed him to make an alphabetical index of all the verbs neuter: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1826).

2. neutral, adhering to neither side or party, partaking of neither of two correlative qualities.

1523 The duke and all his countrey abode as neuter and helde with none of both parties: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 252. [R.] **1562** it was not good for them to take parte in so great warres...but to stand as newtres: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.). **1578** The other Potentates of *Italy* being divided amongst themselues...determined to remaine newters, and with an idle eye to behold the issue of all things: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1618). **1579** The neuters also of euery part: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 88 (1612). bef. **1593** your honour lives at peace | As one that's neuter in these mutinies: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 92/2 (1861). **1600** Thus by bearing himselfe as a Neutre, and going as they say, betweene the barke and the tree, he neither avoided the hatred of the Commons, nor yet woon favour with the Nobles: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 60. **1602** & perhaps condemne it ere they knew it, vpon some *neuters* misinformation: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 354. **1603** all such *Neuters*, neither hot nor cold: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 122 (1608). **1603** there be certeine natures neuter and meane (as it were) situate in the confines betweene gods and men: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328. **1613** if either our king will join them, or otherwise be [persuaded] to stand by a neuter: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 270 (1848). **1642** this opinion, which esteems it more unlike a christian to be a cold neuter in the cause of the church, than the law of Solon made it punishable after a sedition in the state: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 207 (1806). **1670** Do you stand neuter? DRYDEN, *Temp.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 263 (1701). **1711** an old Grecian Law that forbids any Man to stand as a Neuter or a Looker-on in the Divisions of his Country: *Spectator*, No. 16, Mar. 19, p. 29/2 (Morley). **1716** all neuters and lookers-on: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 434 (1856). **1770** In questions merely political, an honest man may stand neuter: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xli. p. 127 (1772).

***neuvaine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a period of nine days, a feast lasting nine days.

1883 A proposal for a *Neuvaine* on occasion of the feast of the Assumption was issued: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 243/2.

neuvième, Fr.; **neuviesme**, Old Fr.: *sb.*: a ninth part, a sequence of nine.

1674 his *Sequences* [at Picket]...are *Tierces*, *Quarts*, *Quints*, *Sixiesms*, *Septiesms*, *Huictiesms* and *Neufiesms*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 82.

névé, *sb.*: Fr.: last year's snow in regions where glaciers occur, which is still granulated; also called *firn*; glacier snow.

1856 I found grains of *neve* larger than a walnut; so large, indeed, that it was hard to realize that they could be formed by the ordinary granulating processes of the winter snows: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 336.

newry: Eng. fr. Malay. See **loory.**

***nexus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a connexion, a bond, a relation of interdependence.

1694 an hypothesis in this affair, which leaves out the very *nexus*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 141/1 (1834). **1877** importance of maritime *nexus* between the hemispheres: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xlvi. p. 353 (1879). **1886** The causal nexus outside of ourselves: BALDWIN, Tr. *Rèbot's Germ. Psych.*, Introd., p. 13.

nez retroussé, *phr.*: Fr.: a turned-up nose.

1832 a girl of about one-and-twenty, fair, with a *nez retroussé*: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. V. p. 12/2 (New Ed.). **1878** You like a *nez retroussé*? GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5.

niaiserie, *sb.*: Fr.: silliness, trifling.

1849 But enough of all these sad *niaiseries*, which indeed I myself partly laugh at: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 13 (1884).

nickel (ˌ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *nickel*: a metal very like cobalt, used in several alloys, esp. in German silver.

nicotian (¯ ⏑ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nicotiane*, fr. the name of one *Jean Nicot*: tobacco.

1577 *Nicotiane*, although it bee not long since it hath beene knowen in *Fraunce*... This Hearbe is called *Nicotiane*, of the name of hym that gaue the firste intelligence therof into this Realme: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 42 *vº*. **1639** To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat Nicotian or tobacco, so called of the kn. sir Nicot, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that beget many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain: *Optick Glasse of Humors.* [Nares]

nīdor, *sb.*: Lat.: savory smell, steam from food, odor of burnt or roasted flesh.

bef. **1656** When the flesh-pots reek and the uncovered dishes send forth a nidor and hungry smells; that cloud hides the face and puts out the eye of reason: JER. TAYLOR, *Serm.*, Vol. I. No. 16. [R.] **1673** when they roast their meat they draw coals under the spit, and let the fat drop on them, the *nidor* whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our gust who are not used to it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 408. **1699** EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 120. **1811** no living nostril has scented the nidor of a human creature roasted for faith: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 396.

nīdus, *sb.*: Lat., 'nest': a nest; a place in an organism, in which a germ begins the process of development.

1775 animalcules which burrow and form their nidus in the human body: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 279. **1807** The true *nidus* of the erroneous sentiments...we take to be an old and pithy saying: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 415.

***niello**, *pl.* **nielli**, *sb.*: It.: decorative work consisting of incised designs inlaid with black alloy on a ground of silver, or, *vice versa*, work in which the ground is cut out of silver and inlaid with black alloy; a specimen of such work; the dark alloy used in such work.

1883 The exhibition of *nielli* would alone give a reputation to the Museum: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 366/2. **1886** niello prints...the process of making nielli: *Athenæum*, Feb. 27, p. 301/3.

Niersteiner, name of a kind of hock produced at Nierstein near Mayence (Mainz).

1825 he invited them to a goblet of nierenstein: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxiv. p. 99 (1868).

nihil, *sb.*: Lat., 'nothing' (sometimes substituted for Eng. law-term *nichil*, *nichel*, fr. Old Fr. *nichil*, fr. Lat. *nihil*): anything utterly worthless, a trifle; a return that a debt is worth nothing.

bef. **1627** Look you: all these are *nihils*; | They want the punction: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 130 (1885). **1629—30** a commission was directed to the high sheriff of Cornwall and five other commissions, his capital enemies, to inquire into his lands and goods, and to seize upon them for the king; but they returned a *nihil*: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1848).

***nihil ad rem**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing to the point. See **ad rem**.

1883 Those appeals are *nihil ad rem* as far as the public question goes: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 464.

***nĭl**, *sb.*: Lat.: nothing. Contracted fr. **nihil** (*q. v.*).

1833 such a return from all the population...would be *nil*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 14. **1836** Melbourne made a good speech, and produced a surplus, but which the Duke of Wellington will take very good care to reduce again to *nil*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxxi. p. 357 (1874). **1883** the expense of maintaining the winged stock is almost *nil*: *Standard*, Sept. 22, p. 5/1.

***nīl admīrārī**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the being excited by (dazzled at) nothing', the Stoic ideal equanimity; the phr. is often incorrectly applied to the affectation of admiring nothing. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 6, 1.

1748 read it, for it will both divert and astonish you; and at the same time, teach you *nil admirari*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 132, p. 317 (1774). **1750** may most probably have learned to understand the famous *nil admirari* of Horace, or in the English phrase, to stare at nothing: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 339 (1806). **1821** And I must say, I ne'er could see the very | Great happiness of the "Nil admirari": BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. c. **1848** if modern criticism had not taught me in all matters of assumption the *nil admirari*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Pref., p. xi. (3rd Ed.). **1883** 'I hate your *nil admiraris*,' added the lady, as if it were the name of a species: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 86.

nīl conscīre sibi, *phr.*: Lat.: the being conscious of nothing (wrong). Hor., *Epp.*, I, 1, 61.

1608 though *nil conscire sibi* be the onely maske that can well couer my blushes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxxviii. (1884). **1742** So rigorous was he to his purpose I touched before, viz. *Nil conscire sibi*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1826).

nīl dat quod non habet, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing gives what it does not possess.

1656 *Nil dat quod non habet*, is a known rule in philosophy; no cause can communicate to another what it hath not in itself: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 54/1 (1865). **1660** For no one gives that to another which he hath not first himself. *Nihil dat quod non habet*: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 140/2 (1867).

***nīl despērandum**, *phr.*: Lat.: there must be no despair. Hor., *Odes*, I, 7, 27.

1621 *nil desperandum*, there's hope enough yet: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 397 (1827). **1842** Teucer's apostrophe—*Nil desperandum!*— | Grandville acted on it, and order'd his Tandem: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 223 (1865). **1872** But *nil desperandum* was the cry of the Vauxhall partisans: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 75.

nīl dictum quod non prius dictum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing has been said which has not been said before.

1589 the Adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). **1754** LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 87, p. 364 (1774).

nīl est in intellectu quod non fuit prius in sensu, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'there is nothing in the intellect which was not first in the senses', perception must precede conception.

1696 That rule is true, *Nihil est in intellectu, quod non fuit prius in sensu*, our understandings apprehend nothing but what is first some way offered to our senses: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 39 (1865). **1805** the celebrated maxim, *nihil est in intellectu quin prius fuerit* ('without having first been') *in sensu*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 319.

nīl ultrā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'nothing beyond', an utmost limit.

1608 O, the grin-comes—at that he hath played his doctor's prize, and writes *nil ultra* to all mountebanks: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 118 (1885.) **1639** I write *nil ultra* to my largest hopes: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 34/1 (1839). bef. **1670** this Letter is the *Herculean Pillars*, and the *Nihil Ultra* in the whole Negotiation of the Palatinate: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 190, p. 184 (1693). **1696** Omnipotency has no bounds, no *nil ultra* to it, no limit to this but his will: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 203 (1864).

***nilghau, neelgye**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nīlgau, nilgāī*, ='blue cow': the popular name of the great Indian antelope, *Portax pictus*, the predominant color of which is a slaty blue.

1824 There are not only neelghaus, and the common Indian deer, but some noble red-deer in the park: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 214. [Yule] **1883** Nylghau: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 126.

nil(l): Anglo-Ind. See **anil**.

nim: Hind. See **neem**.

***nimbus**, *pl.* **nimbi**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a cloud', 'a bright cloud veiling a deity': a halo represented in art round the head of a divine personage, saint, or great man; a rain-cloud; a bright cloud veiling a deity of ancient mythology; also, *metaph.*

1616 in nature of those *Nimbi*, wherein...the *gods* are fain'd to descend: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 927 (1616). **1858** Ah! but what if the stormy *nimbus* of youthful passion has blown by...? O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ch. x. p. 248 (1882). **1864** there is the young lady herself, encompassed with a nimbus of petticoat: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. **1866** the nimbus which the artists paint | Around the shining forehead of the saint: LONGFELLOW, *Giotto's Tower*, 6. **1885** The Scandinavian goddess [is] a half-length figure crowned with a nimbus: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 476/1.

nimfadoro, *sb.*: It. (Florio): "an effeminate, wanton, milkesop, perfumed ladies-courting courtier".

1599 what briske *Nimfadoro* is that in the white virgin boot there? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 107 (1616).

Nimrod, name of the founder of Babel, &c., "a mighty hunter before the Lord" (*Gen.*, x. 8—10); a hunter.

1599 These mighty Nimrods fled some into holes & some into mountaines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 309. **1602** Thus it is when proud *Nimrods* will presume to build Babel aboue the welkin: take vpon them to be strong hunters *coram Domino*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 237. **1603** To tame *Goliah*, needs som Demi-god, | Some *Nimrod*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 6 (1608). **1611** The boisterous and aspiring Nimrod, out of a gluttonous desire of grasping offices and honors, scrues himself *viis & modis* into some high place as his onely Paradise: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 173 (1630). **1641** our just parliament will deliver you from your Ephesian beasts, your cruel Nimrods, with whom we shall be ever fearless to encounter: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 202 (1806). **1712** the *Nimrod* among this Species of Writers: *Spectator*, No. 371, May 6, p. 545/1 (Morley). **1765** the game laws have raised a little Nimrod in every parish: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 416. bef. **1782** 'Tis he, the Nimrod of the neighb'ring lairs: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 32 (1808). **1887** To the former [old sportsmen] he will recall events almost forgotten concerning the Nimrods of a past generation: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 208/1.

Niobē, wife of Amphion, King of Thebes, who for her presumptuous pride in her six sons and six daughters lost them all; and, being herself turned to stone on Mt. Sipylus in Lydia, still went on weeping.

1589 and made her seeme a more than second *Niobe*, bewailing her seauen fold sorrow vnder the forme of a weeping Flint: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 62 (1880). **1647** Who can behold the Land so pale and wan...and not turne *Niobe*, dissolve to teares? *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 3, p. 14. bef. **1782** the streaming tears | Channel her cheeks—a Niobe appears! COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 58 (1808). **1818** The Niobe of nations! BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. lxxix. **1828** A little further, sitting on the steps, like Niobe, all trembling, is one ordered to "wait, hélas!" *Harrovian*, p. 10.

nipa, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port.: toddy made from the spadix of the palm-tree, *Nipa fruticans*; also the tree itself. See **attap**.

1588 there is a village called *Mergy*, in whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Verzina, Nypa, and Beniamin...the greatest merchandise there is verzina, and nypa, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the flowre of a tree called Nyper [Port. *nipeira*]: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 23 *vº*. **1599** Those of Tanaseri are chiefly freighted with Rice and Nipar wine, which is very strong: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, II. 592. [Yule] **1622** a jarr of *nipa* sent me for a present: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1883). **1846** The juice of Nipa, as it flows from the pounded spadices, furnishes one of the inferior kinds of Palm wine: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 132.

nippitātum, *quasi*-Lat.; **nippitato**, *quasi*-It.: *sb.*: good strong drink. Cf. Eng. adj. *nippitate*.

1583 [See **nectar**]. bef. **1626** you need not lay your lips | To better nipitato than there is: BEAU. & FL., *Knt. of Burning Pestle*, iv. 2. [C.]

[Possibly connected with the Eng. vb. *nip*, =Du. *nippen*, 'to take a dram'.]

***nirvāṇa**, *sb.*: Skt., 'blowing out', 'extinction': the cessation of sentient existence, which the Buddhists regard as the ultimate reward of holiness.

1873 the conviction received by Shâkjamuni...that the perpetual struggles of this changeful life could only find ultimate satisfaction in that reunion with the source whence they emanated which he termed Nirvâna: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 330 *note*. ***1876** The Buddhas who have already accomplished their great task—Sakya and his predecessors—have passed into Nirvana, and, except as objects of adoration to the Buddhist world, they are heard of no more: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1889** The whole object of a Buddhist is by merit to escape from this "wheel of the law," to avoid re-birth in a lower stage of existence, and gradually to work up through higher stages to Nirwana: *Athenæum*, Jan. 12, p. 45/2.

***Nisan**: Heb. *Nīsān*: a name given to the month Abib after the Captivity.

abt. **1400** The firste moneth, whos name is Nysan: Wycliffite *Bible*, Esther, iii. 7. **1535** the first moneth that is the moneth Nissan: COVERDALE, *l. c.* **1611** the first month, that is, the month Nisan: *Bible*, *l. c.*

***nisi**, *conj.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: 'unless'; often placed after 'decree' or 'rule' to indicate that the decree or rule will be

made absolute after an interval unless some implied condition be fulfilled.

1693 Thus he, thus let him like a *Nisi*, | But we intend more to surprize ye: *Oxford-Act*, ii. p. 10.

***nisi prius**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'unless before', applied to trials of civil actions before a judge and jury in a court of record or assize, owing to the name of the old writ which ordered the sheriff of a county to bring the jurors impanelled in a civil action to Westminster on a certain day, 'unless previously' judges of assize came to the said county.

1498 I understand William Babthorp will have a *nisi prius* at this next assizes: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 134 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1535** than shall there be certayne Justices assygned by the kyng's commyssyon to syt at saint Martines the great (by nisi prius) for to redresse the said iugement: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 27 *v°*. **1585** the Lordes Chief Justices of either Benche do twise a weeke attend upon Nisi Prius for London and Middlesex: F. ALFORD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxi. p. 57 (1846). **1607** Take heed I bring you not to a *nisi prius*, sir: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 162 (1885). bef. **1733** common Pannels, as had been usually returned almost of Course at the Nisiprius Courts, for Civil Trials: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 118, p. 94 (1740). **1748** he had suffered a *nisi prius* through the obstinacy of the defendant: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. liv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 382 (1817). **1760** but it is certainly an Account, which I have heard it insisted on at *Nisi prius* cannot be unless there be Items on both Sides: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 109. ***1876** Sittings at Nisi Prius, in London, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and a Special Jury: *Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

nīsus, *sb.*: Lat.: effort, natural tendency.

bef. **1776** It must, however, be confessed, that the animal *nisus* which we experience, though it can afford no accurate precise idea of power, enters very much into that vulgar, inaccurate idea, which is formed of it: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. II. Note C, p. 456 (1825). **1818** for what is virtue but an effort against vice? What genius?—the nisus to overcome suffering. What valour?—the necessity of massacre and bloodshed: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 146 (1819). **1831** the whole nisus of our reasoning was to demonstrate the negative: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 502.

nitor (*ˈ* ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *nitor*: brightness, lustre, brilliancy, sleekness.

1607 That nitour and shining beauty which we find to be in it [amber]: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 681. [Halliwell] **1696** *Nitor*, (*Lat.*) cleanness, gayness, brightness: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

nitre (*ˈ* ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nitre*: saltpetre, potassium nitrate. The name was formerly applied to salts of sodium. Nitrous ether is dispensed under the name 'sweet spirit of nitre'.

1601 Arethusa in the greater Armenia...notwithstanding it be full of Nitre, breedeth and feedeth fish: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 103, Vol. I. p. 45. **1658** The Nitre of the Earth...had coagulated large lumps of fat, into the consistence of the hardest castle-soap: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 48. **1667** The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud, | Instinct with fire and nitre: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 937. **1691** I doubt not but that there are quantities of nitre and sulphur everywhere in the air and earth: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 325 (1872). **1797** the soil round Madrid produces nitre in great abundance: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 170.

***nizam**, *sb.* *sing.* and *pl.*: Turk. and Arab. *nizām*: a regular soldier of the Turkish army.

1840 you see the slim figures of the Nizam flitting past you in their semi-European garb, which hangs loosely on their small persons: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 404. **1845** she saw a man, in a *nizâm* dress: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 258. ***1877** a battalion of Turkish Nizams: *Echo*, July 20. [St.]

***Nizam**, short for Arab. *nizām-al-mulk*, = 'regulator of the state': the title of the hereditary rulers of Hyderabad.

1793 The possessions of the Nizam or Soubah of the Deccan, (a younger son of the famous Nizam-al-Muluck): J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geog.*, Vol. II. p. 539 (1796). **1800** the anxiety of the Nizam and Aristo Jah respecting the howdahs: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1844). **1884** had commanded the armies of the Nizam: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 117.

nizamat, *sb.*: Hind. and Arab. *nizāmat*: the court or sovereignty of the **Nizam** (*q. v.*).

1776 The Treaty which my Father...concluded with the Company, upon his first accession to the Nizamut: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/1.

nizamat adalat, *phr.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *nizāmat 'adālat*, = 'court of the governor': the chief criminal court under the Mohammedans and the British in India. See **adaulet.**

1834 the money bags of thy master stamped with the seal of Government brought into the Nizamut Adalut: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 332.

No., no., abbrev. for Lat. **numero** (*q. v.*).

***noblesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: the nobility, *esp.* the nobility of France. Early Anglicised as *nobless(e)*, = 'nobility', 'nobleness'.

1641 the king, Queen, Prince, and flower of the noblesse were spectators: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1872). **1681** There are the common people; and there are the *noblesse*, as they call them, the gentry: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 482 (1861). **1763** the noblesse or gentry live altogether in the Upper Town: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 264 (1817). **1775** the noblesse have lost much of their ancient influence: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 238 (1869). **1790** They cannot shut their eyes to the degradation of the whole noblesse in France: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 313 (3rd Ed.). **1803** the *noblesse* of nature...offered to the *noblesse* created by political institutions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 391. **1824** the great families who form in Scotland, as in France, the noblesse of the robe: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. ii. p. 24 (1886). **1848** all the *noblesse* had taken flight: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 268. **1880** one of the causes of the French revolution...the useless, idle and restless lives passed by the *noblesse*: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 85.

***noblesse oblige**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'nobility obliges', often used substantivally to indicate the obligation to behave honorably and generously which ought to be imposed by high rank or high birth.

1879 Noblesse oblige...That was not possible: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xli. p. 434. **1884** They are generous, and deeply imbued with the spirit of the motto, Noblesse oblige: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 261.

nobob(b): Anglo-Ind. See **nabob.**

noctambulo, *sb.*: Sp.: a somnambulist, a sleep-walker.

1642 For those *Noctambuloes* and Night-walkers, though in their sleep, do yet enjoy the action of their senses: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 446 (1852). **1696** *Noctambulo*, One that walks in his sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over the highest and most dangerous places, without perceiving it: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

nōdus, *pl.* **nōdi**, *sb.*: Lat.: a knot, a knotty point.

1808 beleaguer'd and beset by what they call the *nodus*, or difficulty of his situation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 369.

nodus Deo vindice dignus: Lat. See **dignus vindice nodus.**

Noe Rose: Anglo-Ind. See **Nowrose.**

noestam: Heb. See **nehushtan.**

nœud, *sb.*: Fr.: a knot.

1850 They [bonnets] are trimmed with nœuds of pink: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 863.

nogara: Pers. See **nugarrah.**

noggin (*ˈ* ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *nogin*: a wooden cup or mug; the contents of a small wooden cup or mug.

1635 mazers, broad-mouth'd dishes, noggins, whiskins, piggins, &c.: HEYWOOD, *Drunkard Opened, &c.*, p. 45. [T.] **1719** For all your colloguing, I'd be glad of a knoggin; | But I doubt 'tis a sham; you wont give us a dram: SWIFT, *To Dr. Sheridan*, Dec. 14. [R.] **1818** repeatedly drank from a noggin of water beside him: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 161 (1819).

noggur: Egypt. See **nuggar.**

noisette, *sb.*: Fr.: a variety of rose.

nokhoda, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *nākhudā*, = 'ship-master': the master or skipper of a native vessel.

1625 the *Nohudas* and Merchants: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 263. — The *Nockhoda* of the Iuncke alledged many rich parcells taken: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 385. **1834** he laughed and told me I should see the Nakhoda in the evening: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 249.

Nolano, a wine named from *Nola*, a town near Naples.

1654 the most odoriferous Wine *Nolano*: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 5.

***nōlens volens**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'unwilling, willing': willy-nilly, whether one will or no.

bef. **1593** A little serves the friar's lust, | When *nolens volens* fast I must: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 394/2 (1861). **1602** yet must they keepe such a strait hand, and strait watch ouer their will and all their senses continually, as *volens nolens* their will must not be theirs, but their superiors: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 58. **1616** that, *volens nolens*, it must undertake this work of dying and dressing: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 435 (1848). **1625** wee could remedie this businesse well enough, and bring the *Persian nolens volens* vnto another reckoning: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1797. **1634** a wronged servant shall have right *volens nolens* from his injurious master: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 53. **1650** he shall *nolens volens* be convinced of the truth of it: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sandivogius' Alchymie*, To Reader, sig. A 3 *v°*. **1665** he would proffer them a little money for what he liked, which if they refused, then *nolens volens* he would have it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 124 (1677). **1741** Not content with splitting her Brains two or three days under pretence of driving the Devil out of her Body *nolens volens*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 183. **1815** Well, *nolens volens*, you must hold your tongue: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. I. p. 446 (1852). **1827** If indeed they had come *nolens volens*, *fas aut nefas*, that would have been a different state of circumstances, but there was really no pretence for calling this any thing else than a...frolic: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 68. **1836** various ragouts...which I had been obliged, *nolens volens*, to taste of: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 323. ***1877** the Court of Rome is compelled, *nolens volens*, to bestow...: *Times*, Nov. 13. [St.] **1881** who placed me, nolens volens, without form or ceremony, under the wing of an ample-skirted American matron: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xii. 80.

nōli prōsequi, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'do not prosecute', name of an order issuing from the Crown that its legal representative is not to prosecute further the whole or part of an indictment.

1721 his Grace, after mature advice, and permission from England, was pleased to grant a *noli prosequi*: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 14 (1757). **1765** The King granted a *noli prosequi* in favour of Monsieur de Guerchy: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 164, p. 492 (1774).

***nōli-me-tangere**, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'touch-me-not'.

1. a lupus of the face, esp. of the nose, or a disease producing a similar appearance.

1527 that euyll soore / named noly me tangere: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xix. sig. B iii *v°*/1. **1543** For accordyng as it [a canker] is engendred in sondrye places, it receyueth sondrye names. As whan it chaunceth in the face, it is called, noli me tangere: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii *v°*/1. **1558** against *Noli me tangere*, and all other diseases growinge: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 31 *v°*. **1577** an vlcer whiche he had vpon his cheeke nere vnto his nose, comming of a *Noli me tangere*, whiche began to take roote alredy at the gristles of the Nose...this saide *Noli me tangere*, was vtterly extinguished and healed: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 42 *v°*. **1601** the stinking and ill favored ulcer of the nose, called Noli-me-tangere: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 238. **1611** *Polypus chancreux*. The cankerous disease of the nose, commonly called, *Noli me tangere*: COTGR. **1771** she's a *noli me tangere* in my flesh, which I cannot bear to be touched or tampered with: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 25/1 (1882).

2. a species of balsam, *Impatiens Nolimetangere*; also the squirting cucumber, *Ecbalium agreste*.

1563 and also, Noli me tangere all diseases brede of fleame and colde humours it healeth them: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 35 *v°*. **1578** There is yet an other herbe called *Noli me tangere*, the which also is reduced and brought vnder the kindes of Mercury: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 76.

3. an artistic representation of Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection.

1680 the best pictures of the great masters...the *Noli me tangere* of our Blessed Saviour to Mary Magdalen after his Resurrection: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 147 (1850). **1722** *Noli me tangere* by Correggio...is a Magnificent Picture: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 173. **1800** The "noli me tangere" at All Souls' was re-painted by Raff. Mengs: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 481.

4. *lit.* 'touch-me-not', also used as *adj.* repellant, and as *sb.* a repellant person, a repellant attitude.

1591 *Noli me tangere*: I let go my hold, and desire your majesty that you will hold yours: PEELE, *Speeches at Theobalds*, iii. Wks., p. 579/2 (1861). abt. **1630** he was wont to say of them, that they were of the Tribe of *Dan*, and were *Noli me tangere's*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 18 (1870). **1634** The Porcupine is a small thing not much unlike a Hedgehog; something bigger, who stands upon his guard and proclaims a *Noli me tangere*, to man and beast, that shall approach too neare him: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 22. **1692** Herod could not brook to have his incest meddled with—that was a *noli me tangere*: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 460 (1858). **1791** every attempt at redress is silenced by the *noli me tangere* which our constitution has been made to say: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 248 (1792). **1806** every dish, as it is brought in, carrying a "noli me tangere" on the face of it: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 219 (5th Ed.). **1817** I used to think that *I* was a good deal of an author in...*noli me tangere*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 605 (1875). **1821** a sort of *noli me tangere* manner: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 29 (1823). **1828** the *noli-me-tangere* of literary lions: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. iii. p. 7 (1859). **1832** under less restraint from the *noli me tangere* etiquettes of conventional good breeding: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 520. **1865** Go about with your noli me tangere shield, and be piously thankful you've got it then: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 15. **1877** a trick of putting on *noli me tangere* faces among strangers: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. x. p. 107 (1883). **1883** the Austro-German Alliance...is a reality calling out to enemies beyond the Vosges and Vistula, *Noli me tangere*: *Standard*, Aug. 31, p. 5/5.

5. See quotation.

1626 *Noli me tangere*, The French disease: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

***nolle prōsequi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'to be unwilling to prosecute', a declaration by a plaintiff that he will no further prosecute the whole or part of his suit; used also of a declaration by the legal representative of government that he will no further prosecute the whole or part of an indictment.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1883** The alternative he suggested was that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered upon it: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 5.

nōlo, *1st pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *nolle*, = 'to be unwilling': I will not.

1675 But you wou'd be intreated, and say, *Nolo, nolo, nolo*, three times, like any Bishop: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (1701). **1691** when they come to ask, say *Nolo*, and fay it from the heart: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 384 (1872).

***nōlo episcopāri**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'I will not be a bishop', a term used to signify the refusal by a priest of an invitation to succeed to a vacant bishopric.

1742 Lord Carteret did hint an offer [of the Privy Seal to Lord Bath], upon which he went with a *nolo episcopari* to the King: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 245 (1857) **1750** If I was to translate this into Latin, I should render it by these two words, *Nolo Episcopari*: a phrase likewise of immemorial use on another occasion: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 56 (1806). **1778** I meant nothing in the way of *nolo episcopari* in the sentence of my Sermon: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 44 (1858). **18..** And after crying (thing how rare!)—"I | Will not consent Episcopari": R. POLWHELE, *Biogr. Sk. in Cornwall*, Vol. II. p. 51 *note* (1831). **1845** S. Vincent Ferra is often painted flying in the air...while mitres and cardinal's hats lie neglected on the ground, alluding to his repeated *nolo episcopari*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 448.

nom de caresse, *phr.*: Fr.: pet name.

1818 Crawley involuntarily obeyed the summons, though by no means liking the *nom de caresse* which accompanied it: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 68 (1819).

***nom de guerre**, *phr.*: Fr., 'name of war': a false name, a nickname, a literary pseudonym.

1675 you Rogue! that's my *nom de guerre*: You know I have laid by *Aldo*, for fear that Name shou'd bring me to the notice of my Father: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1701). bef. **1771** Melissa is her *nom de guerre*: GRAY, *Long Story*, 35. **1816** the colour of the venerable appendage...procured him the nickname of Red-beard; a *nom de guerre* which he took in such good part, that he was accustomed to employ it as his usual signature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 79. **1824** what the French called the *nom de guerre* of the performer was described by the tune: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. ix. p. 228 (1886). **1834** let me present two foreign Princesses in English incognito, who desire me to introduce them, as Lady Wroughton and Miss Eldridge, noms de guerre: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 168. **1847** I stopped for some hours in the hotel of the "Great Western," kept by the celebrated *vivandiere*, honored with that *nom de guerre*: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 75 (1848). **1865** he had heard of her but under her last alias and *nom de guerre*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 284.

***nom de plume**, *phr.*: *quasi*-Fr., 'name of pen': a literary pseudonym. The correct Fr. equivalent is *pseudonyme* or *nom littéraire*, or by extension of meaning *nom de guerre*.

bef. **1849** under the *nom de plume* of Issachar Marx: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1884). **1882** It is seldom that a book appears without either the initials or the *nom de plume* of its author, unless, indeed, it is composed almost entirely of illustrations: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 2.

***nom de théâtre**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'theatrical name', name by which a person chooses to be known in connexion with theatrical employment. Sometimes used in extended sense for *pseudonyme*.

1885 A shilling novel from the pen of Miss Mary C. Rowsell...will shortly be published...Miss Rowsell assumes on this occasion the *nom de théâtre* of "Pen Derwas": *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 374/3.

***nomad** (⏑ –), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Nomades*, pl. of *Nomas*, fr. Gk. *νομάς*, = 'wandering'.

1. *sb.*: name of a member of a wandering tribe.

1579 the SPANIARDS and the NOMADES: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 279 (1612). **1600** the ancient Scythians and Nomades: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 31. **1615** living in wandring troupes according to the *Scythian Nomades*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 42 (1632). **1621** The Tartars eat raw meat, and most commonly horse-flesh, drink milk and blood, as the Nomades of old: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 109 (1827).

2. *adj.*: wandering, nomadic.

1873 The Kolos are a nomad people of Eastern Thibet, of predatory habits: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 325 *note*.

nomas: Turk. See **namaz**.

nōmen, *sb.*: Lat.: a name; *esp.* the name of a citizen of Ancient Rome, which denoted his clan or *gens* (see **agnomen**). Hence, abl. **nōmine**, by name, in name, nominally.

***nōmenclātor**, *sb.*: Lat.: a name-caller.

1. amongst the Ancient Romans, a slave whose duty it was to tell his master the names of persons who approached or were approached.

1600 What, will Cupid turn nomenclator, and cry them? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 102/1 (1860). **1609** the *Nomenclatores* or beadles also, who are wont to set to sale these and such like vanities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. v. p. 12.

2. one who assigns a name or names.

1628 Hee is a great Nomen-clator of Authors: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 53 (1868). **1630** And how th' Eternall *Nomenclator* taught | Thee name all Creatures that were euer nam'de: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. B 1 *v°*/2. **1641** and in the mean while, doubtless, they reck not whether you or your nomenclator know them or not: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 155 (1806). **1646** Mariners (who are not the best Nomenclators) called it a Jubartas: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. XXVI. p. 139 (1686). **1660** the great *Nomenclator* [Adam]: S. WILLES, *King's Return*, p. 5. bef. **1667** Adam (God's Nomenclator): COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1707).

3. a list of names systematically arranged, a glossary, esp. of scientific or technical terms.

1664 I find very little improvement in the most pretending of our *Lexicons* and *Nomenclators* yet extant: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 113.

***nōminator** (ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *nōmināt̆or*, noun of agent to Lat. *nōmināre*, ='to name': one who nominates.

1673 the Electors or Nominators are drawn by lot: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 159.

nomine mutato: Lat. See **mutato nomine.**

nominis umbra: Lat. See **magni nominis umbra.**

νόμῳ, *sb.*: Gk.: by enactment, by custom, conventionally. See **θέσει.**

1678 *all* Good *and* Evil Morall, *to us* Creatures *are meer* Theticall *or* Positive *things*: νομῳ, *and not φύσει, by* Law *or* Command *onely*; *and not by* Nature: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. A 3 *v°*.

nomothetēs, *pl.* **nomothetae**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *νομοθέτης*: a member of a committee of dikasts in Ancient Athens to which the revision of laws was entrusted.

1586 It were verie necessarie wee had such officers as were wont to bee in *Greece*, called *Nomothetes*, who tooke great regarde that no man should derogate from any good lawe: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 34. bef. **1627** Never did Greece, | Our ancient seat of brave philosophers, | 'Mongst all her *nomothetæ* and lawgivers...Produce a law more grave and necessary: Middleton, *Old Law*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 123 (1885).

nompareil, nomparell: Eng. fr. Fr. See **nonpareil.**

non assumpsit, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'he (she) has not undertaken', name of a plea by which it is denied that a promise has been made.

1760 Thus in the Case of Infancy, which may be given in Evidence upon *Non assumpsit*...: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 51.

non causa pro causâ posita, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a non-cause set in place of a cause.

1552 T. Wilson, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 78 *v°* (1567). bef. **1733** R. North, *Examen*, III. vi. 57, p. 465 (1740).

***non compos mentis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: not of sound mind; see **compos mentis.**

1692 If words, of mind, the true Intent is, | These men are sure *Non compos mentis*, | And *Bedlam* must be sure Enlarg'd: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 24. **1695** if he be *Non Compos mentis*, his Act and Deed will be of no Effect, it is not good in Law: Congreve, *Love for Love*, iv. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 427 (1710). **1710** The prisoner not denying the fact, and persisting before the court that he looked upon it as a compliment, the jury brought him in *non compos mentis*: Addison, *Tatler*, Dec. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 213 (1854). **1713** I cou'd not perceive the least sign of a *Non compos* in him: W. Taverner, *Fem. Advoc.*, iv. p. 51. bef. **1733** none can say the Author is *non compos*, for...he is never beside himself, that is in his Design: R. North, *Examen*, III. viii. 69, p. 638 (1740). **1755** he would soon be dismissed as a person *non compos*: Smollett, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. Bk. iv. ch. xix. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 471/2 (1821). **1763** rather than run the risk of being found *non compos*: — *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 299 (1817). **1812** the law will justly avoid a man's act, if he be proved to be *non compos mentis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 342.

non ego, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'not I': the not-self, all that is not the conscious self or subject; objective existence.

1829 In the philosophy of mind...*objective* [denotes] what belongs to the object of thought, the Non-Ego: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 196. **1867** [See **ego**]. **1881** The mind must from the first recognise itself as surrounded by *non ego* as well as existent: Cleland, *Evolution, &c.*, iii. p. 72.

non ens, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a nonentity, something which is merely negative or relative, or an **ens rationis** (*q. v.*).

1617 the grant to me was *non ens*, and therefore of no force: W. Raleigh, *Let.*, in Edward's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 357 (1868). **1619** Once, Man is vanitie, *Non ens*, a transcendent quite beyond all Predicaments: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxi. p. 300. **1659** A true General Council now no man can know, because it is a *non ens*: R. Baxter, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 430. **1678** [See **ens** 1]. bef. **1733** A false fact is a *Non-ens*, and cannot be *revealed*: R. North, *Examen*, II. iv. 81, p. 270 (1740).

non esse, *phr.*: Late Lat.: non-existence. See **esse.**

1671 Their *non esse* is more than their *esse*, they have more *no-being* than *being*: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 277/1 (1834). **1684** What an unhappiness is it to have our affections set upon that which retains something of its *non esse* with its *esse*: S. Charnock, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1864).

***non est inventus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'he has not been found', the formula in which the issuer of a writ is officially informed that the person to be arrested is not forthcoming. Hence used generally of missing persons and things. Sometimes written **non inventus**, ='not found'.

1583 with a *non est inuentus*: Stubbes, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 70 *v°*. **1590** so long put he his hand into his purse that at last the emptie bottome returned him a writt of *Non est inuentus*: Greene, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 12 (1861). **1630** [See **Kyrie eleison**]. **1665** there was a *Non est inventus* out against them [my Cloaths]: R. Head, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. g 6 *v°*. bef. **1670** they broke up with a *Non-inventus*: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 86, p. 88 (1693). **1688** I plead to all this matter *Non est inventus* upon the Pannel: Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 5 (1699). **1760** a *Non est invent'* returned on the first Writ: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 87. **1792** For, by the return of *non-invent.* generally made upon writs, one would be apt to imagine, that no single sub-sheriff knew of any such thing as a man of fortune: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 80. **1880** It is rumoured that the assistant of a well-known jeweller, not a hundred miles from Paulet Street, is *non inventus*: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxiii. p. 155.

non licet in bello bis peccare: Lat. See **bis peccare**, &c.

***non liquet**, *phr.*: Lat., 'it doth not appear': in ancient Roman law, the formula expressing that the court was in doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, a verdict of 'not proven'; in English law, a verdict (now obsolete) intimating that the jury was in doubt, so that the case had to be heard again.

1623 I was dismist with a *non licet*: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. v. p. 50. bef. **1733** here is a Yesterday's tale out of the best writers, and who they are *non liquet*: R. North, *Examen*, p. vi. (1740). **1802** a *non liquet* concerning the nature and being of Christ: S. T. Coleridge, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 86 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

non mi ricordo, *phr.*: It.: I do not remember.

Non nōbis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Not unto us. The first words of the Latin version of the 115th Psalm.

1599 Let there be sung 'Non nobis' and 'Te Deum': Shaks., *Hen. V.*, iv. 8, 128. **1814** For ourselves, we hold it sufficient to say: *Non nobis*! S. T. Coleridge, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 110 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

non obstante, *phr.*: Lat.: notwithstanding; a license to do something which is forbidden by statute.

1621 Faith, but a little: they do it *non obstante*: B. Jonson, *Gipsies Met.*, Wks., p. 624/2 (1860). **1625** But what is this to the Popes *Non obstante*? Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1257. bef. **1631** I do not sue from thee to draw | A *Non obstante* on natures law: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 27 (1669). **1646** which [doctrine] supposes the former light sufficient *pro statu* and that men were then saved *non obstante* this want of greater light: Hammond, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 254 (1674). **1660** These Words import the Hindrance of the Duty enjoined; which therefore is here purposely enforced with a *Non-obstante* to all Opposition: South, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 88 (1727). **1693** but that with a *non obstante* to all their Revels, their *Profaneness*, and scandalous Debaucheries of all sorts, they continue *Virtuoso's* still; and are that in Truth, which the World in Favour and *Fashion* (or rather by an *Antiphrasis*) is pleased to call them: South, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1727). **1742** The chief justice was a western man, but would not take the circuit so called, because he would not break a law with a *non obstante*: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 81 (1826).

non omnia possumus omnes, *phr.*: Lat.: we cannot all do all things. See Virg., *Ecl.*, 7, 23.

1619 Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliv. p. 420. **1742** Fielding, *Jos. Andrews*, II. viii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 157 (1806). **1787** P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1805). **1887** We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Mackenzie's ability as a musician; it is, therefore, incomprehensible to us how he can so far have failed to grasp the spirit of Spohr's music as to make the mistakes we refer to...*Non omnia possumus omnes*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 5, p. 201/1.

non passibus aequis, *phr.*: Lat.: with unequal steps. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 724.

1659 Christ's phrase is following and coming after him, which we may do though *non passibus æquis*, we come far behind him: N. Hardy, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 158/2 (1865). **1768** I suppose he intends to follow (though I believe it will be *non passibus æquis*) his late brother: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1882).

***non placet**, *phr.*: Lat.: it is unpleasing. See **placet.**

1589 and shooke me off with a *Non placet*: Greene, *Menaphon*, p. 42 (1880). **1620** there were 57 who said *Non placet*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 500 (1676).

non plus: Late Lat. See **non-plus.**

non plus ultra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: no more beyond. See **ne plus ultra.**

1608 always when we strive to be most politic we prove most coxcombs: *non plus ultra* I perceive by us, we're not ordained to thrive by wisdom, and therefore we must be content to be tradesmen: Middleton, *A Trick*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 321 (1885). **1620** the two *Pyramides* which were carved and ingraven by the knife of all the judicious with a *Non plus ultra*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xci. (1676). **1727** [See **bathos** 2].

***non possumus**, *phr.*: Lat., 'we cannot': a plea of inability to act or to discuss a matter.

1883 their answer to all applications consisting in a *non possumus*, and nothing more: *Standard*, Sept. 15, p. 5/1. **1890** Some time ago it was proposed to the Royal Academy to do this; the answer was a sort of "non possumus": *Athenæum*, Jan. 25, p. 124/3.

non prōsequitur, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: 'he does not pursue (the action), a judgment entered against a plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action; abbreviated to *non pros.*

bef. **1733** by *non pros*, or Pardon *toties quoties*: R. North, *Examen*, II. v. 83, p. 366 (1740).

non sānae memoriae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of unsound memory, **non compos mentis** (*q. v.*).

1621 if a man of *Non sanæ memoriæ* being seised of a Carve of Land, grant a rent: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 21, p. 10 (1642).

***non sequitur,** *phr.*: Lat., 'it does not follow': a false inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premisses laid down, an inconsequent statement.

1540 but this longe gowne with strayte sleues, is a non sequitur, and it shall lette you to flee: Elyot, *Pasquill*, sig. A iii *vº*. **1623** I came close to the Captaines side, and rounding him in the eare, told him a notable *non sequitur*: He laught heartily at it: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 33. **1760** The Justices need not set forth any Reason of their Judgment, therefore a *Non sequitur* will not vitiate: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 98. **1810** this must have the appearance of what the learned Partridge calls a *non sequitur*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 60. **1817** This was so inconsequent, such a *non sequitur* in reasoning, that he left it to the noble lord, and the other logicians on the Treasury-bench, to solve the problem: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 1070. **1828** we question if such an example of what logicians term *non sequitur*, can be produced: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 255.

non ultra, non ulterius, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing beyond, no farther. See **ne plus ultra.**

1608 the world sees Colossus on my browes, | *Hercules* Pillers, here's *non vltra*: J. Day, *Law-Trickes*, sig. C 4 *vº*. **1622** at last they are...constrained to say (as *Hercules* between his two pillars) *Non vlterius*: Peacham, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 35. **1645** This I made the *non ultra* of my travels: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). **1664** that extravagant *Coloss* of *Brass* which fixt a *non ultra* to the folly of the *Sculptors* of that *Age*: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 68. **1665** Had *Authority* prevail'd here, the Earths *fourth part* had to us been none, and *Hercules* his Pillars had still been the worlds *Non ultra*: Glanvill, *Scepsis*, ch. xvii. p. 119 (1885). **1671** more fitly here represent to us the soul in its *non ultra*: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 203/2 (1834).

non vi sed saepe cadendo: Lat. See **gutta cavat lapidem.**

nonchalance, *sb.*: Fr.: carelessness of manner, heedlessness, imperturbability.

1678 she...is at last tired with the King's *nonchalance* in the prosecution of it: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 73 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1765** When the *monde* returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated, but I am not discontented with my present nonchalance: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1857). **1801** The man answered with the most provoking *nonchalance*: M. Edgeworth, *Angelina*, ch. iii. p. 30 (1832). **1810** he seems...to have had a tolerable specimen of the...nonchalance and utter want of information which too often characterize the young men who fill that important office: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 90. **1819** Sir William Ashton signed the contract with legal solemnity and precision; his son, with military *nonchalance*: Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1067/1 (1867). **1826** Had Mr. Beckendorff been in the habit of attending balls nightly he could not have exhibited more perfect nonchalance: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 409 (1881). **1840** 'Thank you, I shall ride with my cousins,' said Charles, with as much *nonchalance* as he could assume: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 7 (1865). **1863** With apparent nonchalance she settled the scarf on her shapely shoulders so happily that...: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 16. **1878** [He was] expecting to see behind the counter a young personage showing that *nonchalance* about sales which seems to belong to the second-hand book business: Geo. Eliot, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 288.

***nonchalant,** *fem.* **nonchalante,** *adj.*: Fr.: careless, heedless, imperturbable.

bef. **1733** *non chalant* and insipid in such matters: R. North, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 310 (1740). **1813** the *nonchalant* deities of Lucretius: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1832). **1819** I now practised with a nonchalant air to drop only now and then a significant monosyllable: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 81 (1820). **1828** I rose with a *nonchalant* yawn of *ennui*: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. lxi. p. 186 (1859). **1865** I never saw a lovelier creature in my life, nor a more nonchalante one: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 84. **1878** Close-clipped, pale-eyed, *nonchalant*: Geo. Eliot, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxv. p. 303.

non-ens: Late Lat. See **non ens.**

nones, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nones*, or direct fr. Lat. *nōnae*: the seventh day of the months March, May, July, October, and the fifth day of the other months in the ancient Roman calendar; so called from being the ninth day before the **ides** (*q. v.*).

1555 the nones of Aprel: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 68 (1885). **1606** he granted them again to receive the same upon the *Nones* of every moneth: Holland, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 56.

nonobstant, *prep.*: Fr.: notwithstanding, in spite of.

1591 This is to be vnderstood of the true Church, *nonobstant* the abuse vsed vnder the popish empire: J. Eliot, Tr. *De Loque's Discourses of Warre*, p. 7. — *non obstant* all this he encountred first with the succourse, and vanquished them in fight: *ib.*, p. 21.

nonpareil (*ˈ ˌ ˈ*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nonpareil*, fem. *nonpareille*.

1. *adj.*: unequalled, peerless.

1654 the most *Non-pareille* Beauty of the World: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 504. **1672** this is a *non pareille*: I'm sure no body has hit upon it yet: G. Villiers, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 41 (1868). **1818** Now for a picture of the *nonpareil* De Courcy: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 182/2.

2. *sb.*: something or some person held to be unequalled, peerless, or unique.

1601 though you were crowned the nonpareil of beauty: Shaks., *Tw. N.*, i. 5, 273. **1608** for wit and spirit, the only *Nonpariel* of his Country: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 38 (1884). **1611** Another picture was that *non-pareil*: R. Badley, in *Panegs. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. k 8 *vº* (1776). **1612** she was the very Nonparell of his kingdome: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 169 (1884). bef. **1627** This is thirty a yard; but if you'll go to forty, here's a nonpareil: Middleton, *Anything for Quiet Life*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 275 (1885). **1654** It is true of thee O Reader, that condemnest issues of the Brain, as are not such *non pareilles*, unmatchable: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 262. **1687** I'le be bold to say, the exactest Piece the world ever saw, a *Non Pareillo* I' faith: *Hind & Panther transvers'd*, p. 3. **1696** Nompareil: Phillips, *World of Words*. **1742** if knowledge be an apt qualification, he was a non-pareil: R. North, *Lives of North*s, Vol. I. p. 392 (1826).

2 *a.* *sb.*: name of the kind of type in which the quotations in this work are printed.

***non-plus,** *sb.* and *adj.*: Late Lat. *non plus*, ='not more': (*a*) inability to say a word more, utter confusion or perplexity, esp. in the phrases *at a non-plus*, *to a non-plus*, ='at a standstill', 'to a standstill'; (*b*) *metaph.*; (*c*) unable to say a word more, brought to a standstill, at a standstill.

a. **1582** beynge brought to a *non plus* in argueing: R. Parsons, *Def. of Cens.*, Pref. Ep., p. 8. **1590** so I left him, being driven to a non-plus at the critical aspect of my terrible countenance: Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 168/2 (1858). **1602** the whole Clergie...throughout *Italy*, *France*, and *Spaine*, are brought almost to a *non plus*: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 67. **1607** set me at a *non plus* for new sets: A. Brewer, *Lingua*, ii. 2, sig. D 2 *vº*. **1613** I am, therefore, now at a *nonplus*, only feeding upon some good comforts I have received from the best hands: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 240 (1848). **1623** The Gentleman, being strooken blanke, and put to a *non-plus*: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 3. **1670** it hath put all Antiquity to the blush, and all posterity to a *Non-plus*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 30 (1698). **1672** are we so much at a loss and *nonplus* there...? T. Jacomb, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 219/2 (1868).

b. **1803** He can never find our larder at a *nonplus*: M. Edgeworth, *To-morrow*, ch. ii. p. 295 (1832).

c. **1589** soone his wits were *Non plus*: W. Warner, *Albion's England*, Bk. VI. ch. xxx. p. 132. bef. **1593** In Oxford shalt thou find a jolly friar, | Call'd Friar Bacon...Set him but nonplus in his magic spells...And for thy glory I will bind thy brows...with a coronet of choicest gold: Greene, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 159 (1861). **1600** he could make no answere thereto, but was set *nonplus*: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLIV. p. 1187. **1608** Now dost thou put him to't; | More tenters for his wit; he's *non plus* quite: Middleton, *Family of Love*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 54 (1885).

***non-plus,** *vb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *non plus*, ='no more': to bring to a standstill, to confound in argument. Probably at first occurring as pass. part. *non-plust*, *non-plussed*, used for **non-plus** *c.*

1603 *Mans Reason* non-plust in some accidents: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 25 (1608). **1628** Of all disgraces he indures not to be *Non-plust*: J. Earle, *Microcosm.*, 26, p. 48 (1868). **1675** he has *non-plus'd* me! Dryden, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 128 (1701). **1676** such deep Council, as non-plusseth all humane wit to comprehend it: J. Smith, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. i. § 4, p. 5. **1679** right or wrong, he ne'r was non-plust: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 107. **1681—1703** But faith is never non-plussed, it still trusts in God: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 462 (1864). **1712** triumphing, as he thought, in the Superiority of the Argument, when he has been non-plus'd on a sudden by Mr. *Dry's* desiring him...: *Spectator*, No. 476, Sept. 5, p. 682/1 (Morley).

nōnum premātur in annum, *phr.*: Lat.: let (what you have written) be kept back for more than eight years (to the ninth year). Hor., *A. P.*, 388.

1814 Horace's 'Nonum prematur' must have been intended for the Millennium, or some longer-lived generation than ours: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 55 (1832). **1888** Had he followed Horace's maxim with regard to his book, "nonum prematur in annum," he could have done better: *Athenæum*, Sept. 15, p. 349/1.

nori: Eng. fr. Malay. See **loory.**

***noria,** *sb.*: Sp.: a wheel for raising water by means of revolving buckets or jars.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1845** the common, and most picturesque *noria* (Arabicè *anaoura*), the large water-wheel armed with jars descends into the well and as it rises discharges the contents into a reservoir: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 430.

***norimon,** *sb.*: Jap.: a kind of sedan chair slung from a pole, used in Japan.

1622 neremon: R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 164 (1883).

norma, *sb.*: Lat., 'a carpenter's square', 'a pattern', 'a standard': a rule, a standard, a norm.

1689 Here they give law to words and phrases, and the *Norma loquendi* ['of speaking']: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 310 (1850). **1840** the *norma* of the calvinists, the famous catechism, had gone forth: S. Austin, Tr. *Ranke's Popes*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1847). **1843** There is...no uniformity, no *norma*, principle, or rule, perceivable in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe: J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 39 (1856)

Noroz: Anglo-Ind. See **Nowrose.**

nosce te ipsum, *phr.*: Lat.: know thyself. See **γνῶθι σεαυτὸν**.

1531 The words be these in latine, *Nosce te ipsum*, whiche is in englysshe, know thy selfe: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 203 (1880). **1564** I wold al men wold haue in remembraunce this godly sayeng, *Nosce te ipsum*: W. PRAT, *Africæ*, Ep., sig. A v *ro*. **1639** the want of that celestial *nosce teipsum*: *Optick Glasse of Humours*. [Nares] **1646** The Physician must needs be a learned man, for he knows himself inward and outward being well vers'd in *Autology*, in that lesson *Nosce Teipsum*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. viii. p. 408 (1678).

***noscitur a sociis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'he is known from his companions'; one's character is indicated by the company one chooses.

1750 the wit of them all may be comprised in that short Latin proverb, '*Noscitur a socio*' [sing.]; which, I think, is thus expressed in English, 'You may know him by the company he keeps': FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. III. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 110 (1806). **1824** to associate with Redgauntlet; and for me it would be *noscitur a socio*: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 259 (1886). **1883** The more heavily does the *noscitur a sociis* doctrine press on their clients: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 488.

***nostalgia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Late Gk. *νοσταλγεῖν*, ='to be homesick': homesickness.

1856 Poor Hans has been sorely homesick....I hope I have treated his nostalgia successfully: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 145. **1884** M. De Bacourt...suffered from a well defined attack of nostalgia: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 379.

Nostradamus, name of a celebrated French empiric of 16 c.; an empiric, a quack-doctor.

1669 there's nothing more uncertain than the cold Prophecies of these *Nostradamusses*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 294 (1701). **1810** the Nostradamuses of opposition altered their tone and began to foretell the final success of the French: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 250.

[Cf. Fr. *Nostradame*, = "A cogger, foister, lyer" (Cotgr.).]

***nostrum**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *noster*, ='our own': a quack-medicine, a medicament of which the recipe is kept secret, a private recipe; also, *metaph.* any pretended remedy.

1699 I would not doubt but to make more of it, than ever Daffy did of his elixir, or any strolling mountebank of his nostrum: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1809). **1704** A certain curious *Receipt*, a *Nostrum*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 114 (2nd Ed.). **1731** All their Salves and Ointments, Powders and Poultices, they pretend are *Nostrums*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 88. bef. **1733** take his *Nostrums* into Examination severally: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 5, p. 427 (1740). bef. **1739** What *Drop* or *Nostrum* can this plague remove? POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 29, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1757). **1748** many nostrums which he possessed: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XIX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 115 (1817). **1755** You love new nostrums and inventions: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 419 (1857). **1775** Or what is more dreadful oft banish the pain | By a *nostrum* that drives the disease to the brain: C. ANSTEY, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 235 (1808). **1788** Let us...like Oedipus, attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J. LETTSOM, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/2. **1793** [Egyptian learning] consists in arithmetical calculations...astrology, a few nostrums in medicine...: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 606 (1796). **1804** But, let us see what is this *nostrum* which is prescribed during the paroxysm of disease: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 470. **1812** the never-failing nostrum of all state physicians from the days of Draco: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1832). **1819** the virtues of a certain infallible nostrum, which he called his ANNUAL PILL: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 83 (3rd Ed.). **1834** applicants for talismans, charms, and medicinal nostrums: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 265. **1839** Perhaps the nostrum may explode: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 146 (1866).

notā, *2nd pers. sing. pres. imperat. act.* of Lat. *notāre*, ='to mark', 'to observe': mark, observe, make note of.

1391 And nota, þat this forseid rihte orisonte, þat is clepid *orison rectum*...: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 37 (1872). **1525** Nota whan the senowe is hurt with a foyne / than is the wounde close: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iiij *ro*/1. **1527** Nota a lutynge for a glasse that ryueth vpon the fyre: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. sig. a v *ro*/1. **1622** Nota, that our *rockshackes*, 6 of them to carry me to Edo and back againe: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1883). **1625** *Nota*, you must bring the high Church East Northeast Easterly, before you shall be cleered of the shoale afore-said: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 341.

notā bene, *phr.*: Late Lat.: mark well, observe well. Abbreviated to *N.B.* See **nota**.

1673 *NB.* One of these Electors may...: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 163. **1818** *Nota Bene.*—Papa's almost certain 'tis he: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 50. **1863** an animal frequently mentioned in Scripture; but, nota bene, never once with approbation: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 35.

***notābilia**, *sb. pl.*: neut. of Lat. *notābilis*, ='notable', 'noticeable': things worthy of notice, remarkable things.

1883 The careful reader may, in reading Mr. Amos, pick up not a few *notabilia*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 475. **1885** His list of architectural *notabilia* needs much revision: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 565/2.

notandum, *pl.* **notanda**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *notandus*, ='to be noted': a thing, word, or passage to be specially observed or noticed.

1605 What is here? *notandum*, A rat had gnawne my spurre-lethers: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 497 (1616). **1702** And now for his *notanda*... by which he would conclude, that there is no other than this one infinite substance in being: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 63/1 (1834). bef. **1847** *Verses* 11 *and* 12 are both most savoury and precious notanda: CHALMERS, in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. IV. p. 367 (1874).

notātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *notāre*, ='to mark', 'to observe': an **annotator** (*q. v.*).

1691 The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.* [R.]

notch, noutch: Anglo-Ind. See **nautch.**

notice (*u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *notice*.

1. heed, regard.

1593 Taking no notice that she is so nigh: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 341. **1675** you Rogue! that's my *nom de guerre*: you know I have laid by *Aldo*, for fear that Name shou'd bring me to the notice of my Father: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1701). bef. **1748** How ready is envy to mingle with the notices which we take of other persons: WATTS, *On the Mind*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 36 (1814).

1 *a.* the observing faculty. *Rare.*

1607 to my poor unworthy notice, | He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 3, 166.

2. information, announcement, warning.

1588 Navarre had notice of your fair approach: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, ii. 81. **1641** the sequel is too well known to need any notice of the event: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1872).

2 *a.* a declaration by one of the parties to an agreement that the said agreement is to terminate after an interval fixed in the terms of agreement, as a quarter's notice given by a tenant who wishes to vacate a tenement to his landlord, a month's notice given to his employer by a servant or workman who wishes to leave his place.

1844 All I've got to say to you, Mrs. Todgers, is, a week's notice from next Saturday: DICKENS, *M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. x. p. 106.

2 *b.* a short published account or a short review.

3. a direction, an order.

1594 And to give notice, that no manner of person | At any time have recourse unto the princes: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iii. 5, 108.

3 *a.* a writing conveying an order or a caution.

1837 Notice | The | Gamekeeper | Has Orders | To Shoot All | Dogs | Found in | This | Inclosure: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, on illustr. to p. 9.

notion (*u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *notion*: idea, thought; intention; the understanding; an invention, a cleverly contrived utensil.

1603 a man...hath...his understanding, like for all the world unto a parchment or paper ready to be written in; and therein he doth register and record every several notion and cogitation of his: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 684. [R.] **1605** Either his notion weakens, his discernings | Are lethargied: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, i. 4, 248. **1645** and machines for flying in the air, and other wonderful notions: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1872). **1667** So told as earthly notion can receive: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 179. — God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares, | And not molest us, unless we ourselves | Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain: *ib.*, VIII. 187. **1671** the notion amongst the ancients imported only *celatum celebrare*, *et memoria renovare*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 236 (1872).

notturno, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a serenade.

1887 *Serenata* is a synonym of *Notturno*—Nocturn, generically a "Night-song": Miss R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 22.

Notus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Νότος*: the south-west wind, the south wind.

abt. **1374** alle þe poeples þat þe violent wynde Nothus scorchiþ: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 55 (1868). **1667** With adverse blast upturns them from the south | Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds | From Serraliona: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 702.

nougat, *sb.*: Fr.: a sweetmeat consisting of almonds or pistachio-nuts in a sweet paste.

1886 some nougat for her offspring: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 158.

noumenon, *pl.* **noumena**, *sb.*: Gk. *νοούμενον*: an object of intellectual perception, an object of purely intellectual intuition. See **phenomenon.**

1803 But we will admit to the transcendentalist his solitary *noumenon*, and its separate functions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 267. **1843** Still, the proposition does not assert that alone; it asserts that the Thing in itself, the *noumenon* Socrates, was existing, and doing or experiencing those various facts: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1856). **1890** His opponents...will not allow his position that ethics is something definitely fixed in all its details from the first in a metaphysical world of noumena: *Athenæum*, Sept. 13, p. 345/3.

***nous**, *sb.*: Gk. *νοῦς*: mind, intellect; *colloq.* good sense, shrewdness.

1678 But in other places of his Writings he frequently asserts, above the *Self-moving Psyche* an *Immovable* and *Standing Nous* or *Intellect*, which was

properly the *Demiurgus*, or *Architectonick Framer of the whole World*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 406. **1729** Thine is the genuine head of many a house, | And much Divinity without a Noûs: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 244. **1800** In admiration of my own keen Nous | That framed the model of so fine a house: R. POLWHELE, in *Biogr. Sk. in Cornwall*, Vol. II. App., p. 37. **1819** the good old man had so much "νους": BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. CXXX. **1839–47** Aristotle regarded the *nous* or reasoning faculties as separable from the remainder of the ψυχη: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 144/2. **1840** She questions his νους: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 188 (1865). **1862** the fellow has not *nous* enough to light upon any scientific discovery more useful than a new sauce for cutlets: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 244 (1887). **1877** it is only of late I have had the *nous* to see how wise she is: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiv. p. 136 (1883).

***nous avons changé tout cela**, *phr.*: Fr.: we have changed all that. Molière, *Le Médecin malgré lui*, ii. 6.

1763 unless your doctors of divinity will say, like Moliere's doctor of physic, *nous avons changé tout cela*, (we have altered all that.): LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 520 (1777). **1872** EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 8.

***nous verrons**, *phr.*: Fr.: we shall see.

1764 *nous verrons*—the temptation [to go to Paris] is strong, but...: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 262 (1857). **1764** I fear after all I must give it a fermentation on the other side of the Alps, which is better than being on the lees with it—but *nous verrons*: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 760/1 (1839).

***nouveau riche**, *fem.* **nouvelle riche**, *pl.* **nouveaux riches**, *phr.*: Fr.: a new rich-person, a person of low or middle rank recently become rich.

1828 you never pass by the white and modern mansion of a *nouveau riche*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859). **1841** Who can be deceived in the house of a *nouveau riche*? LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 161. **1865** she was a *nouvelle riche*, and brought him money: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 96. **1884** The *nouveau riche* of the younger Colman, who fails to enrobe himself with dignity by the aid of all ordinary resources: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. vi. p. 107.

nouvelle, *sb.*: Fr.: a short story, a novelette.

1679–80 disposed to those kind of books you mention of *nouvell's* and other *entretiens* of folly and levity: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 140 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1887** M. de Maupassant's 'Petite Roque' [is] a collection of *nouvelles* written with his usual cleverness: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 10/2.

novâtor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *novāre*, ='to renew': an **innovator** (*q. v.*).

1731 BAILEY.

novellante, *sb.*: It. (Florio): "a newes teller, a reporter of tales or fables". Anglicised as *nouvellant* (1627 Our news is but small, our nouvellants being out of the way: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 214, Ed. 1848).

1628 Savage was, on Friday, censured in the Star Chamber, but our *novellantes* could not tell us what his censure was: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 421 (1848).

novem, Lat., 'nine'; **novem quinque**, 'nine five': name of a game with dice, in which the principal throws were nine and five; also written *novum*, as if neut. of Lat. *novus*, ='new'.

1588 Abate throw at novum, and the whole world again | Cannot pick out five such, take each one in his vein: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 547.

November: Eng. fr. Lat. *November* (*mensis*), = 'ninth (month)': name of the ninth month of the old Roman year and the eleventh month of the English and later Roman year.

nōverint ūniversi, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'let all men know': name for a writ, so called from the words with which charters, deeds, and writs used generally to begin.

1611 Upon a *noverint universi* he recovered a hundred Marks: T. CORYAT, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. i 6 *r°* (1776).

***novus homo**, *pl.* **novi homines**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a new man', a person of mean birth, who has risen to rank and dignity, an upstart.

1609 those which were *novi homines* were more allowed for their vertues new and newly shewne than the old swell of ancient race: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. xx. p. 55 (1633). **1764** Of these three or four families are really respectable: the rest are *novi homines*, sprung from burgeois, who have saved a little money by their different occupations, and raised themselves to the rank of noblesse by purchase: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 422 (1817). **1815** According to his aristocratic feelings, there was a degree of presumption in this *novus homo*, this Mr Gilbert Glossin, late writer in —, presuming to set up such an accommodation at all: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlii. p. 367 (1852). **1829** for a *novus homo* was ambitious, and the Baronet was poor: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 127 (1881). ***1877** As for the other new Ministers, three of them are wholly *novi homines*: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

Nowrose, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *nau-rōz*, ='new-day': the first day of the solar year, celebrated in Persia and by Parsees as a high festival.

1634 The *Nowrouz* is their Newyeares day, beginning the tenth of *March*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. **1673** On the day of the Vernal *Equinox*, we returned to *Gombroon*, when the *Moors* introduced their New-Year *Æde*, or Noe Rose, with Banqueting and great Solemnity: FRYER, *E. India*, 306 (1698). [Yule] **1815** Jemsheed also introduced the solar year; and ordered the first day of it, when the sun entered Aries, to be celebrated by a splendid festival. It is called Nauroze, or new year's day, and is still the great festival in Persia: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Hist. Persia*, I. 17. [*ib.*] **1840** I have turned my back upon Tehran and its Shah, Ministers, Princes, Khans, and Meerzas, and all the *Nowkerbâb*, busily engaged in preparations for the coming festival of the Noroz: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xv. p. 295.

nox, *sb.*: Lat.: night.

bef. **1593** darksome Nox had spread about the earth | Her blackish mantle: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iv. Wks., p. 240 (1861).

Noyau, *sb.*: Fr. *noyau*, ='kernel', 'the stone of a fruit': a liqueur flavored with orange-peel and the kernels of stone-fruits.

1818 Your Noyaus, Curaçoas, and the Devil knows what— | (One swig of *Blue Ruin*, is worth the whole lot!): T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 161. **1847** Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau, | And gin which the company voted 'No Go': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865). **1845** white and pink noyeaus: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 318.

***nuance**, *sb.*: Fr.: a shade of a color, a slight difference in a color; also, *metaph.*

1781 The more expert one were at *nuances*, the more poetic one should be, or the more eloquent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 489 (1858). **1846** the English and French difference on the Spanish question is considered as serious by people of every political nuance: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 165. **1865** If you have to look long on *one* colour, let it be a well-wearing, never-dazzling *nuance*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 155. **1877** as though each dainty step and twitch and twirl expressed some *nuance* of an artistic conception: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxvi. p. 238 (1879). **1880** the wall presented every *nuance* of purplish salmon or warm apricot: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiv. p. 301.

***nucleus**, *pl.* **nuclei**, *sb.*: Lat.: a kernel, a centre of concentration, aggregation, or accretion; also, *metaph.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1727** the first crust or *Nucleus* of this our *Earth*: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1757). **1759** the worst of Whiston's comets...to say nothing of the NUCLEUS: STERNE, *Tryst. Shand.*, II. ix. Wks., p. 76 (1839). **1820** The *nucleus* of fine thought is there: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 314. **1837** The astronomers tell us that some of these comets have no visible nucleuses: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 99. **1863** with your abilities and experience five thousand pounds may yet be the nucleus of a fortune: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 139. ***1876** Is it not possible that the nucleus of the "Roast Pig" was his after all? *Times*, May 15. [St.]

nūdum pactum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a bare agreement, a contract made without valuable consideration.

nugar(r)a(h), *sb.*: Pers. *nakāra*: a kettledrum.

1826 Our party hailed its inmates, and we were answered by the sound of a large *nugarrah* placed over the gateway: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xi. p. 127 (1884). **1871** if I were to beat the great nogâras (drums), and call my people together: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiv. p. 175 (1884).

nuggar, *sb.*: Egypt.: a kind of barge used on the Nile.

1871 I engaged three vessels, including two large noggurs or sailing barges: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 156 (1884). **1884** in the early days of June three nuggars—Nile barges—were towed up the narrow rapid stream: ARCH. FORBES, *Chinese Gordon*, ch. iii. p. 99 (New York). **1888** The leading half battalion embarked on the 6th in nuggars, and reached Dongola on the 19th: *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, p. 10/1.

nuke: Eng. fr. Fr. See **nuque.**

nul, *fem.* **nulle**, *adj.*: Fr.: null, void, of no force, insignificant.

1847 He strikes me as rather *nul* in society, gentlemanlike in manner though vulgar in appearance: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 212.

nulla bona, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'no goods': name of a return made by a sheriff if he find no goods whereon to levy an execution for debt.

1829 the sheriff returned a *non est inventus*... I ran him to execution, and got *nulla bona* on my return: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 35/1. **1887** Execution was issued and the return of the sheriff was *nulla bona*: *Law Reports*, Weekly Notes, p. 219/2.

*****nulla vestigia retrorsum: Lat. See **vestigia nulla retrorsum.**

***nulla(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāla*: a watercourse.

1799 Upon looking at the tope as I came in just now, it appeared to me that, when you get possession of the bank of the nullah, you have the tope as a matter of course, as the latter is in the rear of the former: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1844). **1834** carrying me merrily through the first blessed Styx of a Nullah he sees: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1879** Between the hot walls of a nullah [i.e. ravine]: EDWIN ARNOLD, *Light of Asia*, Bk. V. p. 114 (1891). **1882** we had just crossed a *nullah* in the forest, full from the recent rains: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 221. **1883** the deep sandy bed of the nullah: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 134.

nulla-nulla, *sb.*: native Australian: a club made of hard wood.

1886 boomerangs, nulla-nullas and other native weapons: J. Mc Carthy & Mrs. Campbell-Praed, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 91.

nullius addictus jūrāre in verba magistri, *phr.*: Lat.: not bound to pledge one's self to the sentiments of any master. Hor., *Epp.*, I, I, 14.

1781 Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 488 (1858).

nullius bona, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nobody's goods, common property which belongs to no individual. Also written *nullius in bonis*, = 'among nobody's goods'.

1829 Nature's catalogue of things left in common as *nullius bona*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 74.

nullius filius, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'nobody's son', a person whose parentage is unknown; a bastard.

nullo, *sb.*: ? It. See quotation.

1598 *Cero, Zero*, a sipher of naught, a nullo: Florio.

nullum tempus occurrit rēgi, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'no time runs against the king', the rights of the king are not barred by lapse of time. An obsolete legal maxim.

1769 Was it in suffering his ministers to revive the obsolete maxim of *nullum tempus*, to rob the duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a decisive turn to a county election? Junius, *Letters*, No. xxxvii. p. 155 (1827). **1772** I shall obey the superior, as *nullum tempus occurrit regi et podagræ* ['and gout']: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 395 (1857).

Numa (Pompilius), name of the second king of Rome, renowned as a law-giver, and said to have been inspired by a nymph called **Egeria** (*q. v.*).

1614 *Abubecr*...the *Numa* of that Saracen Empire: Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, Bk. III. p. 249 (1626). **1891** She had already begun to play the Egeria to a fresh Numa in the person of M. Guizot: *Athenæum*, Jan. 31, p. 145/3.

numaz: Arab. See **namaz.**

nūmen, *sb.*: Lat.: deity, divine power.

bef. **1628** As if allowing them [the gods] the name, they would keep the Numen to themselves: Feltham, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 38 (1806). **1634** what they first meet withall at their going forth of doores at Sun-rising, that same thing (be it bird or beast) they make their *Numen* and tutelary God for that day: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 193. **1678** they acknowledging no *One Sovereign Numen*: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. ** 1 *v°*. **1684** Numens, Genio's, Demons, Spirits: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 106.

numerator (*u̯ ⏑ ˊ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *numerātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *numerāre*, = 'to count', 'to reckon': a reckoner, a numberer; in arithmetic, that number in a vulgar fraction, which shows how many parts of an unit are taken. See **denominator.**

1579 The *Numerator* is called the Elementes or Figures that be alway set aboue the short line: Digges, *Stratiot.*, p. 21. **1598** To bring these fractions into whole numbers of proportion, you must worke thus: Multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction, and adding thereunto the numerator of the said fraction, the proportion is found: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 50. **1696** The upper Number of a Fraction...is the Numerator: Phillips, *World of Words*. **1843** a fraction, having for its numerator the number of cases favourable to the event, and for its denominator the number of all the cases which are possible: J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 58 (1856).

numero, *sb.*: abl. of Lat. *numerus*, = 'number': by number, in number, number. Abbreviated to *No.*, *no.*

1760 so much Money *Numero*, and sometimes so much *Blank*; when it was so much *Numero*, it was to be paid in so much Money told: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 467.

numud, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *namad*: felt; a saddle-cloth made of felt or woollen.

1828 then throwing a numud over it, he washed from its mouth and face the sand: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 183. **1840** carpets and *furshes* (numuds and mattresses): Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 34.

***Nunc dimittis**, *phr.*: Lat., 'now lettest thou depart': name of the thanksgiving of Simeon (*Luke*, ii. 29—32), used as a canticle after the second lesson of the evening service of the Church of England, being the first two words of the Latin version; used to signify contented expectation of impending death.

1607—12 But aboue all, beleeue it, the sweetest Canticle is, *Nunc dimittis*; when a Man hath obtained worthy Ends, and Expectations: Bacon, *Ess.*, xxxiii. p. 389 (1871). **1623** Gondomar, at the first sight of the prince, fell down flat before him, and would not be raised, but cried out, *Nunc dimittis*, as having attained the top of his desire: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 384 (1848). bef. **1654** Yet my good Lord, at least procure me of my Lord the King a *Nunc dimittis*, leave to depart: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 120 (1654). **1699** he tells the decumbent a long story of the pains and misery of life, in order to make his *nunc dimittis* go down the easier: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1809). **1825** If I could see the abolition of the slavery of the body in the West Indies...I could sing my *nunc dimittis* with joy: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 383 (1835). **1829** we shall now bow our heads to the *nunc dimittis*, come when it may: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 218. **1854** I should like to see Clive happy, and then say *Nunc dimittis*: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 182 (1879).

nunciatura, Old It.; **nunciature**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: the office of a nuncio.

1650 The same they did in the Prisons for the arts of Wooll and Silk, and divers other, as that of the Archbishops, the Nunciatura, and of the great Court of the Vicaria: Howell, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 22. **1670** They are good for *Nunciatures, Embassies*, and *State Employments*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 12 (1698). **1840** Nuntiatura in Switzerland: S. Austin, Tr. *Ranke's Popes*, Vol. II. p. 43 (1847).

nuncio, nuntio, *sb.*: It. (Florio).

1. a messenger.

1601 She will attend it better in thy youth | Than in a nuncio's of more grave aspect: Shaks., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 4, 28. **1619** I had not now been forced to have sent | These lines for Nuncios of my discontent: Wither, *Fidelia*, 8 (1815). **1640** *Lucifer* laughs bright Nuncio of the Day: H. More, *Phil. Po.*, p. 333 (1647). **1646** the Nuncio's of the Spring: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. xxiii. p. 223 (1686).

2. a messenger from the Pope, a permanent ambassador or diplomatic representative of the Pope, of the first rank.

bef. **1548** His Holines morover sent to his Nuncio a Copie of a lettre sent from the Nuncio in Hungaria: Edw. Lee, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clix. p. 103 (1846). **1596** the Popes expresse commandements directed from time to time to his *Nuntio*, then resident at Paris: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 52. **1620** he procured a Licence from the *Nuncio*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxxiv. (1676). **1643** a Nuntio or Ambassadour from the Pope: *Kingdomes Wkly. Intelligencer*, No. 21, p. 16. bef. **1670** I am sure, after his Nuncio had gotten a Copy of it, he could never endure the Prince more: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 140, p. 129 (1693). **1670** all *Nuncio's* at their return to *Rome*, unload themselves of the observations they have made abroad: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 156 (1698). **1705** in which the pope's nuncio conducted them: Burnet, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1818). **1710** That the Protestant Church may still flourish and thrive, | By me their sure nuncio do send you this greeting: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 95 (1860). **1776** the Pope's Nuncio...had been found, by the officers of the Police, in a Public Brothel: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 22/1. **1840** All these labours of the nuncios were greatly promoted by the formation of a Spanish party in catholic Switzerland: S. Austin, Tr. *Ranke's Popes*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1847).

nuncius, nuntius, *sb.*: Lat.: a messenger, an ambassador, a nuncio.

1630 She humbly, mildly, heau'ns high Nuncius heares: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. C 4 *r°*/2.

nuphar. See **nenuphar.**

nuque, *sb.*: Fr.: the nape of the neck; "also, the marrow of the backe bone" (Cotgr.).

1543 the Nuke, whyche is the mary in the backe bone: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ii *r°*/1.

nutritive (*ˊ ⏑ ⏑*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nutritif*, fem. *-ive*: nourishing, pertaining to nourishment.

1542 meates which be holsome and nutratyue: Boorde, *Dyetary*, ch. ix. p. 252 (1870). **1578** the nutritiue partes: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *v°*. **1600** nutritive and cordiall medicines: R. Cawdray, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 326. **1601** The broth of Limpins, Muscles, Cockles, and Wilkes, is verie nutritive: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 445.

nuwab: Arab. See **nabob.**

nux-vomica, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'emetic-nut': the seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*; also the tree itself.

1584 into whome he had thrust a dramme of *Nux vomica*, or some other such poison: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xiii. p. 309. **1599** *Nux vomica*, from *Malabar*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. **1811** This seems to be a sort of nux vomica: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxlii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 197. **1846** It would be difficult to name a more venomous Order than this, of whose qualities the celebrated Nux Vomica may be taken as the representative: J. Lindley, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 603. **1864** the young lady who was accused of poisoning her mamma with nux vomica in her negus: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

***nuzzer, nuzzur**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *nazar*, = 'a votive offering': a ceremonial present.

1776 You have given 45,000 rupees, within three years, as bribes to Mr. Barwell, 15,000 rupees in nuzzies to the Governor...and 5,000 to Baboo Kissen Cantoo: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 3/1. **1797** *Nuzzer*, or *Nuzzeranah*; a present or offering from an inferior to a superior: *Encyc. Brit.* **1803** One of them is to give Appah Saheb the Zereen Putka, provided a nuzzer of one or two lacs of rupees is received for it: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 463 (1844). **1828** a nuzzer from my servant to his master's daughter: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 119. **1834** have I not convinced him that even the hands of the Hakim, are open to clench the nuzzur? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 292. **1841** [See **jagheer**]. **1884** But the nuzzur consisted of Turkestan and Yarkhundi horses, Bokhara camels and slaves: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 205.

Nyades. See **Naiad.**

*nylghau: Anglo-Ind. See **nilghau**.

nymphaea, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νυμφαία*: a water-lily. See **lotos, nenuphar.**

1791 The blue *nymphæa*, which I have sound reasons for believing the *lotus* of Egypt, is a native of Upper India: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clix. p. 156 (1821).

nymphaeum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νύμφαιον*: a shrine sacred to a nymph; in ancient Roman villas, a decorated apartment or gallery, adorned with statues, plants, fountains, &c.

1885 Mr. Pullan...found...a series of piers of reticulated masonry, indicating ...probably the nymphæum attached to a villa: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 269/3.

nypa: Port. See **nipa.**

O.

O, Great O, a Latin antiphon or prayer beginning with the interjection *O*, as *O sapientia*,='O wisdom', which, in the ecclesiastical calendar, gives a name to the sixteenth day of December. See *N. & Q.*, Dec. 31, 1887, p. 527/2.

O crimine, *phr.*: an exclamation of unknown origin and meaning, identical in form with Lat. *O* (interj.), and *crimine* (abl. of *crimen*,='a charge', 'a crime').

1693 CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 244 (1710).

o. s. p., abbrev. for Late Lat. *obiit sine prŏle*,='died without issue'.

***O si sic omnia,** *phr.*: Lat.: Ah, would that all (had been done or said) thus! Cf. Juv., *Sat.*, 10, 123.

O tempora, O mŏres, *phr.*: Lat.: Ah for the times, Ah for the manners (of the day)! Cic., *in Cat.*, I, 1, 2.

1614 B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 19 (1631—40). **1626** In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1848). **1671** SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 75. **1676** — *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 62. **1693** And him, yes him, O Times, O *Morrs*, | To have that *Phiz* preferr'd before us! *Oxford-Act*, iii. p. 22. **1756** LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 197, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 224 (1777). **1771** SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 22/1 (1882).

oarlop: Eng. fr. Du. See **orlop.**

oart, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *orta*,='orchard': a cocoa-nut plantation in W. India.

1673 Old Goa...her Soil is luxurious and Campaign, and abounds with Rich Inhabitants, whose Rural Palaces are immured with Groves and Hortos: FRYER, *E. India*, 154 (1698). [Yule] abt. **1760** As to the Oarts, or Coco-nut groves, they make the most considerable part of the landed property: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 47 (1772). [*ib.*]

***oăsis,** *pl.* **oăses,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Ὄασις, name of a fertile place in the Libyan desert: a place in an arid desert, where there is water and vegetation.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1822** E'en where Arabia's arid waste entombs | Whole caravans, the green oasis blooms: J. HOLLAND, *Hopes of Matrimony*. [L.] **1830** How far beyond all other pleasures, is that of arriving at an *oasis*! E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 149 (2nd Ed.). **1849** It is not for a moment to be tolerated that an oasis should be met with anywhere except in the Desert: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. i. p. 341 (1881). **1886** They show the worst faults of the Buddhist sacred books... with few or none of those oases of beautifully expressed thoughts that occur there: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 44/1.

ob, *sb.*: Heb. '*ōbh*: a necromancer, a sorcerer.

1659 They peep and mutter like Obs and Pythons: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 366. [Davies]

***ob.,** abbrev. for Lat. *obolus*, a Greek coin equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a Roman denarius, used in connexion with £ *s. d.*, as if it were $\frac{1}{48}$ of a denarius, to represent a farthing (or farthings) English. See **D.**[2] and **obolus.**

abt. 1527 And I shall, whan so ever I shall retorne into England, sufficientlie declar to your Grace, that iiij^{s}. vj^{d}. wich I paye ther for the ducate, is in every ducate almost on ob. losse after the price heer, and yet I have benefist by [illegible] | I must paye exchaunge: HENRY VIII, Let. in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clvii. p. 97 (1846). **bef. 1548** xxxix^{li}. ij^{s}. vj^{d}. ob.: T. THACKER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxci. p. 92 (1846). **1591** The 30. common Souldiours in Porke, euery man one pound j. quarter a day, rated at j. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob. [1442.] GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 386. **1596** Item, Bread,.. ob.: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 590.

ob.: Lat. See **obiit.**

obang, *sb.*: Jap.: an oblong gold coin of Japan, no longer current, worth a hundred *ichibo* or about 25 oz. of silver. See **kobang.**

1662 a thousand *Oebans* of Gold, which amount to forty seven thousand *Thayls*, or crowns: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 147 (1669).

obarni, *sb.*: origin unknown: a strong liquor, perhaps a kind of mead. Anglicised as *obarne* (= ⏑ –).

1609 With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), | As Meade Obarne and Meade Cheruell: *Pimlico*, quoted in B. Jonson's Wks., Vol. VII. p. 241 (Gifford, 1816). **1616** strong-waters, *Hum*, *Meath* and *obarni*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 97 (1631—40).

***obbligato,** *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: indispensable, of independent value; applied both as adj. and sb. to an instrumental accompaniment, esp. a solo accompanying a vocal piece.

1724 OBLIGATA, Necessary, Expressly, or on Purpose. Thus, A DOI VIOLINI OBLIGATI, on purpose for Two Violins. CON FAGOTTO OBLIGATE, on Purpose for the Bassoon: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1740** OBLIGATO, signifies *for*, on purpose for, or necessary, as *doi violini obligato*, on purpose for two Violins; and so of other things, as *con fagotto obligato*, that must be play'd with a Bassoon, *&c.*...In this sense we also say, the bass is *obligato*, when it is only a ground of a certain number of bars, which are to be repeated over and over; such is the bass to chacones: GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.* **1845** their minstrelsy was deranged by an *obligato* accompaniment of our artillery: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 564. **1860** having taken inglorious exercise in this *obligato* manner: *Once a Week*, Jan. 14, p. 49/1.

ὀβελίζειν, *vb.*: Gk.: 'to mark with an **obelus**' (*q. v.*), to condemn as faulty or spurious.

1611 Such severe Aristarches as are wont *ὀβελίζειν*: T. CORVAT, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. c 4 *v*^{o} (1776).

obelus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀβελὸς*,='a spit', 'a mark used in writing': one of various marks used in ancient manuscripts by critics to indicate a suspected passage or word or a superfluous passage. One of these marks, †, is still used in writing and printing, and generally called an 'obelisk'.

***Oberon,** name of the king of the fairies of medieval mythology.

1678 as it were an *Oberon* or *Prince of Fayries and Phancies*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 68.

obi[1]**, obia, obea(h),** *sb.*: ? Afr.: a kind of black art professed by negroes in Africa and in the West Indies.

1823 the horrid and abominable practice of *Obea* is carried on: T. ROUGHLEY, *Jamaica Planter's Guide*, p. 83. [C.] **1884** she feared Obi, loved a negro song, a negro tale: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 4.

obi[2]**,** *sb.*: Jap.: a gay sash of soft material, worn by Japanese women.

obiit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind.* of Lat. *obīre*,='to die': he (she) died or has died. Abbreviated to *ob.*

obiter, *adv.*: Lat.: by the way, cursorily.

1573—80 Al this was spokin obiter at the table: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 9 (1884). **1602** also what hath beene already saide out of *Parsons* owne writings, and other things handled *obiter* in this treatise: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 236. **1611** I will digresse from my maine discourse and *obiter* speake something of him: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 155 (1776). **1627** The *Communication* of *Sounds*...hath beene touched obiter, in the Maioration of *Sounds*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 166. **1635** Light and information...make an excellent conscience, and *obiter* for the sake of scrupulous consciences: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 352. **1678** Wherefore this kind of Polytheism was *obiter* thus confuted by *Origen*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 210. **1886** The present Master of the Rolls...expressed *obiter* an opinion...with which...I cannot agree: SIR C. S. C. BOWEN, in *Law Reports*, 34 Ch. Div., 37.

***obiter dictum, *pl.* obiter dicta,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: something said by the way, a cursory remark, an incidental opinion.

1812 it was more of an *obiter dictum* than of a point ruled: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 302. **1831** the *obiter dictum* of a judge or two: *ib.*, Vol. 54, p. 289. **1883** No one cares much for Luther's *obiter dicta*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 180.

objector (= ⏑ ⏑ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *objector*,='an accuser', noun of agent to Lat. *obicere*, *objicere*,='to object': one who objects, one who advances an objection.

1654 I heare feare not the *half-witted Objectours* that I may meet with: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 496. **1665** and with the considerate it will signifie no more then the inadvertency of the Objectors: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xxvi. p. 191 (1885).

objet, *sb.*: Fr.: an object.

1848 Find out who is the *objet*, Briggs: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. XV. p. 158 (1879). **1877** he fell into a violent passion, and protested, in most unlover-like language, against being "swindled" into further association with the *objet aimé* ['loved'] for the present: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 165 (1879).

***objet d'art,** *phr.*: Fr.: an object of art, an article of artistic design.

1865 cachemires, sables, flowers, *objets d'art*, were scattered over it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. XX. p. 236. **1879** Rollo's collections of *objets d'art* was sold: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. XIX. p. 190. **1886** The numerous collections of *objets d'art* formed by the late King of Portugal will, in all probability, shortly be sold in Paris: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 110/2.

*obligato: It. See **obbligato.**

oblīvium, *sb.*: Lat.: forgetfulness, oblivion.

1699 Some few tops of the tender Leaves [of Persley] may yet be admitted; tho' it was of old, we read, never brought to the Table at all, as sacred to *Oblivium* and the *Defunct*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 54.

oblocūtor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *obloqui*, = 'to interrupt (a speaker)', 'to gainsay', 'to contradict': a gainsayer, one who contradicts.

oboe, *sb.*: It.: a **hautboy** (*q. v.*); *also*, the name of a reed-stop in an organ.

1724 OBOE, or OBOY, is a Hautboy, or Hoboy: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1826** The whole city were fiddling day and night, or blowing trumpets, oboes, and bassoons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881).

***obolus,** *pl.* **oboli,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀβολός*: a coin of Ancient Greece, equal to the sixth part of a drachma; the sixth part of a drachma in weight. The form *obulo* is for It. *obolo*. Anglicised (by Holland, 1601) as *obol(e)*. See **ob.** and **drachma.**

1579 two obuloes of their money: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 121 (1612). — The small pieces of mony now extant are called Oboli, whereof sixe made a Drachma: *ib.*, p. 455. **1601** the weight of one obolus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 446. bef. **1719** [See **as**]. **1761** their *East India bonds* did not fall an obolus under par: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 472 (1857). **1820** the jaw-bone of a man between two of whose grinders sticks the original obolus put there to pay his passage over Styx by Charon's ferry-boat: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270.

obscūrum per obscūrius, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the obscure by the more obscure. See **ignotum per ignotius.**

observandum, *pl.* **observanda,** *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *observandus*, gerund. of *observāre*, = 'to observe': something to be observed, a point worthy of observation.

1704 those judicious collectors of bright parts, and flowers, and *observandas*, are to be nicely dwelt on: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 79/1 (1869).

observator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *observātor*, noun of agent to *observāre*, = 'to watch', 'to observe': one who observes, an observer; one who makes a remark.

1502 Good and faythfull crysten people and true observatours of the Commaundements: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 89. **1654** Thus far that rare *Observatour*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 471. **1658** he that... can discover...is no ordinary observator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 35 (1686). bef. **1670** Now 'tis an even Lay, whether the Observator will call him *The Head of a Potish*, or *a Puritan Faction*, for providing such Bride-Laces for the Marriage: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 135, p. 123 (1693). **1686** of a long time they might not Preach, without having for Auditors, or to speak better, Observators, a Troop of Priests, Monks, &c.: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 5. bef. **1733** in *L'Estrange's* observators: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 13, p. 592 (1740).

obsessor, *sb.*: Lat.: one who haunts, one who beseeches.

1652 [See **assessor** 1].

obsonāre ambulando famem, *phr.*: Lat.: to purvey an appetite by walking. Cic., *Tusc.*, 5, 34, 97.

1625 now and then, as the wholesome proverb says, | 'Twill *obsonare famem ambulando*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 393/2 (1860).

obstetrix, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a midwife.

obstructor (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: for Eng. *obstructer*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *obstruere*, = 'to obstruct': one who obstructs.

1649 The Obstructors of Justice: GOODWIN, Title.

obtrectātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *obtrectāre*, = 'to detract', 'to disparage': one who detracts or disparages.

bef. **1670** Some were of a very strict Life, and a great deal more laborious in their Cure, then their Obtrectators: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 106, p. 95 (1693).

oca, *sb.*: Peru. *occa*: name of *Oxalis crenata* and of a kindred species which have tubers somewhat like, but inferior to, potatoes.

1604 E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. p. 235 (1880).

ocarina, *sb.*: It.: a peculiarly shaped whistle made of terra-cotta, with finger-holes.

occiput, *sb.*: Lat.: the hinder part of the head, the hinder part of the skull.

1578 the first Vertebre inseparably grown to Occiput: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iiii *r°*. **1633** his bald *occiput*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xvii. p. 313 (1678). **1828** conversations might thus have taken place 'twixt *sinciput* and *occiput*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 28.

Ōceanus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὠκεανός*: the great sea or stream which was supposed by the Ancients to encircle the land; ocean.

bef. **1593** Ring'd with the walls of Oceanus, | Whose lofty surge is like the battlements | That compass'd high built Babel: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 158 (1861).

ocelot (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mexican *ocelotl*: an American leopard-cat, *Felis pardalis*, a large-sized cat marked with ocellate spots.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

ocha: Turk. See **oke.**

ochone, ohone, *interj.*: Ir. and Gael.: a cry, a lamentation.

abt. **1604** he that made the Ballads of oh hone: I. C., in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise*, p. 22 (1874). **1621** houling, *O hone*, as those Irish women: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 5, Vol. II. p. 53 (1827). **1855** they could now hear plainly the "Ochone, Ochonorie," of some wild woman: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xi. p. 222 (1889).

oc(h)ro, ochra, okra, *sb.*: W. Ind.: name of the *Abelmoschus esculentus* (Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*), a species of Hibiscus; *also*, the fruit of the same.

1769 The ocro plant nearly resembles that of the musk: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 52. **1797** *Ocra*, a viscous vegetable substance well known in the West Indies, where it is used to thicken soup, and for other purposes: *Encyc. Brit.* **1846** the Abelmoschus esculentus, whose fruit, called Ochro, Gombo, Gobbo, Bandikai, &c., is a favourite ingredient in soup: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 369. **1882** broad-leaved cocoas, ochro, with its delicate yellow flower: *Standard*, Dec. 14, p. 5.

octa(h)edron, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀκτάεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, = 'eight-sided' (see **dodecahedron**): a solid figure contained by eight plane faces. A regular octahedron is a solid figure contained by eight plane equilateral triangles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 462 *r°*. **1603** the Pyramis, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1359.

octastichon, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀκτάστιχον*, neut. of Late Gk. *ὀκτάστιχος*, = 'consisting of eight verses or lines': a poem, stanza, or verse consisting of eight lines.

octāvo, *adj. neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'eighth': of books, having eight leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into eight leaves; a book or volume of this size. See **folio, quarto.** Abbreviated to '8vo.'

1582 I have two editions in greeke: the one of learned Paguine *in folio*, the other of Plautyne *in octavo*: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 148. **1608** *Fri.* ...Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to't? *Pri.* Faith, neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885). **1630** *Octavo, Quarto, Folio*, or sixteene: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 1 *v°*/2. **1699** for some of his Gravings in *Octavo* done at *Rome*, they askt me a Pistol a-piece: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 136. **1712** the Author of an *Octavo*: *Spectator*, No. 529, Nov. 6, p. 753/1 (Morley). **1771** they published a very thick octavo: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 18. **1813** this same lady writes octavos, and *talks* folios: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1832). **1854** two octavo volumes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXIV. p. 263 (1879).

Octōber, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the tenth (originally the eighth) month of the year; *also*, ale of October brewing, good ale.

octodecimo, *adj. neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Late Lat., 'eighteenth': of books, having eighteen leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into eighteen leaves; a book or volume of this size. Abbreviated to '18mo.'

octōgrammaton, *sb.*: coined in imitation of **tetragrammaton** (*q. v.*): a word consisting of eight letters.

1744 that ineffable Octogrammaton...Laziness: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lx. Vol. I. p. 132 (1819).

***octōpus,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀκτώπους*, = 'eight-footed': name of a genus of eight-rayed polypod molluscs, or cuttle-fish; esp. of the large and hideous devil-fish or **poulpe** (*q. v.*).

1759 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. L. Pt. ii. p. 778. **1845** an Octopus, or cuttle-fish: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 6. **1886** his octopus has him again: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 217.

***octroi**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tax on produce brought into the cities of France and other countries of Europe; the place where such duties are collected; *also*, a commercial concession or privilege granted by a government.

1820 The proceeds of the *octrois* of towns...were always remitted to Paris: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 37. **1837** Every town in France that has two thousand inhabitants is entitled to set up an *octroi* on its articles of consumption: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 158. **1862** The *octroi* officers never stop gentlemen going out at the neighbouring barrier upon duelling business: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 118 (1887).

octroyé, *fem.* **octroyée**, *part.*: Fr.: granted, authorised.

1848 Heard this morning...of the dissolution of the Prussian Assembly, and of a constitution being *octroyée*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 309.

oculātus testis, *phr.*: Lat.: an eye-witness. See Plautus, *True.*, 2, 6, 8.

1604 where a King is *Oculatus testis*, he seeth: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 67.

oculus Christi, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'Christ's eye': an apothecaries' name for *Salvia Verbenaca*, or Wild Clary.

1530 Occulus christi an herbe: PALSGR. **1543** [mousere] some saye it is oculus christi, but they are deceaued: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvi *r°*/2.

oculus mundi, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'world's eye': name of a variety of opal, hydrophane.

1672 though the *Oculus mundi* be reckon'd by Classic Authors among the rare Gems: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, sig. H 7 *v°*.

oda, *sb.*: Turk.: a chamber, a class-room. Hence, *odalisque*, ='a woman of a harem', fr. Turk. *odalik*.

1625 they haue Roomes, which the *Turkes* call *Oda's*, but we may more properly (in regard of the vse they are put vnto) call them *Schooles*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1592. **1684** four several Chambers, called *Oda's*, which are as it were four Forms, where they learn, in order, whatever is convenient for young persons, who are to be continually about a great Prince, and are as it were his Pages or Gentlemen: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 2. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1823** The chief dame of the Oda, upon whom | The discipline of the whole harem bore: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. ciii. **1865** she sat leaning amongst a pile of shawls and cushions...as an Odalisque might have leaned amongst the couches of the Odà, with as much Eastern grace and as much Eastern languor: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53.

ode, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ode*: a lyric poem of an exalted type, *esp.* one of elaborate metrical stricture.

1588 Once more I'll read the ode that I have writ: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 99. **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxxi. p. 77 (1869).

ōderint dum (modo) metuant, *phr.*: Lat.: let them hate, provided that they fear. Suet., *Calig.*, 30.

1551 R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, sig. I 4 *r°*. **1606** Yes saye they; *oderint dum metuant* let them hate him (be they never so many) so that they feare him: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 383.

ōdēum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ᾠδεῖον: a music-hall, a building designed for the public performance of musical compositions; a school for music.

1603 call to minde and consider the renowmed clerkes and famous Philosophers, either in *Lycæum* or the Academie: go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musicke-schoole *Odæum*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 279. **1775** we saw here no stadium, theatre or odēum: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 53.

ōdi profānum vulgus, *phr.*: Lat.: I detest the uninitiated crowd. Hor., *Odes*, 3, 1, 1.

ōdisse quem laeseris, *phr.*: Lat.: to hate one whom you have injured (is a natural feeling).

***odium**, *sb.*: Lat.: hatred, unpopularity, detestation.

1641 and they indeed have brought a great Odium upon it by carrying about, and vending their whites, and reds: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2 *r°* (1651). **1659** They will lie under the *Odium* of Rebellion: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xlv. p. 317. **1662** to free himself from the *Odium* of so horrid an Execution, he sends to the Judge: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mundesius*, Bk. II. p. 95 (1669). **1678** that he did this upon a Politick Account, thereby to decline the Common *Odium*, and those Dangers and Inconveniences which otherwise he might have incurred: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 60. **1694** hate 'em as he did, with such a rancour, that I have an *Odium* even for her that bore me: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. iii. p. 25. **1709** Hadst thou not contracted so *universal* an *Odium*...that like an *obscene* Bird of Night thou durst never after publickly appear? MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 28 (2nd Ed.). **1716** that popular odium, which their malicious and artful enemies have now in vain endeavoured to stir up against them: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 460 (1856). bef. **1733** for Flattery of the present, and Odium of past Times: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiii. (1740). **1770** Measures of greater severity may indeed, in some circumstances, be necessary; but the minister who advises, should take the execution and odium of them entirely upon himself: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xxxviii. p. 81 (1772). **1832** In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature, both his character and person were held up to odium: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. III. p. 216. **1884** The diversions of the Roman and the Greek in the way of imprecation seem to have been mostly intended in good part, and to have been productive of little theological odium: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. v. p. 77

***odium theologicum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: theological hatred.

1742 The *Odium Theologicum*, or Theological Hatred, is noted even to a proverb: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. I. Note I, p. 549 (1825). **1802** It required...the acuteness of the *odium theologicum*, to discover...a proof of the atheism of the writer: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 13. **1831** The *Odium Theologicum* has been always proverbial: *ib.*, Vol. 53, p. 191. **1845** as the odium theologicum decreased, pity reappeared: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 998.

odor (ˊ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *odor*, *odour* (fr. Lat. *odōrem*), assimilated to Lat. *odor*: scent, fragrance, perfume, effluvium; also, *metaph.* reputation.

abt. **1386** th' encense also with swete odour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 2940. **1398** (See **amber**, I. 1). **1477** *Odor* is a smokish vapour resolved with heate, | Out of substance, by an invisible sweate: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 69 (1652). bef. **1492** suche an odoure of stynche: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. f vi *v°*/1. **1506** the aromatike odoure | Of zepherus breathe: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *r°*. **1527** the sente and odour of the herbes or floures: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. xix. sig. b v *r°*/2. **1540** [See **clyster**]. **1555** camels laden with spyces, swete odours, and exceading much gold: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 8 (Arber, 1885). **1601** consider the number and varietie of Hearbs and Flowers, togither with their odors and colours: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 548. **1608** A delicate odour: SHAKS., *Pericles*, iii. 2, 61. **1641** those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 84 (1806). **1646** the effluvium or odor of Steel: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 50 (1686). **1711** At ev'ry breath were balmy odours shed: POPE, *Temp. of Fame*, 314, Wks., Vol. II. p. 63 (1757). **1775** the air partook of their fragrancy and dispensed to us the sweet odours of Mount Tmolus: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 247. **1855** Saying in odour and colour, 'Ah, be | Among the roses to-night': TENNYSON, *Maud*, I. xxi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 215 (1886).

odso, *interj.* See **catso**.

1728 Odso! then I must beg your pardon: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 259 (1776).

Odyssey: Lat. *Odyssēa*, fr. Gk. Ὀδύσσεια: name of one of the great Greek epic poems, ascribed to **Homer** (*q. v.*), of which the subject is the wandering of Odysseus or Ulysses; any poem descriptive of the wanderings of a hero returning home.

1603 the Odysee or Ilias of *Homer*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 203. **1612** the *Iliads*, and the *Odisse* of *Homer*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 20. **1818** [See **Æneid**].

oeconomus, *pl.* **oeconomi**, *sb.*: Gk. οἰκονόμος, ='a manager': a steward.

1702 managing a trust committed to him by the Eternal Father; as the *Oeconomus*, the great Steward of his family: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 106/1 (1834). **1776** He was Oeconomus or bailiff: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 195.

***oedēma**, *sb.*: Gk. οἴδημα, ='a swelling': a watery swelling; local dropsy of the cellular tissue under the skin or mucous membrane.

1541 Yf there be eyther phlegmon or swart colour, or Ecchimosis, or erisipelas, or tumour, y^t^ is called oedema in the vicerate party: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd F ii *r°*. **1563** and theis be hoote tumours. an other cometh of fleume, and is named *Oedema*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 20 *r°*.

Oedipus: Lat. fr. Gk. Οἰδίπους, ='swell-foot': name of a hero of Theban legend, the son of Laius, King of Thebes, who obtained the kingdom by solving the riddle of the Sphinx which was afflicting the city, and so causing her to destroy herself; representative of one who solves a riddle or unravels a mystery. See **sphinx**.

1537 Incase you can so hard a knot vnknit: | You shall I count an Edipus in wit: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 102 (1870). **1591** if that any Oedipus unware | Shall chaunce, through power of some divining spright, | To reade the secrete of this riddle rare: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, Ded. **1603** I am not OEDIPUS inough, | To vnderstand this SPHYNX: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 387 (1616). **1607** [See **enigma**]. **1623** Well, he shall not be my Œdipus; | I'll rather dwell in darkness: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 54/2 (1839). **1628** Hee has long been a riddle himselfe, but at last finds *Œdipusses*: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 13, p. 35 (1868). **1643** they need another *Oedipus* to expound this Riddle, or else the *Sphinx* of fatall judgements will...devoure them: *Certaine Informations*, No. 34, p. 263. **1646** than the learned *Kircherus*, no Man were likely to be a better *Oedipus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. p. 104 (1686). **1665** We are still to seek then for an *Oedipus* for the Riddle: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. vi. p. 31 (1885). bef. **1670** The Riddle being so luckily Unfolded by this *Oedipus*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 22, p. 22 (1693). **1678** Though the late confident *Oedipus*, seem to arrogate too much to himself, in pretending to such a certain and exact Interpretation of it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 317. bef. **1733** These are things which an ordinary *Oedipus* would easily collect from the Word Meal-Tub: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 81, p. 271 (1740). **1777** No mortal man could be found to expound those letters: not an Œdipus in the whole society: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 449 (1857). **1819** so that many a time, when there occurred what seemed inexplicable riddles to Mamluke interests, I could only escape my part of Œdipus, by my insufficient proficiency in the language of the Egyptian sphynx: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). **1890** The nearer the oracle approaches the conundrum the better. To play the Œdipus is to most people an intellectual delight beyond all others: *Athenæum*, Jan. 18, p. 77/1.

œil-de-bœuf, *sb.*: Fr., 'ox-eye': (*a*) *Archit.* a round or oval opening in a roof or frieze for the admission of light, a

bull's-eye; (*b*) a circular or octagonal vestibule, *esp.* a waiting-room in the palace at Versailles.

a. **1850** take a peep at the ladies in the hall through an œil-de-bœuf which commanded it from his corridor: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 277 (1879).

b. **1826** a sort of *Oeuil-de-beuf*, an octagon vestibule, or small hall, from which various rooms opened: SCOTT, *Woodstock*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 300. **1849** He wished to bring everything back to the time of the *œil de bœuf*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6 (1881). **1875** Circumstances made the life of courts the best obtainable; but there is no trace of French œil-de-bœuf servility: SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122, note 1.

œil-de-perdrix, *sb.*: Fr., 'eye of partridge', 'a soft corn on the foot': a small round figure in a pattern; "bright, or orientall rubie Red" (Cotgr.).

1872 œil de perdrix champagne: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 305.

œillade, *sb.*: Fr.: an oval, a sheep's eye, a meaning glance. Anglicised as *e(y)liad*, *œiliad*, *iliad*.

1592 What amorous glaunces, what smirking oeyliades: GREENE, *Disputation*, Address, 2. **1605** She gave strange œillades and most speaking looks | To noble Edmund: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 5, 25. **1877** He saw them go, without an *œillade* for Esmè, or a bouquet for her father's nose: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 181 (1879). **1884** the *œillade* is a matter of notoriety: *Globe*, Apr. 8, p. 4/4.

oenochoe: Gk. See **oinochoe.**

oenothēra, oenothēris, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *οἰνοθήρας, οἰνοθηρὶς*, ='a fabulous herb supposed to make wild beasts gentle': a name of the Evening-primrose, Nat. Order *Onagraceae*.

***oesophagus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *οἰσοφάγος*, ='carry-food': the portion of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach, the gullet. Rarely Anglicised as *oesophage*, perhaps through French.

1525 the throwte goll callyd hysophagus/and trachea: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. I iij *v°*/2. **1541** The Meri otherwyse called Ysophagus/is y^e^ way of the mete: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. F ii *v°*. — concrecyon in y^e^ partyes of the bulke or oesophage: *ib.*, sig. 2nd H i *r°*. **1543** two conduyctes. Of whiche by one the meate and drinke passe...and is called Meri or Oisophagus, in Englishe the Gulle: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. v *v°*/1. **1548** Isofagus, that is the way of the meat into the stomacke: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 25 (1626). **1578** it glideth down by the stomach and *Æsophagus*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 39 *r°*. **1621** the *œsophagus* or gullet, which brings meat and drink into the *stomach*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 24 (1827). **1646** the *Oesophagus* or Gullet: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 164 (1686). **1691** the *Oesophagus* or Gullet, which is tender and of a Skinny Substance: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 280 (1701). **1741** a Sharpness in the Stomach, along the *Oesophagus*, in the Throat: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 313.

oestrus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *οἶστρος*, ='gadfly': a gadfly; a stimulus, a strong impulse. Sometimes wrongly written *oestrum*, *oestron*. See **estro.**

1885 We, by the Age's œstrus stung, | Still hunt the New with eager tongue: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 220.

oestus: Lat. See **aestus.**

offensive (- ⏑ -), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *offensif*, fem. *-ive*: attacking, for the purpose of attack (opposed to *defensive*); giving offence, intended to give offence; disagreeable, causing pain or injury. Greene uses the word in the meaning 'taking offence'.

bef. **1548** all customys, usages, and maners yn lernynge and apparell, that hath byn offensyve to Godds pepyll: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxlvii. p. 237 (1846). **1550** abhominable in the syght of God, offensiue vnto the people, and damnable vnto your selues: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 68 (1870). **1579** the alliance and peace offensiue and defensiue: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 546 (1612). **1586** constant, trewe, rounde, offensiue to no man: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xii. p. 43. **1589** I still feared to dare so haute an attempt to so braue a personage; lest she offensiue at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 53 (1880). [Davies] **1605** What most he should dislike seems pleasant to him; | What like, offensive: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 2, 11. **1776** the water which overflows after rain is used by a currier and is often offensive: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 85.

officiator (- ⏑ - ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng., for *officiater*, as if Late Lat. *officiātor*, noun of agent to *officiāre*, ='to officiate': one who officiates.

officina, *sb.*: Lat., 'workshop', 'laboratory': workshop, place of production.

1808 Ireland has...long been considered as the great *officina militum* ['of soldiers']...for other countries: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 342. **1821** Southern Asia is...the great *officina gentium* ['of races']: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 170 (1823). **1826** leaving their places to be occupied by the half-famished hordes that are daily pouring in from the great *officina pauperum* ['of paupers']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 45, p. 56. **1832** The New Englanders have been the *officina gentis* ['of the race'] to the American people: *ib.*, Vol. 55, p. 499. **1834** It would doubtless be desirable to search the officina, before the secret is blown: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 175. **1835** the real *officina* of business: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 332 (1857). **1845** we have abundant evidence that it was a preconcerted insurrection, organized and launched from that *officina motuum* ['of revolutions'], the Faubourg St. Antoine: *ib.*, I. p. 56.

ogdoas, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀγδοάς*: the number eight, name of one of the Neo-Platonic aeons, or rather of a group of the eight principal aeons. Anglicised as *ogdoad*.

1640 Upon this universall Ogdoas | Is founded every particularment: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 15, p. 21 (1647).

og(h)am, ogum, *sb.*: Old Ir.: name of a kind of writing used by the ancient Irish, consisting mainly of a long straight line with straight lines or groups of straight lines drawn to it or through it; an inscription written in the said character.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

***ogive** (- -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ogive*, earlier *augive*: a pointed arch, a diagonal rib of an arched vault. The corrupted form *ogee* is used in the meanings *cyma recta* (see **cyma**), and a pointed arch with doubly curved sides with the concave beneath the convex portion. For derivation see **auge.**

1611 *Augive*, An ogiue; a wreath, circlet, round band, in Architecture: COTGR. — *Ogive*, An Ogiue, or Ogee in Architecture: *ib.* **1847** the large ogive window that lighted the hall: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 442 (1865).

***oglio, olio**, *sb.*: It.: oil.

1616 The Virgin's milke for the face, *Oglio reale* ['royal']: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40). bef. **1716** oglio: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 67 (1727).

oglio: Eng. fr. Sp. See **olio.**

Ohe, jam satis est, *phr.*: Lat.: Ho there! there is enough already. See Plautus, *Stich.*, 5, 4, 352; Hor., *Sat.*, I, 5, 12.

1790 I much question whether even you will not sometimes exclaim, *Ohe! jam satis est!* but that is your affair: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 128 (1869). **1888** I will only add a few illustrations of the gross misprints which I have found... *Ohe! jam satis: Athenæum*, May 26, p. 663/1.

ohm[1], **Ohm, Ahm**, Ger.; **aam**, Du.; **aum(e), awm(e)**, Eng. fr. Du.: *sb.*: a liquid measure of various capacity, from 37 to about 41 gals. English, a tierce.

1660 Rhenish Wines brought into any Port, the Awme j. l.: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., *s.v.* Tonnage. **1705** above two hundred Aums of Lime-Juice: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 290. **1822** two *aums* of Johannisberg: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, I. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 373.

ohm[2], *sb.*: fr. Ger. *Ohm*, name of a German electrician: the unit of electrical resistance, approximately equal to the resistance of a thousand feet of copper wire $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter. See **ampère.**

1861 In *Nature*, Feb. 14, 1889, p. 368/2. **1883** It may interest electricians to know that the line-resistance is 1.17 ohms: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 7/1.

ohne Hast ohne Rast, *phr.*: Ger.: without haste, without rest.

1877 days, weeks and months crept slowly on: "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast," as the German says of the stars: OUIDA, *Ariadne*, ch. xxviii. p. 253 (New Ed.).

ohone: Ir. and Gael. See **ochone.**

oi polloi: Gk. See **hoi polloi.**

oidor: Sp. See **oydor.**

oier et terminer: Anglo-Fr. See **oyer and terminer.**

oinochoē, *sb.*: Gk. *οἰνοχόη*: a pitcher-shaped vase with a high handle, used for pouring wine from the crater into the drinking-cups.

1871 On the *oinochoë*, No. 162 (Case 60), the figures are drawn in outline, on a white ground, in a monochrome tint: *Guide to 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus.*, p. 29 (4th Ed.).

oisophagus: Late Lat. See **oesophagus.**

***oke**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *oka*: a Turkish weight equal to about $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

1625 he sent him one hundred thousand *Oquies* of gold... An *Oqui* is a waight of gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 1154. **1634** he had at one time swallow'd three and thirty okes, which is a measure near upon the bignes of our quart: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. Iv. p. 348 (1678). **1684** weighs a hundred *Okkas*, which amount to Three hundred and fifty pounds *Paris* weight, an *Okka* weighing three pounds and a half, or thereabouts: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 39. **1741** The ordinary Measure of Oil weighs at *Canea* eight Oques and a half: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 23. **1819** weighing eighty okkas: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 20 (1820). **1820** about 6000 okes of this valuable article are gathered annually: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 348. — 1400 ochas of flour: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 240 **1849** we might establish manufactures,...extend commerce, get an appalto of the silk, buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 272 (1881). **1883** Each pit contained one cubic yard of struggling insects of about 300 okes weight: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 313.

okee, *sb.*: native Virginian: a god.

1619 a Virginian...preferred his *Okee* or Deuill to Christ: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 265 *marg.* **1624** This sacrifice they held to be so necessary, that if they should omit it, their *Okee* or *Devill*, and all their other *Quiyoughcosughes*, which are their Gods, would let them haue no Deere, Turkies, Corne, nor fish: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 374 (1884). **1777** The *Manitous* or *Okkis* of the North Americans were amulets or charms...they were considered as tutelary spirits, whose aid they might implore in circumstances of distress: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 58 (1824).

okra: W. Ind. See **ochro**.

olago, *sb.* See quotation.

1649 he was but an *Olago*, or Messenger from the *Grand Visier*, an Officer far inferior to the *Chiaoux*: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 213, sig. 10 F 5 *vº*.

ola(y): Anglo-Ind. See **ollah**.

oleaster, *sb.*: Lat.: the wild olive-tree.

olen, *sb.*: apparently a form of **eland** (*q. v.*).

1598 fine Olens or great Deere: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 284. — flesh of Olens, or Harts, and Fish: *ib.*, p. 337.

olera, *sb. pl.* (sing. *olus*): Lat.: vegetables.

1699 *Lettuce*, *Purselan*, the *Intybs*, &c. and indeed most of the *Olera*, refresh and cool: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 129.

oleum et operam perdere, *phr.*: Lat.: to waste one's (midnight) oil and pains. See Plautus, *Poen.*, I, 2, 119.

1602 as for to set them downe in a positiue discourse, Rhetoricall stile, or historicall method, were but *oleum & operam perdere*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 5 *rº*. **1657** operam et oleum perdideras: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 164, Vol. II. p. 21.

olibanum, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'frankincense': a gum-resin obtained from species of *Boswellia*.

1625 a small Frigat of *Shaher*, laden with course *Ollibanum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 273. **1846** Boswellia serrata, called Libanus thurifera by Colebrooke, produces the gum-resin Olibanum, a substance chiefly used as a grateful incense, but which also possesses stimulant, astringent, and diaphoretic properties: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 459.

oligarchia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀλιγαρχία; **oligarchy** (⏑ – ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *oligarchie*: *sb.*: the rule of the few, a form of constitutional government in which the chief offices of state and the chief magistracy are monopolised by a few leading families.

1579 in the state of Oligarchia, to wit, vnder the gouernment of a few gouernours: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 889 (1612). **1586** But in an Oligarchy, where many busie them selues with publike affaires: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 621. **1591** a state of Common-wealth chaunged from *Oligarchia*, which was in *Abrahams* time, into *Aristocratia*, by the expresse commandements of God: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 29. **1594** which is called Oligarchia or Aristocratia (for that a few and those presumed to be the best, are joyned together in authority): R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 19. **1603** the tyrannicall oligarchie of the thirty usurpers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 982. **1620** an *Oligarchy*, which is the most imperfect, and condemned by all those who write of Government: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 560 (1676). **1776** They rebelled again, but the garrison and oligarchy were re-instated: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 28.

olim, *adv.*: Lat.: formerly.

1645 these two men Hobson and Beaumont (olim Captⁿ.) should come countenanced with your authority to preach the working of Miracles: SIR S. LUKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dviii. p. 262 (1846).

***olio, oglio** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *olla*: an olla podrida; a medley, a mixture, a miscellany.

1668 even *Ben. Johnson* himself in *Sejanus* and *Catiline* has given us this Olio of a Play: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 12 (1701). **1670** eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andouilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. **1691** entertain them with a Play in the King's Box at the *Theatre*, and afterwards with a fashionable Oglio at *Lockets*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 17. **1702** I will eat my *Spanish* Olio still: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, ii. p. 26. **1709** But being left only to her self, there was a perfect *Olio* in her manner, of *what* she *saw*, *what* she *imagin'd*, *what* she had *read*, and *what* she *ambition'd*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 221 (2nd Ed.). **1742** a caldron of pottage, which might be called a Spanish olio, made of all sorts of offal from the kitchen: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 404 (1826). **1807** this *olio* of documents: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 146 (5th Ed.).

olio: It. See **oglio**.

olla, *sb.*: Sp.: a round earthen pot, a pipkin; a dish composed of various kinds of meat and vegetables.

1623 the boyling of their *Olla*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. i. p. 110. **1630** He can marinat fish, make gellies...he is passing good for an *olla*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). **1674** We [Indians] have [an Olla] shall advance: From Spanish Novel, or from French Romance: CARROL, *Engl. Princess*, Prol. **1693—1700** CONGREVE, *Way of the World*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1771** for though an olla is a high-flavoured dish, I could not bear to dine on it every day of my life: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 98/1 (1882). **1844** an omelette or a greasy olla, that they would give us in a posada: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 115 (1881). **1870** Such a carnation was once tended by a village girl...so poor that she had nothing to grow it in but a broken *olla*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 145.

***olla podrida**, *phr.*: Sp., 'putrid pot': a dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cut small and stewed; hence, *metaph.* a medley, a miscellaneous mixture.

1624 Bring forth the pot. It is an *Olla Podrida*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 110 (1640). **1630** He will tell your Ladiship that the reverend Matron the *olla podrida* hath intellectualls and senses: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). **1654** it is no Paradox (such an *Olla podrida* are we grown to) to say, we cannot see Audience for Preachers: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 95. **1665** This *Olla-podrida* was so cookt that the distinction of each creature was *sauc'd* out of our knowledge: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Eee 6 *vº*. **1755** The dish that smokes yonder (said Sancho), seems to be an olla podrida: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. iii. ch. xv. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 637/1 (1821). **1818** This Olla Podrida of sacred and profane literature: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). **1841** I mean to say that olla podrida is good in Spain...sauerkraut is good in Germany: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 376 (1885). **1860** an *olla podrida* of notes: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 86. **1865** Her notes are the most delicious olla podrida of news, mots, historiettes, and little tit-bits of confidence imaginable: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10.

olla(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *ōla*: a leaf of the **palmyra** (*q. v.*), esp. prepared for writing upon, often called **cadjan** (*q. v.*).

1625 he sent another mandate, that he should do nothing till he had an Olla or Letter written with his hand in letters of gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1728.

Olympiad, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Olympias*, pl. *Olympiades* (or Fr. *Olympiade*), fr. Gk. Ὀλυμπιάς: the interval of four years between two consecutive celebrations of the Olympic games, by which the Greeks computed time, the year 776 B.C. being taken as the first year of the first Olympiad.

abt. **1533** The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades, whiche ben foure yere: the Romaynes by lustres, whiche ben fyue yeres; and by indicions that ben made of thre lustres: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Intd.*, p. 1079 (Paris, 1852). **1578** The honourable exercyses called Olimpiades, celebrated in Grecia: T[H.] P[ROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. xi. fol. 24 *rº*. **1590** sometime twentie or thirtie *Olympiads*, sometime more, sometime lesse: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, Ep., sig. a 2 *rº*. **1601** the originall and beginning of the Olympiads: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 564. bef. **1603** the 2. yeare of the hundred and second Olympiade: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plutarch*, p. 1118 (1612). **1776** This image was placed in the temple in the first year of the 87th Olympiad: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 45. **1816** In the 8th olympiad Romulus placed his statue...: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 253.

***Olympian, Olympic**, pertaining to **Olympus** (*q. v.*) or to *Olympia*, in Ancient Elis, where the greatest of the Greek games were celebrated.

1603 our Olympian or celestiall earth: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1329. **1781** the Olympic games were celebrated at the expence of the city: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IV. ch. xxiii. p. 119 (1813). **1886** It displays...the characteristics...which, combined as they are with an almost Olympian ruthlessness towards his own creations, might...have made of Mr. Hardy a great dramatist: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 711/1.

***Olympus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὄλυμπος: *Gk. Mythol.*: the abode of the gods, sometimes identified with Mount Olympus in Thessaly; Heaven.

?1582 Thy soul *God* gladdeth with saincts in blessed *Olympus*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 152 (1880). **1588** Now climbeth Tamora Olympus' top, | Safe out of Fortune's shot: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 1, 1. **1603** as if he [Homer] divided the universall frame of All into five worlds; to wit, Heaven, Water, Aire, Earth, and Olympus: of which, he leaveth two to be common, namely, Earth, to All beneath; and Olympus, to All above: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1335. ***1876** at the base of Kylas, the Hindu Olympus: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1878** The gods of the Buddhist Olympus: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 25. **1890** It seems to bear a resemblance to...those volumes...that are culled from the writings of an author...whom the fervour of his admirers has already elevated to Olympus: *Athenæum*, Oct. 11, p. 476/1.

omadhaun, *sb.*: Ir. (cf. Gael. *amadān*): a simpleton, a madman.

1884 the noble omadhauns: M. DAVITT, in *Times*, Oct. 27. [N. & Q.]

ombre, omber, hombre, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *hombre*, or Fr. *ombre*: name of a Spanish game at cards, played by three or more persons with forty cards. See **basto, codille, malillio**.

1663 we had sate up very late at *Ombre* in the Country: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 47 (1701). **1674** There are several sorts of this Game called *L'Ombre*, but that which is the chief is called *Renegado*, at which three only can play: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 97. **1676** Get the Hombre Cards ready in the next Room: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, ii. p. 26 (1681). — You will not make one at Hombre? *ib.*, p. 27. **1679** For these, [you] at Beast and L'hombre wooe, | And play for Love and Money too: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 52. **1696** keep him to play at Ombre with us: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 71 (1776). **1704** Such Knaps of Pearl her Arms incumber, | She scarce can deal the Cards at *Ombre*: SIR GEO. ETHEREGE, *Wks.*, p. 282. **1709** My Lady call'd for Cards, we went to *Ombre*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 89 (2nd Ed.). **1712** instead of entertaining themselves at Ombre or Piquet, they would wrestle: *Spectator*, No. 434, July 18, p. 623/1 (Morley). **1713** Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive, | And love of Ombre, after death survive: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, I. 55. **1728** what think you if we three sat soberly down, to kill an hour at Ombre? CIBBER, Vanbrugh's

Prov. Husb., i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 255 (1776). — get the *ombre*-table, and cards: *ib.* **1739** see people play at ombre and taroc: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxix. Vol. I. p. 61 (1819). **1792** the remaining ladies and gentlemen divided into two or three parties at ombre: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 66. **1848** It was there that Egalité Orleans roasted partridges on the night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at hombre: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, ch. xlvii. [L.]

ombres chinoises, *phr.*: Fr.: shadow pantomime.

1889 A murder [in the play] was shown, not too successfully, by means of the *ombres chinoises*: *Athenæum*, May 25, p. 673/2.

omedwaur, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *ummedwār*, ='an expectant': one who is seeking employment.

1834 Speak of me as Ghoolam Hoosein the Omedwar, occupying your bungalow until he gets a situation: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 203.

ōmega, *sb.*: Late Gk. ὦ μέγα: name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, *metaph.* the end, the final development. See **Alpha and Omega**, and **omicron.**

1886 These two volumes may be considered as the omega of Hebrew bibliography: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 863/3.

***omelette**, *sb.*: Fr., earlier *aumelette* (Cotgr.), *amelette*: a light pancake. Anglicised in 17 c. as *om(e)let*, *aumelet*, *am(e)let.*

[**1611** *Aumelette d'œufs.* An Omelet; or pancake made of egs: COTGR.] **1763** On meagre days they eat fish, omelettes, fried beans, fricassees of eggs and onions: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 282 (1817). **1818** can toss up an omelette, and fry a bit of fish on maigre days: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 298 (1819). **1842** for in Spain they're in chief eaters | Of omelettes and garlick: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 271 (1879). ***1878** They may have taught young ladies to make "omelettes" and "croquis," but the English middle-class kitchen is still a temple of waste and monotony: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 12, p. 2. [St.]

***ōmen**, *sb.*: Lat.: a prophetic sign, a portent, an augury.

?1582 Heere for a first omen foure fayre steeds snow whit I marcked: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 87 (1880). **1600** I take it for no good *omen*, to find mine *Honor* so deiected: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 221 (1616). **1607** Meeting so faire an *omen* as your selfe: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, i. 8, sig. C i *r°*. **1652** When the hoste had escaped from the Immolator (a direful omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar): J. GAULE, *Mag-astromancer*, p. 309. **1658** Good *omens*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 59. **1664** Pray *Heaven*, divert the fatal omen: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 164. **1675** May thy words Prophetick be, | I take the *Omen*, let him die by me: DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 27 (1701). **1688** I defy the Omen: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 20 (1699). **1713** This day, black Omens threat the brightest Fair | That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 101. bef. **1733** Hackney Libellers...like *Nocturnal Tenebrios*...flew about as Omens of Mischief: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 7, p. 18 (1740). **1754** the dreadful salutation of the preceding night, which she considered as an omen of death: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 188 (1817). **1763** There needs only a bad omen to cause them to return: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 320. **1815** I am very glad that the handwriting was a favourable omen of the *morale* of the piece: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 222 (1832).

omer: Eng. fr. Heb. See **homer**[2].

omicron, *sb.*: Gk. ὸ μικρὸν, ='little O', *i.e.* short O, opposed to **omega** (*q.v.*): name of the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet. The O-character was the sixteenth letter of the Phœnician alphabet *'ain*, a peculiar guttural spirant, represented in this work by '.

omission (ɔ-mi-shən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *omission*: the act of omitting, neglecting, or excluding; that which is omitted or left out.

1606 Omission to do what is necessary | Seals a commission to a blank of danger: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 3, 230. **1660** O the sottish omission of this gentleman! EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 355 (1872).

omla(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *'omalā*, pl. of *'āmil*: a staff of native clerks or officials of a civil court. See **aumil.**

abt. **1778** I was at this place met by the Omlah or officers belonging to the establishment: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. 167 (1849). [Yule] **1834** the table surrounded by the Amlah and the Mookhtars: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 303. **1866** At the worst we will hint to the Omlahs to discover a fast which it is necessary that they shall keep with great solemnity: G. O. TREVELYAN, *Dawk Bungalow*, in *Fraser's Mag.*, LXXIII. 390. [Yule] **1872** The venality and turpitude of the native *amla* of our courts have long been bywords: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 253.

Ommeraude: Anglo-Ind. See **Omrah.**

***omne ignōtum pro magnifico est**, *phr.*: Lat.: whatever is unknown is taken to be grand (of exaggerated importance, power, difficulty, &c.). Tac., *Agric.*, 30.

1829 the maxim *omne ignotum pro magnifico*...does not apply to the present case: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 521. **1840** BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 10 (1865). **1878** The fine old quotation *omne ignotum pro magnifico* is in this instance [the contempt of the Chinese for strangers] sadly out of place: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. **1882** It may be that man, knowing his own inferiority of size and strength as compared to many gigantic animals living either on the earth or in the water, and also on the *omne ignotum pro magnifico* principle, looks upon the whale as the very embodiment of size and strength: BUCKLAND, *Notes and Jottings*, p. 313.

omne mājus continet in se minus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: every greater contains in itself the less.

1659 *Omne majus continet in se minus*, the less is involved in the greater: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 277/1 (1865). **1758** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 128 (1857).

***omne tulit punctum** qui miscuit ūtile dulci, *phr.*: Lat.: he has carried every vote, who has combined the useful with the pleasant. Hor., *A. P.*, 343.

1583 GREENE, *Perimedes*, Motto. **1591** as *Horace* sayth, *Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit vtile dulci*, he that can mingle the sweete and the wholesome, the pleasaunt & the profitable, he is indeed an absolute good writer: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 133 (1815). **1608** I'll give you your due: *omne tulit punctum*, you have always kept fine punks in your house, that's for pleasure, *qui miscuit utile dulci*, and I have had sweet pawns from 'em: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885). **1670** and he (I think) who attends to this, *omne tulit punctum*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 223 (1872). **1858** A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 56.

omnes: Lat. See **exeunt.**

omnes stulti insāniunt, *phr.*: Lat.: all fools are mad.

1742 the philosophic adage, *Omnes stulti insaniunt*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 355 (1826).

omnia vincit amor: Lat. See **amor vincit omnia.**

***omnibus**, *adj.* and *sb.*: dat. pl. of Lat. *omnis*, ='all', 'every': *lit.* 'for all', intended to comprehend or include all cases or things; a large four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, shortened to *'bus*; a large box at a theatre on a level with and communicating with the stage, also called *omnibus-box.*

1847 in a cab or a *'bus*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 430 (1865). **1850** a city omnibus would put him down at the gate: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 313 (1879). **1863** one morning the Bus came for Edward: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 8. ***1878** Habits then rife, thy "BOTTLE" well betrays, | Also thy "OMNIBUS" the scene conveys: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/2. [St.] **1889** The light street railway is intermediate between the underground railway and the omnibus: *Athenæum*, Sept. 10, p. 343/3.

***omnigatherum, omnium-gatherum**, *sb.*: macaronic Lat., fr. *omnium*, ='of all', gen. of *omnis*, ='every', 'all', and Eng. *gather*: a promiscuous collection, a confused medley.

1576 a fortnight in providing a little company of *omni gatharums*, taken up on the sudden to serve at sea: J. DEE, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1879). **1579** they were a rash confused multitude of Omnigatherum together: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 591 (1612). **1602** they haue made religion...a very hotch potch of *omnium githerum, religious secular, clearigicall, laicall*...and all without order: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 43. **1608** Her own husband, upon the late discovery of a crew of narrow-ruffed, strait-laced, yet loose-bodied dames, with a rout of omnium-gatherums, assembled by the title of the Family of Love: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 109 (1885). **1630** And there I haue the hands of Knights and Squires: | And *Omnium gatherum* cheating knaues and lyers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ll 3 *v°*/1. **1648** being come *omnium gatherum* into the Conuocation-house: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 4. bef. **1654** But in King *Charles's* time, there has been nothing but *French*-more and the Cushion Dance, *omnium gatherum*, tolly, polly, hoite come toite: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 62 (1868). **1854** In a very few months her cheeks were blooming and dimpling with smiles again, and she was telling us how her party was an *omnium gatherum*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 287 (1879).

***omnium**, *sb.*: Lat., gen. pl. of *omnis*, ='all', 'every': on the English Stock Exchange, the aggregate value of a loan which is distributed into different kinds of stock; an absorbing interest (*Rare*).

1766 My only wish at present, my omnium, as I may call it: COLMAN, *Clandestine Marriage*, iv. [C.]

***omnivora**, *sb. pl.*: fr. Lat. *omnivorus*, ='devouring everything': name given to beasts and birds collectively which are both carnivorous and herbivorous.

omphalos, *sb.*: Gk. ὀμφαλὸς, ='navel': a boss; a sacred stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, fabled to be the exact centre of the earth.

1855 it is the very omphalos, cynosure, and soul, around which the town, as a body, has organised itself: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xii. p. 223 (1890).

Omra(h), *sb.* (*pl.* used as *sing.*): Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *omarā*, pl. of *amīr*: a grandee of a Mohammedan court. See **Ameer.**

1616 Two Omrahs who are great Commanders: SIR TH. ROE. [Yule] **1622** The umpras father came to vizet me: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 52 (1883). **1625** presently came a great *Ombra*...and tooke him in the Castle: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 427. — two *Vmbras*: *ib.*, p. 570. **1634** he made all his *Vmbrawes* or Noble men, sweare by their *Alcoran*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 30. **1662** under the Command of several other Lords, of their quality, whom they call *Ommeraudes*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1669). **1675** You, the bold *Omrah* tumble from the Wall: DRYDEN,

Aurenge-Z., ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 13 (1701). **1684** a great Court, where the *Omra's*, that is to say, the great Lords of the Kingdom, such as the *Basha's* in *Turkey*, and the *Kan's* in *Persia*, keep Guard in Person... *Omrah's*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 46.

on, *sb.*: Gk. ὄν, neut. of ὤν, pres. part. of εἶναι, = 'to be': Plato's τὸ ὄν, the universal existence or essence.

1640 *Essence*, Plato's *On*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 19, p. 160 (1647). **1678** But then when again, he called his *On* or *Ens*, *One*, he gave occasion thereby to some, to quarrel with him, as making the same both *One* and *Many*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 386.

on cai me on, *phr.*: Gk. ὂν καὶ μὴ ὄν: being and not being, existence and non-existence. Restored by Mr. Bullen in the quot. for *Oncaymæon*.

bef. **1593** Bid on cai me on farewell, Galen come: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, i. (Bullen, 1884).

***on dit**, *phr.*: Fr., 'people say', 'it is said'.

1. it is said.

1814 ...has been exiled from Paris, *on dit*, for saying the Bourbons were old women: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832). **1829** *On dit*, she has got hold of some letters: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. v. ch. xii. p. 320 (1881). **1840** *On dit*, that the Sultan, the great father of change, is about to operate a change in these matters also: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 406.

2. with pl. *on dits* in Eng. use, an atom of gossip, something reported on hearsay.

1826 She was no retailer of scandalous "on dits": *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 402. **1845** we have not been able to find a single passage in which the most serious...charges against *Egalité* are not either passed over altogether, or treated as the mere *on dits* of the town: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 39 (1857). **1850** Then come the domestic *on dits* of Vienna with the current topics of conversation: *Household Words*, Aug. 24, p. 516/1. **1877** the ordinary *on dits* about ordinary marriages, scandals, scrapes: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 28 (1879).

onager (ˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *onager*, *onagrus*, fr. Gk. ὄναγρος: a wild ass; an ancient military engine for casting stones.

1600 Buffles, wild asses called by the Greekes Onagri, and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets): JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. **1609** a Scorpion (because standing upright, it hath a sharpe pricke above, unto which also the moderne time hath imposed the name of Onager, i. a wild asse...): HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXIII. ch. iii. p. 222.

ongle (ˊˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a talon, a claw. *Rare.*

1646 the Leopard who by the naturall hatred he beares to man useth to teare his image with his ongles and teeth, when he cannot exercise his fury upon his body: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 70.

onglé, *adj.*: Fr.: with talons or claws (of heraldic birds and beasts which have talons or claws of a different tincture from the body).

onocentaur (ˊ ˉ ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *onocentaurus*, fr. Gk. ὀνοκένταυρος: a centaur with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse. See **centaur.**

1567 The *Onocentaure* is...halfe a Bull & halfe an Asse: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 95 *v°*.

onocrotalus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀνοκρόταλος: a pelican ('cormorant' in the Authorised Version).

abt. **1400** onacrotalus: Wycliffite *Bible*, Isaiah, xxxiv. 11.

onomasticon, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀνομαστικόν, neut. of ὀνομαστικός, = 'pertaining to names': a list of words or names, a glossary, a vocabulary.

onomatopoeia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀνοματοποιία, = 'the making of a name (or names)': the formation of words by a vocal imitation of a sound produced by or associated with an object to be named.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 192 (1869). **1654—6** J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 571/1 (1867). **1885** Lord Tennyson has frequently shown himself to be such a master of onomatopœia: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 833/1.

ὄντως ὄν, *phr.*: Gk.: really existent, real existence. See **on.**

1829 the universe in relation to its cause, is the real, the actual, the ὄντως ὄν: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 219.

***onus**, *sb.*: Lat.: burden, responsibility.

1745 I should acquiesce under the first *onus*, and stir no further: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1882). **1802** The Colonel will not authorise any deviation from the established rules of the service, which lay the *onus* of providing carriage for the sick on the officers commanding Native corps: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 310 (1844). **1828** the honours and *onus* of mathematical lecturer: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxiii. p. 193 (1849). **1837** but I believe more of the *onus* of obtaining justice falls on the injured party: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1860** All he would have wanted would have been to be relieved from the *onus* of her presence: *Once a Week*, Apr. 7, p. 222/1.

***onus probandi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the burden of proving, the obligation under which a person who propounds a charge or an assumption, rests of proving the same.

1806 and here, as the *onus probandi* lies properly on you, I openly challenge you to bring forward a few particular thunderclaps: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 320 (5th Ed.). **1829** the *onus probandi* is upon the party calling his legitimacy in question: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 199. **1839—47** the *onus probandi* rests with those who make the assumption: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 147/2. **1889** She claims that..."the Roll contains not more than ten *proved* interpolations." Now this is entirely, of course, a matter of the *onus probandi*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 27, p. 531/1.

onycha, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὄνυχα, acc. of ὄνυξ: the shell of a kind of mollusc, which when burnt gives out an odor like musk.

abt. **1400** swete smellynge thinges, stacten, and onycha: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xxx. 34. **1611** *Bible*, *l. c.*

onychites, Late Lat.; **onychitis**, Lat. fr. Late Gk. ὀνυχίτης (or -ῖτις) λίθος, = 'onyx-like stone': *sb.*: an onyx. Anglicised as *onychite* (ˊˊ ˉ ˊ), a variety of Oriental alabaster.

1569 Of the aforesayd Jewels sent by Otto, one was a precious vessell of stone called Onychites, which was of such cleerenesse and also so finely and artificially wrought, that it appered to mans sight that grene corne had growne within it: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 147.

onyx, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὄνυξ, = 'a nail', 'a kind of gem', 'a yellowish marble'. Early Anglicised through Fr. as *oniche*.

1. a kind of quartz, the structure of which is characterised by layers of different colors, much used for cameos.

1567 It hath many kindes as Sardonix, so called that by commixture of the *Onix* which is white and *Sardus* which is red, it becommeth but one of them both: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 16 *v°*. **1579** written in tables of Onyx: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 938 (1612). **1601** the flecks or spots of the onyx: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 506. **1816** the onyx frequently consisting of two or more laminæ of different shades was preferred: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 297 *note*.

2. a box or casket made of the said material.

1600 kept in an *onyx*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 248 (1616).

***onza** (de oro), *sb.*: Sp.: a large gold coin, a doubloon.

1845 The gold coinage of Spain is magnificent. The largest piece, the *onza*, is generally worth more than £3. 6. 0: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 4. **1875** Had he not his girdle of hardly-earned onzas? *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

ood, **'ood**, *sb.*: Arab. *'ūd*: an Arabian or Moorish lute.

1876 they can play the *'Ood*, *Kanoon*, and *Tar* (the lute, dulcimer, and tambourine): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 292.

ooeban: Jap. See **obang.**

oolema(h): Arab. See **ulema.**

oomiac, oomiak: Esquimaux. See **umiack.**

Oomrah: Anglo-Ind. See **Omrah.**

oorali: native S. Amer. See **wourali.**

opal (ˊˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *opale*: a lustrous gem, many varieties of which present a rich play of colors. It is an amorphous kind of silica combined with water.

1598 *Opale*, a diuers coloured precious stone called an Opale, wherein appeareth the firie brightness of the Carbuncle, the shining purple colour of the Amathist, the greene lustre of the Emeralde, all shining togither with an incredible mixture: FLORIO. **1601** Opale: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 614. **1601** thy mind is a very opal: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, ii. 4, 77. **1658** a kinde of *Opale* yet maintaining a blewish colour: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 23.

***opera**, *sb.*: It.: (*a*) a musical drama; a theatre where operas are performed; *also*, (*b*) in combin. as *opera-cloak*, *opera-dancer*, *opera-girl*, *opera-glass*, *opera-hat*, *opera-house*.

a. **1644** In the Senate-House...they...entertain the people with public shows and operas: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1872). **1651** To the Palace Cardinal, where the Master of the Ceremonies placed me to see the royal masque, or opera: *ib.*, p. 277. **1661** One Munday I was at the new aprer, and I chanced to sett next to Mr. Lane: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1878). **1664** It is an *Antichristian Opera*, | Much us'd in midnight-times of *Popery*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 122. **1670** the Scenes which Adorn'd this Work, he had from the *Italian Opera's*: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Heroick Plays*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 381 (1701). **1711** Arsinoe was the first Opera that gave us a taste for Italian Music: *Spectator*, No. 18, Mar. 21, p. 32/1 (Morley). **1722** The Language of this Picture is like that of an *Opera* and the highest of that kind, a Song; which being stripp'd of its Musical and Poetical Ornaments the plain Sense lies in a very narrow compass, compar'd with its Beautiful Amplifications: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., *in Italy*, p. 228. **1742** the balls, operas, and ridottos: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 147 (1806). **1752** Whenever I go to an Opera, I leave my sense and reason at the door with my half guinea, and deliver myself up to my eyes and my ears: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 49, p. 212 (1774). **1776** the first opera, truly and properly so called was Arsinoe, set to music by Mr. Thomas Clayton and performed at Drury-lane theatre in 1707: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. V. Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 135. **1792** That evening they went to the opera: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 177. **1817** He was a critic upon operas, too: BYRON, *Beppo*, XXXI. **1864** She goes to the Opera; to the theatres; always quite

alone: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10. ***1878** a new comic opera: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

b. **1709** I wonder how she can bear his taking the *Opera*-Beauty: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 17 (2nd Ed.). **1776** fiddlers, opera-dancers, and hair-dressers: J. Collier, *Mus. Trav.*, App., p. 11. **1806** Your opera-glass: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 87 (5th Ed.). **1807** the Opera-House...an Opera-girl: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 157. **1809** the few anecdotes they have picked up, either at the post-house, whilst they were changing horses, or from their bankers, or from their opera-girls: Matv, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. i. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 2. **1833** It would make the loveliest opera-cloak: W. Black, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 206.

opera: Lat. See **opus**[1].

***opéra bouffe,** Fr.; **opera buffa,** It.: *phr.*: an operatic extravaganza.

1877 Offenbach outdoes himself in a new opera-bouffe—'Suzanne et les Vieillards': L. W. M. Lockhart, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 28 (1879). **1885** A fanciful story...could have been turned to good account had Mr. Hermann resisted the temptation to introduce the *bouffe* element: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 676/2. **1886** The extravagances of farcical comedy, *opéra bouffe*, and burlesque are all for which it cares: *ib.*, Jan. 9, p. 77/2. — His wife and both his children died within the space of two months...in the middle of this affliction he had to write an *opera buffa*! *ib.*, July 24, p. 123/1.

opéra comique, *phr.*: Fr.: comic opera.

1744 Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 318 (1857). **1765** The Italian comedy, now united with their *opera comique*, is their most perfect diversion: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 407. **1871** The attendant attempted to push it on behind, at the same time he gave it a sharp blow with his sheathed sword; this changed the scene to the "opera comique": Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xvii. p. 309. **1888** He will certainly never be accused, like George Sand, of representing peasants of *opéra comique*: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 11/3.

opera minōra, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the smaller works, the less important works (of an author); sometimes opposed to **magnum opus** (*q. v.*).

1886 readers have here...the entire *opera minora*...of their great teacher and master [Ruskin]: *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. 260, p. 391.

operam et oleum perd.: Lat. See **oleum et operam perdere.**

operative (ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *operatif*, fem. *-ive* (Cotgr.).

1. *adj.*: pertaining to work, force, or effect, effective, practical, pertaining to operations.

1603 howbeit they are not operative with that reason, neither can they actuate it: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 847. **1605** many simples operative: Shaks., *K. Lear*, iv. 4, 14. **1665** *Mussulmen* wash their hands, arms and eyes...as an operative work to purge away sin: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 164 (1677).

2. *sb.*: an artisan, a workman engaged in manufacture.

1845 There shan't be a capitalist in England who can get a day's work out of us, even if he makes the operatives his junior partners: Lord Beaconsfield, *Sybil.* [L.]

operator (ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *operātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *operāri*, = 'to work': one who operates; *esp.* one who performs a surgical operation; one who carries on speculative operations in trade or finance.

1611 *Operateur*, An Operator, a worker: Cotgr. **1645** a kind of strigil of seal's skin put on the operator's hand like a glove: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1872). **1646** upon the like reason do culinary Operators observe, that flesh boils best, when the bones are boiled with it: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 130 (1686). **1652** the great *significators* and *operators* of things both in heaven, and earth: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 61. **1652** if the *Minde* of the *Operator* be vehemently inclined towards the same: E. Ashmole, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 464. **1654** This great *Operatour Death* can do it: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 562. bef. **1670** Your Grace shall not only surmount Envy, but turn the Darling of the Commonwealth, and be reverenced by the best Operators in Parliament, as a Father of a Family: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 210, p. 204 (1693). **1688** we Operators in Physick: Wycherley, *Country. Wife*, I. p. 2. **1691** You will ask me, Who or what is the Operator in the formation of the Bodies of Man and other Animals? J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 58 (1701). **1713** As I was one day in my laboratory, my operator, who was to fill my coffers for me...: Addison, *Guardian*, No. 166, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 323 (1856). bef. **1733** such an *Operator* as this, with his handy Work: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 3, p. 32 (1740). **1750** Bleeding was the unanimous voice of the whole room; but unluckily there was no operator at hand: Fielding, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. xii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 395 (1806). **1752** Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 331 (1857). **1759** so expert an operator as Dr. Slop: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, II. vi. Wks., p. 72 (1839). **1762** These being shaved and dressed *secundum artem*, and the operator dismissed with a proper acknowledgement: Smollett, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 160 (1817). **1792** The operator, no doubt, took a pleasure, by his workmanship, to rival the beauties of the subject on which he wrought: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 92.

operatrice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *opératrice*: a female who operates.

1531 all maner of understandyng and knowlege, whereof procedeth perfecte operation, do take their origynall of that hyghe sapience whiche is the operatrice of all thynges: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. Vol. II. p. 358 (1880).

operculum, *pl.* **opercula,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a lid, 'a cover': *Bot.* and *Zool.*: a structure which forms a lid, flap, or cover.

operetta, *sb.*: It.: a short opera.

Ophiūchus: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὀφιοῦχος, = 'serpent-holder': name of one of the northern constellations in ancient astronomy.

1667 like a comet burn'd, | That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge | In th' arctic sky: Milton, *P. L.*, II. 709.

***ophthalmia,** Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀφθαλμία; **ophthalmy** (˗ ˊ ˗), Eng. fr. Fr. *ophthalmie*: *sb.*: a disease of the eyes, catarrhal, purulent, or other inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye, sometimes involving the cornea.

1543 an optalmie caused of grosse matter: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. li *v*°/1. — Agaynst the disease ophtalmia, they must haue water of roses: *ib.*, fol. cclxx *r*°/2. **1603** much like unto the disease of the eies *Ophthalmia*: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 234. — the ophthalmie, that is to say, the inflamation of bloud-shotten eies: *ib.*, p. 313. **1836** The exhalations from the soil after the period of the inundation render the latter part of the autumn less healthy than the summer and winter; and cause ophthalmia and dysentery, and some other diseases: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 2. **1872** One-eyed calenders meet the wayfarer at every turn, and it is hardly credible that ophthalmia (prevalent as this disease is) has caused the loss of vision in so many instances: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 314.

opifex, *sb.*: Lat.: a worker, a maker, an artificer.

1678 the Greatest, the *Opifex* of the World, the Fountain of Good, the Parent of all things: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 274.

opima spolia: Lat. See **spolia opima.**

opinative, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *opinatif*, fem. *-ive*: opinionated, obstinate.

bef. **1536** If any be found...that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they rail on him...and call him opinative, self-minded, and obstinate: Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More, &c.*, p. 159 (Parker Soc., 1850). [C.] bef. **1579** Your owne opinative will: T. Hacket, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII. p. 194. **1598** *Opiniastro, Opiniatiuo*, opinatiue, stifnecked, stubburne: Florio. **1600** your opinatiue contumacie, and insolent pride: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 339. **1621** Speak truth: be not opinative: maintain no factions: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 365. [L.]

opinator (ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *opīnātor*, = 'a conjecturer', noun of agent to *opīnāri*, = 'to conjecture', 'to think', 'to form or hold an opinion': one who adheres stubbornly to his opinion.

bef. **1677** which sufficiently confuteth those heretical opinators: Barrow, *Serm.*, Vol. II. No. 12. [R.]

opinia(s)tre, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *opiniâtre*, *opiniastre* (Cotgr.): pertinacious in opinion. Sometimes written *opinia(s)ter.*

1591 the strong Fortresse had béene lost, a thing to be noted of such as be *Opiniatre* [*quasi*-It.]: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 291. **1641** but if you have no mercy upon them, yet spare yourself, lest you bejade the good galloway, your own opiniatre wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurgalling: Milton, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 199 (1806). **1669** I grow opiniatre as the Devil: Dryden, *Mock-Astrol.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1701).

opiniâtrer, *vb.*: Fr.: to maintain stiffly, to adhere obstinately to an opinion.

1715 the court opiniâtre it that the p[retender] is coming: C. Jervas, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 18 (1872). bef. **1733** Dr. *Short* might differ from what Opinion prevailed, but, in the Case of a King, must not *opiniatre*: R. North, *Examen*, III. ix. 4, p. 649 (1740).

opiniâtreté, *sb.*: Fr.: stubbornness, obstinacy, self-will, pertinacity. Anglicised as *opiniatrety.* The earlier Fr. form *opiniastreté* (Cotgr.) is found partly Anglicised or quite Anglicised as *opiniastrety.*

1727 I was extremely concerned at his *opiniâtreté* in leaving me: Pope, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 98 (1871). bef. **1733** the *opiniatrité* of his Party misled him: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 176, p. 123 (1740).

opisthodomos, opisthodomus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀπισθόδομος, = 'the back part of a building': *Gk. Archit.*: an open vestibule *in antis* behind the cella of a temple, corresponding to the **pronaos** (*q. v.*).

1776 they deified him and lodged him in the opisthodomos or the back part of the Parthenon: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 29.

***opium, opion,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὄπιον, = 'poppy-juice': dried juice obtained from the half-ripened heads of *Papaver somniferum*, a strong narcotic. Anglicised through Old Fr. as *opie.* See **laudanum.**

abt. **1386** Of a Clarree maad of a certeyn wyn | Of Nercotikes and Opie of Thebes fyn: Chaucer, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1472. **1398** Of the Juys of the leuis and of the heed therof Opium is made: Trevisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. CXXVIII. **1525** Whan the payne is grete / then it is nedefull to put therto a lytel Opium / or elles the barke of mandragora: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F iiij *r*°/2. **1527** the venyms of Opium and Iusquiamus: L. Andrew, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cclxxvi. sig. T ii *v*°/1. **1577** thei dooe sell the *Opio* [It.] in their Shoppes...with the whiche the Indians doe vse to ease them selues, of their laboure that thei dooe take, and to bee merie...

thei call it there emongest them selues *Aphion*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 40 *v°*. **1578** There droppeth or runneth out of Poppie, a liquor as white as milke, when the heades be pearced or hurt, the which is called *Opium*, and men gather and drie it, and is kept of the Apothecaries in their shoppes to serue in medicine: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 433. **1588** abundance of *Opium*, *Assa Fetida*, *Puchio*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 *v°*. **1601** the venome of opium: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 64. — Opium or poppie juice: *ib.*, Bk. 25, ch. 12, p. 234. **1609** Haue I no friend that will make her drunke? or giue her a little *ladanum* or *opium*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 575 (1616). **1612** Some of them will also drink Bersh or Opium: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1615** The *Turkes* are also incredible takers of *Opium*, which is of the lesser *Asia* affordeth them plenty: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1632). **1627** For *Coffa* and *Opium* are taken downe: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 738. **1634** the King of *Persiaes* Ambassadour...poysoned himselfe wilfully in foure dayes feeding only vpon *Opium*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. **1643** you'l say I am grown mad, and that I have taken *Opium* in lieu of Tobacco: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xxxiv. p. 328 (1678). **1657** though she had given her twenty drams of Opium more than ordinary, yet could never sleep since: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 11, Vol. I. p. 18. **1658** There is no antidote against the *Opium* of time: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 74. **1662** he took *Offion*, or *Opium*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 29 (1669). **1729** The Goddess then o'er his anointed head, | With mystic words, the sacred Opium shed: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 288. **1751** she had not taken her opium, which she was forced to do if she had any appointment, to be in particular spirits: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1857). **1826** they produced their ganga and opium, and began to smoke: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XXXVI. p. 395 (1884). **1863** smoking Paradise, alias opium: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 197. **1864** he...went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium, or shake the pagoda-tree: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 35.

***opodeldoc,** *sb.*: origin unknown, said to have been coined by Paracelsus: a kind of plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus; soap-liniment, a solution of soap in alcohol with camphor and essential oils.

1842 opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 217 (1865). **1866** But what could be a greater waste than to beat a scoundrel who had law and opodeldoc at command? GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. II. p. 227.

***opopanax,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀποπάναξ*, = 'the juice of the plant *πάναξ*' (= 'all-heal'): the resinous juice obtained from the roots of *Pastinaca opopanax*, also called *Opopanax Chironium*, Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*. The form *opoponax* seems to be French.

?**1540** Take Oppoponac wyne: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A iii *v°*. **1563** Lilies, Mallowes, Opoponax, Oesipius, Piche: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 3 *v°*. — Dissolue the Opopanax and Galbanum in some part of the wyne: *ib.*, fol. 21 *v°*. **1569** of *Galbanum*, of *Oppoponack*, of ech half an ounce: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 6. **1578** *Opoponax* is the gumme of the first kinde of *Panaces*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 302. **1599** *Oppoponax*, from *Persia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 277. **1600** opponax: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). **1601** The better Opoponax costeth not above two Asses a pound: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 378. **1607** Opponax: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 279. **1610** Pitch, Tarre, Campheire, Opponax, Taccamahacca, Caranna, Masticke, and other Gums: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. ii. p. 81. **1665** the country affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb, Opopanax: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

opōrothēca, opōrothēcē, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀπωροθήκη*: a fruit-room.

1699 Orangeries, Oporotheca's, Hybernacula, Stoves: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b 1 *v°*.

oportet mendācem esse memorem, *phr.*: Lat.: it behoves a liar to have a good memory. See Quint., 4, 2, 91.

1590 *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 585 (1685). bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 14, p. 592 (1740).

opossum, *sb.*: Amer. Ind. of Virginia: a marsupial animal belonging to the genus *Didelphys*, of which there are several species, the common opossum being *Didelphys virginiana*; the name is extended to other marsupials. Often found in the lopped form **possum.**

1624 An *Opassom* hath a head like a Swine, and a taile like a Rat, and is of the bignesse of a Cat. Vnder her belly shee hath a bagge, wherein she lodgeth, carrieth, and suckleth her young: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 355 (1884). **1722** Hairs, Foxes, Raccoons, Squirrels, Possums: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. vi p. 126. — Raccoons, Opossums, and Foxes: *ib.*, Bk. IV. ch. XXI. p. 272. **1845** armadillos, tapirs, peccaries, guanacos, opossums, and numerous South American monkeys and monkeys, and other animals: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 172.

oppilation (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oppilation* (Cotgr.): obstruction, constipation.

1605 these meagre, starved spirits, who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthly oppilations: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 182/2 (1860). **1611** *Oppilation*, An oppilation, or obstruction: COTGR.

oppilative (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oppilatif*, fem. *-ive* (Cotgr.): obstructive, causing constipation.

1611 *Oppilatif*, Oppilatiue, obstructiue, stopping: COTGR.

***oppressor** (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *oppressor*, noun of agent to *opprimere*, = 'to oppress': one who oppresses.

1482 a vyolent oppressur agenst ryghtewesenes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 77 (1869). **1531** he is an oppressour, an extorcioner, &c.: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 213 (1880). **1540** corrupt iuges and oppressours of iustice: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 91 *v°*. **1562** will deliuer vs his people out of the handes of their oppressors: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Dd *v v°*. **1590** Are not all knightes by oath bound to withstond | Oppressours powre by armes and puissant hond? SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. viii. 56. **1621** he was a vile tyrant, a murderer, an oppressour of his subjects: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.* Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 571 (1827). **1695** The race of Nassaus was by Heaven designed | To curb the proud oppressors of mankind: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 5 (Bohn, 1854). **1723** Sickness is a great oppressor: POPE, *Letters*, p. 193 (1737). ***1878** an old and honourable hatred of the oppressor of the Pole: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

opprobrium, *sb.*: Lat.: reproach, disgrace, infamy, abuse. Anglicised in 16 c. as *opprobry*, *op(p)robre* (through Fr. *opprobre*).

1683 all the reproach and opprobrium that the most inveterate rancour can invent: SCOTT, *Serm. bef. Lord Mayor*, Wks., II. 37. [T.] **1811** expressions of opprobrium too strong for our page: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 312 (2nd Ed.). **1843** The neglect of this obvious reflection has given rise to misapplications of the calculus of probabilities which have made it the real opprobrium of mathematics: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1856). **1850** the Speaker's opprobrium: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 2 (1879). **1885** Neither term is in the least applicable to four of the five forms thus held up to opprobrium: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 397/2.

oppugn (– ⏑, *-g-* silent), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oppugner* (Cotgr.): to fight against, to attack, to oppose an argument.

bef. **1535** The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, oppugned and assaulted: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 571. [R.] **1611** *Oppugner*. To oppugne: batter, assault, besiege; resist, or withstand openly; fight hard, reason eagerly, labor earnestly, against: COTGR. **1616** can doe nothing if the prohibition | Of the Almighty doe oppugne: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, p. 3 (1871). [C.]

oppugnātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *oppugnāre*, = 'to assault', 'attack': an assailant, an attacker.

1611 *Oppugnateur*. An oppugnator; assaulter, batterer, besieger; resister wrong-doer: COTGR.

opsōnium, *pl.* **opsōnia,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀψώνιον*: a relish.

optic (– –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *optique*.

I. *adj.*: pertaining to sight, pertaining to the eye, pertaining to the science which is concerned with light and sight. See II. 3.

1599 Dazle, you organs to my optique sense: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616). **1640** optick glasses: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 62, p. 170 (1647). **1642** his own *Optique* observations: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 13 (1869). **1655** when I first met with Sir P. Neal famous for his optic glasses: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 330 (1872). **1667** whose orb | Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 288.

II. *sb.*: 1. a telescope, a magnifying glass.

bef. **1626** The sins we do people behold through optics | Which shew them ten times more than common vices: BEAU. & FL., *Thierry & Theodoret*, i. 1. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 2. the eye.

1600 whose *optiques* haue drunke the spirit of beautie: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). bef. **1721** When you Love's Joys thro' Honour's Optic view: PRIOR, *Celia to Damon*. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 3. (pl. *optics*) the science which is concerned with sight and light.

1664 I conceive also that the *Figure* ought so to be proportioned by the rules of the *Optiques*, that it may appear of a size somewhat exceeding the *Natural*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 91.

optimātes, *sb. pl.*: Lat., fr. *optimus*, = 'best': the aristocracy of Ancient Rome, composed of the wealthiest citizens.

optimē, *adv.*: Lat., 'best', 'most highly'; in the phrases *senior optime(s)*, *junior optime(s)*, Lat. *meritus* (pl. *meriti*) is suppressed, so that *optime* is used as *sb.* = 'one of highest merit': a title given to the members of the second and third class of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge University.

option (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *option*: choice; preference, the right of choice; in the Stock Exchange, a bargain to receive or deliver certain stock at a specified price within a fixed limit of time.

1611 *Option*, Option, election, choice: COTGR. bef. **1733** to give the Reader an Option which to take: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 99, p. 85 (1740).

opus[1], *pl.* **opera,** *sb.*: Lat.: work; a literary or musical composition.

1809 I shall do it volume by volume in my great "Opus": SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1856). **1815** I have found out another *opus* for you when you have completed the "West Indies": *ib.*, p. 404. **1886** Schumann...began his career as a composer by a series of pieces for the piano alone, including all those bearing *opus* numbers from 1 to 23: *Athenæum*, May 1, p. 593/1.

opus[2], *sb.*: Lat.: need, necessity.

bef. **1593** Opus and Vsus tolde him, by the chimes in his stomacke, it was time to fall vnto meate: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 21 (1861).

opus citātum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the work quoted. Abbreviated to *op. cit.*

1883 *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 216.

opus incertum, *phr.*: Lat.: *Anc. Archit.*: irregular masonry.

***opus latericium,** *phr.*: Lat.: *Anc. Archit.*: brickwork or tilework.

opus magnum: Lat. See **magnum opus.**

opus operātum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a work done (without respect to the persons concerned in the doing); a phrase much used in discussions on the efficacy of Sacraments, opposed to *opus operans* or *opus operantis*, a sacrament (work) regarded as efficacious according to the due qualification of the administrator or of the recipient or of both. See **ex opere operato.**

1569 yet never explain the difference between *Opus operans*, and *Opus operatum*: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 127 (Reeves & Turner). 1652 the superficies the surface of it soon passes away, and 'tis practical Popery to rest in an *Opus operatum*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 76. 1691 the said *Absolution* becomes valid and effectual, either by virtue of the *State* of the Person, to whom it was pronounced, as being a *true Penitent*, or by virtue of the *opus operatum*, or bare Action it self of the Priest absolving him: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 400 (1727). bef. 1716 Nothing farther than the outward Action was then lookt after, and when that failed, there was an *Expiation* ready in the *Opus operatum* of a Sacrifice: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 221. — rendering many zealots amongst us as really guilty of the superstition of resting in the bare *opus operatum* of this duty, as the papists are: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 427. 1742 not perfunctorily, as of latter times the use is, by way of *opus operatum*, as for tale and not for weight, but in well-studied arguments: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 50. 1830 It is the *opus operatum*, the outward act, which in the view of both secures this title: *Christian Spectator*, Vol. II. p. 747.

opus reticulātum, *phr.*: Lat.: *Anc. Archit.*: masonry formed of square blocks in courses sloped at an angle of 45°, each block laid corner to corner of the contiguous blocks so that the joins resemble network.

1704 the beginning of a passage...It lies, indeed, in the same line with the entrance near the Avernus, is faced alike with the *opus reticulatum*, and has still the marks of chambers that have been cut into the sides of it: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 452 (Bohn, 1854). 1780 The walls exhibit the *opus reticulatum*, so common in the environs of Naples: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1834).

***opusculum,** *sb.*: Lat.: a little work, an opuscule.

1656—7 Dr. Hammond in a particular *opusculum*...treated on this subject: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 90 (1872). 1885 An opusculum on calligraphy will be presented by Mr. D. W. Kettle: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 842/3.

oque, oqui(e). See **oke.**

or moulu: Fr. See **ormolu.**

ora: Lat. See **os**[2].

ōra pro nōbis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'pray for us', the refrain of a litany to the Blessed Virgin, in the liturgy of the Latin Church.

abt. 1380 & whanne siche men gon wip ora pro nobis in procession pei blaspheme god & stiren him to vengaunce: WYCLIF (?), *Clerks Possessioners*, ch. xxvi. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 133 (1880). 1593 Ora pro nobis! John, I pray, fall to your prayers: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 409/1 (1861). bef. 1654 whereas in the other a right loyal subject may pour out his soul in vain, without an *Ora pro nobis*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 155 (1654). 1704 this is exactly *ora pro nobis*, & indeed their whole Religion is a Miscellany of Popery, Judaism, and the Gentilism of the Arabs: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 13 *note*. 1782 Good sense will have weight with a virtuous Administration, if they are not a virtuous one—*Ora pro nobis*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 191 (1858).

ōrāculum, *sb.*: Lat.: an oracle.

1719 But I doubt the oraculum is a poor supernaculum: SWIFT, *To Dr. Sheridan*, Dec. 14.

orage, *sb.*: Fr.: storm, tempest.

bef. 1733 to stem that Orage of Faction: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 63, p. 632 (1740).

***orang-outang, orang-outan,** *sb.*: Malay *ōrang-ūtan*, ='man (of the) woods': an anthropoid ape, *esp.* the *Simia satyrus* of the Malay Archipelago.

1691 Dr. *Tyson's Anatomy* of the *Orang-Outang*, or *Pygmie*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701). 1748 you look like a cousin-german of Ourang Outang: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 76 (1817). 1787 You will see many an *orang outang*, but not one *Antinous*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1805). 1797 there is another part of civilized man, of which the respectable Savage and the more respectable Oran-Outang are happily ignorant—his pocket: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 273. 1819 The African Ourang-outan (Pithecus Troglodites) is found here: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 440.

Orankay, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *ōrang kaya*, ='rich man': a chief or noble of the Malay Archipelago.

1625 some to conferre with the *Orancayas*, how we should be secured: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 516. — an *Orankey*, or a Gentleman in *Polaroon*...the *Oranckeyes* of *Polaroon*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1857. 1665 The Oran-kays are the prime sort of people; who are lazie and sociable, but deceitful: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 365 (1677). 1884 It results from the system of choice that the Orang Kaya Degadong is, in effect, that person in whom the majority of Borneans put most confidence: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 266.

***orator** (⏑ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *oratour*, assimilated to Lat. *ōrātor*, ='pleader', 'speaker', 'an eloquent man', noun of agent to *ōrāre*, ='to pray', 'to plead', 'to speak'.

1. a petitioner, a bedesman; *Leg.* a plaintiff in the Court of Chancery. *Obs.*

1472 your poore and trew contynuall servaunt and oratour: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 715, p. 75 (1874). ?abt. 1533 I recommende me unto youre Maistershippe, evere beinge gladde to here of yowre gude helth, for the whiche I shalbe a daily orator too Almyghty God: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccviii. p. 243 (1846). abt. 1540 From youre awne moste bownden orator: *ib.*, Vol. III. No. ccclxi. p. 273. 1555 Your graces poore oratour Rychard Eden: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 6 (Arber, 1885).

2. a spokesman, an advocate, an intermediary.

1562 many Oratours were sent betwene them: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 43 *ro*. 1590 Be not thy tongue thy own shame's orator: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, iii. 2, 10.

3. a professional pleader, a public speaker, a proficient in public speaking.

abt. 1374 these orators or aduocates: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. IV. [R.] 1506 If to the oratour, many a sundry tale | One after other, treatably be tolde: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. F ii *ro*. 1509 Rede Tullius warkes the worthy Oratour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1874). 1528 Yea Princes / whom to descryve / It were herde fo an oratoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 52 (1871). 1531 Accordyng there unto Quintilian, instructyng an oratour, desireth suche a childe to be giuen unto hym: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I. ch. ix. Vol. I. p. 51 (1880). 1545 For he yat woulde be an oratour: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 92 (1868). 1591 to set vp Images and statues in the Capitoll, in the market place, and in the Orators court: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B I *ro*. 1642 some were grave orators and historians: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 223 (1806). 1664 then should an *Orator*, to acquire the reputation of being *Eloquent*, invent and mint new *Words* that were never yet spoken: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 100. 1754 the satire of this female orator: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxviii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 153 (1817).

4. an officer in English universities, who speaks and writes on public occasions as the representative of his university in its corporate capacity.

1614 The University orator, Nethersole...is taxed for calling the prince *Jacobissime Carole*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 305 (1848). 1626 the orator, proctors, taxers, and bedels: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1848). 1665 my Cosen *Herbert* late *Cambridge Orator*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 30. 1742 Dr. Henry Paman, sometime orator of the university of Cambridge: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1826).

***oratorio,** *sb.*: It.: a serious musical composition of some length, of a dramatic character, but performed without action or scenery, the theme being sacred or heroic.

1733 Eager in throngs the town to *Hester* came, | And *Oratorio* was a lucky name: BRAMSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 13. 1766 He has taste, without doubt, and a delicate ear, | No vile Oratorios ever could bear: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. X. 1776 I was well informed that it had lately been the seat of oratorios, and the receptacle of the *castrati*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 74. 1777 As to oratorios, motets, and that kind of music, there is still less: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. XXX. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 96 (1777). 1818 vulgar Pall-Mall's oratorio of hisses! T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 116. 1854 I was scarcely allowed to hear any singing before I went out, except an oratorio, where I fell asleep: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9 (1879).

ōrātrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a female pleader.

1599 I fight not with my tongue: this is my oratrix: *Soliman & Perseda*. [T.]

orb, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *orbe*: (*a*) a circle, a disc, a ring, an orbit; (*b*) a globe, a sphere, a ball, the monde of regalia; (*c*) a hollow globe, a hollow sphere, one of the concentric hollow celestial spheres of ancient astronomers; (*d*) *metaph.* social sphere, social world.

a. 1590 And I serve the fairy queen, | To dew her orbs upon the green: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, ii. 1, 9. 1642 let these *Lights* be brought to move within the circumference of their own *Orbes*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 77 (1869).

b. 1593 what a hell of witchcraft lies | In the small orb of one particular tear! SHAKS., *Lover's Compl.*, 289. 1596 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st | But in his motion like an angel sings: — *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 60. 1806 by the more complicated intersection of cross-springers more ornament was introduced and carved orbs and rosettes: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 179. 1833 orbs, circular carvings which project at the intersection of roofs: — *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 175.

c. 1606 And at this time most easy 'tis to do't, | When my good stars, that were my former guides, | Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires | Into the abysm of hell: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii. 13, 146.

d. bef. 1670 [See **neophytus**].

Orbilius, name of a schoolmaster mentioned by Horace (*Epp.*, 2, 1, 71) as fond of using the rod; representative of a severe schoolmaster.

orc, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *orque*: a sea-monster which attacks whales; name of a cetacean, a variety of *Delphinus orca*.

1603 Insatiate Orque, that euen at one repast, | Almost all creatures in the World would waste: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 274 (1608). **1626** the deepe | Where *Proteus* herds, and *Neptune* Orkes doe keepe: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 142 (1640). **1629** Imagine rather, sir,...that the sea, spouted into the air | By the angry Orc, endangering tall ships: MASSINGER, *Rom. Actor*, v. 1, Wks., p. 163/2 (1839). **1667** The haunt of seals, and orcs: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 835.

***orchestra** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *orchēstra*, = 'the place set apart for the Senate in an Ancient Roman theatre', fr. Gk. *ὀρχήστρα*, = 'dancing-place'.

1. the place set apart for the Senate in an Ancient Roman theatre.

1606 he passed directly from the Stage by the *Orchestra*, to take up his place among the Knights in the 14. foremost seates: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 17. **1626** *Orchester*, A Scaffold: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1658** They may set in the *Orchestra*, and noblest seats of Heaven: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 65.

2. the space in front of the stage of an Ancient Greek theatre, where the musicians performed and the chorus danced and sang.

3. a building intended for the performance of concerted music.

1764 on the upper side of this terrace, and nearly encompassed with the groves and shrubberies, is built a very pretty orchestra: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 14. **1787** orchestras were erected in different parts, and the common people danced in the center, having the sky for a canopy: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 283 (1805).

4. that part of a modern opera-house or theatre which is assigned to the band.

1724 ORCHESTRA, is that Part of the Theater, where the Musicians sit with their Instruments to perform: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1817** the impatient sticks in the pit, and shrill catcalls in the gallery, had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 80 (1825).

5. a set of performers of concerted music, a band.

1727 It is proposed, that the two *Theatres* be incorporated into one Company; that the *Royal Academy of Music* be added to them as an *Orchestra*: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 219 (1757). **1762** The next week, with a grand orchestra, we play the Busy Body: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 754/2 (1839). **1776** the notion of a celestial orchestra: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. **1809** You may bring together four or five large orchestras, which are all incomparable: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 94. **1820** The orchestra was respectable and contained many amateurs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1877** the whole orchestra, composed, after all, of good musicians: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 35 (1883).

orchis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄρχις*, = 'testicle', 'orchid': an orchid.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 10. **1664** MAY...*Flowers in Prime* or yet *lasting...Orchis, Lilium Convallium, Span. Pinks*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). **1741** There are many other fine sorts of *Orchis* at *Constantinople*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, p. 212. **1850** Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, lxxxiii. 3. **1883** the banks in spring-time dappled with violet and primrose, purple orchis and wild crocus: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 60. **1885** flame-coloured gladiolas, red orchis, and blue-feather hyacinth: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 33.

orda. See **horde.**

ordinaire: Fr. See **vin ordinaire.**

ordinātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *ordināre*, = 'to set in order', 'to regulate': a regulator, a director.

1616 The wise Ordinator of all things hath so disposed us in our stations: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1862).

***ordonnance**, *sb.*: Fr.: an order, an ordinance; arrangement.

bef. **1701** the general design, the ordonnance or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another: DRYDEN, *Plutarch* R.] **1763** The reconnances of France are so unfavourable to strangers: SMOLLETT, *Trans. & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 256 (1872). **1830** he disapproved of Poussin and his ressources, and had determined the *ordonnance* were thought of: *Creevey Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 78 (1905). **1885** The ordonnance of the typography is at once simple, perspicuous, and compact: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 242/2.

***ordre du jour**, *phr.*: Fr.: order of the day.

1844 The army, while thus assembled, on the eve of opening the campaign, received through the medium of an "*ordre du jour*" the following spirit-stirring appeal: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 51.

***ōre rotundo**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with round mouth', elegantly, distinctly; *less correctly*, roundly, loudly. See Hor., *A. P.*, 323.

1720 is taught there to mouth it gracefully, and to swear, as he reads French, *ore rotundo*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 505/1 (1869). bef. **1733** He affected to pronounce *ore rotundo* the round Oaths: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 11, p. 590 (1740). **1770** He tells us so himself, and with the plenitude of the *ore rotundo*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. XXXVI. p. 151 (1827). **1827** Sheridan then spouted something *ore rotundo*: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 109. **1837** He has great variety of conversation...and sometimes will talk Spanish *ore rotundo*: HAWTHORNE, *Amer. Note-Books*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1871). **1845** The Castilian speaks with a grave distinct pronunciation *ore rotundo*; he enunciates every syllable: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 82. **1882** A hundred things are *dropped* or whispered which are never shouted, or pronounced *ore rotundo*: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. ix. p. 187.

ōre tenus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by (word of) mouth.

1619 Corteen, Burlamachi, and another Dutchman, were called into that court, *ore tenus*, for going about to corrupt certain witnesses: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1848). **1626** and some say they are to be included in one bill, and to answer, *ore tenus*, in that court three weeks hence: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 116 (1848). **1760** The Import of this Plea at Common Law, as it was pleaded *ore tenus* at the Bar, was, I claim nothing in the Advowson: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 70.

Oread (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *orēades*, pl. of *orēas*, fr. Gk. *ὀρειάς*: a mountain-nymph.

1667 Soft she withdrew, and, like a Wood-Nymph light, | Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, | Betook her to the groves: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 387. **1842** lovelier than whatever Oread haunt | The knolls of Ida: TENNYSON, *Œnone*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 152 (1886).

Orestes and Pylades, names of two heroes of Greek mythology, celebrated for the friendship which made them willing to die for each other. See Eur., *Iph. in Taur.*, 650—724.

1590 by the love of Pylades and Orestes, | Whose statues we adore in Scythia: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 12/2 (1858). **1599** he is my PYLADES, and I am his ORESTES: how like you the conceit? *C.* O, it's an old stale enterlude deuice: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 146 (1616). **1671** Put up, for shame, put up, and be *Pilades* and *Orestes*, what was your quarrel? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 31. **1782** What Orestes and Pylades ever wrote to each other for four-and-forty years without once meeting? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 273 (1858). **1819** while Spiridion—my Pylades, had nothing to do but to watch me, in case I went mad: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 194 (1820).

orexis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄρεξις*: desire, appetite, propension.

1619 With double iugges doth his Orexis glut: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. B 2 *v°*. **1675** this *Orexis* after dirty Puddings: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. i. § 4, p. 9.

orfèvrerie, *sb.*: Fr.: goldsmith's work.

1842 plate of *orfèverie* costly and rare: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 349 (1865). **1859** He offered prizes for the best specimens of "orfèvrerie" in two kinds, religious and secular: *Once a Week*, July 2, p. 14/1.

organon, *pl.* **organa**, *sb.*: Gk. *ὄργανον*: an instrument, an organ; a system of logic; a system of scientific principles. Sometimes Lat. *organum*.

[**1543** For the hande is called organum organorum, that is, the instrumente of instrumentes, whereby all other instrumentes are made: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxvii *v°*/2.] **1590** the soul, | Wanting those organons by which it moves, | Cannot endure, by argument of art: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 72/1 (1858). **1601** his *organons* of *sense*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 341 (1616). **1627** When you have devour'd the *Organon*, you will find Philosophie far more delightfull and pleasing to your palat: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. x. p. 11 (1645). **1887** His fervid mind led him to suppose that he could construct a mechanical organon of thought: *Athenæum*, Apr. 16, p. 509/1.

orgeat, *sb.*: Fr.: a sweet syrup made from almonds and orange-flower water. Originally the Italian *orgiata* was prepared from barley (It. *orgio*).

1786 Nor be the milk-white streams forgot | Of thirst-assuaging, cool orgeat: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 229. **1843** pulling a queer face over a glass of orgeat (pronounced *orjaw*): THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 45 (1885).

***orgia**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄργια*; **orgies** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *orgies*: *sb. pl.*: enthusiastic mysteries or rites in honor of Bacchus; *hence*, a wild revel, a frantic debauch. The incorrect sing. **orgy**, Mod. Fr. **orgie**, are sometimes used.

1584 had their beginning from certeine heretikes called *Dulcini*, who deuised those feasts of *Bacchus* which are named *Orgia*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 44. **1591** Your Dythirambicum tongues and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus dances in deuise, | Your Ivie crowned and couetted Nymphes, | Your sacred Thyrsus wonne: I. LLOYD, *Trip. of Triumphes*, sig. B i *v°*. **1609** brought againe into vse the old songs and dances of Orgia: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man...*, Bk. Induct., Wks., p. 118/1 (1616). **1612** These feasts are like the *Dionysiacall Orgia* performed by the Priests of Bacchus: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. sig. U 2 *v°* (1776). **1616** orgies: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 919 (1616). **1667** his lustful orgies he enlarged: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 419. **1687** When last Night the Youth of Ithaca's late King | Rose up the Orgies to celebrate: OTWAY, *Alcib.*, I. 1. **1816** Female Satyrs and Fauns composed likewise the train of Bacchus in his orgies: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 316 *note*. **1830** These antique obsequies were undoubtedly affecting; but the

return of the mourners from the burning is the most appalling orgia: J. Galt, *Life of Byron*, p. 258. **1857** The city of Paris decreed a public *fête* in honour of these mutineers and murderers...this national *orgie*: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, iv. p. 189.

Orgoglio, a personification of pride (It. *orgoglio*), a giant in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, I. vii.

bef. **1670** What an Expence it was to bring out all their Stores laid up for a year, and to waste it in a week sometimes, upon an hundred of their *Orgeglioes*: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 193, p. 206 (1693).

orgue, *sb.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: beams shod with iron and suspended ready to drop on assailants as they passed beneath them; *also*, a set of musket-barrels arranged so as to be fired simultaneously, the fore-runner of the machine-gun.

1762 a couple of gates with portcullises:—these last were converted afterwards into orgues, as the better thing: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, vi. xxii. Wks., p. 271 (1839).

orgyia, *sb.*: Gk. ὄργυια,='the length of the outstretched arms': an Ancient Greek fathom equal to 6 ft. 1 in. English.

1776 each circle wanting a little of an orgyia or of 6 ft. in width: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 247.

orichalcum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀρείχαλκος,='yellow copper-ore': a bright and valuable metal mentioned by early Greek authors; a superior alloy of copper or bronze. Anglicised as *orichalc*, and erroneously written **aurichalcum.**

1591 Nor costly Oricalche [*sic*] from strange Phœnice: Spens., *Compl.*, Muiop., 78. **1646** a substance now as unknown as true *Aurichalcum*, or *Corinthian* Brass: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). **1682** *aurichalchum* is a real metal, yet but the resemblance of gold, and so called false gold: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 98 (1865).

orifice (ˊ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *orifice*: an opening, an aperture, a perforation. Corrupted to *orifex* (1590 Marlowe, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 57/2, Ed. 1865; 1606 Shaks., *Troil.*, v. 2, 151).

1525 & in it [the heart] be .ij. orificias or mowthes and through the ryght orifice ronneth a braunche of y^e^ ascendynge vaynes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiij *r°*/1. **1541** to enlarge the oryfyces of the woundes: R. Copland, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. M i *r°*. **1543** y^e^ Arteries, y^t^ their orifices or mouthes maye be in the depthe of the membre: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxvii *v°*/1. **1563** the orifice of the vlcer: T. Gale, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 52 *v°*. **1578** to shut the Orifice and necke of the bladdar: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 56 *v°*. **1590** They softly wipt away the gelly blood | From th' orifice: Spens., *F. Q.*, III. iv. 40. **1598** a pipe of *tabacco*, to close the orifice of the stomach: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 5, Wks., p. 18 (1616). **1620** the wounds by the blackness of their orifice gave an argument of a poisoned weapon: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxi. (1676). **1658** at the bottom of the Gullet there is a double Orifice: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 40 (1686).

***oriflamme** (ˊ ˗ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oriflamme, oriflambe* (Cotgr.), *lit.* 'golden flame': the banner of S. Denis, used as the old royal standard of France. The form *loryflam* has the Fr. def. art. *l'* (for *la*) prefixed.

1485 The standardes were reysed, and the loryflam dyscouerd: Caxton, *Chas. Grete*, p. 166 (1881). **1523** Who shall beare the Oriflambe of France: Lord Berners, *Froissart*, I. 412, p. 720 (1812). **1572** Thus of their Armes and Auriflambe, howe they had the same, appeareth: Bossewell, *Armorie*, fol. 23 *v°*. **1602** did not then the primitiues of the East Church amongst the Christians carry away the auriflambe of all religious zeale? W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 3 *v°*. **1788** The vanguard...bore the royal banner and the oriflamme of St. Denys: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. xi. ch. lix. p. 111 (1818). **1795** of little use was the hood of S. Martin and the oriflamme of S. Denis: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 78. **1851** Whatever hand shall grasp this oriflamme: Mrs. Browning, *Casa Guidi Windows*, Pt. I.

origanum, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀρίγανον: wild marjoram. Early Anglicised as *origan(e)*, *origon.*

1540 the grounde was thicke couered with Camomyle, Origanum, and other lyke grasses, both swete in sauour and softe to fall vpon: Elyot, *Im. Gouernaunce*, fol. 39 *r°*. **1579** the Torteyse hauing tasted the Viper, sucketh *Origanum* and is quickly reuiued: J. Lyly, *Euphues*, p. 61 (1868). **1601** *Oryganum*...Origanum...Origan: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 90.

originator (˗ ˊ ˗ ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to *quasi*-Lat. *orīginare*, which might='to originate': one who originates.

1818 an author, an inventor, or an originator: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. iv. ch. iii. p. 140 (1819). **1826** The unnatural combination failed, and its originator fell: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vii. ch. i. p. 381 (1881).

origines, Lat., pl. of *orīgo*,='beginning', 'origin': the early history or legends of a people.

orignal, *sb.*: ? native N. Amer.: the American **moose** (*q.v.*).

1763 what they call here the Orignal is what in Germany...they call the Elk: Father Charlevoix, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 64.

origo mali: Lat. See **fons et origo mali.**

oringo: Eng. fr. Lat. See **eringo.**

***Ōrion**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὠρίων: name of a constellation just south of the ecliptic, containing seven bright stars, three of which being in a line in the middle are called 'Orion's belt'.

bef. **1593** Whilst I...pull Orion's girdle from his loins: Greene, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 136/2 (1861). **1603** And (opposit) the *Cup*, the dropping *Pleiades*, | Bright-glistering *Orion* and the weeping *Hyades*: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 109 (1608). **1652** J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 6. **1855** the Charioteer | And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns | Over Orion's grave low down in the west: Tennyson, *Maud*, III. vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 245 (1886).

ork: Eng. fr. Fr. See **orc.**

Orlando Furioso, the title-character of a romance of Ariosto's, a hero of medieval romances connected with Charlemagne and his Paladins.

1648 *Orlando Furioso* Chevnel begins the Play: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 4. **1654** and by a strange kind of Intoxication make him act *Orlando Furioso*: S. Lennard, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. Pref., sig. A iii *r°*.

Orleans, name of a kind of wine made near Orléans, a city on the river Loire in France; *also*, name of a dress-fabric of cotton and wool.

1611 Or will you vouchsafe to kiss the lip of a cup of rich Orleans in the buttery amongst our waiting-women? Middleton, *Roar. Girl*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 14 (1885). **1630** Gascoygne, Orleance, or the Chrystall Sherrant: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 *r°*/1.

orlop (ˊˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *overloop*,='the deck of a ship', so called because it runs over the ship (see **interloper**): the upper deck of a great ship, between the main and mizzen masts; in modern times the name was transferred to the second and even to the lowest deck of a ship with three decks.

1579 his bed was not layd vpon the ouerlop: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 204 (1612). **1598** The souldiers that are passengers, have nothing els but free passage, that is roome for a chest under hatches, and a place for their bed in the orloope: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 14 (1885). — one side of the upper part of the ship, between both the upper Oarlops, where the great boat lay, burst out: *ib.*, Vol. ii. p. 179. **1599** one maine Orlop, three close decks, one forecastle: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. ii. p. 199. **1606** From whence, up a pair of stairs, there was a passage unto the Orelope, where was a fair tent set up: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 66 (1848). bef. **1618** our Nether-overloops are raised...from the water,...betweene the lower part of the Port and the Sea: W. Raleigh, *Discourse of first Invention of Shipping*, in *Select Essays*, p. 17 (1650). **1625** vve hoysed vp our second tyre of Ordnance, and placed it in our second Orlope: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. ii. p. 93. **1797** There must be a sentry below, with express orders not to suffer any man to smoke on the orlop-deck: Wellington, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 21 (1858).

***ormolu** (ˊˊ ˗ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *or moulu, lit.* 'ground gold': a kind of brass made to imitate gold.

1765 Each room has a large funnel of bronze with *or moulu*, like a column: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 418 (1857). **1784** Two *ormolu* chandeliers are placed here: *Europ. Mag.*, Mar., in Thackeray's *Four Georges*, p. 223 (1875). **1818** was for ever buying old china, *or moulu* vases, or things of that sort: Mrs. Opie, *New Tales*, Vol. i. p. 322. **1823** the door, | Which opens to the thousand happy few | An earthly Paradise of "Or Molu": Byron, *Don Juan*, xi. lxvii. **1842** all sorts of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings in gold, in garnets, in mother-of-pearl, in ormolu: Thackeray, *Miscellanies*, Vol. iv. p. 87 (1857). **1865** the hangings were of *rose tendre*; ormolu, buhl, rosewood, marqueterie, porcelaine de Sèvres, were not wanting: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. ii. ch. xx. p. 236. **1883** ormolu inkstands, holding a thimbleful of ink: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 132.

Ormuzd, Pers.; **Oromasdes**, Late Lat. fr. Pers.: name of the god or principle of good and light in the Old Persian mythology. See **Ahriman.**

1603 tearming the one *Oromasdes*, and the other *Arimanius*: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1044. — This *Zoroastres* (I say) named the good god *Oromazes*, and the other *Arimanius*: *ib.*, p. 1306. **1646** the speculation of *Pythagoras*, *Empedocles*, and many ancient Philosophers, and was no more than *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius* of *Zoroaster*: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 34 (1686). **1880** Two other beings, Ormuzd (Ahura-Mazda) and Ahriman (Agramainyus) fought for the supreme power: Macdowall-Anson, *Asgard & the Gods*, p. 307. **1889** The powers of Ormuzd and Ahriman, which struggle through the pages of the history, are embodied in the rival orders of the Knights of the Lion and their antagonists the Black Knights: *Athenæum*, June 1, p. 694/2.

Ormuzine, *sb.*: fabric exported from Ormuz, an island near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, a famous mart under the Portuguese in 16 c. See **armozeen.**

1625 Veluets, Sattens, Dammasks, very good *Ormuzines*, and *Persian* Carpets: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 237.

***orohippus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ὄρος,='mountain', and ἵππος,='horse': name of a very small genus of fossil horses found in the Eocene strata of N. America.

***1876** In the recent strata was found the common horse...and in the Eocene, the Orohippus: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

Oroondates, name of a character in Me. Scudéri's *Grand Cyrus*, distinguished for fine physique, bravery, and gallantry.

1712 [Love] makes a Footman talk like *Oroondates*: *Spectator*, No. 377, May 13, p. 551/1 (Morley). **1750** the gallant Orondates [Geo. II.] strode up to Miss Chudleigh: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 235 (1857). **1754** he was a perfect Oroondates: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817).

orpharion, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk., coined from *Orpheus* (q. v.): a kind of lute used in 16, 17 cc.

1596 [See **bandore**[1]]. **1597** take an instrument, as a *Lute*, *Orpharion*, *Pandora*, or such like: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 166. **1597** The First Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure partes...may be song to the Lute, Orpherian or Viol de gambo: J. DOULAND, Title. **1601** A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpherian and Base Violl: P. ROSSETER, Title. **1885** John Rose, the inventor of the pandore or orpheoreon, mentioned by Prætorius: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

***Orpheus**: Gk. Ὀρφεύς: name of a mythological Greek hero of song and lyre-playing, whose music was said to have magic power, attracting wild beasts and even trees. Hence, **Orphean** (˙ ‒ ˘ ‒), *adj.* (through Lat. *Orphēus*), pertaining to Orpheus, exquisitely tuneful.

[abt. **1386** CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Merchant's Tale*, 9590.] **1601** Another ORPHEUS: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 316 (1616). **1667** With other notes than to th' Orphéan lyre | I sung of Chaos and eternal Night: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 17.

orque: Eng. fr. Fr. See **orc.**

orrowr(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **horror.**

orthogōnium, *neut.*, **orthogōnius**, *masc.*, *adj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀρθογώνιος: right-angled, rectangular.

1570 Againe of triangles, an Orthigonium or a rightangled triangle, is a triangle which hath a right angle: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4 *v°*.

Orvietan, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *Orvieto*, name of a city: the name of a kind of antidote or counter-poison.

1821 the true orvietan, that noble medicine which is so seldom found genuine and effective within these realms of Europe: SCOTT, *Kenilworth*, ch. xiii. [L.]

Orvieto, name of a still, white wine produced near Orvieto, a city of central Italy.

oryx, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὄρυξ: a kind of North African gazelle with straight, pointed horns, *Oryx beisa*. The name is now applied to a genus of antelopes.

1598 one is called an Indian asse, with whole feet uncloven, an other is called ORIX, with cloven feet: TR. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 21 (1885). **1603** As for the Lybians they mocke the Aegyptians, for reporting this of their beast called *Oryx*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 968. **1646** *Pliny* affirmeth of the Orix, that it seemeth to adore this Star: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 283 (1686).

os[1], *pl.* **ossa**, *sb.*: Lat.: a bone.

os[2], *pl.* **ōra**, *sb.*: Lat.: a mouth, an opening, an orifice.

os sacrum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the sacred bone', the compound bone which constitutes the inferior end of the spinal column, formed by the **anchylosis** (*q. v.*) of two or more vertebrae. See **vertebra.**

1548 T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 54 (1626). **1578** The Necke, the Breste, the Loynes, *Os Sacrum*, and *Coccix*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 18 *v°*. **1621** hip-bones, *os sacrum*, buttocks: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 23 (1827). **1664** EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 156. **1679** the Learned Sons of Art, | *Os Sacrum*, justly stile that part: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 169.

osanna: Late Lat. See **hosanna.**

***Osmanlee, Osmanli**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Turk. '*Osmanlí*: pertaining to Osman or Othman, the founder of the Ottoman empire; a member of the reigning dynasty of the Turkish empire; a Turkish subject.

[**1741** the *Turks*, whom the *Persians* call *Osmalins*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 326.] **1819** I have obtained his highness's permission for you to shoulder a musket, and to join in the fight, like an Osmanlee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50 (1820). **1828** the Kuzzilbashes and Osmanlees: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 125. **1834** he had adopted the ponderous step, slow gesture, and phlegmatic bearing of an Osmanli: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11. **1849** would not be afraid to meet the Osmanli in Anatoly: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. iv. p. 276 (1881)

***osmium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. ὀσμή, = 'odor': a metal akin to platinum, found in combination with the same.

1889 Osmium is not only the heaviest of all known bodies, but the most infusible: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/2

osmosis, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk., formed fr. Gk. ὠσμός, = 'impulsion', as if noun of action: the general term which includes **endosmosis** and **exosmosis** (*qq.v.*).

osmunda rēgālis, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: osmund royal or royal fern, Nat. Order *Osmundaceae*. It is popularly called the 'flowering fern', because the upper part of a fertile frond becomes changed into a panicle of sporangia.

1846 Osmunda regalis has been employed successfully, in doses of 3 drachms, in the rickets: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 79.

ōsor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *ōdisse*, = 'to hate': a hater.

1602 Princes are alwaies iealous, & many times haue iust cause, and euer more then any other priuate person to be so: for the greater honors the greater, mo, & grieuoser *osors*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 238.

Ossa. See **Pelion.**

ossuaire, Fr.; **ossuārium**, *pl.* **ossuāria**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house.

1883 All the remains should be collected into an *ossuaire*: *Guardian*, Mar. 14, p. 365.

ostensoire, Fr.; **ostensorio**, It.; **ostensōrium**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a monstrance.

1722 the Eucharistical Presence...is express'd by the Host in the Golden *Ostensorio* on the Altar: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 205.

ostentation (˙ ‒ ˘ ‒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ostentation.*

1. a display, the act or process of displaying.

1531 wherby he shulde conceyue some fauour towardes them for the demonstration of loue that they pretented in the ostentation of his person: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. Vol. II. p. 178 (1880). **1579** with fond ostentation of glorie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 458 (1612). **1628** he is yet vainglorious in the ostentation of his melancholy: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 6. bef. **1716** for ostentation of strength and valour at their public sights: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. X. No. 7. [R.]

1 *a.* boastful display, vain parade.

1540 all grounded on charitie only without ostentation: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 54 *v°*. **1579** those also that onely write for shew or ostentation: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 882 (1612). **1591** Such is the difference betweene true valure, and ostentation: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 17 (1871). **1607–12** Doe you not see what fayned prices are sett vpponn litle stones, and rarityes, and what workes of ostentacion are vndertaken, because there mought seeme to be some vse of great Riches? BACON, *Ess.*, xviii. p. 232 (1871). **1685** It were ostentation to cite more authors: EVELYN. *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 277 (1872).

2. a spectacle, an exhibition. Perhaps affected.

1588 the king would have me present the princess...with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 118.

ostentātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *ostentāre*, = 'to display': one who makes an ostentatious display, one who boasts.

1611 *Ostentateur*, An ostentator, boaster, bragger, vaunter: COTGR.

ostentātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *ostentātor*: a female who makes an ostentatious display, a female boaster.

1611 *Ostentatrice*, An ostentatrix, braggardesse, boasting woman: COTGR.

osteria, *sb.*: It.: an inn, a tavern.

1605 B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 475 (1616). **1615** ran crying away as fast as he could, to the not farre distant *Osteria*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 267 (1632). **1644** we go by St. Quirico, and lay at a private osteria near it: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1872). bef. **1670** such slender Fare in base Village-Osteria's: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 131, p. 118 (1693). **1845** we would suggest a comparison between the country *Venta* of Spain, the Roman inn now uncovered at the entrance of Pompeii and its exact counterpart the modern *Osteria* in the same district of Naples: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 32. **1854** had a breakfast for the purpose at that comfortable osteria near the Lateran Gate: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 7 (1879). **1874** At the Osteria of a little grey grim village among the Apennines: F. W. ROBINSON, *Colonel Dacre*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 293.

ostium, Lat. *pl.* **ostia**, *sb.*: Lat.: an entrance, an opening, a mouth of a river.

1665 the great & noble River *Ganges* in two *Ostiums* falls under 23 deg.: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 89 (1677).

***ostracism** (˙ ‒ ˙), Eng. fr. Fr. *ostracisme*; **ostracismus**, Late Lat. fr. Gk.; **ostracismon**, *acc.* of Gk. ὀστρακισμός: *sb.*

1. a form of temporary banishment resorted to in Ancient Athens, when a prominent citizen seemed likely to frustrate a popular policy or to prove a danger to the state. The term literally means a voting with ὄστρακα (pl. of ὄστρακον, = 'an oyster-shell', 'an earthenware tablet used in voting').

1579 banished with the Ostracismon banishment: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 504 (1612). **1594** that wicked law of *Ostracismus* which was to banish for ten yeares, whosoever were eminent or of more wisdom: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. II. ch. ix. p. 232. **1603** When the Athenians were assembled together in the generall counsell, and hotly set to proceed unto that banishment which they call *Ostracisme*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 418. **1609** ostracisme: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. III. 17, p. 67. **1612** *Publique Envy* is as an *Ostracisme*, that eclipseth Men, when they grow too great: BACON, *Ess.*, xiv. p. 516 (1871). bef. **1668** *Hyperbolus* by suffering did traduce | The Ostracism, and sham'd it out of use: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 43 (1687). **1665**

Themistocles...incurred the jealousie of his own and the Spartan Democratical States, and had the sentence of Ostracism inflicted: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 243 (1677). **1678** he deserves the Ostracisme! SHADWELL, *Timon*, ii. p. 18.

2. *metaph.* banishment, expulsion, exile, exclusion.

bef. **1631** Virtue in courtiers hearts | Suffers an ostracism, and departs: J. DONNE. [J.]

ōtacousticon, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ὠτακουστής*, ='an ear-listener', 'a spy': a contrivance for listening or for hearing distinctly, an ear-trumpet.

1615 Sir, this is called an autocousticon: *Albumazar*, i. 3, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XI. p. 314 (1875). **1621** some rare perspective glass, or *otacousticon*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 56 (1827). **1630** He with intelligencing *Fiends* confers, | And by his wondrous *Attacoosticon*, | Knowes the *Turkes* counsell: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Bbb 1 *v°*/1. **1665** It has not been yet thoroughly examin'd, how far Otocousticons may be improv'd, nor what other wayes there may be of quickning our hearing: R. HOOKE, *Micrographia*, Pref. [N. & Q.]

otesara: Russ. See **Czar.**

ōtis, *pl.* **ōtides,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὠτίς*: a species of bustard.

1603 great friendship and amitie betweene...the *Otides* and horses; for the bird *otis* delighteth in their company: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 975.

***ōtium,** *sb.*: Lat.: leisure, ease, repose.

1850 Mr. Morgan was enjoying his *otium* in a dignified manner, surveying the evening fog, and smoking a cigar: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. XXX. p. 349 (1879). **1877** Life cannot be meant to be passed in literary *otium* or philosophical speculation: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. v. p. 55 (1879).

***ōtium cum dignitāte,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: leisure combined with dignity, dignified ease, dignified leisure.

1729 *otium cum dignitate* is to be had with 500*l.* a year as well as with 5000: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 110 (1757). **1758** they commonly prefer *otium cum dignitate*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. XXXIV. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 499 (1777). **1773** I plucked up spirit, threw up my office, and hugged myself with my *otium sine* ['without'] *dignitate*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 2 (1857). **1820** intending there to lead my future life in the *otium cum dignitate* of half-pay and annuity: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 394/2 (1867). **1830** enjoying the *otium cum dignitate*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 146. **1853** Clios, the ideals of zoophytic *otium cum dignitate*, were flashing colored light in shady places: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xlvii. p. 433.

otta, atta, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *āṭā*: flour, wheat-flour, barley-meal.

1879 The men are on half-rations, but can buy as much *atta* as they please at the villages, and compensation is given for the difference in price: C. R. LOW, *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott*, ch. i. p. 95.

***ottava rima,** *phr.*: It., 'eight-rhyme': an Italian stanza of eight heroic lines of eleven syllables, constructed with three rhymes; the first, third, and fifth lines rhyming, also the second, fourth, and sixth, also the seventh and eighth. Pulci's *Il Morgante Maggiore* and Byron's translation of the same afford specimens of the Italian and English forms of this metre.

1885 A poem of this nature, written in the *ottava rima*, cannot fail to suggest 'Don Juan': *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 266/2. **1887** though the invention of the "ottava rima" is by common consent roughly ascribed to Boccaccio who certainly introduced it to modern use with the riming-plan that has since prevailed; it seems to have been in use with other riming-plans, by the trovatori of Sicily before, and the invention is carried back to Manfred: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-songs of Italy*, p. 25.

otto, ottar, *sb.*: Arab. See **attar.**

***Ottoman** (˙ – –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Ottoman*, fr. Turk. *'Othman*, *'Osman*, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish empire: Turkish, pertaining to the Turkish empire; a member of the ruling dynasty of the Turkish empire, a Turk.

1562 the rule of the house of Ottomanns: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 1 *v°*. **1604** Valiant Othello, we must straight employ you | Against the general enemy Ottoman: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 3, 49. **1615** eighth Emperor of the *Ottoman* family: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1632). **1620** the Siege of *Nizza* in *Provence*, made by the *Ottoman* Army: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 99 (1676). **1622** the *Ottoman* Empire: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 5. **1646** the *Ottoman* Empire: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 129. **1788** the victories of the Ottomans: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 444 (1813). — the Ottoman practice and belief: *ib.*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 34. **1820** the last efforts made by the Christian powers to preserve some portion of European Turkey from the overwhelming force of its Ottoman invaders: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. ***1877** Certainly no Ottoman perceives more clearly the evils from which his country suffers: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1884** he did not understand mercy to the Ottoman: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 32.

***ottoman** (˙ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ottomane*, fem. of *Ottoman*, ='Turkish': a piece of furniture somewhat resembling a Turkish divan (see **divan** 3).

1813 And o'er her silken Ottoman | Are thrown the fragrant beads of amber: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. v. **1818** lay lounging beside her on an ottoman: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 193 (1819). **1826** All shriek, the chairs tumble over the ottomans, the Sèvre china is in a thousand pieces: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 122 (1881). **1834** ranges of low ottomans, backed by silken cushions: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 108. **1850** he stretched himself on his ottoman, and lay brooding silently: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). **1872** the cushions of the ottoman: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 17.

***oubliette,** *sb.*: Fr.: 'a place of oblivion', a secret dungeon, below which there was sometimes a secret pit into which the prisoner could be cast if he was to be made away with altogether.

1826 a few horrible dungeon tombs, resembling the famed *oubliettes*: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 49. **1843** a real live nun...I wonder has she any of her sisterhood immured in oubliettes down below: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 73 (1887). **1877** And deeper still the deep-down oubliette: TENNYSON, *Harold*, ii. 2.

ourang-outang: Malay. See **orang-outang.**

ouster le main, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr.: *Leg.*: name of a plea, writ, or judgment for the recovery of lands held under feudal tenure out of the hand of a superior lord.

1548 And learne whether the kinges interest is suche that after the deathe of the lunatike or the recoueryе of hys wittes agayn there must be an *Ouster le mayn* sued as it is sued in the case of y^e^ Ideot: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. x. fol. 37 *v°* (1567).

outlager, outlicker, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *uitlegger*: an outrigger.

bef. **1716** We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good Outlagers lasht very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, I. 492. [C.]

outrance: Fr. See **à outrance.**

***outré,** *fem.* **outrée,** *adj.*: Fr.: eccentric, exaggerated, fantastic.

1722 The Sword comes above a Yard through Dido's body; the Expression is Savage and *Outré*: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., *in Italy*, p. 191. **1742** a judicious eye instantly rejects any thing *outré*, any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that *alma mater*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, Pref., Wks., Vol. V. p. 12 (1806). **1766** As to the smallness of the sleeves and length of the waist, Lord B. desires them to be *outré*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 113 (1882). **1782** Morris, too, is well, and Meadows tolerable,...but all the rest are *outrés*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 285 (1858). **1818** and their dress [of the Dutch women] is perfectly *neat*, though rather *outré*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 457/1. **1839** I must believe that my first mental development had in it much of the uncommon—even much of the *outré*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1884).

outrecuidance, oultrecuidance, *sb.*: Fr.: presumption, overweening pride, arrogance.

1600 It is a strange outrecuidance: your humour too much redoundeth: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 92 (1860).

ouvert, *fem.* **ouverte,** *adj.*: Fr.: overt, open, unconcealed.

1813 his vanity is *ouverte*, like Erskine's, and yet not offending: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 347 (1875).

ouvrage, *sb.*: Fr.: work.

***ouvrier,** *fem.* **ouvrière,** *sb.* and *adj.*: a working-man, a working-woman; operative, working.

1880 a plot to promote a social revolution in Paris in the interest of the *ouvriers*: *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. VIII. p. 89. **1882** The doctrines... borrowed in great measure from Owen, Fourier, and Saint Simon, were promptly accepted by the *ouvrier* class: *Standard*, Dec. 7, p. 5.

oval (˘ – –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oval*: egg-shaped, elliptical; an egg-shaped figure, an ellipse, anything which has such a figure.

1570 a *Perfect Square*, *Triangle*, *Circle*, *Ouale*, *long square*, (of the Grekes it is called *Eteromekes*) *Rhombe*, *Rhomboïd*, *Lunular*, *Ryng*, *Serpentine*, and such other Geometricall figures: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iiij *v°*. **1600** the barriers in the race, from whence the horses begin to run, & the [Ovales] to marke and skore up the number of courses: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLI. p. 1114.

ōvārium, *pl.* **ōvāria,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: an ovary, an organ in which eggs are generated. See **ovum.**

overlop: Eng. fr. Du. See **orlop.**

overture (˘ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *overture*: an opening, a discovery, an entrance, a beginning, an initiatory proposal.

1. an opening, an aperture.

1548 diuers ouertures and holes were made under the foundacyon by the pyoners: HALL, *Hen. V.*, an. 5. [R.] **1603** according to the ouvertures and passages made for the exhalation: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1321. **1701** no Light but what comes in...at an Overture...at the top of the Church: *New Account of Italy*, p. 99.

2. an entrance.

1603 the sentences of Poets...will make an overture and way unto the minde of a yoong ladde: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 49.

3. a disclosure.

1605 it was he | That made the overture of thy treasons to us: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iii. 7, 89.

4. an initiatory proposal, an advance towards an arrangement.

1527 Ye make mention of an overture made by my lady the French kynges mother: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (1846). **1553** the overture whereof we have taken in hand: Q. MARY I., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxxiv. p. 317 (1846). **1578** It is also reasonable in him to demand peace...yea euen the smallest ouerture that shall appeare, will make to vs the victory no less easie then well assured: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 95 (1618). **1601** I hear there is an overture of peace: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 3, 46. **1646** an ouverture that had bin made formerly by the said Prince for the Eldest daughter: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 42.

5. *Mus.* an instrumental introduction to a lengthy musical composition such as an opera or an oratorio.

1724 OVERTURE, is the Beginning, or First Part, or Strain of a Piece of Musick, and is much the same as PRELUDE: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

ovolo, *pl.* **ovoli**, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a moulding of which the section is a quarter-round or right-angled sector of a circle.

1664 *Plinth* is likewise taken for a like member about the *Capitel*, but then always with its adjunct, *the Plinth of the Capitel*, &c. because placed just above the *Echinus* as in the *Doric*, *Ovolo* or quarter round in the other *Orders*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 125. **1704** the ornaments...so put together, that you see the volutes of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Doric, mixed without any regularity on the same capital: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 535 (Bohn, 1854).

***ōvum**, *pl.* **ōva**, *sb.*: Lat.: an egg, a germ.

1845 Of the polypi...the ova are produced in an organ distinct from the separate individuals: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 99. **1882** a further supply of trout ova for the Government of Natal: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 2. **1885** He lays stress on the brachiopodous individual being the product of a single ovum: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 640/3.

oxalis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀξαλίς*, ='sorrel': name of a genus of ornamental plants, of which some exotic species are highly prized, Nat. Order *Geraniaceae*.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 21. [Skeat]

oxoleon, *sb.*: a bad coinage (on the analogy of *oxymel*) fr. Gk. *ὀξυ-*, and Lat. *oleum*, ='oil': a mixture of oil and vinegar, a salad dressing.

1699 the discreet choice and mixture of the *Oxoleon* (*Oyl*, *Vinegar*, *Salt*, &c.): EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 94.

oxybaphon, *pl.* **oxybapha**, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀξύβαφον*, *lit.* 'acid-dip': a vinegar-cup.

1. a small vase with a wide mouth and two handles beneath the rim, having a *cyma recta* profile (see **cyma**), tapering to a point internally and standing on a short foot.

2. a vase of the shape described above, without regard to size or use.

1889 On January 28th I saw a skeleton lying on its bench...and near its skull an *oxybaphon* (double-handled large-bellied deep vase) filled with the ashes of another corpse: *Athenæum*, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

3. *incorrectly* (as if the contents of an **acetabulum**, *q. v.*, or oxybaphon 1), an acid sauce or dressing; an acid or sour liquid.

1699 season'd with its proper *Oxybaphon* of *Vinegar*, *Salt*, *Oyl*, &c.: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 5. — of all the Ὀξύβαφα the best *succedaneum* to *Vinegar*: *ib.*, p. 50.

oxygōnium, *neut.* of Lat. *oxygōnius*, fr. Gk. *ὀξυγώνιος*: acute-angled.

1570 An oxigonium or an acuteangled triangle, is a triangle which hath all his three angles acute: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4 *vº*.

oxymel (⊥ ⚍ ⚍), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *oxymel(i)*, fr. Gk. *ὀξύμελι*: a mixture of vinegar and honey.

1601 taken in Oxymell: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 252. **1654** Then for his *Sentences*, his *Inke* spent in them seemeth a rare *Oxymel*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 475.

oxymōron, *pl.* **oxymōra**, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀξύμωρον*, neut. of *ὀξύμωρος*, ='pointedly foolish': *Rhet.*: a figure by which two ideas which are apparently contradictory or incompatible are pointedly combined in an effective phrase, as Tennyson's "falsely true".

bef. **1677** lofty hyperboles, paranomasies, oxymorons, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity: BARROW, *Serm.*, Vol. I. No. 14. [T.]

oydor, oidor, *sb.*: Sp.: a hearer, a judge commissioned to hear pleadings.

1777 We have viceroys, presidents, governors, oydors, corrigidors, alcaldes: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VIII. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 149 (1824).

***oyer and terminer**, *phr.*: for Anglo-Fr. *oyer et terminer*, ='hear and determine': name of a court for the trial of indictments on specified offences, held under a commission, such as the courts popularly called the 'assizes'. See **nisi prius**. The term *oyer* alone means a hearing of a cause, and also the production of a document mentioned in the pleading of an adversary.

1276 *Stat. of the Realm*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1810). **1469** hys jugys sat on the *oyeer determyner* in Norwyche: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 212, p. 357 (1874). **1488—90** Lytefot, of your hows, is sworne on the *oyer determiner*: *ib.*, Vol. III. No. 905, p. 346. **1535** But of dysceyt before Justices of tryell baston / or of oyer and terminer / after offyce determined: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 60 *rº*. **1600** a Pretor or Lord chiefe Iustice for *oyer* and *determiner* in causes within the cittie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 248. **1602** the Court of *Oyer* and *terminer*, must be in the Low countries vnder Archduke *Albert*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 156. **1629** Judge Crooke was sent thither, with a commission of oyer and terminer and of martial law, and thereupon called a privy sessions: SIR G. GRESLEY, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 17 (1848). **1660** before a commission of Oyer and Terminer: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 341 (1850). **1705** to grant commissions of oyer and terminer: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 211 (1818). **1760** If indictable at all, not so before Justices of the Peace, but of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, who have Conusance *de verborum propalationibus*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 37. **1765** He may crave oyer of the writ or of the bond or other specialty upon which the action is brought: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. XX. [L.] **1776** A charge...for which I am bound to hold up my hand at the Bar at the next Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 16/2.

***oyez, oyes**, *interj.*: Anglo-Fr. *oyez*, ='hear ye': a cry made before a proclamation in a law-court or by a public crier (now pronounced like Eng. *O yes*); *hence*, a public proclamation, a public notice.

abt. **1286** *Stat. of the Realm*, Vol. I. p. 211. [Skeat] abt. **1400** oyas: *York Myst.*, p. 285. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1548** And there with all commaunded his heraude to make an oyes: HALL, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 1. [R.] **1600** the publike crier after an oier made, called by name for *Q. Fabius*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 304. **1602** this is that good, reuerend, religious esteeme, which the Iesuits brokers should indeed haue cried with an *O yes* in euery street and corner: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 22. — going with *oyesses* vp and downe the streets on their behalfe: *ib.*, p. 131. **1606** On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes | Cries 'This is he': SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 5, 143. **1609** silence proclaimed by the usuall Oyes unto his souldiors: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XVI. ch. IX. p. 69. **1652** O yes was made...in these terms: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 281. bef. **1733** the Criers O yes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 143, p. 405 (1740).

P.

P., p., abbrev. for It. **piano** (*q. v.*), ='softly': *Mus.*

1724 The Letter P is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word PIANO: And PP as an Abbreviation of the Words PIU PIANO: And PPP as an Abbreviation of the Word PIANISSIMO, for which see: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

π, the sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, *πῖ*, used to indicate the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, which ratio = 3·14159+, or about $3\frac{1}{7}$. Pronounced in English as Eng. *pie*.

P.M., p.m.: Lat. See **post meridiem**.

p. p. c., abbrev. for Fr. *pour prendre congé*, ='to take leave', written on a card left upon a farewell visit.

paan, *sb.*: native W. Afr. See quotations.

1705 The Wives of the great Lords wear Calico Paans Woven in this Country, which are very fine and very beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Paans or Cloaths are not very long: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xxi. p. 441. **1759** They have likewise a *paan*, that is a piece of calico, made in the form of a large napkin, which they carelessly throw over their shoulders: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 608 (1814).

pabouche. See **papoosh.**

***pābulum**, *sb.*: Lat.: food, fodder, nourishment; also, *metaph.* fuel, material for the sustenance of any physical or mental process.

[**1601** a kind of forage or provender for horses, which the Latins in old time named Pabulum: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 534.] **1678** Since that Fire needs a *Pabulum* to prey upon, doth not continue alwaies one and the same Numerical Substance: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 46. **1691** fuel to preserve and continue the natural heat of the Blood, which requires an Oily or Sulphureous *pabulum*, as well as Fire: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 301 (1701). **1699** sucking in a more *æthereal*, nourishing, and baulmy *Pabulum*, so foully vitiated now: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 125. bef. **1733** they kept up the Spirits of their Fools, whose Fire, without a continual *Pabulum* of fresh News, Talk, and Hopes, would go out: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740). **1765** such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. xxxi. Wks., p. 315 (1839). **1804** Every new rock which serves as *pabulum* to the volcanic fire, by varying its aliment, changes its produce: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 309. **1840** Whether the nature of the malady was in itself less virulent, or that there was a deficiency of suitable *pabulum*, as soils exhausted by one heavy crop seldom yield a succeeding one of great abundance, the mortality was far less in proportion than in the first case: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ix. p. 253. **1850** the works written and the sermons preached by them, showed the British Dissenter where he could find mental pabulum: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879). **1853** Those chemical processes by which nature converts our autumnal leaves into pabulum for future growth: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xix. p. 144.

pāce, *sb.*: Lat., abl. of *pax*, ='peace': by the favor of, by the leave of.

1883 *Pace* the late Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Scofield is right: *Standard*, Sept. 1, p. 2/2.

pāce tanti viri, *phr.*: Lat.: by the favor of so great a man.

1771 SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 59/2 (1882).

pāce tuā, *phr.*: Lat.: by your leave.

***pacha**: Turk. See **pasha.**

pachak: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce.**

pachisi, parchesi, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pachīs*, ='twenty-five': a Hindoo game, something like backgammon, played by four persons, named from the highest throw (with cowries for dice).

pachydermata, *sb. pl.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *παχυ-*, ='thick', and *δέρμα* (base of gen. and dat. sing. and of pl. *δερματ-*), ='skin': Cuvier's seventh order of *mammalia*, 'the thick-skinned', including elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotamuses.

***pacificator** (˘ ´ ˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pācificātor*, noun of agent to *pācificāre*, ='to pacify', 'to restore to peace', 'to restore peace to': one who pacifies, one who restores or promotes peace or concord.

bef. **1627** he had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 50. [R.] **1654–6** J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 408/2 (1867). **1822** Nicholas de Flue, the pacificator and legislator of his country: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 174.

pacify (´ ˘ ´), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pacifier*: to restore to peace; to restore peace to; to allay; to tranquillise.

1506 My sorowe defeted, and my minde did modefy | And my dolourous hart, began to pacifye: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. Bb ii *vº*. **1528** Howe be it / ye do pacify / The rigoure of god almighty: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). **1531** yet cessed he nat with fastynge, praying, longe and tedious pilgrimages to pacifie the displeasure that god toke againe the people of Israhel: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. ix. Vol. II. p. 98 (1880). **1540** the beste and moste sure meane, was to pacifye the ire of god: — *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 45 *vº*. **1546** manie conditions weare offered...that the matter mighte bee pacified without blood-shedde: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 302 (1846). bef. **1548** and to pacifye this matere according to the words of our Instruccions: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXX. p. 5 (1846). **1560** They pacifyed gods wrath in correctyng sinne: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, Pref., sig. A vii *rº*. **1579** to pacifie the warre: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 402 (1612). — to pacifie and appease his anger: *ib.*, p. 456. **1596** thou shalt find me tractable to any honest reason; thou seest I am pacified still: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 195. **1600** gentle wordes doo pacifie anger: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 389. **1620** all things being pacified, and all impediments taken away: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 45 (1676). **1689** an Act of Amnesty would be more seasonable to pacify the minds of men: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 305 (1872).

packet[1] (´ ˘), **pacquet, paquet**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pacquet, paquet* (Cotgr.): a small pack, a parcel, a packet of letters or despatches, a mail; in combin. as *packet-boat, packet-mail.*

bef. **1548** I send you in this paquet a lettre to my wife: SIR EDW. HOWARD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lx. p. 151 (1846). **1588** So please your grace, the packet is not come | Where that and other specialties are bound: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, ii. 164. **1600** I would not giue him the carriage of the Paquet into *France*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 332. **1641** I marched three English miles towards the packet-boat: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 41 (1872). **1642** A Proclamacion for yᵉ free and safe passage of all persons who shall desire to repaire to his Maᵗˢᵗᵉ, and of all pacquets and letters sent by his Maᵗʸˢ Ministers: CHAS. I., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. CCCCLXXV. p. 217 (1846). **1664** About her neck a Pacquet-*Male*, | Fraught with Advice, some fresh, some stale: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 6. **1665** *Rana* will not let him go, till he promise him a delivery of a pacquet which he had written and directed to *Curroon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 97 (1677). **1667** Second Pacquet of Advice to the Men of Shaftsbury: Title. **1703** that work would astonish you, did you see the bundles and packets: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 392 (1872). **1748** The pacquet of *brochures*, and flourished ruffles, which you sent me by Hop: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1777). **1766** I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your *pacquet* of friends: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 72 (1882). **1808** He silently put my father's pacquet into my hands: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xliii. p. 317 (1809).

packet[2] (´ ˘), *sb.*: short for *packet-boat, packet-ship* (see **packet**[1]): a despatch-boat, a ship which carries mails, passengers, and goods regularly. The word is now confined to small or moderate sized steam-boats.

bef. **1670** Posts and Pacquets: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 2, p. 5 (1693). **1686** The last packet brought me yours of the 20ᵗʰ past: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 281 (1872). **1797** hungry as Englishmen...after 5 days in a Spanish packet: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 3. **1845** Start from England by the Steam-packet about the end of March for Cadiz: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 101.

paco, *sb.*: Peru.: the **alpaca** (*q. v.*), one of the two domestic species of llama, the long woolly hair of which is known as *alpaca.*

1604 the sheep of Peru, and those which they call Pacos and Huanacus: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 277 (1880). **1797** *Pacos*, in zoology, a name given to a species of camel: *Encyc. Brit.* **1811** a beautiful Alpaca or Paco: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, Pref.

***Pactōlus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πακτωλός*: name of a river of Lydia in Asia Minor, famous amongst the Ancients for the gold found in its bed.

pactum illicitum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an unlawful agreement, an agreement for the performance of an unlawful or an immoral act.

***paddy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *pādī*: rice in the husk. The forms beginning with *bat-* are, according to Yule, a distinct word; cf. Canarese *batta, bhatta*, ='rice in the husk'.

1598 There are also divers other kinds of Rice, of a lesse price, and slighter than the other Ryce, and is called Batte: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 70. [Yule] **1673** The Ground between this and the great Breach is well ploughed, and bears good Batty: FRYER, *E. India*, 67 (1698). [*ib.*] **1799** I despair of being able to give much assistance to Mr. Skardon in beating paddy until the Paunjal is over: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1858). **1876** the paddy stalks were as tall as my waist, and in another week the crop would have been ready for the sickle: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 316. **1881** A quantity of paddy having been procured from the East Indies, an old taro patch was therewith planted: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xxi. 140.

paddy[*-bird*], *sb.*: name given by Europeans to sundry varieties of heron seen in the rice-fields. See **paddy.**

1727 The Paddy-bird is also good in their season: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 161. [Yule] **1834** did you ever see that singular animal called a poet; whose habits are like the melancholy paddy-bird...? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. **1872** a swarm of crows, minahs and paddy-birds: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 33.

***padishah**, *sb.*: Hind. and Pers. *pādishāh*, ='protector-king': emperor, a title of the Great Mogul and of the Sultan of Turkey; the Hindi and Persian title of the sovereign of Great Britain as imperial ruler of India.

1634 At the end sate the *Potshaugh* or great King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 97. **1665** Here we met the Pot-shaw again who got into *Casbyn* two dayes before us: *ib.*, p. 211 (1677). **1823** Whom...They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. XXXIX. **1830** the Grand Padichaw of Estamboul: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). **1834** *Ayesha*, Vol. III. p. 89.

padou, *sb.*: Fr.: a sort of silk ribbon.

***padre**, *sb.*: It., Sp., and Port.: father, used as a title of regular clergy where Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese is spoken, and in India (owing to the first Christian priests having been Portuguese monks) of a priest or minister of any Christian Church, and even of native priests when natives are speaking to Europeans.

1584 It was the will of God that we found there two Padres, the one an Englishman, and the other a Fleming: FITCH, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 381. [Yule] **1602** the Iesuiticall padres: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 28. **1622** a padre or Jesuit came to the English howse: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 3 (1883). **1711** The Danish Padre Bartholomew Ziegenbaigh, requests leave to go to Europe in the first ship: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 177 (1861). [Yule] **1830** Two fat naked Brahmins, bedaubed with paint, had been importuning me for money...upon the ground that they were padres: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, iii (1257) [*ib.*] **1845** Having procured a black Padre for a guide: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 3. **1884** All they understood was that their padre longed for some of those shining stones wherewith the Bushmen used to pierce their instruments: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 414.

padrino, *sb.*: Sp.: a godfather, a protector, a second.

1623 and *Alonso* being his *Padrino*, presented him vnto them: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 91. **1668** this great work which you may without vanity call your own, whatever *padrinoes* you have had to assist you in it: LORD ARLINGTON, *Let.*, in Sir W. Temple's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 516 (1770).

***padrone**, *sb.*: It.: a patron, a protector, a master; the skipper of a vessel; an Italian labor contractor.

bef. **1771** as to my Eton Ode, Mr. Dodsley [the publisher] is *padrone*: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 546 (1814). **1819** I could only discover that the *padrone* was a young gentleman of great fortune: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 269 (1820). **1860** Their story was, that they had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the *padrone* at night: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 72/1.

paduasoy, *sb.*: perhaps a rendering of Fr. *soie de Padua*, ='Padua silk': a fine rich silk originally manufactured at Padua in Italy; a garment made of the said material.

1672 A black velvet coat, paduasoy suit laced, and a laced girdle belt: *Acct. of Earl of Shaftesbury's Wardrobe*. bef. **1744** Your only wearing is your Padua-soy: POPE, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, IV. 113, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 275 (1757).

pae-. See **pe-**.

***pæan** (ˌ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *paeān*, fr. Gk. *παιὰν* (Doric), *παιών* (Attic): a song of thanksgiving to Apollo Paean, *i.e.* Apollo the healer or helper; a song of triumph or joy (see **Io Paean**).

1589 whence, I pray thee tell me, come is he, | For whom thy pipe and pæans make such glee? PEELE, *Wks.*, p. 562/2 (1861). **1600** hung Elaborate *pæans*, on thy golden shrine: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 254 (1616). **1603** ne yet the Canticles or Pæans of *Pindarus*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 203. **1626** an applausiue song, or *Pæan* of the whole: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 147 (1640). **1632** That from her vicious enemies it compels | Pæans of praise: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, i. 1, Wks., p. 241/2 (1839). **1665** Flamens whose heads are filleted...dancing and rejoycing as in old times was used in *Pæans* to the Sun: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677). **1675** A feeble Pæan will be sung before him: DRYDEN, *Oedipus*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 152 (1701). bef. **1842** I sung the joyful Pæan clear: TENNYSON, *Two Voices*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 123 (1886). **1883** Her letters for the last twelve months have been a perpetual pæan: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 154.

paean: Lat. See **paeon.**

paenultima, pēnultima, *pl.* **p(a)enultimae**, *sb.* (properly adj. with *syllaba*, ='syllable', suppressed): Late Lat. fr. Lat. *paene*, ='almost', and *ultima*, fem. of *ultimus*, ='last': *Pros.*: the last syllable but one of a word. Shortened to *penult*, adj. and sb. See **antepaenultima** and **ultima.**

paeon, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *παιὼν* (see **pæan**): a metrical foot of the hemiolic class, consisting of one long syllable and three short syllables, the four varieties being called 'first', 'second', &c., according to the position of the long syllable.

1830 The first pæons are the kind most in use, but less so among tragedians than comedians: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xl. p. 104.

paesano, *fem.* **paesana**, *sb.*: It.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

1837 a pretty *pæsana*, who was going to see a brother at Naples: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 100.

Paestum, a city of Lucania in Italy, now called Pesti, formerly celebrated for roses which bloomed twice in a year. See Virg., *Georg.*, 4, 119.

1693 I'd show what art the gardener's toils require, | Why rosy pæstum blushes twice a year: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 13 (Bohn, 1854).

pagador, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: a payer, a paymaster, a treasurer.

1598 scorneth the name as base to be counted his souldiours pagador: STENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 657/2 (1869). **1604** the Captaines are become...the *Pagadores* or Pay-Masters of their Bandes: T. DEKKER, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 46.

paganism (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *paganisme*: the profession of pagans, heathenism.

1563 Edwine remained in his old paganisme: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 109. [R.] **1598** *Paganesimo*...Also the profession of paganes or heathens, paganisme: FLORIO. **1611** *Paganisme*, Paganisme, Heathenisme, Gentilisme: COTGR.

pagaya, *sb.* See quotation.

1699 for this reason they use certain Instruments for Rowing, by the *Indians* called *Pagayos*, with which they row without any Noise to fright the fish: *Description of Isth. of Darien*, p. 9.

***pagoda**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *pagoda*.

1. an idol temple with a richly decorated tower, generally tapering, of many storeys, such as are found in India and farther East; an ornamental tower in imitation of such a temple-tower.

1588 the *Pagodies* which are Idoll houses...made with lime and fine marble: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 10 *vº*. **1589** The souldiers did sack that pagoda or monastery: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 329 (1854). **1598** The *Bramanes* likewise have their Idols and houses of Divels which they call *Pagodes*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 22/1. **1599** the *Pagodes* which are idole houses: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 221. **1622** The great *dibattes*, or pagod, standeth in length due north and south: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1883). **1625** wee saw a Tower or Pagod: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 314. **1810** The huge Pagoda seems to load the land: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 77. **1818** With its cafés and gardens, hotels and pagodas: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 80. **1878** grottoes, bridges, fancy ruins, and pagodas: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 32.

2. an idol; also, *metaph.*

1588 ther Idoles, which they call *Pagody*, whereof there is great abundance: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 33 *vº*. **1598** the Bramenes, which are the ministers of the Pagodes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 86. **1634** they pacifie their Dieties with the Sacrifices of two Goats and a Ram, which are slaughtered, at the foot of their *Pagothaes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 10. — some of their *Pagothes* or Idols, in wood, resembling a man, painted with sundry colours: *ib.*, p. 38. — In other *Fanes* they haue three or fiue great *Pagods*, to which they pray: *ib.*, p. 39. **1664** Their *Classique-model* prov'd a Maggot | Their *Directory* an *Indian Pagod*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 105. **1665** lesser *Deumo*'s attending on this grand *Pagod*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Fff 8 *vº*. **1699** These Rooms are small, but most curiously furnisht, and have in them the greatest variety, and best sorted *China* Ware I ever saw, besides *Pagods* and *China Pictures*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 35. **1712** Father to an *Indian Pagod*: *Spectator*, No. 326, Mar. 14, p. 473/2 (Morley). **1738** See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, | And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! POPE, *Epil. to Satires*, I. 157, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 311 (1757). **1765** President Henault is the pagod at Madame du Deffand's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 416 (1857). **1776** To conceive how she looked you must call to your mind | The lady you've seen in a lobster confined | Or a pagod in some little corner inshrined: C. ANSTEY, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 224 (1808). **1814** my poor little pagod, Napoleon: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 21 (1832). **1818** When Reason shall no longer blindly bow | To the vile pagod things, that o'er her brow, | Like him of Jaghernaut, drive trampling now: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 34.

3. a coin, generally of gold, sometimes of silver, formerly current in India, equal in value to 42 fanams (see **fanam, cash**), and in 1818 to 3½ rupees or about 7 shillings English.

1588 42. Pagodies for euery Horse which Pagody may be of starling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that valew: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 8 *vº*. **1598** The Pepper commonly costeth in India 28. Pagodes the Bhar: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). **1625** The Gouernour dealt treacherously with mee, in a bargaine of Cloth and Lead for Launces; saying, he had agreed with me for foure thousand *Pagodes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 320. **1662** Eight *Persian Laris* make a *Pagode*, which is worth ten *Laris* of *Dabul*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 75 (1669). **1684** these old Pagods are no-where currant but in the Kingdom of *Golconda*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, p. 4. **1788** we believe about eighteen lacks of pagodes (801,000l.), together with a quantity of jewels, were found in Hyderabad: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 67/1. **1799** I have granted a pension of 400 pagoda *per annum* to the family of the late Reza Saḥeb (the Binky Nabob): WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1844).

pagoda[*-tree*], *sb.*: the metaphorical tree of easy and rapid gain, which used to shower pagodas on fortunate Anglo-Indians. See **pagoda** 3.

1864 he...went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium, or shake the pagoda-tree: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 35. **1884** Sons and sons-in-law, tutors, and school-masters, kept the pagoda-tree always aquiver: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 73.

pagris: Hind. See **puggry.**

***pah, pau**, *sb.*: Maori: a native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand. Did Darwin utilise Fr. *pas*?

1845 The Rev. W. Williams, who gave me this account, added, that in one Pas he had noticed spurs or buttresses projecting on the inner and protected side of the mound of earth...These Pas are considered by the New Zealanders as very perfect means of defence: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch xviii. p. 419.

pai, pi, pie, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāʻī*: the smallest copper coin current in India, equal in value to $\frac{1}{12}$ of an **anna** (*q. v.*).

1882 the long snake-like fingers eagerly grasping the passing coin, and seemingly convulsed into serpentine contortion when they relinquished their clutch on a single "pi": F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. iv. p. 63. — several coins, both rupees and pais: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 261.

paijamas, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāe-jāma*: a pair of loose, long drawers tied round the waist, used by Europeans as night-gear and as a chamber garment.

1834 Thou shalt have khimkhabs, and satins, to make pyjamas for thy pretty limbs: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. **1872** calico shirts with linen fronts, and fancy *paijamas*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 128. **1883** the muslin Parsee shirt and cotton pyjamas, my usual indoor attire during the hot weather: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 172.

paik, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *paik*: a foot-runner, a courier.

paik: Anglo-Ind. See **pyke.**

paillardise, *sb.*: Fr.: lechery, knavery.

1598 whose communication is Atheisme, contention, detraction, or *Paillardise*: FLORIO, sig. a 6 *vº*. **1604** *Pallardize*, *Murder*, *Treachery*, and *Treason* are their Attendants: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 4.

***paillasse**, *sb.*: Fr.: an under-mattress of straw. Now generally Anglicised as *palliasse* (ˌ⊥ ⊥).

1759 over this they throw a mat, which serves them for a *paillasse* or straw bed, for a mattress: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 608 (1814). **1763** They...lie upon a *palliasse*, or bag of straw; SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 280 (1817).

pais bas: Fr. See **Pays Bas.**

paisa: Hind. See **pice.**

paisage, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a rural scene, a landscape, a representation of country. See **paysage.**

1611 *Paisage*, Paisage, Landskip, Countrey-worke: COTGR. **1654** So have I known some beauteous *Paisage* rise | In suddain flowres and arbours to my Eies: H. VAUGHAN, *Silex Scint.*, p. 110 (1847).

paisano, *fem.* **paisana**, *sb.*: Sp.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

pajamas: Anglo-Ind. See **paijamas.**

pal, pawl, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāl*: a small tent with two poles and steep sloping sides.

1811 Where is the great quantity of baggage belonging to you, seeing that you have nothing besides tents, pawls, and other such necessary articles: COL. KIRKPATRICK, Tr. *Tippoo's Lett.*, p. 49. [Yule] **1872** There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *durbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pāls or canvas wigwams: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185. **1884** a pal-shaped tent, bellying on its ropes: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 403.

palabra, *sb.*: Sp.: a word, talk.

1599 Comparisons are odorous; palabras, neighbour Verges: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, iii. 5, 18. **1821** This is not mere *palabra*; it originates in a *wish* to serve you: CARLYLE, *Let. to Miss Welsh.*

palabre, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a talk, a palaver.

1792 The speeches which he made to these people, in their grand assemblies called *palabres*, were not to be compared to those of the Malegache orators: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 773 (1814).

***paladin** (ˌ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *paladin*: in the romances of the Charlemagne cycle, one of the heroic, 'palatine' knights of Charlemagne's court; *hence*, a chivalrous champion, a knightly hero.

1823 I would...call in my noble peers and paladins, and live as became me... in gallant tournaments: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iii. p. 57 (1886). **1885** No woman could have been more tenderly sympathetic, no paladin more fearless: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Feb. 11, p. 1/1.

palaeosaurus, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. παλαιὸ-ς, ='ancient', and σαῦρος, ='a lizard': name of a genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian strata.

palaestra, palēstra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. παλαίστρα, ='a wrestling-school': a place devoted to athletic exercises.

1580 Actiue they are in all things, whether it be to wrestle in the games of *Olympia*, or to fight at Barriers in *Palestra*: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 447 (1868). **1776** In the dialogue entitled Lysis, Socrates passing from the Academy to the Lyceum...discovers an enclosure which was a palaestra or place for exercises lately built: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 112. bef. **1782** Make him athletic as in days of old, | Learn'd at the bar, in the palæstra bold: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 183 (1808). **1819** It was neither in the palæstra nor on the race-ground that I purposed to shine: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xv. p. 381 (1820). **1820** His sepulchre erected in the forum, and adorned with a portico, palæstra and gymnasium: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 89.

palais, *sb.*: Fr.: a palace, a Court; a law-court.

1738 the prohibited tinsel and frippery of the *palais*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 102 (1777). **1780** I attended some causes at the *palais*, and have brought with me the works of a most learned lawyer: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. lxix. p. 162 (1821).

palampore, palempore, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name of a kind of chintz counterpane formerly made at many places in India, Sadras and Masulipatam being especially noted for the manufacture.

1673 Staple commodities are calicuts white and painted, Palempores, Carpets: FRYER, *E. India*, 34 (1698). [Yule] bef. **1704** Oh, sir, says he, since the joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelees, Palempores, Bafts, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, I. 213 (1760). [Davies] **1813** A stain on every bush that bore | A fragment of his palampore: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 174 (1832). **1854** long cloths, palampores (light counterpanes of printed cotton), coarse plain cloths dyed with the chaya root: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 34. **1886** the celebrated palampores, or "bed-covers," of Masulipatam: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

***palankeen, palanquin** (ˌ⊥ ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *palanquin*, or Port. *palanquim*; some forms fr. It. *palanchino*, and Hind. *pālkī*: a box-litter with a pole for bearers projecting before and behind, formerly much used by Europeans for travelling in India. See **palkee.**

1588 making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye, with eight Falchines: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 10 *vº*. **1598** In this coast grow the great and thick reeds which are used in India to make the Pallankins wherein they carry the women: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. xv. p. 27/1. **1599** I rose from my pallanchine or couch: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 222. **1600** a Littier of another fashion, like vnto those which in *India* are called *Palanchins*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 857. **1614** he is brought vpon an Elephant...and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 37. **1625** but if he get vp vpon an Elephant or Palankine, it will bee but an hunting voyage: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 219. — the King tooke vp into his owne Palanke, with his owne hands also wiped and bound vp his wounds: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 430. **1633** Born in Pallaquins or arm-chairs: COGAN, Tr. *Pinto's Voy.*, ch. lvi. p. 218. **1662** he is carried by several men in a *Palanquin*, or kind of Sedan: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 41 (1669). **1665** 'twixt Towns Men usually travel in Chariots drawn by Oxen, but in Towns upon *Palamkeens*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). **1684** They who have more to spend, for their own ease make use of a *Pallanquin*, wherein they travel commodiously: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 29. **1776** The said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, &c. came out, and got into their palanquins: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 59 (1883). **1800** Banners, and guards, and silk-arched palanquins: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. 189. **1804** to request that he will order that palanquin boys may be posted on the road for me from Seringapatam: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1233 (1844). **1817** the glittering of the gilt pine-apples on the tops of the palankeens: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 9 (1860). **1834** there he will put the Baba into a palankeen, that is, a large box, and carry her to the feet of his master, Colonel Wyndham: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16. ***1875** takes an airing in her palanquin: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.] **1878** ladies and children... carried, not in a palanquin: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19. **1885** Behold the hero of the scene, | In bungalow and palankeen: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 177.

palapuntz, palepuntz. See **punch.**

***palaver** (ˌ⊥ ⊥ ⊥, *-a-* as in *father*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *palavra*: a talk, a parley, a conference.

1810 In these *palavers*, however, which are conducted chiefly by married men, I was informed that the complaint of the wife, is not always considered in a very serious light: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 874 (1814). **1819** A serious palaver, occurring between two principal men: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 248. **1866** In these days, what with Town Meetings...Diets, Indian Councils, Palavers and the like: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. IV. (Halifax).

***palazzo**, *pl.* **palazzi**, *sb.*: It.: a palace, a mansion.

1832 we found ourselves at the steps of my friend's palazzo on the Grand Canal: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. IV. p. 207. **1854** gives me an invitation to some fine lodgings in a certain palazzo: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). **1883** palazzi: *Standard*, Aug. 28, p. 5/4.

palazzotto, *sb.*: It.: a large palace, a large mansion.

1718 It may be proper for you to consider of the phenomenon against you begin to employ those engines about your *palazzotto* at London: LORD BATHURST, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 325 (1872).

Palermo, name of a wine produced near Palermo, a city of Sicily.

bef. **1627** the mad Greeks of this age can taste their Palermo as well as the sage Greeks did before 'em: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 196 (1885).

***paletot**, *sb.*: Fr.: a loose overcoat or sleeved cloak. The Old Fr. form *paletocque*, ='a sleeved doublet', was early Anglicised as *palto(c)k* (1440 Paltok, *Baltheus*: *Prompt. Parv.*).

1845 Now, in Madrid and the great cities...the men have taken to...Parisian *paletots*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 199. **1864** I put on a sealskin *paletôt*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. Xmas No., p. 30.

***palikar** (ˌ⊥ ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Mod. Gk. παλίκαρι, ='boy', 'soldier': an Albanian soldier.

1812 Each Palikar his sabre from him cast: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxi. **1820** the Albanitico or national dance of the Albanian palikars: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 31. **1834** There was among the crew a Greek, a palicari, of fine form and of great activity: *Ayesha*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 66.

palimbacchius, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παλιμβάκχειος; an **antibacchius** (*q. v.*).

1586 4. Palimbachius, of two long, and one short, as – – ⏑ accorded: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).

palindrome (˘ – ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *palindrome*: a word or sentence in which the letters taken in reverse order are identical with the letters as written; as *eye*, *don't nod*.

bef. **1637** tomes | Of *Logogriphes*, and curious *Palindromes*: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, p. 210 (1640).

***palingenesia**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *παλιγγενεσία*: a new birth, the process or state of being born again, regeneration. Often barbarously corrupted or compounded afresh as *palingenesis*.

1621 The Pythagoreans defend *metempsychosis and paligenesia*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 9, Vol. I. p. 36 (1827). ?**1776** the παλιγγενεσία of our noble constitution: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xliv. p. 107 (1821).

palinody (˘ – ˘ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *palinodie*; **palinōdia**, Lat. fr. Gk. *παλινῳδία*: *sb.*: a recantation. The name was first given to the ode which Stesichorus composed in repentance for his attack on Helen.

1589 *Palinodie*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiv. p. 62 (1869). **1678** Orpheus is made to sing a palinodia or recantation, for his former error and polytheism: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, p. 303. [R.] **1763** I do not know whether the Duke of Newcastle does not expect a palinodia from me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 144 (1857).

***palisado** (˘ – ˘ –), **palisade** (˘ – ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Sp. and Port. *paliçada* (Sp. *palizada*).

1. a fence of stout poles or stakes driven into the ground; a single stake cut for a fence.

1596 thou hast talk'd | Of sallies and retires...Of palisadoes, frontiers, parapets: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 55. **1600** raised a small trench, and a pallisado vpon the top of it: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 256. **1600** they were strongly defended...with a ditch and palaisado: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 264. — an haie or palaisade: *ib.*, Bk. XXXII. p. 819. **1624** he found but fiue or six houses, the Church downe, the Palizado's broken, the Bridge in pieces: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 535 (1884). **1630** all their talke is | Bastinado...Of Camasado, | Pallizado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aaa 3 *r*°/2. **1645** a strong garrison of the enemies, well fortified by entrenchments, brestworke, and pallizadoes: SIR S. LUKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. di. p. 252 (1846). **1646** there were certain kind of palissadoes and other strange fabriques rais'd in the channel: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 85. **1657** a Palisado of fruit-trees: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 11, Vol. I. p. 17. **1676** to make a kind of barricado about their towns, by setting up palisadoes, or cleft wood about eight feet long: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 46. **1688** He was contriving very high palisadoes of reeds to shade his oranges: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1872). **1694** Thy Nose from *Mother Shipton* speaks thy Race, | And stands like *Pallisadoe* on thy Face: *Posie for Lovers*, p. 10. **1699** the furthest Court, which is only divided from the Garden by high Pallasadoes of Iron: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 191. **1715** the enemy's pallisadoes: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 404 (1856). **1743—7** a great many pallisadoes were brought into Mackay's fort: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 186/1 (1751). **1762** no longer did saps, and mines, and blinds, and gabions, and pallisadoes, keep out this fair enemy of man's repose: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxxiv. Wks., p. 281 (1839). **1763** In 1690 these savages...attempted to scale the Pallisadoes: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 63. **1776** The Persians under Xerxes endeavoured to set fire to the palisades: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 95. **1795** Mahomet...was surrounded by a palisade formed of iron chains: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 127. **1806** iron gates and palisades at the close of an avenue: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 238. **1820** a gate and palisades: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 305. **1829** he ordered the encampments to be fortified with trenches and pallisadoes: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xli. p. 247 (1850). **1845** where the aloe hedges the garden-farms with impenetrable palisade: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 507.

2. a frame for holding up the hair of a high coiffure.

1607 Rebatoes, Borders, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes, Cuffes: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. I 2 *v*°.

***palkee, palki(e)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pālkī*: a **palankeen** (*q. v.*).

1684 instead of Coaches, they have the convenience of *Pallekie's*, wherein you are carried with more speed and more ease than in any part of *India*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 70. **1828** The doolies, to carry sick persons, are made in the same manner, and are, like the palkee, borne only by two men: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 67. **1834** Thy bow and arrow are dearer to thee than the candied fruit; thy tattoo than the palkee; the mydan than the zunana; *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 20. **1872** Before dismissing the subject of palanquin travelling, a word is due to the *palkee* bearers: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 163. **1886** The Kahars who carry *palkies* are often rewarded after a long journey with a sheep, and they are Hindoos: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 463/3.

palkee-garry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pālkī-garry*, ='a palankeen-coach': a wheeled carriage with a body not unlike a palankeen, drawn by two ponies.

1872 The weak-springed, dirty, insect-haunted box upon wheels (called a *palkee gharee*) of India generally: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 121.

Palladian[1], *adj.*: Eng.: pertaining to *Pallas* (Gk. Παλλάς), the goddess of wisdom and study in Greek mythology.

1644 all his midnight watchings, and expence of *Palladian* oyl: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 56 (1868).

Palladian[2], *adj.*: Eng.: in the style of *Andrea Palladio*, an Italian architect of 16 c., who copied the antique Roman architecture, without adhering to classical principles.

bef. **1739** [See **grottesca**]. **1806** the city of Oxford...is rich in examples both of the Gothick and Palladian styles: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 110.

***palladium**, *sb.*: Lat. *Palladium*, Gk. Παλλάδιον: a statue of **Pallas** (*q. v.*).

1. an image of Pallas, *esp.* the legendary image on the possession of which the safety of Troy depended.

1567 their city could never miscarry while their *palladium* remained amongst them: JEWEL, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 714 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1589** *Aeneas Greekes Palladium* shipt to *Greece*: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 70. **1601** another Palladium...reserved entire unto our time: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. iv. **1612** the *Palladium* of ancient Troy, that is, the image of *Pallas* in *Troy*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 17. **1615** This place was also beautified with the *Troian Palladium*, an image of Pallas three cubits high: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1632). **1619** hee sought to saue the *Palladium* from the violence of the flame: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxi. p. 706. **1816** It is reported by Apollodorus that the Palladium of Troy had the feet closely joined; it was a sitting figure which Homer says was worshipped by Trojan women: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 8.

2. anything on which the safety of a nation or an institution or a right or privilege is supposed to depend; a safeguard.

1621 my *Palladium*, my brest-plate: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 80 (1827). bef. **1670** The Love of the People is the Palladium of your Crown: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 16, p. 16 (1693). bef. **1733** the Return of Juries, which was their *Palladium*: R. NORTH, *Examen*. III. viii. 20, p. 596 (1740). **1742** none of them imagined it would have had such a turn as this was, that shaked what was the palladium of the coif, the sole practice there: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1826). **1772** The liberty of the press is the *Palladium* of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. Ded., p. iv. **1784** The nation is intoxicated, and has poured in Addresses of Thanks to the Crown for exerting the prerogative *against* the palladium of the people: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 466 (1858). **1809** You must not however conceive this *Palladium* of the Austrian army, this wonder-working stick, as the absolute *sine quo non*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 113. **1815** we regard the press as the *palladium* of civilized society: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 112. **1840** Trial by jury...is looked upon...as the Palladium of our liberties: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. XV. p. 237 (1881). **1886** Here...was preserved the royal stone chair, the famous palladium of Scotland: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 193/2.

3. a white metal, generally associated with platinum, which does not rust.

1804 describing the chemical properties of a new noble metal, called *palladium*, or *new silver*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 163.

Pallas: Gk. Παλλάς: a name of the goddess of wisdom of Greek mythology, also called *Pallas Athenę* or **Athene** (*q. v.*). See **aegis**, **Minerva**.

1578 so do I hope, that you will not onely fauour the fruites of my labours, and adde to them your helpyng handes, but also be (in my behalfe) the shield of *Pallas*, agaynst such Serpentine tounges as duely seeke to prophane of all godly endeuours: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *v*°. bef. **1593** there among the cream-bouls she did shine | As Pallas 'mongst her princely huswifery: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 154/1 (1861). **1593** Half-arm'd, like Pallas shap'd for arms and arts, | Rich in habiliments of peace and war: PEELE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 587/1 (1861). **1603** Heer, many a *Iuno*, many a *Pallas* heer, | Heer many a *Venus*, and *Diana* cleer, | Catch many a gallant Lord: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1880** MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiii. p. 295.

palliative (˘ – – –), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *palliatif*, *paliatif* (Cotgr.), fem. *-ive*: tending to immediate alleviation of morbid symptoms; tending to extenuate or excuse.

1543 we wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii *v*°/2. **1600** But this was like the palliative cure of a sore: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 529. bef. **1745** It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer: SWIFT. [J.]

pallingenie: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul**.

pallium, *pl.* **pallia**, *sb.*; Lat.: the large rectangular mantle worn as an outer covering by men in Ancient Rome, and the regular garment of Greek philosophers in Rome; *hence*, the garment of religious persons in the early Christian Church; in the Latin Church, a vestment worn by the Pope and by metropolitans, now consisting of a narrow band round the shoulders, with a short lappet hanging down over the breast and another over the back, all ornamented with crosses.

1598 their cloakes, called Pallia: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 630/2 (1883). **1670** whose Bishop hath the Ensigns of an Archbishop, to wit, the use of the *Pallium* and the Cross: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 147 (1698). **1765** He is larger than the life, clothed in a magnificent pallium: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXVIII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 465 (1817). **1830** This cloak is like the

pallium of the Romans: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 172 (2nd Ed.). **1882** The aspiration of the learned Rabbi...who desired to unite the pallium of Japhet with the tallith of Shem: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 258.

***pallor** (˙ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pallor*: paleness.

1662 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor to a less, possibly to some little quickening of redness: JER. TAYLOR, *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 42. [T.] **1863** Alfred's pallor and dejection: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 108. ***1877** not changing to the ghostly pallor or lurid green: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]

***palmam qui meruit ferat**, *phr.*: Lat.: let him who has earned the palm (of victory) wear it.

1835 SIR J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xliii. p. 570.

***palmetto** (⏑ ˙ ⏑), Eng. fr. Sp. *palmito*; **palmito**, Sp.: *sb.*: any variety of fan-leaved palm.

1555 Theyr drynke is eyther water or the iuse that droppeth from the cut braunches of the barren date trees cauled Palmites: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 387 (1885). abt. **1565** certaine mats artificially made with the rine of Palmito trees...they take order...for receiuing of Palmito wine, which is gathered by a hole cutte in the toppe of a tree, and a gorde set for receauing thereof: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 19 (1878). **1598** The innermost [parte] of the tree or trunke is called Palmito, and is the pith or hart of the [same] trunke, which is much esteemed, and sent for a present unto men of great account: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 50 (1885). **1600** There grow *Palmito* trees, which bee as high as a ships maine mast, and on their tops grow nuts, wine and oyle, which they call *Palmito* wine and *Palmito* oyle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 488. **1621** In America, in many places, their bread is roots, their meat palmitos, pinas, potatos, &c. and such fruits: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 110 (1827). **1624** infinite store of Palmetoes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 627 (1884). — The tops of the Palmeta berries was our bread: *ib.*, p. 634. **1625** Palmita wine, which they call Taddy: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 298. **1634** wee saw another small Ile six leagues North-east from the other land, full of *Palmito* trees: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22. **1655** Palmeeto, Cedar, Mastick and *Lignum vitæ* trees: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 18. **1759** the majestic tallness of the palmetto-tree: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 603 (1814). **1797** beautiful matting, made of the palmetto or wild palm tree: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, 39. **1815** two fine specimens of the *Palmetto*, or thatch palm: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.).

palmyra, palm(e)ira, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *palmeira*: the common palm-tree or fan-palm of the East Indies, *Borassus flabelliformis*. See **cadjan** 2.

1828 The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 45. **1871** The dome palm resembles the palmyra in the form and texture of its fan-shaped leaves: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. ii. p. 23.

palsgrave (˙ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *paltsgrave*, = 'palace-count': a count palatine. Cf. Ger. *Pfaltzgraf*.

1598 SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 621/2 (1883). **1611** *Pfaltzgrave* (otherwise commonly called *Palsgrave*) from *Pfaltz* which signifieth a Palace: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 469 (1776). **1612** I thought good to stay vntill I might advertyse you of the Palgraves arryvall: W. PYE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclv. p. 170 (1846). **1612—3** I had never seen the Palsgrave nor the Lady Elizabeth near hand for a long time: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 222 (1848). **1619** [See **par negotio**].

palūdāmentum, *sb.*: Lat.: a military cloak, open in front and falling to the knees behind, worn by an Ancient Roman **imperator** (*q. v.*) and by his staff. It was almost like the Greek **chlamys** (*q. v.*). Anglicised as *paludament*.

bef. **1719** our modern medals are full of *togas* and *tunicas*, *trabeas* and *paludamentums*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 349 (Bohn, 1854). **1816** the paludamentum was a vestment peculiar to the emperors; it was thrown over the cuirass and fastened over the shoulder with a golden clasp: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 350. **1820** the paludamentum or military cloak: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 365. **1821** came "sweeping by," in gorgeous paludaments: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 164 (1823).

***pampa**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port. fr. native S. Amer. (Peru.): one of the vast steppes south of the forests of the Amazon.

1810 The *pampas* of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind, but still more extensive: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 241.

pampas[*-grass*], *sb.*: grass of the pampas (see **pampa**), a handsome grass bearing splendid plumes of flowers, *Gynerium argenteum*, native in the La Plata region, and cultivated in Europe for ornamental purposes.

pampero, *sb.*: Sp.: a dry north-west wind which blows over the pampas (see **pampa**) from the Andes to the east coast of S. America.

pamplēgia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παν-*, = 'all', and *πληγή*, = 'a stroke': general paralysis.

***Pan, pan**: Gk. **Πάν**: name of the god of woods and pastures in Greek mythology, represented with legs as of a goat, and with goat's horns and ears, identified by the Romans with Faunus (see **faun**), inventor of the **syrinx** (*q. v.*); a **panisk** (*q. v.*).

1584 vrchens, elues, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, faunes, sylens: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. xv. p. 153. **1588** The shepherd blush'd when Phillis question'd so, | And swore by Pan it was not his flock[s]: GREENE, *Poems*, Wks., p. 293/2 (1861). **1603** Heer, many a horned *Satyre*, many a *Pan*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1625** *Pans*, Nymphs, *Sileni*, *Cobali*, and Satyrs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 69. **1837** Who could continue to exist, where there are no cows but the cows on the chimney-pots; nothing redolent of Pan but pan-tiles: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. vii. p. 62. **1891** In this paper Thoreau appears as a veritable Pied Piper among the children of Concord, while to their scholarly fathers he was Pan: *Athenæum*, Mar. 7, p. 313/3.

pan: Anglo-Ind. See **pawn.**

πᾶν: Gk. See **τὸ πᾶν.**

panacēa, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πανάκεια* (fr. *πανακής*, = 'all-healing'), = 'an universal remedy', 'a plant supposed to heal all diseases'. The forms *panace*, *panacee* are through Fr. *panacée*.

1. the plant all-heal.

1580 that precious herbe *Panace* which cureth all diseases: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 425 (1868). **1590** whether yt divine Tobacco were, | Or Panachæa, or Polygony: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. v. 32. **1714** brews | Th' extracted Liquor with Ambrosian Dews, | And od'rous *Panacee*: *Spectator*, No. 572, July 26, p. 813/1 (Morley).

2. an universal remedy for diseases and wounds; also, *metaph.*

1548 that same which they cal panacea, a medicyne...effectual and of much vertue: UDALL, *Luke*, Pref. [R.] **1621** that *panacea, aurum potabile*, so much controverted in these dayes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 350 (1827). **1641** and is a kinde of *Panacea*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. IV. p. 91 (1651). **1654** Well, this *Panacea*, this mend-all Medicine is taken: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 123. **1670** I glided to the *British* Isles, | And there the purple Panacea found: DRYDEN, *Temp.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 269 (1701). **1692** The Holy Scripture is a *panacea*, or universal medicine for the soul: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 358 (1858). **1712** This Panacea is as innocent as Bread, agreeable to the Taste, and requires no Confinement: *Spectator*, No. 547, Nov. 27, p. 778/2 (Morley). **1756** Can Mr. Pitt...find a panacea for all our disgraces: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 50 (1857). **1758** It [some good old Rhenish wine] must be the universal Panacea: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 115, p. 430 (1774). **1819** Of this panacea he had at parting given me a few papers, as a valuable present: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 21 (1820). **1840** the preparation and arrangement of that wonderful *panacea*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 80 (1879). **1857** the ancient panacea, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die": C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. XXVI. p. 457 (1877).

***panache**, *sb.*: Fr.: a plume worn in a hat or helmet or a head-dress. See **pennache.**

1694 *A panache*, is any Tassel of Ribbons very small, *&c.*: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 11/1. **1828** three of these feathers, very short, and forming a panache, are placed on the same side: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 29/1.

***panade** (⏑ ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *panade*, fr. Sp. *panada*; **panado, ponado**, Eng. fr. Sp.; **panada**, Sp.: *sb.*: a dish consisting of sweetened and flavored bread pap; a kind of batter.

1603 nurses...give pappes and panades unto their little babes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 714. bef. **1627** I ne'er knew you | Eat one panado all the time you've kept her: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 381 (1885). **1633** She keeps her chamber, dines with a panada, | Or water-gruel: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, i. 2, Wks., p. 292/2 (1839). **1675** *Panado's* [heading to a receipt for bread and currant pudding]: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 145.

panax, *sb.*: Gk. *πάναξ*. See **opopanax.**

bef. **1627** Hemlock, adders-tongue, panax: MIDDLETON, *Witch*. [L.]

pancada, *sb.*: Sp.: a contract for sale in gross.

1622 the Hollanders have made a greate *pancado*, or sale of silk to divers Japons: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 64 (1883).

panchway: Anglo-Ind. See **paunchway.**

pancration, Gk. *παγκράτιον* (fr. *πᾶν*, = 'all', and *κράτος*, = 'strength'); **pancratium**, Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: an athletic contest consisting of boxing and wrestling in combination.

1603 many other extraordinary mastries and feats of activity, to wit, not onely in that generall exercise *Pancration*, wherein hand and foote both is put to the uttermost at once, but also at buffets...another generall *Pancratium*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 364. **1807** Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 395. **1819** the Pancratium of the ancients, as combining boxing and wrestling: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, Pref., p. xii. (3rd Ed.).

pancreas, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πάγκρεας*, = 'all-flesh': a fleshy abdominal gland constituting a digestive organ of vertebrates; the sweetbread.

1578 This body is called *Panchreas*, that is, all carnous or fleshy, for that it is made and contexed of *Glandulous* flesh: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 68 *ro*.

***pandaemonium, pandēmonium,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *παν-*, = 'all', and *δαίμων*, = 'a demon'; invented by Milton, *P. L.*, I. 756, as the proper name for the abode of all the devils: hell; a riotous, distracting assembly or scene; a horrible confused noise.

1712 The Character of *Mammon*, and the Description of the *Pandæmonium*, are full of Beauties: *Spectator*, No. 303, Feb. 16, p. 437/1 (Morley). **1743** "this constitutional journal, is certainly levelled at us," says a conscious sullen apostate patriot to his fallen brethren in the Pandæmonium: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 116 (1777). **1793** I have even a sort of curiosity to spend some days at Paris, to assist at the debates of the Pandæmonium, to seek an introduction to the principal devils: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 161 (1869). **1816** To make a Pandemonium where she dwells, | And reign the Hecate of domestic hells: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 191 (1832). ***1877** turning that pleasant park into a Pandemonium: *Echo*, July 31, p. 2. [St.]

pandan, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāndān*: a small box, generally of decorated metal, for holding **pawn** (*q. v.*); a spice-box.

1886 The articles shown include hookahs, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 51.

pandar, pander (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Pandarus* (Anglicised by Chaucer as *Pandare*), Gk. *Πάνδαρος*, the name of the Trojan to whom Troilus was, according to late fables, indebted for the favor of Chryseis (Cressida): a pimp, a procurer.

1579 he that was the *Pandor* to procure her: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 93 (1612). **1591** Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorne | A Pandares coate (so basely was he borne): SPENS., *Compl.*, Prosopop., 808. **1606** call them all Pandars...and all brokers-between Pandars! SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 2, 210; 212. **1628** His Religion is much in the nature of his Customers, and indeed the Pander to it: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 54 (1868).

***pandit:** Anglo-Ind. See **pundit.**

pandola. See **bandore**[1].

pandoor, pandour, *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Pandur*, a village in S. Hungary: one of a body of savage foot-soldiers in the Austrian army, first raised in S. Hungary; *hence*, any violent plunderer or robber.

1755 you may venture to lay hold on him, though he should be a Pandour: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 439 (1857).

***Pandōra:** Gk. *Πανδώρα*: name of the Eve of Greek mythology, made by Hephaestus (Vulcan) out of earth, endowed with all (*πάν-τα*) alluring and baneful gifts (*δῶρα*) by the gods and (according to late writers) presented with a box containing all human ills, which, when she came to earth to be the wife of **Epimetheus** (*q. v.*), she let out, *hope* only remaining. The latest phase of the legend was that the box contained blessings, all which, except *hope*, abandoned the human race when Pandora opened the box. According to Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 60 ff., the *jar* of ills belonged to Epimetheus.

1565 You have received from your Jove of the Capitol a Pandora's box to present to our Prometheus: CALFHILL, *Answer*, p. 5 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1591** The true Pandora of all heavenly graces, | Divine Elisa, sacred Emperesse: SPENS., *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 578. **1596** when, as out of Pandoras boxe of maladyes, which Epimetheus opened, all manner of euills flewe into the world, so all manner of deuills then broke loose amongst humane kinde: NASHE, *Haue with You*, in Greene's *Wks.*, p. 73 (1861). **1602** This cursed new *Pandora* (so is heresye termed by old Irenæus): R. PARSONS, *Warn-Word*, &c., Pt. I. ch. xi. fol. 80 *v°*. **1603** Pours down more euills on their hap-less head, | Then yerst *Pandora's* odious Box did shead: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 192 (1608). **1630** the nature of man is so peruerse, that like *Pandoraes* Boxe, hee will be tooting and prying soonest into that which he is most restrained from: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 6 *r°*/2. **1635** the wiser sort of this generation, that which *Salomon* justly calls Nothing...call their *Pandora*: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 11. **1656** Hence, and with thee take | This second but more dangerous Pandora, | Whose fatal box, if open'd, will pour on me | All mischiefs that mankind is subject to: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 408/2 (1839). **1667** More lovely than Pandora, whom the gods | Endow'd with all their gifts: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV 714. bef. **1733** they might think Rebellion...to be a Pandora's Box, fraught with all Sorts of Evils to a nation: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. V. 90, p. 327 (1740). **1753** a drop or pill of the celebrated Mr. Ward corrects all the malignity of Pandora's box: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 24, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 128 (1777).

***pandora,** *sb.*: It.: a bandore (see **bandore**[1]). Anglicised as *pandore*.

1597 take an instrument, as a *Lute*, *Orpharion*, *Pandora*, or such like: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 166.

panee: Anglo-Ind. See **pawnee.**

panēgyris, *sb.*: Gk. *πανήγυρις*: a general assembly.

1654–6 J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 348/2 (1867). **1775** a panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 143.

***pānem et circenses,** *phr.*: Lat.: '(give us) bread and Circensian games', the cry of the populace of Ancient Rome. See **Circenses.**

1809 Every thing here cries out *panem et circenses*, and the multitude seem to have no other wishes than to have their paunches well filled, and a theatrical entertainment by way of dessert: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 92.

pangaia, pangara, pangaie, *sb.*: a kind of light boat formerly used on the east coast of Africa.

1598 These boats, called *Pangaios*, are made of light planks, and sowed together with cords, without any nailes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 10/2. **1600** Here we tooke a *pangaia*, with a Portugall boy in it; which is a vessell like a barge, with one matsaile of *Coco* nut leaues. The barge is sowed together with the rindes of trees, and pinned with wooden pinnes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 571. **1614** wee espied three saile being small boats, sleightly wrought together, called *Paugaias* [sic]: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 16. **1625** three Barkes of *Moores*, which in their language they call *Pangaies*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 229. — The *Pangayos* or great Barkes of *Mozambique*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1544.

pangolin (⏑ ⏓ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *pangūlang*: a quadruped of the genus *Manis*, a scaly ant-eater.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** their caps were of the skin of the pangolin and leopard: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 36.

***panic** (⏑ ⏓), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *panique*, or Gk. *Πανικός*, = 'pertaining to Pan', 'due to Pan'. See **Pan.**

1. *adj.*: pertaining to Pan, esp. as epithet of *fear*, *fright*, *terror*, *dread*, inspired by a mysterious influence (sudden, inexplicable terror being ascribed to Pan by the Ancient Greeks). The form **panical** (⏑ ⏓ ⏓) is also found.

bef. **1627** panic terrors: BACON, *Fable of Pan.* [C.] **1665** such a panique fear struck the Pagans that they fled amazedly: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 260 (1677).

2. *sb.*: a sudden terror (*esp.* such as affects numbers simultaneously), sudden demoralisation; *Financ.* a sudden uneasiness on the part of investors, leading to runs on banks and sales of securities at low prices.

1665 that great Army of *Persians*...by apparitions were put into that pannick of fear that they were shamefully put to flight: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 241 (1677).

panisk, panisc (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Gk. *Πανίσκος*, = 'a little Pan': a rural deity, a representation or manifestation of **Pan** (*q. v.*) as a satyr.

1604 The *Panishes*, and the *Siluanes* rude, | *Satyres*, and all that multitude: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 882 (1616).

panizo, *sb.*: Sp.: panic-grass.

1589 they do sow maiz...and great store of panizo: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1853).

panneau, *pl.* **panneaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: a panel.

pannina, *sb.*: It.: woollen drapery.

1588 Veluets of *Verzini*, great quantity of *Pannina*, which commeth from *Meca*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 *r°*.

panopticon, *sb.*: coined by Jer. Bentham fr. Gk. *παν-*, = 'all', and *ὀπτικός*, = 'pertaining to sight' (see **optic**): a name given by Bentham to his proposed prison in which the prisoners could be seen at all times without seeing the supervisor; a room for exhibiting objects.

***panorāma,** *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. *παν-*, = 'all', 'complete', and *ὅραμα*, = 'a spectacle', 'a sight': a comprehensive or complete view; a large painting of a complete or continuous scene, viewed from a central point or else arranged on rollers so as to pass before the spectators.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1806** Prolonging your stay in London, for the express purpose of going to the Panorama, on the report of a late change in the spectacle: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 90 (5th Ed.) **1826** The whole presents to the eye a very glorious natural panorama: *Recl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 79. **1832** while we cast a general eye over the splendid panorama of city and country: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 105. **1840** it brought before my eyes a sort of peristreptic panorama of the country: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. V. p. 115. **1871** From the top of the peak I had a superb panorama of the country: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. XIX. p. 328. **1877** wooded lanes and strips they had passed were little more in so vast a panorama than the black stripes on a back-gammon-board: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. XIX. p. 210 (1883).

panpharmacon, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παν-*, = 'all', and *φάρμακον*, = 'a drug': an universal medicine.

1656 but this joy is *παντφαρμακον*, the universal medicine, the catholic remedy against all sorts of miseries: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 43/2 (1865).

panspermia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πανσπερμία*, ='a mixture of all seeds' (in the elements): panspermatism, the principle enunciated by Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements consisted of a mixture of all the seeds of things.

1846 Reid's opinion...bears...a strong analogy to the *Panspermia* of the Ionic philosophers: HAMILTON, in Reid's *Wks.*, p. 53/2.

pantado: Sp. See **pintado.**

***Pantagruel**, name of the title-character of one of the satirical works of Rabelais, who covers serious purposes under the demeanour and conversation of a buffoon. Hence, *Pantagruelism*, which has also been used as a punning designation of the medical profession.

pantagruelion, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat. or *quasi*-Gk., coined by Rabelais in *Pantagruel*: a fictitious herb, under which is typified some form or instrument of punishment or persecution.

1857 an immediate external application to the poet himself of that famous herb Pantagruelion, cure for all public ills and private woes: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 152 (1877).

pantaloon (˙ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *pantalone*, ='a Venetian', 'a buffoon': a silly old man in spectacles and slippers, who is one of the stock characters of Italian comedy; *hence*, the silly old man of pantomimes.

1592 NASHE, *P. Penilesse* (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1600** The sixth age shifts | Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, ii. 7, 158. **1603** The knavish Frenchmen laughed at their disorders, and say they are served like right pantaloons: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1848). **1629** making the *Pantaloni* to know themselfs: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxii. p. 36 (1645).

***pantaloons** (˙ ⏑ –), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. It. *pantaloni*: a Venetian garment consisting of hose which reached up to the waist; *hence*, a tight-fitting garment for the legs, fashionable at the beginning of this century; *hence*, trousers.

1660 pantaloons and muffs: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 163 (1860). **1663** Now give us Laws for Pantaloons, | The length of Breeches, and the gathers, | Port-canons, Perriwigs, and Feathers: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 233. **1663** the Gentleman in the black Pantaloons: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 52 (1701). **1676** as Prentices wearing Pantaloons, would make Gentlemen lay by the Habit: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 3. **1691** They taught our Sparks to strut in *Pantaloons*, | And look as fiercely as the *French Dragoons*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 6. **1818** never put on pantaloons or bodices: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xli.

***pantechnicon**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. *παν-*, ='all', and *τεχνικός*, ='pertaining to art': a place where all sorts of objects of art and of manufactured goods are exposed for sale; a repository in which furniture and other portable property are housed for the accommodation of the owners.

1845 the rest of the Peninsula consider the shops of Madrid to be the Pantechnicon of the universe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 731.

***pantheon, Pantheon**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πάνθειον*: a temple consecrated to all gods; *esp.* the circular Pantheon of Rome, consecrated by Marcus Agrippa to all the gods, B.C. 25, which has been used as a Christian church since A.D. 609; the deities of a nation collectively; hence, *metaph.* a collection of memorials of worthies.

[**1548** The firste plage is fallen vpon all ydoles and false goddes whiche they had set and packed together in one tempel of pantheon, that is to say, all goddes: UDALL, *Rev.*, xvi. (R.)] **1586** that for this cause the *Romanes* allowed the seruice of all gods, hauing for that ende builded a Temple to all gods called *Pantheon*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxx. p. 140. **1588** Lavinia will I make my empress, | Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart, | And in the sacred Pantheon her espouse: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 242. **1598** *Mar: Agrippa* dedicated his famous *Pantheon* to all the Gods: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, sig. ¶ ij *vº*. **1621** that faire pantheon of Cusco: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 527 (1827). **1670** you would almost swear the Heathen Gods, when they were banished out of the *Pantheon*, had been committed hither as to a Prison: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 141 (1698). **1765** I was much disappointed at sight of the pantheon, which...looks like a huge cockpit, open at top: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 495 (1817). **1767** I shall make a solemn dedication of it in my pantheon Chapel: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 51 (1857). **1837** The rites of the Pantheon had passed into her worship, the subtilties of the Academy into her creed: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 395 (1877). **1851** I renewed my visits to the Vatican, refreshing my spirits in that pantheon of the Gods, Demi-gods, and Heroes of Hellas: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 172 (1857). **1877** Had there been room in his very exclusive Pantheon for more than one deity, we might have learned much about Voltaire: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 194. **1882** He has room in his literary pantheon for every legitimate form of art: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 878.

***pantomime** (˙ ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *pantomime*; **pantomimus**, *pl.* **pantomimi**, Lat. fr. Gk. *παντόμιμος*, ='imitating everything': *sb.*

1. a player who acted in dumb show; a player who acts many parts.

1606 HYLAS the Pantomime at the complaint made of him by the Pretour, he skourged openly in the Court yard before his house: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 60. **1627** certaine *Pantomimi*, that will represent the voices of *Players* of Enterludes: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 240. **1679** Not that I think those Pantomimes, | Who vary Action with the Times: | Are less ingenious in their Art, | Than those who dully act one Part: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 151. **1712** that part of dancing relating to the ancient stage, in which the pantomimes had so great a share: *Spectator*, No. 334, Mar. 24, Vol. IV. p. 111 (1826). **1722** Thus the *Pantomimes* of the Ancients spoke to their Spectators: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 89. **1781** The pantomimes...expressed without the use of words, the various fables of the gods and heroes of antiquity: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. v. ch. xxxi. p. 285 (1813).

2. a dramatic performance in dumb show.

1630 after the manner of the old *Pantomime*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 145 (1640). **1792** a great number of burlesque comedians entered the pales, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 75.

2 *a.* a dramatic performance produced about Christmas, consisting of a dramatised tale, the dénouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloon and the dancing of columbine and harlequin.

1806 Sitting on the last row, and close to the partition, of an upper box, at a pantomime: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 87 (5th Ed.). **1820** a fool or zany was called in to divert the company by acting with a clown a kind of pantomime: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 31. **1878** These notions have no more resemblance to reality than a pantomime: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. p. 192.

***pantoufle**, *sb.*: Fr.: slipper. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *pantof(f)le*, *pantophle*, *pantoble*, *pantocle*, *pantable*, *pantacle*, *pantaple*.

1818 to keep aloof of them English quality, who might stand upon the pantoufles of their English rank: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 213 (1819).

paolo, *pl.* **paoli**, *sb.*: It.: 'a Paul', name of an old Italian coin worth about 5*d.* or 6*d.* English. See **paul.**

1617 nine carlini make eight reali, or giuli, or poali: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292. **1740** six paoli, which is three shillings: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xlvi. Vol. I. p. 105 (1819). **1765** For this vehicle and two horses you pay at the rate of eight *paoli* a stage, or four shillings sterling: SMOLLETT, *France and Italy*, xxvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 453 (1817).

papa (– ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *papa*, or Late Lat. *papa*.

1. Eng. fr. Lat.: a pope, a parish priest in the Greek Church.

1598 Their leader or directer in euery companie, is their *Papa* or Priest: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 491.

2. Eng. fr. Fr.: father; used by persons of fashion in 17, 18 cc. As used by grown-up people the word became vulgar abt. 1840 (*esp.* when abbrev. to *pa*), though some women of refinement still use it. The word *papa* (˙ ˙ or – ⏑) used by young children is perhaps English. See **mamma.**

1695 Oh *Papa*, *Papa!* where have you been this two days, *Papa*? OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 7. **1709** a strong Propension of Affection for the Duke, whom she call'd and esteem'd her *Papa*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 63 (2nd Ed.). **1748** The good man and his wife generally sit serene in a couple of easy chairs, surrounded by five or six of their children, insignificantly motionless in the presence of pappa and mamma: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 346 (1777). **1808** Why, Sir, Lucilla reads Latin with Pappa every morning: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxxix. p. 229 (1809). **1821** Whilst her piratical papa was cruising: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. xiii.

papas, pappas, *sb.*: Gk. *πάπας*, *πάππας*: a parish priest of the Greek Church. See **papa** 1.

1741 we lay there the 22d of *July* at a Papas, to whom we were recommended by Dr. *Patelaro*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 76. **1775** their papas or priest was of Cyprus and had the care of about 40 families: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 240. **1819** At Rome I went to see the grand Mufti of the Christians, who bears the same title with our Greek papases: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820).

papaw (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *papaya*: the fruit of the tree *Carica Papaya*, also the tree itself, native in S. America, now found generally in the tropics.

1598 There is also a fruite that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought from [beyond] ye Philippinas or Lusons to Malacca, & from thence to India, it is called Papaios, and is very like a Mellon, as bigge as a mans fist: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 35 (1885). **1624** the most delicate Pine-apples, Plantans, and Papawes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 629 (1884). **1629** A Pappaw is as great as an apple, coloured like an Orange, and good to eat: *ib.*, p. 905. **1665** Pappaes, Cocoes, Bananaes, and Plantains, all very sweet and delicious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677). **1705** the Papay-tree... Some Papay-trees run up to the heighth of thirty foot... The Fruit, of what is properly called the Papay, is about half as big as the Coco-nut: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 290. — The Papays taste rather worse than better than Pompions: *ib.*, p. 291. **1759** bananas, papayas, and ananas: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 603 (1814). — guavas, ananas, papaws, and sour-sops: *ib.*, p. 618. **1846** Vauquelin, who analysed the juice of the Papaw, says that no doubt can be entertained of its being a highly animalised substance: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 322.

***papelito,** *sb.*: Sp.: a **cigarette** (*q. v.*).

1845 So they jogged on, smoking their *papelitos*, to the Escorial: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 784.

papeterie, *sb.*: Fr., 'paper-manufacture', 'stationery': a case containing paper and other writing materials.

Paphian, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. Πάφος (through Lat. *Paphius*, = 'pertaining to Paphos'), name of a town in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite (Venus): pertaining to Paphos, pertaining to Aphrodite (Venus).

I. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to Paphos.

I. *adj.*: 2. pertaining to Aphrodite.

1744 Imagination is the Paphian shop, | Where foul ideas...With wanton art those fatal arrows form: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. 994 (1806). **1817** With Paphian diamonds in their locks: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 78 (1860).

II. *sb.*: 1. a person connected with Paphos.

II. *sb.*: 2. a courtesan; a votary of sexual passion.

***papier-mâché,** *sb.*: Fr.: 'chewed paper', paper made into pulp, and mixed with other substances so as to be moulded. When dry the material is tough, hard, and takes a fine polish.

1771 presented her with a snuff-box of *papier maché*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 75/2 (1882). **1807** Truly miserable indeed would the condition of mankind be, if society were such a *papier maché* machine as these sort of reasoners make it to be: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II, p. 70. **1818** papier maché has been tried, but it failed: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 33/2. **1860** They will paint porcelain or papier mâché, or design ribbons or muslin dresses: *Once a Week*, Sept. 29, p. 370/1.

papillote, *sb.*: Fr.: curl-paper.

1748 I wish you could see him making squibs of his papillotes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 132 (1857). **1765** the mistress came in to take the papilliotes from off her hair: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. XXXVIII. Wks., p. 320 (1839). **1862** When the dingy breakfast *papillotes* were cast of an afternoon, what beautiful black curls appeared round her brow! THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 347 (1887).

papion (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *papion*: a baboon.

1598 made of woolues skins, or Fox skins, or els of Papions: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 98.

papist (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *papiste*: an adherent of the papacy, a Roman Catholic.

bef. **1548** the saing off More and other papists them selffs: R. CROKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclvii. p. 5 (1846). **1562** Papistes of late haue banisshed, burned and persecuted many godly men: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Aa ii *vº*. **1601** young Charbon the puritan and old Poysam the papist, howsome'er their hearts are serversed in religion, their heads are both one: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 3, 56. **1628** A Church Papist is one that parts his Religion betwixt his conscience and his purse...He loues Popery well but is loath to lose by it: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 31 (1868). bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, passim (1740).

***papoose, pappouse,** *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian baby.

1634 this little *Pappouse* travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clanmbankes: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 96.

***papoosh, papouch(e),** ⏑ –, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *pāpōsh*: a heelless Oriental slipper. The forms with *bab-* are fr. Arab. *bābūsh* or Fr. *babouche*.

1684 immediately sending for one of his Papouche's, or Shoo's, he caus'd him to have six blows given him upon the Bonnet: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 60. **1775** our guides with bare feet carrying their papouches or slippers in their hands: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 167. **1819** their shaksheers and trowsers, their shawls and their papooshes: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 156 (1820). **1823** I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches: SCOTT, *St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 187. [Davies] **1834** seeing his feet without their papouches, he slowly turned back to seek them: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 182. **1845** yellow slippers or papouches: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 59. **1865** the men had their feet in the papooshes and their pipes in their mouths: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 17.

pappa: Fr. (Cotgr.). See **papa** 2.

pappus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πάππος, = 'down': *Bot.*: the tuft on the fruit of composite plants; the hair-like process attached to the ripe seed of a composite plant.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1846** its limb either wanting or membranous, divided into bristles, palex, hairs, or feathers, and called pappus: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 702.

***papȳrus,** *pl.* **papȳri,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πάπυρος: a kind of rush or sedge abundant in Egypt, *Cyperus Papyrus*, from the pith of which the Ancients used to make a kind of paper; an inscribed roll of such paper. Early Anglicised as *papyre, papir(e)*, through Old Fr. *papyre*.

1548 Papyrus groweth not in England, it hath the facion of a greate Docke: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1567** Papirus or the *Rush* of *Ægypt*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 56 *vº*. **1630** Some hold the name [paper] doth from a Rush proceed, | Which on *Egiptian Nilus* bankes doth breed: | Which Rush is call'd *Papirus* for on it | Th' *Egiptian* people oftentimes had writ: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 1 *rº/1*. **1793** The papyrus is one of the natural curiosities of Egypt, and served the ancients to write upon: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 607 (1796). **1820** that beautiful rush, the papyrus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 90. **1877** The cylinder...has inside what appears to be a round stick of smaller size than the diameter, upon which the papyri may have been rolled: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1883** Egyptian papyri: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 212/2.

paquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See **packet**[1].

***par**[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pār*, = 'equal', 'even', 'level'.

1. (*of number*) even.

1598 therfore the number of *Par* or *Impar* doth litle import to the strengthening of the battell: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 95.

2. (fr. Lat. phr. *ex pari*, = 'on an equal footing', 'on a level') equality, level; in the phr. *on* (*upon*) *a par*.

1753 it [the scheme] will in many Respects set the Ladies upon a *Par* with the Men: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 53 (1756). **1886** The superior style in which the books are printed...is on a par with the rare skill and carefulness discernible in their contents: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 30/3.

3. a mean, a standard value; *Financ.* the issue value or face value of stocks or securities. Also, *attrib.*

1726 exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below par: SWIFT, *Gulliver's Trav.*, Wks., p. 132/1 (1869). **1743–7** The credit of the *Exchequer* notes being thus secured, they daily rose nearer to *par*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 336/1 (1751). **1755** Lottery tickets rise: subsidiary treaties under par—I don't say, no price: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 478 (1857). **1802** a stock bearing *one half per cent* would not find many purchasers *at par*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 104. **1804** Notwithstanding these causes tending to produce a depreciation of the value of bills by exchange drawn by the government of Bombay, they have not yet fallen below *par*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1184 (1844).

par[2], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pahr*: a fourth part of the night, a watch, about three hours. See **ghurry**.

1633 8 grees make a Par, which Par is three hours by our accompt: W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, v. 51 (1807). **1776** I went home, and then it was about a par or a par and a half of the night: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 7/1.

***par,** *prep.*: Fr.: by, through, out of, for, for the sake of, by way of.

1825 she is one I could have doated to death upon *par amours* ['by way of amours']: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxvi. p. 253. **1848** He was made slave by some infidel, to one of whose wives he sought to be gallant, *par amours*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 138/1 (3rd Ed.). **1818** her home is the air | And she only *par complaisance* touches the ground: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 41. **1810** being reduced to half a pound of fresh bread to each man *par decade* ['for a period of ten days']: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 47. **1878** Pointed architecture...is not exclusively but *par eminence* Christian: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 9. **1818** It's very odd, but she never could get on, *par exemple*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 215 (1819). **1872** *Par exemple* we may select a piece of descriptive writing which lately appeared in a popular magazine: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 9. **1819** And I became a volunteer *par force*: HANS BUSK, *Dessert*, 106. **1818** that round-eyed, tongue-tied Lady Clancare, who *par parenthese* ['by way of parenthesis'] looks as if she were extracting us all for her common-place book: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 34 (1819). **1828** allow me, *par parenthèse*, to observe: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. LXXX. p. 298 (1859). **1877** a hand which, *par parenthèse*, is believed to be the whitest in Europe: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. XX. p. 228 (1883). **1822–3** The general opinion that he meant to proceed in the matter of his own rescue, *par voie de fait* ['by way of deed', 'by violence']: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXXII. p. 383 (1886).

par. See **paragraph**.

par ci (et) par là, *phr.*: Fr.: here (and) there, off (and) on.

1788 I will own that *par ci et par la*, I have been well amused: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1835). **1808** and all my little Spanish library is dispersed among them *par ci par la*, except my nice edition of Don Quixote: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 140.

***par excellence,** *phr.*: Fr.: by way of excellence, to the highest degree, by virtue of the highest claims.

1695 the Santo (which is St. Antonio's church, called il Santo par excellence): EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 61 (Camd. Soc., 1845). **1777** The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is reckoned, *par excellence*, the dullest man in it: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 75 (1835). **1804** Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'anecdotes' *par excellence*, M. Kotzebue has given several that deserve notice: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 85. **1810** Mr. Barrow is of opinion...that the Bohun-upas is, par excellence, the poisonous tree: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 209. **1813** Whatever Sheridan has done or chosen to do has been, *par excellence*, always the *best* of its kind: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1832). **1819** To these are added still more flattering testimonies; such as that of Isidorus, who calls Pugilism "virtus," as if *par excellence*: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, Pref., p. XXV. (3rd Ed.). **1842** the fat call'd *par excellence* 'green': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 252 (1865).

par negōtio, *phr.*: Lat.: equal to the business.

1619 they sent Ambassadors to the *Palsegraue*, whom they thought might prove *par negotio*, and to be able to go through-stitch with the work: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. iv. p. 4 (1645).

***par nōbile frātrum,** *phr.*: Lat.: a noble pair of brothers. Hor., *Sat.*, 2, 3, 243 (sarcastically).

1657 J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 125, Vol. I. p. 203. **1761** why will not the advice suit both, *par nobile fratrum*? STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 745/2 (1839). **1878** Rivaulx and Whitby, twin works...truly a *par nobile fratrum*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I.

***para,** *sb.*: Turk. *pāra*, fr. Pers. *pāra*, ='a piece': a small copper coin, of which forty go to the piastre, worth about $\frac{1}{16}d.$ English. See **medine.**

1704 three or four *Parraks*, *i.e.* Pence: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 68. **1776** The Albanian girls wear a red skull-cap plated with peraus or Turkish pennies of silver perforated and arranged like the scales of a fish: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 123. **1819** Of the gold which I gained by the sweat of my brow not a para remained my own: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 135 (1820). **1820** It is incredible what a degree of fatigue the poor peasant girl will undergo to add a single para to this store: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 226. **1821** by mistake sequins with paras jumbling: BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. xxix. **1830** Signor Logotheti who never wept before for anything less than the loss of a paras, melted: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 96. **1839** listening to the Wallachian and Bulgarian musicians, who collect *paras* and praises at a very trifling expense of melody: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 7. **1849** if you expect ransom...then I have not brought a para: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 277 (1881). **1871** sundries, which he deals out to numerous purchasers in minute lots, for paras and half piastres: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 184. **1884** clinking a roll of paras in the face of every passer-by: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 318.

parabasis, *sb.*: Gk. παράβασις, *lit.* 'a stepping by': the chief choral ode in an Ancient Greek comedy of the Old Comedy, mainly composed of anapæstic tetrameters, in which the chorus addressed the audience in the name of the poet.

parabien, *sb.*: Sp.: a complimentary congratulation.

1623 But my Master continued with me, rendring me an account of his loue, and I giuing him the *Para-bien* thereof, in which kinde of discourse, and the like, we spent all that Euening: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. v. p. 47. **1668** So that now I can...give you the *parabien* of this great work: LORD ARLINGTON, in Sir W. Temple's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 516 (1770).

***parabola,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παραβολή: a curve formed by the intersection of a plane parallel to the side of a cone with the cone. The curve may likewise be defined as a conic section whose eccentricity is equal to unity. All parabolas are similar, and the curve represents the theoretical path of a projectile discharged on or near the earth's surface.

1579 I demaunde whether then this *Eleipsis* shal not make an *Angle* with the *Parabola Section* equal to the distaunce betweene the grade of Randon proporned, and the grade of vttermost *Randon*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 188. **1665** A Method for the Quadrature of *Parabola's* of all degrees: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 15. **1759** he found the precise path to be a PARABOLA,—or else an HYPERBOLA: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. iii. Wks., p. 66 (1839). **1839** that his projectiles, instead of flying away through infinite space, will speedily return in parabolas, and break the windows and heads of his neighbours: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 478 (1877). **1880** A rose, presumably urged by a human hand, executed a parabola over the neighbouring wall, and fell at her feet: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. I. p. 7. **1885** The definitive determination may make the orbit a parabola: *Athenæum*, Sept. 12, p. 339/2.

***parachute,** *sb.*: Fr.: an apparatus for conveying a weight from a great height with a gentle descent. An expanded parachute is generally more or less like an umbrella in shape.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1820** they are moving in a circular orbit with their flowing robes distended like a parachute by the velocity of the motion: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 312. **1847** a fire-balloon | Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves | And dropt a fairy parachute and past: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 8 (1886). **1864** One Cocking had cast himself into space in a parachute and...was smashed to death: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 114.

parada, Sp.; **parado** (˘ ˗ ˘), Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: a relay of horses, &c., a halting-place, a halt (when riding or driving), parade; hence Eng. *parade* (˘ ˗), through Fr. *parade.*

1651 these five were at the first the whole *Parada* of this journey: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 84 (1654). **1659** No less terrible was this paradox and parado of Presbyterian Discipline and Severity: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 16. [Davies] **1845** those who are forced to travel on in their own carriage will find relays of post horses at the different *paradas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 890.

parador, *sb.*: Sp.: a halting-station, an inn for travellers.

1855 La de Navarra near the Plaza Mayor is a mere *parador*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 569.

***paradox** (˘ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *paradoxe*: a proposition or conclusion which seems to be absurd until it is closely examined or explained.

1540 we shall not wytsafe any Paradoxes in noo place: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. B ii *v°*. **1563** What a *Paradoxe* hath he published? T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, sig. Aa iii *v°*. **1573—80** I was a...patron of paradoxis and a main defender of straung opinions: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 10 (1884). **1579** To resolue my selfe of this *Paradoxe*, I spent a xv. wéekes in continual *Sea* seruices vpon the *Ocean*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, To Reader, sig. A iv *v°*. **1589** in manner of *Paradoxe*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxix. p. 71 (1869). **1600** how cleerly I can refell that *paradox*, or rather pseudodox, of those, who hold the face to be the index of the mind: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 201 (1616). **1620** Some things may seem Paradoxes, but they are so well known: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xii. (1676). **1642** I cannot justify...that insolent paradox: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 345 (1852). bef. **1670** a Paradox of Honour: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 70, p. 59 (1693). **1686** Parodox: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 41. **1712** I am persuaded of what seems a Paradox to most: *Spectator*, No. 500, Oct. 3, p. 713/2 (Morley).

paraenesis, *sb.*: Gk. παραίνεσις: an exhortation, advice, counsel.

1604 A Paraenesis to the Prince: W. ALEXANDER, Title.

paragōgē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παραγωγή, ='alteration': the addition of an inorganic sound to the end of a word, opposed to **prothesis** (*q. v.*); such as the *-t* of *peasant*, the *-n* of *cithern.*

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

***paragon** (˘ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *paragon.*

1. a model or pattern of excellence.

1548 This prince was almost the Arabicall phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very paragon: HALL, *Hen. V.*, an. I. [R.] **1573—80** is there anye, for loove or for monye, | Can showe sutch a paragon: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 102 (1884). **1589** It greeues that Natures Paragon in Cloister, not in Court, | Should loose the beautie of her youth: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 44. **1600** *Scipio* the great (the Paragon of all nobilitie in his time): R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 602. **1603** The richest gem without a paragon: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 878 (1616). **1611** an angel! or, if not, | An earthly paragon! SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iii. 6, 44. **1624** I send you herewith a letter from the *Paragon* of the *Spanish* Court: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxix. p. 102 (1645). **1679** a paragon as were fit to make the wife of the greatest Prince in Europe! EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1872). bef. **1733** if any such be found, I will allow the Author to be a Paragon of Veracity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 139, p. 402 (1740). **1806** considering the roof of King's College as...and paragon of architectural beauty: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 178.

1 *a.* a diamond weighing more than 100 carats.

1557 I hearde it sayd such one was she, | As rare to finde as parragon, | Of lowly cheare of heart so free, | As her for bounty could passe none: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 211 (1870). **1558** Take Cristall, or paragon stone: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 94 *v°*. **1573** Take a beade of Christall or a Paragon stone & beate eche of them by him selfe in a brasen morter: *Arte of Limming*, fol. ix *v°*. **1616** H' is no great, large stone, but a true *Paragon*, | H' has all his corners: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 135 (1631—40).

1 *b.* name of a kind of rich fabric manufactured in 17 c.

bef. **1605** The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chambletts: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 16. **1619** Veletato, Philizello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohaire: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269.

1 *c.* black marble of Bergamo.

1645 a niche of paragon for the statue of the prince now living: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 196 (1872).

2. *less correctly*, a mate, a match, a companion, a rival; competition, rivalry. These senses seem due to the vb. *to paragon*, or to the Fr. original *paragoner.*

1590 Zenocrate, the loveliest maid alive...The only paragon of Tamburlaine: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 23/1 (1858). **1590** many wemen valorous, | Which have full many feats adventurous | Performd, in paragone of proudest men: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 54. — for good, by paragone | Of evill, may more notably be rad: *ib.*, ix. 2. — Alone he rode without his Paragone: *ib.*, x. 35. **1591** For Love and Lordship bide no paragone: — *Compl.*, Prosopop., 1026. bef. **1670** were not his Paragons in Innocency and Cordial Humility: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 69, p. 59 (1693).

3. name of a large size of printing-type, now disused.

4. an elaborately shaped flower-bed.

bef. **1634** Gardens and groves exempt from paragons: CHAPMAN, *Hymn in Cynth.* [Nares]

paragone, *sb.*: It.: a paragon, a comparison; *hence*, a touchstone; a black marble of Bergamo (see **paragon** 1 *c*).

***paragraph** (˘ ˗ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *paragraphe*: a section of a literary or scientific composition; one or more sentences forming a separate passage, generally beginning on a new line with a space before the first letter, the succeeding passage beginning similarly; a short passage; the character ¶, also called a *pilcrow.* Abbrev. to *par.*

1525 in the seconde paragraphe: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. T vi *v°*/1. **1548** *Bracton* in his first booke in the latter ende of a chapter which hath this paragrafe: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. vii. fol. 26 *v°* (1567). bef. **1550** For his paragraffes | Be no cosmograffes: In J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 426 (1843). **1602** no Paragraffe in positiue Discourse, no Paradoxe amongst Orators: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 *v°*. **1611** *Paragraphe*, A Paragraffe, or Pill-crow; a full sentence, head, or title of the (ciuill) Law: COTGR. **1685** This paragraph is very bold and remarkable: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 254 (1872). bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 56, p. 348 (1740). **1832** In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. III. p. 216.

paraia: Malay. See **proa.**

paral(e)ipsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παράλειψις*, ='a passing over', 'a leaving on one side': *Rhet.*: the bringing in of a point by just mentioning it as though it were not worth while to notice it.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 239 (1869).

paralipomenon, *pl.* **paralipomena**, *gen. pl.* **paralipomenōn**, *sb.*: Gk. *παραλειπόμενον*: something omitted, esp. in pl. *Paralipomena* or (*liber*) *Paralipomenōn*, old name of the Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament.

abt. **1400** Wycliffite *Bible*. **1487** the ii book of Paralipomenon: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a vi *v°*. **1683–4** distinguish the *Paralipomena* from the other *Addenda*: R. BOYLE, *Hist. Blood*, App., p. 225. **1866** But, passing under a suspicion of Sabellianism, and I know not what (the widow Endive assured me that he was a Paralipomenon, to her certain knowledge,) was forced to leave the town: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, 1st Ser., No. VII. p. 209/1 (1880).

parallel (⏊ ⏥ ⏥), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parallèle* (adj. and sb.).

I. *adj.*: 1. continuously equidistant, only intersecting at infinity (of straight lines lying in the same plane, *e.g.* the sides—or the sides produced—of a plane rectilinear triangle with a finite base and the apex at an infinite distance from the base).

1598 parallele lines from the toppe of the head to the sole of the foote: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 70. **1601** The second circle or parallele line, beginneth at the Indians occidentall: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 33, Vol. I. p. 150. **1655** a crystal ball, sliding on parallel wires: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1872). **1715** the Arms and Legs must not be placed to answer one another in Parallel Lines: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 124.

I. *adj.*: 2. similar in direction, tendency, or development.

I. *adj.*: 3. characterised by a resemblance which runs through many particulars, corresponding.

1748 there never were, since the creation of the world, two cases exactly parallel: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 110, p. 239 (1774).

II. *sb.*: 1. a line which is continuously equidistant from another line or other lines, a straight line which only intersects another line or other lines at infinity, an intersection with the earth's surface of an imaginary plane at right-angles to the earth's surface, called a 'parallel of latitude'.

1551 gemmow lines, or paralleles: R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 96. **1579** put this Ciphre o betweene the Paralels, right ouer y° Diuisor: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 8. **1600** This land is situated in the *Paralele* of *Rome*, in 41. degrees and 2. terces: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 300.

II. *sb.*: 2. continuous conformity or resemblance, general correspondence..

II. *sb.*: 3. a comparison.

1667 The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as laboriousness of the work: H. MORE, *Decay of Christian Piety*. [J.] bef. **1719** A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a parallel between his own private character, and that of other persons: ADDISON. [J.]

II. *sb.*: 4. a counterpart, a thoroughly analogous case.

1599 Why, this is without parallel, this: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 46/2 (1860). **1660** *EDWARD* the *CONFESSOR*, | Was both Your *Parallel* and *Predecessor*: FULLER, *Paneg.*, p. 11.

II. *sb.*: 5. *Fortif.* a wide trench parallel to a face of a besieged fortification, for the protection of the besiegers.

1591 And the little wall which is before the same, shall not be vnprofitable, for first it will hide and serue for *Paralell* to couer the Souldiours, which are behind it, that they cannot be endomaged: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 326.

parallēlepipedon, incorrectly **parallēlopipedon**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παραλληλεπίπεδον*: a regular solid bounded by six parallelograms. Anglicised as **parallelepiped.**

1570 Make a hollow Parallelipipedon of Copper or Tinne with one Base wanting, or open: as in our Cubike Coffen: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c iij *v°*. **1759** bare rocks cut into vertical parallelopipedons: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 604 (1814)

parallelogram (⏥ ⏥ ⏊ ⏥ ⏥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parallélogramme*: a four-sided rectilinear figure of which the opposite sides are parallel; *also*, an old name for the pantograph (see quot. 1668).

1570 Lynes, Angles, Triangles, Parallels, Squares, and Parallelogrammes: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 1 *v°*. **1603** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1103. **1611** *Parallelogramme*. A Parallelogramme, or long Square: COTGR. **1668** shewing me the use of the parallelogram, by which he drew in a quarter of a hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines: PEPYS, *Diary*, Dec. 9. [DAVIES]

***paralysis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παράλυσις*, ='palsy': loss or enfeeblement of nervous activity in one or more organs; hence, *metaph.* cessation or derangement of the regular functions of anything.

1525 paralisis of the handes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. O i *v°*/1. — paralisys in y° foote: *ib.* **1527** [water of borage flowres] is good against paralysis: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xvii. sig. B ii *v°*/2. **1563** thys Oyle is moste precious in paralices, and spasmus, commynge of colde matter: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 76 *v°*. **1599** Agaynst the *Paralisis*, or laimnes, & extensione of the Synnues: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 207/2. **1863** a stockbroker suffering under general paralysis and a rooted idea that all the *specie* in the Bank of England was his: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 114. ***1878** epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

paramatta, *sb.*: fr. native Australian place-name *Paramatta*: a fine dress-fabric of merino weft on a cotton warp.

1857 weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

paramento, *sb.*: Sp.: an ornament, a decoration, a robe of state. Cf. Mid. Eng. *parament.*

bef. **1626** there were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, | And other paramentos: FLETCHER, *Love's Pilgrimage*, i. 1. [C.]

***paramour** (⏊ ⏥ ⏊), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *par amour*, ='with love': a lover (of either sex, in either good or bad sense). In Mid. Eng. also, ='gallantry', and as adv., 'in love', 'as a lover'. The word has never been fully naturalised.

abt. **1386** My fourthe husbonde was a revellour, | This is to sayn, he had a paramour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Wif of Bathes Prol.*, 6036. abt. **1400** he hathe as many Paramours, as hym lykethe: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 39 (1839). **1528** Commen paramoure of baudry: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 107 (1871). **1532** divers of them hadd theire paramors sitting with theim in a draye: ELYOT, *Let.*, in *Governour*, Vol. I. p. lxxviii. (Croft, 1880). **1579** Every wanton and his Paramour: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 35 (Arber). bef. **1590** Such spirits as can lively resemble Alexander and his paramour shall appear before your grace: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 95/1 (1858). **1595** Then gentle Grenvile, Thetis parramoure...Set sailes to wind: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 57 (1871). **1658** The souls of *Penelope's* Paramours: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 62. **1771** But my aunt and her paramour [in a good sense] took the pas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, ii. 199. [Davies]

paranomasia. See **paronomasia.**

***parapet** (⏊ ⏥ ⏥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., *lit.* 'guard-breast': *Fortif.* a breastwork; *Archit.* a wall or *quasi*-wall to prevent persons falling over the edge of any elevated structure.

1590 parapets to hide the musketeers: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 55/2 (1858). **1591** he must beware that in hys parapettes, he make no windows nor loope holes: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 287. **1596** palisadoes, frontiers, parapets: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3. 55. bef. **1599** He talks of counter-scarfs, and casamates, | Of parapets, curtains, and palisadoes: DAVIES, *Epigr.*, xxiv. in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 358/1 (1858). **1645** A little higher is the choir, walled parapet-fashion: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 213 (1872). **1665** a ditch and parapet drawn from one hill to the other so environing her, that to some she seems inaccessible: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 102 (1677). **1826** the troops sprang over the dilapidated parapet, and the rampart was their own: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 60 (1828). **1845** it is well provided with bridges and parapets: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 713.

***paraphernālia**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *παράφερνα*, ='(chattels) beside (*παρα-*) the dowry (*φέρνον*)': *Leg.*: the personal property of a married woman over which the law allowed her husband no rights; miscellaneous articles of equipment or adornment, trappings, insignia.

1728 the ornaments she herself provided, (particularly in this play) seemed in all respects the *paraphernalia* of a woman of quality: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, To Reader, Wks., Vol. II. p. 234 (1776). **1742** But of all but the name and the badges bereft, | Like old women, his paraphernalia are left: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1860). **1771** the paraphernalia of enthusiasm now waning in Italy: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Aneed. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. ix. **1811** For the benefit of the air, she was advised to retire into the country before she had exhibited half her *paraphernalia*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 72 (and Ed.). **1818** that's Lord Rosbrin's thespian car... freighted with theatrical paraphernalia: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 208 (1819). **1840** all the rude *paraphernalia* of an assembly: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 79 (1879).

paraphrasis, *sb.*: Lat.: a paraphrase.

1538 These words do let and interrupt the course of the parnphrasis: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 213 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1549** pd for the vone halff of a boke calleyd the parafrasys of Eraysmous xvjd.: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 51 (1882). bef. **1568** *Paraphrasis* is, to take some eloquent Oration, or some notable common place in Latin, and expresse it with other wordes: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 151 (1884).

[The Eng. *paraphrase* is probably directly fr. Erasmus' Latin *Paraphrasis*, which is rendered *Paraphrase* by N. Udall (1548), M. Coverdale (1549).]

paraquito, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *periquito*: a parrakeet. See **perroquet.**

1596 Come, come, you paraquito, answer me: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 88. **1600** pages, munkeys, and parachitos: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*,

iv. 2, Wks., p. 221 (1616). **1600** a sort of *Paraquitos*, no bigger then wrennes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 650. **1622** 1 parrakita: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 156 (1883). **1623** little dogs, Monkeys, and paraquittos: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 59/1 (1839). **1630** dainty dun Popingay greene Parrots, and Parakitoes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 5 *r*°/2. **1633** will her honour please | To accept this monkey, dog, or paroqueto: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 310/2 (1839). **1657** Monkies and paraquitoes: FORD, *Sun's Darl.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 170/1 (1839).

*parasang: Eng. fr. Gk. See **farsang.**

parasceve, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. παρασκευή, cf. Fr. *parasceve* (Cotgr.): the Preparation, *i.e.* the day before the Jewish sabbath.

1548 The same Lord finished y° redemption of y° world on the sixth daie, (which is y° parasceue daie,) & rested in the graue: UDALL, *Luke*, xxiii. [R.] **1582** Againe if *Hosanna*, *Raca*, *Belial*, and such like be yet untranslated in the English Bibles, why may we not say *Corbana* and *Parasceve*: *N. T.* (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3 *r*°. — And the next day which is after the Parasceve: *ib.*, Mat., xxvii. 62. **1648** The Parasceve, or Preparation: HERRICK, Title.

paraselēnē, *pl.* **paraselēnae,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. παρα-, ='beside', and σελήνη, ='the moon': a mock moon, seen on a lunar halo. See **parhelion.**

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1835** a large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four paraselenæ: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxxvi. p. 501. **1853** A beautiful paraselene yesterday: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 268. — parhelia, anthelia, and paraselenae: *ib.*, ch. xxxv. p. 312.

*parasite (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parasite.*

1. one who gets his food at the table of the wealthy, earning it by flattery and buffoonery (the sense of the original Gk.); *hence*, generally, a hanger-on, a flatterer.

1548 For the deuill himself, to set farther diuision betwene the Englyshe and Frenche nacion did apparel certayne catche poules and parasites: HALL, *Hen. VI.*, an. 12. [R.] **1577** Where *Parasites*, the fattest crummes doo catch: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 24 (1868). **1589** a Pray | Vnto his Paresites: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 126. **1591** the rich fee, which Poets wont divide, | Now Parasites and Sycophants doo share: SPENS., *Complt.*, Teares of Muses, 472. **1619** perhaps thy state hath many Hangers on, Trencher-flies, Parasites tied by the Teeth: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlvii. p. 443. **1665** he [Alexander] was saluted with the affected title of *Jupiters* Son, as the Parasites interpreted the equivocal Greek word wherewith the Oracle entertained him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 247 (1677). **1678** It grieves me to consider 'mongst what Parasites | And trencher Friends your wealth has been divided: SHADWELL, *Timon*, iii. p. 36. **1689** The buffoons, parasites, pimps, and concubines...supplanted him at Court: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302 (1872).

2. an animal which lives at the expense of another animal, a plant which lives at the expense of another plant or animal; *also*, a living organism which makes its abode harmlessly within or upon another living organism.

1797 *Parasites* or *Parasitical Plants*: *Encyc. Brit.*

***parasol** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parasol*, or Sp. *parasol*: a small **umbrella** (*q. v.*), a sunshade.

1665 the figure of [a] great Man over whose head one Officer holds a Parasol: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 144 (1677). **1811** Over him, and the princes of his numerous family, Medallas, or large parasols were borne: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. li. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 69. **1827** My parasol is blue with a white edge, that will direct your attention: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 170. **1864** a parasol attached to her whip: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions.* [St.]

parataxis, *sb.*: Gk. παράταξις: a placing side by side (of clauses), the arrangement of clauses one after another without any explicit grammatical coordination or subordination.

1889 a good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side: W. LEAF, *Iliad*, p. 414.

parātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *parāre*, ='to prepare': an **apparitor** (*q. v.*).

1630 Thus doth he scape the parator and proctor: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares] **1688** You shall be summon'd by a host of Parators; you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court: DRYDEN, *Span. Friar*, iv. [R.]

***parbleu !**, *interj.*: Fr., for *pardieu*, ='by God': heavens!.

parbutty, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *pārapatti*, ='employment': a writer to the **patel** (*q. v.*) of an Indian village in the Madras Presidency.

1803 Neither has any one a right to compel any of the inhabitants, much less the particular servants of the government, and the principal servants in their villages, to attend him about the country, as the soubahdar obliged the parbutty and pateel to do, running before his horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 323 (1844).

***parc aux cerfs,** *phr.*: Fr.: a deer-park.

1794 *Domest. Anecd. of French Nat.*, p. 372. **1882** It seemed the *parc aux cerfs* of some great nobleman or millionaire: R. L. STEVENSON, *New Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 120.

Parcae: Lat.: name of the Fates of Roman mythology, identified with the Gk. Μοῖραι. Is the form *parcas* (1592) confused with *par cas*? See **Atropos, Clotho, Lachesis.**

1591 Untoward twins that temper human fate | Who from your distaff draw the life of man, | Parcae, impartial to the highest state, | Too soon you cut...: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, Wks., p. 277/2 (1861). **1592** Bloodie parcas [*sic*] what meanest thou to sheare | His vitall twine so woorthie longer life: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 60. **1602** that notifieth a man to be predestinate, or a reprobate: before the end of his life approue it: and that the *Parcæ* haue cut the twist in two: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 218. **1603** What is the reason, that in this temple there be no more but two images of two destinies or fatall sisters, named *Parcæ*, whereas in all places els there be three of them? HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1354. **1603** Making a liue man like a liue-less carcass, | Saue that again he scapeth from the *Parcas* [Eng. pl. of **Parca*]: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 276 (1608). **1616** the *Parcæ*: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 120, Wks., p. 809 (1616).

parcallas: Anglo-Ind. See **percallas.**

parchesi: Anglo-Ind. See **pachisi.**

parcity (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *parcité*: sparseness, sparingness.

1509 I haue but only drawen into our moder tunge, in rude langage the sentences of the verses as nere as the parcyte of my wyt wyl suffer me: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Arg., Vol. I. p. 17 (1874).

pardah: Anglo-Ind. See **purdah.**

pardau, pardaw, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *pardao*: a **xerafin** (*q. v.*) of Goa; also a gold money of account in Goa, worth one-fifth more. See **tanga.**

1598 Every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardawes, Xeraffins, and foure Tangoes. Everie Quintall is 128. pounds, and every Pardawe three Testones or thirtie Stivers heavie money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). **1599** The pardao is 5 larines of *Balsara*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. **1625** Foure *Masses* makes a *Perdaw.* Foure *Perdawes* makes a *Tayel*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123. **1662** Five *Tanghes* make a *Serafin* of Silver, which, according to the Kings Command, is set at three hundred *Reis*, and six *Tanghes* make a *Pardai*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669). **1665** a *Pardow* four Shillings: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). **1700** and laid a certain piece of Money, call'd a *Perdau*, upon the Dead Body: S. L., Tr. *Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iii. p. 257.

***pardessus,** *sb.*: Fr.: an overcoat.

1850 *Pardessus* of pink *glacé* silk, trimmed with three frillings of the same: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 575.

pardi, *interj.*: Fr., for Fr. *pardieu.* Anglicised in 16 c. as *pardie*, *perdie*, *pardy*, *perdy.*

bef. **1863** not their deeds of arms alone, *pardi*, but their coats of arms too: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 338 (1879).

pardieu !, *interj.*: Fr., 'by God': heavens!.

1877 *Pardieu*, Monsieur, who cares for the man she marries now-a-days? RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. III. ch. ii.

***parenthesis,** *pl.* **parentheses,** *sb.*: Gk. παρένθεσις, ='a putting in beside'.

1. a grammatically independent addition inserted in a sentence.

1569 The duke somewhat marueylyng at his sodaine pauses, as thoughe they were but parentheses: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. III., an. 2. [R.] **1580** he...desired few parentheses or digressions or gloses: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 270 (1868). **1584** touching which (by the waie of a parenthesis) I haue inferred *Marbodeus* his verses: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. viii. p. 300. **1602** also for that I haue many parenthesis [? *-is*, for Gk. pl. *-eis*], whereof two reasons may be giuen: one for that the sentences, being often times very long, are thereby made more intelligible, and the sense easier to conceiue aright: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 360. — so many the more parentheses: *ib.*, p. 361. **1625** parenthesis, similes, examples, and other parts, of Rhetorical flourishes: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. I. § i. No. i. p. 1 (1678). **1641** after a kind of parenthesis concerning Hymenæus, he returns to his command: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1806). **1654** Scarce any one Book that is all a *Parenthesis* that may be left out, and the Reader never the lesse knowing: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 260. **1655–6** by the rules of the best rhetoric the greatest affair is put into a parenthesis: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 70 (1872). bef. **1670** no man could deliver a Tale more smoothly, or wrinkle it less with digressions, or Parentheses: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 23, p. 17 (1693). **1710** and, after a parenthesis of about a dozen leaves, returns again to his story: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 382 (1856). bef. **1733** never mentioned *Bothwell* Business at all, but by way of Parenthesis: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 105, p. 88 (1740). **1762** they are nothing but parentheses: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xl. Wks., p. 287 (1839).

I *a. Rhet.* the figure which consists of the insertion in a sentence of a grammatically independent addition.

1589 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [*Parenthesis*] or by an English name the [*Insertour*]: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii[i]. p. 180 (1869).

I *b. metaph.* an episode in a career, out of the general course of the same; an action performed by the way.

1599 I ne're knew tabacco taken as a *parenthesis*, before: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 9, Wks., p. 135 (1616). **1675** the time abated when the Publick Service call'd you to another part of the World, which...I

might (if I durst presume upon the Expression) call the *Parenthesis of my Life*: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 107 (1701). **1821** a parenthesis between years of a gloomier character: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 128 (1823).

. 2. the upright curved characters—the first, (, convex towards the beginning of a line; the other,), convex towards the end of a line—used in printing and writing to mark off a parenthesis (1); *also*, the characters, [,], similarly used, technically called 'brackets' or 'crotchets'.

1608 doost see Vulcan with the horning parenthesis in his fore-head: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. E 1 *v°*.

parergon, *pl.* **parerga**, *sb.*: Gk. *πάρεργον*: a by-work, something done incidentally as subsidiary to a comparatively important work.

abt. **1618** and for that the Subject, to the Purpose whereof I bring this tumultuary Catalogue, and private free Opinion upon it, is rather *Parergon*, then the thing it self I write of: E. BOLTON, *Hypercritica* (1721), in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 251 (1815). **1632** The wearing the callot, the politic hood, | And twenty other parergа, on the bye, | You seculars understand not: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I. Wks., p. 442/2 (1860). **1640** This is the parergon of each noble fire | Of neighbour worlds to be the nightly starre: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wlds.*, 25, p. 197 (1647). **1696** Let it be a *παρεργον*, something that you mind on the by: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 438 (1865). **1884** The College [S. Peter's] has also encouraged studies which until recently were at Cambridge classed as polite *parerga*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 779/2. **1886** *Demos*, Vol. II. p. 265.

parfait amour, *phr.*: Fr., 'perfect love': name of a liqueur.

1818 A neat glass of *parfait-amour*, which one sips | Just as if bottled velvet tipp'd over one's lips! T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 25. **1844** adulterated liquors of a rose and green colour, known by the name of *parfait amour* and *consolation*: *Mysteries of Paris*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 9.

pargo: Sp. See **porgo.**

***parhēlion**, *pl.* **parhēlia**, Gk. *παρήλιον*; **parhēlius**, *pl.* **parhēlii**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παρήλιος*: *sb.*: 'a by-sun', a mock sun, seen on a solar halo. Anglicised as *parelie.*

[**1640** or glistring Parelies or other meteors: H. MORE, *Psych*, I. iii. 25, p. 101 (1647).] **1647** as the understanding is joined to the fancy, which makes *parhelii*, and resemblances, and shadows of those thoughts the mind secretly conceives and forms: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 277 (1861). bef. **1670** Mercy, as I may say, is the *Parelius* that shines out of the Light of Sanctity: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 40, p. 37 (1693). **1723** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XXXI. No. 369, p. 211. **1780** parhelions...that appear sometimes from one to nine in number: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 55 (2nd Ed.). **1853** Presently three suns came to greet us—strange Arctic parhelia: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 298

***pari passu**, *phr.*: Lat.: at equal pace, in an equal degree, in due proportion.

1567 they think it convenient to proceed with yow both for a while pari passu: SIR N. THROKMORTON, *Let.*, in Robertson's *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. II. App., p. 352 (1824). **1628** the order of the House, which enjoined them they should proceed with the supply, and the redress of grievances *pari passu*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 341 (1848). **1682** y^e^ Dutch would goe *pari passu* with us in all things: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 203 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1813** I thought it as well that the whole subject should proceed *pari passu*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 216 (1838). **1835** the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church do not necessarily advance *pari passu*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 493. **1843** It is hardly necessary again to repeat, that, as in every other deductive science, verification *à posteriori* must proceed *pari passu* with deduction *à priori*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 451 (1856). **1861** I no sooner arrive at the London Tavern, *pari passu* with the old gentleman with the gills and the white neck-cloth, than I feel myself delivered over to the thraldom of waiterdom: G. A. SALA, *Twice Round the Clock*, p. 240. **1879** I must treat throughout of construction and of its decoration, *pari passu*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 292.

***pariah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *parai-yan*, pl. *parai-yar*, ='a drummer', 'a member of a certain caste'.

1. a member of a low caste of Hindoos in S. India; *hence*, a person of low caste, a low-bred creature. Also, *attrib.* as **pariah arrack**, deleterious native spirit; **pariah dog**, the common yellow scavenger cur of the East.

1797 Parias: *Encyc. Brit.* **1799** a man employed by him was found making partial arrack in the lines: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1858). **1800** Last night and early this morning parties of Pariah people and mark boys went about the streets armed with clubs: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 76 (1844). **1834** The Pariah threaten me! *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 319. **1872** the jackal and ravenous pariah dog: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 34.

2. an outcast, an object of loathing or contempt.

1883 For the first of those two *pariahs* of poetry [the raven and the owl] Mr. Robinson professes an unbounded admiration: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 497.

Parian, pertaining to Paros, Gk. Πάρος (one of the Cyclades), famed for a white marble much used by the Ancients for sculpture; *hence*, name of a fine variety of porcelain which resembles white marble.

bef. **1744** charm'd me more, with native moss o'ergrown, | Than Phrygian marble, or the Parian stone: POPE, *Sapphо to Phaon*, 166.

parias, *sb.*: Sp.: tribute paid by a subject king or chief to the paramount sovereign.

1589 hee is subiect vnto the king of China, and dooth pay him tribute and parias: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854).

parisia. See **parrhesia.**

parison, *pl.* **parisa**, *sb.*: Gk. *πάρισον*, neut. of *πάρισος*, ='almost equal': *Rhet.*: a clause exactly balancing another clause.

1589 *Parison*, or the Figure of euen: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 222 (1869). **1603** rhetoricall tropes and figures; to wit, his *antitheta*, consisting of contraries, his *parisa*, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables, his *homooptata*, precisely observing the like termination: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 988.

paritor (˘ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *paritor*, noun of agent to Lat. *pārēre*, ='to obey': an **apparitor** (*q.v.*).

1598 *Birro*, a serieant, a catchpole, a paritor: FLORIO. **1825** he was met by a Paritor, or Summoner of the Ecclesiastical Court: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 170.

parmacet(t)y, parmacit(t)y: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **spermaceti.**

parmanent: Eng. fr. Fr. See **permanent.**

Parmesan (˘ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Parmesan*, ='pertaining to Parma' (a city of N. Italy).

1. cheese made in the duchy of Parma. Also, *attrib.*

1603 and the Count D'Aremberg, [gave him] a Parmesan cheese: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1848). **1617** parmesan the pound ten or twelue sols: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70. **1626** So that the *Sultanas*, and all great Personages eate none [cheese] but *Parmesan*, of which the *Bailo* of *Venice* doth alwayes furnish them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1600. **1630** Mackroones, Parmisants, Iellyes and Kickshawes, with baked Swannes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bbb 1 *v°*/1. **1663** *Trice* is discovered playing at Tables by himself, with Spectacles on, a Bottle, and Parmezan by him: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 37 (1701). **1670** I have seen Cheeses of an excessive greatness, and of a Parmesan goodness: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 3 (1698). bef. **1733** a *Parmesan* Cheese: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 79, p. 481 (1740). **1759** covered it over with some good old Cheshire cheese instead of Parmesan: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xxi.

2. an Italian fashion of drinking.

1609 The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's Parmisant, the Englishman's healths, &c.: DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, Proem, p. 27. [C.]

***Parnassus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Παρνασσός*: the mountain of poetry, sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, above Delphi in Greece.

abt. **1386** I sleepe neuere on the Mount of Pernaso | Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Scithero: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol. Franklin's Tale*, 11033. **1557** With ioyes at hert, in this pernasse I bode: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 116 (1870). **1630** The Muses might in *Parnass* hill haue staid: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. K vi *v°*/1. **1647** with a load of care | Men cannot climb Parnassus cliffe: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, v. 1, p. 172. **1704** how the height of that part of Parnassus quite spoiled the prospect of theirs, especially towards the *East*: SWIFT, *Battle bks.*, Wks., p. 100/1 (1869). bef. **1733** The Musicians,...as if they had been lately retired to *Parnassus*, and come back inclined to Poetry: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 44, p. 616 (1740). bef. **1739** All Bedlam, or Parnassus: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 4, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 10 (1757). **1777** our Parnassus is grown so barren, that it produces nothing, either good or bad: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), bk. I. No. xcii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 260 (1777). **1781** the out-pensioners of Parnassus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 511 (1858).

paro(e). See **proa.**

parodos, *sb.*: Gk. *πάροδος*, ='entrance': the first choral ode of a Greek drama, sung on the first entrance of the chorus. Rarely Anglicised or Gallicised as *parode.*

1889 Sophocles, when charged with senility, read to the judges the immortal *parodos* beginning *Ἐνίππου, ξένε, τᾶσδε χώρας*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 28, p. 884/1.

***parole** (˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parole*: word.

1. a word, a speech, utterance.

1474 CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 8 *v°*. **1649** If his great Seal without the Parlament were not sufficient to create Lords, his Parole must needs be farr more unable to create learned and religious men: MILTON, *Eikon.*, xv. [C.] bef. 1733 Amongst ministers, Lessons, upon Parole of Honour, found afterwards to be Cheats, are Nullities: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 85, p. 486 (1740).

2. word of honor, solemn promise; *esp.* a solemn promise made by a prisoner of war that if allowed partial or complete liberty on certain conditions he will respect the said conditions.

1663 Both *Dogs* and *Bear*, upon their parol, | Whom I took pris'ners in this quarrel: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 231. **1665** the *Tartar* giving his parol to be a true Prisoner had what liberty he pleased: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 281 (1677). **1670** yet there is such a charm in a Governors Parole, that we thought our selves as well armed with it, as if we had been shot-free: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 71 (1698). **1679** And when they pawn and damn their Souls | They are but Pris'ners on Parols: S. BUTLER,

Hudibras, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 12. **1686** they gave them forty eight hours to quit Paris and then left them on their Parole: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 26. **1746** they could not give their parole that the town should not be taken: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 4 (1857). **1803** I have no objection to Capt. Parmentier residing at Bombay on his *parole*, if the Hon. the Governor thinks proper to permit him so to do: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 891 (1844). **1807** very rightly set them down as harmless Lunatics, suffered to walk out on their parole: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 181 (5th Ed.). **1845** Can it be wondered under such circumstances that the Duke could place no confidence in the parole of any French officer: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 589. **1882** Should you be prevented by any chance from returning this day, I am free from my parole: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 179.

3. *Mil.* a pass-word given out daily to officers of the guard, or to officers who visit the guard.

1781 Classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world: JOHNSON, in Boswell's *Life*. [C.]

4. *Leg.* word of mouth, oral utterance. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

bef. **1593** mark the words,—'tis a lease-parol to have and to hold: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 134/1 (1861). **1646** parol engagements: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 63. bef. **1733** vouching that Fact by his own pure Parole: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 26, p. 28 (1740). **1776** The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents: *Trial of Nundocomar*, 16/1.

***parole d'honneur,** *phr.*: Fr.: word of honor.

1837 He affirmed *parole d'honneur* that his father had crossed the Maine a dozen times: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 132. **1848** Look, Madame Crawley, you were always *bon enfant*, and I have an interest in you, *parole d'honneur*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 330 (1879). **1865** Go there and you'll see her. Do, Strathmore; parole d'honneur she is worth the trouble: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 135.

paroli, *sb.*: Sp. See quotations.

1709 The *Paroli* is a Term explain'd thus, that having won the *Couch* or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a *Sept-et-le-va*, you crook the Corner of your Card, letting your Mony lie without being paid the vallue of it by the *Talliere*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 179. **1753** ALPIEU, in the game of basset, is when a couch or first stake is won by turning up or crooking the corner of the winning card. In this sense, *Alpieu* amounts to much the same with *Paroli*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1764** Politics are gone to sleep, like a paroli at pharaoh: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 302 (1857).

paronomasia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παρονομασία: *Rhet.*: effective juxtaposition of words similar in sound but different in meaning, a play upon words, a pun. Wrongly written *paranomasia*, and Anglicised as *paronomasy*, *paranomasie*.

1580 *I love*, a prety Epanorthosis in these two verses; and withall a Paronomasia or playing with the word, where he sayth *I love thilke lasse alas*, &c.: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Jan., Glosse, Wks., p. 447/2 (1883). **1601** A kind of *Paranomasie* or *Agnomination*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 296 (1616). **1667** the gingle of a more poor *Paranomasia*: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 7 *v°*. bef. **1673** which latter is by an elegant *paranomasia* joined with it: J. CARYL, in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VII. p. 125 (1885). **1711** he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punnster] generally talked in the *Paranomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the *Ploce*, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the *Antanaclasis*: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley). **1727** The PARANOMASIA, or PUN, where a Word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 192 (1757). **1791** No divine made a freer use of the *paranomasia* than Dan. Featley: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 26/2.

paroqueto. See **paraquito.**

paroxysm (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *paroxysme*; **paroxysmos,** Gk. παροξυσμός, = 'irritation', 'an acute access of disease': *sb.*: an acute attack of any disease; any sudden and violent affection, a convulsion; also, *metaph.*

1577 when thei bee in their traunce, or *paroxismos* the smoke of it maketh theim to awake: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 86 *r°*. **1605** I feare a *paroxisme*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 485 (1616). **1655** In the very midst of the paroxisme between Hooker and Travers, the latter still bare (and none can challenge the other to the contrary) a reverend esteem of his adversary: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, IX. vii. 59. [Davies] **1684** those strange *paroxysmes* wherewith she was at times surprized: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 141 (1856).

parpetuano: Eng. fr. It. See **perpetuana.**

***parquet,** *sb.*: Fr., 'an inclosure', 'an inclosed space', 'a wooden flooring'.

1. a wooden flooring, a flooring of small pieces of wood arranged in patterns.

1837 The wooden *parquet* is met with, in all the better houses: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 64. **1885** staring vaguely at the well-laid *parquet* floor between his feet: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 50. **1886** a Vienna parquet of slippery perfection: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 162.

2. a portion of the floor of the auditorium of a theatre, next to the orchestra, generally occupied by the stalls.

1848 the ill-advised sympathy of some persons in the *parquet*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879).

parqueterie, *sb.*: Fr., 'the making of wooden floors': a mosaic of woodwork for house decoration. Anglicised as *parquetry* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑, *-qu-* as Fr.).

1884 cool colonnades and balconies, parqueterie floors, and the rest of it: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 2.

parra(h): Turk. See **para.**

parrakita. See **paraquito.**

parrhēsia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παρρησία: *Rhet.*: boldness of speech. Anglicised as *parrhesy*, 17 c.

1589 *Parisia*, or the Licentious: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 234 (1869). **1883** The witnesses against Mr. Sellar had complete παρρησία: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 316/2.

parricide[1] (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parricide*, fr. Lat. *parricīda*, = 'a murderer of father, mother, or near kinsman, or of a chief magistrate, or of a free citizen'.

1. a murderer of one or both of his parents, or of any near relation.

1554 They haue a sharpe punishement for the paradices [*sic*] and mansleers: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G iv *r°*. **1600** a parricide and murderer of his owne children: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. III. p. 121. **1605** B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 502 (1616). **1646** the *Romans* punished *Parricides* by drowning them in a Sack with a Viper: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xvi. p. 113 (1686). **1665** all *Persia* abominated him as an unnatural parricide: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 262 (1677).

2. one who murders any person whom he ought to revere.

1603 Art thou there, *Zimri*, cursed Paricide: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 118 (1608). bef. **1658** Bullets thus allied | Fear to commit an Act of Paricide: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 54 (1687). bef. **1670** The one made us a miserable Nation, the other have made us execrable Parricides to God and Man: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 201, p. 217 (1693).

3. a murderer, an assassin.

[Fröhde connects the first element of Old Lat. *pāri-cīda* with Gk. πηοί, = 'kinsfolk', fr. Indo-Eur. *pāso-*.]

parricide[2] (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parricide*, fr. Lat. *parricīdium*: a murder which constitutes the perpetrator a parricide[1].

1600 her hand was in this parricide and murder of her owne father: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 34. **1605** not confessing | Their cruel parricide: SHAKS., *Mach.*, iii. 1, 32. bef. **1627** his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues: BACON, *Hen. VII.* [L.]

parroquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See **perroquet.**

partage, *sb.*: Fr.: share, portion.

1763 vivacity is by no means the *partage* of the French: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 85 (1857).

***parterre,** *sb.*: Fr.

1. a flower-garden regularly arranged in beds; also, *metaph.*; a plot of level ground.

1641 the whole parterre: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 39 (1872). **1675** their By-Walks must be like those in a Labyrinth, which all of 'em lead into the great *Parterre*: DRYDEN, *Oedipus*, Pref., Wks., Vol. II. p. 149 (1701). **1684** Moreover it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great *Parterre*, that it have four great Divans or Ways raised from the ground to the height of a man: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 79. **1699** large Parterrs in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly *play*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 181. **1709** See! that Chamber! are you not, as you look around, in a beautiful *Parterre*? MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 197 (2nd Ed.). **1712** This is separated from a large Parterre by a low Wall: *Spectator*, No. 425, July 8, p. 611/2 (Morley). **1742** No parterres, no fountains, no statues, embellished this little garden: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 265 (1806). bef. **1744** Tir'd of the scene Parterres and Fountains yield, | He finds at last, he better likes a Field: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 87. **1775** There is a large garden and new *parterre*, and we want some *treillage* if the Irish Exchequer would afford it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 212 (1857). **1786** the spacious square resembled an immense parterre, variegated with the most stately tulips of the East: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 65 (1883). **1806** The chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham stands in a parterre of flowers: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 246. **1809** gardens with fountains in them, grottos, parterres, terrasses, statues: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 117. **1810** we thought his company more agreeable while he glided through the gay *parterre*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 353. **1815** The principal green-house alone, raised above a sunk parterre below, has a good aspect, from its arcades and a range of marble vases along the front which impart elegance: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.). **1822** If the ground slopes at all, terraces appear one above the other, like stairs, each with its *parterre* of box borders and sand walks, lattice-work, *jets d'eau*, and statues: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 5. **1864** Blunt fluttered in and about the parterres of beauty and fashion: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42. **1874** The casket was soon open before them, and the various jewels spread out, making a bright parterre on the table: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5. **1876** the village stands upon a small *parterre*: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 318. **1883** A fine old iron gate opened upon a broad gravel drive, which made the circuit of a well-kept *parterre*, where the flowers grew as they only grow for those who love them dearly: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 65.

2. the pit of a theatre; the occupants of the pit.

1753 The *Parterre*, if I mistake not, turned their Backs to the Stage, and blew their Noses: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 263 (1756). **1768** the whole *parterre* cried out, *Place aux dames*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 476 (1839). **1835** she appeared on the stage wearing *son rubán tricolor*, which so enraged the *parterre* and some *gardes du corps* who were present that she was obliged to take it off: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 69.

parthenogenesis, *sb.*: a barbarous coinage fr. Gk. *παρθένος*, ='a virgin', and *γένεσις*, ='birth' (see **genesis**): reproduction by a female without sexual intercourse, such as occurs in the case of many insects, some generations of which consist of imperfect individuals.

Parthian, *sb.* and *adj.*: a light-horseman of Parthia (the ancient name for a large district to the south-east of the Caspian Sea); in the style of a Parthian light-horseman, baffling by rapid manœuvres, aiming darts while in (real or pretended) flight.

1679 You wound, like *Parthians*, while you fly, | And kill, with a *Retreating Eye*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 224. **1712** They kill and wound like *Parthians* as they fly: *Spectator*, No. 437, July 22, p. 628/1 (Morley). **1742** like the Parthian, wound him as they fly: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 335 (1806). **1848** the same Parthian rapidity: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 153/1 (3rd Ed.). **1886** The Crusaders came to see that the best way to meet these Parthian tactics was to play a defensive game: *Athenæum*, Aug. 21, p. 234/1.

***parti**, *sb.*: Fr., 'party', 'side', 'match': a match, a person regarded as a good or bad match.

1779 She has found a *parti* for herself; a *parti* with whom she says she shall be very happy: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 4 (1882). **1814** Miss Milbanke...may prove a considerable *parti*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 120 (1832). **1854** a girl in our society accepts the best *parti* which offers itself: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXX. p. 345 (1879). **1858** a fitting *parti* for the sweet Clementina: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 12. **1872** he was looked upon by mothers and guardians as a highly eligible *parti* whom it was desirable to cultivate: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. VII. p. 280.

parti per pale, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr.: *Her.*: (of a shield) 'divided by pale', divided into different colored halves by a vertical line; hence, *metaph.* half and half.

1616 Your *partie per pale* picture one half drawn | In solemn cypres, the other cob-web-lawne: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 73, Wks., p. 788 (1616). bef. **1658** his Face of Arms is like his Coat, *Partie per pale*, Souldier and Gentleman much of a Scantling: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 74 (1687). bef. **1686** so that, for a short season, there is a divided or alternate empire over his affections; a kind of twilight between good and ill, just government and tyranny, *party per pale*: *Character of an ill Court-Favourite*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 59 (1809). bef. **1733** And of *Parti per pale* Businesses, of which, some are *Pro* and others *Con*, he cuts and mangles them, to get what is for his Purpose, be it never so little: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 7, p. 18 (1740). **1781** a grandee hopping with one foot on the *haut du pavé*, and t'other in the kennel, *partie per pale*, ermine and mud: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 126 (1858).

***parti pris**, *sb.*: Fr., 'side taken': bias, prejudice.

1860 *Once a Week*, Aug. 18, p. 214/1. **1887** After making allowance for *parti pris*...the book is valuable: *Athenæum*, Feb. 12, p. 222/1.

partiality (/ ⏑ – / ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *partialité*: undue favor towards one party or object; a strong inclination towards anything; faction.

1488 without favor or parcialite: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 58 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1528** Seynge amonge the states royall, They were reputed substanciall | With oute eny parcialite: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 88 (1871). bef. **1548** partialitie of countreys: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccIv. p. 117 (1846). **1569** notyng great parcialitie in the Frenche king: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 143. **1577** the people shall be diuided into parcialities: HELLOWES, Tr. *Guevara's Lett.*, p. 158. [C.] **1579** to iudge the game vnto the conqueror without partialitie, and with indifferency: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1028 (1612). **1602** my resolution in all truth and sincerite to set downe each occurrent, without respect or partialitie: LODGE, *Josephus*, p. 556. **1656** the contradictory voice of error and unjust partiality: EVELYN, *Correspt.*, Vol. III. p. 77 (1872).

partibus: Lat. See **in partibus infidelium.**

***particeps criminis**, *phr.*: Lat.: an accomplice in a (the) crime, participating in a (the) crime.

1702 if they were *particeps criminis*, and as well parties, as judges: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 87-1 (1834). **1857** he immediately condemned the person to whom the letter was written, as though she were necessarily a *particeps criminis*: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. IX. p. 166. **1879** This long-continued silence on their part has made them in truth *participes* [pl.] *criminis*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. IX. p. 360.

***participator** (/ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *participator*, noun of agent to Lat. *participāre*, ='to participate': one who participates.

1872 the conduct of many of the participators in that memorable outbreak was sufficiently enigmatical to inspire reasonable doubt as to the motives that prompted it: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. VI. p. 218.

partido, *sb.*: Sp.: favor, advantage, interest.

1593—1622 [He said] that our contraries offered us good partido: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § lxi. p. 294 (1878).

partie, *sb.*: Fr.: match, game.

1848 Champignac was very fond of écarté, and made many *parties* with the Colonel of evenings: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XVI. p. 163 (1879).

***partie carrée, partie quarrée**, *phr.*: Fr., 'square party': a party consisting of two men and two women; a party of four persons.

1742 the old *partie quarrée* is complete again: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1857). **1776** but he shines more in a partie quarree than in a large circle, owing to his deafness: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1835). **1815** Never was there so complete a *partie quarrée*; they answer to one another at all points: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 323. **1820** We made a partie quarrée, consisting of the pasha and his physician, Signore Nicolo and myself, and we dispatched the meal in little less than one hour and a half: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. XI. p. 287. **1847** To judge from the spread On the board, you'd have said | That the *partie quarrée* had like aldermen fed: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 408 (1865).

partie choisée, *phr.*: Fr.: a select party.

1780 Have you had any of your charming *parties choisées* lately...? In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1835).

***partisan, partizan** (/ – / –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *partisan*: an adherent of a party, a zealous supporter of a party or faction, a person prejudiced by party spirit; also, *attrib.*

1604 These partizans of factions: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. II. [R.] **1648** the *Partisans* of Spain: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 159, p. 1247. bef. **1719** Some of these partisans concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinnioned: ADDISON. [J.] **1885** It is difficult to understand how the blindest partisan could believe that this dull pamphlet...could be written by the author of the brilliant sarcasms: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 393/3.

partisan, partizan: Eng. fr. Fr. See **pertuisane.**

partout, *adv.*: Fr.: through everything, everywhere. See **passe-partout.**

1837 that was a passport *par-tout*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 30 (1845).

***parturiunt montes, nascētur rīdiculus mus**, *phr.*: Lat.: the mountains are in labor, an absurd mouse will be brought forth. Hor., *A. P.*, 139. A free rendering of a Greek proverb cited by Athenaeus, 14, 6, *"Ωδινεν ὄρος, Ζεὺς δ' ἐφοβεῖτο, τὸ δ' ἔτεκεν μῦν*, ='A mountain was in labor, and Zeus was in fright, but it brought forth a mouse'.

1549 LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, I. p. 31 (1869). **1593** PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 378/1 (1861). bef. **1733** after they had such a *parturiunt montes*, and made it to be expected, that now the Bottom of the Plot was to come out: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 46, p. 254 (1740). **1883** An undertaking for which *parturiunt montes* might serve as an appropriate epitaph: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 365/2.

***parure**, *sb.*: Fr.: attire, dress; a set of trimmings or embroideries; a set (of jewels). Early Anglicised as *parowre*, *par(o)ure*.

1874 I want a dress of the colour of a noontide sky...furnished with a parure to suit it: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 85. **1880** In the centre was a little velvet throne, set apart for the 'Pargiter *parure*', where it reigned over the rest, by the highest title—that of superior worth, or market value: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. VIII. p. 48. **1883** there were...parures of emeralds and diamonds: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. p. 204. **1886** Some clever and minute carvings in toucan-beak set with alternate links in gold, forming a parure: *Art Journal*, Exhib. Suppl., p. 26/2.

***parvenu**, *sb.*: Fr., properly part. of *parvenir*, ='to arrive', 'to succeed': a person of mean origin who has attained wealth and position, an upstart. The specific use of the word is either derived from, or made popular by, Marivaux' *Paysan Parvenu* (bef. 1763).

1802 Martial had the misfortune to be under his patronage which, like that of many other *parvenus*, was so burdensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake it off entirely: W. GIFFORD, Tr. *Juv.*, Vol. II. p. 27 (1803). **1809** The Jesuits, and some Italian *parvenus*, introduced the spirit of Machiavelism into this country: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXX. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 107. **1816** the ridiculous airs of a *parvenu*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1844). **1821** That fellow Paul—the parvenù! BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, XX. **1839** a young *parvenu* nobleman: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1884). **1850** the insolence of the successful *parvenu* is only the necessary continuance of the career of the needy struggler: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. XXI. p. 239 (1879). **1863** Shall our pride be less than this parvenu's? C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 170. ***1877** the typical *parvenu*, kind at heart, but a snob in grain: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 662/2. [St.]

parvis compónere magna solébam, *phr.*: Lat.: I was wont to compare great things with small. Virg., *Ecl.*, I, 23.

1614 B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 36 (1631—40).

***pas**, *pl.* **pas**, *sb.*: Fr.: a pace, a step. In certain phrases, *le pas*='precedence'.

I. in phrases *to yield*, *give*, *have*, *claim the* pas, precedence.

1712 *Aristotle* would have the latter yield the *Pas* to the former: *Spectator*, No. 529, Nov. 6, p. 753/2 (Morley). **1716** it was with some difficulty that the

pas was decided between the two coachmen: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 58 (1827). **1758** I swear I will not give the *pas* to Sir Charles Hanbury: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 121 (1853). **1774** His acquiescence gives the *pas* to his virtues over yours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 59 (1857). **1790** Nobody of any elegance of manners can exist, where tradesmen, attornies and mechanics have the *pas*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1792). **1810** The perusal of the article before us...compels us...to concede the *pas* in this respect to our neighbours: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 194. **1818** Miss Lesley, as a bishop's daughter, claimed the *pas* of the four Miss Crawleys: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 87 (1819). **1848** such a dignified circumstance as that, I say, was entitled to the *pas* over all minor occurrences: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. XXV. p. 261 (1879). **1865** this inert, obstinate, sly, and rather demoralised gourmet gave the law, had the *pas*, and was held in high honour and distinction: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. **1883** to give the *pas* to the ladies: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 95.

2. a step in dancing, a dance.

1797 they may also be admitted in the *pas* of four, six, &c.: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. V. p. 664/2. **1849** Lorimer recognised the marvellous *pas* in which the Queen of the Jack-o'-lanterns led astray the Wandering Prince of the ballet: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 34.

pas. See **pah.**

pas d'armes, *phr.*: Fr.: a passage of arms.

1795 Saintré having proposed a *pas d'armes* to the English between Gravelines and Calais: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 21.

pas d'avance, *phr.*: Fr.: step in advance, precedence.

1819 The Marquis's laced charioteer no sooner found the *pas d'avance* was granted to him, than he resumed a more deliberate pace: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1039/2 (1867).

pas de ballet, *phr.*: Fr.: a ballet-dance.

1854 mingles together religion and the opera; and performs Parisian *pas-de-ballet* before the gates of monasteries: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 353.

pas de charge, *phr.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: the charging pace, the double.

1815 Our troops rushed forward at the *pas de charge*, and attacked him on all sides: *Bulletins*, No. XXXII. p. 214. **1820** the liberty to run through the gardens at the *pas de charge*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 359. **1830** but all is to no purpose with these devastators, whose chiefs seem to direct them with the precision of regular troops, constantly stimulating them to the *pas de charge*, and from their unremitted progress, appear as if they were continually repeating *en avant*! E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 136 (2nd Ed.). **1840** she [a spaniel] advanced at the *pas de charge*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 10 (1865). **1844** they rushed forward at the *pas de charge*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 389.

pas de clerc, *phr.*: Fr., 'step of a clerk': a blunder.

1618 it was a foul *pas de clerc* for an old cozener to be so cozened and vertaken: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1848).

***pas de deux,** *phr.*: Fr.: a dance for two persons.

1819 In a *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress, he kicked my shins: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 136 (1820). **1825** I would make you dance me a *pas de deux* with your first, and another with your second husband: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 290 (1844). **1847** A grand *pas de deux* | Perform'd in the very first style by these two: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 476 (1865). **1861** the Bishop and Mr. Atherton are expected to dance a *pas-de-deux*, symbolical of the most interesting phases of ecclesiastical history: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ix. p. 123.

pas de quatre, *phr.*: Fr.: a dance for four persons.

1882 contrived the famous *pas de quatre* which had the effect of killing the Ballet in England: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

pas de trois, *phr.*: Fr.: a dance for three persons.

1773 Dr. Delawarr's two eldest daughters and the Ancaster infanta performed a *pas de trois* as well as Mdlle. Heinel: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 460 (1857). **1816** The amatory ballet concludes with a *pas de trois*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 328. **1827** Previously to the *pas de trois*, the farce of "High Life below Stairs"...[was] played: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 23/1.

***pas seul,** *phr.*: Fr.: a dance or figure for one performer.

1812 David, when, before the ark, | His grand pas-seul excited some remark: BYRON, *Waltz*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 133 (1832). **1828** Narcissus practising a *pas seul*, Paris attitudinizing: *Harrovian*, p. 140. **1833** as inadmissible as an opera *pas seul*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 118. **1850** now the young ladies went over to Pen's side, and Cornet Perch performed a *pas seul* in his turn: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879). **1881** My partner was describing a circular *pas seul*: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xii. 82.

pas si bête, *phr.*: Fr.: not such a fool.

1840 I am not holding up the whole affair as a masterpiece—*pas si bête*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 165 (1885).

***paseo,** *sb.*: Sp.: a walk, a place for walking.

1832 an alameda, or public walk...not so fashionable as the more modern and splendid paseo of the Xenil: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 117. ***1875** a shady *paséo*: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.] **1884** Near the end of the *paseo* is a bust of Guatemotzin: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 334.

***pasha, pacha,** *sb.*: Turk. *pāshā*: a title of Ottoman princes, and of Turkish generals, admirals, and high civil officials. See **bashaw.**

17.. that consideration has obliged her to marry the present captain pasha (*i.e.* admiral): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 255 (1827). **1809** The natives of Austria, who are sent into Hungary, behave there like Turkish Pachàs, or Nabobs: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXX. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 108. **1817** the pachas of Turkey: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 337 (1832). **1834** A pasha is the chief officer...He is nominated at the Porte: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 53. **1840** It was ruled by a Pashah, the descendant of a Koordish family, who received his investiture from the Porte: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 68. ***1878** he also loathes the sway of the infamous Pashas: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

pashalik, *sb.*: Turk. *pāshālīq*: the jurisdiction of a pasha, a district governed by a pasha. See **bashalick.**

1775 the frontier of the Pashalike was inhabited by lawless people...he recommended regaining the Pashaliks of Guzel-hissar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 243. **1820** its present ruler...has raised it from the head of a small pashalic to be the capital of Old and New Epirus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 9. **1830** When he had collected money enough he bought a pashalic: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 89. **1834** the limits of his pashalik: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 54. **1845** papers that concerned the welfare of a pashalik; LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 129.

pasquil (˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pasquille*, or direct fr. It. *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino* (see **Pasquin**): a pasquinade, a libel, a squib, a defamatory writing.

1533 [I eftesones do protest that in no boke of mi making I haue intended to touche more one manne than an nother. For there be Gnathos in Spayne as wel as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englande as well as in Rome, Dionises in Germanye as welle as in Sicile: ELYOT, *Of the Knowledge, &c.*, Pref. **1540** Pasquille is an olde Romaine, but by longe sittinge in the strete, and heringe market men chat, he is become rude and homely: — *Pasquill*, sig. A ii *ro*.] **1589** the most poysonous *Pasquil*: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880). **1591** I wrote in my last, of a certain *Pasquil* concerning the Election in *Poland*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 624 (1685). **1599** that Germane pasquill...those venemous Germaine rimes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. 662 (1809). **1621** Being lately in *Rome*, amongst other Pasquills I met with, one was against the *Scot*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxix. p. 78 (1645). **1621** others make long libels and pasquils, defaming men of good life: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 37 (1827). bef. **1670** so generally applauded, as Ballads and Pasquils did testifie: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 179, p. 192 (1693).

Pasquin, Eng. fr. It.; **Pasquino,** It.: name of a shopkeeper of Rome in 15 c., transferred to a statue dug up under or near his shop, on which lampoons and libels were posted up; hence, **pasquin,** a pasquinade.

1581 neither the Old Comedie, nor Pasquino, nor any ruffian or Carnevall-youth in Rome: CARDL. ALLEN, *Apol. Engl. Colleges*, fol. 97 *vo*. **1582** A Pasquine Piller erected in the despite of Loue: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 117 (1870). **1592** the *Gabell* of *Sixtus's* time, which *Pasquin* told him of: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 680 (1685). **1620** publishing divers bitter Pasquins: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 139 (1676). **1641** A goodly pasquin borrowed for a great part out of Sion's plea, or the breviate consisting of a rhapsody of histories: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1806). **1646** the French Pasquin began to tell him: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 40. bef. **1670** the filthy *Italians*, guilty of their own Filthiness, made Pasquins of the Pope, who meant well *alla Todesca*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 38, p. 36 (1693). **1670** jeering Wits set up here, and father upon poor *Messer Pasquino*, their Satyrical Jests, called from him, *Pasquinades*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 139 (1698). **1686** The Grecian wits, who Satire first began, | Were pleasant Pasquins on the life of man: DRYDEN, *Address to Henry Higden*, 2. **1711** the statue of *Pasquin*...with an Excuse written under it... this Pasquinade made a great noise in Rome: *Spectator*, No. 23, Mar. 27, p. 41/1 (Morley).

***pasquinade** (˙ ˘ ˉ), Eng. fr. Fr. *pasquinade* (fr. It.); **pasquinata,** It.: *sb.*: a lampoon, a squib, a piece of satire, a satire.

1592 a *Pasquinata* set forth against him in form of a Prophesie: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 656 (1685). **1670, 1711** [See **Pasquin**]. **1742** I like the Pasquinades you sent me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1857). **1759** Panegyrics to paste up at this door: Pasquinades at that: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xiv. Wks., p. 33 (1839). **1792** the very person who...contrived the honour of the *pasquinade* on my back this day: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 163.

passable (˙ ˘ ˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *passable*.

1. able to be passed, traversed, crossed.

1579 passed ouer the riuer at passable foords: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1066 (1612). **1600** the Alpes were open and passable to *Asdruball*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVII. p. 658. **1662** I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more passable into the Strand: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 385 (1872). **1846** the river...is passable for infantry everywhere: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 478.

2. able to pass current.

1607 the virtue of your name | Is not here passable: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 2, 13.

2 *a*. tolerable, past a minimum standard of worth or value.

passacaglio, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1724 PASSACAGLIO, or PASSACAILLE, or PASSAGILLIO, is a Kind of Air somewhat like a Chacoone, but of a more slow or graver Movement: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

passade (˙ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *passade*: the urging of a horse forwards and backwards over the same ground.

***passado** (ˌ ˌˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *pasada*, or It. *passata*, affected by Sp., and Fr. *passade*: *Fencing*: a lunge straight forward with the sword.

1588 the passado he respects not, the duello he regards not: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 184. **1598** the *passada*: a most desperate thrust: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 5, Wks., p. 18 (1616). **1603** But in what Fence-schoole, of what master, say, | Braue pearl of Souldiers, learnd thy hands to play | So at so sundry weapons, such passados, | Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazos, and stoccados? J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 421 (1608). **1648** after a Passado complement with his Chancellorship: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 6. **1860** your staccatos and passados and cursed Italian tricks of fence: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 123.

passameasure, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *passamezzo*: a cinquepace in dancing, an old Italian dance (perhaps the pavan); a **passepied** (*q. v.*); also, *attrib.*

1597 There be also many other kindes of songes which the Italians make as *Fasterellas* and *Passamezos* with a dittie and such like: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 180. **1598** *Passa mezzo*, a passameasure, or a cinquepace: FLORIO. **1601** he's a rogue, and a passy measures panyn: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 206. **1607** Prithee sit still, thou must daunce nothing but the passing measures: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 7 (1632). [A. S. Palmer] **1623** I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly, | A strain or two of passa-measures galliard: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 405 (1885).

***passé,** *fem.* **passée,** *part.*: Fr.: past the prime, faded, out of date.

1823 the passport shrouds | The "passée" and the past: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIII. lxxx. **1865** Malice is for *passées* women. OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133. **1886** They...pronounce Fielding to be low and Mozart to be *passé*: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 71.

***passementerie,** *sb.*: Fr.: lace; beaded embroidery.

1851 a cloak...having three rich...fastenings of *passementerie*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 432/1. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions.* [St.]

passe-parole, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: a command passed on by word of mouth, a pass-parole.

1591 let him deliuer those words plainly and with diligence, which the Captaine giues ouer to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to *Passe Parole* appertaines: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 11.

passe-partout, *sb.*: Fr., 'pass-everywhere'; a master-key; a simple mounting and glazing for drawings and engravings, a pasteboard back and a glass being held together by paper pasted over the edges. See **partout.**

1675 With this *Passe par tout*, I will instantly conduct her to my own Chamber: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 141 (1701). **1688** in short the *Pas par tout* of the Town: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, i. p. 4. **1766** An accident unlocked the doors for me. That *passe-partout* called the fashion, has made them fly open: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 472 (1857). **1818** a sort of *passe par tout* whereby to arrive at the Modern Philosopher's stone—fashionable notoriety: "TIM BOBBIN", *London or the Triumph of Quackery*, Pref., p. xxi. **1831** Their master-key was allegory, a *passe-partout* to all difficulties: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 46. **1837** Shortly after the prior went with a *passe-partout*, and opened the door of his cell: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 365.

passepied, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance popular in England in 17 c.; also the music for such a dance (in quick, triple time).

1724 PASSEPIED, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

passerado, *sb.*: ? Sp.: cf. Mod. Eng. *passaree*, 'a tackle to spread the clews of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind'.

1626 Bend your passerado to the mayne-sayle: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 798 (1884).

passe(r)-flamingo, -flemingo, -fleminco, *sb.*: Lat. *passer*, = 'sparrow', 'ostrich', and Port. *flamingo*, *flamengo*, Sp. *flamenco* (Minsheu): a **flamingo** (*q. v.*).

1625 Fowles also abundance, to wit, Wild-geese, Duckes, Pellicans, Passea, Flemincos, and Crowes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 275. — Larks, Wild-geese, Ducks, Passerflannugos, and many others: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 536. **1630** The best and greatest is a *Passer Flamingo*, which walking at her length is as tall as a man: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 904 (1884). **1634** Goshawkes, Passe-flemingoes, Geese, Powts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 212.

passevolant, *sb.*: Fr.: "Th' Artillerie called a Base" (Cotgr.).

1599 The meane shot, as sacres and pasuolans, were in great number: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 79.

***passim,** *adv.*: Lat.: here and there, in many places, in many passages.

1803 Our readers may find abundance of this...in these volumes *passim*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 474. **1821** I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is: From Aristotle *passim*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. cxi **1845** he stood at the conqueror's side in all his glorious fields, and is honorably mentioned in the "Dispatches" *passim*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 393.

passing measure: Eng. fr. It. See **passameasure.**

***passport** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *passeport*, = 'pass-harbour': a license to travel in a foreign country; hence, *by extension*, a license to pass in or out of a town; also, *metaph.*

1521 send me 3or lettres of passeport for my said secretaire: DUKE OF ALBANY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cv. p. 287 (1846). **1546** his sowldiers, covenauntinge with the Normans for free pasporte: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1846). **1546** so that now ther resteth nothing to be don, but their paspourte and redy dispatch from you: EARL OF SURREY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxv. p. 286 (1846). **1567** a cirtificate or pasport: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. iv. in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 37 (1869). **1584** I cannot returne without a speciall licence or passport from him: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 136. **1591** some condemned to dye for goinge without passporte for England: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 29 (1847). bef. **1612** suffer no man to return but by pasport from the President and Counsel: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. XXXVII. (1884). **1620** He had found means also to have a passport from the Port of the Grand Signor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. XCV. (1676). **1642** Travaile all the World over without a Passeport: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 29 (1869). **1665** I was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, when he was to stay for his passport: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1872). **1702** And therefore his Majesty hath revoked...all permissions, pass-ports, safe guards: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 550/2 (1751). **1776** The pass-port to initiation was an occult formulary: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 182. **1845** To play the guitar is a passport into society and an element of success amatory and political: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 190.

passy measure: Eng. fr. It. See **passameasure.**

***pasticcio,** *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'a pie': a medley, a farrago; in music, a continuous composition made up of portions of various works; in painting, a work professedly imitating the style of another artist.

1752 our operas begin tomorrow with a pasticcio, full of my most favourite songs: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 213 (1857). **1787** I forsee that my Letters will be a *pasticcio*, a mere *hotch potch*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1805). **1846** now it is a pasticcio which will never please any: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 353. **1889** Weber's early opera 'Sylvana'... as it now stands is little better than a *pasticcio*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 10, p. 203/1.

pastilla, *sb.*: Sp.: a small cake.

1616 [See **alcorza**].

***pastille,** *sb.*: Fr.: a small cake of aromatic paste, to be burnt slowly as a perfume or disinfectant; *also*, a round, flat lozenge. Anglicised as *pastil* (ˌ ˌ).

1847 Its rooms and passages steamed with hospital smells, the drug and the pastille striving vainly to overcome the effluvia of mortality: C. BRONTE, *Jane Eyre*, ch. ix. [Davies] **1848** making believe to puff at a narghile, in which however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant pastille was allowed to smoke: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879). **1878** Kate burns a pastille before his portrait every day: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. XX. p. 166.

***pastor** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *pasto(u)r*, or fr. Lat. *pastor*, = 'a shepherd', 'a herdsman', noun of agent to *pascere*, = 'to feed'.

1. a herdsman or shepherd, the guardian of a flock.

abt. **1378** 3it it were to speke more of þis pastoure to 3yue to þes sheep: WYCLIF, *De Offic. Past.*, ch. XXI. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 438 (1880). **1487** Jacob was a pastour or a shepeherd: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. d i *vº*. **1555** his office beinge the cheefe pastoure of goddes flocke: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 56 (1885). **1615** The *Turkish* tongue is loftie in sound, but poore of it selfe in substance: for being originally the *Tartarian*, who were needy ignorant pastors, they were constrained to borrow their termes of State and office from the *Persians*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 72 (1632).

2. a Christian minister in charge of a congregation or of several congregations.

abt. **1485** your spirituall pastor and gouerner: HENRY VII., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xlvii. p. 116 (1846). bef. **1529** Neuertheles they were pastours, for they estabyshed lawes in the citie: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1843). **1531** the pastors and curates dyd wynke at suche recreations: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. XIX. Vol. I. p. 207 (1883). **1535** Hyperius pastour of .s. nicholas parisshe in Hambourge: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 4 (1883). **1569** he was prayed to helpe the Church that was without an head and a pastour: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. I., an. 10, p. 36. **1586** I will not speake of pastors, which haue only the bare name, neuer executing ought which apertaineth to their charge: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. XI. p. 181. **1600** a Pastor set ouer a congregation: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 361. **1620** Clergy and Pastours: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 123 (1676). **1641** for wherein, or in what work, is the office of a prelate excellent above that of a pastor? MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 93 (1806). **1662** he had there had a conference with some of our Pastors, concerning the Holy Scripture: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). **1689** Let me die, if I had not rather talk with thee, than drink with *our Pastor*: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 144.

pastora, *sb.*: Sp.: a shepherdess.

1612 she that goes vp and downe these plaines and hils among vs in the habite of a *Pastora*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. IV. p. 83.

***pastorale,** *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a composition with soft, simple themes, in imitation of the style of rustic airs; an idyllic opera or cantata.

1724 PASTORALE, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

pastourelle, *sb.*: Fr.: one of the figures of a quadrille.

pasvolan: Fr. See **passevolant.**

pataca, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: a dollar, a patacoon; a dollar of Brazil.

1830 the other coins, are the *pataca gorda*, or current dollar: which is equal to three of ours in Italy: the *pataca chica*, an ideal money, equivalent to two hundred *aspri*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 249 (2nd Ed.).

patache, Fr. and Sp.; **patacho,** Port.: *sb.*: a tender-ship, an advice-boat.

1598 other smal ships, Pataxos, yt. came to serve as messengers from place to place: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 309 (1885). **1598** Zabraes, Pataches or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 601. **1860** I want to get off by the *patache* to —— to-morrow at daybreak: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 559/1.

***patacoon** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *patacon*: a Spanish silver coin worth about 4*s.* 8*d.* English.

1645 I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet, unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and pepper-corns for pattacoones and pistoles: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xviii. [R.] **1673** two Patacoons: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 17. **1711** pay between them a million of patacoons to the king of Portugal: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 432/1 (1869).

patamar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a foot-post, a courier. *Obs.*

1598 There are others that are called Patamares, which serue onlie for Messengers or Posts: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 78. [Yule] **1606** The eight and twentieth, a Pattemar told that the Governor was a friend to us only in shew, wishing the *Portugalls* in our roome: HAWES, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 605 (1625). [*ib.*] **1673** After a month's Stay here a Patamar (a Foot Post) from *Fort St. George* made us sensible of the Dutch being gone from thence to Ceylon: FRYER, *E. India*, 36 (1698). [*ib.*] **1758** Yesterday returned a Pattamar or express to our Jew merchant from Aleppo: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 297 (1773). [*ib.*]

patamar: Anglo-Ind. See **pattamar.**

patata: Sp. See **potato.**

Patavinity (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Patavīnitas*: provincialism in diction, such as was ascribed to the Latin historian, Livy, a native of *Patavium* (Padua).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

patchaw: Pers. See **padishah.**

patchouli, *sb.*: Fr.: a scent prepared from patcha-leaf or **putch** (*q. v.*).

1865 Our Brinvilliers poison us with patchouli paper, and stab us with a crowquill: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9. **1871** a species of moss that smells like patchouli: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 185.

patchuk: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce.**

***pâte,** *sb.*: Fr.: paste, porcelain paste; **pâte tendre,** soft porcelain paste.

***pâté,** *sb.*: Fr.: pie, pasty, patty; esp. *pâté de foie gras.*

1739 At Amiens we saw the fine cathedral, and eat paté de perdix ['of partridge']: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XX. Vol. I. p. 38 (1819). **1768** a Chevalier de St. Louis selling *pâtés*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839). **1818** May have our full fling at their *salmis* and *pâtés*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 83. **1828** an oyster *pâté*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXIII. p. 62 (1859). **1854** Have some of this pâté, Chief! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXI. p. 243 (1879). **1858** people fed him with *pâté* and champagne: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. IX. p. 187. **1865** helping himself to some Strasbourg pâté: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10. **1872** the ham, salmon, pâtés-truffées ['flavored with truffles'], mushrooms, green peas: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 138.

***pâté de foie gras,** *phr.*: Fr.: pasty of fatted (goose) liver, Strasburg pie.

1828 reaching across the table to help myself to the *pâté de foie gras*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. VIII. p. 18 (1859). **1833** the *pate-de-foie-gras* owes its excellence to the diseases of the wretched animal which furnishes it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 227. **1848** At a grand diplomatic dinner given by his chief, he had started up, and declared that a *pâté de foie gras* was poisoned: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XII. p. 126 (1879). **1878** I can't eat *pâté de foie gras*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. XLVIII. p. 441.

pateca, Port.; **pateque,** Fr. fr. Port.: *sb.*: an East Indian water-melon, *Cucurbita Citrullus.*

1684 There are also *Pateques*, or Water-Melons in abundance: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 80.

patel, potail, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *patel*, Mahr. *patil*: a hereditary head-man of a village in India.

1803 You may release the patel of Korget Coraygaum: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 892 (1844). **1826** the potail was awed by the sanctity of the gossein's character: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XI. p. 116 (1884).

***patella,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a small **patera**' (*q. v.*): the knee-cap; a small flat dish.

1842 gently to chafe the *patella* (knee-pan): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

patellee, patello, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *patela*: a large flat-bottomed barge used on the Ganges.

1685 we found divers great Patellos taking in their lading for Pattana: HEDGES, *Diary*, Jan. 6. [Yule] **1860** The Putelee (or Kutora), or Baggage-boat of Hindostan, is a very large, flat-bottomed, clinker-built, unwieldy-looking piece of rusticity: C. GRANT, *Rural Life in Bengal*, p. 6. [*ib.*]

***pater,** *sb.*: Lat.: (*a*) father. Pronounced so as to rhyme with Eng. *skater*, the word is used colloquially by persons who think *papa* vulgar, and *father* too homely. Also, (*b*) short for **paternoster** (*q. v.*).

a. **1602** neither shall there be any succession by birth or blood, to any honor office or magistracy from the monarch *Pater* Generall to the *minor Pater* minister, but all shall goe by election and choice: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 331. **1883** The pater and mater are away...so we can have things all our own way: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 138.

b. abt. **1375** [See **ave,** II. 2]. **1840** I will order...thirty *Paters*, and thirty *Aves*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 46 (1879).

pater patriae, *pl.* **patres patriae,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'father of his country', a title applied to Cicero after his suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

1555 For after that the princes had forsaken suche vertues as shulde haue shyned in them, as to bee *Patres patriæ* (that is) the fathers of theyr countreys, and that in the place hereof...: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 303 (1885). **1599** your descent from a father, that was accounted *Pater patriæ*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. sig. * 4 *vo.* bef. **1628** He is *pater patriæ*, and his subjects are, but a little more remoted sons: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 243 (1806). **1651** your Soveraign Goodness: For thereby you are *Pater Patriæ*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 283 (1654). **1682** He covets to be stil'd the *Pater* | *Patriæ*, or at least *Salvator*: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 60. bef. **1716** SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 64 (1727).

***patera,** Lat. *pl.* **paterae,** *sb.*: Lat.: a shallow round vase, like a saucer, used for libations, called in Greek φιάλη; also, *Archit.* a flat round ornament in bass-relief. See **phiale.**

1658 Sacrificing *patera's*, and vessels of libation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 39. **1699** *Lamps*, *Pateras*, and other Vessels belonging to the Sacrifices: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 111. **1722** Bacchus leaning one Arm upon a Stump, with a *Patera*; Exquisitely good: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 127. **1754** he could easily have persuaded them that a barber's bason was an Etrurian Patera: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXXII. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 178 (1817). **1776** a sphinx, masks, a patera, and a running foliage of leaves: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 313 (1857). **1787** Pateræ, used in sacrifices; Lamps in abundance; and little glass bottles, called Lacrimatori, supposed to have received the tears they shed: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1805). **1820** some antique lamps and pateræ: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47.

paterero, patarero (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *pedrero*: a swivel-gun, used for firing off stones, old iron, &c.

1600 a little gunne called Petrera: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 40. **1700** The ship carried fifty guns, four-and-twenty patareroes, and other necessaries: Tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 180 (1814). **1704** These are generally mann'd with *Moors*, well Arm'd with small Arms, having five or six Pattareroes: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 117. **1741** at this signal fire was put to 24 Drakes, and to several Patereroes that were at the Entrance of the Cavern: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 205. **1820** the constant sound of drums, trumpets, and pateraroes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 29. **1822—3** a small flanking battery, where two patereroes were placed to scour the pass: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XVI. p. 188 (1886). **1855** I can see the brass patararoes glittering on her poop: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. XIX. p. 336 (1889).

***paterfamilias,** *sb.*: Lat.: a father of a family.

1426 LYDGATE, p. 170. [J. L. K. Oliphant] **1609** It would make the vintners believe you were *pater familias*, and kept a house: DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, p. 163 (1812). **1681** the angels and men do make up one family into God, whereof Christ is the head, or the *pater-familias*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1861). bef. **1686** These things premised, and fore-considered, arm the said prudent Philosophical *Pater Familias*, to find his House laid waste, his Wife murdered...his Sons hang'd: OTWAY, *Cheats of Scapin*, II. p. 44. **1754** I am here a kind of *Pater-familias*, with all my little Brood of Hens and Chickens around me: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 188 (1756). bef. **1863** poor Emily, and Fanny, and Lucy, who have to sit by and see *paterfamilias* put to the torture! THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 30 (1879).

***paternoster,** Late Lat. *pl.* **paternostri,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *pater noster*, = 'our father': the Lord's Prayer, so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

1. the Lord's Prayer; a repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

bef. **1200** For por[se]rpes saule bidde we pater noster: *York Bidding Prayer*, in *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 62 (1879). abt. **1230** [See **Ave Maria** 2]. **1...** And ȝif se man sealm-sang ne conne . ponne singe he for anes dæges fæsten . L. Pater noster . and swa oft hine on eoðan astrecce: In Thorpe's *Ancient Laws*, Vol. II. p. 222 (1840). **1...** They that kan not rede schal say dayly in stede of matens fourty paternostres, with as many aues, and oo crede: *Additions to the Rules*, Aungier's *Syon Monastery*, App., p. 364. abt. **1380** but late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for matynes, for laudis

fyue, for prime, tierce, vndren & noon, for eche of hem seuene paternostris: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 41 (1880). abt. **1400** [See **Ave Maria** 2]. **1430—40** Sytthen þy pater noster he wille þe teche, | As cristes owne postles con preche: *Boke of Curtasye*, 11. 145, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868). **1481** late me saye a pater noster ffore alle the sowles: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xv. p. 72 (1886). **1508** For Phylyp Sparowes soule, | Set in our bederolle, | Let vs now whysper | A *Pater noster*: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 385, Wks., Vol. I. p. 62 (1843). **1577** if you have a *Paternoster* spare | Then shal you pray, for Saylers: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 79 (1868). **1590** Nine hundred *Pater nosters* every day, | And thrise nine hundred *Aves* she was wont to say: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. iii. 13. **1619** [See **ave**, II. 2]. **1641** but if he would commend to me a new Pater-noster, though never so seemingly holy, he should excuse me the form which was his: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 170 (1806). **1654** all our *Pater noster Parrats*, (that say nothing oftner, and meane nothing seldomer, *than*, Thy will be done.): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 45. — indeed far more *prevalent*, than those *Verball Pater-noster-Mongers* utter over a *Bead-roule*, like a *Sea mans sounding line* (so long, you may look for one of the *Antipodes* at the end of it.): *ib.*, p. 349. **1820** We can indeed but honour you with masses, | And sermons, thanksgivings, and pater-nosters: BYRON, *Morg. Maggiore*, lxxix.

2. a devil's paternoster, *i.e.* an evil grumbling or muttering.

abt. **1386** grutche and murmure prively for veray despit; which wordes they call the divels *Pater noster*, though so be that the divel had never *Pater noster*, but that lewed folke yeven it swiche a name: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, *C. T.*, p. 540 (1856). **1614** What devills pater noster is this he is saying? what saist thou honest man? Tr. *Terence*. [Nares]

3. time occupied by the recitation of a paternoster (1).

1543 it muste remaine ther but a pater noster whyle or a litle more: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxxxiii *v°*/2. **1558** the space of a *Pater noster*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 97 *v°*. **1561** let it so abyde the space of halfe a Pater noster: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 3 *v°*. **1598** at everie hil, stonie Rocke or hole, almost within a Pater noster length, wee found a Carved Pagode: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 296 (1885). **1599** the Space of a *Pater Noster*: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 4/1. **1623** he staid not with me scarce a *Pater-noster* while: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. ix. p. 188.

4. one of the large beads in a rosary of the Latin Church, at which in the telling of the beads the Lord's Prayer (in Latin) is repeated—which large beads are separated from each other by ten smaller ones; a rosary.

bef. **1300** Atom his hire pater noster: *Lutel soth Sermun*, Cotton MS., *Calig.*, A ix. fol. 249. abt. **1400** he hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xviii. p. 197 (1839). **1479** Item, a peyre bedes of corall with paternostris of silver and gilt: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 852, p. 272 (1874). **1588** great store of *Paternosters* or beads, made of paltrie glasse: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 38 *v°*. **1600** *Monardes* calleth these roots, Beads or *Pater nostri* of *Santa Helena*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 272. **1604** Some [pearls] they call Ave Marias, being like the small graines of beades; others are Pater Nosters, being bigger: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 227 (1880). **1608** so counting as an old woman her *Pater noster*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 21 (1884). **1643** they found a Portmantle, wherein were Popish Paternosters and Beades: *Certaine Informations, &c.*, No. 14, p. 127. **1824** the smaller beads were black oak, and those indicating the *pater-noster* of silver: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. iv. p. 38 (1886).

5. a fishing-line set with hooks and shot at regular intervals.

1851 here's that paternoster as you gave me to rig up: C. KINGSLEY, *Yeast*, ch. iii. [Davies]

παθήματα μαθήματα, *phr.*: Gk.: sufferings (are) lessons. Herodotus, I, 207.

1619 That which hath beene said of old, *παθήματα μαθήματα*, Nocuments are Documents, appeares here in our Psalmist: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. i. p. 1.

***pathos**, *sb.*: Gk. *πάθος*, = 'suffering', 'emotion', 'feeling': the expression of emotion, a quality or power which excites the tenderer emotions, such as pity and compassion; feeling, (*rarely*) suffering. See **ethos**.

1580 *And with*, a very poetical *πάθος*: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Maye, Glosse, Wks., p. 462/2 (1869). **1646** "Lord, if thou wilt pardon this people!" It was a vehement pathos: "If thou wilt pardon it!" DR. WESTFIELD, *Disc.*, p. 127. [T.] **1668** there is a certain gayety in their Comedies, and *Pathos* in their more serious Plays: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 20 (1701). bef. **1716** SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 59 (1727). bef. **1739** But fill their purse, our Poet's work is done, | Alike to them, by Pathos or by Pun: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Ep. i. 295. **1742** What *Pathos* in the *Date!* | Apt Words can strike: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 86 (1773). **1798** in a style of the highest pathos, a style totally dissimilar from his usual manner: *Annual Reg. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. p. 312. **1821** I grant the power of pathos, and of gold: BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. xlix. **1825** the profound tenderness and simple pathos which alternated with the lofty soaring or dazzling imagery of his style: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1844). **1837** having finished this parental advice with great pathos, Mr Weller senior refilled his pipe: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xx. p. 295. **18..** Shall sharpest pathos edge our wit, | Knowing all | Life needs for life is possible to will: TENNYSON, *Love & Duty*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 88 (1886). **1850** he sang, with admirable pathos and humour, those wonderful Irish ballads: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 51 (1879).

patina, *sb.*: Lat., 'a broad shallow dish or pan': an incrustation formed on bronze by the effects of weather or of burial in the ground; the surface alteration of marble which has been long buried in the ground; any surface alteration produced by time on objects of decorative art.

1748 I wish you could see him making squibs...bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 132 (1857). **1783** he looks much older and has the bronze of a patina: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 408 (1858). **1845** The peasants polish them bright and rub off the precious bloom, the patina and ærugo, the sacred rust of twice ten hundred years: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 284.

***patio**, *sb.*: Sp.: a courtyard.

1832 built in the Moorish style, round patios, or courts: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 118. **1845** Andalucian houses are on an Oriental plan, not unlike Pompeii. The court-yard, *Patio*, is an *impluvium*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 158. **1875** In the open-air *patio* dozens slept on chairs: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

pâtisserie, *sb.*: Fr.: French pastry.

1768 He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *patisserie*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839). **1828** The young gourmands appeared to be luxuriating in a vision of 'patisserie': *Harrovian*, p. 44. **1845** while French *pâtisserie* is...full of invention and jam: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 728.

***patois**, *sb.*: Fr.: a dialect, a local rustic variety of a language.

1642 Besides the *Jargon* and *Patois* of several provinces, I understand no less than six Languages: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 436 (1852). **1787** The language is a *patois*, partly French, partly Italian: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 64 (1805). **1790** Their language is in the *patois* of fraud: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 155 (3rd Ed.) **1810** that convenient *patois* which formerly performed most of the functions of a living language: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 226. **1821** their language the most infernal *patois* that you can imagine: SHELLEY, in Moore's *Byron*, Vol. V. p. 220 (1832). **1835** their fierce oaths and loud ejaculations, uttered in a northern *patois*: LORD LYTTON, *Rienzi*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 36/2 (1848). **1856** jabbering, in a patois of Esquimaux and English, our mutual news: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 100. **1881** who, indeed, sometimes only made use of a regular *patois*: GREV. PHILLIMORE, *Uncle Z.*, ch. ii. p. 14.

patola, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. and Canarese *paṭṭuda*: silk-cloth.

1614 Patollas: PEYTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 530 (1625). [Yule] **1662** *Satins*, *Taffatas*, *Petolas*, *Commerbands*, *Ornis*, of Gold and Silk, which Women commonly make use of to cover their Faces withall: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 66 (1669).

patoun, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pâton*: a bolus; but see **petun**. *Rare*.

1599 [of smoking] the making of the *Patoun*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 142 (1616).

patraña, *sb.*: Sp.: a tale of Spanish folk-lore.

1845 Dr. Lardner in his cyclopedic compilations has repeated these absurd *Patrañas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 906.

patres conscripti, *phr.*: Lat.: 'fathers enrolled' or 'fathers (and) enrolled men', title of the Senate of Ancient Rome.

1579 the naturall ROMANS call them *Patres Conscripti*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 26 (1612).

patres patriae: Lat. See **pater patriae**.

patria potestas, *phr.*: Lat.: 'father's power', the almost unlimited dominion and control over his family exercised by a citizen of Ancient Rome.

1836 It is the policy of the Chinese Government to grant to fathers over their children the *patria potestas* in full force: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 202. **1888** The more particular reference here is to some of M^c^Lennan's fundamental doctrines on caste-systems, the *patria potestas*, and inter-tribal relations generally: *Academy*, Nov. 17, p. 317/1.

patrico, *sb.*: Romany: the head of a gipsy encampment.

1567 these two names, a Iarkeman and a Patrico, bée in the old briefe of vacabonds: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. xv. in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 60 (1869). **1614** You are the *Patrico!* are you? the Patriarch of the cutpurses? B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, ii. 6, Wks., Vol. II. (1631).

***pattamar, patamar, pattimar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a fast-sailing lateen-rigged coasting-vessel on the west coast of India.

1800 I take the opportunity of the despatch of a Pattamar boat from hence to send you a quadruplicate of a letter: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1858).

pattamar, pattemar: Anglo-Ind. See **patamar**.

pattara: Anglo-Ind. See **pitarrah**.

pattarero: Eng. fr. Sp. See **paterero**.

pau: Maori. See **pah**.

pauca verba, *phr.*: Lat.: few words. Sometimes *verba* is omitted.

1588 Sir, I do invite you too; you shall not say me nay: pauca verba: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 171. **1599** and—pauca, there's enough: — *Hen. V.*,

ii. 1, 83. **1672** Look you Mrs. *Thea, pauca verba*, the short and the long on 't is, I have had a very great affection for you: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 21. **1880** '*Pauca verba*, enough,' he said: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xviii. p. 126.

paucas pallabris. See **pocas palabras.**

paugaia. See **pangaia.**

paul, *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Paul*: a **paolo** (*q.v.*), an Italian silver coin, named after a pope, Paul, worth about 5*d.* or 6*d.* English.

1787 A coach costs ten pauls a day, *buona mano* included: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 449 (1805). **1821** made at least five hundred good zecchini, | But spends so fast, she has not now a paul: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxxiv. **1830** generally amused himself with practice at a five paul piece: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 244. **1854** with three pauls' worth of wines and victuals the hungriest has enough: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879).

paulo mājōra canāmus, *phr.*: Lat.: let us sing of somewhat loftier (themes). Virg., *Ecl.*, 4, 1.

1619 PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxi. p. 611. **1742** And if we find any real symptoms of his prudent, faithful, and (I had almost said) prophetic speculations, regarding either himself, or the vast consequences of his employments, we shall lay hold, and make the best we can of them, and say with Virgil,—"paulo majora canamus": R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 254 (1826). **1813** we will now, 'paulo majora,' prattle a little of literature: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 230 (1832). **1860** Never mind—*paullo majora canamus*: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 70/1.

paun: Anglo-Ind. See **pawn.**

paunchway, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Beng. *panshōī*: a light kind of river-boat.

abt. **1760** *Ponsways*, Guard-boats: GROSE, *Voyage*, Gloss. [Yule] **1780** The Paunchways are nearly of the same general construction [as budgerows], with this difference, that the greatest breadth is somewhat further aft, and the stern lower: W. HODGES, *Trav. in India*, 39 (1793). [*ib.*] **1790** Mr. Bridgwater was driven out to sea in a common paunchway: *Calcutta Monthly Rev.*, I. 40. [*ib.*]

***pauper**, *sb.*: Lat. *pauper*, ='poor': a poor person, one who is quite destitute, *esp.* one who receives support from the public purse; also, *attrib.* See **in forma pauperis.**

1765 And paupers, that is such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 11 Henry VII. c. 12. to have original writs and *subpœnas gratis*: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 400. **1822** he classes me with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland: SCOTT, *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iv. [L.] **1857** she would take in needlework, labour in the fields, heave ballast among the coarse pauper-girls on the quay-pool: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi. p. 459 (1877). **1864** where the pauper dictated terms to the capitalist! G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 171. **1877** you are quite sure your yeoman is not a—*pauper*—an *adventurer*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. vi. p. 59 (1883). ***1878** no man's wife or children should be considered paupers by reason of his serving the State: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/5. [St.]

pauvre, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: poor, wretched, sorry; a pauper.

bef. **1593** Pardon your *pauvre valet*: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 204/2 (1861). **1768** I think that he is a *pauvre sujet* ['subject'], and had better have stayed at home: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1882). **1792** I have been a *pauvre miserable* ever since I came from Eastham, and was little better while there: COWPER, *Lett.*, p. 285 (1884). **1823** it is not entirely out of pride that we *pauvres revenants* ['ghosts'] live so very retired: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 31 (1886).

pavan, paven, pavian, pavin, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pavane*: a stately dance originated in Italy or Spain; *also*, the music for such a dance.

1531 In stede of these we haue now base daunses, bargenettes, pauyons, turgions and roundes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xx. [R.] **1545** galiardes, pauanes and daunces: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 39 (1868). **1579** Daunces, Dumpes, Pauins, Galiardes: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 26 (Arber). **1586** to Galliardes, to Pauines, to Iygges, to Brawles: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1815). **1589** the Italian Pauan: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiii. p. 61 (1869). bef. **1590** her request is to haue it playe pavens and galliardes or any other songe: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxiii. p. 65 (1846). **1596** A Pauan for the Lute: W. BARLEY, *New Bk. of Tabliture*, sig. D 3 *vº*. — Pauen: *ib.*, sig. E 3 *vº*. — Pauin: *ib.*, sig. F 1 *vº*. **1603** They seem to dance the *Spanish Pauane* right: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 70 (1608). **1623—4** there be so many Spanish *pavanes*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 451 (1848).

pavé, *sb.*: Fr.: pavement, paved road, street.

1764 there is business for every night, and I am in no danger of being on the *pavé*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 272 (1882). **1768** set off upon the *pavé* in full gallop: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 419 (1839). **1780** We were again upon the pavé rattling and jumbling along: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1834). **1820** in so numerous a body of men near one half are actually on the pavè in want of employment: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 126. **1828** all, even to the ruggedness of the *pavé*, breathes a haughty disdain of innovation: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859). **1830** he was occupied in playing the fine gentleman on the *pavè* of the metropolis: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 5 (and Ed.). **1837** The old *pavés* are beginning to give way: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 315. **1845** the dislocating pavés of France: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 17. **1871** he preferred braving the perils of the trottoir on foot to those of the *pavé* in a hackney coach: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. iv.

pavesade, pavisade, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *pavesade pavoisade*: "Any Targuet-fence; especially that of Galleyes, whereby the slaues are defended from the small shot of the enemie" (Cotgr.).

1600 the pavoisade or tortuse-fense: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. X. p. 373. **1...** A number of harquebusiers drawn up ready, and charg'd and all covered with a pavesade, like a galliot: COTTON, Tr. *Montaigne*, ch. lxxix. [Davies]

pavonazetto, pavonazzo, *sb.*: It.: names of several varieties of red and purple marbles and breccias.

1816 a sarcophagus of pavonazzo marble: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 346. **1886** The octagonal central hall is...enriched with broad flights of stairs, dados, pilasters, and arch mouldings of pavonazzo marble: *Athenæum*, Oct. 2, p. 440/1.

pawl: Anglo-Ind. See **pal.**

***pawn, paun**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pān*: betel leaf (mixed with areca nut, lime, &c.). See **areca, betel.**

1616 two pieces of his Pawne out of his Dish: SIR T. ROE, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 576 (1625). [Yule] **1673** it is the only Indian entertainment, commonly called Pawn: FRYER, *E. India*, 140 (1698). [*ib.*] **1776** on the delivery of his credentials to the Governor General, he received Paun and Ottar from him: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 3/2. **1803** Here the conference ended, and I took my leave, after the usual compliments of attar and paun: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 593 (1844). **1828** fond of chewing pawn: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 88. **1834** he spit from his mouth the pawn that he had been chewing: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 142. **1872** Ominous silence ensues, during which Native chews *pan*, and, perhaps, the cud of bitter fancy: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 214.

pawnee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pānī*, ='water': water; esp. in the phr. *brandy-pawnee*, ='brandy-and-water'.

1828 The bag which the bihishtee carries on his back is called a mushk of panee, or skin full of water: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 57. **1848** Constant dinners, tiffins, pale ale and claret, the prodigious labour of cutcherry, and the refreshment of brandy-pawnee which he was forced to take there: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 245 (1879). **1859** our iced brandy pawnee made ready: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/2.

pawwaw, pawwow: N. Amer. Ind. See **powwow.**

pax, *sb.*: Lat. *pax*, ='peace': in the Latin Church, a small tablet on which some sacred subject was represented, kissed by priest and congregation, instead of the early Christian kiss of peace.

abt. **1386** kisse the pax, or ben encensed: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, *C. T.*, p. 533 (1856). bef. **1461** the peple of highe and lowe degre | Kysse the pax, a token of unite: LYDGATE, *Vertue of the Masse*, fol. 285 *vº*. **1528** Yea to kiss the pax, they think this a meritorious deed: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 279 (1848). **1530** Paxe to kysse, *paix fe*: PALSGR. **1537** Item ij cruetts and a pax of silver: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 125 (1882). bef. **1548** a Pax of silver and gilt: T. THACKER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxcviii. p. 107 (1846). **1599** he hath stolen a pax, and hanged must a' be: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 6, 42. **1620** there remained still matter of concurrence in bearing the train of his Holiness, and giving water for his hands, when he did celebrate the *Mass*, and in receiving *incense* and the *pax*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 667 (1676). **1670** A rich *Pax* of Mother of Pearl: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 239 (1698).

pax vōbis, 'peace to you'; **pax vōbiscum**, 'peace (be) with you': *phr.*: Late Lat.: a form of blessing and salutation, formerly common among Christians. See *John*, xiv. 27 (Vulgate).

1593 *Pax vobis, Pax vobis!* good fellows, fair fall ye: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 381/2 (1861). **1840** 'Of course I shall,' said St. Austin. '*Pax vobiscum!*'—and Abbot Anselm was left alone: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 42 (1865).

Pays Bas, pays bas, *phr.*: Fr.: low country, the Low Countries.

1809 had it in contemplation to annex the small dependencies of the *Nord* and the *pais bas*, together with Italy, Spain, &c. to the French monarchy: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 4. **1838** The safest and snuggest place I know of is the *Pays Bas* about Thames Court; so I think of hiring an apartment under ground: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 241 (1848).

paysage, *sb.*: Fr.: a rural scene, a landscape. See **paisage.**

1661 Sir Fr. Prujian...showed me...some incomparable *paysages* done in distemper: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 374 (1872). **1823** I answered...that the *paysage* was rather like Fountainbleau than the wilds of Callander: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

***paysan, *fem.* paysanne**, *sb.*: Fr.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

1823 a lively French *paysanne*, with eyes as black as jet, and as brilliant as diamonds: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 22 (1886). **1877** I suppose there's no chance of the "pretty *paysanne*" appearing on the scene again: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. i.

pazar. See **bezoar.**

1563 two graines of Pazar, whiche is a stone that commeth out of Portugal, and is grene & tawnie some what obscure glisteringe and lighte...it is within of the coloure of asshes: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 7 *vº*.

pea[*-jacket*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *pij*,='a coarse woollen coat': a rough jacket, worn esp. by seamen and boating-men. Early Anglicised, through Fr., in *courtepy* (abt. 1386 Ful thredbare was his overest courtepy: CHAUCER, *C. T., Prol.*, 292).

1842 their 'little account' Of 'trifling amount,' | For Wellingtons, waistcoats, pea-jackets, and...: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 252 (1865).

peak, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a kind of conch-shell.

1722 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 141.

pean peano: It. See **piano piano.**

***peccadillo** (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *pecadillo*: a trifling fault, a venial sin. Also, *attrib.*

1591 I omit as his *peccadilia*, how he nicknameth priests saying, for the most part they are hypocrites, lawyers: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1815). **1616** I hear that Bingley is called in question for ill carriage in his place; as also Sir Lionel Cranfield, for some such peccadilloes in managing the king's moneys: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 387 (1848). **1621** 'tis not a venial sin, no not a *peccadillo*: 'tis no offence at all: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 50 (1827). **1642** Each single *Peccadillo* or scape of infirmity: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § vii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 433 (1852). **1652** When this *peccheddillo* in the world's account, and a hot fiery furnace stood in competition...they would rather burn than sin: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 22 (1866). bef. **1670** And wherefore so much Outcry for Peccadilloes, and verily occasion'd by the Undutifulness of former Parliaments, and subsequent Necessities: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 185, p. 198 (1693). **1696** I had some fearful Thoughts on't, and cou'd never be brought to consent, till Mr. *Bull* said 'twas a *Peckadilla*, and he'd secure my Soul for a Tythe-Pig: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 97 (1776). bef. **1733** These Forfeitures were no peccadillo Trifles: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 61, p. 630 (1740). **1762** I will for the future lecture you for the most trifling peccadillo: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 486 (1857). **1792** Her peccadillos, however are pardonable on account of her pleasantry: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 185. **1814** it might constitute a merit of such a nature as would make amends for any peccadilloes which he might be guilty of: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxv. p. 429 (188-). **1838** notwithstanding his little peccadilloes to which I have alluded in the latter pages of Paul Clifford: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 291 (1848). **1842** Justice, though blind, has a nose | That sniffs out all concealed peccadilloes: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 330 (1865). **1854** the private peccadilloes of their suborned footmen and conspiring housemaids: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 238 (1879).

peccari, peccary (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. ? S. Amer.: name of the indigenous American representatives of the swine family, *Suidae*, the genus *Dicotyles*.

1769 The Picary is considerably smaller than the European hog: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 124. **1845** on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87. **1887** The whole ground bore the appearance of having been overrun by dense herds of peccaries, tapir...and other animals: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 539/1.

peccātulum, *sb.*: Late Lat., dim. of *peccātum*,='sin', 'offence': a light offence, a petty fault or crime.

bef. **1670** no Example could be found, that the censorious magnificence of the *Star-Chamber* had ever tamper'd with such a *peccatulum* as tampering: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 117, p. 122 (1693).

***peccāvi**, *1st pers. sing. perf. ind.* of Lat. *peccāre*,='to sin', 'to offend': 'I have sinned', 'I have offended', 'I have erred'; an admission of guilt, fault, or error.

1553 Sathan himselfe the greatest aduersary that man hath, yeldeth like a captiue when God doth take our part, much sooner shal al other be subiect vnto him, & crie *Peccaui*, for if God be with him, what mattereth who be against him? T. WILSON, *Art of Rhet.*, p. 66 (1585). **1573–80** And maye well enough crye, Peccaui, against: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 122 (1884). **1580** Is this thy professed purpose to crye *peccaui*: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 320 (1636). **1582** For David had no sooner cryed *Peccaui* than God was readie to answere, Lo here I forgiue thee: PERSONS, *Golden Epistles*, p. 110. **1600** *Pharao*, *Saul* and *Iudas*, cried all *Peccaui*: I have sinned against God: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 107. **1602** then tell me which way the one can be without the other, and I will crie *peccaui*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 142. **1605** And if I doe not make him cry *Peccaui*: *Hist. Tryall Chevalry*, sig. G 2 *v°*. **1622** they cried peccavie and followed after me 2 leagues to aske pardon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1883). bef. **1627** a white sheet all embroidered over with *peccavis*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for quiet Life*, III. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 295 (1885). **1640** the cry, | His strength in law, till he *peccavi* cry: R. BROME, *Antip.*, III. 2, sig. F 2 *r°*. **1670** O how powerful is this word *Peccavi*,...David offended and with his *Peccavi* I have sinned, he obtained remission: *Liturg. Disc. on Mass*, Vol. II. § i. ch. iii. p. 28. **1675** see out their pardon by crying, *Peccavi*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. viii. § 9, p. 291. **1693** I follow you as soon as I can with my PECCAVI for yesterday's Fault: PEPYS, *Let.*, in *Athenæum*, May 31, 1879, p. 705/2. **1862** though he roared *mea culpa* most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to peccation very soon after promising amendment: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 175 (1887).

peccāvimus, *pl.* of **peccavi** (*q. v.*): 'we have sinned', 'we have offended', 'we have erred'.

1602 then were the secularis not onely bound to obey and surcease, but also to cry *peccauimus* and submit themselues to doe such penance: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 179. **1862** I will kneel down by thy side, scatter ashes on my own bald pate, and we will quaver out *Peccavimus* together: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 110 (1887).

peccāvit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind.* of Lat. *peccāre* (see **peccavi**): 'he has sinned', 'he has offended', 'he has erred'.

1616 "Dread Dame" (quoth shee), "because he cries peccauit, | Wee bothe will sue his special supplicauit...": J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, Pt. XI. 115 (1887).

pec(c)o: Chin. See **pekoe.**

pecul: Anglo-Ind. See **picull.**

peculator (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pecūlātor*, noun of agent to *pecūlāri*,='to embezzle', 'to peculate': one who embezzles public money.

1785 peculators of the public gold: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 28 (1808).

***pecūlium**, *sb.*: Lat.: private property (of a person who is only an owner on sufferance).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1815** Neither the Mediterranean, the Baltic...or the North Sea are the *peculium* of any nation: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 160 (1854). **1818** the only *peculium* of the farmer is the produce of his hives: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 37/2.

pedagogue (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ), Eng. fr. Fr. *pédagogue*; **p(a)edagōgus**, Lat. fr. Gk. παιδαγωγός: *sb.*: a slave who had the charge of a child, or of children; *hence*, a tutor; a schoolmaster.

1603 for which manner of service many mocked him and called him the Pædagogue of *Annibal*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 429. **1664** He...procured him to be pedagogue to a cadet: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1872). **1665** the Monument of a certain Pedagogue...dearly beloved by the King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677). **1816** there are 15 figures in the Niobe Group, 14 with the mother and children and one the pedagogus or tutor: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 222. **1845** But Salmantine pedagogues, from the habit of measuring their intellects with their pupil inferiors...: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 580.

pedagogy (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pédagogie*: a teaching, the office or function of a pedagogue.

1586 The Ceremonial lawe was a Pedagogie of the Iewes: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 596. **1691** He was, for his merits and excellent faculty that he had in pedagogy, preferr'd to be master of the school at Eaton: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. II. [R.]

pedant (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pédant*: a schoolmaster, a teacher; one who devotes himself to learned trivialities; one who makes an ostentatious display of erudition.

1588 A domineering pedant o'er the boy: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 179. **1593** could we devise | To get those pedants from the King Navarre, | That are tutors to him and the Prince of Condé: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 233/2 (1858). **1603** Neither doe I thinke, that euer any *Pedante* did make a better Grammaticall discourse: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 420. **1688** it is more than time for me to leave off the pedant: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 293 (1872). **1757** Smarts, Pedants, as she smiles, no more are vain: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. ix. **1845** this occurred in the palmy days of Salamanca; such were her pedants: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 580.

pede claudo, *phr.*: Lat.: with halting foot. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 2, 32.

1854 He thought of the past, and its levities, and punishment coming after him *pede claudo*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 400 (1879).

pede sicco, *phr.*: Lat.: with dry foot.

1887 Mr. Whinfield, however, passes *pede sicco* over this second story, and the English reader would have no conception that there was anything omitted: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, p. 306/2.

pederero: Eng. fr. Sp. See **paterero.**

pedetemptim, pedetentim, *adv.*: Lat.: step by step, gradually, cautiously.

1618 If this be true, and somewhat else I have heard, he is in a good way to come forwards, though perhaps not soon, but *pedetentim*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 72 (1848).

pedregal, *sb.*: Sp.: a rough, rocky district, esp. of volcanic character.

1853 evidences of gigantic force in the phases of our frozen *pedragal*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiii. p. 289.

pedrero, *sb.*: Sp.: a swivel-gun. See **paterero.**

1598 the Cannon and double Cannon; the Pedrera, Basilisco, and such like: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 124.

peecul(l): Anglo-Ind. See **picull.**

***peepal, peepul**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pīpal*: a large Indian variety of fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

1803 The *Mowah* tree was here and there to be seen, and rarely the *Burr* and *Peepul*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 61. **1826** finding his treasure gone from under the peepal-tree: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iii. p. 34 (1884). **1872** mangoe trees, palms of many sorts, tamarinds, banyans, peepuls, and bamboos: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 22.

peeshwa(h): Anglo-Ind. See **peshwah.**

***Pēgasus**: Gk. Πήγασος: *Gk. Mythol.*: the winged horse of the muses, sprung from the life-blood of Medusa, eventually changed into a northern constellation. Hence, **Pegasean**, swift, poetic.

1590 Mounted on steeds swifter than Pegasus: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 10/2 (1858). **1603** There are those ranck riders of Art, that have so spur-gall'd your lusty winged *Pegasus* that now he begins to be out of flesh, and...is glad to show tricks like *Bancks* his Curtall: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 29 (1732). **1625** The hogshead...is thy Pegasus: B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 52 (1631). **1634** Neere which is another part of the gate, wherein is engrauen a *Pegasus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59. bef. **1658** Poor Dablers all bemir'd, that spur their Lank *Pegasus*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 284 (1687). **1668** You have dismounted him from his *Pegasus*: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 27 (1701). bef. **1701** To carry weight, and run so lightly too, | Is what alone your Pegasus can do: — *Address to Sir R. Howard*, 38. **1775** We rode over the Alps in the same chaise, but Pegasus drew on his side, and a cart-horse on mine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 290 (1857). **1821** Now, if my Pegasus should not be shod ill, | This poem will become a moral model: BYRON, *Don Juan*, V. ii. **1850** I may have my own ideas of the value of my Pegasus and think him the most wonderful of animals: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 363 (1879).

bef. **1628** death with a Pegasean speed flies upon unwary man: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 71 (1806).

pehlewan, pulwaun, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *palwān*: a prize-wrestler, a champion.

1828 praise be to Allah that sent us such a pehlewan! *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 299. **1834** he had once been a *pehlivan*, or prize-wrestler, and was consequently called Pehlivan Pasha: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 54. **1884** the title *pehlvan* (wrestler) is one of honor among them: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxii. p. 245 (New York).

***peignoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: dressing-gown, a loose morning-robe.

1862 In her *peignoir* in the morning, she was perhaps the reverse of fine: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 347 (1887). **1883** changed her gown for a cashmere *peignoir*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 116.

peine forte et dure, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr. and Fr.: severe and cruel punishment; *Leg.* the torture formerly applied to persons arraigned for felony, who refused to plead, whose prostrate bodies were pressed with heavy weights till they pleaded or died.

1815 I hope she has had the conscience to make her independent, in consideration of the *peine forte et dure* to which she subjected her during her lifetime: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 323 (1852). **1825** Many of them have been since suffering the *peine forte et dure* of endless debt: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 249. **1883** To apply the *peine forte et dure* of the *vivâ voce*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 560.

peiotte, péotte, *sb.*: Fr. *péotte*: a large gondola or barge used in the Adriatic. See **piatta**.

1780 hiring therefore a *peiotte*, we...launched into the canal: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1834).

peishcush: Anglo-Ind. See **pishcush**.

peish-khidmut: Anglo-Ind. See **pesh-khidmut**.

peishwa(h): Mahr. See **peshwah**.

pékin, *sb.*: Fr., name of a textile fabric: (in military cant) a civilian.

1848 He was, perhaps, discontented at being put in communication with a *pékin*, and thought that Lord Steyne should have sent him a Colonel at the very least: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 220 (1879).

pekoe, pec(c)o, *sb.*: Chin. (of Canton), 'white down': a superior kind of black tea, the leaves being picked young and downy.

1712 Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). **1840** the cups...steamed redolent of hyson and pekoe: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 13 (1879).

pelador, *sb.*: Sp.: a depilatory.

1616 The *Peladore* of *Isabella*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631—40).

***pelargonium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. πελαργός, ='a stork': a **geranium** (*q. v.*), *esp.* one of the large-petalled varieties.

1846 The Pelargoniums are chiefly noted for their beautiful flowers, but they, too, are astringents: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 494. **1864** [See **fuchsia**].

pelaw: Eng. fr. Turk. See **pilau**.

pêle-mêle, *adv.* and *sb.*: Fr.: pell-mell, in confusion; a confusion, a disturbance. The form **pesle mesle** is earlier Fr. (Cotgr.). Early Anglicised as *pelle(y)melle(y)*.

1591 that either they may enter *Pesle Mesle*, or kill some *Chiestana*, or make such a slaughter of Souldiours: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 299. **1684** they fought hand to hand with their Sabies, *pesle mesle*: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 16. bef. **1733** he falls in pesle-mesle: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 48, p. 151 (1740). **1767** to attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and *pêle mêle* with the Dutch, to take the counter-guard: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IX. xxvi. Wks., p. 386 (1839). **1837** the revolution has made a *pêle mêle* in the *salons* of Paris: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 188. **1848** for some minutes the *pêle mêle* was confused and indistinct: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 151/1 (3rd Ed.). **1865** they fell pêle-mêle one on another: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 45.

***pèlerine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tippet, a narrow cape with ends coming down to a point in front.

1827 A half high *canezou*...composed of their Jaconet muslin, and trimmed round the bust with a row of deep points, which form a *pelerine*: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1837** "Is anybody else a goin', Tommy?" said Mrs. Cluppins, arranging her pelerine: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlv. p. 492.

Pēlion, Ossa, names of two mountains in Ancient Thessaly. In Greek mythology, when the giants made war upon the gods, they endeavored to scale heaven by piling Pelion upon Ossa.

bef. **1733** it is *Pelion* upon *Ossa* to set Power over Power: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 36, p. 336 (1740).

***pelisse** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pelisse*: a long robe of fur, a garment lined or trimmed with fur; *also*, an over-garment worn by women. The Latin original *pellicea* became Eng. *pilch*.

1717 one of her slaves immediately brought her a *pelisse* of rich brocade lined with sables: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 229 (1827). **1776** Night approaching we lay down to sleep...wrapped in a *pellice* or garment lined with skins: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 143. **1793** Coats lined with these skins are called Pelisses: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geog.*, Vol. II. p. 451 (1796). **1820** The Caftan-Agà throws the pelisse over such as are so honoured by the vizir: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 69. **1823** That with the addition of a slight pelisse, | Madrid's and Moscow's climes were of a piece: BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. xxx. **1828** In his camp, therefore, might be seen the rich pelisses of shawls or silk, or broad cloth of Europe: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 291. **1834** A short pelisse trimmed with sable hung over his shoulder: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1854** Where is my fur pelisse, Frédéric? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

pellagra, *sb.*: It.: a disease affecting the skin, digestion, and nerves, induced by poor diet.

1884 Italians are dying of hunger or languishing under the pellagra, which directly results from the want of nourishing food: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, June 24, p. 4/2.

pelleter, pellitory (⏑ – – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *pelitre*: name of the plant *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, one of the *Compositae*.

?**1540** Take Pellatory of Spayne: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. lxxviii *v°*. **1558** Dragons bloud, called in Englishe Pellytorie of Spaine: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 23 *v°*. **1612** There is also *Pellitory of Spaine*, *Sasafrage*, and diuers other simples: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 59 (1884). **1846** the Pellitory of Spain, whose fleshy root when fresh produces on the hands of those who gather it a sensation of extreme cold, followed by a burning heat: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 706.

pellice: Old Fr. See **pelisse**.

pelo: Eng. fr. Turk. See **pilau**.

peloton, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: a company, a platoon.

1743—7 receiving the enemies fire, before he suffered any peloton of his battalion to discharge once: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 209/1 (1751).

***pelvis**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a basin': *Anat.*: the bony framework of the most inferior or posterior of the three great cavities of the trunk of most vertebrates which have legs.

***pem(m)ican**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: tightly pressed cakes of dried venison pounded with melted fat into a paste; *hence*, any kind of meat similarly treated.

bef. **1820** The provision called Pemican, on which the Chepewyans and other savages in the N. of America chiefly subsist in their journeys: MACKENZIE, *Trav.*, p. 121. **1836** the Loo-chooans make a sort of *pemmican*, composed of meat and pulse pounded and pressed together: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 165. **1872** Pemmican can be prepared in many ways: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 153.

penang: Malay. See **pinang**.

penash(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **pennache**.

***Penātes**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: guardian deities of the household and of the state in Ancient Rome; *hence*, home. Often used together with **Lares** (*q. v.*). The Penates seem to have been such of the gods as were worshipped inside a house, and the Lares, family spirits of deceased ancestors, worshipped as gods. See **dii Penates**.

1549 [Aeneas] brought his fathers idolles called the gods *Penates*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 8 *v°*. **1555** After this sorte dyd the antiquitie honoure theyr *Penates*, whyche they thowght had the gouernaunce of their lyues: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 116 (1885). **1600** The chappell of the Penates (protectors of the citie) in Velia was smitten with thunder and lightning: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1211. **1616** thy *Penates*: B. JONSON, *Forest*, ii. Wks., p. 821 (1616). **1646** their *Penates* and Patronal God might be called forth by Charms and Incantations: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). **1657** I adde my joyes to yours in the name of the *Penates* of *Jean*

Jacquet de Mesmes: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 185, Vol. II. p. 46. **1775** I am returned to my own Lares and Penates: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 270 (1857). **1786** Whose secret power, tho' silent, great is, | The loveliest of the sweet Penates: H. MORE, *Florio*, 866, p. 55. **1816** [See **Lares**]. **1823** a sepulchral antique vase, and several of the little brazen penates of the ancient heathen: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xiii. p. 179 (1886). **1872** a cloud of dust which profanes the Lares and Penates so dear to him: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 15.

***penchant**, *sb.*: Fr.: an inclination, a propensity, a bent.

1697 for without doubt, he has a strange *Penchant* to grow fond of me: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 144 (1776). bef. **1733** he might have had a Penchant after his old Trade, War: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 45, p. 52 (1740). **1790** the more humble beauty for whom he had been relating his *penchant* to me a few hours before: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1792). **1811** the mortal and immortal have a decided *penchant* for each other: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 444. **1813** She could manage him as she pleased, provided she never let him see her *penchant* for count Altenberg: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 147 (1833). **1828** Never was there so grand a *penchant* for the *triste*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 226 (1859). **1834** Forester has a penchant for every thing Mohummedan: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 279. **1841** The governess, in the first instance, entertained for him just such a *penchant* as the pupil afterwards felt: THACKERAY, *Prof.*, i. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 290 (1885).

pendeloque, *sb.*: Fr.: an ear-drop, a pendant, a pear-shaped stone set as a pendant.

***pendente lite**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: while the case is pending.

1828 I spoke of certain things having taken place—*pendente lite*—I mean while the Presidential election was pending: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1378. **1882** made an application to the Court to be allowed alimony, *pendente lite*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

pendule, *sb.*: Fr.: ornamental clock for a chimney-piece.

1841 on the chimney-pieces, are fine *pendules*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 116. **1888** The plaintive, silvery voice of the pendule chimed again: D. CHRISTIE MURRAY, *Weaker Vessel*, ch. xxxi. in *Good Words*, Sept., p. 583/1.

***pendulum**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *pendulus*, = 'hanging down': a weight attached to a fixed point by a rigid wire or rod so as to oscillate regularly; such an apparatus used to regulate the motion of clocks; also, *metaph.* of action and reaction, or of any oscillatory movement.

1664 Upon the *Bench*, I will so handle 'em, | That the *vibration* of this *Pendulum*, | Shall make all *Taylers* yards, of one Unanimous Opinion: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 204. **1679** A methodical Blockhead, as regular as a Clock, and goes as true as a *Pendulum*: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, Dram. Pers., sig. A 4 *v°*. **1696** My Bady, *Tam*, is a Watch; and my Heart is the Pendulum to it: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 46 (1776). **1731** to be allow'd the Use of a Pendulum-Clock at the *Cape*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 4. **1759** abjuring and detesting the jurisdiction of all other pendulums whatever: STERNE, *Tristr. Shand.*, II. viii. Wks., p. 75 (1839). **1769** Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the ominous vibration of a pendulum? JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xii. p. 83 (1772).

***Pēnelopē**: Gk. Πηνελόπη: the faithful wife of Odysseus (Ulysses), who having put off her suitors during her husband's long absence by promising to choose a second husband when her web was finished, unravelled at night what had been woven during the day.

1618 this business would prove Penelope's web: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 91 (1848). **1672** how like a *Penelope* she has behav'd her self in your absence: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, ii. p. 35. **1861** chaste Penelopes doing worsted-work patiently while Ulysses was on his travels or at the wars: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 12.

penes me, *phr.*: Lat.: in my own possession or power.

1777 ROBERTSON, *America*, Wks., Vol. VI. Note xlvi. p. 363 (1824). **1882** When my goods were stolen it was *penes me*, to put up with it in silence, or to make a stir: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxix. p. 241.

penetrāle, *sb.*: Late Lat.: **penetralia**.

1809 After waiting therefore some time the penetrale was opened, and I beheld my hero: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 220.

***penetrālia**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the interior parts of a building, a sanctuary; hence, *metaph.* mysteries, secrets.

1710 This trusty Thoracic has the privilege to be readily admitted into the inmost Penetralia of the Lungs: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 274. **1788** [See **bricole**] **1820** brought from the fountain by a subterranean duct into the penetralia of the cella: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii p. 385. **1835** chambers excavated in the rock, form the sanctuaries, or *penetralia* of structures raised in front: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 298. **1840** which...veiled from the eyes of the profane the *penetralia* of this movable temple: BARHAM, *Ingoldsb. Legs.*, p. 80 (1879). **1872** In the Mofussil the resemblance to a barn is not confined to the *penetralia*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 105.

penetrator (ɹ ɛ n ɪ t r eɪ t ə(ɹ)), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *penetrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *penetrāre*, = 'to penetrate': one who or that which penetrates.

1824 probably a digger of Greek roots, or a penetrater ['penetrator' in another ed.] of pyramids: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 142 (1849)

pengolin: Eng. fr. Malay. See **pangolin**.

penguin, *sb.*: name of several kinds of aquatic birds which have flippers instead of fully developed wings.

1593—1622 of the principall we purposed to make provisions, and those were the pengwins; which in Welsh, as I have been enformed, signifieth a white head. From which derivation, and many other Welsh denominations given by the Indians, or their predecessors, some doe inferre that America was first peopled with Welsh-men: R. HAWKINS, *Voy. South Sea*, § xxx. p. 193 (1878). **1600** great Foules with redde legges, Pengwyns, and certaine others: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 192. **1663** and were invented first from Engins, | As *Indian Britains* were from *Penguins*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 76.

***pēninsula, paeninsula**, Lat. *pl.* **p(a)eninsulae**, *sb.*: Lat., 'almost an island': a tract of land almost surrounded by water, or of which a large percentage of the circumference is sea-coast, as the *Peninsula* of Spain and Portugal.

1555 Whiche in an argument that the regions vnder the pole are inhabited and almost enuironed with the sea, as are they whiche the Cosmographers caule Chersonnesi or Peninsulæ (that is) almost Ilandes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 299 (1885). **1615** a *peninsula* pointed to the Southwest: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 24 (1632). **1624** *Iames* towne, vpon a fertill *peninsula*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 510 (1884). **1634** His situation is very pleasant, being a *Peninsula*, hem'd in on the South-side with the Bay of *Roxberry*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 37. **1665** that narrow neck of land near *Corinth* which knits the *Peninsula* of *Peloponnesus* to the main of *Greece*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 37 (1677). **1693** making Islands of *Peninsulæ*, and joining others to the Continent: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 121 (1713). **1763** a peninsula, well wooded, advances in the middle: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 136. **1789** [Otaheite] consists of two peninsulas, of a somewhat circular form, joined by an isthmus: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 789 (1796). **1820** the peninsula of Thapsus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 107. **1835** We here too ascertained that what we had taken for an island, the night before, was a peninsula: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 142. ***1878** the Arabian peninsula: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

pēnis, *sb.*: Lat.: the male organ of generation.

pennache, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a **panache** (*q.v.*). Anglicised as *pinnach*, 16 c.

1603 pennaches and crests upon morions: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1028. **1651** he had in his cap a *pennach* of heron: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1872). **1673** The tail is worn by children for a penashe: *Short Relation of the Nile*. [Halliwell]

pensée, *sb.*: Fr.: a thought, an idea.

penseroso, *fem.* **penserosa**, *adj.*: It.: melancholy, pensive.

1834 Fair, very fair—fine eyes—rather too Penserosa: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 209.

***pension**, *sb.*: Fr.: a boarding-school; a boarding-house.

1644 I settled them in their pension and exercises: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 74 (1850). **1778** the other young Americans at the *Pension* dined with us: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 157 (1851). **1828** famed and gorgeous hotels of his nobility transformed into shops, *pensions*, *hotels garnis*, and into every species of vulgar domicile: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 351. **1862** he paused before the window of that house near the Champs Elysées where Madame Smolensk once held her *pension*, shook his fist at a *jalousie* of the now dingy and dilapidated mansion: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 55 (1887). **1883** the various *pensions* and hotels: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 490.

pensionnaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a boarder, a pensioner.

bef. **1794** I now entered myself as a *pensionaire*, or boarder, in the elegant house of Mr. De Mesery: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 73 (1869). **1887** Throughout the journal...Mdlle. de Mortemart and Mdlle. de Conflans figure as young unmarried *pensionnaires*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, p. 301/3.

pensum, *sb.*: Lat., 'a weighed amount': an allotted task.

1705 Every one hath his *pensum*, his allotment of work and time assigned him in this world: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 298/1 (1834). **1883** I was afraid I should not be able to conclude my *pensum*: *Standard*, Jan. 12, p. 5.

pentado, pentathoes. See **pintado**.

pentagōnon, *sb.*: Gk. πεντάγωνον: a five-angled figure, a pentagon.

1625 a faire and strong Castle, a regular *Pentagonon* well fortified: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 698.

pentapolis, *sb.*: Gk. πενταπολις: a state or confederacy comprising five cities; a group of five cities.

1883 Nicholas III....compelled Rudolph of Hapsburgh to cede the pentapolis and the exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1653/1.

pentathlum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πένταθλον: a contest in which five athletic exercises were combined—leaping, running, throwing the spear, throwing the discus, and wrestling. See Fennell, *Pindar*, Nem. and Isth. Od., pp. ix.—xx. (1883).

1711 *Greece*, from whence the *Romans*...borrowed their *Pentathlum*: *Spectator*, No. 161, Sept. 4, p. 236/1 (Morley). **1776** Telamon and Peleus challenged their half-brother Phocus to contend in the Pentathlum: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 25.

Pentelic, name of a variety of Parian marble from Mt. **Pentelicus** (Πεντελή) in Attica.

1816 the most excellent of the Attic marbles was the Pentelic: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 245. **1853** [Iceberg] Its material, one colossal Pentelicus: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. ix. p. 67.

pentetēris, *pl.* **pentetērides**, *sb.*: Gk. πεντετηρὶς: a period of five years.

1590 [See **lustrum**].

Penthesilēa: Lat. fr. Gk. Πενθεσίλεια: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of the Queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles. See **Amazon.**

1663 And laid about in fight more busily | Then th' *Amazonian* Dame, Penthesile: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 101. **1754** Our English Penthesilia no sooner saw this Turkish leader drop, than...: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1817).

pentimento, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a repenting, penitence, an expression of repentance.

1823 This seems to be a *pentimento* of the author: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 430.

penultima: Late Lat. See **paenultima.**

penultyme, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *pēnultimus* (see **paenultima**): penultimate, last but one; the last but one.

1538 At London, the penultyme of August, 1538: SIR BRYAN TUKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxviii. p. 223 (1846).

***pēnumbra**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *paene*, ='almost', and *umbra*, ='shadow': the partial shadow which surrounds a full shadow when the light from a large luminous surface is intercepted by a smaller opaque object.

1666 the Moon was not at all obscured by the *true shadow*, but entred only a little into the *Penumbra*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 19, p. 348. **1888** The total eclipse of the sun...will be followed...by a partial eclipse of the moon,...the moon setting at 10 minutes past 8, a few minutes only before the last contact with the penumbra: *Athenæum*, Dec. 29, p. 885/2.

***peon**[1], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *peão*, ='a footman'.

1. a messenger, an orderly.

1625 dispeeded one of my Pions to *Lowribander* with a Letter: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 484. **1665** The first of *December* with some Pe-unes (or olive coloured *Indian* Foot-boys who can very prettily prattle *English*) we rode to *Surat*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 42 (1677). **1776** The support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. **1826** I proposed going in search of you, when a peon from the Kotwall's chowry came to us: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 114 (1884). **1834** the going, and coming of office Peons, or messengers: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 289.

2. a foot-soldier, an irregular infantryman.

1799 Anantpoor must, for the present, be kept by some of Ram Rao's peons: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1844).

***peon**[2], *sb.*: Sp.: a laborer or a serf bound to work for a creditor in Spanish America.

1826 a number of peons, who were to receive thirty or forty dollars each for driving the vehicles to Mendoza: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 42. **1851** Arrieros...always furnish a peon, or assistant, to help load and unload: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 38 (1854). **1884** The peon wears only cotton drawers and a hat: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 626.

péotte: Fr. See **peiotte.**

peperino, *sb.*: It.: a kind of close-grained volcanic tufa.

1885 The material employed is a very hard vein of *peperino*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

pepita, *sb.*: Sp.: a seed of a fruit, a pip, a kernel.

1616 pipitas: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40).

***peplum**, **peplus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πέπλος: a large upper robe worn by women in Ancient Greece.

1678 and my *Peplum* or Veil no mortal could ever uncover: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 342. **1776** The procession of the Greater Panathenæa attended a peplus or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva Polias: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 102. **1885** And this our heroine in a trice would be, | Save that she wore a *peplum* and a *chiton*, | Like any modern on the beach at Brighton: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 144.

pepon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pepon* (Cotgr.), or Sp. *pepon*: a pumpkin, a melon.

1542 Of gourdes, of Cucumbres, & pepones: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xxi. p. 285 (1870). **1578** Of Melones and Pepones...The Pepon is a kinde of Cucumber: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 587.

per, *prep.*: Lat.: by, through, over, by means of, according to. Used as part of Lat. phrases, and with Eng. words, esp. in commercial phrases, as *per account*, *per bearer*, *per cheque*, *per invoice*. In Eng. use, *per* with words denoting time, space, or quantity, ='by' in the sense of 'for each', 'in each', 'on each', e.g. *per month*, *per mile*, *per yard*, *per cent*, and so by extension with any noun denoting an individual when several such individuals are in question, as *per man*, *per horse*. In earlier use *per* is for Old Fr. *per*, *par*, Fr. *par*.

1622 yet, per the pleasure of God, got her affe: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 28 (1883). **1700** Each Physician was to have 42 Gelders *per* month, and his Table, and a Shoar instead of it 6 Ricksdollers: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. i. p. 6. **1712** These crackers dire were sent, | To th' Treasurer, per penny-post, | And safely so they went: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1860). bef. **1744** Pierce the soft lab'rinth of a Lady's ear | With rhymes of this *per cent.* and that *per year*: POPE, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, II. 56. **1783** dispatching a parcel *per* post to Elmsly's: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 301 (1869).

per accidens, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by accident, in a particular case, under special circumstances.

1528 water temperatly colde some tyme per accidence / stereth one to haue an appetite: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. N ii *v°*. **1590** That was the cause, but yet *per accidens*: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 83/2 (1858). **1602** yet doth it not therefore follow *è conuerso*, that an act which of it selfe is good, can no way *per accidens* be made euil: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 85. **1654** Causes *per se*, and Causes *per Accidens* working the same Effects: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 221. **1659** Every Bishop or Presbyter hath his power immediately from Jesus Christ as the Efficient cause, though man must be an occasion, or *causa sine qua non*, or per accidens: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 425. **1665** albeit Water...is without smell or taste; nevertheless *per accidens* it may have both: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 182 (1677). **1684** This punishment is only accidental to the Gospel, it becomes the savour of death *per accidens*, because of the unbelief of those that reject it: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 230 (1865). bef. **1733** chosen...not *per se*, but, *per accidens*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 148, p. 113 (1740). **1843** This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed conversion *per accidens*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1856).

per ambāgēs, *phr.*: Lat.: 'by windings', by circumlocution; in an obscure manner. See **ambages.**

1535 he goyth aboute *per ambages* with a long circumlocution: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 13 (1883). **1883** Blackballs, and other things which it is not lawful to mention except *per ambages*, were concerned: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 549.

***per annum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by the year, for each year, year by year.

1618 the son perhaps may give him a matter of forty shillings *per annum*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 144 (1867). **1622** he had allotted £2000 per annum for certain years: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 316 (1848). **1642** every one will stand him in 50 pounds a piece *per annum*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 26 (1869). bef. **1658** He tells her, that after the death of her Grannum | She shall have God knows what *per annum*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, iii. p. 72 (1687). **1679** three Hundred pound *per Annum*: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, ii. p. 18. **1733** An honest countryman, | With fifty pounds *per ann.*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 243 (1860). **1776** which stipend...was in the ensuing year,...reduced to the sum of 1,600,000 rupees *per annum*: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 10/2. **1826** 50*l.* per annum: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 36. **1864** their parents paid fifty guineas per annum for their maintenance: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 71.

per antiperistasin: Late Lat. See **antiperistasis.**

per antiphrasin, *phr.*: Lat.: by **antiphrasis** (*q. v.*).

1640 PARKINSON, *Th. Bot.*, p. 348. **1670** they have erected here an *Academy of Wits*, called *Gli Otiosi*, or *Idlemen*, *per antiphrasin*, because they are not idle: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 101 (1698).

per arsin et thesin, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by arsis and thesis. See **arsis 2**, **thesis 2.**

1597 If therefore you make a Canon *per arsin & thesin*, without anie discorde in binding maner in it: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 114. **1721** ARSIS AND THESIS, [in *Musick*] a Point being turned, is said to move *per Arsin* and *Thesin*, *i.e.* when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary: BAILEY.

per capita, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: by heads, applied to a succession in which two or more persons have equal rights

***per cent.**, partly Eng.; **per centum**, Late Lat.: *phr.*: by the hundred, for (on *or* in) each hundred. Commercially represented by °/₀.

abt. **1565** requesting to haue the same abated, and to pay seuen and a halfe per centum: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 34 (1878). **1599** The custome to the king is inward 10. *per centum*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 176. **1672** *Item* in the City five thousand Pound, for which I have ten *per Cent*, and the best security in England: SHADWELL, *Miser*, i. p. 10. **1705** for which he is allowed five *per Cent. ad valorem*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98. **1750** By these means (to use a city metaphor) you will make fifty *per cent.* of that time, of which others do not make above three or four: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 184, p. 559 (1774). ***1878** a reduction of 10 per cent.: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/4. [St.]

per cento, *phr.*: It.: per cent.

1588 the Ships that carrieth not Horsses, are bound to paye eight *per cento* of all the goods they bring: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 4 *v°*. **1598** for that in these rials of eight they gaine at the least forty *per cento*: Tr.

J. Van Linschoten's Voy., p. 4/1. **1599** he must pay him two *per cento*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 238. **1625** the exchange from *Ormus* to *Aleppo* is sixtie *per cento*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1643. **1631** shall be brought down from 14 in the hundred to the old rate of 3⅓ per cento: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1848).

· **per consequens**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by consequence, consequently.

abt. **1386** This day bityd is to myn ordre and me | And so *per consequens* in ech degree: CHAUCER, *C. T., Summoner's Tale*, 7774. **1621** troubling the spirits and sending gross fumes into the brain, and so *per consequens*, disturbing the soul: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. *e*, Mem. 3, Subs. I, Vol. I. p. 130 (1827).

***per contra**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on the contrary, as a set off, on the other side (of an argument or account). See **contra**.

1554 which in time of his auctoritie and lyfe preferreth and aduanceth his pore seruauntes, *per contra* in how much displeasure with God, hate with people, distruction of his honour...: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Ep., sig. A v *vº*. **1598** if not, then *per contra*, as it hath bene seene many times: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 26. **1750** When I cast up your account, as it now stands, I rejoice to see the balance so much in your favour; and that the items *per contra* are so few, and of such a nature that they may be very easily cancelled: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 9, p. 37 (1774). **1778** all the bills *per contra* are not yet come in: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 88 (1858). **1840** But *per contra*, he'd lately endow'd a new Chantry: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 196 (1879). **1866** *Per contra*, my Lord Protector's carefulness in the matter of his wart might be cited: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Introd. (Halifax).

***per diem**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for each day, every day, (for) a day, day by day.

1520 Labourers heired, xi at vj d. per diem: *Rutland Papers*, p. 42 (Camd. Soc., 1842). **1580** six dayes wages for my self...at accustomed rates, viz. iiij^{s} *per diem*: W. RALEIGH, *Let.*, in Edward's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1868). **1625** His entertainement was twentie fiue shillings *per diem*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 867. **1666** and which whole charge will be saved...being no less than £10 per diem: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 183 (1872). **1678** For discharge of clothing, 2^{d} per diem foot, 6^{d} horse: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1878). **1742** to attend twice *per diem* at the polite churches and chapels: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. viii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 43 (1806). **1785** doom'd to a cold jail | And groat per diem: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 97 (1808). **1813** All the rest, tea and dry biscuits—six *per diem*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 264 (1832). **1831** a distance that gives sixteen miles *per diem* for the advance of the army: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 321. **1864** his creditors being merely bound to pay a sum of ninepence-halfpenny per diem for his maintenance: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 186.

per essentiam, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by essence, essentially.

1684 The essence of the worst creatures...is good, but they are not good *per essentiam*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1864).

***per fas aut (et) nefas**, *phr.*: Lat.: through right or (and) wrong.

1602 when it stands them vpon to maintaine their reputation, *per fas aut nefas* they care not how, nor what tyrannie they commit against any: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 96 *marg.* **1606** that he may purchase and enjoy all worldly pleasures and commodities *per fas et nefas*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 381. **1623** I say then, that *Sevilla per fas, aut per nefas*, either by right or by wrong, one vvay or other, I know not vvhich...suffreth sterrilitie, and scarcitie: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 34. **1654** R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 175. **1659** but not...so to covet these things as to seek them *per fasque* ['both'] *nefasque* ['and'], by indirect and unlawful means: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 247/1 (1865). **1665** by an irrefragable vow obliged himself *per fas per nefas* to endeavour to the utmost the extirpation of Christianity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 266 (1677). **1692** he [the covetous man] will have the world *per fas et nefas*: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 334 (1858). **1771** They knew that the present house of commons...were likely enough to be resisted *per fas & nefas*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xliv. p. 192 (1827). **1825** The object of the speech...was to produce the conviction of Æschines any how, *per fas et nefas*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 251. **1830** That which is still more annoying, arises from the judges pronouncing sentence, *per fas et nefas*, without the smallest regard to the interests of either party: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 317 (2nd Ed.). **1844** with licence to pursue by every kind of means—*per fas et nefas*—the ultimate object of assuring what the rulers of the hour should be pleased to denominate the *salut public*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VII. p. 433 (1857).

***per mensem**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for each month, (for) a month, month by month.

1647 the addition of forty thousand pounds *per mensem* to the present sixty thousand pounds: *Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer*, No. 238, p. 758. **1662** a Pension of 90. Crowns *per mensem*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 98 (1669). bef. **1733** gave the sol. *per Mensem* upon *Recusants*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 86, p. 368 (1740). **1809** £50,000 *per mensem*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 281 (1838).

***per my et per tout**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr.: *Leg.*: 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy.

1828 a province of literature of which they were formerly seised *per my et per tout*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 48, p. 97.

per pares, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: by his (their) peers.

bef. **1733** his Lordship had stood his Trial *per Pares*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 159, p. 130 (1740).

***per saltum**, *phr.*: Lat.: by a bound, at a single bound.

1602 others to be but doctors of clowts, *per saltum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 14. **1615** if such grants could be lawful, whereby he hath purchased himself a great deal of envy, that a man of his sort should seek, *per saltum*, to intercept such a place from so many more worthy and ancient divines: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 360 (1848). **1654** for he came to *Doctor* (it may be) *per saltum*, or say some years of Duncery spent in a Gown: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 101. **1692** There is no going to heaven *per saltum*: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 457 (1858). **1806** The curve...will consist of separate portions...following each other *per saltum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 28. **1843** Newton, who seemed to arrive *per saltum* at principles and conclusions that ordinary mathematicians only reached by a succession of steps: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1856). **1883** 'The spiritual sense' cannot pass *per saltum* across the chasm between life visible and life invisible: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 215.

***per se**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by (in) him-, her-, it-self, by (in) themselves, essentially. *Per se* is added to the vowels *a*, *I*, and *o*, which are words by themselves as well as letters, as **a per se** (*q. v.*), *I per se*, *o per se*.

1572 for they belong unto God properly and *per se*, to man *per accidens*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1852). **1584** it is one kinde of cuacuation, as GALEN sheweth vpon HIP. yet it auoydeth (*ex accidente*) and not (*per se.*): T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 186. **1602** there is not a Iesuit...but hath a fowle taste of Atheisme, either directly *per se*, or indirectly: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. and State*, p. 113. **1606** They say he is a very man per se, | And stands alone: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 2, 15. **1654** [See **per accidens**]. **1681** for whatsoever hath any thing by way of participation, it is reducible to something that hath it *per se*, of itself: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1861). **1699** simple, and *per se*, or intermingl'd with others according to the Season: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 1. bef. **1733** the whole set...might have taken Offence, as put upon a Level in Treason with him, chosen out of their Company, not *per se*, but, *per accidens*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 148, p. 113 (1740). **1808** those passions...which belong to nature in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 408. **1834** if you can make out that by any Mohummedan law, jageers are per se hereditary: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 88. **1845** a good appetite is not a good *per se* for it becomes a bore when there is nothing to eat: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 62. **1880** he thought of Matthew *per se*, and of the ruin he had brought upon himself as well as upon others: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xlvi. p. 302.

***per stirpes**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'by stocks', of succession in which members of two or more families succeed to the shares to which their respective ancestors would have been entitled had they survived.

1881 Intestate property goes to lineal descendants *per stirpes*: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xiv. 96.

***perambulator** (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣⌣ˌ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *perambulāre*, ='to walk through', 'to traverse'.

1. one who walks through, one who traverses.

1630 A short description of the longing desire that America hath to entertaine this vnmatchable Perambulator: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 6 *vº*.

2. an instrument for measuring distances traversed. See **ambulator**.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

3. a hand-carriage for one or two young children.

1873 She...sinks into the dull domestic hind, whose only thought is of butchers' bills and perambulators: W. BLACK, *Pcss. of Thule*, ch. ii. [Davies]

perau: Turk. See **para**.

percallas, percaulahs, *sb. pl.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Fr. *percale*, ='cotton cambric': a kind of Indian piece-goods.

1622 7 peeces white percallas: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 160 (1883). — 5 peces parcallas, white: *ib.*, p. 164. **1813** Percaulas: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, I. [Yule]

perceptible (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perceptible*: capable of being perceived.

1611 *Perceptible*, Perceptible; perceiuable, apprehensible, sensible: COTGR.

perception (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perception*: the faculty or process of receiving impressions of external objects through the senses; *less strictly*, thought, cognition; immediate mental recognition of qualities and relations; notice, observation.

1611 *Perception*, A perception; a perceiuing, apprehending, vnderstanding: COTGR. **1656** 7 They [devils] enter into men's bodies without our perception: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 89 (1872). **1690** The power of perception, is that we call the understanding: perception, which we make the act of the understanding, is three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our own minds. 2. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the agreement or disagreement of any distinct ideas: all these are attributed to the understanding, or perceptive power, though it be to the two latter, in strictness of speech, the act of understanding is usually applied: LOCKE, *Hum. Understand.*, Bk. II. ch. xxi. § 5. [R.]

percheron, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a breed of horses from *Perche* (a district of S. Normandy).

1883 The hearse, drawn by six fine percheron grey horses, splendidly caparisoned, stood in front of the station: *Standard*, Sept 4, p. 5/6.

percolator (ˌ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *percōlāre*,='to strain through', 'to filter': one who or that which percolates or filters.

perdau, perdaw: Anglo-Ind. See **pardau.**

perdido, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Sp.: lost, ruined, desperate; a desperate character.

bef. **1733** The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of Perdidos, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times: R. North, *Examen*, p. 475 (1740).

perditus, *part.*: Lat.: lost, ruined.

1620—1 being so weak in his legs and feet, that it is doubted he will find little use in them hereafter, but be altogether *perditus* that way: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1848).

perdu de réputation, *phr.*: Fr.: ruined in character.

1834 Flahault says nothing ever equalled the treachery of Thiers, but that on this occasion he had been shown up, and was now *perdu de réputation*: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 37.

***perdu(e),** ˌ ˊ, *part.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. part. *perdu*, fem. *perdue*,='lost', 'forlorn', 'abandoned'.

I. *part.*: 1. hidden, in hiding, in ambush.

1624 there's a sport too. | Named *lying perdue*: Massinger, *Bondman*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 80/1 (1839). **1642** although he lies *perdu* upon his own wife to catch the Roman Priest in an error of superstitious chastity: G. T., *Roger the Canterburian*, p. 287 (1732). **1665** I lay *perdue*, stirring not: R. Head, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. E 4 *r°*. **1679** Few minutes had he lain perdue, | To guard his desp'rate Avenue: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 58. bef. **1716** if a man is always upon his guard and (as it were) stands *perdieu* at his heart, to spy when sin begins to peep out in these first inclinations: South, *Serm.*, Vol. VI. No. 12. [R.] bef. **1733** the Engine [a 'Protestant flail'], lurking perdue in a Coat Pocket: R. North, *Examen*, III. vii. 87, p. 573 (1740). **1754** a pistol ready cocked in his hand while he lay perdue beneath his covert: Smollett, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 14 (1817). **1791** While this conversation went on, I stood *perdu* behind Mr. Grimbold: C. Smith, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1792). **1818** but the progress of the tale requires that he should lie for awhile, *perdue*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 106/1. **1819** the remainder, with myself, lay perdu behind a low shed: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 332 (1820). **1824** James...was lying *perdu* in the lobby, ready to open at the first tinkle: Scott, *Redgauntlet*, Let. viii. p. 83 (1886). **1837** Lying quiet and *perdu* at Cerignola: C. Mac Farlane, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 102. **1840** we accordingly remained *perdue* for a full hour: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vii. p. 199. **1840** carrying her point by remaining *perdue*: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 76 (1879). **1856** The lawyer, the farmer, the silkmercer lies *perdu* under the coronet, and winks to the antiquary to say nothing: Emerson, *English Traits*, xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 79 (Bohn, 1866).

I. *part.*: 2. on a forlorn hope, engaged in a desperate enterprise.

1621 lye sentinel perdue: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 46 (1827). **1622** The sixteenth came the Enemie in the night, about ten of the clocke, stealing vnto one of our Sentinels *Perdu*: *Journall of warlike Atchieuements, &c.*, p. 9. bef. **1631** I send out this letter, as a sentinel perdue; if it find you, it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a fever: J. Donne, *Lett.*, No. ciii. [C.] bef. **1733** the Trick of a Brace of perdue Witnesses: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 160, p. 121 (1740).

II. *sb.*: 1. a soldier in ambush.

1591 breaches in espials, in Sentinels, perdues, and such like: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 1. **1605** In the most terrible and nimble stroke | Of quick, cross lightning? to watch—poor perdu!— | With this thin helm? Shaks., *K. Lear*, iv. 7, 35. **1665** made as little noise as a *Perdue*: R. Head, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 5 *r°*. **1689** One Night he needs would visit his *per-du*; | For in a Field of Wheat he then had three: T. Plunket, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 13/1.

II. *sb.*: 2. a morally abandoned person, a profligate, a roué.

1611 Had they endured more thinke you, | Had they bin worne by a Perdu? | Or if they heretofore had bin | Made for some wandring Capuchin? N. T., in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. b 1 *r°*. **1632** you common fighting Brothers, | Your old *Perdus*: B. Jonson, *Magn. Lady*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1640).

***père,** *sb.*: Fr.: son. Often placed after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son. See **fils.** Prefixed to proper names, *Père* is the French title of a priest.

1858 I have not taken the trouble to date them, as Raspail, père, used to date every proof he sent to the printer: O. W. Holmes, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 25 (1882). **1883** He served...Alexander Dumas *père*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 333/1. **1883** Prince Esterhazy *père* is laid up at Ratisbon: Lady Bloomfield, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. p. 29.

***père de famille,** *phr.*: Fr.: father of a family, **paterfamilias** (*q. v.*).

1862 I am secretly of the disposition of the time-honoured *père de famille* in the comedies: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 330 (1887).

peregrination (ˌ ˉ ⏑ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pérégrination*: a journeying, a travelling in strange lands and places, a pilgrimage.

abt. **1520** Of my ladys grace at the contemplacyoun, | Owt of Frenshe into Englysshe prose, | Of Mannes Lyfe the Peregrynacioun, | He did translate, enterprete, and disclose: J. Skelton, *Garl. Laur.*, 1222, Wks., Vol. I. p. 410 (1843). **1528** Hathe Englond soche stacions / Of devoute peregrinacions: W. Rov & Jer. Barlowe, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 106 (1871). **1620** that in his age he should enjoy that which in his youth he had extreamly desired, which was a peregrination: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xcv. (1676). abt. **1630** he undertook a new peregrination, to leave that *Terra infirma* of the Court: (1653) R. Naunton, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 49 (1870). **1645** In this my Peregrination, if I happen, by some accident, to be disappointed of that allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Addresse to you: Howell, *Lett.*, I. i. p. 3. **1669** and one English itinerant presented an account of his autumnal peregrination: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1872).

***peregrīnātor,** *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *peregrīnāri*, ='to travel in foreign parts': one who travels about, one who peregrinates.

1652 such a *Peregrinator*, such an *ambulator*, such a *prerogator*, such a *dispositor*: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 237.

pereunt, et imputantur, *phr.*: Late Lat.: (the hours) pass away, and are placed to (our) account. Motto upon sun-dials.

perewake, perewyke: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **periwig.**

perfectionnement, *sb.*: Fr.: the process of making perfect, the process of being made perfect.

1835—6 man; in the progress of his *perfectionnement*, makes certain acquisitions in his structures and functions: Todd, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 65/1.

***perfervidum ingenium,** better **praeferv. ing.,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: a very ardent temperament.

*1876 the *perfervidum ingenium* of Sir George Campbell: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1888** Lord Kames...was at once an enthusiast—an example of the *perfervidum ingenium*—and a critic: *Athenæum*, Feb. 11, p. 174/2.

***perfide Albion,** *phr.*: Fr.: treacherous Albion (England).

1845 a new struggle against the '*perfide Albion*': J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 26 (1857).

perforator (ˌ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *perforāre*,='to bore through', 'to perforate': one who or that which perforates.

***pergola,** *sb.*: It.: an arbor formed by trellis-work with vines climbing over it.

1874 *Pergola* is the name for a vine trellised to form an arbour, all over Italy: Miss R. H. Busk, *Tirol*, p. 389. *1877 Over his head there is a heavily-laden grapevine—a pergola—and before him a man tilling the ground: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1887** Mr. Woods's...is a rather flat, heavy, and uninteresting picture...of a group of Venetian net-makers, seated under a *pergola* in softened sunlight: *Athenæum*, May 21, p. 678/1.

pergolo, *sb.*: It.: a covered balcony.

1645 In the *pergolo* above, the walls are wrought with excellent perspective: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1872). **1656** He was ordained his standing in the pergola of the banquetting-house: Finett, *Obs. on Ambassadors*, p. 210. [T.] **1664** But, as we affirm'd, the *Antients* did seldom use *Pedistals* unless where *Railes* and *Balusters* were requisite, and *Parapet* walls for *Meniana*, *Pergolas* and *Balconies*: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 124.

pergunnah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pargana*: a subdivision of a district. The district around Calcutta is called the 'Twenty-four Pergunnahs'.

1765 The lands of the twenty-four Purgunnahs, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757: Holwell, *Hist. Events*, p. 217 (1766). [Yule] **1776** I farmed...all the salt works in the Purgunnahs of Keura' Ma'l, &c.: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Depositions, 17/1. **1803** I do not think that, at present, his preparations are so ripe as to induce him to make a demand upon one of the Nizam's pergunnahs: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 407 (1844). **1834** He was treasurer to the collector of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the district immediately surrounding the metropolis: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 313. **1883** prepare rent-rolls of each *mahal*, or farm, according to the order in which it stood in the pergunnah: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 424.

***Peri,** *sb.*: Pers. *parī*: a winged spirit of Persian mythology.

1786 Are the Peries come down from their spheres? Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 87 (1883). **1800** such perfumes...As Peris to their Sisters bear: Southey, *Thalaba*, vi. 28. **1817** One morn a Peri at the gate | Of Eden stood, disconsolate: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 38 (1860). **1840** have you Koords no faith either in *Gins* or Peries, or ghôls or spirits? Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 163.

peri hupsous, *phr.*: Gk. περὶ ὕψους: 'on the sublime', title of a rhetorical treatise by Longinus, died A.D. 273.

1733 A forward critic often dupes us | With sham quotations *peri hupsous*: Swift, *Wks.*, p. 603/2 (1869).

periagua, periauger, *sb.*: corrupt. fr. Sp. *piragua*: a West Indian canoe, a dug-out, a **pirogue** (*q. v.*).

1629 six Peryagoes, which are buge great trees formed as your Canowes, but so laid out on the sides with boords, they will seeme like a little Gally: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 901 (1884). **1719** to make myself a canoe or periagua: Defoe, *Rob. Crusoe*, Vol. I. p. 161. [Nares] **1763** one is obliged to use pettiaugres...that is to say trunks of trees made hollow: Father Charlevoix, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 301. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1845** Re-embarking

in the periagua, we returned across the lake: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiv. p. 296.

peribolus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περίβολος*: an inclosure round an ancient temple.

1776 The temple was inclosed by a peribolus or wall: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 12. **1820** the peribolus of an ancient temple of the Corinthian order: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 255.

***pericardium**, *pl.* **pericardia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περικάρδιον*, neut. of *περικάρδιος*, = 'around the heart': the membranous involucre which incloses the heart.

1578 *Pericardon* (whiche is the *Involucre* of the hart,): J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 24 *v°*. **1665** the *Pericardium* or the *Case* of the *Heart*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 87. **1691** the fastening of the Cone of the *Pericardium* to the Midriff: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701). **1882** Women are much tougher about the pericardium than we give them credit for: W. D. HOWELLS, *Counterfeit Presentment*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

pericrānium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περικράνιον*, neut. of *περικράνιος*, = 'around the skull': the membrane which surrounds the outside of the skull; *hence*, the skull, the head. Anglicised as *pericrane*, *pericrany*.

1525 That panicle that is named of Galienus pericraneum dothe couereth all the hole panne / & is somwhat lyke to senewes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A iiij *v°*/2. **1541** the great pannacle that is called Pericranium: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. D iv *v°*. **1548** it is to be noted of this Pannicle Pericranium, that it bindeth or compasseth all the bones of the head: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 12 (1626). **1590** cleave his pericranion with thy sword: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 47/2 (1858). **1611** And study till their *Pericranions* crack: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. z 2 *v°* (1776). **1621** I hope to cheer my Spirits, and settle my Pericranium again: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxvi. p. 50 (1645). **1630** Should Poets stretch their Muses on the racke, | And study till their *pericranions* cracke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ff 2 *v°*/1. **1689** My Muse, my Pen, my Genius overtire, | And crack my *Pericranium*: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 18/2. **1699** [See **meninx**]. **1710** Shave the Head, and apply this [cataplasm] when the *Pericranium* exciteth watching and Phrenzy: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 40. **1713** I begin to suspect there may be some Fracture in your *Pericranium*: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iii. p. 35. **1733** And when they join their pericranies, | Out skips a book of miscellanies: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/1 (1869). **1807** a most preposterous whim-wham knocked at his pericranium, and inspired him to say some consummate good things: *Salmagundi*, p. 155 (1860). **1840** there was a little round polished patch on the summit of the knight's *pericranium*, from which the locks had gradually receded: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 264 (1865).

periergia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περιεργία*, = 'over-carefulness': *Rhet.*: excessive elaborateness of expression; a labored style.

1589 *Periergia*, or Ouer labour, otherwise called the curious: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxii. p. 265 (1869).

perigee (*ĭ* = *ē*), Eng. fr. Fr. *périgée*; **perigēum, perigēon**, *pl.* **perigēa**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *τὸ περίγειον* (*sc. διάστημα*), in Ptolemy = 'the least distance of a planet from the earth': *sb.*: the point of orbit at which there is the least distance of the moon, a planet, or the sun (when the earth is in **perihelion**, *q. v.*) from the earth.

1603 then those points which we call *Apogæa*, or *Perigæa*, that is, which are either remotest, or nearest to the earth: C. HEYDON, *Def Judic. Astrol.*, p. 248. **1603** What *Epicicle* meaneth, and *Con-centrik*, | With *Apogé*, *Perigé*, and *Ec-centrik*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 393 (1608). **1646** the *Perigeum* or lowest part of the Eccentrick (which happeneth in *Capricornus*): SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. v. p. 242 (1686). **1665** when it was in its *Perigeum*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 6.

Périgord, a district of France famous for truffles, which gave the name to a sort of pie flavored with truffles.

1729 Thy Treufles, Perigord! thy Hams, Bayonne! POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 558. **1854** "Pretty news, ain't it, Toddy?" says Henchman, looking up from a Périgord pie: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 242 (1879).

perihēlion, perihēlium, *sb.*: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. *περι-*, = 'about', 'near', and *ἥλιος*, = 'the sun': the point of a planet's or comet's orbit at which it is nearest to the sun, the opposite to **aphelion** (*q. v.*).

1666 [See **aphelion**]. **1757** observing between two Comets a coincidence in their perihelions, and a perfect agreement in their velocities: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 54 *note*. **1885** Five comets passed their perihelia in 1880: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 53/1.

period (*ŭ* = *ē*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *période*.

1. a going round, a circuit, a revolution, a full course.

1543 optalmia hath certaine paroxysmes or fyttes, and periodes or courses: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. I *v°*/2.

2. the time occupied by a revolution, a cycle, a division of time.

3. an indefinite portion of time.

1667 So spake th' Arch-Angel Michael; then paused, | As at the World's great period: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 469. bef. **1743** The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided in my opinion, are these: BOLINGBROKE, *Study of Hist.*, Let. VI. [R.]

4. the end of a cycle of time, or of a series of events, the conclusion, the termination.

1594 Give Period to my matter of complaining: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 8th Dec., No. 2 (1818). **1606** May be it is the period of your duty: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 2, 25. **1713** The birth of plots and their last fatal periods: ADDISON, *Cato*. [L.] **1816** a period to his gratification arrived, and he was driven from his elegant retirement by civil commotions: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 279.

4 *a*. a consummation, the highest point of a course or orbit.

1594 There wanteth now our brother Gloucester here, | To make the perfect period of this peace: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, ii. 1, 44. **1595** since last the sunne | Lookt from the hiest period of the sky: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 78 (1871).

5. a complete sentence; words or clauses so arranged as to form a complete rhetorical structure.

1580 the whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so grave for the straungenesse: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Ep., Wks., p. 441/1 (1869). **1589** long or short *periodes*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. iv. [*v.*] p. 90 (1869). **1590** A pretty period! SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 1, 122. **1637** not a period | Shall be unsaid for me: MILTON, *Comus*, 585. **1785** tears, that trickled down the writer's cheeks | Fast as the periods from his fluent quill: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 102 (1808).

5 *a*. a mark of punctuation placed at the end of a complete sentence, a full-stop. Also used to indicate an abbreviation.

5 *b*. a pause in speech, such as is made at the end of a complete sentence.

1590 Make periods in the midst of sentences: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 96. bef. **1637** The distinction of a *perfect* sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a *pause* or a *period*: B. JONSON, *Eng. Gr.*, Wks., p. 790/2 (1860).

perioeci, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *περίοικοι*, = 'neighbours'. See quotation and **antoeci**.

1665 the *Periæci*...be such as dwell in the opposite points of a like circle: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

***periosteon, periosteum**, *pl.* **periostea**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περιόστεον*, neut. of *περιόστεος*, = 'around a bone': the membrane which invests the surface of a bone, except where attachments of cartilages occur.

1671 I fell just upon that part of my Arm, where is a Callous Node upon the *Periostium*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 62. **1699** [See **meninx**]. **1792** I was put to great anguish in the extraction of the ball; as the periosteum had been lacerated, and the lead, being flattened, extended much beyond the wound it had made: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 140.

peripeteia, peripetīa, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περιπέτεια*: the unravelling of a dramatic plot, a dénouement.

1591 Thirdly, they would haue an heroicall Poem (aswell as a Tragedie) to be full of *Peripetia*, which I interpret an agnition of some vnlooked for fortune either good or bad: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 141 (1815). **1748** the unities of the drama maintained with the most scrupulous exactness; the opening gradual and engaging, the *peripeteia* surprising, and the catastrophe affecting: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 435 (1817). **1761** [See **catastrophe** 1]. **1885** Every wave of music...is but another step towards the *peripeteia*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 831/2.

***periphrasis**, *pl.* **periphrasēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *περίφρασις*: a roundabout phrase, an indirect form of expression, a circumlocution. Sometimes Anglicised as *periphrase* (1589 Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. vii. p. 166, Ed. 1869).

1589 Then haue ye the figure *Periphrasis*...as when we go about the bush: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xviii. p. 203 (1869). **1599** M. One of those that fortune fauours. C. The *Periphrasis* of a fool: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 94 (1616). **1652** Thou hast an impudent eye, and a panting heart: and no more usual *Periphrasis*, of a coward, then *ἐλάφειος ἀνήρ*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 66. **1681—1703** For the church of Christ must needs be a body to Christ, that still is the *periphrasis* of a church: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 79 (1865). **1727** The PERIPHRASIS, which the Moderns call the *Circumbendibus*: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 196 (1757). **1778** all periphrases and expletives are so much in disuse: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 143 (1858). **1863** Mr. Hardie did not at first see the exact purport of this oleaginous periphrasis: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 119.

periplūs, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περίπλους*, = 'a voyage round': a circumnavigation; a circuit measured by water.

1776 The harbour of Epidaurus is long. Its periplus or circuit has 15 Stadia: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 221.

peripneumonia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *περιπνευμονία*: pulmonary consumption. Anglicised as **peripneumony**. *Obs.*

1603 the malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 745. **1744** the source | Of fatal woes, a cough that foams with blood, | Asthma, and feller peripneumony: J. ARMSTRONG, *Art Pres. Health*, Bk. III. 201. **1797** Peripneumony: *Encyc. Brit.*

periscii, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περίσκιοι*, ='casting a shadow all round': dwellers within the polar circles, whose shadows in the summer would describe an oval if they stood still for 24 hours. See **antiscii.**

1665 The *Periscii* have their shadow circulating: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

peristȳlium, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *περιστύλιον*: *Archit.*: a range of columns (*στῦλοι*) surrounding the exterior of a building or the interior of an apartment. Anglicised as *peristyle* (1664 Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 9).

1673 a large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylium* or Cloyster that I ever saw: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 268. **1776** a *peristylium* of granite columns: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 179 (1813).

peritonaeum, peritonēum, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περιτόναιον*, neut. of *περιτόναιος*, ='stretching round': the membrane which lines the abdominal cavity and invests its viscera.

1540 the *Peritoneum*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. p. 46 (1613). **1541** the perytoneon: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. H ii *vº*. **1563** the inwarde coate of abdomen and the intestines. This coate is called *peritonæum*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 27 *vº*. *Aschite.* **1598** FLORIO, s.v.

***peritonītis,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: inflammation of the peritonaeum.

periwig, perriwig (*ˌ ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *perruycke*: a peruke, an artificial imitation of a head of hair; hence, *facetiously*, a head of hair. Abbreviated to *wig.*

1529 A perwyke for Sexton, the King's fool: *Privy Purse Expenses of Hen. VIII.*, Dec. [Fairholt] abt. **1533** The perwyke, *la perruqque*: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 902/1 (Paris, 1852). [Skeat] **1565** *Galerus*, an hatte, a pirwike: COOPER, *Thesaurus.* [*ib.*] **1568** She did set such a curled hair upon the queen, that was said to be a perewyke, that showed very delicately: KNOLLES, in Chalmers' *Mary Q. of Scots*, I. 285. [L.] **1579** Take from their perywigges, their paintings: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 116 (1868). **1586** and aboue all things reproued the vse of wearing of periwigs: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xli. p. 184. **1597–9** His bonnet vailed, ere ever he could thinke, | Th' unruly winde blows off his periwinke: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, III. v. 12. [Halliwell] — Wear curl'd periwigs, and chalk their face: *ib.*, IV. vi. [Fairholt] **1603** About her brows a Periwig of Snowe: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 114 (1608). **1616** Madam Fucata seemeth wondrous faire, | And yet her face is painted, & her haire, | That seemes so goodly, a false periwig: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 663, p. 24 (1871). **1641** to have the periwigs plucked off that cover your baldness: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1806). **1659** two perriwiggs, one whereof costs me 3*l.*: PEPYS, *Diary*, Jan. 1. **1662** For which bald place, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a perewake, and with his pen insert such Sheriffes as come to his cognizance: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 73. [A. S. Palmer] **1676** see how his Perriwig stares with his wild passion: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, III. p. 29 (1691). **1678** Each here *deux yeux* and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells *Crevats* and *Perriwigs* at Hearts: SHADWELL, *Timon*, Epil. **1679** Lay Trains of *Amorous Intriegues*, | In *Towrs, and Curls, and Perriwigs*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 225. **1691** the Amorous Conversation and dalliance of these Periwig-men: CARYL, *Sir Salomon*, III. p. 29. **1712** the Fear of any thing can make a Man's Hair grey, since he knew one whose Perriwig had suffered so by it: *Spectator*, No. 538, Nov. 17, p. 766/1. **1729** since Sir Fopling's Periwig was Praise: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 167. **1740** whispered through every curl of Lord Granville's periwig: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1857). **1742** a tailor, a periwig-maker, and some few more tradesmen: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 237 (1806). **1755** four beards and periwigs, and the same number of pastoral crooks: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 277 (1821). **1765** an entertaining petition of the perriwig-makers to the King, in which they complain that men will wear their own hair: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 322 (1857). **1782** Their periwigs of wool: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 265 (1808). **1884** I expected not to hear a vindication of Perriwigs in Boston Pulpit: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 67.

perjurator (*ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *perjūrāre*, ='to swear falsely': a perjurer, a perjured person. *Rare.*

1689 False Jury-men, Perjurors, Perjurators, | Have at the Court, found potent animators: T. PLUNKET, *Plain Dealing*, &c., p. 55/1.

permaceti: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **spermaceti.**

***permanent** (*ˌ ⏑ ⏑*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *permanent*: lasting, fixed, abiding, unchangeable.

1506 I shall his name so dryue | That euermore without extinguishment | In burnyng tongues, he shall be parmanent: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. Cc iii *vº*. **1509** Cesse man: and seke the: place ay permanent: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 312 (1874). bef. **1529** Forgettyng vertues excellent | Of God, the whych is permanent: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1843). **1531** a perfeyte publike weale, whiche well nigh may no more be without an excellent gouernour thanne the uniuersall course of nature may stande or be permanent without one chiefe disposer and meuer: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. Vol. II. p. 350 (1880). **1546** this walle was made of...whole stone, the trackes whereof are at this daye permanent: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 87 (1846). **1580** the more violent the thunder is, the lesse permanent it is: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 377 (1868). **1604** Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting: SHAKS., *Ham.*, I. 3, 8. bef. **1627** The law! what more firm, sir, | More powerful, forcible, or more permanent? MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 121 (1885). **1690** no permanent felicity to be found on this side heaven: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 315 (1872).

permis de séjour, *phr.*: Fr.: permission to reside (in a place).

1884 All persons residing in Darfour must have a *permis de séjour*: ARCH. FORBES, *Chinese Gordon*, ch. iv. p. 130 (New York). **1885** Residents abroad will find full references...with regard to passports and *permis de séjour*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 835/1.

permission (*ˌ ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *permission*: leave, allowing, license.

1579 through the secret providence and permission of the gods: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 508 (1612). **1604** It is merely a lust of the blood and a permission of the will: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3, 340. **1667** With thy permission, then, and thus forewarn'd...The willinger I go: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 378.

Pernaso, Pernasse. See **Parnassus.**

pernicone, *pl.* **perniconi,** *sb.*: It. (Florio): "great olde partridges or stagers".

1612 *A.* Reach those partridges, or mountaine-stares with red bils. *P.* But what if it were a young pernicone? you say it would be better, and it is of an hot and dry nature: *Passenger of Benvenuto.* [Nares]

perogue: Fr. See **pirogue.**

peropus: Late Lat. See **pyropus.**

***peroration** (*ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *peroration* (Cotgr.): the concluding part of a speech, in which the orator sums up and enforces his argument; the concluding passage or sentence of a speech.

1563 Finally in the end of his peroration he concludeth the whole summe of his minde, in this effect: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 966. [R.] **1593** what means this passionate discourse, | This peroration with such circumstance? SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, I. 1, 105. **1611** *Peroration*, A peroration; the conclusion of an Oration: COTGR.

***perpetrator** (*ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *perpetrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *perpetrāre*, ='to perpetrate': one who perpetrates.

1765 A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator of the crime: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. [R.] **1777** the perpetrators of that crime: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 241 (1824). **1796** great and noble actions have at all times been able to excite the gratitude and benevolence of the fellow-citizens of the perpetrator: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 62 (1814). **1815** the unhappy perpetrator of this action gazed a moment on the scene before him: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxi. p. 262 (1852). ***1875** The perpetrators of the outrage cannot be found: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

perpetuana, perpetuane, perpetuano, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *perpetuana* (cf. Sp. *perpetuan*): a durable fabric of wool, or of wool and silk.

1600 a piece of serge, or *perpetuana*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, III. 1, Wks., p. 209 (1616). **1619** the lying names of *Perpetuano* and *Duretto*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269. **1622** 1 pec. broad black parpetuano...perpetuano: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1883). **1641** woollen-cloth, Sayes, Sarges, Perpetuanas, Bayes, and sundry other sorts: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M^cCulloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). **1654** See you not his *Perpetuana* Threadbare: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 177. **1678** and instead of a Perpetuana or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16. **1705** three or four Ells of either Velvet, Silk, Cloath, *Perpetuana*, or some sort of Stuff: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 119. **1711** Bullion Cloths, Clothrash, Perpetuano's, and Camblets of Scarlet: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 147. [Yule] **1757** 2 Pieces of ordinary Red Broad Cloth. 3 Do. of Pérpetuánoes Popingay: In Dalrymple's *Orient. Repᵗ.*, I. 203 (1808). [*ib.*]

perpetuity (*ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perpétuité*: endless duration, everlastingness; an unlimited extent of time. The phr. *in perpetuity* ='for ever'.

1480 to have succession and capacite in the lawe to...byqueth...londes, tenements...in fee and perpetuite into mortmayn: *Bury Wills*, p. 66 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1487** the seide annuyte schulde be mortaysed in perpetuyte: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 893, p. 332 (1874). abt. **1520** All thynge compassyd, no perpetuyte, | But now in welthe, now in aduersyte: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 13, Wks., Vol. I. p. 362 (1843). **1591** Coupled in bonds of perpetuity, | Two Talbots, winged through the lither sky, | In thy despite shall 'scape mortality: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, IV. 7, 20. **1595** all good hap doth shower | A golden raine of perpetuitie | Into his bossome: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 50 (1871). **1600** their safegard and protection both of suretie & of perpetuitie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1212. **1742** A *Perpetuity* of Bliss is Bliss: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, I. p. 6 (1773).

perriwig: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **periwig.**

***perron,** *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.*: a flight of steps before a building leading up to a pavement in front of the main entrance. Early Anglicised as *perron* (*ˌ ⏑*).

1843 whisky-and-water was ordered, which was drunk upon the *perron* before the house: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 28 (1887). **1886** The 'Roman Bath, Nimes,' shows admirable draughtsmanship in the curves of the *perron* and its balustrades: *Athenæum*, Oct. 30, p. 574/3.

perroquet, parroquet (*ˌ ⏑ ˌ*, *-qu-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perroquet*, Old Fr. *parroquet*: a parrakeet, a small parrot.

1697 A Parroquet can prattle and look gaudy: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 255 (1776). **1761** my parroquet was on my shoulder as I was feeding my gold-fish, and flew into the middle of the pond: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 409 (1857).

***perruque**, Fr.; **peruke** (= *u*), **peruque**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a **periwig** (*q. v.*), a wig; also, *metaph.*

1599 perrukes: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616). **1603** *Apollo* who had a perruke or bush of golden haire: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1315. **1667** Plucks off her Hat and Perruke: DRYDEN, *Maid. Qu.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 182 (1701). **1676** a company of young wall-fac'd fellows, that have no sense beyond Perruques and Pantaloons: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, i. p. 9. **1679** He went a Mile to put on that fair Peruque, for the sake of his Complexion: — *True Widow*, ii. p. 26. **1695** a sandy weather-beaten Perruque, dirty Linnen, &c.: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 1. bef. **1733** after he has trimmed and barbed the Acts of Parliament, claps his nasty Perruque on them: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 32. p. 447 (1740). **1818** But now at thirty years my hair is grey— | (I wonder what it will be like at forty? | I thought of a peruke the other day—): BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. ccxiii. **1878** Diplow...had come into the family from a rich lawyer...who wore the *perruque* of the Restoration: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 122. **1884** The forces of the "perruques," that is to say of the classicists in literature and art, were still strong: *Macmillan's Mag.*, No. 296, p. 293/2.

perruquier, *sb.*: Fr.: a wig-maker, a wig-dresser.

1763 he finds it necessary to send for the tailor, peruquier, hatter, shoemaker: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 297 (1817). **1806** Who was the perruquier of his orange trees? which were cut into round tops: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 417. **1890** The ambrosial curls...anticipate the inspiration of the perruquier of the Grand Monarque: *Athenæum*, Sept. 13, p. 360/1.

persecutor (*u* = *ŭ* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *persecūtor*, noun of agent to Lat. *persequi*, ='to persecute': one who persecutes.

1487 no maner of peryll ne of theues ne of persecutours: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h vi *vº*. **1531** Maximianus, Dioclesian, Maxencius, and other persecutours of christen men, lacked nat inuentours of cruel and terrible tourmentes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. i. Vol. II. p. 7 (1880). **1549** Decius...a great persecutour of the Christian religion: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 13 *rº*. **1562** all the mightie persecutours: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Aa iv *rº*. **1579** *Saul* a persecutor: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 175 (1868). **1593** A persecutor, I am sure, thou art: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, v. 6, 31. **1619** See yee not here a blamelesse Moralitie, a Profession of Diuinitie, a great Lawyer, with so many other Prerogatiues, in a *Persecutor*? PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxiii. p. 716. **1620** the Tyranny of a cruel Persecutor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 243 (1676). **1641** put to shame the persecutors of thy church: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 183 (1806). bef. **1733** Papists and mortal Persecutors of the Godly: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740).

persecūtrix, *sb. fem.*: Late Lat., fem. of **persecutor** (*q. v.*): a female who persecutes.

1670 Knox...calls her...that Idolatrous and mischievous Mary of the Spaniards blond, and cruel persecutrix of God's people: HEYLIN, *Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 142. [Davies]

persiane, *sb. pl.*: It.: **persiennes** (*q. v.*).

1856 The closed persiani [*sic*] | Threw their long-scored shadows on my villa-floor: E. B. BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, VII. p. 298 (1857). **1887** artistic interludes of guitar and mandoline...may still be heard alternating with rapturous apostrophes from rich throats under half-closed *persiane* in moonshaded streets: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 23.

persicaria, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: lady's thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria*, Nat. Order *Polygonaceae*.

1759 At the foot of these shrubs waved the persicaria, also in flower: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 628 (1814). **1846** In Europe, Africa, North America, and Asia they occupy ditches, hedges, and waste grounds, in the form of Docks and Persicarias: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 503.

persicot, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a cordial flavored with peach-kernels.

1709 Tincture of *Saffron*, *Barbadoes-Water*, *Persico*, *ouleau* [sic] *de vit*, *avec le Fleure d'Orange*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 108 (2nd Ed.).

***persiennes**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: Persian shutters, Venetian shutters, outside shutters consisting of frames filled in with horizontal slats movable like those of Venetian blinds.

1884 the window was open and the persiennes thrown back: F. BARRETT, *Little Lady Linton*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 83.

***persiflage**, *sb.*: Fr.: light banter, quizzing.

1757 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the ministerial shrugs and *persiflage*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 99, p. 395 (1774). **1762** Crebillon has made a convention with me, which, if he is not too lazy, will be my last *persiflage*—as soon as I get to Toulouse, he has agreed to write me an expostulatory letter upon the indecorums of T. Shandy: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 748/1 (1839). **1786** The *persiflage*, th' unfeeling jest. The civil, grave, ironic sneer: H. MORE, *Florio*, 609, p. 39. **1808** master of the *persiflage*, or jargon of the day: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 134. **1831** to relieve his mind by small talk, *persiflage*, and the gossip of the day: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 128 (1875). **1854** he had an idea that Bayham was adopting a strain of *persiflage* which the Indian gentleman by no means relished: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 149 (1879). **1882** The art of making really good capital out of such light stuff as 'chaffing' or *persiflage* is best learnt at public schools: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 223 1.

persifler, *vb.*; **persiflé**, *part.*: Fr.: to banter lightly, to quiz.

1848 The little governess patronised him and *persiffléd* him until this young British Lion felt quite uneasy: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 149 (1879).

***persifleur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a banterer, a quiz, one who indulges in light raillery.

persim(m)on, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: the fruit of the *Diospyrus virginiana*, the date-plum; a tree of the genus *Diospyrus*, Nat. Order *Ebenaceae*.

1722 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, *viz.* Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 112.

persōna, *sb.*: Lat.: a mask, a character (represented in a drama), a personage.

1704 Madam Dacier...fancies that the larva, or the persona of the Roman actors, was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it, and came over the whole head like a helmet: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

***persōna grāta**, *pl.* **persōnae grātae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an acceptable personage, properly applied to diplomatic representatives who are personally welcome to those to whom they are sent.

1882 at a supper of criminals in full work in their profession he might be welcomed as a *persona grata*: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5. **1885** He obtained invaluable credentials from Count Tolstoi,...to whom his 'Through Siberia' had already rendered him a *persona grata*: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 44/2. — If it allows only *grate personæ* to enter within the precincts...we must come to the conclusion that Dr. Lansdell's testimony...does not tell the whole truth: *ib.*, 45/1.

persōna mūta, *pl.* **persōnae mūtae**, *phr.*: Lat.: a character (on the stage) who has nothing to say, a silent actor.

1644 you have all the Tacituses, the dumbe-dogs, and the *mutæ personæ*, at *Oxford*: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 171. **1754** you must resolve to be an actor, and not a *persona muta*, which is just equivalent to a candle-snuffer upon other theatres: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 84, p. 350 (1774).

personae dramatis: Late Lat. See **dramatis personae**.

personage muet, *phr.*: Fr.: a *persona muta*.

1813 She was surrounded by a group of gentlemen...*personages muets*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 259 (1833).

personator (*u* = *ŭ* =), *sb.*: Eng., a variant spelling of *personater*, as if there were a Lat. *persōnātor*.

[**1616** the *personaters* of these actions: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 911 (1616). **1696** Personater: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*, s.v. *Actor*.]

***personnel**, *sb.*: Fr.: personal character; all the persons who make up a set, company, or establishment.

1834 In their hands...the *personnel* of the robbers [becomes] more truculent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 329. **1855—6** He knew the *personnel* of the Universities: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 142 (1875). **1877** another set was made up by Miss Snapsley, who had, however, to content herself with the same unsatisfactory *personnel*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxx. p. 263 (1879). **1882** The varying *personnel* of the company [of Revisers] in different months and on different days: *Guardian*, Dec. 13, p. 1761. **1883** [England] has maintained... an expensive *personnel* of Government: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 266/2.

perspective (= *ŭ* =, formerly as in Shakspeare *u* = *ŭ*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perspectif*, fem. *-ive*, adj., or *perspective*, sb. Mid. Eng. *prospective* (Chaucer) is used in meanings II. 3 and 4, and also by confusion in meaning II. 1 (see quot. 1606).

I. *adj.*: 1. optic, optical.

1477 And Science *Perspective* giveth great evidence, | To all the Ministers of this *Science*: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 61 (1652). **1551** arte perspectiue (whiche is a parte of geometrie): R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, sig. III 3 *rº*.

I. *adj.*: 2. telescopic.

1579 he was able by *Perspectiue Glasses*...in such sorte to discouer euery particularitie in the Countrey rounde aboute: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 189. **1859** He can see it without a perspective glass: DICKENS, *Two Cities*, p. 51.

I. *adj.*: 3. pertaining to the art or process of representing on a flat surface a solid object or a scene in due proportion.

I. *adj.*: 3 *a*. represented in due proportion.

II. *sb.*: 1. the art of drawing solid objects or scenes so as to represent the relation of the various parts in due proportion.

1563 whiche Optica, is properly called perspectiue: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. ii *vº*. **1598** a painter without the Perspectiues was like a Doctor without *Grammer*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Pref., p. 8. **1601** he had a singular gift to work by perspective: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 547. **1606** drawne by the lines of *Prospectiue*: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 895 (1616). **1645** the walls are wrought with excellent perspective:

EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1872). **1715** the Perspective is not well observ'd whether as to the Strength or Magnitude of the Figures: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 224.

II. *sb.*: 1 *a.* a drawing or painting in perspective (II. 1); *esp.* a painting at the end of a gallery or alley which makes the same seem to be prolonged.

1599 to view 'hem (as you'ld doe a piece of *Perspectiue*) in at a key-hole: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 142 (1616). **1644** In the upper walks are two perspectives seeming to enlarge the alleys: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 1 *b.* due proportion, due subordination of parts to a whole and co-ordination of one part to another.

1605 We have endeavoured, in these our partitions, to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another: BACON, *Adv. Learning*, ii. 171. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 2. a reflecting glass or set of glasses producing various optical effects.

bef. **1529** Encleryd myrroure and perspectyue most bryght, | Illumynyd wyth feturys far passyng my reporte: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1843). **1601** Contempt his scornful perspective did lend me, | Which warp'd the line of every other favour: SHAKS., *All's Well*, v. 3, 48. **1607–12** to see what shiftes theis *Formalists* have, and what perspectiues to make *superficies*, to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk: BACON, *Ess.*, xvi. p. 214/1 (1871).

II. *sb.*: 3. a telescope, a field-glass.

1589 the *perspectives*...some be false glasses and shew thinges otherwise than they be in deede, and others right as they be in deede, neither fairer nor fouler, nor greater nor smaller: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. viii. p. 34 (1869). **1675** Now my Perspective draws him near, | He very big and ugly does appear: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, ii. p. 27.

II. *sb.*: 4. a prospect, a vista.

1668 the Jesuit Honorati Fabri...speaking of perspectives, observes, that an object looked on through a small hole appears magnified: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 207 (1872).

perspiration (ˌ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perspiration*,='a breathing through', 'a perspiring': the process of perspiring or excreting liquid through the pores of the skin; the liquid excreted through the pores of the skin, sweat.

1611 *Perspiration*, A perspiration, or breathing through: COTGR. **1645** entering with the body erect you will even faint with excessive perspiration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 166 (1872).

pertido: Sp. See **partido.**

pertinent (⏑ – ⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pertinent*: pertaining to the matter in hand, relevant, to the point; pertaining (to), relating (to).

bef. **1555** for as much as thei ar pertinent to the cause, thei ar not to be omitted: BP. GARDNER, *Of True Obedience*, fol. 32. [R.] **1607** But yet my caution was more pertinent | Than the rebuke you give it: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 2, 67. **1681** I do not know that ever I saw a more pertinent and exact enumeration of particulars: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1872).

pertuisane, *sb.*: Fr.: a weapon for cutting and thrusting, furnished with a long shaft. Anglicised in 16 c. or earlier as *partisan*, *partizan*.

1601 a light javelin or Pertuisane: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 299.

perturbātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *perturbāre*,='to perturb', 'to throw into confusion', 'to agitate': one who perturbs.

1650 the chiefest perturbators of the publike peace: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 83. **1828** we will not be called rioters, or idle perturbators of the king's peace: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xviii. p. 228 (1886).

peruke, peruque: Eng. fr. Fr. See **perruque.**

peruquier: Fr. See **perruquier.**

pervigilium, *sb.*: Lat.: a night-watch, a vigil; wakefulness.

1889 He sat up all night in order to peruse it from end to end. It may be suspected that English readers will find it rather a soporific than an excuse for a *pervigilium*: *Athenæum*, Nov. 9, p. 632/3.

perwauna(h): Anglo-Ind. See **purwanna.**

perwyke: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **periwig.**

pesadumbre, *sb.*: Sp.: heaviness, grief, injury.

bef. **1733** our *Spanish* pretended Doctor, and his Pesadumbres: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 126, p. 205 (1740).

pescaria: It. See **piscaria.**

***peseta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a Spanish silver coin worth about 10*d.* English.

1832 For this exploit the king allows him a peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar) per day: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 39. **1845** the *peseta* comes very nearly to the French franc...it is worth 4 reals: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 4.

peshcush: Anglo-Ind. See **pishcush.**

peshkhana, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *pesh-khāna*,='forehouse': tents sent on in advance of a great personage.

1803 he (the Colonel) should send off his peshkhana and baggage the next day: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 591 (1844).

pesh-khidmut, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *pesh-khidmat*,='fore-service': a retinue sent on in advance of a great personage.

1828 Yessawuls, Peish-khidmuts, executioners, and tent-pitchers: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 322.

peshwa(h), peishwa(h), *sb.*: Mahr. fr. Pers., 'leader': chief minister of the Mahratta sovereign, the Rajah of Satara, who became the hereditary head of the Mahratta power up to 1817, with his capital at Poonah.

1799 I enclose a third letter received this day from Doonda Punt Goklah with the vakeels from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Peshwah, who had been detained and plundered by the Mahrattas on the frontier: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 333 (1858). **1826** Badjeroa, the Peeshwa: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 57 (1884).

pesle mesle: Old Fr. See **pêle-mêle.**

peso, *sb.*: Sp., 'weight': a Spanish dollar, also called **duro** and **piastre** (*qq. v.*); a silver dollar of various S. American states, worth from about 4*s.* to 2*s.* 11*d.* English. See **dollar.**

1555 those pieces of golde which they caule *Pesos* or golden Castellans: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 135 (1885). — the weyght of eight thousand *Pesos*. Wee haue sayde before that *Pesus* is the weyghte of a Castelane not coyned: *ib.*, p. 182. **1600** eight thousand pezos of gold, and 67. pound waight of siluer: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 179. **1622** the greate men had taken 3,000 *pesos*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1883). **1625** the value of seuentie thousand *Pessos*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 265. **1665** an entire grain or piece of Gold of seven pound weight, valuing seven hundred Pezo's; a Pezo is thirteen Ryals: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 354 (1677). **1705** Here are also *Peso*'s and *Bendo*'s; the former of which contain four Angels, and the latter two Ounces; as four *Bendo*'s make one Mark, and two Marks one Pound of Gold, computed according to the common value, exactly six hundred and sixty Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vi. p. 85. **1777** The peso fuerte ['over-weight'], as well as other coins, has varied in its numerary value; but I have been advised, without attending to such minute variations, to consider it as equal to four shillings and sixpence of our money: ROBERTSON, *America*, Pref., Wks., Vol. VI. p. 10 (1824). — It exceeded in value two hundred thousand *pesos*; an immense some [*sic*] at that period: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 179. **1815** Whether this will do more at a custom-house than a *peso duro* I doubt, but may perhaps one day try: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1856). **1845** Dollars are often called *pesos fuertes* to distinguish them from the imaginary *peso*, a smaller dollar of 15 reals of which the *peseta* is the diminutive: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 4.

***pessimi exempli**, *phr.*: Lat.: a (of) very bad example.

1883 They consider his conduct *pessimi exempli*: *Standard*, Sept. 7, p. 4/6.

pet en l'air, *phr.*: Fr. See quotations.

1758 [See **effronterie**]. **1761** I must not have a Round Tower dressed in a pet en l'air: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 375 (1857). **1762** up to her chin a kind of horseman's riding-coat, calling itself pet-en-l'air: *ib.*, p. 479.

petaca, *sb.*: Sp.: a cigar-case.

1845 a cigar may be given to anybody whether high or low; the *petaca* is offered as a Frenchman of la vielle Cour offered his snuff-box: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195.

petalon, *sb.*: Gk. *πέταλον*,='a leaf': the leaf or plate of gold on the linen mitre of the Jewish high-priest.

1882 The High Priest...wearing the name Jehovah on the golden *petalon* upon his forehead: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 363.

petara(h): Anglo-Ind. See **pitarrah.**

***petasus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πέτασος*: a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by travellers in Ancient Greece, one of the attributes of Hermes (Mercury) in art.

1600 a *Petasus* or Mercuriall hat: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616). **1890** A silver stater of Sybrita in Crete...[bears] a head of Hermes wearing a petasus: *Athenæum*, Dec. 27, p. 895/3.

Peter-see-me, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *Pedro Ximenes*: a delicate Spanish wine, named after the famous Cardinal.

1617 I am phlegmaticke as may be, | Peter see me must inure me: BRATHWAITE, *Vandunk's Four Humours, &c.* [A. S. Palmer] **1623** Peter-see-me shall wash thy noul | And malaga glasses fox thee: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 162 (1885). **1630** Peter-se-mea or head strong Charnico: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ff 4 r°/1.

***petit**, *fem.* **petite**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: small, tiny, diminutive, petty, finicking; little child, darling. Early Anglicised as *petit(e)*, corrupted to *petty*, the old spelling being often retained, esp. in some legal phrases. It is often impossible to tell whether writers of 17, 18 cc. intended the word to be English or French.

1678 His Tyth of Geese and Pigs come in so slowly they'l scarce discharge a Treat of *petit Pasté* and Brandy: T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 12.

1722 others had Try'd to get out of the Stiff, *Petit* Style of Painting, the Remnant of *Gothicism*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 273. **1787** It was at one of these assemblies that Mademoraries G—, lost the heart of our friend, Lord W— G—, by eating too many *petits patés*. Petits patés were at that time very much in fashion, and as the Genevois dine early, slip down very easily: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1805). **1830** a light animated figure rather *petite* than otherwise: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 178. **1877** Nay, *petite*, thou art the very sunshine of my old eyes: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. vii.

petit collet, *phr.*: Fr.: a little collar, a clerical collar.

1823 and the councils of the Della Crusca rarely admitted genius that came not duly labelled with the *petit collet*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 14 (1855).

petit comité, *phr.*: Fr.: a small party, a small meeting of intimates.

1818 Lady Georgina...who, as well as Lord Frederick, had her reasons for disliking the extreme smallness of the *petit comité*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 40 (1819).

petit couvert, *phr.*: Fr.: a small dinner-equipage (table-cloth and covers).

1766 You will sometimes be of the party, if you can bear our *petit couvert*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 81 (1882).

petit maître, *phr.*: Fr., 'a little master': a dandy, a fop. The term *petits maîtres* was applied in 1649 to the party of the Prince of Condé, on account of their airs or aspirations.

1711 all his men were *Petits-Maitres*, and all his Women *Coquets*: *Spectator*, No. 83, June 5, p. 134/1 (Morley). **1744** a little, pert *petit-maître* figure... mighty dapper and French: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 317 (1857). **1764** He never thought of the *petit maitre*; but lifting up his whip, in order to kill the insect, laid it across his shoulders with a crack: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 375 (1817). **1771** and assumes the air and apparel of a *petit-maître*: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 34/1 (1882). **1787** the famous Count de —, a French *petit maître*, vain, insolent, and brave, arrived at Geneva: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1805). **1792** the most conceited, assuming, loquacious petit-maitre in all Paris: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. V. p. 15. **1798** The term *petits maitres* was first applied to the Prince of Condé and his followers: *Anecd of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 247. **1810** the most approved *costume* of *petits-maitres*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1844). **1815** his compatriot is more of the *petit-maître*, and younger: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 195 (1832). **1828** The country gentleman, the lawyer, the *petit maître* of England, are proverbially inane and ill-informed: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XV. p. 34 (1859). **1882** He had, indeed, to one who saw his dress and not his face, entirely the look of a petit-maître, and even—what is more contemptible still—of a petit-maitre priest: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. XVII. p. 336 (2nd Ed.).

petit point de l'ail, *phr.*: Fr.: little pungent-taste of garlic.

1823 a delicate ragout, with just that *petit point de l'ail* which Gascons love: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. IV. p. 62 (1886).

***petit souper,** *phr.*: Fr.: a little supper, an unceremonious supper for a few intimates.

1779 She gave us an elegant *petit souper*, and the Abbe hastily retired after drinking a single glass: J. H. STEVENSON, in Sterne's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 182. **1790** Are the decorations of temples an expenditure less worthy a wise man than...petits maisons, and petit soupers...? BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 240 (3rd Ed.). **1804** the impartial and infallible voice of the public, will be afterwards disregarded, unless it chimes with the very echo of the *petit-souper*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 87. **1811** they had, in their *petits soupers*, exactly the dish which they agreed in disliking at dinner: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 22 (2nd Ed.). **1818** her next select *petit souper*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 17. **1830** Scarron's *petits soupers*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 22 (and Ed.).

***petit verre,** *phr.*: Fr., 'a little glass': a glass of liqueur.

1860 He must be an unfortunate Frenchman indeed who cannot contrive to get a *bouillon* and a *petit verre* at the railway station: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 606/2. **1862** he summoned the waiter, and paid for his *petit verre*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. XIX. p. 342 (1887). **1886** He smokes deliberately and sips his *petit verre* at intervals: *Athenæum*, Apr. 3, p. 461/3.

petite entrée: Fr. See **entrée** 2.

petite guerre, *phr.*: Fr.: 'little war', minor military operations.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1813** In case the *petite guerre* on our outposts should continue, I propose to draw up another division to the front: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 130 (1838). **1823** the *petite guerre* of defending the same fortresses year after year, and taking a few ships, and starving out a castle: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. VI. p. 100 (1832).

petite maison, *phr.*: Fr., 'a little house': a private establishment; a private lunatic-asylum.

1790 [See **petit souper**].

***petite maîtresse,** *pl.* **petites maîtresses,** *phr.*: Fr.: a female counterpart of a dandy, a woman of extreme fashion or of studied elegance.

1815 a dashing *petit maitresse* of the French capital: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 208 (2nd Ed.). **1818** At the head of these pious petite maitresses stood Miss Crawley: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 68 (1819). **1822** 8 "You stand excused, Master Empson," said the petite maitresse, sinking gently back on the downy couch: SCOTT, *Perv. Peak*, ch. XXX. p. 356 (1886).

1883 This church sprang up in Baron Haussmann's reign, and is more like a Ritualist than a Roman Catholic place of worship. Because of its elegant snugness it is dear to the *petite maîtresse*: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Mar. 24, p. 4.

petite morale, *phr.*: Fr.: little ethics, morality in relation to trifles.

1832 the duties, decencies, and charities, which are after all, the *petite morale* of a home: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 521. **1884** This country is hardened against the petite-morale: SKELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 192.

petite pièce, *phr.*: Fr.: 'a little piece', a slight literary or dramatic work.

1712 always close their Tragick Entertainments with what they call a *Petite Piece*: *Spectator*, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 498/1 (Morley). **1739** *petites pièces* like our 'Devil to Pay': HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1857). **1756** The *petite pièce*, as the French call it, which Moliere invented, and you and Marivaux have much improved: WARBURTON, *Let.*, Dec. 19, in *Garrick Corresp.* **1825** composed a variety of petites pieces, and novels of polite gallantry: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 265 (1844).

***petītio principii,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: a begging of the question, a fallacy consisting in arguing from a premiss which stands or falls with the conclusion which it is used to prove. See quotation 1843.

1531 which kind of disputing schoolmen call *Petitio Principii*, the proving of two certain things each by the other: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 206 (1849). **1547** Where as there lacketh probation of the thing that should be proved, they tarry in the letter ill understood, and turneth themselves *ad* ['to'] *petitionem* [acc.] *principii*: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 162 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1551** And in all your arguments you commit the greatest vice that can be in reasoning, called *petitio principii*, taking that thing which is chiefly in controversy to be a principle to induce your conclusion: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 333 (Parker Soc., 1844). **1572** Touching your argument...it is a fallation, *a* ['from'] *petitione* [abl.] *principii*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 150 (Parker Soc., 1851). **1584** confuteth that opinion by a notable reason, called *Petitio principij*, or rather, *Ignotum per ignotius*, in this manner: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. XVII. p. 67. **1638** [See **ignoratio elenchi**]. **1646** The first is, *Petitio principii*. Which fallacy is committed, when a question is made a *medium*, or we assume a *medium* as granted, whereof we remain as unsatisfied, as of the question: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 11 (1686). **1654** By the first there is divers times *Petitio Principij*; or a taking it for granted that my Judgment agreeth in every point with his: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 387. **1761** and had it not been for a *petitio principii*...the whole controversy had been settled at once: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. Wks., p. 164 (1839). **1793** but to have pleaded the absurdity thus qualified, would have been a manifest *petitio principii*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 88/1 (1846). **1807** so that we have here a real begging of the question, a *petitio principii*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 467. **1843** *Petitio Principii*, as defined by Archbishop Whately, is the fallacy "in which the premise either appears manifestly to be the same as the conclusion, or is actually proved from the conclusion, or is such as would naturally and properly so be proved": J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1856). **1863** Alfred was not there to dispose of the tirade in two words, "Petitio principii": C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 129.

petītor, *sb.*: Lat., 'a plaintiff', noun of agent to *petere*, ='to seek': a seeker, an applicant.

1655 A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but) desirer of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 48. [Davies]

petits soins, *phr.*: Fr.: little attentions.

1820 paid her voluntarily all those *petits soins* which she had demanded of Arthur: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 292. **1840** The *petites soins*, tendered with so much good taste: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 196 (1865). **1877** There is a good deal of labour and sorrow in the conduct of a courtship at best, when all the *petits-soins* are inspired by the heart of a suitor: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XVIII. p. 168 (1879).

petola: Anglo-Ind. See **patola.**

petrera. See **paterero.**

***petroleum,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πέτρα, ='rock', and Lat. *oleum*, ='oil': rock-oil, an inflammable oily substance obtained in certain districts by boring into the rock. It is a hydro-carbon. See **bitumen, naphtha.**

1526 a decoccyon in oyle petrolium: *Grete Herball*, ch. XXVI. **1540** the oyle called *Petroleum*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. III. p. 184 (1613). **1543** the oyle called Petroleum: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. CCXXXVI *vº*/2. **1577** it is a kinde of Pitche whiche doth spring of Fountaines that there are in the deapthe of the Sea, in particular parties of it, as we see that there be of *Petroleo* [Sp.], of *Napta*, of *Sulphur*, and of many other thinges, as be in our Occidentall Indias: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 84 *vº*. **1598** There is also by the said towne of *Bachu* another kind of oyle which is white and very precious: and is supposed to be the same that here is called *Petroleum*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 400. **1607** annoint him all ouer with Oyle *Petrolium*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 351. **1610** Naphta, Petroleum, Amber, Vitriol, Coppras: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, I. ii. p. 4. **1625** *Bitumen* is found, commonly called *Petroleum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1440. **1666** It is a kind of *Petroleum*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 8, p. 136. **1765** Whether the active particles consist of a volatile vitriol, or a very fine petroleum, or mixture of both, I shall not pretend to determine: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XL Wks., Vol. V. p. 557 (1817). **1794** if we suppose the heated pyrites to have been in contact with...petroleum, we may suppose the flame to arise, as we see it produced by art: J. R. SUTTON, *View of Nature*, Vol. II. p. 108. **1804** By decomposing his pyrites, he distils *petroleum* from the limestone of the Appenines: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 34. **1820** under a hill...is the site of a spring of petroleum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I.

ch. i. p. 21. *1878 two barrels of petroleum: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/3. [St.]

***pétroleur**, *fem.* **pétroleuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who uses petroleum for purposes of arson, applied esp. to the Communists of Paris in May, 1871, when attempts were made to destroy the city by fire.

1887 No wretched shieling in Glenbeigh...levelled to the earth by the pétroleurs of the mortgagee: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 8/2. 1882 French women organised...have been *Tricoteuses*, and perhaps in a certain sense of the abusive term, *Pétroleuses*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 3.

pettah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *pēṭṭai*: a partially fortified village or town outside a fortress.

1798 the pettahs or lower forts: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 59 (1858).

pettara(h): Anglo-Ind. See **pitarrah.**

pettiaugre. See **periagua.**

petto, *sb.*: It.: the breast. See **in petto.**

bef. 1733 In this view they were open and clear; making no ceremony of declaring what the next Parliament was to inflict upon their adversaries, whatever else they might hold undeclared in petto: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 609 (1740). [Davies] 1769 he has one grand solution in *petto* for all difficulties: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xx. p. 90 (1827).

petun, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind., or Fr. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: tobacco, snuff. Perhaps **patoun** belongs here.

1630 the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias petun, alias neccocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares] 1763 A sort of *Petun*, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 239.

petūnia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of ornamental plants, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*; a plant of the said genus.

peu à peu, *phr.*: Fr.: little by little, by degrees.

1792 The safe and true maxim in the moral and political world is *peu à peu*, as it is the law of the natural: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 415 (1835).

peune: Anglo-Ind. See **peon**[1].

peut-être, *adv.* and *sb.*: Fr.: perhaps; a perhaps, a possibility, a contingency.

1780 for almost every mode and against every mode, their probabilities are but a *peut-être*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 356 (1858).

pezle mezle: Eng. fr. Fr. See **pêle-mêle.**

pezo: Sp. See **peso.**

***Pfennig**, *pl.* **Pfennige**, *sb.*: Ger.: name of sundry small copper coins, now the hundredth part of a Mark in value.

1611 For they gave me so much of their tinne money called fennies: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1776). 1617 foure pfenning make a Creitzer: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 287. '— a Grosh was worth foure drier, & one drier was worth two Dreyhellers, and one Dreyheller was worth a pfenning and a halfe, and twelue pfenning made a Grosh, and two schwerdgroshen made one schneberger: *ib.*

***pfiferaro**, *pl.* **pfiferari**, *sb.*: It.: a player on bagpipes, or on the flute or the oboe. See **pifferaro.**

*1876 "Pfiferari" hat, the crown nearly covered with acacia berries and leaves: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions.* [St.]

Ph. B., abbrev. for Late Lat. *Philosophiae Baccalaureus*, ='Bachelor of Philosophy'.

Ph. D., abbrev. for Late Lat. *Philosophiae Doctor*, ='Doctor of Philosophy'.

phaenomenon: Gk. See **phenomenon.**

***Phaëton, phaeton** (˘˘–): Eng. fr. Lat. *Phaëthon*, Gk. *Φαέθων*: name of the son of Helios (the Sun-god), who aspired to drive the horses of the Sun, and being unable to manage them would have burnt up the world had not Zeus (Jupiter) killed him with a thunderbolt; *hence*, name of a high, open four-wheeled carriage of light build.

1487 who made Pheton to falle but hys pryde: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a iii *v°*. 1591 such a waggoner | As Phaethon would whip you to the west: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 2, 3. 1606 [fictions] As of one PHAETON, that fir'd the world: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 896 (1616). 1625 he begins a *Phaetons* flourish of greatnesse: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1848. 1629 *Treatise on Leather*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. VI. p. 209. 1640 Fool-hardy man that purposeth intent | Far 'bove his reach, like the proud Phaeton, | Who clomb the fiery car and was ybrent | Through his fond juvenile ambition: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 17, p. 5 (1647). 1648 ride on triumphantly stil in *Ignatius Loyola* his fiery Chariot, like so many young *Phaetons*, till you fall and perish: *A brief Memento to the present Vnparliamentary Iunto*, p. 15. 1692 Sin is the Phaeton that sets the world on fire: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 587 (1858). 1696 The Soul, I do confess, is usually so careless of its Charge, so soft, and so indulgent to Desire, it leaves the Reins in the wild Hand of Nature, who, like a *Phaeton*, drives the fiery Chariot, and sets the World on Flame: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 103 (1776). 1712 I underwent the Fate of my Brother *Phaeton* [of an amateur coachman who was upset]: *Spectator*, No. 497, Sept. 30, p. 710/2 (Morley). 1742 Like Nero, he's a fiddler, charioteer, | Or drives his phaeton in female guise: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. 823, p. 106 (1806). 1787 he only wanted a high phaeton, and a pair of English horses: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 272 (1805). 1792 an elevated phaeton, of which his Lordship was charioteer: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 208. 1799 he now drives in his phaëton: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1844). 1823 driving on with the old phæton the old horses and the old postilion: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, VII. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 382. 1834 a considerable number of barouches, chariots, palankeen-carriages, phaetons and gigs: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 211. 1864 There is Royal Blood in a mail phaeton: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

φαινόμενον: Gk. See **phenomenon.**

***phalanx** (˘˘–, or ´ –), Eng. fr. Lat. *phalanx*, pl. *phalanges*, fr. Gk. *φάλαγξ*; **phalange**, Eng. fr. Fr. *phalange*: *sb.*: the heavy-armed foot-soldiers of an army in Ancient Greece, esp. a solid oblong formation of the Macedonian armies; *hence*, any dense mass of troops; also, *metaph.* any example of strength derived from compact order and firm union.

?1582 Then the Phalanx Greekish dyd sayl with nauye wel ordred: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. II. p. 51 (1880). 1591 the Grecian *Falanges*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 73. 1598 *Phalanx*, a Greeke word: an order of imbatteling of men in one graund square, vsed by the Grecians: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. 1600 The Macedonian massive Phalanx moved not, was stedfast, and alwaies after one sort: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 327. 1602 with all his Africanian phalanges and Iesuiticall forces: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 239. bef. 1603 the square battell, which euer since was called the MACEDONIAN Phalange: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1128 (1612). 1604 make the *Zwitzers* or *Launce-Knights* to leaue their massie mayne Battaile or *Phalanx*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 64. 1607 Ile speake nothing but guns, and glaues, and staues, and phalanges, & squadrons, and barracadoes, ambuscadoes, palmedoes...tarantantaras: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, ii. 1, sig. C 4 *v°*. 1641 as those smaller squares in battle unite in one great cube, the main phalanx, an emblem of truth and steadfastness: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 105 (1806). 1658 The *Macedonian Phalanx*...consisted of a long square: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 31 (1686). 1667 anon they move | In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood | Of flutes and soft recorders: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 550. 1689 The *Macedons* still march'd in great Phalanges, | And kept that order several Parasanges: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander, &c.*, p. 29/1. bef. 1744 Who calls the council, states the certain day, | Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way: POPE, *Ess. Man*, III. 108. 1760 that phalanx of great people, which stood betwixt the throne and the subjects: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 742/2 (1839). 1782 The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed, | All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 283 (1802). 1788 Let us...as a phalanx of medical strength...attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J. LETTSOM, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/2. 1822 London...could not muster a phalanx of its own worthies: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 399. 1833 The impetuous chivalry of France, the serried phalanx of Switzerland, were alike found wanting when brought face to face with the Spanish infantry: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 240 (1877). 1863 And she felt invulnerable behind her phalanx of learning and reputation: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 82. 1864 there, when first | The tented winter-field was broken up | Into that phalanx of the summer spears | That soon should wear the garland: TENNYSON, *Aylmer's Field*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 89 (1886).

Phalaris, name of a tyrant of Agrigentum, 5 c. B.C., famed for his cruelty.

1642 Man often is | A tyrant to himselfe, a *Phalaris*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 24 (1869).

phalerae, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: a metal boss worn as an ornament, or set on the forehead or head of a horse; also, *pl.* such metal bosses. Rarely Anglicised as *phaler.*

1606 attended he was with a multitude of Mazaces and Curreurs gaily set out with their bracelets and riche Phalers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 193. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1886 A cuirass composed of four large bronze phalerae such as are usually supposed...to belong to horse-harness: *Athenæum*, July 31, p. 148/3.

***phallus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φαλλός*: a representation of the generative power in nature, treated as an object of worship in ancient times.

phaltzgrave: Eng. fr. Ger. See **palsgrave.**

phalucco: It. See **felucca.**

phanal: Fr. fr. It. See **fanal.**

phantasime, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *fantasima*: a phantasm. Perhaps an affected form.

1588 This Armado is a Spaniard, that keeps here in court; | A phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport | To the prince and his bookmates: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1, 101.

phantasm (´ ´), Eng. fr. Fr. *phantasme*; **phantasma**, Lat. *pl.* **phantasmata**, Lat. fr. Gk. *φάντασμα*: *sb.*

I. an apparition, a vision, a phantom, a wraith, a spectre.

1601 all the interim is | Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: SHAKS., *Jul Caes.*, ii. 1, 68. 1603 And round about the Desart *Op*, where oft | By strang *Phantasmas* Passengers are scoft: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Colonie: p. 360 (1608). 1623 She suspected that I was some *Phantasma*, some Hol

goblin, or wandring Ghost: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. vi. p. 145. **1640** as if all had beene meere shadowy phantasmes, or Phantasticke dreames: R. BROME, *Antip.*, ii. 4, sig. E 1 *vº*. **1654** *Phantasmes of Happinesse*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 523. **1665** to recover her [a ship that had been in sight] our fleet divided all night...the 7. of *June* she again deluded us, after two hours chase as a phantasma vanishing from our sight: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 10 (1677). — certain scales like those of Fishes are left behind as an argument to perswade it was no phantasm: *ib.*, p. 374. **1681–1703** It is not the *phantasma*, but it is something let in from the person himself, that begets that idea that is taken from the person himself: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 163 (1864).

2. an idea, a fancy, a fantastic dream or imagination.

1684 The heathens...apprehended God to be the *intellectus agens*, purifying the *phantasmata* for our understanding: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 101 (1865). **1689** the subject of my wild phantasm naturally leading me to something which I lately mentioned: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 314 (1879). **1830** The influence of the incomprehensible phantasma which hovered about Lord Byron: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 63. **1878** Every phantasm of a hope was quite nullified by a more substantial obstacle: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VIII. ch. liii. p. 536.

***phantasmagoria**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., badly coined fr. Gk. *φαντασματ-*, = 'phantasm', and *ἀγορά*, = 'an assembly': a scene crowded with a variety of fantastic figures; an assemblage of weird figures together or in succession; an exhibition of curious optical effects by means of magic-lanterns or other apparatus.

1821 The man was a phantasmagoria in | Himself—he was so volatile and thin: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, lxxvii. **1821** the phantasmagoria of *his* dreams: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 12 (1823). **1827** a general confused recollection of the dark and gorgeous *phantasmagoria*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 40. **1828** that species of phantasmagoria which is excited by the use of opium: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xvii. p. 226 (1886). **1835** The most prominent, yet the most mysterious, figure in the *phantasmagoria* of the French Revolution is MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 299 (1857). **1882** But without was a phantasmagoria of terrible bright colours, and within a mental chaos and disorder without a clue: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 72.

pharao, pharoah: Eng. fr. Fr. See **faro.**

***pharmacopœia, pharmacopëia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *φαρμακοποιία*, = 'manufacture of drugs': a book of authoritative formulae for the preparation of drugs and medicines; a treatise on the preparation of drugs.

1621 a wormwood wine...which every Pharmacopœia speaks of: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 3, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 141 (1827). **1710** FULLER, Title. **1807** Then moisten her dewlaps | With cordials and julaps, | And each panacea | From the Pharmacopeia: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 246 (5th Ed.). **1819** for so far from the pharmacopœia of Italy re establishing my Greek constitution, I had fresh and frequent returns of aggravated illness: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 369 (1820). **1828** I would indite a medical essay, and that without even having peeped into a pharmacopeia, without having dived into the profundities, or skimmed the superficialities of the science: *Engd. in France*, Vol. II. p. 240. **1871** This is his complete pharmacopœia: his medicine chest, containing purgatives, blisters, sudorifics, narcotics, emetics, and all that the most profound M.D. could prescribe: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 108.

pharmacopole (*ˈ⏑⏑⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pharmacopole*: a seller of drugs, a dealer in drugs, a chemist.

1541 the apotycaries...haue yᵉ name of pharmacopoles: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd A i *vº*.

pharole, farole (Florio), *sb.*: It.: a ship's lantern.

1660 His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharols, the stowage is his mouth: HOWELL, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 10. (Davies]

***Pharos**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Φάρος*: name of the island which (with Alexander's mole) formed the two harbours of Ancient Alexandria, and on which stood a famous light-house; *hence*, a light-house, a beacon; also, *metaph.* Rarely Anglicised as *Phare.*

1603 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a *Pharos* bright: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 66 (1608). **1611** that notable Ægyptian watch tower called *Pharos* neare to Alexandria: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. P 6 *vº* (1776). **1614** But straight his [the whale's] finnes all fir'd, a farre doe shine | As if some *Pharos*, but a deathfull signe: EARL OF STIRLING, *Dooms-Day*, III. 89, Poems, p. 65 (1637). **1663** Like Speculators, should foresee, | From *Pharos* of Authority: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 55. **1665** it [Teneriffe Peak] is seen 120 English miles,...serving as an excellent Phar... far exceeding those near *Cayro*. SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). **1667** we have had a due care to erect a *Pharos* for a Caution against undiscern'd dangers: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 23, p. 411. bef. **1670** Conscience is offered, and set out as it were for a Lanthorn upon the Pharos of this Motion: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 222, p. 216 (1693). **1672** from the North Foreland Light-house top (which is a Pharos, built of brick...) we could see our fleet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 74 (1850). **1744** A Throne...Built (like a *Pharos* low rising in the Waves): E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii. p. 167 (1773). **1753** Should you think fit to publish this my case, together with some observations of your own upon it, I hope it may prove a useful Pharos, to deter private English families from the coasts of France: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 128 (1779). **1776** on a heavy eminence was the ruin of a pharos: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 4. **1820** the celebrated Pharos or light-house at the head of the promontory: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv p. 136. **1829** a steep and rocky mount, on the top of which, in old times, had been a pharos or light-house: W. IRVING, *Comp. of Granada*, ch. lii. p. 303 (1850). **1871** At first he took it for a Pharo: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 233.

pharsang: Pers. See **farsang.**

pharynx, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φάρυγξ*, = 'the gullet': the cavity behind the mouth and larynx, extending from the nasal cavities to the oesophagus.

phaseolus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φασήολος*: a kidney-bean, a French bean. Anglicised through Fr. *phaséole*, *phasiol* (Cotgr.), as **phasiol**, *phaseol*, *phasel(l)*, *fasel(l)*.

1563 Take...Peason, Phasiols, Lintelles, & such like: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 13 *rº*. **1664** September...*Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*. *Virginium Phalangium*, *Indian Phaseolus Scarlet Beans*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 219 (1729). **1722** they have likewise several Sorts of the *Phaseoli*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 152.

***phasis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φάσις*, = 'an appearance': a phase.

1844 He...had observed man under every phasis of civilisation: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 216 (1881).

phasma, *pl.* **phasmata**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φάσμα*: an apparition, a phantom. Rarely Anglicised as *phasm.*

Phebe, Phebus: Lat. See **Phoebe, Phoebus.**

*Pheidias: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Phidias.**

phenix: Lat. See **phoenix.**

***phēnomenon**, *pl.* **phēnomena**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φαινόμενον*, = 'that which appears to the senses', opposed to that which is apprehended by the mind (see **noumenon**).

1. an object or fact which is perceived through the senses; a fact ascertained by a scientific observation.

1640 One and the same Object in Nature affords many and different *φαινόμενα*: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 2 (1647). **1643** Both which are too foul hypotheses, to save the phænomenon of our Saviour's answer to the Pharisees about this matter: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 348 (1806). **1646** Magnetical *Phenomena's*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 44 (1686). **1652** we will at least present them with a few *Φαινόμενα*, and we will see how they will move them and affect them: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiv. p. 149. **1664** As other gross *Phænomena's*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 15. **1665** if such great and instructed Spirits think we have not as yet *Phænomena* enough to make as much as *Hypotheseis*... what insolence is it then: GLANVILL, *Sceptsis*, p. 1. (1885). **1674** Now the answver to the *Phænomenon* is this: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 72. **1676** I ha' found more curious Phœnomina in these minute Animals: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 42. **1678** And consequently it supposes that there is no need of any thiug else besides these simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion...to solve the Corporeal *Phænomena* by: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 7. **1681** It will be but a *φαινομενον*, it will be but as we call a false sun: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 378 (1861). **1691** the stupendious *Phænomena* of Comets: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 20 (1701). **1699** very many Men have written of this Subject, and formed divers Hypotheses to solve these Phænonena: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 85. **1704** it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (Bohn, 1854). **1711** Mr. *Hobbs's* Hypothesis for solving that very odd Phænomenon of Laughter: *Spectator*, No. 53, Apr. 30, p. 86/2 (Morley). **1713** I am considering how most of the great phenomena, or appearances in nature, have been imitated by the art of man: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 103, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 187 (1856). bef. **1733** all the Phænomena of the State were most bizzarr and preposterous: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 70, p. 475 (1740). **1744** Scarce more strange | Would this *Phænomenon* in Nature strike, | A *Sun*, that froze us, or a *Star*, that warm'd: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. p. 256 (1773). **1803** In the philosophy of mind...habits of reflection... can alone lead to a correct knowledge of the intellectual *phænomena*: STEWART, *Life of T. Reid*, Wks., p. 25/2 (1846). **1813** An explanation of this *phænomenon* has been given by Menge: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 139. **1820** such a phenomenon of political prosperity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 13. **1837** The alarming phænomena, the existence of which no sycophant could deny, were ascribed to every cause except the true one: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 381 (1877). **1854** We are apt to philosophize on the *phenomena* of our temptations: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. ii. p. 40 (1872). **1867** that unascertained something which phenomena and their relations imply: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (2nd Ed.). **1883** a half-way stage of phantasmic or semi-etherial phenomena between Messianic prepossession and crystallised history: J. MARTINEAU, in *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

2. a remarkable occurrence; a remarkable object or person.

1727 Forthwith was I possessed with an insatiable curiosity to view this wonderful Phænomenon: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 94 (1757). **1754** The vulgar look upon a man, who is reckoned a fine speaker, as a phænomenon, a supernatural being: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 87, p. 65 (1774). **1771** I want to see this phenomenon in his cups: SMOLLETT, *Humph Cl.*, p. 218 (1882). **1771** From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phænomenon in the history of human virtue and understanding: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1772). **1792** they had nearly settled their courses and exercises for the evening, when a young phænomenon of nobility made his appearance like a phœnix among the vulgar birds, attended by two servants in the same liveries: H. TOOKE, *Diversions of Purley*, Vol. II. p. 132. **1795** a phænomenon that haunted his bed-chamber while he was at Marseilles: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 295. **1839** language was not powerful enough to describe the infant phenomenon: DICKENS, *N.*

Nickleby, ch. xxiii. p. 218. **1877** it is chiefly as a literary phenomenon that Voltaire is now interesting to us: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 203.

Pheton: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Phaeton.**

phialē, *pl.* **phialae**, *sb.*: Gk. *φιάλη*: a Greek vase in the shape of a saucer, used for libations, a **patera** (*q. v.*).

phidalgo: Port. See **fidalgo.**

***Phidias, Pheidias**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Φειδίας*: name of the great sculptor of Athens of 5 c. B.C.

1646 the inward *Phidias*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 93 (1686).

philautia, *sb.*: Gk. *φιλαυτία*: selfishness. Anglicised as *philauty*.

bef. **1593** Such as give themselves to philautia, as you do, master, are so choleric of complexion that that which they burn in fire over night they seek for with fury the next morning: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 204/1 (1861). **1601** knowing how through a naturall *φιλαυτία* all men are giuen to flatter and coxe themselues: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, To Reader, sig. A 4 *v°*. **1652** It is a miserable *φιλαυτία* to make his own self the centre of all his actions: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 86.

philibeg: Eng. fr. Gael. See **filibeg.**

philippic (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Philippica* (sc. *oratio*), ='a speech against Philip', one of the great speeches delivered by Demosthenes against Philip, King of Macedon; *hence*, one of Cicero's famous invectives against Marcus Antonius, the Triumvir: an invective, a denunciation, a denunciatory speech.

1616 I'de write lines as ill, | Rather then thee, divine philippick, bold | Though fam'd, which art, after the first, unroul'd: HOLYDAY, Tr. *Juv.*, x. [R.] **1755** since the last philippic of Billingsgate memory you never heard such an invective as Pitt returned: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 491 (1857). **1815** The gruel...supplied...pretty severe philippics upon the many houses where it was never met with tolerable: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 93.

philippizate, philippise (⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *φιλιππίζειν*, ='to take the part of Philip, King of Macedon': to support the policy of Philip, King of Macedon; to support a powerful enemy of one's country.

bef. **1603** the Prophetesse did Philippizate, to wit, fauored *Philips* affaires: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1134 (1612). **1790** He naturally *philippises*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 13 (3rd Ed.).

philiselle: Fr. See **filoselle.**

Philister, *sb.*: Ger.: a Philistine.

1883 Claudius told his old landlord—his *philister*, as he would have called him: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Dr. Claudius*, ch. iii. p. 37.

Philistia: Late Lat.: name of the parts of Ancient Palestine inhabited by the Philistines, the heathen enemies of the Israelites; *hence*, the region or aggregate of modern Philistines.

1857 yet have Philistia and Fogeydom neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 150 (1877). **1886** aristocratic Philistia and Upper Bohemia: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 51.

***Philistine**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Philistīnus*: one of the original inhabitants of Palestine (from whom its name is derived), a heathen enemy of the Israelites; *hence*, through the cant of German universities, an unenlightened, tasteless person despised by the chosen people of culture. German students call the townsmen of an university town *Philister*, ='Philistines'.

philizello: Old It. See **filisello.**

Phillis: Lat. See **Phyllis.**

phillyrea, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *φιλυρέα*, an unidentified shrub: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Oleaceae*, resembling box in appearance, and therefore called *jasmine-box*.

1670 having planted...some borders of phyleria: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 227 (1872). **1673** cut hedges of Cypress, *Alaternus*, Laurel, Bay, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus tinus* and other semper-virent plants: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 364. **1691** In his garden he has four large round philareas smooth clipped, raised on a single stalk: *Document*, in *Arch.*, XII. 188. [Davies] **1699** *Lentiscus's* and *Phylarea's* in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 210. **1713** A Queen Elizabeth in Phyllirea: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 297 (1757). **1741** Holm-Oaks, Kermes, Maples, Phillyrea, Myrtles, Mastick-Trees, Turpentine-Trees: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 54. **1748** the phyllirea-hedge: RICHARDSON, *Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 111 (1811). [Davies] **1840** clothed in evergreens (phillyréa and alaternus, I believe) with box, rhododendron, &c.: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 359. **1846** the Phillyreas and Syringas are all European or Eastern plants: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 616.

***Philomel**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Philomēla*, fr. Gk. *Φιλομήλᾱ*: name of one of the daughters of Pandion (King of Athens), who was said to have been changed into a nightingale; *hence*, a nightingale. See **Procne.**

1580 And Philomele her song with teares doth steepe: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Nov., 141. **1590** Philomel, with melody | Sing in our sweet lullaby: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, ii. 2, 13. **1599** While Philomela sits and sings, I sit and mark, | And wish her lays were tuned like the lark: — *Pass. Pil.*, 197. **1637** 'Less Philomel will deign a song: MILTON, *Il Pens.*, 56. bef. **1744** Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie, | All but the mournful Philomel and I: POPE, *Sappho to Phaon*, 176, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1757). **1748** And now and then sweet Philomel would wail: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. iv. p. 194 (1834). abt. **1782** To inhabit a mansion remote | From the clatter of street-pacing steeds, | And by Philomel's annual note | To measure the life that she leads: COWPER, *Catharina*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 275 (1802).

philophilosophos, *adj.*: coined fr. Gk. *φιλο-*, ='loving', and *φιλόσοφος*, ='a lover of wisdom', 'a philosopher', 'loving wisdom': fond of philosophers.

bef. **1586** I thinke that no man is so much *Philophilosophos*, as to compare the Philosopher in mooving with the Poet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 24 (1891).

philosophe, *sb.*: Fr.: a philosopher, a dabbler in philosophy; also, *attrib.*

1828 Guard us ye powers...against all that calls itself 'liberal' or '*philosophe*': J. P. COBBETT, *Tour in Italy*, p. 286 (1830). **1851** Louis...whose mind had received some impression from the *philosophes*, was not very strenuous in support of these 'idle forms and antiquated prejudices': J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 86 (1857). **1884** Their *philosophes*...are solemn, arrogant, dictatorial coxcombs: SEELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 100.

philosophia prīma, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the first philosophy, the science of first principles, the study which utilises the results of all special sciences for the discovery of the general principles of being.

1829 *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 138. **1837** If the making of ingenious and sparkling similitudes like these be indeed the *philosophia prima*, we are quite sure that the greatest philosophical work of the nineteenth century is Mr Moore's Lalla Rookh: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 414 (1877). **1843** There is, then, a Philosophia Prima peculiar to Art, as there is one which belongs to Science: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 528 (1856).

***philtre** (⏓ ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr.; **philtrum**, *pl.* **philtra**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φίλτρον*: *sb.*: a love-potion, a concoction supposed to have the power of exciting a sexual passion for the person in whose interest it was administered.

1603 Freely to follow him, and doe his best, | Not *Philtre*-charm'd, nor by *Busiris* prest: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 261 (1608). **1609** philtre: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 567 (1616). **1623** For to say, that there are *Philtra*, amorous potions, poysons of loue, and the like baits and trickes to force affection, it is all false: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 21. **1645** *Letters* a kind of Magic vertue have, | And like strong *Philtres* human souls inslave: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 3 *v°*. **1646** He deludeth us also by Philters, Ligatures, Charms, ungrounded Amulets, Characters: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 33 (1686). **1652** This sure was the minde and desire of that Epicurean Poet *Lucretius*, though a Roman of very eminent parts, which yet were much abated by a *Philtrum* that was given him: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xvii. p. 196.

philypendula: Late Lat. See **filipendula.**

phirman, phirmaun: Eng. fr. Pers. See **firman.**

phistilo. See **fistula.**

phlebotomy (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *phlébotomie*: blood-letting, the opening of a vein as a surgical remedy; the practice of blood-letting.

1541 phlebotomye is made eyther for habundaunce of blode or for the...fyernes of the dysease: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd G I *v°*. **1543** ye must fyrste make a Phlebotomy that is you must cutte a veyne: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiiii *r°/2*. **1563** the arte of phlebotomie or lettynge of blode: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 5 *v°*. **1578** findyng no present remedy...but Phlebotomie: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iij *v°*. **1599** they haue no Phlebotomie or letting of blood: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 90. **1601** as it were by way of Phlebotomie to let them [trees] blood: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 544. **1622** At first they let me bloud, and I parted with above fiftie ounces in less then a fortnight, for *phlebotomy* is so much practis'd here: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xxi. p. 41 (1645). **1628** a disease vncurable but by an abundant Phlebotomy of the purse: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 4. **1665** *Phlebotomy* was held too mean a remedy for her distemper: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).

Phlegethon: Lat. fr. Gk. *Φλεγέθων*: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of one of the rivers of the infernal regions, meaning 'flaming'.

bef. **1593** every charmer with his magic spells | Calls us from nine-fold-trenchèd Phlegethon: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 177/2 (1861).

phlegmon, flegmon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *phlegmon, flegmon*: inflammation, inflammation of subcutaneous tissue.

1541 if ecchymosis, or vlcere, or erisipelas, or putryfaccion, or phlegmone be in any parte: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd B ii *v°*. — myty-

gate the phlegmon: *ib.*, sig. 2nd D i *r°*. **1543** fleginon chaunceth some tymes whan the bodye is replete: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiiii *r°/2*.

***phlogiston**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φλογιστόν, neut. of φλογιστός, = 'inflammable': the assumed principle of inflammability, which was supposed by some old chemists to be present, in composition, in all inflammable substances.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1843** the celebrated phlogistic theory...which accounted for combustion by the extrication of a substance called phlogiston, supposed to be contained in all combustible matter: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Pt. v. ch. iv. [L.]

phlox, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φλόξ, = 'flame', also name of a kind of herb: name of a genus of ornamental plants, Nat. Order *Polemoniaceae*.

1601 another hearbe which the Greekes call Phlox: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 91.

Phoebē: Lat. fr. Gk. Φοίβη: name of Artemis (**Diana**), the moon-goddess; *hence*, the moon.

1590 To-morrow night, when Phœbe doth behold | Her silver visage in the watery glass: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, i. 1, 209. **1655** Like Phœbe breaking through an envious cloud: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, i. 1, Wks., p. 393/1 (1839).

***Phoebus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Φοῖβος: name of the sun-god **Apollo** (*q. v.*); *hence*, the sun.

abt. **1386** And firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte | That al the Orient laugheth of the lighte: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1493. **1606** When Phebus entred was, in Geminy | Shining aboue: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *r°* (1554). bef. **1629** To me also allthough it were promised | Of laureat Phebus holy the eloquence, | All were to lytell for his magnificence: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1843). **1599** Thou lovest to hear the sweet melodious sound | That Phœbus' lute, the queen of muse, makes: SHAKS., *Pass. Pil.*, 112. **1603** Heer, many a *Phœbus*, and heer manie a *Muse* | On heau'nly Layes so rarely-sweet doo vse | Their golden bowes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1603). **1616** *Donne*, the delight of PHŒBUS, and each *Muse*: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 23, Wks., p. 775 (1616). **1640** With mighty force great Phœbus doth inspire | My raving mind: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, iv. 3, p. 286 (1647). **1742** Take PHŒBUS to yourselves, ye basking Bards! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 37 (1773). bef. **1744** A brighter Phœbus Phaon might appear: POPE, *Sappho to Phaon*, 24, Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1757).

***phoenix**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. φοῖνιξ.

1. a fabulous bird, sole of its kind, having a nest of spices in Arabia, which every 500 years set fire to its nest and burnt itself to ashes from which it arose again regenerated.

abt. **1400** The Prestes of that Temple han alle here Wrytynges, undre the Date of the Foul that is clept Fenix: and there is non but on in alle the World: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 48 (1839). **1508** A phenex it is | This herse that must blys | With armatycke gummes | That cost great summes: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 518, Wks., Vol. I. p. 67 (1843). **1563** A *Phœnix* ryght on yearth (no doubte) | A Byrde full rare to see: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 83 (1871). **1580** there is but one *Phœnix* in the World: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 312 (1868). bef. **1593** There lives the phœnix, one alone bird ever: MARLOWE, *Ovid's Elegies*, II. vi. Wks., p. 320/1 (1858). **1605** could we get the phœnix | (Though nature lost her kind) shee were our dish: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, Wks., p. 490 (1616). **1620** those few, who, as *Phœnixes*, have a perfect disposition, yet do receive greater grace by the Sacrament: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 225 (1676). **1623** neuer to returne the same man I went forth, but like a new *Phœnix*, receiuing fresh life from these my old ashes: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 76. **1634** Let the chaste Phœnix from the flowry East, | Bring the sweete treasure of her perfum'd nest: (1640) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. I. p. 17 (1870). **1667** to all the fowls he seems | A Phœnix, gazed by all, as that sole bird, | When to inshrine his reliques in the Sun's | Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 272. **1763** The ancients had their Phœnix and their Pegasus: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 65. **1820** it has risen like the Phœnix more splendid from its ashes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108.

2. any unique thing or person, any thing or person of superlative and singular excellence.

1573–80 A braunche of lorix a very phœnix: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. [illegible] (1884). **1582** O Goulden bird and *Phœnix* of marriage: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 47 (1870). bef. **1586** [Alexander] the Phœnix of warlike Princes: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 56 (1868). **1612** the body of *Grisostome*, who was peerlesse in wit...a Phœnix for friendship, magnificent without measure: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 99. **1625** this is the onely Phœnix-neast made of sweet Spices...*Tyrus*...the Phœnix indeed of all Cities of Trade in the World: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 23. **1631** She died the Phœnix of her sex, but left a daughter behind, who proved the Phœnix of her time, the true daughter of so rare a mother Phœnix: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elizabeth*, p. 27 (1641). **1646** the Phœnix of the earth who never had, nor is like to have his equall: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 169. **1665** *Arabia* is the Phœnix of the East: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 102 (1677). **1667** You are now a *Phœnix* in her ashes: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 4 *r°*. **1675** Hopes of the arising of that Phœnix out of their ashes: J. SMITH, *Christ. Acct. c. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. x. § 2, p. 90. **1787** He is called...the Phœnix of his time: yet I doubt that his ashes have produced any other such: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1805). **1883** This was no phœnix among men: *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 304/3.

3. *attrib.* and in combin.

1593 Small show of man was yet upon his chin: | His phœnix down began but to appear | Like unshorn velvet on that termless skin: SHAKS., *Lucr.*, 93 **1613** Up then fair Phœnix bride: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 101 (1669). **1634** And the odour, for as it the nard expires, | Perfuming Phœnix-like his funerall fires: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 68 (1870). **1654** *Abraham* saw...a *Phœnix*-like *Resurrection* of *his Son*, as possible with *God*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 544. **1676** Let me approach the honour of your lip, far sweeter than the Phœnix Nest, and all the spicy Treasures of *Arabia*: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 51. bef. **1733** a new Phœnix Plot had arisen out of the Ashes of the old one: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 135, p. 301 (1740). **1778** this phœnix June: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 83 (1858).

phoenomenon: Gk. See **phenomenon.**

φωνάεντα συνετοῖσι (ἔπη), *phr.*: Gk.: (words) full of meaning (voice) to the intelligent. Pindar, *Ol.*, 2, 85, applies the phrase to darts of song which speak significantly and vividly to the intelligent.

1821 *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, p. 8 (1823).

phōnascus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. φωνασκός: one who practises the voice, a music-master, an instructor in elocution.

1606 nor yet do ought in earnest or mirth without his Phonascus by, to put him in mind for to spare his pipes and hold his handkerchiefe to his mouth: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 191.

pho(o)ngi: Burm. See **poongee.**

phorminx, *sb.*: Gk. φόρμιγξ: an Ancient Greek lyre.

***Phōsphorus, phōsphorus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Φωσφόρος, = 'light-bringing'.

1. the morning-star, Lucifer; also, *metaph.* Anglicised as **Phosphor.**

1611 Most scintillant *Phosphorus* of our British *Trinacria*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. N 2 *r°* (1776). bef. **1667** They saw this Phosphor's Infant-light, and knew | It bravely usher'd in a Sun as New: COWLEY, *Davideis*, ii. [C.] bef. **1670** he wants nothing, but a blue Ribbon and a Star, to make him shine, the very Phosphorus of our Hemisphere: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 179 (1710). **1676** Call up the Sun, black Shades away: | Bid *Phosphorus* go fetch the Day: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iv. p. 40 (1691). **1704** Why sit we sad, when Phosphor shines so clear, | And lavish Nature paints the purple year? POPE, *Pastorals*, Spring, 27. **1850** till Phosphor, bright | As our pure love, thro' early light | Shall glimmer on the dewy decks: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, ix.

2. an extremely inflammable substance, found in animals and plants, and manufactured from bones (which are largely composed of phosphate of calcium). Under certain conditions it possesses the property of being luminous without combustion.

1646 the *Phosphorus* or *Bononian* Stone, which exposed unto the Sun, and then closely shut up, will afterward afford a light in the dark: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1686). **1696** He brought the phosphorus and anteluca to the clearest light that ever any did: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 348 (1872). **1743** being determined at present, to shine like phosphorus in the dark: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 117 (1777). **1762** He said, he would engage with twelve pennyworth of phosphorus to frighten a whole parish out of their senses: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. V. p. 7 (1817).

phousdar, phousdarry: Anglo-Ind. See **foujdar, foujdarry.**

phrase, Eng. fr. Fr. *phrase*; **phrasis**, Lat. fr. Gk. φράσις, = 'language', 'manner of speaking': *sb.*

1. language, idiom, manner of speaking, diction.

1530 The phrasys of our tong and theyrs differeth chefely in thre thyngs: PALSGR., sig. c iiii *v°*. **1540** the phrase of the frenche tongue is different from the pure latinitie: — Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A iv *v°*. **1546** the Englishe tongue...alltogether intermedled with the Saxon phrase: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1846). **1620** the natural lustre both of Stile and Phrase: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Ep. Ded. (1676).

2. an expression, an idiom, two or more words used to express one idea.

1535 the comon phrasis in the Scripture: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 11 (1883). **1540** pure englyshe wordes and phrases: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A iii *r°*. **1588** A man in all the world's new fashion planted, | That hath a mint of phrases in his brain: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 166. **1599** and this they con perfectly in the phrase of war, which they trick up with new-tuned oaths: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 6, 79. **1600** as your eares doe meet with a new *phrase*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 208 (1616). **1603** (In humane phraze) it calls him pittiful: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Arke, p. 318 (1608). **1665** The parts affected with it [corruption] we find to be the accent...tropes, phrases: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 159 (1872). bef. **1733** they enjoyed themselves, and, as the Phrase is, let the World rub: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 116, p. 93 (1740).

phratra, phratria, *sb.*: Gk. φράτρα, φρατρία: a brotherhood, a clan, a sept; in Athens, a political division of the tribes (φυλαί). Anglicised as *phratry* (= =).

phrenēsis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Late Gk. φρένησις: delirium, frenzy.

1561 Somtime engendreth an apostemacion in the braynes / of some litle skinnes / that enuiron the braynes / the same are called Phrenesis: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 5 *r°*.

***phrenitis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φρενῖτις*: inflammation of the brain, delirium, frenzy.

1621 *Phrenitis*...is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage, which hath an acute fever annexed, or else an inflammation of the brain, or the membranes or kells of it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 12 (1827).

phrontistērion, *sb.*: Gk. *φροντιστήριον*: a thinking-shop. Aristophanes, *Nub.*, 98. Rarely Anglicised as *phrontistery*.

1615 'tis the learn'd phrontisterion | Of most Divine Albumazar: *Albumazar*, i. 3. [Davies] **1704** How unpardonable must it then be to thunder at the *Phronisterion* of the great Dr. Alcantara: JOHN CORY, *Metamorphosis*, &c., p. 4. **1888** The humours of the *phrontisterion* at Puddleton are cleverly described: *Athenæum*, Dec. 8, p. 770/2.

phthīriāsis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φθειρίασις*: the lousy disease.

1603 the loathsom *Phthiriasis*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 280 (1608). **1619** *a filthy Phthiriasis* with foure swellings: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xvii. p. 183.

***phthisis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φθίσις*, = 'decay', 'a wasting away': pulmonary consumption.

1525 dothe the parsone falle in ptisym [*acc.*] and to outdryeng of the naturall moystnes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. L iij *v*°/2. **1607** the *Phthisis* or disease of the Lungs: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 27. **1742** A *toothache* produces more violent convulsions of pain than a *phthisis* or a *dropsy*: HUME, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 175 (1825). **1757** for which I shall beg you to prescribe me somewhat strengthening and agglutinant, lest it turn to a confirmed phthisis: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xci. Vol. II. p. 11 (1819). **1811** Cases of phthisis, or consumption, do, indeed, now and then occur among them: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 243 (1856).

phylarea, phyleria, phyllirea: Mod. Lat. See **phillyrea.**

Phyllis: Lat. fr. Gk. Φυλλὶς: name of a rustic maid (Virg., *Ecl.*, 3) and of one of Horace's loves (*Od.*, 4, 11); *hence*, a rustic beauty, a peasant maid, a sweetheart, a pretty waiting-maid.

1637 herbs and other country messes, | Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 86. **1640** rurall Swains,..their Phyllis: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 20, p. 6 (1647). **1679** a *Phillis* with ten thousand pounds: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, v. p. 76. **1842** certain soft-handed Phyllises | Were at once set to work: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

***phylloxēra**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. φυλλο-, = 'leaf', and ξηρός, = 'dry': name of a genus of plant-lice, of which the species *Phylloxera vastatrix* is the dreaded vine pest of Europe.

phȳlum, *pl.* **phȳla**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φῦλον*: a tribe, a primary division of the animal kingdom.

1888 The bewildering groups Brachiopoda...and Pterobranchia...are provisionally united into a phylum of equal value with Vermes: *Athenæum*, June 2, p. 699/1.

phyrman: Eng. fr. Pers. See **firman.**

phȳsētēr, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *φυσητήρ*, = 'a blower', 'a kind of whale': a sperm-whale or **cachalot** (*q. v.*).

1601 In the French ocean there is discovered a mightie fish called Physeter: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 4. [R., s.v. *Whirlpool*] **1603** on the surges I perceiue from far | Th' Orc, Whirlpool, Whale, or huffing Physeter! J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, 5th day, 1st week, 109. [Davies]

***physique**, *sb.*: Fr.: physical constitution, physical condition, build of body.

1813 It is by exalting the...*physique* of our pleasures...that we alone can prevent them from disgusting: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 302 (1832). **1872** superior in *physique* to the people of the south: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 46. **1878** The production of feeble literature [is] found compatible with the most diverse forms of *physique*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 30. **1883** it was very destructive to the *physique* and *morale* of the regiment returning home: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 272.

pi: Anglo-Ind. See **pai.**

pia fraus, *pl.* **piae fraudes**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a pious fraud', something dishonest said or done in the alleged interest of religion or morality.

1625 I know not what *Piae fraudes* [acc.], and religious Lies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 68. **1642** I compute among your Piae fraudes...the ashes of *John* the *Baptist*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 363 (1852). **1652** No doubt but *Abrahams* faith staggered, when he was put to an equivocation, and we cannot easily excuse *Jacobs* supplantings, and *Rebekka's* deceits, and *Rahabs* dissemblings; and the *piæ fraudes* of the Fathers: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 58. **1665** I dare not say 'tis *pia fraude* [abl.]; but, both by what I have observed and learnt, find they have assum'd too great a liberty in blazoning the success of their labours, and withal of invention: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1677). **1711** mean artifices and *piæ fraudes*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 80 (1737).

pia mâter, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'kind mother': the innermost of the three meninges or tunicles which invest the brain and spinal cord. See **dura mater, meninx.**

1525 than the panne / than within be ij. small fleces named dura mater / and pia mater / than the substance of the braynes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A iiij *v*°/2. **1541** feare lest the dura mater fall nat on the pie mater: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. E ii *v*°. **1543** the pannicles of the eyes, synnowes, pia mater, can not endure stronge and sharpe medicines: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlix *r*°/2. **1563** whan the humor is betwixt *pia mater* and the braine: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 27 *v*°. **1588** these are begot in the ventricle of memory, nourished in the womb of pia mater, and delivered upon the mellowing of occasion: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 71. **1601** Enfolded is it [the brain] within two tunicles or kels, both above and beneath: whereof, if the one bee peirced and wounded, [to wit *Pia mater*] there is no way but present death: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 11, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 332. **1630** That I may welcome thee in such a straine | That shall euen cracke my pulsiue *pia mater*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Hh 5 *r*°/1. **1642** As for those wingy Misteries in Divinity...which have unhing'd the brains of better heads, they never stretched the *Pia Mater* of mine: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § ix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 332 (1852). bef. **1658** To what purpose doth the *Pia Mater* lie in so dully in her white Formalities: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687). **1692** To be Deliver'd of some Matter, | Which sore oppresst his *Pia Mater*: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 9. **1699** The *Pia Mater* coating the Spinal Nerves but halfway down the Back, where it ends: The *Dura Mater* coating the lowermost 20 pair: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 64. **1762** he apprehended him to be in a very dangerous way from an inflammation of the *pia mater*, which had produced a most furious delirium: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 153 (1817).

piāculum, *sb.*: Lat.: a sin; an act of expiation. Anglicised, through Fr. *piacle*, as *piacle* (/ ⏑ –).

1646 These are the men I speak to, for, as they hate superstition, so they love decency, and count it a *Piaculum* to live in seiled houses of their owne, whilest the Lords house lies wast: J. BENBRIGGE, *Usura Accomodator*, p. 21. **1652** 'Tis not lookt upon as a transgression and a *piaculum*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xv. p. 159.

pianino, *sb.*: It.: a small (upright) pianoforte.

1885 Mrs. Alma Tadema exhibits a pianino, by Broadwood: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

***pianissimo**, *adv.* and *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to play or sing very softly; very soft, very low; very soft performance of music. Abbreviated to *pp.* (for *piano piano*, or *piu piano*).

1724 PIANISSIMO, or PPP, is extream Soft or Low: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1854** [See **piano**]. **1883** the four performers were pounding along at a breathless pace; and if their pianissimo passages failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50. **1886** Much was left to desire on the score of delicacy, a *pianissimo* being never obtained: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 209/1. **1888** and the late reminiscence of the opening theme, given out *pianissimo* by the brass instruments, fits well to the closing lines: *Academy*, Oct. 20, p. 262/3.

***pianiste**, *sb.*: Fr.: a performer on the **pianoforte**, a pianist.

1864 with two years' more practice she will be the first pianiste of the world: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 139. **1883** This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of his famous compatriot: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, p. 3.

***piano**, *adv.* and *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to play or sing softly; soft, low; soft, low performance of music; also, *metaph.* Abbreviated to *p.*

1724 PIANO, or the Letter P, signifies Soft or Low: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1759** that soft and irresistible *piano* of voice: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 43 (1839). **1815** here the reader softened his voice to a gentle and modest piano: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii. p. 332 (1852). **1854** they sing the sweetest of all music, and the heart beats with happiness, and kindness, and pleasure. Piano, pianissimo! the city is hushed: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 136 (1879). **1883** there are marked contrasts of *forte* and *piano*, much *staccato* work, for which the pianist is famous: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52. **1886** Much was left to desire on the score of delicacy, a *pianissimo* being never obtained, and even a *piano* but seldom: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 209/1.

piano: It. See **pianoforte.**

pian(o) piano, *phr.*: It.: 'softly softly', very softly, very gently.

1601 Whereas our good men must goe as they may, *pean, peano*, and beare their quips the while: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 116.

***pianoforte**, *sb.*: It., 'soft-loud': a musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the sound being produced by the percussion of hammers upon strings or wires. The characteristic whence its name is derived is that each note can be made loud or soft at pleasure. It is an improvement on the harpsichord and the spinet, invented abt. 1710, and at first often called a *fortepiano*. Abbreviated to **piano.**

1767 your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 770/1 (1839). **1767** Miss Buckler will sing a Song from Judith, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, upon a new instrument called 'pianoforte': *Playbill*, May 16, quoted in *Queen*, Sept. 12, 1885, p. 277. **1776** I had a new and very expeditious mode of teaching to play on the harpsichord, *forte piano*, and organ: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 76 **1806** Attempting, by desire, to play on the pianoforte, while your fingers are all chained up by the frost: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 55 (5th Ed.). **1815** The pianoforte had arrived from Broadwood's the day before: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 190 (1833). **1821** found her playing on the piano-forte:

Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 56 (1832). **1843** one *Schmidt* a forte-piano maker: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, viii. p. 54 (1857). **1850** devoted to her mamma and her piano lesson: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 160 (1879). **1864** she went on with the pianoforte practice: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 68. — Opposite, was a small cottage piano: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 74. ***1877** pianoforte makers: *Echo*, Jan. 15. [St.] **1877** Open the piano, you shut the understanding: C. Reade, *Woman Hater*, ch. xix. p. 136 (1883).

piassava, *sb.*: Port.: name of the coarse fibre of two S. American palms, used for making street-brooms.

***piastre, piaster** (⏑ / ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piastre*: a name of the Spanish dollar; also the unit of Turkish currency, a small silver coin equal in value to nearly 2¼*d.* English. The form *piastro* is for It. and Sp. *piastra*.

1592 penalty of 5 *Piastre*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 680 (1685). **1617** I hired a horse to *Lirigi* for one piastro or siluer crowne: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 164. **1629** Pyasters Chicqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 827 (1884). **1670** a *Million and a half of Piastri*, or Crowns: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 144 (1698). **1775** a piaster is about half a crown English: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*. **1787** His Majesty...assigned him for six months the sum of 110 piastres a day for his expences: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1186/1. **1820** Turkish paras piastres and other coins: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 226. **1830** an additional piastre: E. Blaquiere, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 207 (2nd Ed.). **1850** we will sell him for a hundred piastres to Bacon or to Bungay: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 30 (1879). **1877** a solemn Turk melting his piastres with admirable gravity: C. Reade, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 103 (1883).

piatta, *sb.*: It.: a barge, a large kind of gondola used in the Adriatic. See **peiotte**.

1670 Round about the *Bucentoro* flock a world of *Piotta's*, and *Gondola's*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 253 (1698). — *Gondolas* and *Piattas*: *ib.*, p. 254.

***piazza**, *sb.*: It.: an open space, an open square in a town, a square surrounded by colonnades; a veranda or arcaded gallery or colonnade outside a building.

1563 Whereupon the next morning being Sundaie, Wolfe came to the Chalenor's chamber, and praied him familiarlie to go with him abroad to the piazza or marketstead: Foxe, *A. & M.*, an. 1555, p. 1621. [R.] **1591** place the Ensignes with their garde of Halberdes, with certaine Drummes about the said Ensignes, that is, in the *Piazza* or void place, where the Ensigne is to bée managed: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 131. — Piazzo: *ib.*, p. 132. **1605** in face of the publike *piazza*: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 467 (1616). **1611** This part of the *Piazza* is paved with brick: T. Coryat, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1776). **1644** Sometimes 5 *Imprimatura* are seen together dialogue-wise in the Piatza of one Title page: Milton, *Areop.*, p. 40 (1868). **1650** the Piazza of S. *Laurence* Church: Howell, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 23. **1670** The Duke's new *Palace* handsomly built with a fair Court before it, a great *Piazza*, and a large open street leading up it: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 55 (1698). **1671** go instantly and walk in the Piaza: Shadwell, *Humorists*, v. p. 67. **1672** Yet I durst meet him in the Piazzo at midnight: Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 6. **1695** walking one day upon the *Piazza* about three of the Clock i' th' After-Noon: Otway, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 3. **1711** a Puppett-show set forth by one *Powell*, under the *Piazzas* [of Covent Garden]: *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 25/1 (Morley). **1722** In this *Cortile* under the Piazza is the great Urn: Richardson, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 131. bef. **1733** by clearing a great Hall or a Piazza or so: R. North, *Examen*, III. vii. 87, p. 573 (1740). **1765** Withinside you find yourself in a noble piazza, from whence three of the principal streets of Rome are detached: Smollett, *France & Italy*, xxix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 478 (1817). **1797** Baneza is an old and ugly town with piazzas under its houses: Southey, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 82. **1820** a fine piazza, called the "Quattro Cantonieri"...contains many superb edifices, profusely adorned with native marbles: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4. **1884** Piazzas beneath which are exposed for sale...manufactures of Mexico: F. A. Ober, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 329.

piazzetta, *sb.*: It.: a small square, a small market-place.

1824 They crossed the Piazetta, but paused in the middle of it to enjoy the scene: W. Irving, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 78 (1849).

***pibroch** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *piobaireachd*, ='pipe-music': a wild musical composition of a martial character for performance on the bagpipe of the Scotch Highlanders. The word is incorrectly used to denote the bagpipe itself.

1771 the pipers playing a pibroch all the time: Smollett, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 57/2 (1882). **1807** The pibroch raised its piercing note: Byron, *Hours of Idleness*, Oscar of Alva, xi.

pica[1], *sb.*: Late Lat. (Lat. *pica*, ='magpie'): the ordinal of the Latin Church, as if the 'pied-book'.

pica[2], *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. **pica**[1]: a kind of black-letter type in which pica[1] used to be printed; *hence*, certain sizes of modern type. Unless a qualifying epithet is used, the following kind is meant:—

Pica Roman Type.

1588 A presse with twoo paire of cases, with certaine Pica Romane, and Pica Italian letters: Udall, *State Ch. Eng.*, p. xiii. (1880).

pica[3], *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *pica*, ='magpie'): a morbid appetite for substances unfit for human food.

1563 that sickenesse whiche is called Pica: T. Gale, *Treat. Gonnehot*, fol. 4 *r°*. **1603** One-while the *Boulimie*, then the *Amorexie*, | Then the *Dog-hunger*, or the *Bradypepsie*, | And childe-great *Pica* (of prodigious diet) | In straightest stomacks rage with monstrous ryot: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 278 (1608). bef. **1670** Why, suppose then one that is sick, should have this Pica, and long to be Annoiled? J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 224, p. 218 (1693).

***picador**, *sb.*: Sp.: in bull-fighting, a horseman who begins the fight by pricking the bull with a lance.

1797 He has to contest first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner, and as it were fixed to their saddles, wait for him, each being armed with a long lance: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. **1845** The proceedings open with a procession of the performers, first the mounted spearmen, *picadors*: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 180. **1882** he steps hither and thither with such ease and dexterity, like a literary picador amid a troop of huge, blundering cattle: *Pall Mall Gas.*, Dec. 22, p. 19.

picard (/ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Picard*, ='of Picardy': a kind of high shoe introduced into England early in 18 c.

picaresque (/ ⏑ /), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *picaresco*: relating to rogues, descriptive of a style of fiction of which Aleman's *Life of Guzman de Alfarache* is an example, introduced from Italy in the first half of 16 c.

1845 many a pleasantry in *picaresque* tales and farces: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 64. **1890** Of Sidney and pastoral romance, of Thomas Nash and the picaresque novel...M. Jusserand treats with...judgment and knowledge: *Athenæum*, Aug. 9, p. 186/1.

picaro, *sb.*: Sp.: a knave, a rogue, a kitchen-boy.

1623 admitting a poore *Picaro*, to become a Courtier: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, sig. * 4 *v°*. **1623** Baseness? the arts of Cocoquismo and Germania, used by our Spanish pickaroes—I mean filching, foisting, nimming, jilting—we defy: Middleton, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 135 (1885).

picaroon (/ ⏑ /), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *picaron*: a rogue; *esp.* a plunderer, a pirate, a piratical craft.

1624 meeting a French Piccaroune...hee like himselfe tooke from them what hee liked: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 655 (1884). — any French *Pickaroun*, or the Pirats of *Algere*: *ib.*, p. 760. **1644** the Picaroon Turks: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 81 (1850). **1664** This is the Captain of the Picarons: Dryden, *Riv. Ladies*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 70 (1701). **1669** I was set on by the way, by Pickeroons; and, in spight of my resistance, rob'd, and my Portmantue taken from me: — *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 320. **1676** Those Piccaroons in Wit, wh' infest this Road, | And snap both Friend and Foe that come abroad: Shadwell, *Libertine*, Prol., sig. b 2 *r°*. **1688** a French pickaroon in a small barke w^th^ only 2 gunns lay off here at sea: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1878). **1700** At this very time the Streight of *Sunda* was very much infested with Pickaroons: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xiii. p. 191. **1704** and whatsoever exceeds the bidding at the *Battistan*, belongs not to the *Pickaroons*, but goes to the *Dey*: J. Pitts, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 7. **1849** I would back myself against any picaroon in the Levant: Lord Beaconsfield, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

picary: ? S. Amer. See **peccari**.

piccadil(l), Eng. fr. Fr. *piccadille*; **pickadillo**, Eng. fr. Sp. *picadillo* (in phr. *estar de picadillo*, ='to show that one is offended'): *sb.*

1. a stiff collar over which an ornamental fall or collar was arranged, worn first at the close of 16 c. Perhaps the spelling *picardil* was suggested by the Italian use of *Picardia* for 'hanging', 'place where persons are hanged'.

1611 *Piccadilles*, Piccadilles; the seuerall diuisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet, &c.: Cotgr. **1616** I am not...the man...of that truth of Picardil, in clothes, | To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies: B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 352/2 (1860). **1619** either *Clocked, Laced, larger Fall's* borne vp with a *Pickadillo*; or scarsly *Peeping* out ouer the Doublet Coller: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 265. bef. **1626** Do you want a band, Sir? This is a coarse wearing, | 'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar: | But patience is as good as a French pickadel: Beau. & Fl., *Pilgrim*, ii. 2. [R.] **1630** Or one that at the Gallowes made her Will, | Late choaked with the Hangmans Pickadill: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 *v°*/1. **1670** One half of his Band about his neck, was of a broad bone Lace, starched white, the other half was made of course Lawn, starched blew, and standing out upon a pickydilly of wire: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 117 (1698).

2. the ornamental border of a broad collar worn by women early in 17 c.

1607 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeve with a cartoose collar, and a pickadil: Dekker & Webster, *Northward Ho*, iii. 1. [C.]

piccalilli, *sb.*: name of a hot mixed pickle.

1845 Piccalilli consists of all kinds of pickles: Bregion & Miller, *Pract. Cook*, p. 285.

***piccaninny** (/ ⏑ / ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Cuban Sp. *piquinini*, ='little': a baby, a small child, *esp.* a negro baby or child; a pet, a darling.

1696 Dear *Pinkaninny*, | If half a Guiny | To Love wilt win ye: D'Urfey, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. v. p. 41.

piccary: Eng. fr. Fr. See **picoree**.

***piccolo,** *sb.*: It., for *piccolo flauto*, ='small flute': a small flute pitched an octave higher than the flute.

1864 Thackeray—big, vague, childlike, playing on the piccolo: JOHN LEECH, in *Horae Subsecivae*, p. 45 (1882). **1889** The most remarkable section...is a "Marche Miniature," scored for violins, piccolo, flutes, oboes: *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 515/2.

***pice,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *paisā*: a small copper coin, four of which are now contained in an **anna** (*q. v.*). See **pai.** A *pucka-pice* is equivalent to half an anna (see **pucka**).

1615 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne; twelve Drammes make one Pice. The English Shilling, if weight, will yeeld thirtie three Pice and a halfe: W. PEYTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 530 (1625). [Yule] **1665** *Pice* are heavy round pieces of Brass, 30 make our shilling: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). **1673** Pice, a sort of Copper Money current among the Poorer sort of People: FRYER, *E. India*, 205 (1698). [Yule] **1776** The sum of rupees two lacks sixteen thousand six hundred and six, ten annas, and nine pice rupees: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. **1800** three quarters of a seer of rice and one pice per day: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1844). **1826** I gave her a few pice, and, in return, she blessed me: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiii. p. 147 (1884). **1834** bags of copper pyse...were left in place of those containing rupees: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 160. **1872** everybody is talking about *pice*, or squabbling over a pecuniary difference of something like half a farthing: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 31.

pickante: Fr. See **piquant.**

picke-devant: Old Fr. See **pique-devant.**

***Pickelhaube,** *sb.*: Ger.: 'spike-cap', a head-piece, popularly applied to the modern Prussian helmet.

1887 Here is represented the old Empire with powder and wigs, while in Julius Grosse's novel...we find the new Empire with its *Pickelhaube*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 16/1.

pickery, pickory: Eng. fr. Fr. See **picoree.**

picket, pickette, picquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See **piquet.**

pic-nic: Fr. fr. Eng. See **pique-nique.**

pico, *sb.*: Sp.: a peak, a top.

1665 near which is another *Pico* or Hill, which from its sharpness at the top Men usually call the Sugar-loaf: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1677). **1677** this high Pico [Teneriffe Peak] rises from the middle part of the Isle: *ib.*, p. 4. **1691** China, and the Andes of Peru...are full of *picos*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1872).

pico: Anglo-Ind. See **picull.**

picoree, pickory, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *picorée*, or Sp. *pecorea*: a marauding, a plundering, a pilfering. See **à la picorée.**

1591 if otherwise they be not prouided by forrage or Picorée: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 13. — anie enterprise or bootie of picorée: *ib.*, p. 16. **1604** abroad in the country at the Picoree: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 3. — this crew of degenerate bastardly souldiers or rather pickers, the servants...of their misbegotten Mistresse Madam *Picorea*: *ib.*, p. 6. — if they get any *Pickorie*, the Captaine hath his share: *ib.*, II. p. 54.

picotee (ˌ⊥ ⊥ ˌ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Picot*, name of a French botanist: name of sundry varieties of carnation, of which the margin of the petal is marked with a darker color than that of the rest of the petal.

picque: Fr. See **pique.**

picquier: Fr. See **piquier.**

***picul(l), pico,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *pikul*, ='a man's load': a weight of one hundred catties; see **catty.**

1589 one pyco of rice: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1854). **1598** the waight which in Malacca is called a Bhar, is three Picos, and every Pico is 66⅔ Caetes, so that 3. Picos which is a Bhar, are 200. Caetes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 149 (1885). **1622** 30 *pico* silk...30 *picull* of silk: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1883). **1625** a sacke is called a Timbang, and two Timbanges is one Peecull, three Peeculls is a small Bahar, and foure Peeculls and an halfe a great Bahar, which is foure hundred fortie fiue Cattees and an halfe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 390. **1662** a hundred *Picols* of black *Lacque*, at ten *Thails* the *Picol*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 106 (1669). ***1876** eight taels (3l. 8s.) per picul (133 lbs.): *Cornhill Mag.*, Aug., p. 197.

pie: Anglo-Ind. See **pai.**

***pièce,** *sb.*: Fr.: a piece, a play, a short literary work, a document or article used as evidence.

1883 The author has collected...all the most valuable *pièces* of the present Irish question: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 504.

***pièce à conviction,** *phr.*: Fr.: a document or article used as evidence against an accused person.

1882 the *pièces à conviction* were kept in such a manner that it was quite possible for them to get stained without any one being able to say whence the stains proceeded: *Standard*, Dec. 11, p. 3.

***pièce d'occasion,** *phr.*: Fr.: an occasional piece, a work composed for a special occasion.

1887 The 'Jubilee Ode' is a capital *pièce d'occasion*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 15, p. 512/1.

***pièce de résistance,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'the piece of (for) resistance', the most substantial dish of a meal, the most important item of any collection or series.

1840 Those gentlemen are accustomed to supply the picture-lover with the *pièces de resistance* of the feast: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 184 (1885). **1850** they found a relishing *pièce de resistance* in the prayer-book of the Court, a great portion of which they nibbled away: *Household Words*, July 20, p. 398/2. **1856** the real *pièce de resistance*, some five pounds a head, they preferred to eat raw: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 209. **1878** The embroidery [was] a sort of *pièce de résistance* in the courses of needlework: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

***pièce justificative,** *phr.*: Fr.: a document or article used as evidence in his favor by an accused person, or by one who makes an assertion.

1789 You will think me a great brute and savage...till you have read my *pièce justificative*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 314 (1835). **1795** I will write your *pièce justificatif* to Mrs. Bouverie: *ib.*, p. 465. **1883** We have thought it best to append a further series of *pièces justificatives* derived from a careful comparison of the two books: *Athenæum*, Mar. 24, p. 374/1.

***pied à terre,** *phr.*: Fr., 'foot on the ground': a settled place of residence, a temporary lodging, a country-residence.

1839 the Greek emperor...acceded to the desire of Mahomet to possess a *pied-à-terre* on the European edge of the channel: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 20. **1860** W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 100. ***1877** Hohenlohe is here now with a *pied à terre* in Rome at an obscure religious house: *Times*, Nov. 13. [St.] **1887** In the long run the shops beat the booths, and the tradesman with a *pied à terre*...proved too strong for the itinerant vendor of perishable articles: *Athenæum*, Oct. 15, p. 503/1.

pied-de-lion, *sb.*: Fr.: lion's-foot, a plant of the genus *Prenanthes*, Nat. Order *Compositae*.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 265.

pieno, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: full, with all the instruments.

1724 PIENO, signifies full; and is often used instead of the Words TUTTI, GRANDE, or GROSE. Thus, PIENO CHORO, Full Chorus: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

Pierides, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Πιερίδες, pl. of Πιερὶς (fem. adj.), ='of Pieria' (a district in N. Thessaly favored by the muses): the nine muses. *Hence* (through Lat. *Pierius*, ='pertaining to *Pieria*', 'pertaining to the *Pierides*'), **Pierian,** an epithet of the muses; poetic.

1709 A *little learning* is a dang'rous thing; | Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring: POPE, *Critic.*, 216, Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1757). **1742** Ye train Pierian! to the lunar sphere, | In silent hour, address your ardent call: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. 37.

***pierrot,** *sb.*: Fr.: a sparrow; a buffoon in a loose long-sleeved white or striped dress; a kind of sleeved basque, low in the neck, worn by women towards the end of 18 c. [C.].

1864 He looked like a pierrot who had grown fat: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 124.

pietà, *sb.*: It., 'piety', 'pity': *Art*: a group of the dead Christ and the Blessed Virgin.

1715 I have seen a fine Instance of a Colouring proper for Melancholy Subjects in a *Pietà* of Van-Dyck: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 85. **1842** A *Pietà* is the representation of Christ resting on the lap of the mother: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 118 *note* (1847). **1883** Dentone made a Pietà for the sacristy of Sta. Maria della Salute: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 363.

pietra-commessa, *pl.* **pietre-commesse,** *sb.*: It., 'joined-stone': mosaic work, a piece of mosaic work.

1644 Tables of pietra-commessa: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1850). **1670** a curious Table of *Pietre Commesse*, about twelve Foot long, and five wide: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 133 (1698). **1699** Feathers, Moss, Pietra Commessa, Inlayings, Embroyderies, Carvings: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b 3 *ro*. **1765** These *pietre commesse* are better calculated for cabinets than for ornaments to great buildings: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxviii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 469 (1817). **1800** At St. John's is a copy of Raffaelle's St. John in the Wilderness in Florentine "pietre commesse": J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 495.

***pietra-dura,** *pl.* **pietre-dure,** *sb.*: It., 'hard stone': mosaic work in hard stones such as agate and jasper; a piece of such work.

1787 The best part of the furniture is the inlaid tables in Pietra Dura, a work of great labour and great expence: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1805). **1845** observe the Florentine pulpit of *pietre dure* and the *Retablo* to match: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 580. **1883** mosaics, "pietre dure", gilded glass and enamels: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 47.

pietranell, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. See quotations.

1598 *Pietranelli*, an Italian word, and is the souldiers seruing on horsebacke, well armed with a paire of Cuyrasses, and weaponed with a fire-locke peece or snap-hance: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. — *Pistollier*, a French word; and is the souldier on horse backe, armed as the Pietranell, weaponed with a pistoll: *ib.*

***pifferaro,** *pl.* **pifferari,** *sb.*: It.: a strolling player on the *piffero*.

1854 a Contadina and a Trasteverino dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Pifferaro: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). **1860** three of the *pifferari* whom you find at Christmas time in such numbers in the Piazza di Spagna at Rome: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 71/2.

piffero, piffaro, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1724 PIFFARO, is an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. PIFFERO, is a small Flute or Flagelet: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

pigdaun, pikdan, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pikdān*: a spittoon.

1673 they have Pigdans, or Spitting Pots of the Earth of this Place: FRYER, *E. India*, 223 (1698). [Yule] **1886** the *pikdán*, or spittoon: *Art Journal*, *Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 11/2.

piggin (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Celtic, cf. Gael. *pigean*, Ir. *pigin*, Welsh *picyn*: a small milking-pail with one of the side pieces longer than the rest to serve as a handle; a small earthenware bowl.

1611 *Trayer*, A milking Pale, or Piggin: COTGR. **1635** [See **noggin**]. **1684** The man tried to save the milk, by holding a piggin side-wayes under the cowes belly: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 105 (1856).

pike-devant: Old Fr. See **pique-devant.**

pil. hydrarg., abbrev. fr. Late Lat. *pilula hydrargyri*, ='a calomel pill', 'a blue pill'.

1862 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: Bless you! THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887).

pilastro, *pl.* **pilastri,** *sb.*: It.: a pilaster.

1670 It rests upon four *Pilastri* or great Pillars, which makes the corners of the Cross of this Church: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 21 (1698).

***pilau, pilaf, pilaw** (˗ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *pilaw*: rice boiled with meat, broth, butter, and spices.

1612 The use of this Butter is very frequent by reason of the abundance of *Pillane* [sic] that is eaten in Constantinople: T. CORVAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. X 7 *v°* (1776). **1615** Their most ordinary food is pillaw, that is, rice which hath bene sod with the fat of mutton: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1632). **1629** the *Tymor* and his friends fed upon Pillaw, which is boiled Rice and Garnances, with little bits of mutton: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 855 (1884). **1634** then were feasted with a dish of *Pelo*, which is Rice boyled with Hens, Mutton, Butter, Almonds and Turmerack: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 97. **1634** The *Turk* when he hath his tripe full of pelaw, or of Muton and Rice, will go to natures cellar: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 348 (1678). **1682** They eat their pilaw, and other spoon-meat, without spoons: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1872). **1731** they make a Dish which they call *Pillow*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 22. **1771** several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffatas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882). **1786** ordered the turf to be spread...with skins and table-cloths, upon which were served up for the good Mussulmans pilaus of every hue, with other orthodox dishes: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 87 (1883). **1809** from which [trees]...was plucked the fruit that seasoned the pilaf: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 167 (1875). **1820** poultry, game, pilau, various made-dishes, and pastry: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 32. **1834** nothing remains of yesterday's fruits and pilaws: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22. **1844** the great author of *pilafs* would be standing on deck: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 87 (1845). **1845** dishes of yellow earthenware...containing a pilâf, a *yackney*, or sort of Irish stew: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 82. **1850** prepared curries and pilaus: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 256 (1879). **1884** The standing dishes of our bill of fare, fried cuttle fish and paprika huhn and pilaff: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 297.

pilleur, *sb.*: Fr.: a plunderer, a pillager.

1823 a robber on the highway, a *pilleur* and oppressor of the people: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iii. p. 59 (1886).

***pilot** (˗ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pilote, pilot* (Cotgr.): a steersman; one who guides vessels in and out of port and through dangerous channels, &c.; also, *metaph.* a guide.

1549 when any shippe cometh in, she taketh fyrst pilottes to sounde the waie: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 14 *v°*. **1555** Capitaynes, Admirals, and Pylottes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 50 (1885). **1579** *Masters, Pilotes*, and *Mariners*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, To Reader, sig. A iv *v°*. **1579** being not of authority like the pilot to take the sterne in hande: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 752 (1612). **1588** our little pilot boats: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 14 *v°*. **1592** [Windes] ouldest pilote from passage doth affright: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 70. **1603** as the Pilot guideth the ship by the rudder or helme: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 45. **1645** ther are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all Ships that passe: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxvi. p. 50. **1685** I was invited to the funeral of Captain Gunman, that excellent pilot and seaman: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1872).

pilule, pillule (ˊ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pilule, pillule* (Cotgr.): a little pill.

1543 The dose or geuynge of these pillules is from .5 .i. vnto .5 .i. & ss.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXV *v°*/2.

***pimento,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *pimento*, or Sp. *pimiento*: allspice; *also*, the tree *Pimenta officinalis*, Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*, which yields allspice.

1673 They delight much in *Pimentone*, i.e. *Guiny* pepper: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 494. **1777** *pimento*, a small tree, yielding a strong aromatic spice: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 7 (1824). **1792** mixed with it sea-water, pimento, gunflints broken, and bruised very fine: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 775 (1814).

pina, pinna, *sb.*: Sp. *piña*: a pine-apple. See **ananas.**

1577 The *Pinnas* are a fruite...one Plante doth not carie more then one *Pinna*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 90 *v°*. **1595** diuers sortes of excellent fruits and rootes, and great abundance of Pinas, the princesse of fruits that grow vnder the Sun: W. RALEIGH, *Disc. of Guiana*, 73 (1850). [Yule] **1600** fruits of the countrey...as *plantans, sapotes, guiaues, pinas, aluacatas, tunas, mamies*, limons, orenges: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 464. **1621** in many places, their bread is roots, their meat palmitos, pinas, potatos, &c. and such fruits: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 110 (1827).

pinacothèque, *sb.*: Fr.: a picture-gallery, a building for the preservation and exhibition of pictures.

pinang, penang, *sb.*: Malay: the areca nut; the areca palm. See **areca, betel.**

1665 Their ordinary food...is Rice, Wheat, Pinange, Betele, Opium, Goats, Hens, Eggs, Cocoes, Plantains and Jacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 365 (1677).

pinaster, *sb.*: Lat.: a wild pine.

1601 The pinaster is nothing else but the wild pine, it groweth wonderfull tall, putting forth armes from the mids of the trunke or bodie upward: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 10. [R.]

pinax, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πίναξ*, ='a tablet': a tablet; a register; a plan.

pince-nez, *sb.*: Fr.: a pair of eye-glasses held on the bridge of the nose by a spring.

1887 Even the *pince-nez*...is better than no glasses at all: *Athenæum*, Jan. 8, p. 66/3.

pindarry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pindārī*, ='a plunderer': one of a class of ill-equipped cavalry which attended the Peshwah's armies, and became noted raiders and plunderers, until suppressed in 1817.

1803 He has had 3000 pindarries in his service, to whom he gave no pay: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 369 (1844). **1834** an old Pindaree pointing to a horseman...said...: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 125.

pinguin. See **penguin.**

pink, *sb.*: Du.: a vessel with a very narrow stern.

1603 The Dunkirkers...took three pinks coming from Flushing, whereof one was better worth than ten thousand pounds: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1848). **1616** 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, To[a]des, and such like, that breedes them Saylers, Mariners, Souldiers and Marchants: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 195 (1884).

pinkaninny: Eng. fr. Sp. See **piccaninny.**

pinole, *sb.*: Sp.: an aromatic powder used in Spain and Italy for making chocolate.

1856 Its flavor is similar to that of pinole: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A.*, Vol. III. p. 115.

piñon, *sb.*: Sp.: a nut-pine.

1856 A dense growth of tall cedars and piñons covered the grounds: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A.*, Vol. III. p. 88.

***pintado,** *sb.*: Sp. and Port., *lit.* 'painted'.

1. the Cape pigeon; also, *attrib.* as *pintado petrel*, the Cape pigeon.

1625 Penguins, Guls, Pentados: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 275. — wee saw many *Pintados, Mangareludas* and other fowles: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 528. **1634** many *Pantado* Birds (so called from their Colours) flying about them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 19. **1665** the *Pantado* birds (like *Jayes* in colours) who about these remote seas are constantly flying: *ib.*, p. 20 (1677). **1811** The pintando is not domestic; but these birds inhabit the woods in such numbers, that children kill them with stones: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. CXXXVIII. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 186.

2. an East Indian chintz, esp. of superior kinds.

1614 broad Pintados, Chader Pintados, with such spotted, striped and chequered Stuffes: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 407 (1625). **1614** Cotton wools, Cotten yarne, Pentathoes, Callico Lawnes, Shashes for Turbants: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 26. **1622** 10 pec. chader pintado of 09 Rs. *corge*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). **1625** and to requite his kindnesse, sent him a rich Pintado: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 226. — Cotton yarne, Pintados, Shashes: *ib.*, p. 236. **1665** the better sort of that sex [female] wear linnen Drawers or Calzoons of Pantado: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). **1665** To Woodcot...where was a room hung with *pintado*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 422 (1872).

pinxit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *pingere*, ='to paint': 'he (she) painted it'; often placed on paintings after the artist's name.

pion: Anglo-Ind. See **peon**[1].

piotta. See **piatta.**

pipal: Anglo-Ind. See **peepal.**

pipita: Sp. See **pepita**.

***piquant**, *fem.* **piquante**, *adj.*: Fr.: stinging, piercing, sharp; pungent, of a sharp flavor; smart, racy, of keen interest, highly entertaining. Formerly partly Anglicised as *pickant*. Cotgrave gives *picquant* as well as *piquant*.

1591 This daie the marshall wrote a letter to sir Thomas Laighton, a lytle pickante: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 29 (1847). **1620** some picquant words: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxxii. (1676). **1625** Wits haue been asleepe; Except they dart out somewhat, that is Piquant, and to the Quicke: BACON, *Ess., Discourse*, p. 17/2 (1871). **1630** He can marinat fish, make gellies, and is excellent for a *pickant* sawce, and the *haugou*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). **1662** his ordinary Language which was picquant and satyrical enough: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VII. p. 312 (1669). bef. **1670** to make the Matter a little worse, and more picquant, to have a flourish of Law or Equity cast upon the Case: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 59, p. 59 (1693). bef. **1699** some expressions concerning the general proceeding wherein I had the chiefest part, so *piquantes*, that I think I have reason to resent: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 444 (1770). **1704** a transparent kind of rock...as piquant to the tongue as salt itself: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 536 (Bohn, 1854). **1756** Sometimes it [the debate] is a little *piquant*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 505 (1857). **1803** This renders his letters more *piquant* and interesting: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. XX. p. 55 (1832). **1806** and finding nothing more *piquant* than "I love pretty Sally Appleby of Chipping-Norton": BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 99 (5th Ed.). **1813** He is *piquant;* and, in my opinion, will stand *very* high in the House: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1832). **1818** our author, indeed, is extremely *piquant* in matters of life and death: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 89. **1822—3** the monkey has a turn for satire, too, by all that is *piquante*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXXIX. p. 446 (1886). **1843** There is just enough of savageness in the Turk cascade to make the view *piquante*: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 130 (1887). **1845** This circumstance is rendered the more *piquant*, by M. Thiers' own observations: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 22 (1857). **1860** *piquante* and somewhat theatrical character of her beauty: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 79. **1863** her two most piquant contrasts: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106. **1871** a *piquante* entertainment that prevented a reaction of *ennui* after twelve months passed in constant watchfulness: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. XXII. p. 377. **1878** It's rather a *piquant* picture: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. XXXV. p. 324.

***pique**[1], **picque**, *sb.*: Fr. (*picque*, Cotgr.): a quarrel, a tiff; a feeling of resentment; a feeling of anger at some fancied slight or offence. The word *pique*,=‘longing’, is properly a distinct word, fr. Late Lat. *pīca* (see **pica**[3]).

1619 But I hear there is a new pique fallen out: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 195 (1848). bef. **1627** you shall find him all along to have a great pique to the rebel Oliver: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). **1663** If any Member there dislike.| His Face, or to his Beard have pike: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 154. **1669** as for Piques, Jealousies, Duels, Daggers, and Halters, I let 'em alone to the vulgar: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1701). **1679** though it have the Pique, and long, | 'Tis still for something in the wrong: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 126. — Who had not spar'd to shew his Picques, | Against th' Haranguers Politicks: *ib.*, p. 136. **1716** You may be sure the ladies are not wanting, on their side, in cherishing and improving these important *piques*, which divide the town almost into as many parties as there are families: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 27 (1827). bef. **1733** was engaged, by a private Pique, about a Play of his, to write against the Duke: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 121, p. 96 (1740). — This the Author makes a low Pique in a King, that is to honour his Friends, and disgrace his enemies: *ib.*, III. viii. 39, p. 613. **1753** Upon the same principle, the late king carried it on till, upon private *pique* in the year 1725, he ran into the other extreme: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 394 (1777). **1827** To the gratification of this *pique*...the Sovereign was ready to sacrifice every consideration of public policy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 167. **1877** At this moment she was not goaded by pique, nor any petty feeling: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. XIII. p. 126 (1883).

***pique**[2], **picque**, *sb.*: Fr. (*picque*, Cotgr.): a point; a point (of honor or etiquette); in piquet, the scoring 30 points to nothing in one deal (whence the vb. *picque*, *pique*).

1687 Add long prescription of establish'd laws, | And pique of honour to maintain a cause: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 401. [L.] **1705** *Flip.* Hark thee, *Brass*, the game's in our hands, if we can but play the cards. *Brass.* Pique and repique, you jade you, if the wives will fall into a good intelligence: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, iii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1776).

***pique**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piquer*,=‘to prick’, ‘to sting’, ‘to nettle’; *se piquer*,=‘to plume one's self’, ‘to feel pride’: to sting, to nettle; to plume (one's self).

1669 But when he saw you so much piqued, he was too good natur'd to let you sleep in wrath: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1701). **1715** 'tis exceeding probable that S. *John*...would be piqued at [illegible] being thought to Love his Master less than S. *Peter*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 44. bef. **1733** the honest Citizens...were piqued at such a Challenge: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 46, p. 618 (1740). **1748** the lady...being piqued at some repartee that passed between us: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XVII. Wks., Vol. I. p. 102 (1817). **1752** to *picque* yourself upon showing particular civilities to a man: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 70, p. 301 (1774). **1757** Do you think I shall ever pique myself on being richer than my Lord Bath! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857). **1787** "This artist was born at *Liege* in *Holland*." Our author does not pique himself much upon his geography: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1089/2. **1798** a civil letter of complaint which he treated with contempt. Piqued at this she resolved that he should give her satisfaction: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 219. **1803** I *pique* myself upon the versatility of my talents: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69 (1832). **1838** "Ay!" answered Mauleverer piqued at this indifference: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 229 (1848). **1840** mystery...had not only piqued his curiosity but ruffled his temper: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 16 (1865).

piqué, *sb.*: Fr.: a thick cotton fabric woven with a raised pattern.

1852 This house has produced at Rheims a new fabric called *piqué*: *Report of Juries, Exhibition* 1851, p. 376/1.

pique-devant, pi(c)ke-devant, *sb.*: Old Fr. *pique devant*: a beard cut in front below the chin to a point. Corrupted to *pickitivant* by Burton, and further in a derivative to *pittivanted*.

1577—87 some [beards] made round, like a rubbing-brush: others with a *pique devant* (O fine fashion!): HOLINSHED. [Fairholt] **1621** curl his head, prune his pickitivant: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 337 (1827).

***pique-nique, pic-nic**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Eng. *picnic*, *picknick*: a picnic, an entertainment to which each partaker contributed a share (cf. the Gk. *ἔρανος*); a pleasure-excursion of a few hours' length, on which provisions are carried with the party. Also, *attrib.*

1806 *Pique-nique* suppers...are very pleasant in Paris: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 385.

***piquet**[1], **picket** (˙ ¯, *-qu-* as *-k-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piquet*, *picquet* (Cotgr.): a pointed stake or pole, a stake sharpened at both ends, driven into the ground to form a defence; a guard posted outside the lines of a military force; a detachment under arms in camp, kept ready for immediate service; a small party set to watch for any purpose. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

1743—7 the Generals of the Allies went to view the enemy's army, taking with them all the piquet guard: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 657/1 (1751). **1765** I discovered two men...the piquet guard of the French army: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 35. **1787** The piquets and double patroles abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1199/2. **1799** The outline piquets were not relieved this morning for want of men: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1844). **1826** the watch fire of a German piquet was seen: *Subaltern*, ch. 8, p. 127 (1828). **1830** a picquet of Turkish soldiers: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 369 (2nd Ed.).

piquet[2], **picquet, picket(te)**, ˙ ˙, *-qu-* as *-k-*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piquet*: a game at cards for two players, played with 32 cards, the low cards from the deuces to the sixes being rejected. The highest card is the *as de pique*,=‘ace of spades’. See **capot, pique**[2].

1663 a Game of Picquet: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1701). **1679** Gamesters, when they play a Set | With greatest cunning at Piquet, | Put out with caution, but take in | They know not what, unsight-unseen: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 49. **1705** three days more we'll play after dinner at *Ombre*, *Picquet*, *Basset*, and so forth: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 64 (1776). **1710** looking over her and another lady at picquet: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xv. Wks., p. 271/1 (1869). **1711** plays with him a whole Afternoon at Pickette: *Spectator*, No. 198, Oct. 17, p. 286/1 (Morley). **1712** we sat down to Piquet, played two or three Games, and drank Tea: *ib.*, No. 526, Nov. 3, p. 730/2. bef. **1744** He thanks you not, his pride is in Picquette, | New-market-fame, and judgment at a Bett: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, I. 85. **1748** a game of piquet for a crown: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XIV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 81 (1817). **1754** a hand at whist or piquet: — *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXXVI. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 203. **1815** She loves *piquet*, you know: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. VII. p. 187 (1833). **1834** and finish the feast by winning the very epaulettes off his shoulders at piquette: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 104.

***piqueur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a huntsman.

1835 I followed a *piqueur*, who appeared to me to know his *métier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 59. **1837** the *piqueur* scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 155.

piquier, picquier (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: a pikeman.

1598 the armed Picquier ought to bee armed in all points: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 34.

***pirate** (˙˙ ¯), **pirat, pyrat(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pirate*: a sea-robber, a corsair; a ship manned by sea-robbers; one who infringes a copyright, one who tries to defraud an author or artist by appropriating his work.

1522 pirats, Mores, and other infidels: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846). **1546** such Saxon pyrats as infested the seas: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 89 (1846). **1555** certeyne frenchemen pirates and rouers on the sea: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 87 (1885). **1567** These will runne about the countrey wyth a counterfet licyence, fayninge either shypwracke, or spoyled by Pyrates: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. X. in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 48 (1869). **1593** Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, I. i, 222. **1601** Sasonis, well knowe for the Pirats harbour there: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 71. **1645** I do not fear the losing of this, either by Shipwrack or Pyrat's at Sea: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. i. p. 2. **1649** We had a good passage, though chased for some hours by a pirate: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1872). **1665** it was found afterward, that...they could escape all the wait laid for them by *Pirates*, in that vast and scarcely frequented Sea: T. MANLEY, Tr. *Grotius' Low Countrey Warrs*, p. 169. bef. **1733** ships...were Pyrates: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 90, p. 489 (1740). bef. **1744** B. Trade it may help, Society extend. | P. But lures the Pyrate, and corrupts the Friend: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, III. 30. **1776** the Christian pirates had infested the place: R. CHANDLER,

Trav. Greece, p. 189. **1781** This poem...fell into the hands of pirates: JOHNSON, *Lives of Poets*, J. Philips. [T.]

***pirogue**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Sp.: a canoe made of a single tree, a dug-out; see **periagua**.

1759 As soon as we reached the opposite shore, they drew the pirogue aground: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 620 (1814). **1791** Pirogues, loaded with the above-mentioned articles, were sent up the Miami river: *Amer. State Papers*, Nav. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 196. **1792** and because the canvas, on account of the varnish, is impenetrable to water, the hammock becomes a real pirogua [Sp.], the advantages of which are so obvious that it is unnecessary to explain them: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 797 (1814). **1843** three or four of the largest *piraguas* were seen skimming over the water, and making their way rapidly across the lake: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, III. vi. viii. 178 (1847).

piropi: Lat. See **pyropus**.

***pirouette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a whirling one's self round on one foot or on tip-toe.

1813 making *pirouettes* round his chamber, or indulging in other feats of activity: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 333 (1844). **1826** or by seeing the pillow pressed over the innocent Desdemona by the impulse of a pirouette: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 425 (1881). **1847** There's a *pirouette*! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 506 (1879). **1876** made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his glazed boots: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vi. p. 50.

pirwike: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **periwig.**

***pis aller**, *phr.*: Fr., 'worst course': the last shift, the last resource.

1808 She was incapable of the meanness of retaining a lover as a *pis aller*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. XXV. p. 153 (1832). **1808** a balance of trade paid in the precious metals, is the *pis aller* of foreign commerce: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. XI, p. 438. **1825** In general this union of two *pis allers* is a very dismal companionship indeed: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 121. **1835** it proves that they had but scanty grounds for their charges against each other when they were reduced to the *pis-aller* of arraigning one another: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Ref.*, VI. p. 407 (1857). **1849** as a pis aller one might put up with him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8 (1881). **1877** and if I have been taken back, I quite felt that it was as a *pis aller*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XXVII. p. 242 (1879).

piscaria, pescaria, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a fish-market.

1605 by the *piscaria*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 514 (1616).

***piscător**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *piscāri*, ='to fish': a fisherman, an angler.

1853 [seal-stalking] sport so much like fishing, that it ought to be reserved for the Piscators of our Schuylkill Club: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xli. p. 376.

pisces, Pisces, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'the fishes': name of a constellation and of one of the signs of the zodiac.

1391 Also the degree, par auenture, of Iuppiter or of a-nother planete, was in the furste degree of pisces in longitude / & his latitude was 3 degrees Meridional: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 50 (1872).

***piscina**, *pl.* **piscinae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a fish-pond, a tank, an ornamental vase or cistern for holding fish; *Eccles.* a stone basin for ablutions and for washing the chalice.

1599 There is also the *piscina* or fishpoole where the sicke folkes were healed: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 153. **1644** In the garden of the piscina is a Hercules of white marble: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 62 (1872). **1820** the celebrated Piscina, a vast reservoir: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21. **1879** The system...of parallel vaults...was largely made use of in the covered tanks or piscinæ of the ancients: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 154.

pishcush, peshcush, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *pesh-kash*: an offering; a quit-rent; a payment of tribute.

1634 the *Sultans* and *Chans* bestow *Pishcashes*, or gifts one on another: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. **1673** Sometimes sending Pishcashes of considerable value: FRYER, *E. India*, 166 (1698). [Yule] **1689** But the Pishcushes or Presents expected by the *Nabobs* and *Omraks* retarded our Inlargement for some time notwithstanding: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 415 (1696). [*ib.*] **1761** you pay him a proper pishcush: MAJ. CARNAC, in Vansittart's *Narrative*, I. 119 (1766) [*ib.*] **1804** I conclude that the government of Fort St. George must have made provision for the payment of the peshcush and the pensions due at Hyderabad, to the amount of 9 lacs of rupees: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II p. 119 (1844). **1811** the Paishcush, or tribute, which he was bound by former treaties to pay to the Government of Poonah: COL. KIRKPATRICK, Tr. *Tippoo's Lett.*, p. 9. [Yule] **1884** at the moment I had not to spare the necessary funds with which to make the return *peshkesh*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxiii. p. 253 (New York).

pishpash, pishposh, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: rice soup containing small pieces of meat.

1834 a small silver tray holding a mess of pishpash: *Baboo*, Vol. II. p. 85. **1845** BRIGGIN & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 327.

pistacchio, It.; **pistache**, Fr.; **pistachio**, Eng. fr. It.; **pistacho**, Sp.; **fistick**e, Eng. fr. Arab. *fistaq*, *fustuq*: *sb.*: the fruit of a genus of trees, *Pistacia* (Nat. Order, *Anacardiaceae*), esp. of the *Pistacia vera*; also the tree itself. Early Anglicised as *pistace*. Also, *attrib.* as *pistacchio nut*, *pistacchio tree*.

1598 in the innermost part thereof is a white kernell very pleasant to eate, like Pistaccios, with a gray skin over it: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 28 (1885). **1598** *Pestacchio*, a pistacho, a fistike nut or bladder nut: FLORIO. **1599** *Pistaches*, from *Doria*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 278. **1601** Nuts...called Fisticks: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 388. — the wild Fisticke or Bladder nut-tree called Staphylodendron: *ib.*, Bk. 16, ch. 16, p. 467. **1611** *Pistaces*, Pistachoes, fisticke nuts: COTGR. **1611** They call it *Pistachi* a fruit much used in their dainty banquets: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1776). **1627** *Pistachoes*, so they be good, and not musty, ioyned with *Almonds* in *Almond Milke*...: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 50. **1634** preserued Peares, Pistachoes, Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, lacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. **1658** Pistachios: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 35 (1686). **1659** Bring us her pistachio nuts: *Lady Alimony*, IV. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875). **1664** [Plants] to be *first* set into the *Conservatory*...*Dactyls*, *Pistacios*, the great *Indian Fig*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). **1713** a roasted lamb, fed with pistacho nuts: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 162, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 314 (1856). **1733** Pears and Pistachio-nuts my Mother sold: BRAMSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 6. **1741** Turpentine-Trees, Pistachoes, Laurels, Cypress, Storax: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 54. **1782** my right eyelid...being now shrunk to less than a pistachio: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 273 (1858). **1786** a lamb stuffed with pistachios: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 56 (1883). **1793** The environs of Syracuse produce...great quantities of pistachios: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 438 (1796). **1800** Pistachios from the heavy-clustered trees: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vi. 39. **1820** pistachio nuts: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 52. **1821** The dinner made about a hundred dishes; | Lamb and pistachio nuts—in short, all meats: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxii. **1830** the cliffs are embellished by the cactus, aloe, and Atlas pistacchio: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 150 (2nd Ed.). **1845** The *cacahuete*, or *pistachio*, is abundant: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 432.

pistol (*ˈ ˌ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pistole*, ultimately fr. Old It. *Pistora* (Mod. It. *Pistoia*, a town near Florence): a fire-arm intended for use with one hand. Formerly also called a *dag*.

abt. **1570** skirmish on horsbacke with *pistolles*: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, p. 4 (1869). **1591** and being well armed pressed ours home agayne, not without exchange of some pystoll bulletts: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 23 (1847). **1598** *Pistoliere*, a pistolier, one that shootes in a dag or a pistoll: FLORIO. **1608** If I can get him within my pistol's length, | I'll make him sure enough: SHAKS., *Pericles*, I. i, 168. **1643** they brought us choice of guns and pistols to sell at reasonable rates: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1872). **1645** two armed men with their Pistols cock'd, and Swords drawn: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 31. **1663** In th' Holsters, at his saddle-bow, | Two aged *Pistolls* he did stow: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 30.

pistole, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a Spanish gold coin worth abt. 16*s.* 8*d.* English; also applied to the French louis d'or and to various other European gold coins. Sometimes Anglicised as *pistol*.

1630—1 a huge sum of réals and pistoles: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 100 (1848). **1642** 150 pistols...about 110*l.* sterling...of our money: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869). **1645** This journey cost me seven pistoles and thirteen julios: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1872). **1670** the price is, a *Spanish Pistole* for every Man that's carried: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 51 (1698). **1701** The money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratie: *New Account of Italy*, p. 67. **1709** Her Pension was so ill pay'd, that she had oftentimes not a Pistole at Command: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 43 (and Ed.). **1728** Here, carry down these ten pistoles | My husband left to pay for coals: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 596/1 (1869). bef. **1733** the *French* Pistoles were very rife: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 78, p. 481 (1740). **1745** the lowest price two thousand pistoles: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 348 (1857). **1829** He agreed to make up, within a certain time, the sum of twenty thousand doblas, or pistoles of gold: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxvi. p. 365 (1850).

pistolet (*ˈ ˌ ˈ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pistolet*.

1. a small pistol.

1591 when these of the first ranks haue discharged their Pistolets: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 118. **1611** *Pistolet*, A Pistolet; a Dag, or little Pistoll: COTGR.

2. a pistole.

1593—1622 they suffered the women and children to bring him what hee would, which hee gratified with double pistolets: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxi. p. 160 (1878). **1605** presented it with a double pistolet: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 471 (1616). bef. **1626** Five hundred Pistolets for such a service: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, IV. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 360 (1711). bef. **1627** We offred some Reward in Pistolletts vnto the Seruant: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 3. **1665** *Spanish* Rials, Pistolets...are here currant: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

pistolier, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pistolier*: a soldier armed with a pistol; a German **Ritter** (*q. v.*). Also Anglicised in the form *pistoleer* (*ˈ ˌ ˈˈ*).

1591 three squadrons, one of lawnces...the others pystoliers: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 57 (1847). **1598** [See **pistol**].

pistor (*ˈ ˌ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pistor*, noun of agent to *pinsere*, ='to pound': a pounder of grain; a baker.

bef. **1682** their Pistours were such as, before the use of Mills, beat out and cleansed their Corn: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 6 (1686).

pita, *sb.*: Sp.: fibre of the American aloe or agave, used to make ropes.

1845 worked in coloured *pita*, the thread from the aloe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195.

pitarra(h), pet(t)ara(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *piṭārā, peṭārā*: a box (formerly a basket) used by travellers by palankeen. See **bangy.**

1828 two pair of pattara baskets: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 61. **1854** they may be packed in a petara or two, and you will take them with you: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 362 (1879). **1854** how many banghy-bearers for his pettarahs: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 93.

pittivanted: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **pique-devant.**

pittoresque, *adj.*: Fr.: picturesque.

bef. **1733** he goes on in the same pittoresque vein: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. vii. (1740).

piu, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: more; added to other adverbs and adjectives to form their comparative. See quotation.

1724 PIU, signifies a little more, and increaseth the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joyned with. Thus, PIU ALLEGRO is to play a little more gay or brisk than the Word ALLEGRO only does require, and PIU PRESTO is to play somewhat quicker than the Word PRESTO only does require: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

piva, *sb.*: It.: an **oboe** (*q. v.*).

1724 PIVA, a Hautboy is sometimes so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

pivot (*⏑ –*), **pivat,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pivot*: a pin about which any object turns; *by extension*, the point (represented by a man) about which a line of soldiers wheels; also, *metaph.* a cardinal point.

1611 *Pivot*, The Piuot, or (as some call it) the Tampin of a gate, or great doore: COTGR. **1816** the whole feebly supported by a kind of pivot: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 60.

***pizzicato,** *adj.* and *adv.*: It., 'twitched': *Mus.*: a direction to performers on instruments of the viol class to pluck the strings instead of using the bow; also applied to a phrase or passage performed in the above manner.

1883 the "revenge" motive taken from Colomba's "vocero," first heard in the basses, pizzicato, and subsequently in the violins in augmentation: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2. **1885** Violas and violoncellos play *pizzicato* throughout: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 740/1.

placation (*⏑ ⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *placation*: the act or process of appeasing; the state of becoming appeased.

1589 they were the first that instituted sacrifices of placation: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. iii. p. 23 (1869).

***place aux dames,** *phr.*: Fr.: '(make) room for the ladies', let ladies come first.

1768 Had the whole *parterre* cried out, *Place aux dames*, with one voice, it would not have conveyed the sentiment of a deference for the sex with half the effect: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 416 (1839).

place d'armes, *phr.*: Fr.: a place of arms, a military dépôt.

1833 a *place d'armes* where a certain proportion of troops would always be in readiness in a fine climate: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 326. **1845** the invaders next proceeded to convert it into a *place d'armes*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 365. **1884** Hannibal's camp was on the left, or western bank, and his *place d'armes* at Clastidium: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 491/1.

placēbo, *1st pers. sing. fut. ind.* of Lat. *placēre*, ='to please': the opening antiphon of the vespers of the office for the dead in the Latin Church, named from the first word of the Vulgate version, *Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, "I will walk before (please) the Lord in the land of the living" (*Ps.*, CXVI. 9); hence phrases *to sing placebo, to play placebo*, ='to be complacent', 'to be obsequious'; *also*, an useless medicine intended merely to gratify and conciliate a patient.

abt. **1383** 3if thei visyten not pore men in here sikenesse but riche men with preue massis and placeboes and dirige: WYCLIF (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. iv. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 15 (1880). abt. **1386** Flaterers ben the devils chappeleines, that ever singen *Placebo*: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale, C. T.*, p. 547 (1856). **1481** ther ben many that play placebo: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxvii. p. 65 (1880). **1482** sche schulde orden to be seyde for me .v. tricennarijs of messys wyth the offycys of *placebo* and *dirige* as the chirche had ordende: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 94 (1869). **1508** At this *Placebo* | We may not well forgo | The countrynge of the coe: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 466, Wks., Vol. I. p. 466 (1843). **1520** saying for me there placebo, dirige, and Masse: *Will* of Sir R. Elyot, in Elyot's *Governour*, Vol. I. p. 310 (Croft, 1880). **1538** euery yere at suche a day to synge placebo and dyryge, &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. vi. fol. 31 *r°*. **1580** Whilst your Ritches abound, your friends will play the *Place-boes*, | If your wealth doe decay, friend, like a feend, will away: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 271 (1815). **1600** fooles...like better of them that sing *Placebo*, speake (*Placentia*)...and doo flatter them: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 487. **1602** did runne a quite contrarie course, sung *Placebo* to King *Philip* then: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 33. **1625** And in stead of giuing Free Counsell, sing him a Song of *Placebo*: BACON, *Ess.*, xxvi. p. 329 (1871). **1819** I made my bow in requital of the compliment, which was probably thrown in by way of *placebo*: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 969/2 (1867). **1890** delight at the temporary effects of such a placebo hypodermically administered: *Microcosm* (New York), Mar.

placens uxor, *phr.*: Lat.: a charming wife. See Hor., *Od.*, 2, 14, 21.

1621 no happiness is like unto it, no love so great as this of man and wife, no such comfort, as *placens uxor*, a sweet wife: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. I, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 204 (1827). **1848** The Colonel was not so depressed as some mortals would be, who, quitting a palace and a *placens uxor*, find themselves barred into a spunging-house: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 191 (1879). **1860** ever out on one cruising ground or another in order to avoid his *placens uxor*: *Once a Week*, Apr. 21, p. 361/2. **1872** but he is no *placens uxor* of indulgence and consideration: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 51.

placenta, *sb.*: Lat., 'a flat cake': the attachment of a vertebrate embryo to the wall of the uterus; the part of the ovary of a plant to which the ovules are attached.

1741 This Cod is reddish, hard, divided into two Cells by a middle Partition, which are furnished with each a fleshy *Placenta* or Cake: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 188. **1888** The ovary is unicellular, with about a dozen parietal placentæ and innumerable minute ovules: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 312/3.

placentia, *part. pl.*: fr. Lat. *placens*, ='pleasing': (words) pleasing.

1579 the pratling Orators (whose tongues did neuer ceasse to speake *placentia* to the people): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 149 (1612). **1600** [See **placebo**].

placer (*⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *placer*: a place near a river where gold-dust is found, a place where gold is found, or expected, near the surface of the ground.

1846 At present the old and the new *Placer*, near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines, too, are worked there: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 24 (1848).

***placet,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *placēre*, ='it pleases': an expression of sanction or assent; *hence*, a sanction granted; a vote of assent in a council; a vote of assent given by a governing body of an university (opposed to **non placet** (*q. v.*), ='it does not please', a vote by which a governing body of an university rejects a proposal).

1589 whose *placet* he accounts the *plaudite* of his pains: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 5 (1880). bef. **1593** Whilst I cry *placet*, like a senator! MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 240/1 (1858). **1620** whereunto all answered, first the Legates, then the Bishops, and other Fathers by the word *Placet*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 124 (1676). **1622** neither are his Bulls of any strength without the Princes *placet*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 25 (1645). **1656–7** Sextus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the placets...of other philosophers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1872). **1665** as little in their Power as the *Placets* of *destiny*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xvi. p. 109 (1885).

plafond: Fr. See **platfond.**

plagium, *sb.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: kidnapping, the crime of stealing human beings.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1815** "Pardon me," said Pleydell, "it is *plagium*, and *plagium* is felony": SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. lvi. p. 498 (1852).

plāgōsus Orbilius, *pl.* **plāgōsi Orbilii,** *phr.*: Lat.: an Orbilius fond of flogging. See **Orbilius.**

1611 the young punies in any Grammar Schoole in England show their *Plagosi Orbilii*, that is, their whipping and severely censuring Schoole-masters: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1776). **1887** [He was] the captain of the school [Eton], and afterwards the curate of Dr. Keate—that "plagosus Orbilius" who may be truly said to have left his mark on the majority of his pupils: *Athenæum*, Dec. 10, p. 779/2.

***plaid,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *plaide*: a rectangular piece of woollen cloth worn as a garment, esp. by the Scotch Highlanders; hence, *generally*, any fabric imitating the tartan pattern often seen in Scottish plaids.

1603 I my Self with my pyde *Pleid* a-slope: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 30 (1608). **1695** The mantle, or plad, seems to have been the garment in use among the western Scythians: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Introd. Hist. Eng.*, p. 26. [T.] **1754** one of the *Centurions* or Captains of an Hundred, is said to strip his other Tenants of their best *Plaids* wherewith to cloath his Soldiers against a Review: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 117. **1807** My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid: BYRON, *Hours of Idleness*, Lachin y Gair, ii.

plaidoyer, *sb.*: Fr.: a pleading at bar, a speech by an advocate.

1883 His work is a monograph and a history, a *plaidoyer* and a judgment: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1155/2.

plaisanterie, *sb.*: Fr.: pleasantry; a humorous speech, a skit, a joke.

1766 A *plaisanterie* on Rousseau: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 472 (1857).

***planchette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small board; *esp.* a small board supported on two casters and a pencil-point, used for so-called spirit-writing, abt. 1855.

planētārium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a machine for representing the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 here we saw...an orrery, or planetarium: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 356 (1850). **1789** a complete and elegant planetarium, 6 feet in diameter, constructed by Mr Joseph Pope, of Boston: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 430 (1796). **1890** The very name of the planetarium of the astronomer is taken from the title of Lord Orrery: *Athenæum*, Apr. 12, p. 468/3.

plangor, *sb.*: Lat., 'a beating of the breast': a lamentation, a lament, an expression of grief.

1598 Every one mourneth when he heareth of the lamentable plangors of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Eurydice: MERES, *Eng. Lit.*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, II. 96. [Davies]

plano: Late Lat. See **in plano**.

plantage (⌊ ⌋), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *plantage* (Cotgr.), = 'a planting': vegetation, plants collectively.

1606 As true as steel, as plantage to the moon, | As sun to day: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 2, 184.

plantano, *sb.*: Sp.: the fruit of a tropical tree, *Musa paradisiaca*, Nat. Order *Musaceæ*, a plantain; also the tree itself, a plantain.

1589 siders, limas, plantanos, and palmas: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 330 (1854). **1600** yong plants of Orenges, Pines, *Mameas*, and *Plantanos*, to set at *Virginia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 282. **1604** The Indian platanos have neither so great nor hollow bodies: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 242 (1880).

planté là, *fem.* **plantée là**, *phr.*: Fr., 'set there': left in the lurch.

1816 servants, carriage, saddle-horses—all set off and left us *plantés là*, by some mistake: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1832). **1883** When the sliding scale became inconvenient the sliding scale would be *plantée là*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 334.

***plaque**, *sb.*: Fr.: a plate, a decorative slab; a badge, the decoration of an Order of honor.

1848 a nobleman tightly girthed, with a large military chest, on which the *plaque* of his order shone magnificently: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 145 (1879). ***1876** *plaques* of grey *passementerie*: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] **1886** a plaque of Gubbio ware painted with a Madonna: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 139.

***plasma**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πλάσμα, = 'a moulded figure': the chemical substance which forms the basis of living tissue, protoplasm.

plasmator, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *plasmātor*, noun of agent to *plasmāre*, = 'to mould', 'to fashion': a creator, a fashioner.

abt. **1400** Hayle! fulgent Phebus and fader eternall, | Parfite plasmator and god omnipotent: *York Plays*, p. 514. [C.] bef. **1642** The sovereign plasmator, God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned human nature at the beginning: URQUHART, Tr. *Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. viii. (Bohn, 1848). [Davies]

plasticatore, *sb.*: It.: a modeller in clay.

1883 this artist should be called rather a "plasticatore" than a sculptor as he worked altogether in clay: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 226.

***plastron**, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a breastplate; *metaph.* a butt; (*b*) a loose appendage hanging from the throat to the waist of a woman's dress; (*c*) a man's shirt-front, *esp.* a shirt-front without plaits; (*d*) the inferior plate of the covering of turtles or tortoises, opposed to the carapace (see **calipash** 1 and **calipee**).

a. bef. **1701** Against the post their wicker shields they crush, | Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push: DRYDEN, Tr. *Juv.*, VI. 348. [L.] **1755** the several situations, which I have been in, having made me long the *plastron* of dedications, I am become as callous to flattery, as some people are to abuse: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 491 (1777).

b. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

c. **1890** The one restraining influence upon the civilized man is the "plastron," otherwise the shirt front of evening dress: *Athenæum*, June 7, p. 745/3.

***plat**, *sb.*: Fr.: a dish, a dish of cooked food; also, *metaph.*

1763 the best cook I ever knew in France, or elsewhere; but the *plats* were not presented with much order: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 283 (1817). **1822–3** the Sieur Chaubert, on whose *plats* he had lately feasted: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxvi. p. 309 (1886). **1824** The simple olives...a favourite "plat" of mine: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV lxviii. **1830** She was proud of being the *plat* for the occasion: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 55 (1875). **1840** an excellent dinner of five or six *plats*: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 454. **1865** the elucidation in theory of new *plats* and sauces: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. **1877** a sort of running court of inquiry occupied the old gentleman in the intervals between each tepid *plat*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. i. p. 9 (1879).

***plateau**, *pl.* **plateaux**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. an elevated plain, a table-land, a large region of which the lowest portions are elevated.

1807 a rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a *plateau*: *Ann. Reg.*, p. 11/2. [Skeat] **1844** On the *plateaux* or level spots open to the western exposure: W. WALTON, *Alpaca*, p. 25. **1856** An extensive rolling country, rather a lacustrine plain than a true plateau: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 80. ***1876** the open plains of the plateau: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1884** The road bed is out of sight from the plateau: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 439.

2. a tray for table decoration; an ornamental **plaque** (*q. v.*).

1811 her *plateaux* had not, perhaps, exhibited as fine landscapes as the hand of an artist now 'throws': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 267 (2nd Ed.). **1845** A centre ornament, whether it be a *dormant*, a *plateau*, an *epergne*, or a *candelabra*, is found so convenient: J. BREGION, *Pract. Cook*, p. 25.

plateiasmus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πλατειασμός, = 'the broad pronunciation' (attributed to the speakers of the Doric dialects): a broad pronunciation, a Doric accent, a brogue.

plateresque (⌊ ⌋ ⌊), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *plateresco*: a rich, grotesque, decorative style of Spanish architecture; of the said style.

1845 the richest plateresque: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 570. — In *plateresque* architecture the best specimen is...: *ib.*, p. 261.

platfond, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The plaine ground of, or vnder, fretting, or any high-raised worke". Hence, Mod. Fr. *plafond*, = 'a ceiling'.

1664 also they do rarely well about *Platfonds* and upon *Ground-works*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 110.

platform (⌊ ⌊), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *plat(t)eforme*.

1. a ground-plan, a plan, a map.

1589 the Architect, who came to present...a platforme of his owne deuising: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxiv. p. 294 (1869). **1598** Now as touching the *Arches*, some of the ancient haue likewise drawne their *plat-forme* from the trunke of mans body: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 111. **1606** viewed, and considered the plotforme according to which he was about to build a Schoole of swordfencers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 14. **1615** The platforme, for want of chalke, was laid out with meal: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 111 (1632).

1 *a*. a plane geometrical figure.

1551 .vi. sides [of a cube], which are .vi. platte formes: R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 5.

1 *b*. the outline or shape of any building or enclosure.

1598 the true platformes, and distances: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 384.

1 *c*. a foundation, a site.

1579 The inequalitie of the ground or *Plat-forme*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 181.

2. a plot, a scheme, a plan.

1575 for many wryters when they haue layed the platforme of their inuention, are yet drawen sometimes...to forget it: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 11 (1815). **1591** lay new platforms to endamage them: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 1, 77. **1591** ample and fine drawne plots, goodly plotformes, needfull inuentions: R. HICHCOCK, in Garrard's *Art Warre*, sig. A 4 *vº*.

3. a system, a scheme of doctrines or principles, a programme of political measures, a statement of political principles and intentions.

1588 Christ hath prescribed vnto vs an exacte, and perfect platforme of gouerning his church: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 82 (1880). **1598** it discouereth an affectation of Irish captaynrye, which in this plattforme I endeuour specially to beate downe: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 633/1 (1883). **1605** The wisdom of a lawmaker consisteth not only in a platform of justice, but in the application thereof: BACON, *Adv. Learning*, ii. 355. [C.] bef. **1732** Every little society...imposed the platform of their doctrine, discipline, and worship as divine: ATTERBURY, *Serm.*, II. 13. [C.]

3 *a*. the subject-matter of a discourse.

1591 And ever, when he ought would bring to pas, | His long experience the platforme was: SPENS., *Compl.*, Prosopop., 1168.

4. a terrace; any raised level surface, such as a dais or raised stage.

1604 upon the platform where we watch'd: SHAKS., *Ham.*, I. 2, 213. **1609** they stood upon the platformes, bulwarkes and battilments having every where in readiness stones and darts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. II. p. 6. **1615** Almost euery where there are platforms on the wals, well stored with Ordnance: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 233 (1632). **1626** vpon a leuell plotforme: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 800 (1884).

4 *a*. *metaph.* the act, habit, or profession of public speaking.

pleid: Eng. fr. Gael. See **plaid**.

***platina, platinum,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a very heavy, highly infusible, highly imperishable metal found in combination with other metals, and used in chemical operations owing to its resistance both to acids and to heat.

1889 the alloy used in the construction of the International geodetic standard was prepared by fusing platinum and iridium together. The result was a metal all but indestructible, extremely dense and rigid: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/3.

Platonic: Eng. fr. Lat. *Platōnicus*, fr. Gk. Πλατωνικός, ='pertaining to Plato' (a great Greek philosopher, died 347 B.C.): according to the tenets of Plato. E.g. *Platonic love*, or *affection*, which is an intellectual or spiritual union between two persons of opposite sexes unmixed with any sensuous feelings; the *Platonic year*, a cycle of 26,000 years during which the earth's axis makes a complete revolution.

1657 So that many things after the revolution of the Platonick year have been returned gratis: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 4. **1676** Methinks 'twere enough to arrive at Platonick Love at first: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, v. p. 90. **1837** bestowed a Platonic wink on a young lady who was peeling potatoes: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xliv. p. 478. **1854** A young grazier... engrossed the Duchesse's platonic affections at this juncture: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 413 (1879). **1886** [His] admiration for her he supposes to have been purely platonic: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 105/1.

platoon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **peloton.**

platypūs, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πλατύπους, = 'broad-footed': a name of the genus *Ornithorhynchus* and of the single species, the duck-billed platypus of Australia—a web-footed quadruped with a bill something like that of a duck, the female laying eggs.

1882 Less than sixty years ago the wallaby, the kangaroo, the dingo, and the platypus had Northern Australia pretty much to themselves: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5.

***plaudit** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. **plaudite** (*q. v.*): an expression of applause.

1620 Expect the Plaudit, when the Play is done: QUARLES, *Esther*, p. 149 (1717). **1657** Woe to that man that, with Augustus, is ambitious to go off the stage of duty with a plaudit: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 273 (1866). **1672** steal your plaudit from the courtesie of the Auditors: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 37 (1868). **1809** they...were ten times more noisy in their plaudits than when he returned...from the glorious capture of Fort Christina: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 456 (1848).

plaudite, *2nd pers. pl. imperat.* of Lat. *plaudere*, ='to clap the hands', 'to applaud': *lit.* 'give applause' (a request addressed by one of the actors to the audience at the end of a comedy in Ancient Rome); a clapping of hands, an expression of applause, applause. Anglicised as **plaudity** (⏑ – –), **plaudit.**

1573—80 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an euente, | And then to borrowe a napp, I shalbe contente: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 129 (1884). ? **1582** Thee Moors hands clapping, the Troians, *plaudite*, flapped: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 42 (1880). **1589** whose *placet* he accounts the *plaudite* of his paines: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 5 (1880). **1599** beg a plaudite for God's sake: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 68/2 (1860). **1603** There was then no need to beg a *plaudite* of the audience, for it was given with such hues and cries: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1848). **1607** Ile be content and clap my hands, | And giue a *Plaudite* to their proceedings: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 8, sig. I 4 *vº*. **1607** O angels, clap your wings upon the skies, | And give this virgin crystal plaudities: TOURNEUR, *Revenger's Trag.*, ii. 1. [R.] **1654** Let me have then your loud and cheerefull Plaudite: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 9. bef. **1670** This was the last Scene acted on the Stage of that one Year's Office, and it had the loudest *Plaudite*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 30, p. 24 (1693). **1675** Reason her self claps her hand and cries *plaudite*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ii. § 4, p. 12. **1681** the chorus...give their *plaudite* or acclamation of glory unto God: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1861). **1689** I make no question but he | Will make his *Exit* with a *Plaudite*: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 15/1. **1882** a theatre built in a mausoleum, and pantomime airs and the "plaudite" heard amid the awful silence of the grave: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 113.

***plaza,** *sb.*: Sp.: an open square or 'place' in a town.

1826 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 176. **1845** the streets and plaza were coated with fine green turf, on which sheep were browsing: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiii. p. 278. **1884** on the south side of the Plaza is the oldest house in the city: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 31.

***plébiscite,** *sb.*: Fr.: a vote of the whole people of France, taken when it is invited to approve some political measure.

***1874** the Imperial *plébiscites*: *Echo*, May 28. [St.] **1885** the nearest mediæval approach to the Napoleonic plébiscite: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 230/2.

***plēbiscītum,** *pl.* **plēbiscīta,** *sb.*: Lat.: a decree of the commonalty of Rome, assembled in the *comitia tributa*, at first binding on the plebs only, but after 206 B.C. on the whole state.

1609 The Emperours clayme this tyrannicall power by pretence of that Rogation or *Plebiscitum* which Caius Cæsar or Octavius obtained: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 12 (1633). **1701** A law was likewise enacted that the *plebiscita*, or a vote of the house of commons, should be of universal obligation: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 413/1 (1869).

***plebs,** *sb.*: Lat.: the commonalty of Ancient Rome, opposed to the patricians or aristocratic families.

plectron, plectrum, *pl.* **plectra,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πλῆκτρον: the instrument with which the strings of the Ancient Greek and Roman lyre were struck, often called a 'quill'. Anglicised as **plectre,** through Fr. *plectre.*

1603 and for an instrument and plectre (as it were) to set it aworke, we allow a spirit or winde: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1348. **1627** And if any Man thinke, that the *String* of the *Bowe*, and the *Plectrum* of the *Viall*, are neither of them *Equall Bodies*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 102. **1704** they [old musical instruments] are all played on, either by the bare fingers, or the plectrum: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854). bef. **1823** Preluding with the plectrum: SHELLEY, *Hymn to Mercury*, ix. **1882** The soul of man is like a lyre, and it breaks forth into music when its strings are swept by "the plectrum of the Paraclete": FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. p. 288.

***Pleiades,** *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Πλειάδες: name of a group of six (seven) small stars in the constellation Taurus. Anglicised as *Pleiads*, with sing. *Pleiad.* See **Atlantic,** I. 3.

1603 And (opposit) the *Cup*, the dropping *Pleiades*, | Bright-glistering *Orion* and the weeping *Hyades*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 109 (1608). **1611** Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Bible*, Job, xxxviii. 31. **1646** the same Philosopher affirmeth, that Tunny is fat about the rising of the *Pleiades*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1686). **1652** J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 6. **1667** The grey | Dawn and the Pleiades before him danced, | Shedding sweet influence: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 374. **1675** the influences of the *Pleiades*, the time measuring *Mazzaroth*, the Seamans guide *Arcturus*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. i. § 3, p. 4. **1788** implied in the fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiads: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xliii. p. 413 (1818).

***pleiohippus,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *pleio-* in *pleiocene*, and Gk. ἵππος, ='horse': name of a genus of fossil horses from the Pleiocene strata of N. America.

***1876** In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

***plēnum,** *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *plēnus*, ='full': the opposite of **vacuum** (*q. v.*), space occupied by body.

1678 [See **ens** 1]. **1812** the philosopher of the Lyceum held the existence of a *plenum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 175.

plērōma, *sb.*: Gk. πλήρωμα, ='fulness': the Gnostic name for the Supreme Being, the fulness of being, in which all the æons are summed up.

***plethora,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πληθώρη, ='fulness': excess of blood; overfulness, superabundance.

1541 the superhaboundaunce of humours...that the Grekes cal Plethora: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd D iv *vº*. **1761** He dies of a plethora, said they: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. Wks., p. 164 (1839). **1804** But this infatuated adherent to the system of *plethora*, reasons where he should have observed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 187. **1817** The remedy for your plethora is simple—abstinence: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 337 (1832). **1826** It is all very well to buy mechanical poetry and historical novels when our purses have a plethora: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. i. p. 140 (1881). **1845** ruddy-faced Britons bursting from a plethora of beef: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 205. **1872** districts went through a course of plethora, during which prices were disproportionately low: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 119.

***pleuropneumonia,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. πλευρὰ, ='the side', 'the serous sac which invests the lungs', and πνεύμων, ='a lung': a contagious disease affecting the pleurae and lungs of cattle, known as 'the cattle-disease'.

plexus, *sb.*: Lat., 'an interweaving': a network, an entanglement.

1853 My fingers cling together in an ill-adjusted *plexus*, like the toes in a tight boot: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiii. p. 288. **1884** in whatever way we interpret it, Bentham's proposition leaves us in a plexus of absurdities: H. SPENCER, in *Contemp. Rev.*

pliable (⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pliable*: easily bent, flexible; also, *metaph.* easily influenced.

1494 as the hamer makith all metals plyable to his hestis: FABYAN, Vol. I. ch. 147. [R.] **1543** in yong chyldren they ben tender and pliable: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxvii *vº*/1. **1600** they were pliable in giving their voices at the Election: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 242. **1602** that *Aristotles* Principle, scil. *Generatio vnius, est corruptio alterius*, is so perfect a current of time, and plyable to all: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 *vº*. abt. **1630** so plyable and obedient they were to change with the times: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 25 (1870). **1646** he had the advantage to have the managing of his masters affection while it was green and pliable: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 3.

plinthus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πλίνθος, ='a brick', 'a square slab': a plinth.

1563 the Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillor: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi *vº*. **1598** the *Corinthian* exceedeth a

double proportion with his *plinthus* and *base*: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 84.

pliohippus: Mod. Lat. See **pleiohippus.**

***plissé**, *sb.*: Fr.: a plait.

*1874 *plissés*, and flounces: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

plocē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πλοκή, = 'a twisting': *Rhet.*: a repetition of a word, esp. with a change of meaning.

1589 *Ploche*, or the Doubler: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 211 (1869). 1711 he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punnster] generally talked in the *Paranomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the *Plocé*, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the *Antanaclasis*: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley).

plotform(e): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **platform.**

***plumbāgo**, *sb.*: Lat.: black-lead, graphite.

***plumeau**, *sb.*: Fr.: a feather-brush for dusting; a thick quilt stuffed with feathers.

1862 the little boy-of-all-work enters, grinning, his *plumeau* under his arm: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 89 (1887).

plumetis, *sb.*: Fr.: tambouring, tambour-work.

1850 [See **châtelaine** 2].

plūriēs: Lat., adv., 'on several occasions': the name of a writ; see **alias**, II. So called because *pluries* occurs in the first clause.

1465 [See **alias**, II.]. 1535 But if he make nat execution / than shall there go out a Sicut alias...and after that one pluries: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 24 *ro*. 1607 There you started me, sir: yet for all your demurs, *pluries*, and *sursurraras*, which are all Longswords, that's delays, all the comfort is, in nine years a man may overthrow you: Middleton, *Phœnix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 162 (1885). 1760 As to the Subject it will induce more Delays than the *Alias* and *Pluries* heretofore: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 258. 1762 [See **alias**, II.].

plūrima dēsunt, *phr.*: Lat.: very many (lines or pages) are wanting. See **desunt multa.**

1654 none so perfect in his esteem, as Authors with many *Plurima Desunts*, many *Chasmes*, and vacancys: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 216.

***plus**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat.: more.

I. *adj.*: 1. more, with the addition of, denoted in mathematics by the sign +, opposed to **minus** (*q. v.*).

1863 the natural effect of confinement plus anguish: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 34. *1878 8,320,000*l.* in shares, plus 977,000*l.* loan: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.]

I. *adj.*: 2. more than nothing; positive (in any mathematical sense of the term) in amount or effect, denoted in mathematics by the sign +.

1579 [See **minus**, I. 2].

I. *adj.*: 3. furnished with a gain or an addition in respect of, with.

1856 [See **minus**, I. 3].

II. *sb.*: an amount greater than nothing, a positive quantity; the mathematical sign +. See I. 1 and 2.

1654, 1843, 1878 [See **minus**, II.].

plus minus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: more or less.

1611 The Persian's revenues are five millions *plus minus*: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. l 2 *vo* (1776).

***plus ultra**: Late Lat. See **ne plus ultra.**

Plūto: Lat. fr. Gk. Πλούτων: a name of **Hades** (*q. v.*); the god of the infernal regions. Hence, **Plutonian**, subterranean, infernal. See **Dis.**

1555 The Spanyarde therfore shall not neede hereafter with vndermynynge the earth with intollerable laboure to breake the bones of owre mother, and enter many myles into her bowels, and with innumerable daungers cut in sunder hole mountaynes to make a waye to the courte of infernall *Pluto*, to brynge from thense wycked golde: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 149 (1885). 1557 Here bee, methynk, black Plutoes steeds in sight: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 98 (1870). 1588 Pluto sends you word, | If you will have Revenge from hell, you shall: Shaks., *Tit. And.*, iv. 3. 37. 1590 Let Pluto's bells ring out my fatal knell: Marlowe, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 212/1 (1858). bef. 1593 they are brands fired in Pluto's forge: Greene, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 95/2 (1861).

1667 and from the door | Of that Plutonian hall, invisible, | Ascended his high throne: Milton, *P. L.*, x. 444.

Plūtus: Lat. fr. Gk. Πλοῦτος: the god of wealth (πλοῦτος).

1601 Plutus himself, | That knows the tinct and multiplying medicine, | Hath not in nature's mystery more science | Than I have in this ring: Shaks., *All's Well*, v. 3. 101.

***pneumonia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πνευμονία: inflammation of the lungs. See **pleuropneumonia.** Anglicised as *pneumony*, through Fr. *pneumonie.*

1603 the beginning of the *Pneumonie* or inflamation of the lungs: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1012. 1804 The diseases to which they are principally exposed, are *pneumonia* and *hypochondriasis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 336.

poalo: It. See **paolo.**

pocas palabras, *phr.*: Sp.: 'few words', say no more.

1596 Therefore paucas pallabris; let the world slide: Shaks., *Tam. Shr.*, Ind., i. 5. 1603 with this learned oration the cobler was tutord: layd his finger on his mouth and cried *pocas palabras*: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 46 (1732). 1611 A synagogue shall be called, mistress Mary; disgrace me not; *pacus palabros*, I will conjure for you: farewell: Middleton, *Roar. Girl*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 135 (1885).

pochok: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce.**

poco, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a little. Often used to qualify other expressions. See quotation.

1724 POCO, a little less, and is just the contrary to the foregoing Word PIU, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Words joyned with it. Thus, POCO ALLEGRO is to play not quite so brisk as the Word ALLEGRO if alone would require. POCO PRESTO not quite so quick as PRESTO if alone would require: and POCO LARGO is not quite so slow as the Word LARGO alone does require. POCO PIU ALLEGRO, is a little more brisk; but POCO MENO ALLEGRO, is a little less brisk: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

poco curante, *phr.*: It.: caring little; one who cares little.

1762 Leave me my mother—(truest of all the *Pococurantes* of her sex!)—careless about it, as about every thing else in the world which concerned her: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xx. Wks., p. 268 (1839). 1809 But this worthy *poco curante* was exactly in the situation of the Jolly Miller: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 343. 1845 midday heat encreases the languid, monotonous poco-curante character so common to...Spanish towns: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 731.

podagra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ποδάγρα: gout in the foot. Early Anglicised as *podagre*, through Fr. *podagre.*

bef. 1492 a sekenes that is called podagra: Caxton, *St. Katherin*, sig. o v *vo*/1.

pode: Russ. See **pood.**

***podesta**, *sb.*: It.: the chief magistrate of an Italian town.

1600 He was the first *Podesta*, or *Ruler*, that the Common wealth of *Venice* appointed in *Constantinople* in the yeere 1205: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 121. 1611 Another Palace that belonged to the *Prator* or *Podestà* of Padua: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 186 (1776). 1617 a faire Pallace, where the Venetian Podesta or gouernour dwels: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 73. 1645 In the Piazza is also the *podesta* or governor's house: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1872). 1670 It's governed by a *Podesta* and a *Capitano Grande*, as the other Towns of St. *Mark* are: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 223 (1698). 1673 *Padua* is governed by a *Podestà* or Maior, who is chief in civil matters; and a *Capitaneo* or Governour who is over the Military: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 215. 1701 Podesta's: *New Account of Italy*, p. 52. 1787 I went twice at Poggibonsi to the Podestá, to complain of the postmaster, but got no redress: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1805). 1788 their *podesta*, or chief...saluted the emperor: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiii. p. 382 (1818).

podestat, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It.: a podesta.

1741 When their *Podestat* should arrive there, he was by way of Homage to come and kneel to the Emperor at the Door: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 189.

podestate, *sb.*: It.: authority; a chief magistrate.

1665 *Mamet-Hassen* the *Cambayan* Podestate: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 82 (1677).

***podium**, *pl.* **podia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πόδιον: a low wall before a building; a projecting basement round an interior.

1611 adorned with walks *Podia* such as I have already spoken of: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1776). 1886 These excavations have thus far disclosed an arena girt by a podium about two mètres high: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 110/3.

podrida: Sp. See **olla podrida.**

poecile: Gk. See **stoa.**

poena sensus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the punishment of feeling', actual, positive torment.

1669 The schools have long since concluded, that *pœna sensus*, the pain of sense is far greater than *pœna damni*, the pain of loss: Burnet, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 377 (1866). 1672 and the undergoing of endless...torments in hell, which is the *pœna sensus*: T. Jacomb, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 27/1 (1868). 1681 Two things in hell make men miserable... The one is *pœna damni*, that they have lost heaven and happiness...the other is *pœna sensus*, the feeling of the wrath of God: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 266 (1861). 1696 Whatsoever is a grievance to us is either pain or loss, *pœna damni* or *sensus*: D. Clarkson, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol II. p. 230 (1865).

***poëta nascitur, non fit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a poet is born (a poet), not made.

1860 One must be born a Druse, or not belong to them at all—*nascitur, non fit*—they admit no converts amongst them: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 119/1.

poëticē, *adv.*: Lat.: in poetic phrase, poetically.

1842 a gale, or | *Poeticè* 'Boreas': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 252 (1865).

pohickery: native N. Amer. See **hickory.**

***poign(i)ard, poinado, poinard**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **poniard.**

point d'Alençon, *phr.*: Fr.: point lace of Alençon. Cf. *point d'Argentan*, **point d'Espagne** (='Spanish lace'), *point de Valenciennes*, &c.

1850 a Pelerine...made of embroidered net trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 431. **1748** one hat laced with gold *point d'Espagne*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xliv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 293 (1817). **1824** his hat was laced with *point d'Espagne*: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 247 (1886).

***point d'appui**, *phr.*: Fr.: point of support, a secure position serving as a base of operations; a fulcrum.

1819 The boatman, with his spoon-shaped paddle fixed against a jutting rock, for a *point d'appui*, was pushing off from the muddy shore: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 241. **1833** She (the Bank of England) is then, as it were, the *point d'appui* of the whole moneyed and commercial interests: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 383. **1836** England being now in the hands of *Democrats*, she is no longer useful as a *point d'appui* to France: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 88. **1840** but our friends the Aneiza have made it one of their *points d'appui*, and we dare not venture there: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xiii. p. 317. **1853** the absence of a *point d'appui*, either of land or land-ice: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxviii. p. 336.

point d'attaque, *phr.*: Fr.: point of attack, base of offensive operations.

1845 with the view of making the place a *point d'attaque* on Paris: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 61 (1857).

point de Venice, *phr.*: Fr.: a Venetian point (lace).

1645 To the corner of these virgin-veils hang broad but flat tassels of curious Point de Venice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 210 (1872). **1670** Their *Points de Venice*, *Ribbons* and *Gold Lace*, are all turned into *Horses* and *Liveries*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 10 (1698). **1688** I'll spoil your *Point de Venice* for you: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 18.

poisson d'Avril, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fish of April': a mackerel; an April fool's errand.

poitrinaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a consumptive person.

1882 comparatively youthful invalids, who are described graphically, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of *poitrinaires*: *Standard*, Dec. 22, p. 5.

poitrine, *sb.*: Fr.: the chest, the lungs.

1800 to breathe a milder air, more analogous to the extreme delicacy of his *poitrine*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. III. p. 213.

poivrade, *sb.*: Fr.: pepper sauce.

1699 How a *Poiverade* is made: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App., sig. O 1 *vº*.

Pokal, *sb.*: Ger.: a large ornamental drinking-vessel.

polacca, It.; **polacre, polaque**, Eng. fr. Fr. *polacre*: *sb.*: a kind of vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

1625 here our Admirall had hyred a *Pollacre* about the burden of one hundred and twentie tunne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 885. **1764** The harbour has been declared a free port; and it is generally full of tartens, polacres, and other small vessels: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). **1817** she was a fine polacca, | Mann'd with twelve hands, and laden with tobacco: BYRON, *Beppo*, xcv. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 139 (1832). **1819** a small polacre laden with grain for Ancona: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 331 (1820).

polacca. See **polonaise.**

polder, polther, *sb.*: Du. *polder*: low-lying tracts of land reclaimed from the sea or from a marshy condition.

1632 they did cut the dikes and drowned the enemies polther, and the polther of *Naemen*, and put all vnder water: *Contin. of our Wkly. Newes*, No. 35, July 25, p. 8.

***polenta**, *sb.*: It.: a kind of porridge made of coarse Indian meal; formerly a mess of barley-meal or chestnut-meal (Florio).

1820 the chief food of these classes consists of a coarse yellow polenta made of arabositi, which looks very like a rice-pudding: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 27. **1832** that frugal meal, common with the Italians—the *polenta* (made of Indian corn): LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxviii. p. 56/1 (New Ed.). **1882** He could hardly scrape enough together to get a little drink of thin wine and an inch or two of polenta: OUIDA, *Bimbi*, p. 176.

polianthea, more correctly **polyanthea**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πολυ-, ='many', and ἄνθος, ='flower': a book of elegant extracts, a note-book constituting a manuscript anthology.

1641 he shall less need the help of breviates, or historical rhapsodies, than your reverence to eke out your sermonings shall need repair to postils or poliantheas: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1806). **1675** his commonplace, polyanthea and concordance: *Character of a Fanatick*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VII. 636. [Davies]

***police** (= ˊ, -ˊ- as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *police*: the civil maintenance of public order; a civil force organised for the maintenance of public order and for the detection and punishment of crime. Also, *attrib.* and in combin. as *police-court, police-force, policeman, police-officer.*

1735 Whether the police and economy of France be not governed by wise councils? BP. BERKELEY, *Querist*, § 499. [T.] **1754** But here are no idle young Fellows and Wenches begging about the Streets, as with you in *London*, to the Disgrace of all Order, and, as the *French* call it, *Police*. By the Way, this Police is still a great Office in *Scotland*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 166. **1775** Smyrna would be as little affected by plague as Marseilles, if its police were as well modelled: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 280. **1777** attention to the police and welfare of the colony: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 196 (1824).

***poligar, polygar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *pālaiyakkāran*, ='the holder of a *pālaiyam*' (='a feudal estate', 'a **pollam**', *q. v.*): a subordinate feudal chief in the Madras Presidency; *hence*, the predatory followers of such a chief.

1681 They pulled down the Polegar's houses, who, being conscious of his guilt, had fled and hid himself: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 118 (1861). [Yule] **1754** A Polygar...undertook to conduct them through defiles and passes known to very few except himself: In R. Orme's *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 373 (1763). [*ib.*] **1798** the polygars of the neighbouring pollams: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1858). **1868** Some of the Poligars were placed in authority over others, and in time of war were answerable for the good conduct of their subordinates: J. H. NELSON, *Madura*, Pt. III. p. 157 (Madras). [Yule] **1869** the predatory class. In the south they are called Poligars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars, Kallars, Bedars, Ramuses: SIR W. ELLIOT, in *J. Ethn. Soc. L.*, N. S., I. 112. [*ib.*]

polissonnerie, *sb.*: Fr.: mischievousness, roguishness; a low trick.

1774 he has infinite wit and *polissonerie*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 162 (1857).

***politesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: politeness, courtesy.

1744 the politesse of modern war: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 337 (1857). **1767** My wife is come to pay me a sentimental visit as far as from Avignon—and the *politesse* arising from such a proof of her urbanity has robbed me of a month's writing: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 783/2 (1839). **1779** We have also met with great *politesse* from the officers of a Corsican regiment: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 221 (1882). bef. **1782** being always prim'd with *politesse* | For men of their appearance and address: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 43 (1808). **1811** don't let me have any of your *politesse* to H. on the occasion: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1832). **1840** With a great deal of juvenile French *politesse*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 198 (1865).

politico, *sb.*: It. or Sp.: a politician, a politic person.

1659 He is counted cunning, a meere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 256. [Davies] bef. **1670** Our Politico's also object, that the People were before the King: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 188, p. 201 (1693).

politicone, *sb.*: It.: a statesman.

bef. **1733** The plot was to introduce the Catholic religion by such means as the politicones of that interest thought most conducing: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 209 (1740). [Davies]

politure (ˊ = ˊ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *politura*: polish, gloss produced by polishing; also, *metaph.*

bef. **1631** The table was a work of admirable politure: J. DONNE, *Hist. Septuagint*, p. 45 (1633). [T.] **1645** the walls...plastered over with such a composition as for strength and politure resembles white marble: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1872). **1665** as to the...politure of the language: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 163. **1673** united into one body by a cement petrified as hard as themselves and capable of politure: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 383.

***polka**, *sb.*: Polish, 'Polish' (fem.): a Polish dance; also the music for such a dance (see **mazurka**); *hence*, a name of a kind of jacket, worn by women, also called a *polka-jacket.*

1850 Opera polkas are worn short with wide sleeves: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 143. **1852** the girls began to feel that there were no partners for a polka outside the Church of Rome: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 180 (1878). **1866** I could not but set my face against this Mexican Polka, though danced to the Presidential piping with a Gubernatorial second: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, 1st Ser., No. II. p. 179/2 (1873).

[Stainer and Barrett derive *polka* fr. Bohemian *pulka*, ='a half', stating that the dance originated in Bohemia abt. 1830, and was named in reference to the half-step prevalent in it.]

pollam, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *pālaiyam*: a feudal estate. See **poligar.**

1783 on the taking of Madras by the French, it was in their hospitable pollams that most of the inhabitants found refuge and protection: BURKE, *Wks.*, III. 488 (1852). [Yule] **1798** [See **poligar**].

pollankan: Anglo-Ind. See **palankeen.**

pollen, *sb.*: Lat.: fine flour; dust.

1. wheat-flour.

1523 as well of pollen as of other vitailes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 18 (1812). **1601** wheat flower called Pollen: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 10, Vol. I. p. 564.

2. *Bot.* the fine dust on the anther of a flower, which constitutes the fertilising element of flowering-plants.

pollinctor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *pollingere*, = 'to prepare a corpse for the pyre': one who prepares materials for embalmers of dead bodies.

1646 *Egyptian* Pollinctors, or such as anointed the dead: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xix. p. 314 (1686). **1705** [See **dissector**].

Pollux: Lat. See **Castor and Pollux.**

***polo**, *sb.*: Baltī (N. E. Ind.): a game like hockey, played by men on horses or ponies, adopted by English in India 1864, first played in England 1871.

1872 *Illustr. London News*, July 20. **1886** The first historical event recorded in this volume is the death at polo of the Sultan Aikbar: *Athenæum*, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

polo: It. See **paolo.**

***polonaise** (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *polonais*, fem. *polonaise*, = 'Polish'.

1. a stately dance including a procession of the dancers; also the music for such a dance, such as several of the compositions of Chopin. Also called a *polacca*.

1826 first the stately Polonaise, an easy gradation between walking and dancing: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 408 (1881). **1837** her large, dark, brilliant eye, rivetted on the mazes of a *Polonaise*, danced in character: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 86. **1883** One last word about the *polonaise*; it was not played exactly as written: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52. **1884** After the Polonaise came the supper: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. ix.

2. a gown of light material, looped up at the sides so as to show an elaborate petticoat.

1783 modern ancient ladies in *Polonoises* and with bare necks: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 412 (1858). ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

3. a short fur-trimmed overcoat of a *quasi*-military style, in vogue in the first quarter of this century.

4. a light dress-fabric.

[**1774** She chiefly wears a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish polonese: *Lady's Mag.*, July, quoted in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.*, p. 390 *note* (1846).]

***polony** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng.: a kind of dried sausage. See **Bologna.**

1864 They were addicted to polonies; they did not disguise their love for Banbury cakes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, ch. xviii. p. 199 (1879).

poltronnerie, *sb.*: Fr.: cowardice, poltroonery.

1816 It [suicide] certainly originates in that species of fear which we denominate *poltronerie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 462.

poltroon (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *poltron*, or Sp. *poltron*, or It. *poltrone*: a dastard, a coward; also, *attrib.*

bef. **1529** Suche a proude poltrowne: J. SKELTON, *Duke of Albany & the Scottes*. [R.] **1590** my L. Ambassador of Scotland...called Nicholas de Gozzi poultron, in regard of certaine most hard speeches delivered against his LP. by Nicholas de Gozzi: SIR J. CÆSAR, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxxix. p. 80 (1846). bef. **1593** *Poltron* speak me one parola against my *bon gentilhomme*, I shall...: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 203/2 (1861). **1593** Patience is for poltroons, such as he: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 1, 62. **1600** you impudent *Poultroun*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). **1632** he had three men to deal withall, a *Poltron*, a *Jesuit*, and a *Souldier*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. vi. p. 15 (1645). **1679** I...held my Drubbing of his Bones | Too great an honour for *Poltrons*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 19. bef. **1682** He is like to be mistaken, who makes choice of a covetous Man for a Friend, or relieth upon the Reed of narrow and poltron Friendship: SIR TH. BROWN, *Chr. Mor.*, I. 36, p. 43 (1716). **1686** Ah Sordid illitterate Poltroons: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, iv. p. 48.

polyandrium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πολυάνδριον, fr. πολυ-, = 'many', and ἀνήρ (base ἀνδρ-), = 'a man': a place where many men were buried at the cost of the state; a public monument to a number of men.

1820 that polyandrium which covered the remains of those brave Thebans who fell in defence of Grecian liberty: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 335.

polyanthemon, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πολυάνθεμον, = 'many-blossomed': a kind of **ranunculus** (*q. v.*).

1689 For, can a Swine bring forth a gen'rous Lion? | Or the base bramble *Polyanthemion*? T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 20/1.

polyanthus, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πολύανθος, = 'many-blossomed': a cultivated variety of primrose, which has several flowers on one stalk.

1728 The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, | And polyanthus of unnumber'd dyes: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 529. **1843** The ranunculuses, rhododendra, and polyanthuses, which ornamented that mausoleum: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 345 (1885).

polycotylēdōn, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πολυ-, = 'many', and κοτυληδών, = '**cotyledon**' (*q. v.*): a plant which has more than two cotyledons, as most *Coniferæ*.

polyhedron, *pl.* **polyhedra**, *sb.*: Gk. πολύεδρον, neut. of πολύεδρος, = 'having many (πολυ-) bases' (ἕδραι): a solid figure bounded by many (generally more than six) plane faces.

1762 And holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a polyedron, composed of twelve pentagons: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. ch. vii. [R.]

polyhistor, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πολυΐστωρ, = 'very learned': a person of great erudition.

1573—80 for that he hath bene countid heer, how iustly you mai now have trial, a πολυΐστωρ, and in deed is so commonly termid amongst us: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 166 (1884). **1611** I haue much read of admirable things of them [storks] in Ælianus the polyhistor: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, I. 38, sig. E. [C.] **1621** to be thought and held Polymathes and Polyhistors: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 9 (1827).

Polyhymnia: Lat. fr. Gk. Πολύμνια, but affected by the uncontracted Gk. πολύυμνος, = 'many-songed': one of the muses, the goddess of sublime song.

polypodium, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the commonest genus of ferns. Early Anglicised as *polypodie*, *polypody*.

1525 Polipodium. This is called Pollypody: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. G i *v°*. **1527** This figure of polipodium: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, sig. X iii *v°/1*. **?1540** Take Polipodium of the oke: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. D i *v°*.

polypragmōn, *sb.*: Gk. πολυπράγμων, fr. πολυ-, = 'many', and πρᾶγμα, = 'business', 'affair': a busybody, a meddler.

1573—80 two or thre πολυπράγμονες, home he knew ful wel to be mi ennemies: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 28 (1884). **1602** the words of their great Polipragmon Fa. *Parsons*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 21. **1603** he loveth to be a curious Polypragmon; he will have an oare in every boat: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 86. **1611** For of thee only (O *Polypragmon* great) | I pardon for my exorbitance intreat: R. BADLEY, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. k 8 *v°* (1776).

polyptōton, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πολύπτωτον, neut. of πολύπτωτος, = 'with many (grammatical) cases': *Rhet.*: the use of different cases or inflexions of the same word.

1588 FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Logike*, fol. 50 *v°*.

polypus, *pl.* **polypi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πολύπους (pl. πολύποδες), = 'having many feet', 'a creature with many feet'.

1. a cuttle-fish; a polyp. Anglicised as *polype*, *pol(l)yp*, *polipe*, 17 c.

1... Polippus is also a stronge fisshe that onwarse he wyl pull a man out of a shyp: *Babees Bk.*, p. 233 (Furnivall, 1868). **1579** though *Polypus* chaunge his hue, yet the *Salamander* keepeth his coulour: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 73 (1868). **1586** For they transforme themselues into all shapes (as the *Polepus* & *Cameleon*) that they may please: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxviii. p. 171. **1601** Of the Polypus or Pourcontrell kind with many feet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 30, Vol. I. p. 250. **1603** how this *Polypus* can change himselfe into all colours: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 153. **1623** like vnto the *Polypus*, or Cuttle Fish, that hath many clawes (like so many Wyers) to catch his prey: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 10. **1658** *Polypus's*, and Cuttle-fishes: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 51 (1686). **1674** It is reported of the *Polypus* (a Fish), that it will conform itself to the colour of what is nearest: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 5. **1699** a Blood-red *Polypus*, with very long legs: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 74. **1771** They have got into such a habit of it here, that you would think a parliament was a polypus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 328 (1857). **1845** The branches, moreover, as we have just seen, sometimes possess organs capable of movement and independent of the polypi: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 203. **1883** [See **animalcule** 2].

2. a kind of tumor which throws out branches or roots.

1543 of a disease in the nose called polypus...Of which polypus there are two kyndes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lvi *v°/1*. — Thys oyntment is good to heale a cankerous polipus & all virulent vlcers: *ib.*, fol. cclviii *v°/1*. **1546** deformed with a polypus in her nose: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 38 (1868). **1563** lyke as the two tumors nexte folowynge sarcosele and *Polypus* haue ther peculier partes which they doe infest: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 29 *v°*. **1601** Polypus or Noli-me-tangere: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 251. **1742** he died in Essex-street of a polypus in the heart: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 315 (1826). **1776** it is not the gout; I have had my palpitation, and fear it is something of a polypus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 341 (1857).

polysyndeton, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πολυ-, = 'many', and σύνδετος, = 'bound together': *Rhet.*: the use of a number of words or clauses connected by a series of co-ordinate conjunctions. See **asyndeton.**

1589 *Polisindeton*, or the Coople clause: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi. p. 186 (1869).

***pomade** (˙ ˘), Eng. fr. Fr. *pommade*; **pomado**, Eng. fr. Sp. and It. *pomada*: *sb.*: perfumed ointment, perfumed hair-grease.

abt. **1540** pomade: J. HEYWOOD, *Four P's*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 349 (1876). **1599** An excellent Pomado, to make whyte Handes: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 264/1.

pomado. See **pommade.**

Pomard, name of a good red Burgundy from the neighbourhood of Pomard, a village in the department of Côte d'Or, France.

***pomātum**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. (cf. It. *pomata*, = '**pomade**', *q. v.*): pomade.

1563 this Pomatum will be as whyte as snowe: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 42 *v°*. **1598** Some grinde it [Sublimate] with *Pomatum*, and sundry other waies: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 130. **1603** B. JONSON, *Sej.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 374 (1616). **1616** such *tinctures*; such *pomatumn's*; | Such *perfumes*: — *Dev. is an Ass*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 126 (1631—40). **1672** and betwixt Pomatum and Spanish Red, has a Complexion like a Holland Cheese: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, ii. p. 23. **1676** the best Pomatums of *Europe*: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 49. **1691** *Spanish* Wool and Pomatums: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 26. **1713** Gums and Pomatums shall his flight restrain, | While clog'd he beats his silken wings in vain: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 129. **1745** the bishop washed his feet with the towel, and rubbed them with sweet pomatum: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 419 (1811). **1763** he produces his comb, his scissars, and pomatum, and sets it to rights with the dexterity of a professed *friseur*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 306 (1817). **1766** I have a box of pomatums for you from Madame de Boufflers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 474 (1857). **1809** the crucifixes, straw quadrille boxes, powder and pomatum boxes: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xvi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 57. **1837** It was a ragged head, the sandy hair of which...flattened down with pomatum, was twisted into little semi-circular tails round a flat face: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XX. p. 199. **1848** his toilet-table was covered with as many pomatums and essences as ever were employed by an old beauty: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 23 (1879). **1883** pomatum-pots: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 132.

pōmērium, pōmoerium, *sb.*: Lat.: a space left free from buildings within and without the walls of Rome, and of Roman towns; the bounds of a city or town. Anglicised as *pom(o)erie* by Holland.

1600 he set out the Pomœrie further. *Pomœrium*, according to the Etymologie and litterall signification of the word is as much to say, as *Postmœrium*, or the *Arrietmure*, that is, a plat of ground behind, or without the wall: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 31. — well nere within the Pomerie or compasse of the cittie: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 214. **1618** The City grown from wood to brick, your Sea-walls or *Pomerium* of your Island surveyed: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 9 (1654). **1775** behind the castle are several portions of the wall of the pomœrium which encompassed the city at a distance: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 64.

pommade (˙ ˘), Eng. fr. Fr. *pommade*; **pommada, pommado**, as if fr. Sp.: *sb.*: the act or exercise of placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle and vaulting into the saddle.

1600 how oft he hath done the whole or the halfe *pommado* in a seuen-night before: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 198 (1616). **1686** why t'other day I was standing by to see him learn to Vault, and instead of doing the Pomado gracefully as he should have done...: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, i. p. 6.

pommelo, pompelmoose, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., some forms at least fr. Fr. *pamplemousse*: the shaddock of the East Indies, *Citrus decumana*.

1846 The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pompelmoose, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, Indian fruits: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 458.

Pomōna: Lat.: the Roman goddess of fruits.

1667 So to the sylvan lodge | They came, that like Pomona's arbour smiled | With flow'rets deck'd and fragrant smells: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 378.

pompadour, *sb.*: Fr., fr. (*Marquise de*) *Pompadour*, a mistress of Louis XV.: a shade of crimson or pink; a kind of head-dress; a mode of dressing the hair by rolling it back off the forehead over a cushion; a pattern of flowered silk; a parasol with a long handle.

1762 Mr Clarke was dressed in pompadour, with gold buttons: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. XXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 240 (1817). **1817** there appeared beneath the gray fox-skin with its scarlet lining and pompadour knots, the lady de Brantefield's much venerated muff: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 260 (1825). **1847** their Pompadour coats: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 415 (1865).

pompelmoose: Anglo-Ind. See **pommelo.**

***pompier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a fireman.

1838 Last night the Italian Opera House was burnt to the ground, and poor Severini...lost his life, as did several of the *pompiers*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 120.

pompon, Fr.; **pompoon** (˙ ˘), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: an ornamental tuft, a topknot; the colored tuft on a shako.

1753 "how do you like my *pompon*, papa?"...shewing me, in the middle of her hair, a complication of shreds and rags of velvets, feathers and ribbands, stuck with false stones of a thousand colors, and placed awry: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 124 (1777). **1753** Hang a small bugle cap on, as big as a crown, | Snout it off with a flower, *vulgo dict.* a pompoon: *Receipt for Mod. Dress.* [Fairholt] **1757** Pray acquaint me...whether you saw any woman trample her pompons under foot: GRAY, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 99 (1853). **1757** the French ladies wore little towers for *pompons*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 59 (1857). **1847** The *pompoons*, the *toupées*, and the diamonds and feathers: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 417 (1865).

pomposo, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage in grand or dignified style.

ponado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **panade.**

***ponceau**, *sb.*: Fr.: a corn-poppy; the bright red color of the corn-poppy.

***1874** *cerise* changes to *ponceau*: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.] **1882** It consisted of a gown of rich ponceau satin: J. BROWN, *Horae Subsecivae*, 3rd Ser., p. 131.

Ponchinello: Eng. fr. It. See **Punchinello.**

***poncho**, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp.: a rug or blanket worn as a cloak, by passing the head through a slit in the middle, in S. America; a similar cloak worn elsewhere.

1811 The American Spaniards use it for mattrasses, for the manufacture of *ponchos*, baize, friezes, &c.: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 164. **1826** he was dressed in a dirty poncho—was drinking aquadiente with the Gauchos: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 241. **1845** Poor Indians, not having anything better, only pull a thread out of their ponchos, and fasten it to the tree: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 68. **1884** Rain cloak...like the poncho of South America: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 545.

ponderosity (˙ ˘ ˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pondérosité*: weightiness, heaviness; also, *metaph.*; also (*rare*), something heavy (*lit.* and *metaph.*).

1543 It causeth intolerable payne wyth cruell accidentes, wyth great ponderosite or heuynes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXVIII *v°*/1. **1589** the most excellent makers of their time, more peraduenture respecting the fitnesse and ponderositie of their wordes then the true cadence or simphonie: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi. p. 185 (1869). **1646** Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space in any water it doth occupy: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [T.] bef. **1706** Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and ponderosity, wherein it excels all other bodies: J. RAY. [J.] **1771** if...Kent's ponderosity does not degenerate into filligraine: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. Advt., p. 6. [R.] **1806** The numerous turrets rising pyramidally lessen the ponderosity without diminution of the grand effect: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 209.

pondus, *pl.* **pondera**, *sb.*: Lat.: weight, tendency to fall or to move towards a centre of attraction.

1682 being drawn aside only by the natural *pondus* of their own corruption: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 370 (1865). **1684** Our hearts will not let any good motion sink into them, unless God give a *pondus* to his own motion: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 209 (1865).

ponent, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ponent* (Cotgr.), = 'the west', 'the west wind': western (used *attrib.* by Milton on analogy of **levant**, *q. v.*).

pongee, *sb.*: ? fr. Chin. name: soft unbleached Chinese silk.

1883 pongee sunshade: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 91.

pongo, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. native name: a large anthropoid ape of Borneo; any large anthropoid ape.

1625 the Baboones or Pongos of those parts: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 79.

***poniard** (˙ ˘), **poignard, poinado**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *poignard*: a dagger, a weapon for stabbing.

1586 thrusting his poinado into his fathers bosome: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 185 (1589). **1588** Give me thy poniard; you shall know, my boys, | Your mother's hand shall right your mother's wrong: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 120. **1591** Both the Hargabusier and Pykeman must weare a short Rapier and a small Poinado: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 7. — short swords and poynaldes: *ib.*, p. 129. **1598** and let your poynard maintain your defence, thus: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 5, Wks., p. 17 (1616). **1598** all their Rapiers, Poynyardes, and other weapons: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 18 (1885). **1600** killed with a poynado which hee had priuily in his sleeue: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 490. bef. **1603** he hid poigniards separated in diuerse places, and did carefully marke the places where they were laid: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1242 (1612). **1603** For a keen poignard stabs him to the heart: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 419 (1608). **1776** Harmodius and Aristogiton concealed each a poignard in a myrtle-bough, and waited to assassinate the tyrants: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 102. **1812** And sorely would the Gallic foeman rue, | If subtle poniards, wrapt beneath the cloke, | Could blunt the sabre's edge, or clear the cannon's smoke: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. l.

Variants, 16 c. *poinado, poynald, poyn(y)ard, poynado*, 17 c. *poigniard*, 17, 18 cc. *poignard.*

***pons asinōrum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the asses' bridge'; name of the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, sug-

gested by the figure and the difficulty which poor geometricians find in mastering it; *hence*, the rudiments of geometry, a problem which is not easily solved by persons who are not sage or learned.

1845 this bridge was the *pons asinorum* of the French; the English never suffered them to cross it: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 217. **1854** he has laid in a store of honesty and good-humour, which are not less likely to advance him in life than mere science and language, than the *as in præsenti*, or the *pons asinorum*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879). **1858** I should say that its [logic's] most frequent work was to build a *pons asinorum* over chasms which shrewd people can bestride without such a structure: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 14 (1882). **1882** there is the *pons asinorum*, the bridge whereon young asses and old fools come to such terrible grief: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 209. **1883** The problem of life is the Pons Asinorum: S. BARING GOULD, *John Herring*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 205.

[In logic, the term was in 16 c. applied to the conversion of propositions by the aid of a difficult diagram for finding middle terms.]

ponsway: Anglo-Ind. See **paunchway.**

Pontac(q), name of a white wine produced near Pontacq in S. France.

1709 a very deep Pontac: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (1854). **1884** a beverage of pontak wine, brandy, and gingerbeer: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 406.

***pontifex**, *pl.* **pontifices**, *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'a bridge-maker', a member of a college of high-priests in Ancient Rome, the chief of whom was called *pontifex maximus*.

1586 the emperors called themselues *Pontifices*: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 633. **1600** *C. Servilius* the Prelate or Pontifex: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVII. p. 630. **1619** the Father & the Sonne...the one *Pontifex*, twice *Consul*, *Dictator*, *Magister Equitum*, *Quindecimvir*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxi. p. 705. **1646** the due ordering of the Leap-year was referred unto the *Pontifices*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 180 (1686). **1678** he transcended the Roman *Pontifices* themselves, and discovered their Ignorance as to many points of their Religion: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 438. **1845** it is indeed a bridge and worthy of its builder Trajan—a true *Pontifex maximus*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 528.

pontificālia, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. *pontificālis*, ='pertaining to a *pontifex*': pontificals; the robes and ornaments of a pontiff, bishop, or priest. See **in pontificalibus.**

pontificalibus: Late Lat. See **in pontificalibus.**

***ponton**, Fr.; **pontoon** (ˊ ˊˊ), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a flat-bottomed boat used for making a bridge of boats; a watertight structure used in raising sunken vessels.

1700 they brought us some *Schappons* or *Pontons*, which is a flat sort of Boat like a Horse-Ferry-Boat: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. v. p. 74. **1743—7** not being able to get a sufficient number of pontons to make bridges: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 706/1 (1751). **1800** My idea was to make copper pontoons: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1858). **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 15, p. 226 (1828).

pood, pode, *sb.*: Russ. *pud*': a weight of 40 Russian pounds or 36 pounds avoirdupois.

1598 they weigh by the *Pode*, as hops, salt, iron, lead: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 256. — foure hundred podes of tried tallowe: *ib.*, p. 302. — three pence a poods caryage: so that from the Citie of *Nougrod* vnto *S. Nicholas* road you may haue wares caried for two altines. The pood commeth vnto 23. altines the tunne: *ib.*, p. 369. **1662** a *poude*, that is, forty pound of Butter: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. II. p. 39 (1669).

***poodle** (ˊˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Pudel*: a dog of a fancy breed (including many varieties), with long, curly hair.

1845 you have aired your poodle in the park: THACKERAY, *Book of Snobs*, ch. XXXVII. [L.] **1858** the poodle and the greyhound are well marked varieties of the species Dog: WHEWELL, *Hist. Scient. Ideas*, Vol. II. p. 133. [L.]

***pooja**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *pūja*: a religious rite.

1826 The person...now approached the sacred tree; and having performed *pūja* to a stone deity at its foot, proceeded to unmuffle himself from his shawls: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. ii. p. 26. **1834** the Gosaeens would be engaged in their Pooja: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 248. **1874** annual pujahs performed...on behalf of the village community: *Calcutta Rev.*, No. 117, p. 195. [Yule] **1883** Profuse expenditure on...marriages, *Pujas*, and works of benevolence: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 774.

pool, poule, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *poule*: the stakes at certain games of skill or hazard; a game played on a billiard-table in which the object of each player is to keep his own ball out of the pockets and to pocket the balls of other players; a combination of interests on the part of a number of speculators on a race or in finance.

1845 He plays pool at the billiard-houses, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes in the forenoon: THACKERAY, *Book of Snobs*, ch XXIII. [L.]

poolbundy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pulbandī*, ='bridge-securing': a civil department in Bengal, which formerly had charge of embankments (*pools*, fr. Hind. *pul*, ='a bridge'); *hence*, an embankment.

1786 the Superintendent of Poolbundy Repairs, after an accurate and diligent survey of the bunds and pools...: In Burke's *Wks.*, VII. 98 (1852). [Yule] **1810** the whole is obliged to be preserved from inundation by an embankment called the pool bandy, maintained at a very great and regular expense: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 365. [*ib.*]

poongee, pho(o)ngi, *sb.*: Burm. *phun-gyi*, ='great glory': a Buddhist monk of Burma.

popo, *sb.*: name of a kind of jasper, beads of which are used as money on the west coast of Africa.

1819 Dr. Leyden, who writes, "the aigris is a stone of a greenish blue colour, supposed to be a species of jasper, small perforated pieces of which, valued at their weight in gold, are used for money," (which I never heard of,) rather describes the popo bead: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 267. **1884** Aggry and Popo beads, jewels on the West Coast, would be despised by English children: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 214.

poppau: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. See **papaw.**

populace (ˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *populace*: the common people, the many, the masses, the multitude, the mob.

1572 the unruly malice and sworde of the raging populace: SIR TH. SMITH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccciii. p. 378 (1846).

***populus vult dēcipi, ergo dēcipiātur**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.

1654 R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 86.

porcelet (ˊˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *porcelet* (Cotgr.): a young hog; a wood-louse (in full, *porcelet de S. Anthoine*).

1601 [See **multipeda**].

porcellana, *sb.*: It. and Port.: porcelain.

1555 he had two vesselles made of the fine earth cauled *Porcellana*, with sodden egges. Also four vessels of *Porcellana* full of wyne made of date trees: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 257 (1885).

pore: Anglo-Ind. See **par**[2].

porgo, pargo, *sb.*: ? Sp.: ?a porgy, a fish of the genus *Pagrus*, a sea-bream.

abt. **1565** a very good place of fishing for Pargoes, Mullet, and Dogge fishe: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 14 (1878). **1593—1622** great abundance...of porgus, which we call breames: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 127 (1878). **1616** to hooke for Porgos, Mullet: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 195 (1884).

poropus: Late Lat. See **pyropus.**

porphyrogenitus, *pl.* -ti: Late Lat.: born in the porphyry chamber of the palace of the Byzantine emperors, in which the children born to an emperor after his accession were born, the first son so born being heir to the empire even if not the eldest son. Hence, "born in the purple" means born as heir to empire, kingdom, or great estate.

1619 not in a Palace prepared, (as the *Porphyrogeniti* had in Constantinople)...but layd in a *Maunger*! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxxi. p. 788.

portage (ˊˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *portage*, ='carriage', 'transportation'.

1. carriage, transportation.

1626 Fiue hundred pounds here haue they sent by me, | For the easier portage, all in angel gold: HEYWOOD, *I Edw. IV.*, Wks., I. 89 (Pearson, 1874). **1652** you may keepe an even reckoninge with your man for the portage of my letters: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 239 (1872).

2. cargo, freight; baggage.

1589 The Muses bacely begge or bibbe, | Or both, and must, for why? | They finde as bad bestoe as is | Their portage beggerly: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. V. ch. XXVII. [R.]

3. carrying capacity, burden of a ship or boat.

1598 ships, barke, pinnesses, and all other of whatsoeuer portage, bulk, quantitie or qualitie they may be: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 271. [R.]

4. an intervening space in a system of navigation, over which vessels, goods, &c., have to be conveyed by land-carriage.

portague: ? Eng. fr. Fr. See **portugue.**

portamento, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a gradual glide from one note to another without any audible break.

1776 her shake was good, and her *portamento* admirably free from the nose, mouth, or throat: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Travels*, p. 15. **1889** Madame Albani, as usual, marred her efforts by excessive indulgence in the *portamento* style: *Athenæum*, Sept. 14, p. 361/2.

Porte, *sb.*: Fr., short for **Sublime Porte** (*q. v.*): the government or court of the Sultan of Turkey. Formerly Anglicised as *port*.

1615 some Vizers of the Port: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). **1620** a passport from the Port of the Grand Signor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xcv. (1676). **1623** the *English* Nation in the *Port*, should be free from outrages: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). **1717** he has had the good sense to prefer an easy, quiet, secure life, to all the dangerous honours of the Porte: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 116 (1827). bef. **1733** all Manner of Trade with the *Port* would be interdicted: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 463 (1740). **1788** was sent on a peremptory summons to the Ottoman *porte*: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 457 (1813). **1820** It was governed by beys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Porte: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. **1830** the regencies have even assisted the Porte, when unusually pressed by foreign war: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). ***1878** the intrigues of the Porte: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

porte-chaise, *sb.*: Fr.: a sedan-chair. [W.]

porte-cochère, *sb.*: Fr.: carriage-entrance; a passage through a building with a gate, leading to an interior entrance.

1699 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with *Port-cochers*, that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach, and consequently have Courts within; and mostly *Remises* to set them up: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 8. **1804** the darkness of their court-yards and *portes cochères*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 95. **1826** The houses are only one story high, and all the principal ones have a porte cochére, which enters a small court: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 65. **1840** Sir Guy...was seen to enter the *porte-cochère* of Durham House: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 178 (1879). **1843** we came to a *porte-cochère*, leading into a yard filled with wet fresh hay: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 257 (1887). **1860** I was awakened one night by a loud ringing at the *porte cochère*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 480/2. **1883** the clatter of the hoofs which notified the *concierge* of No. Quatre-Vingt dix-huit, that Baron Grandesella's family and luggage were on the point of arrival, and brought that domestic functionary to the entrance of the *port-cochère*, cap in hand: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv. p. 52 (1884).

porte-crayon, *sb.*: Fr.: a holder for chalk or **crayon** (*q.v.*).

portefeuille, *sb.*: Fr., 'carry-leaf': (*a*) a **portfolio** (*q. v.*); (*b*) a portfolio as the badge of a minister of state, who is the head of a department of government, or as the badge of an ambassador or other responsible diplomatist.

a. **1699** He shewed his *Portefeiulles* in Folio, of Red Spanish Leather finely adorned: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 92. **1748** I hope you have kept a copy; this you should lay in a *porte-feuille*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 125, p. 287 (1774). **1788** Such anecdotes...have not yet emerged into publicity from the portefeuilles of such garrulous Brantomes as myself: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxii. (1857).

b. **1829** so our poor *attaché* suffers, and is obliged to bear the *portfeuille ad interim*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1881). **1834** the Duke of Orleans...is...to form a Government, of which he shall be the chief without a *portefeuille*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 34. **1836** It was not Napoleon that he was so much attached to; it was to him who had the *portefeuille*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 369 (1845).

***porte-monnaie,** *sb.*: Fr., 'carry-money': a flat purse.

1854 Mrs. Mackenzie briskly shut her porte-monnaie, and rose up from table, quivering with indignant virtue: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xli. p. 432 (1879).

porte-voix, *sb.*: Fr.: a speaking-trumpet.

***portfolio** (ˌ ˈ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *portafogli*,='carry-sheets': (*a*) a case for holding papers, drawings, &c.; (*b*) such a case as the badge of a minister of state, who is head of a department; the office of such a minister of state.

1. **1722** Another Porto Folio, all of Raffaele: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 13. **1806** an huge port-folio of Miss' or Master's early school drawings: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 287 (5th Ed.). **1815** Emma produced the portfolio containing her various attempts at portraits: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 37 (1833). **1817** portfolios, pockets, and desks: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 57 (1825). **1818** the valet was receiving parcels, portmanteaux, and port-folios, from a sailor: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 19 (1819). **1820** his portfolio of inestimable paintings and his cabinet of ancient treasures: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 268. bef. **1864** I keep my prints an imbroglio, | Fifty in one portfolio: R. BROWNING, *Selections*, p. 40 (1880).

b. **1883** Mr. Sargood enters the Cabinet without portfolio: *Standard*, Mar. 9, p. 5.

***portico,** *sb.*: It.: "a porch, a portall, a gallerie or walking place vnderpropped with pillers, where men to auoide the parching heate of the sunne or the rayne do walke in the shadow, they be much more common in Italy then in England" (Florio).

1605 in face of the publike *piazza*, neere to the shelter of the *portico*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 467 (1616). **1615** a goodly Portico: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1632). **1644** Before this church stands a very noble portico: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1872). **1664** Where the sides had ranges of *Columns*, as in those large *Xystas*, *Porticos*, *Atrias* and *Vestibula* of the *Greeks* and *Romans*: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 132. **1675** Six Attendants to the *Elisian* Princes bring in Portico's of Arbors, adorn'd with Festoons and Garlands, through which the Princes and they dance: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 71. **1684** It brings you presently under a *Portico*, where there are fair Balconies rais'd after the fashion of the Country: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 25. **1711** august Palaces and stately Porticoes have grown under my forming Imagination: *Spectator*, No. 167, Sept. 11, p. 244/1 (Morley). **1720** my Tuscan Porticos: POPE, *Letters*, p. 181 (1737). **1727** the verdant Portico of woods: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 1393 (1834). **1745** it remains an absolute antique temple, with a portico on the very strand: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 368 (1857). **1765** triumphal arches, porticos, basilicæ: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 497 (1817). **1771** porticos, colonnades, and rotundas: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 36/1 (1882). **1788** the *portico* of the Stoics, and the *garden* of the Epicureans, were planted with trees: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xl. p. 146 (1813). **1793** lazaroni...sleep every night in summer under porticoes, piazzas, or...: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 439 (1796). **1806** the western front of their churches had a *portico*, or ambulatory: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 14. **1820** they had...torn down his portico for fire-wood: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 28. **1833** porticoes or rather inclosed porches: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 365. **1837** Suppose that Justinian, when he closed the schools of Athens, had called on the last few sages who still haunted the Portico, and lingered round the ancient plane-trees: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 403 (1877). ***1877** the beautiful antique peristyle and portico of the Palace of Diocletian: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

***porticus,** *sb.*: Lat.: portico.

bef. **1637** Till the whole tree become a porticus, | Or arched arbour: B. JONSON, *Masques*. [T.]

***portière,** *sb.*: Fr.: a curtain or piece of tapestry hung at a doorway or door, either for use or decoration.

1854 What frightful Boucher and Lancret shepherds and shepherdesses leered over the portières! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879). **1877** It fell on the ear of a girl lingering in the picture-gallery beyond those heavy velvet *portières*: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. iv. **1884** heavy-folded velvet *portières* at each doorway: EDGAR FAWCETT, *Rutherford*, xiii. p. 154.

Portingale, *sb.*: some fruit or sweetmeat from Portugal.

1560 pepyns, and marmalade, and sukett, comfets, and portynggales and dyvers odur dyssys: H. MACHYN, *Diary*, June 10, p. 237 (Camd. Soc., 1848).

***portmanteau** (ˌ ˈ ˌ), Eng. fr. Fr. *portemanteau*; **portmantle,** Eng. fr. earlier Fr. *portemantel*: *sb.*: a case for carrying clothing during journeys; a trunk of moderate dimensions, esp. of leather or canvas.

1579 the flesh and the portmantle it was wrapt in: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 977 (1612). **1598** *Balice*, a cloke-bag, a male, a port-manteawe: FLORIO. **1608** where be the masking-suits? | *Maw.* In your lordship's portmantua: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 277 (1885). **1612** he lifted vp a saddle cushion and a Portmantew fast to it: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 207. **1617** A souldier came out of the Tower of *Torracina*, and demaunded of euery man fiue baocci, which we paid, though it were onely due from them, who had portmanteaues with locks: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 105. **1623** no more but one sute of cloathes to thy backe, and two Shirts in thy *Port-manteau*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 76. **1623** the Marquis...came in first with a Portmantle under his arm: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xv. p. 71 (1645). bef. **1627** When the highways grow thin with travellers, | And few portmanteaus stirring: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 196 (1885). **1645** we were conducted to the Dogana, where our portmanteaus were visited: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 202 (1872). **1650** Colonel Grey's portmanteau opened: Title. bef. **1658** a Groom of Sir *Roger* of *Bois*, with a Portmantue: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 477 (1687). **1669** I was set on by the way, by Pickeroons; and, in spight of my resistance, rob'd, and my Portmantue taken from me: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 310 (1701). **1673** They ride altogether upon mules, and carry their Portmanteau's before them: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 495. **1696** Come, pay the Waterman, and take the Portmanteau: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 13 (1776). bef. **1726** Enter servant with a portmanteau: — *Countr. Ho.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 164 (1776). **1750** the portmanteau of Mr. Jones was too large to be carried without a horse: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 446 (1806). **1754** four or five hundred Guineas in my Portmanteau: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 238. **1759** he had not time to pack up any particulars in his portmanteau: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 244 (1857). **1763** the first being found in one of our portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres *entrée*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 256 (1817). **1776** and then your *portamento* is as round and tight as a portmanteau: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 99. **1807** In the mean time, pack up your portmanteau, and go and see the world: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 73 (5th Ed.). **1819** He was closing his portmanteau. The things about the floor disappeared: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 217 (1820). **1826** Mr. Grey's London mansion was filled with all sorts of portmanteaus, trunks, and travelling cases: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 4 (1881). **1863** his portmanteau and bag: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 8. **1883** the usual long table, on which were piled boxes, bags, portmanteaus: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 381.

Variants, 16 c. *portmanteawe*, *portmantew*, *portmantue*, 17, 18 cc. *portmantua*.

Porto, *sb.*: Fr.: port wine.

1849 a capon in every platter, with some fountains of ale and good Porto: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1881).

portoir, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.), 'a bearer': a branch of a vine, which bears grapes.

1601 Set into thy vintage hardly and fall to gathering, when either the vine leaves or greene braunches called the Portoirs, doe fall and rest upon the old wood: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 31, Vol. I. p. 605.

***portrait** (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *po(u)rtrai(c)t* (Mod. Fr. *portrait*): a representation or delineation of any object by any process of art (including photography); *esp.* a likeness of a person; also, *metaph.* a full description, a vivid repre-

sentation in words. The word *portrait* (*purtreit*) is early used as a participle, = 'portrayed'.

1590 where that sad pourtraict | Of death and dolour lay: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 39. **1596** What's here? the portrait of a blinking idiot, | Presenting me a schedule! SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 9, 54. **1601** there be imprinted therein the pourtraicts of living creatures: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 2. **1646** the pourtraict of a Lion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. x. p. 203 (1686). **1648** I will consummate | Rites well begun, to *Dis*, and fire the Bed | Where the mans Portraicts laid, t' annihilate | All care: FANSHAWE, *Dido & Æneas*, p. 294. **1665** whose portraicts, with a landskip of the Table and othér neighbouring mountains, I present the Reader: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 17 (1677). ***1877** the subject for a portrait: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]

portugue, portegue, portague, *sb.*: ? fr. Fr. *Portugais*: a gold coin of Portugal, equivalent to about £4. 14*s*. English at highest.

1592 An egge is eaten at one sup, and a portague lost at one cast: J. LYLY, *Midas*, ii. 2. [C.] **15..** great peeces of gold, such as double pistoles and portugues: NASHE, quoted in *P. Penilesse*, Introd., p. xxx. [C.] **1610** No gold about thee? D. Yes I haue a *portague*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 617 (1616).

***posada,** *sb.*: Sp.: an inn, a tavern.

1763 The scene was intended for the inside of a Spanish posada (or inn) for the night: *Court and City Mag.*, Apr., p. 192/2. **1797** we are at the Navio (Ship) a *Posada* kept by an Italian: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 4. **1820** Such are the comforts of a Turkish han; which in comparison with a Spanish venta, or a Sicilian posada is a perfect paradise! T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 179. **1832** Mine host...studied our passports in a corner of the posada: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 24. **1837** The Englishman was beginning to call up one of the servants of the posada: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 251. **1841** if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 375 (1885). **1844** an omelette or a greasy olla, that they would give us in a posada: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 115 (1881). ***1875** In the town every house and *posada* is crammed to overflowing: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.]

***pose,** *sb.*: Fr.: the attitude or position of a figure or of a member of a figure.

poseur, *fem.* **poseuse,** *sb.*: Fr.: one who strikes attitudes, an affected person.

1887 The latest attitudes in literature, art, and politics are presented in a way to make *poseurs* of all sorts either laugh or wince: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 34/1.

***posse,** *sb.*: Late Lat. use of Lat. *posse* (pres. inf.), = 'to be able'. See **esse, in posse.**

1. power, possibility, potentiality. In the last quot. the '*posse* of the universe' is a metaphor based on *posse comitatus*.

1610 Conuentuall Reuenewes in *Posse* are all issues and aduantages arising of Possessions not demised: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. i. p. 80. bef. **1616** A happiness in *posse*, not in *esse*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 402 (1711). **1640** your grandchild | In *posse* Sir: R. BROME, *Antip.*, v. 3, sig. K 2 *v°*. **1642** Things that are in *posse* to the sense: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § l. Wks., Vol. II. p. 401 (1852). **1659** If the question [of sin] be only of the *posse*, and not the act, we say...: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxxix. p. 282. **1681—1703** giving them a bare *posse*, power to act holily: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 516 (1863). **1684** Your security at best had been but as good as Adams, who had his *posse* but not his *velle*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 299 (1865). **1696** He [God] has the whole *posse* of the universe, and can raise it when and for whatever purpose he will: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 478 (1865).

2. short for *posse comitatus*; *hence*, a crowd, a rabble.

1710 The *posse* is rais'd, and the Commons out-thunder | New votes to guard the pulpit: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1860). **1762** the peace-officer arrived with his posse: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 57 (1817). **1787** A rabble of boys followed at the heels of our horses, and five stout lads, detached from this posse, descended with the most perfect unconcern the dreadful precipice: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1834). **1792** saw a large posse of neighbours who had gathered below: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 80. **1819** Already was the posse hurrying upstairs, and approaching my door: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 172 (1820). **1824** I think we—as we have no *posse*, or constables, or the like—should order our horses: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. vii. p. 219 (1886). **1840** The whole *posse* rush onwards: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 108 (1879). **1845** out came my lord, and a whole posse of them: LADY H STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 178. **1884** A posse of chairmen and watchmen found the fellow: SEELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 53.

***posse comitātūs,** *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: *Leg.*: 'the power of the county', the body of persons whom the sheriff can summon to aid him in maintaining order or enforcing the law.

1628 About the midst of Michaelmas term the high sheriff of Yorkshire had order to raise *posse comitatus*, to attack those unfencers of Gillingham forest: *In Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 453 (1848). **1688** what is there to be done more in this Case, as it lies before the Bench, but to award out Execution upon the *Posse Comitatus*, who are presently to issue out a *Certiorari*: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, I. p. 5 (1699). bef. **1733** He [the Sheriff] hath the *posse Comitatus*, and may keep Order if he will do his Duty: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 21. p. 519 (1740). **1771** The court of King's Bench commands the Sheriff to raise the *posse comitatus*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xliv. p. 164 (1772). **1806** Her first observation is calculated to raise the *posse comitatus* against Mr. Lancaster: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 180. **1807** a fresh-caught thief, attended by his Posse Comitatus: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II p. 138 (5th Ed.). **1817** Were there not magistrates? Was there not *posse comitatus*? Was everything to be performed by the military? *Parl. Deb.*, col. 1070. **1826** just about the time that the sheriff and his *posse comitatus* are starting to meet my Lord the King's Justice: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 129 (1881). **1840** the Sheriff had better call out the *posse comitatus*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 47 (1879).

possessor (˘ ⌣ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *possessour*, assimilated to Lat. *possessor*, noun of agent to *possidēre*, = 'to possess': a holder, an occupier; an owner.

1477 For their wilfull fals infidelitie, | The cause of goodnes, possessours cannot be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. i. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 13 (1652). bef. **1550** That as you be possessors, | So be yee successors | Vnto your predecessors: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 417 (1843). **1611** Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth: *Bible*, Gen., xiv. 19. **1641** rare paintings...of which the Earl of Arundel was the possessor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1872). **1658** It is not injustice to take that which none complains to lose, and no man is wronged where no man is Possessor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, ch. iii. p. 11 (1686). **1667** and thou profoundest Hell | Receive thy new possessor: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 252.

possum: Amer. Ind. See **opossum.**

post, *prep.*: Lat.: 'after'; generally used as part of phrase, or in composition, as in *postdate*.

1584 I have added to my rules, ante rules, and post rules: W. BATHE, *Introd. to Skill of Song*, sig. A iii *v°*.

post bellum, *phr.*: Lat., 'after the war': used in the United States as *adj.*, in reference to the Great Civil War. See **ante bellum.**

1883 They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the *post bellum* epoch: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/3.

post equitem sedet ātra cūra, *phr.*: Lat.: black care sits behind the horseman. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 1, 40. See **atra cura.**

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 2.

post facto: Late Lat. See **ex post facto.**

***post hoc, ergo propter hoc,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'after this, therefore in consequence of this', a statement of the fallacy of inferring causative consequence from temporal sequence.

1829 the inference would not follow, except on the principle of *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 72. **1889** We have read the whole statement without feeling convinced that "post hoc" necessarily included "propter hoc" in this case: *Athenæum*, Apr. 13, p. 468/1.

post liminium. See **postliminium.**

post meridiem, *phr.*: Lat.: 'after noon'; usually abbreviated to P. M.

***post mortem,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'after death', as a *post mortem* examination of a body to discover the cause of death; *hence*, used as *sb.* (with 'examination' suppressed).

1742 The counsel for that lord made a long deduction of evidence by offices *post mortem*, charters, pedigrees, and divers matters of record: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1886). **1835** the interval between spasmodic and true *post mortem* stiffness: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 806/2. **1845** The works are no doubt very different in their styles—Mignet's being a kind of *post mortem* anatomical lecture, which exhibits little more than the skeleton of the subject: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 12 (1857). **1882** showed as the result of a *post-mortem* examination that Bernays had died from a wound in the extremity of the spinal marrow: *Standard*, Dec. 6, p. 5.

***poste restante,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'waiting post', a department in a post-office, in which letters addressed accordingly are kept to be called for.

1777 You will address your answer to this to Paris, *Poste Restante*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 230 (1882). **1816** If you write, address to me here, *poste restante*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 547 (1875). **1854** forwarded a few letters...which had been lying at the poste restante: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1879).

posterior (˘ ⏑ ⏑ ˘), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *posterior* (compar. adj., fr. *post*, = 'after'), or fr. Fr. *postérieur*.

I. *adj.*: 1. after, behind, in reference to position or motion.

1627 So it is manifest; That where the Anteriour Body giueth way, as fast as the Posteriour commeth on, it maketh no *Noise*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 115.

I. *adj.*: 2. after (of time), later.

bef. **1670** all posteriour Treaties: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 137, p. 125 (1693). **1729** And now had Fame's posterior Trumpet blown, | And all the nations summon'd to the Throne: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 71.

II. *sb.*: 1. a successor, in *pl.* posterity.

1509 O noble men, and diligent hertes and myndes, o laudable maners and tymes, these worthy men exyled ydelnes, wherby they haue obtayned nat small worshyp and great commodyte example and doctryne lefte to vs theyr posteryours why begyn we nat to vnderstonde and perceyue: JAS. LOCHER, in Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1874).

II. *sb.*: 2. *pl.* the hinder parts, the buttocks; hence the phr. **a posteriori** (*q. v.*) is facetiously used as if meaning 'on the buttocks', 'applied to the buttocks'.

1623 For what he gaue me in grosse, I told out by retayle, one by one, as a matter much importing my *posteriors*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 234. **1665** I thought the Devil had waited on my Posteriors correcting me for not making more haste: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. H 4 *vº*. **1742** I never scourged a child of my own, unless as his schoolmaster, and then have felt every stroke on my own posteriors: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 265 (1806). **1748** over which he was to be laid, and his bare posteriors heartily flogged with his own birch: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 18 (1817). **1762** one of them clapped a furze-bush under the tail of Gilbert, who, feeling himself thus stimulated *a posteriori*, kicked, and plunged and capered in such a manner, that Timothy could hardly keep the saddle: — *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 90 (1817). **1771** All of a sudden my uncle thrust up his bare pate, and bolted through the window as nimble as a grasshopper, having made use of poor Win's posteriors as a step to rise in his ascent: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 31/1 (1882). **1806** Being accelerated in your walk by the lively application of a chairman's pole *a posteriori*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 77 (5th Ed.).

II. *sb.*: 2 *a.* *facetiously*, the latter end.

1588 *Arm.* Sir, it is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to congratulate the princess at her pavilion in the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon. *Hol.* The posterior of the day, most generous sir, is liable, congruent and measurable for the afternoon: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. I, 94; 96.

posterity (ˊ ˊ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *postérité*: a person's descendants collectively; all generations which come after any specified person or generation.

1531 Tarquine and al his posterite were exiled out of Rome fore euer: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 18 (1880). **1537** Adam and all his posterity: *Instit. of Xtian Man*, 5th Art., p. 41 (1825). **1545** call them and their posterite to the study and scole of vertew: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 5 *rº*. **1546** and these are the thinges which from late writers have descended to there posteritie: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1846). **1550** were neuer after subiecte vnto hym, nor to none of his posteritie: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 35 (1870). **1563** there it appeares whom Dauid appointes to be singers of the Psalmes in the Temple with their posteritye: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. F vii *rº*. **1569** Of this Seth...the holy Fathers were begotten, whose posteritie continued, but the posteritie of Cain perished in the flood as shall appeere: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 5. **1578** so shall you with great happinesse recouer for the posteritie of your bloud a kingdome: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 12 (1618). **1591** For beauty starved with her severity | Cuts beauty off from all posterity: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 1, 226. **1662** And that was counted unto him for righteousness: among all posterities for evermore: *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, Ps., cvi. 31. **1667** And thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd | How first this world and face of things began, | And what before thy memory was done | From the beginning, that posterity | Inform'd by thee might know: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 638. **1667** a more lasting record to posterity of your munificence: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 198 (1872). bef. **1670** a Daughter of *France*, the youngest of *Henry* the Great's Posterity, (for she was a Posthuma) a Princess eminently adorn'd with many Rays of Honour: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 215, p. 209 (1693). bef. **1733** Posterity is like to want the chief Truths, of our Times: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xi. (1740).

postīcum, *sb.*: Lat.: the back part of a building, the rear façade of a building.

1776 in the sculpture of the posticum Theseus is distinguished in the same manner: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 72. **1820** the columns...belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 286.

***postillion** (ˊ ˊ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *postillon*: one who rides post; a driver who rides on the near horse of a pair, or on the near leader of a team of four horses.

1611 *Postillon*, A Postillon, Guide, Postes boy: COTGR. **1630** B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 154 (1640). **1645** They [letters] are those wing'd *postillions* that can flie: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 *rº*. **1647** Seest thou yon Star of such excelling hew, | The Suns Postillion? FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, i. 1, p. 11. **1661** the coachman forced out of his box, and the postillion mortally wounded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1872). **1768** STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 412 (1839).

postlīminium, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'going behind the threshold': the restoration of a Roman to civil rights on his return from captivity or banishment; hence, *generally*, the right to resume possession and property upon returning from a foreign country.

1611 being, as so said, called in question, *post-liminio* [abl.], for the powder treason: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 146 (1848). **1669** At my postliminium, all my hope and ambition was to exchange a shilling for three groats: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 219 (1872). bef. **1670** His zeal and unremovable Pertinacy, not to cope with the *Spaniard* in any Proposition, unless the Prince Elector might be brought into his own Land again with an honorable *Post liminium*, did enter inwardly, and into the Marrow of all pitiful Affections: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 185, p. 180 (1693). **1809** the amnestied emigrants...enjoy...but little of the benefits of *post liminium*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 440.

postscriptum, *pl.* **postscripta**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: something written as an addition to a writing or letter, a postscript.

bef. **1548** Post scripta: RICH. PACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lxxi. p. 179 (1846). **1598** Postscriptum: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. ** 2 *vº*.

postulātum, *pl.* **postulāta**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a demand', 'a request': a postulate, an assumption of the possibility of an operation or construction; a condition laid down as a practical basis for the production of a specified result.

[**1646** we shall labour to induce not from Postulates and entreated Maxims, but undeniable Principles declared in Holy Scripture: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 244 (1686).] **1652** In the very same manner, Nature has some *Postulata*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. vii. p. 55. **1654** one of those many *Postulata*, *Assertions* taken for granted: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 484. bef. **1670** He had observ'd when he was an Auditor at the former Conflict, that if divers of the Jesuits *Postulata* were yielded to him, (*datis, non concessis*) that the Church of *England*, repurging it self from the super-injected Errors of the Church of *Rome*, would stand inculpable: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 178, p. 172 (1693). **1704** These *Postulata* being admitted: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 60 (2nd Ed.). **1736** I ask but two *postulata*, which I think cannot be denied me; and then my proposal demonstrates its own utility... my first *postulatum*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 4 (1777). **1757** [I] have not *postulatas* enough, not only to found any opinion, but even to form conjectures upon: — *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 99, p. 394 (1774). **1767** it was built upon one of the most concessible *postulata* in nature: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IX. xxiii. Wks., p. 380 (1839). **1779** the first *postulatum* of opposition being, that Sandwich should go: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 374 (1882). **1804** and employ a *postulatum* which he has never admitted into the fifth book: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 266.

posture (ˊ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *posture*: attitude, position, situation.

bef. **1586** In another table was Atalanta, the posture of whose limbs was so lively expressed, that if the eyes were only judges, as they be the only seers, one would have sworn the very picture had run: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. I. [R.] **1601** The posture of your blows are yet unknown: SHAKS., *Jul. Caes.*, v. 1, 33. **1628** He walkes much alone in the Posture of Meditation: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 33, sig. F 5. **1640** he thrice congied after his ascent | With posture changed from th' East to th' Occident: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 63, p. 33 (1647). **1646** the posture of standing: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 84 (1686). **1654** they [the stones] lie in such variety of postures: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 310 (1872). **1667** in this abject posture have ye sworn | T' adore the conqueror? MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 322. **1686** They tyed them as they do Criminals, put to the question; and in this posture...: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 20. **1711** this new Posture of Affairs: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 81/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** another Man, with a Pen in his Hand, in a Posture of writing: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 90, p. 185 (1740).

***pot au feu**, *phr.*: Fr., 'pot on the fire': a mess of broth and the boiled meat from which the broth is made.

1791 The *pot au feu* was brought forward to receive a supply of leeks: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1792). **1841** a plentiful dinner, consisting of an excellent *pot au feu*, followed by fish, fowl, and flesh: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 32. **1877** the *pot-au-feu* for the French-man: *Echo*, Jan. 25, p. 2. [St.]

potable (ˌ ˊ ˊ), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *potable*: fit to drink, drinkable, liquid; a liquid fit to drink.

1597 thou best of gold art worst of gold: | Other, less fine in carat, is more precious, | Preserving life in medicine potable: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 5, 163. **1601** water which is found in cley grounds...is alwaies sweet and potable: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 31, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 409. **1621** it [a letter] became...of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxi. p. 61 (1645). **1667** rivers run | Potable gold: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 608. **1708** When solar beams | Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads, | Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers | Useful in potables: PHILIPS, *Cider*, Bk. I. [R.]

***potage**, *sb.*: Fr.: broth, soup. Early Anglicised as *pottage* (ˊ ˊ).

1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. **1691** *Soops* and *Fricasies*, *Ragou's*, *Pottage*, | Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 16. **1699** potage maigre ['made with vegetables only']: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, sig. P 4 *vº*. **1823** The *potage*, with another small dish or two, were equally well arranged: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

potager, *sb.*: Fr.: a kitchen-garden.

1669 The gardens were well understood, I mean the *potager*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1872). **1699** I content my self then with an *Humble Cottage*, and a Simple *Potagere*, Appendant to the *Calendar*: — *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. a 7 *rº*.

potagerie, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): herbs, a kitchen-garden.

1768 close to the house, on one side, was a *potagerie* of an acre and a half, full of every thing which could make plenty in a French peasant's house: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 471 (1839).

potail: Anglo-Ind. See **patel.**

potargo: It. See **botargo.**

potassium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Eng. *pot-ash*: the light, white metal, of which potash is the carbonate.

***potato** (ˊ ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *batata*, *patata*: the sweet potato, the root of *Batatas edulis*, Nat. Order *Convolvulaceae*; *hence*, the tuber of the *Solanum tuberosum*, or the plant itself. See **batata.**

1589 hens, nuts called cocos, patatas, and other thinges of that iland: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 255 (1854). **1600** a kind

of graine called *Maiz*, *Potato* rootes, and sundry other fruits naturally growing there: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 175. **1600** Millet, Rice, Potatos: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 49. **1607** bringing vs many kindes of sundry fruites, as Pines, Potatoes, Plantons, Tobacco, and other fruits: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lviii. (1884). **1622** I set 500 small potata rootes in a garden: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 59 (1883). **1624** In this ship was brought [to Bermudas 1613] the first Potata roots: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 645 (1884). **1625** Limons, Bannanas, Backomen, Potatoes, Indianias, Millia, Mais, Rice, Manigette, Hens, Egges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 940. **1627** Triall would bee made of the like Brew with *Potado Roots*, or *Burr Roots*, or the *Pith* of *Artichoakes*, which are nourishing Meats: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 47. **1630** a pie | Of marrow-bones, Potatos and Eringos: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, sig. K 2 *r°*. **1630** Spanish Potatoes are accounted dainty: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 2 *r°/1*. **1655** Plantans, Pine-Apples, Puttato, and Cassadra Roots: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of y^e late Proceed. of y^e Eng. Army in y^e W. Indies*, p. 19. **1655** roast a Potado...any Potado root: MUFFET, *Health's Improv.*, p. 228. **1664** plant *Potatoes* in your worst Ground: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 192 (1729). **1680** Then *Virmicelli*, *Potato* and *Tartouphily*, and flatulent Roots to stir up and to enable Appetite: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 5. **1759** On the umbrageous hills they plant a great many roots, as potatoes and colocasia, which serve to feed their domestics: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 672 (1814). **1780** parsley, spinach, turnips, patientia, potatoes, and some other roots and vegetables: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 41 (2nd Ed.). **1809** a woman empties a dish of *potatoe* parings on your head: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 172. **1815** how could you be such a potatoe? BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 154 (1832). **1845** In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403.

pōtātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *pōtāre*, ='to drink': a drinker, a toper.

1834—47 Barnabee, the illustrious potator, saw there the most unbecoming sight that he met with in all his travels: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, ch. xliv. [Davies]

poteen, potheen, *sb.*: Ir. *poitín*, ='a small pot': Irish whiskey made in small, often illicit, stills.

1818 every man to distill his own *poteen*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 138 (1819). bef. **1845** His nose it is a coral to the view, | Well nourish'd with Pierian potheen: HOOD, *Irish Schoolmaster*. [Davies]

potentia, *sb.*: Lat., 'power': potentiality. See **posse.**

1601 No compleat head in *esse* but only in *potentia*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 26. **1610** The egg...is a chicken in *potentia*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 626 (1616). **1616** But these last are rather *potentiâ* than *actu*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 412 (1848). **1629** He [Christ] was once sacrificed in act, always *in potentia*, in effect and validity to save: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 206 (1862). **1650** They are in potentia, in a possibility to be other things than they are: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 282 (1862). **1674** Gods *bare Essence* must be forthwith or *actu*, but his *everlasting Essence*...must be forth-coming or in *potentiâ*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 17. **1682** they were but agents *in potentia*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 32 (1863).

potichomanie, *sb.*: Fr.: the decoration of a glass vessel with designs painted on paper or linen and cut out, the spaces left being varnished or painted over.

***pot-pourri**, *sb.*: Fr., 'putrid pot': a dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables; a jar containing dried petals of roses or other fragrant flowers mixed with spices; a medley. See **olla podrida.**

1764 I did not send you any more orange flowers...but I had made a vast *pot-pourri*, from whence you shall have as much as you please: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 272 (1857). bef. **1849** It makes an offensive medley, and might be called a *pot-pourri*, which is a pot-full of all kinds of flowers: In Southey's *Com. pl. Bks.*, 1st Ser., p. xcvii (1849). **1863** adorned by a blue china jar, filled with *pot pourri*: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 94. **1883** They...scented at the stale *pot-pourri* in old crackle vases: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 102.

potshaugh, potshaw: Anglo-Ind. See **padishah.**

potta(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *puṭṭā*: a title-deed or other document confirming rights in land or in house-property.

1776 he also produced the potta of the house, and gave the cancelled bond and the potta into the hands of Gungabissen: *Trial of Nundocomar*, 21/1. **1834** the Pottah for the village of Chikra shall soon be given thee: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 318.

ποῦ στῶ, *phr.*: Gk.: 'where I may stand', a standing-place.

1847 she perhaps might reap the applause of Great, | Who learns the one ΠΟΥ ΣΤΩ whence after-hands | May move the world, tho' she herself effect | But little: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 82 (1886). **1866** accustomed to move the world with no ποῦ στῶ but his own two feet: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Introd. (Halifax).

poude: Russ. See **pood.**

poudré, *fem.* **poudrée**, *part.*: Fr.: powdered.

1826 a little old odd-looking man, with a poudré head, and dressed in a costume in which the glories of the virile sex seemed to retire with reluctance: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vit. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. vi. p. 191 (1881).

***pouf**, *sb.*: Fr.: a puff.

1817 there was sometimes a fly-cap, or a wing-cap, or a *pouf*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 172 (1825). ***1874** At the back the *pouff* is replaced by the skirt being closely drawn together a little distance below the waist: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.] **1883** require in either case only the usual garnish of frills at the bottom and the *frou-frou* of *pouf* and loose breadth behind: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

pouja(h): Anglo-Ind. See **pooja.**

***poulain**, *sb.*: Fr.: a **bubo** (*q. v.*).

1681 the *French* youth...their *Chancres* and *Poulains*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 58.

poularde, *sb.*: Fr.: a fat pullet.

1848 the *poulardes* be fatted: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 137/1 (3rd Ed.). **1860** The French poultry is the best in the world; no game can excel a capon, or a well fed *poularde*: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/1.

poule: Fr. See **pool.**

poulpe, *sb.*: Fr.: a cuttle-fish, an **octopus** (*q. v.*). Also, *attrib.* Anglicised as *poulp.*

1601 The Poulpe-fish or Pour-cuttell: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 427.

***poult-de-soi, pou-de-soie**, *sb.*: Fr.: **paduasoy** (*q. v.*).

1850 Robe of white poult de soie: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 287.

poultro(u)n: Eng. fr. Fr. See **poltroon.**

***pour encourager les autres**, *phr.*: Fr.: to encourage the others.

1804 However, as it is, the destruction of the band is complete, but I wished to hang some of their chiefs, *pour encourager les autres*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1032 (1844). **1845** the traveller who is unprovided altogether with cash is generally made a severe example of *pour encourager les autres*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 40. **1887** If we do not nowadays shoot an admiral "pour encourager les autres," it must be admitted that science in the navy is not encouraged on much more rational principles: *Athenæum*, Dec. 24, p. 864/3.

***pour passer le temps**, *phr.*: Fr.: to pass the time.

1695 some little inconsiderable questions *pour passer le temps*: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 3. **1823** although he admitted he read them *pour passer le temps*, yet...it was not without execrating the tendency: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 24 (1886). **1877** went to the Kursaal, *pour passer le temps*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xx. p. 228 (1883).

pour prendre congé, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to take leave'. Often abbreviated to **p. p. c.** (*q. v.*).

1840 It were folly to stay *Pour prendre congé*, | I shall...e'en run away! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 144 (1865). **1879** He called on Ferrey and myself in London "*pour prendre congé*": SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. iii. p. 163.

pour rire, *phr.*: Fr.: 'for laughing', absurd, comic.

1884 the author of a motion admits that it is only a motion *pour rire*: *Sat. Rev.*, p. 562/2. **1888** Mr. Croston has proved himself an antiquary *pour rire*, and has contributed, if not to "the gaiety of nations," at least to the merriment of students: *Athenæum*, May 12, p. 600/2.

***pourboire**, *sb.*: Fr.: drink-money. See **baksheesh.**

1839 SCOTT, *Paul's Letters*, p. 235. **1860** two francs for a cab there, and the same back, not including the *pourboire*: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 152/2.

***pourparler**, *sb.*: Fr.: a parley; a preliminary conference or consultation about a diplomatic negotiation.

1832 sent her to fetch the Princess back, which after many *pourparlers* and the intervention of the Dukes of York and Sussex...was accomplished at two in the morning: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 320 (1875). **1883** I conceive it to be highly probable that the *pourparlers* may continue a long time before the two Governments come to the crucial point: *Standard*, No. 18,464, p. 5/4.

pourquoi, *adv.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: wherefore; a cause, a reason.

1834 The circumstance of a Saheb's holding converse with an ayah...was enough to set this hurkaru's wit working to ascertain the pourquoi: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 197.

pourtraict: Eng. fr. Fr. See **portrait.**

povero, *pl.* **poveri**, *fem.* **povera**, *pl.* **povere**, *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: poor; a poor person.

1816 the Marchesa...arrived at last at the recollection of her *povero* sub-lieutenant: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 543 (1875). **1842** In entering a church, in health, and the enjoyment of life, to step through these 'poveri' is no bad preparation: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 119 *note* (1847).

pow(w)ow, paw(w)aw, paw(w)ow, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a native N. American priest, a medicine-man; a public celebration for the cure of disease or to bring luck to an expedition; *hence*, any noisy, profitless assembly.

1634 their Pow-wows betaking themselves to their exorcismes and necromanticke charmes: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 82. **1684** The Pow-wow said that Benjamin Waitt and another man was coming: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 34 (1856). **1769** This ceremony has some analogy to the Pawawes of the north American Indians: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 323.

poynado, poynalde, poynard, poynyard(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **poniard.**

***pozz(u)olana,** *sb.*: It.: a volcanic ash used in making hydraulic cements.

1793 the two substances of so much consequence in water building; viz. *Tarras* and *Puzzolana*: SMEATON, *Eddystone Lighthouse*, § 201. **1818** a yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas or puzzuolana of Iceland: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 121.

praam, *sb.*: Du.: a flat-bottomed lighter.

1797 Pram: *Encyc. Brit.* **1813** This unexpected renewal of her fire made the Elephant and Glatton renew theirs, till she was not only silenced, but nearly every man in the praams, ahead and astern of her, was killed: SOUTHEY, *Nelson*, Vol. II. p. 133.

practician (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *practicien*: a practitioner; a person who acts (opposed to a theorist).

1558 Many practiciens, when they wyll gylte anye woode: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 118 *ro*.

***prado,** *sb.*: Sp.: a meadow; a public walk or drive, a park.

1623 went to the *Prado*, a place hard by of purpose to take the aire: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xvi. p. 72 (1645). **1657** I have not passed a fair evening in the *Prade* [Fr. fr. Sp.], but I have wished him there: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 30, Vol. I. p. 58. bef. **1670** that he would permit all to his own Asking, as he did express it at their Meeting in the *Prado*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 186, p. 181 (1693). **1709** If a Lady be new-married, and longs to shew her Equipage, no place so proper as the *Prado*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 163 (2nd Ed.). **1845** the *Prado*, a name familiar to all, is the Hyde Park of Madrid: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 739.

prae-. See **pre-.**

***praecipe,** *2nd pers. sing. imperat. act.* of Lat. *praecipere*, ='to enjoin', 'to order': name of a writ commanding something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance; a note of instructions given by the applicant for a writ of summons to the officer of the court, who is to stamp the writ.

1621 if in a precipe brought against the husband, hee plead misnomer: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 381, p. 165 (1642). **1837** "The writ, Sir, which commences the action," continued Dodson, "was issued regularly. Mr. Fogg, where is the *præcipe* book?" DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XX. p. 202.

praecognitum, *pl.* **praecognita,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: something known beforehand (as a basis for investigation, discussion, or study).

bef. **1667** Now in this inquiry I must take one thing for a præcognitum, that every good man is taught of God: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 174 (Ord MS.). [L.] **1692** In all arts and sciences...there are some *præcognita*, some rules and principles that must necessarily be known to the practice of those arts: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 7 (1858). bef. **1704** Either all knowledge does not depend on certain præcognita or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles: LOCKE. [J.]

praedicātum, *pl.* **praedicāta,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a predicate.

1582 Now what replieth Sir william to all this? surelie nothing, but maketh a long idle speake [*sic*] of *prædicatum* & *subjectum*, as pertinent to the mater as charing crosse to byllings-gate: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 124. **1609** it [*Magister Armorum*] was not only, as the Logicians say, *Praedicatum*, to them both, but equivalent also to *Magister Militiae*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Annot. (Bk. XVI.).

*praefervidum ingenium: Late Lat. See **perf. ing.**

praelectio, *pl.* **praelectiōnes,** *sb.*: Lat.: a reading aloud, a public lecture. Anglicised as *prælection, prelection.*

1889 The candidates [for the Greek Chair] will, as formerly, be expected to deliver *prælectiones*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 27, p. 540/1.

praelector, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a lecturer; a college officer in Cambridge University, who sees to the matriculation and graduation of members of his college.

1654 the *Cathedrated Authority* of a *Prælector*, or *publike Reader*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 385.

praelūdium, *pl.* **praelūdia,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a prelude, an introduction; a presage.

1573–80 M. Duffild, for al his flaunting præludium, shal have no great cause to exult: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 176 (1884). **1617** O most base præludium! MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 207 (1885). **1620** for euery inequality of concoction, is a *præludium* of crudity, and corruption: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § IX. p. 181 (1628). **1635** A Presage and Preludium of Hell approaching: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 189. **1665** a *preludium* to our supper: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. E 6 *ro*. **1675** a *Præludium* to the Star of *Jacob*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. vi. § 2, p. 66. **1682** to make this fast world more imperfect, as the *preludium* and preparative to this new world of Christ's: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 36 (1863). bef. **1733** the Preludiums of the business: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 91, p. 276 (1740).

***praemunire,** *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat. fr. Mod. Lat. *praemūnīri facias*, ='caused to be forewarned', a corruption of *praemonēri facias*, the first words of a writ granted for the offence of introducing a foreign power into the kingdom, the penalty being loss of liberty, goods, and rights: the aforesaid writ, or offence, or penalty; *hence*, a predicament, a serious scrape.

bef. **1529** That the premenyre | Is lyke to be set a fyre | In theyr iurisdictions | Through temporall afflictions: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout*, 108, Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1843). **1529** For that he sued your writ of premunire against a prest that wrongfully held him in ple[a] in a spirituall court for a mater whereof the knowledge belonged vnto your hyghe courtes: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 11 (1880). **1535** in case of a premunire: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 215 *ro*. **1602** therefore let him looke to the case of premunire: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 12. **1608** he is either swallowed in the quicksands of law-quillets, or splits upon the piles of a *præmunire*: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 252 (1885). **1611** [Mrs. Vaux] there, for refusing that oath, was condemned, together with two others in her company, in a *præmunire*, to lose all her goods and lands during life, and to perpetual imprisonment: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1848). **1613** Lord cardinal, the king's further pleasure is, | Because all those things you have done of late, | By your power legatine, within this kingdom, | Fall into the compass of a præmunire, | That therefore such a writ be sued against you: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2, 340. **1625** Lest what I ha' done to them (and against *Law*) | Be a *Premuniri*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 6, Wks., p. 75 (1631). **1626** sent the lord keeper to acquaint his majesty they were in a *præmunire*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1848). bef. **1627** If the law finds you with two wives at once, | There's a shrewd premunire: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, Vol. II. p. 237 (1885). **1633** I might or out of wilfulness, or error, | Run myself finely into a premunire: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 295/1 (1839). **1668** into what a *Præmunire* hast thou brought thy self! DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 217 (1701). **1689** it was deliberated whether they should incur *Præmunire*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 295 (1850). **1693** I would not have you draw your self into a Premunire, by trusting to that Sign of a Man there: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iii. 8, Wks., Vol. I. p. 58 (1710). **1705** if he were sued in a premunire: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 321 (1818). **1710** Have not I brought myself into a fine *premunire* to begin writing letters in whole sheets, and now I dare not leave it off: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. v. Wks., p. 233/2 (1869).

praenōmen, Lat. *pl.* **praenōmina,** *sb.*: Lat.: the first name of an individual among the Ancient Romans, the personal name. See **agnomen.**

1886 The names of servants are generally prænomens only, *e.g.*, "Alicia seruiente predicti Hugonis": *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 313/1.

praepositor, praepostor, *sb.*: Late Lat. for Lat. *praepositus*: a prefect, a monitor. See **monitor 2.**

abt. **1515** I am Goddys prepostour, I prynt them with a pen: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 1967, Wks., Vol. I. p. 288 (1843). **1887** he strongly encouraged self-government among the boys, and threw great responsibilities upon the præpostors: *Athenæum*, Oct. 29, p. 569/3.

praetereunt, et imputantur, *phr.*: Late Lat.: (the hours) pass by, and are put to (our) account. See **pereunt, et imputantur.**

praetexta, *sb.*: Lat., short for *toga praetexta*: the white toga with a broad purple border, worn in Ancient Rome by magistrates and by children (under the age of seventeen).

1601 whiles he was under sixteene yeares of age, and as yet in his Prætexta: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 455. **1670** Before the door of this Church are some ancient Statues of some little Boys, in the habit of a *Prætexta*, a habit belonging to Noblemens Children: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 94 (1698).

***praetor,** *sb.*: Lat.: a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice. There were two such magistrates in Ancient Rome—the *praetor urbanus* (the praetor of the city, who had jurisdiction over Roman citizens) and the *praetor peregrinus* (who had jurisdiction over aliens). Originally the praetor was a consul in command of an army.

1540 *Album prætoris* .i. the whyte or table of the pretour: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. L iv *ro*. **1540** The Pretores, Questores, and other lyke offyces and authorities: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 35 *ro*. **1549** geuyng the swoorde to a *Prætor*, he saied, vse this against mine enemies, but see the cause be iust: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 12 *ro*. **1549** there was once a pretour in Rome, Lorde mayre of Rome: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, v. p. 142 (1869). **1562** worthy citizens eles who had been Consulles, pretors, Tribunes, Ediles and suche lyke: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. ** iii *ro*. **1578** Genutius Cipus, being Prætor: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Ep. Ded., sig. A ij *ro*. **1591** Thrice-worthy pretor of this ancient town: PEELE, *Descensus Astrææ*, Wks., p. 543/2 (1861). **1600** the Pretours and also the Commissioners: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIX. p. 726. **1600** He was to haue beene *Prætor* next yeere: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Revs.*, i. 4, Wks., p. 192 (1616). **1620** the Prince is not a Prætor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 849 (1676). **1641** the Roman prætor: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1806). **1652** A certain *Pretor* or Judge, having sentenced divers malefactors to death: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 352. **1770** it is confessed, that, under *Justinian*, you might have made an incomparable *prætor*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xii. p. 181 (1827). **1820** seven-and-twenty more admirable pictures did the infamous prætor carry off from this sanctuary: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 57.

***praetōrium,** *pl.* **praetōria,** *sb.*: Lat.: a praetor's lodging or court.

1. the tent of a Roman general in command of an army,

and the space round it; the quarters of the Prætorian Guards (under the Empire).

1600 retired themselues to the *Prætorium* or Generals lodging: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 76. **1670** Close by stand the ruins of the *Pretorium*, the Quarters of the *Pretorian* Bands, which the Emperors lodged here: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 59 (1698).

2. a court of justice. Early Anglicised as *pretorie*, *pretory*.

1611 And the soldiers led him away into the hall, called Prætorium: *Bible*, Mark, xv. 16.

3. a palace; a spacious country-residence.

1655 the duke's prætorium open'd: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 409/1 (1839). **1765** the *prætoria*, which were so spacious as to become a nuisance in the reign of Augustus: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXX. Wks., Vol. v. p. 485 (1817). **1820** This palace, or prætorium, falling into decay, was replaced by a strong Saracenic fortress: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 61.

pragmatica, *sb.*: It. and Sp.: a decree published by a sovereign or chief magistrate.

1652 he suddenly caus'd a Pragmatica or Proclamation to be printed and publish'd: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 7. **1845** Charles V. by a Pragmatica in 1525 forbad this usage: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 369.

prahm(e). See **praam.**

***prah(u)**. See **proa.**

praia, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp.: a sand island.

1864 The turtles lay their eggs by night...crawling to the central and highest part of the praia: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. xi. p. 348.

***prairie** (˘ ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prairie*, = 'a meadow': a large meadow, a large tract of level ground covered with grass or herbage.

bef. **1682** the Prerie or large Sea-meadow upon the Coast of *Provence*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686). **1818** These allotments form part of a rich and beautiful *prairie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 133. **1856** In the sea-wide, sky-skirted prairie: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 128 (Bohn, 1866). **1871** the entire country would become a vast prairie of dried straw, the burning of which would then render travelling and hunting possible: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 101.

pram(e). See **praam.**

***pratique** (˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pratique*, *prattique*.

1. permission granted to the crew and passengers on a ship to enter a port, to land, trade, &c.

1612 We staied ten daies in the rode of this city, before we could get Prattieke, that is: leaue to come amongst them, or to vse traffique with them: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 4. **1615** when they haue Prattieke, they are inforced to vnlade at the *Lazaretto*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632). **1621** we remain yet aboard...to make up the month before we have *pratic*, that is, before any be permitted to go a shore and negotiat: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXV. p. 49 (1645). **1741** granted us what they call the *Pratiques*, *i.e.* Licence to come ashore: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 39. **1742** for the custom is there [Alicant], that no ship shall land either men or goods, till the Pratique Master is satisfied: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 317 (1826). **1886** the sanitary officer, an official under the direction of the joint legations, gives us *pratique*: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, N.S., p. 249.

2. experience, practice.

bef. **1733** scarce enough to be warm in it, and, for a Novitiate as he was, to acquire an ordinary Prattique of the cursory Part of the Business: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 12, p. 36 (1740).

prau, praw. See **proa.**

***praxis**, Late Lat. fr. Gk.; πρᾶξις, Gk.: *sb.*: action, exercise.

1. use, practice; *esp.* practical exercise in an art or a science.

bef. **1586** howe *Praxis* cannot be, without being mooued to practice, it is no hard matter to consider: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 39 (1868). **1650** We have spoken of Nature, of Art, of the Body, of Sperm, and of Seed, now let us descend to Praxis, *viz.* how Metalls ought to be mixed together: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sandivogius' Alchymia*, p. 26. **1691** he had spent twenty years in the praxis and theory of music: WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.*, Vol. I. [R.]

2. an example or model; a collection of illustrative examples (esp. in grammar).

bef. **1787** A praxis or example of grammatical resolutions: BP. LOWTH, *Introd. Eng. Grammar*. [L.]

pre-, prae-, *prefix*: Lat. *prae-*, Late Lat. *pre-*, = 'before': used with derivatives from nouns and proper names, meaning 'prior to', as in **pre-adamite**, 'prior to Adam', earlier than the period assigned to the first man according to the Bible; *pre-Raphaelite*, 'prior to Raphael', 'in the style of painting which prevailed before Raphael'. Also used with verbs and nouns meaning 'beforehand', 'previously', as **pre-consultor**, 'an adviser beforehand'.

1675 During the *seculum* Præ-Adamite: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ii. § 3, p. 11.

1631 Besides, what an honour is it to King Charles, that had an ambassador who was a præ-consultor to so lofty an action: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1848).

pre-. See **prae-.**

precede (˘ ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *précéder*: to go before.

I. *trans.*: 1. to go in front of, to move in advance of.

I. 1 *a. metaph.* to keep ahead of, to go before in rank, status, or importance.

bef. **1677** Such a reason of precedence St. Cyprian giveth in another case, because (saith he) Rome for its magnitude ought to precede Carthage: BARROW, *On the Pope's Supremacy*. [R.]

I. 2. to go before in time, to be prior to.

abt. **1548** And Duns saith, that there is a mollifieng, that precedeth grace, whiche hee calleth attrition: BARNES, *Wks.*, p. 274. [R.] **1603** conception... doeth præceed birth of the infant: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 52. **1667** How are we happy, still in fear of harm? | But harm precedes not sin: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 327. bef. **1745** The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion: SWIFT. [J.]

I. 3. to cause to go before, to set before, to place before as an introduction or by way of preface. A bad modern use.

II. *intr.*: 1. to go in front, to move ahead.

II. 1 *a. metaph.* to keep ahead, to maintain an advanced rank, status, or importance.

1667 Then Heav'n and Earth renew'd, shall be made pure | To sanctity, that shall receive no stain: | Till then, the curse pronounced on both precedes: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 640.

II. 2. to go before in time, to have priority.

1601 Of six preceding ancestors, that gem: SHAKS., *All's Well*, v. 3, 196.

precedence (˘ ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *precedence* (Cotgr.).

1. a going before in order, rank, status, or importance.

1614 Among the laws touching precedence in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom: SELDEN. [J.] **1667** for none sure will claim in Hell | Precedence: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 33. **1701** You give it the precedence, and very justly, in your royal plan: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 384 (1872). **1765** The younger sons and daughters of the king, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession, were therefore little farther regarded by the antient law, than to give them to a certain degree precedence before all peers and public officers, as well ecclesiastical as temporal: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. [R.] **1775** they had precedence at the games, and a right of admission to the Eleusinian mysteries: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 128. **1831** Perpetual stoppages took place as these wains became entangled; and their rude drivers... began to debate precedence with their waggon-whips and quarter-staves: SCOTT, *Kenilworth*, p. 104 (1867).

2. a going before in time, priority.

2 *a. concr.* something which has gone before.

1588 it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain | Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been sain: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 83.

***precentor** (˘ ˘ ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *praecentor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praecinere*, = 'to sing before', 'to play before': a leader of a choir; one who leads congregational singing. See **cantoris.**

1622 A precentor in a choir both appointeth, and moderateth, all the songs that be sung there: FETHERSTON, *Atheom.*, p. 318. [T.] bef. **1667** The Spirit of Christ is the precentor, or rector chori, the master of the choir: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, I. 637 (1835). [C.] **1678** First, therefore goes the *Precentor*, carrying Two of Hermes his Books along with him: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 323. **1754** the *Precentor*, or Clerk, who attended us, took Occasion to say, he did not apprehend that Cleanliness was essential to Devotion: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 30.

precentrix, *sb.*: fem. of Late Lat. *precentor*, for *praecentor*: a female who acts as a precentor.

1825 now giving orders...to her cellaress, the precentrix, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 161.

preceptor (˘ ˘ ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *preceptor*, for Lat. *praeceptor*, noun of agent to *praecipere*, = 'to teach', 'to instruct': a teacher, an instructor, a tutor; *specif.* the head of a preceptory, *i.e.* a religious house of the Knights Templar.

1584 the practiser and preceptor of this art: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV. ch. xiv. p. 417. **1606** His *Preceptor* & Schoole-master SENECA he compelled to dye: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 198. **1646** an ancient Father and *Præceptor* unto *Origen*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. I. p. 230 (1686). **1662** 'Tis the work of a King of *Guzuratta*, built by him to the memory of a *Kasi*, who had been his *Praeceptor*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1669). bef. **1670** he would ply his Book so industriously, that his *Præceptor* thought it a great deal too much for a Child to undergo it: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 5, p. 7 (1693). **1680** with some epistles to his preceptor:

Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 155 (1872). **1748** left the two preceptors to console one another: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 22 (1817). **1792** some parents and preceptors, who annex other motives to that of the rod: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 214. bef. **1794** This is the language of philosophy, but it is seldom spoken by the preceptors of princes: Gibbon, *Life & Lett.*, p. 188 (1869). **1820** This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former preceptor had bestowed upon their order: Scott, *Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvi. [L.]

precessor (˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *pr(a)ecessor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praecēdere*, =‘to go before’: a predecessor.

1655 Fordham was herein more court-like and civil to this Eudo, than Thomas Arundel, his Precessour Bishop of Ely: Fuller, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, III. 62. [Davies]

précieuse ridicule, *phr.*: Fr.: a ridiculous affected woman; from the title of Molière's play *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (bef. 1673) in which he satirised the ladies of the literary *salons* of Paris in the middle of 17 c.

1786 The Men, not bound by pedant rules, | Nor Ladies' *precieuses ridicules*: H. More, *Bas Bleu*, 51. **1884** a visit to a *précieuse ridicule* at Leicester, a Miss Watts: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 555/1.

précieux, *fem.* **précieuse**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: over-refined, sentimental, affected; as *sb.* esp. applied to the great ladies of the literary *salons* of Paris (of which Mde. Rambouillet's was the most celebrated) in the middle of 17 c.

1727 my former indiscretion in putting them [letters] into the hands of this *Pretieuse*: H. Cromwell, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. vi. (1757). **1768** every power which sustained life performed it with so little friction that 'twould have confounded the most *physical precieuse* in France: Sterne, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). **1785** Her conversation is natural and reasonable, not *precieuse* and affected: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 574 (1858). **1820** the affected dialogue of the *Précieuses*, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hotel de Rambouillet, and afforded Molière matter for his admirable comedy, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*: Scott, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 391/1 (1867). **1840** the *précieuse* affectation of deference where you don't feel it: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays*, p. 203 (1885). **1865** There wasn't a *précieuse* in England that wouldn't have sold her pure soul to the devil and the Marquis, for his settlements: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 194. **1885** pedantries that recall the *précieuses* of the Hôtel Rambouillet: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., p. 243/2.

preciosity (˗ ˗ ˏ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *préciosité*.

1. high value, preciousness.

1494 Among ye which...ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accomptyd of great precyosyte: Fabyan, Vol. II. an. 1327. [R.]

2. *concr.* an object of high value, something precious.

1485 gold and sylver, sylkes, and other precyosytees: Caxton, *Chas. Grete*, p. 230 (1881). **1646** The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their preciosities: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.* [T.]

***precipice** (ˏ ˗ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *précipice*.

1. a falling headlong.

1598 [bad] precedents; which are strong, | And swift, to rape youth, to their precipice: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 5, Wks., p. 27 (1616). **1632** His precipice from goodness raising mine, | And serving as a foil to set my faith off: Massinger, *Maid Hon.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 209/1 (1839). **1681** Which, stretcht upright, impales me so, | That mine own Precipice I go: A. Marvell, *Misc.*, p. 13.

2. a steep slope, a sheer descent.

1613 You take a precipice for no leap of danger, | And woo your own destruction: Shaks., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1, 140. **1667** the sulph'rous hail | Shot after us in storm, o'erblown hath laid | The fiery surge, that from the precipice | Of Heav'n received us falling: Milton, *P. L.*, I. 173. **1757** But tread with cautious step this dang'rous ground | Beset with faithless precipices round: J. Brown, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xix. (1757). **1776** threw themselves down one of the precipices: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 54. **1785** He spoke, and to the precipice at hand | Push'd with a madman's fury: Cowper, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 188 (1808).

3. an edge or brink from which a headlong fall to a considerable depth is easy; also, *metaph.* an extremely perilous position.

1634 Yet we contemning all such sad advice, | Pursue to build though on a precipice: (1640) W. Habington, *Castara*, Pt. III. p. 119 (1870). **1644** the ruins of an old...castle...built...on the precipice of a dreadful cliff: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1872).

precipitator (˗ ˏ ˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prēcipitātor*, *praecipitātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praecipitāre*, ='to precipitate', 'to cast down headlong': one who precipitates, one who urges on too fast; that which produces precipitation (of substances).

bef. **1660** They...proved the hasteners and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom: Hammond, *Wks.*, IV. 590. [T.]

prēcipitium, better **praecipitium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a headlong fall, a steep descent, a precipice.

1611 such is the *precipitium* of the hill towards the descent: T. Coryat, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1776). **1621** full of filthy puddles, horrid rocks, precipitiums, an ocean of adversity: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 10, Vol. I. p. 157 (1827).

***précis**, *sb.*: Fr.: an abstract, a summary.

1760 I hope you have seen Voltaire's *précis* of it in verse: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xli. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 506 (1777). **1830** Every Minister takes away a *précis* of all he has done while in office: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 263 (1875). **1863** The following précis, though imperfect, will give some idea of the correspondence: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 49. **1877** Listen to the *précis*. Spanish bonds. Twenty thousand pounds: L. W M. Lockhart, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xi. p. 105 (1879).

***precursor** (˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prēcursor*, fr. Lat. *praecursor*: a forerunner.

1610 Jove's lightnings, the precursors | O' the dreadful thunderclaps: Shaks., *Temp.*, i. 2, 201. **1675** Fire is frequently mention'd as a Precursor to the Exhibition of their *Messias*: J. Smith, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. ix. § 7, p. 84. bef. **1733** R. North, *Examen*, III. viii. 55, p. 626 (1740). **1839** meetings of precursors and repealers: Macaulay, *Essays*, p. 487 (1877).

***predecessor** (ˏ ˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prēdēcessor*, *praedēcessor*, ='one who has retired before', fr. Lat. *prae-*, ='before', and *dēcessor*, ='a retiring officer', noun of agent to *dēcēdere*, ='to depart', 'to retire': one who has gone before, one who precedes another in an office, position, or pursuit; an ancestor.

bef. **1400** þey knewe þat Ierusalem was þe kyngis citee þe wich her predecessours and þe Chaldeys of olde tyme had byseged and destruyed: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 56 (1886). **1442** vndre the paisible rule, gou'nance, and obeisance of oure progenitours and predecessours: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxxiii. p. 76 (1846). **1450** The which oure bisshops and oure predecessours beholdinge religiously and purueynge holsomly: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge, &c.*, p. 162 (1871). **1489** Item the kynge...remembreth both aswell his highness as dyvers of his progenytours and predecessours kynges of Englonde: Caxton, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 5, sig. d iii *r°* (1869). **1506** your predecessour, the .v. kyng Henry: Hawes, *Past. Ples.*, sig. * iv *r°* (1554). **1509** The whiche londes were neuer knowen nor founde | Byfore our tyme by our predecessours | And here after shall by our successours | Parchaunce mo be founde: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1874). **1529** predecessours: Fish, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 4 (1880). **1538** a graunt made to some of his predecessours: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. vi. fol. 32 *r°*. **1540** his cousyn germayne and predecessour: Elyot, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 1 *v°*. bef. **1550** So be yee successors | Vnto your predecessors: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 417 (Dyce, 1843). **1555** onely to reuenge the death of theyr predicessours: R. Eden, *Newe India*, p. 37 (Arber, 1885). **1562** euery one murthered his predecessor, and was killed of his successor: J. Pilkington, *Abdyas*, sig. Ff i *r°*. **1579** which [kingdom] he inherited from his predecessors: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 471 (1612). **1584** persuading maners and the imitation of our vertuous predecessors: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 139. **1607** who, in a cheap estimation, is worth all your predecessors since Deucalion: Shaks., *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 101. **1620** which expence himself was not able to bear, being exhausted by paying his Predecessors debts: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 110 (1676). **1660** The most renowned *EDWARD* the *CONFESSOR*, | Was both Your *Parallel* and *Predecessor*: Fuller, *Paneg.*, p. 11. bef. **1733** he delivered over the Office to his Successor, as he had received it from his Predecessor: R. North, *Examen*, III. viii. 49, p. 620 (1740). **1758** My earlier predecessors had their choice of vices and follies: *Idler*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 6. ***1876** one of the predecessors: *Echo*, Nov. 9, p. 2. [St.]

***predella**, *sb.*: It., 'a foot-stool', 'a confessional': a super-altar; the decorated front of a super-altar.

1883 a predella covered with bas-reliefs: C. C. Perkins, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 40.

predicator (ˏ ˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prēdicātor*, *praedicātor*, ='a preacher', fr. Lat. *praedicātor*, ='one who praises in public', noun of agent to Lat. *praedicāre*, ='to affirm', 'to proclaim', 'to praise in public', Late Lat., 'to preach': an affirmer; a preacher; a predicant or black friar.

1600 a Monasterie of Friers, of the order of the Predicators: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 123.

prediction (˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prédiction*.

1. a foretelling, a prophesying, prophecy.

1579 *Aratus* made no account of their prediction: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1035 (1612). **1671** what you were wont to say was prediction: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 239 (1872).

2. a prophecy, a prophetic utterance.

1579 this vnluckie prediction, which seemed to prognosticate...: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 614 (1612). **1601** these predictions | Are to the world in general as to Cæsar: Shaks., *Jul. Caes.*, ii. 2, 28. bef. **1627** O then avoid it, sir; these sad events | Follow those black predictions: Middleton, *Old Law*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 138 (1885). **1699** many were frightened by the predictions of the astrologers: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 367 (1872). **1820** his pretended skill in astrology and predictions of the fall of the Byzantine empire: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 21.

predictor (˗ ˏ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prēdictor*, *praedictor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praedīcere*, ='to foretell', 'to prophesy', 'to forebode': one who predicts.

1652 Prophesiers, Predictors, Circulators, Ioculators, or Iugglers: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 57. bef. **1745** I thank my better stars I am alive to confront this false and audacious predictor, and to make him rue the hour he ever affronted a man of science and resentment: Swift, *Wks.*, p. 551/1 (1869).

preëmptor, *sb.*: Late Lat. (also *praeemptor*), fr. Lat. *prae-*, ='before', and *emptor*, noun of agent to *emere*, ='to buy', 'to

purchase': one who claims or exercises the privilege of pre-emption, or prior right of purchase.

préfecture, *sb.*: Fr.: the office, court, or tenure of the chief magistrate of a department of France; the chief police establishment of Paris.

1837 Champion...had been lodged in the prison of the Préfecture: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 114. **1845** Carrel was rewarded...and was subsequently offered a *préfecture*: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 19 (1857). **1864** He still kept up his connexion with the Préfecture: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 182.

preludio, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a prelude, an introductory movement.

1724 PRELUDIO, a Prelude; the first Part or beginning of a Piece of Musick is often so called: and is much the same as OVERTURE: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1883** In a scientific point of view Mr. Mackenzie's *preludio* is far in advance of the other, the constructive and contrapuntal ability displayed being of the highest order: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2.

premeditation (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑⏑ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *préméditation*: the act or process of thinking out beforehand; previous deliberation.

1531 ye haue nowe hard, what premeditations be expedient before that a man take on him the gouernance of a publyke weale: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. i. [R.] **1579** the orations which he made vpon the sudden without premeditation before: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 848 (1612).

***premier** (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑), **primier,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *premier*, ='first', 'chief', 'earliest'.

1. *adj.*: first in time; first in rank or importance; first in order of ceremonial precedence.

1605 The Spaniard challengeth the premier place, in regard of his dominions: Camden, *Remains*. [R.] **1665** The primier Founder of this noble City is not agreed upon: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 207 (1677). bef. **1733** little less than *primier* minister to direct all the King's Affairs: R. North, *Examen*, III. vi. 42, p. 453 (1740). **1762** Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created premier Earl of England: Hor. Walpole, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. ch. ii. [R.]

2. *sb.*: a chief minister of state; a leader.

1739 He makes him not only his premier in temporals, but his vicegerent in spirituals: Hildrop, *Contempt of Clergy*, p. 61. [L.] **1779** Yet spite of so fair a pretension, | Th' unfeeling, ill-judging *Premier* | Hath meanly denied me a Pension— | Though I asked but a thousand a year: C. Anstey, *Liberality*, Wks., p. 277 (1808). **1818** He suggested the subject to the consideration of Mr. Pitt, then *premier*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 193/2. **1845** This place gave the ducal title to the premier of the imbecile bigot: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 893. **1847** O, a shout | More joyful than the city-roar that hails | Premier or king: Tennyson, *Princ.*, Concl., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 214 (1886).

premier danseur, *phr.*: Fr.: a first (male) dancer.

1861 premier danseur of H. M. Theatre: Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879).

***première danseuse,** *phr.*: Fr.: a first (female) dancer.

première qualité, *phr.*: Fr.: first quality.

1826 a basket, containing nine bottles of sparkling champagne, première qualité, was set before his Highness: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 285 (1881).

premio, *sb.*: It., Sp., and Port.: a premium.

1742 the merchants fail not to send them the premio; else they may cause great inconveniences: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 379 (1826).

***prēmium,** *sb.*: Lat. *praemium*: a profit, a reward, a prize, a bribe.

1. a reward, a prize.

1601 their martyrdomes being to them as a *præmium* for the one: and (no doubt) a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 107. **1623** But it seemeth vnto mee, to bee rather *præmium*, then *pœna*, a reward, then a punishment: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 80. **1792** To these he appointed premiums for foot-ball, hurling, wrestling: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 184.

1 *a.* a substantial inducement, a substantial consideration, a bribe.

bef. **1733** R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 158, p. 119 (1740). **1777** should be allured by suitable premiums to remove thither: Robertson, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 235 (1824).

2. interest on a loan; a charge or profit on a commercial transaction.

1695 the supplies...being so much diminished...by the...exorbitant *præmium*, before they reached the camp: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 305/2 (1751). **1742** at the moderate premium of fifty per cent, or a little more: Fielding, *Jos. Andrews*, I. x. Wks., Vol. V. p. 54 (1806). **1813** I think, my dear, you pay a prodigious premium for ready money: M. Edgeworth, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1833).

3. a gain on the exchange of different kinds of currency; the excess of the market value of a security over the nominal value or the price of issue. Also, *metaph.*

1756 poor Sir George never knew...drawbacks from premiums: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 521 (1857). **1828** John Lyon put their charms at a premium: *Harrovian*, p. 191.

4. the amount paid by or for an apprentice to his master; the charge for teaching (and in many cases maintaining) an apprentice.

1864 She would pay him a premium—the funds, of course, to be furnished by M. Constant: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 180. **1880** I am not the man to pay three hundred pounds of premium in order that you may lie on your back and hold a tallow candle while another man is hammering nails into a ship's bottom: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iv. p. 20.

5. the payment or rate of periodical payments in consideration of which a bond or policy of insurance is received.

1753 He insures for a small Præmium, one thousand Pounds a Year: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 186 (1756).

premonition (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *premonicion, premonition*: a forewarning; previous notice, previous information.

1545 it is necessarye to note this premonicion teaching vs how we shulde knowe the chirche of God: G. Joye, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 8 *ro*.

premonitor (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑ˌ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *praemonitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praemonēre*, ='to forewarn': one who forewarns. See **monitor.**

bef. **1656** Some such like uncouth premonitors; the great and holy God sends purposely to awaken our security, and to prepare us either for expectation, or prevention of judgements: Bp. Hall. [R.]

prendre congé: Fr. See **pour prendre congé.**

prerie: Eng. fr. Fr. See **prairie.**

presa, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.* See quotation.

1724 PRESA, is a Character in Musick called a Repeat: *Short. Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

presage (ˌ⏑ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *présage*: omen, foreboding.

1. an omen, a portent, a prognostic, an augury.

1579 a very euill signe and presage: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1046 (1612). **1601** the praesage of his untoward birth and nativitie: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 160. **1625** when *Cæsar* would haue discharged the Senate, in regard of some ill Presages: Bacon, *Ess., Friendship*, p. 169 (1871). **1644** a lively and cheerful presage of our happy successe and victory: Milton, *Areop.*, p. 71 (1868). **1657** All pestilences, all wars, all seditions, have their presages from the *turban*: H. Pinnell, Tr. *Paracelsus' 3 Bks. Philos.*, p. 50. **1665** when they [Salamanders] appear they are sure presages of a storm approaching: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1677).

1 *a.* a prediction, a prophetic utterance.

1595 Misfortune hearing this presage of life, | Within her self kindles a home-bred strife: G. Markham, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 78 (1871).

2. a foreboding, a presentiment.

1593 if heart's presages be not vain, | We three here part that ne'er shall meet again: Shaks., *Rich. II.*, ii. 2, 142. **1712** these groundless Horrours and Presages of Futurity: *Spectator*, No. 505, Oct. 9, p. 719/2 (Morley).

2 *a.* the faculty of foretelling or prophesying, foreknowledge.

1671 If there be aught of presage in the mind, | This day will be remarkable in my life | By some great act, or of my days the last: Milton, *Sams. Agon.*, 1387. **1795** as if by a secret presage of the event besought the King not to re-enter the lists: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 215.

3. prophetic import, augury.

1691 Those furious ravages...I look on as portentous and of evil presage: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 329 (1872).

***presbyter,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πρεσβύτερος, ='elder': (*a*) an elder of a Christian congregation; (*b*) a Presbyterian.

a. **1641** a presbyter, or as we commonly name him, the minister of a congregation: Milton, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1806). **1781** Attalus reached the friendly habitation of a presbyter of Rheims: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI. ch. xxxviii. p. 359 (1818).

b. **1660** Monk was not so much *Presbyter*: J. C[rouch], *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 13.

***presid(i)ario,** *sb.*: Sp.: a convict in a presidio.

1845 used them for keeping the salt fish of his presidarios: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 375.

***presidio,** *sb.*: Sp.: a fort, a military post, a prison for convicts condemned to hard labor.

1866 a presidio or stronghold of the Moors: Irving, *Span. Papers*, p. 285.

Prester John, name of a mythical priest and emperor who was supposed in the middle ages to rule somewhere in the East, and who was eventually identified with the king of Abyssinia, the phr. being sometimes used as a title. The

word *prester* is Mid. Eng. form of *priest*. In spite of Pilkington, Prester John was generally supposed to be a Christian Presbyter.

bef. **1400** Prester Iohn, þat is lorde of ynde: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 138 (1886). **1554** the kynge of Ethiope whiche we call pretian or prest John whom they cal *Gian*: W. Prat, *Africa*, sig. E ii *ro*. **1555** Preciosus Iohannes, otherwyse cauled Presbyter Iohannes: R. Eden, *Decades*, p. 52 (1885). **1562** the Turke, the Sophi and the Souldan, priester Iohn & other Heathen princes: J. Pilkington, *Abdyas*, sig. Aa iii *ro*. **1598** the King of that countrey...who is commonly called *Presbiter Iohn*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 58. **1598** Behind Mossambique lyeth the countrey of Prester John, which is called by them the countrey of Abexines: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 34 (1885). **1600** The emperour *Prete Ianni* hath two speciall princely names, to wit, Acegue, which signifieth an emperour, and Neguz, a king: John Pory, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 21. **1602** so in their intended platforme but one Iesuite Pope and prince Monarchiall (like a *presbyter Iohn*): W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 324. **1625** was vnder the Iurisdiction of a great Lord, called *Barnagasso*, being subiect vnto *Prete Ianni*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1027. — *Preste Iohn*, by name *Atini Tingill*: *ib.*, p. 1128. — The *Presbyter Iohn*: *ib.* **1679** While like the Mighty *Prester John*, | Whose Person none dares look upon: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 249. **1788** the fame of *Prester* or *Presbyter* John has long amused the credulity of Europe: Gibbon, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. ch. xlvii. p. 344 (1818).

***prestige**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a charm, a method of fascination, a piece of imposture.

1706 *Prestiges*, illusions, impostures, juggling tricks: Phillips, *World of Words*. bef. **1779** the sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture: Warburton, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. Serm. v.

2. credit and authority based upon high reputation, a reputation which dazzles and impresses others.

1839 nature has woven so powerful a spell about its shores that the present scarcely asks the *prestige* of the past: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 152. **1845** Such is the prestige of broad cloth: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 101. **1853** some expedient may be found for enabling him to recede without discredit, and without danger to his own *prestige* at home: Greville, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 70. **1864** Valérie's Paris prestige being thick upon her, she easily obtained an engagement: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 190. **1884** The prestige of the church is departed, nevermore to return: F. A. Ober, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 291.

prestīgiātor, *sb.*: Lat. *prae-*: a juggler, a conjurer; a cheat.

1660 This cunning prestigiator [the devil] took the advantage of so high a place, to set off his representations the more lively: H. More, *Myst. Godliness*, p. 105. [R.]

prestissimo, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement in very quick time.

1724 PRESTISSIMO, is Extream Fast or Quick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***presto**, *sb.*: It.: quickly, immediately, at once; *Mus.* in quick *tempo*, a passage or movement in quick *tempo*.

1609 He saies, Præsto, Sir,...he can be ready: B. Jonson, *Sil. Wom.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 558 (1616). **1623** After this, crying out *Presto*, bee gone, lifting vp his legges, and fetching a friscall or two, he flyes away in the ayre in a trice: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. v. p. 47. **1724** PRESTO, Fast or Quick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1742** There was one Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic, whom old Sir Edward Seymour, father of the late Speaker, used to call Spirit Po; that is, a *petit diable*, that was presto at every conjuror's nod: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 241 (1826). **1809** has his garden, his coach, his gambling box,—till, heigh presto! he is a broker again: Maty, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lvi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 215. **1840** *Hocus Pocus!* Quick, *Presto!* and *Hey Cockalorum!* Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 100 (1865). **1863** but, let a nice young fellow engage her apart, and, hey presto! she shall be every inch a woman: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106.

presto vade, *phr.*: Lat. *praesto vāde*: be gone at once.

1691 Now if you please *Mr. Levite*, to go about your lawful occasions, you may *Presto vade* be gone: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 11.

prēsultor, *sb.*: Late Lat., for *praesultor*, noun of agent fr. Lat. *prae-*, ='before', and *salīre*, ='to dance': a leader in dancing.

1678 [See **chorus** 1].

prétendu, *fem.* **prétendue**, *sb.*: Fr.: an intended, a future husband, or future wife.

1848 "I will certainly call," said Lady Southdown then, in reply to the exhortation of her daughter's *prétendu*, Mr. Pitt Crawley: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 363 (1879).

prête-nom, *sb.*: Fr., 'lend-name': one who allows another to use his name.

1888 I can come to no other conclusion than that he was in fact the mere *prête-nom* of the execution debtor: Sir Alfred Wills, in *Law Times Reports*, LX. 53/1.

prēter-, Late Lat.; **praeter-**, Lat.: *prefix*: past. Used in combin. and as *adj*.

1530 The preter parfit tens: Palsgr., Bk. II. fol. xxxvii *vo*. — al the preter tenses: *ib.*, fol. xxxviii *ro*.

pretieuse: Fr. See **précieux**.

pretium affectiōnis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a fancy price, a value determined by fondness for an object.

preto(u)r: Eng. fr. Lat. See **praetor**.

***preux chevalier**, *phr.*: Fr.: valiant knight, gallant knight. See **chevalier**.

1771 If he is a *preux chevalier*, he will vindicate her character *d'une manière éclatante*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 331 (1857). **1803** the adventures of a *preux chevalier* were no longer listened to by starts: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 116. **1808** all the irresistible courage and fortune of a *preux chevalier*: Scott, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 123. **1824** Aurora sat with that indifference | Which pques a preux chevalier—as it ought: Byron, *Don Juan*, XV. lxxvii. **1840** All *Preux Chevaliers*, in friendly rivalry | Who should best bring back the glory of Chi-valry: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 60 (1865). **1848** Latin is the tongue of...*fortes* conquerors and *preux* chevaliers: Lord Lytton, *Harold*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 28/2 (3rd Ed.). **1862** he is to be held up as a perfect *preux chevalier*: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 311 (1887). **1883** he is your paragon—your preux chevalier: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 27. **1885** All his Italian friends laud him as a *preux chevalier*: L. Malet, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 62.

prevaricator (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *praevāricātor*, ='one who is guilty of collusion', noun of agent to *praevāricāri*, ='to walk crookedly' (in business): one who prevaricates; at the University of Cambridge, formerly the opponent of the inceptor at Commencement.

1614 the Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier, or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1848). **1642** this petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be till his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery: Milton, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 217 (1806). **1654** after dinner...the Prevaricators [opened] their drollery: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1872). bef. **1670** The Prevaricator made me smile, when he gave him this Character to his Face: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 30, p. 23 (1693). **1694** A plague on thee, thou confounded Prevaricator of Language: D'Urfey, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. iv. p. 40. **1755** thou prevaricator of all the 'squirely ordinances of chivalry! Smollett, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. xi. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 586/1 (1821). **1792** the judge cried out, Clerk, hand me up the examination of this prevaricator: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 29.

prévenance, *sb.*: Fr.: kindness, delicate attention.

1823 a very conversable pleasing man, with an air of *prévenance*, and ready civility of communication: Scott, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 32 (1886). **1848** the same good humour, *prévenances*, merriment, and artless confidence and regard: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 189 (1879).

prévenant, *fem.* **prévenante**, *adj.*: Fr.: prepossessing, winning, delicately attentive.

preventor, *sb.*: Eng., variant spelling of *preventer*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *praevenīre*, ='to go before', 'to prevent': one who prevents.

1598 *Preuentore*, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator: Florio.

prévôt, *sb.*: Fr.: provost.

1644 the Prevôt Marshal, with his assistants, going in pursuit: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 71 (1872).

***Priāpus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Πρίαπος: name of the personification of the male organ of generation, especially venerated at Lampsacus, who was supposed to take care of gardens.

1608 the god Priapus: Shaks., *Pericles*, iv. 6, 4. **1704** the ancient urns, lamps, lachrymary vessels, Priapuses, household goods, which have some of them been represented under such a particular form: Addison, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

***prie-Dieu**, *sb.*: Fr., 'pray-God': a praying-desk; a chair in the shape of a praying-desk; also, *attrib.* as in *prie-Dieu chair*.

1760 before the altar, was an arm-chair for him, with a blue damask cushion, a *prie-Dieu*, and a footstool of black cloth: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 282 (1857). **1854** What velvet-bound volumes, mother-of-pearl albums, inkstands...priedieu chairs: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879).

***prima donna**, *pl.* **prime donne**, *phr.*: It.: 'first lady', the leading female singer in an opera.

1812 It went into the world without a name because an author, like a *prima donna*, has a sort of dignity from appearing sometimes *incog.*, when, in reality, everybody knows him: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1856). **1818** she is merely *prima donna* of the troop: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 125 (1819). **1823** the fashionable song of the day, sung by the *prima donna* at the Opera-house: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 74. **1837** the prima donna sang a bravura aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. Mac Farlane, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187. **1865** You've brought over a prima donna, because, in a cold sort of way, you thought her a handsome Roman: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 35. **†1878** A cordial welcome was accorded to Mdle. Minnie Hauk, the American prima donna: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.] **1882** She was...the *prima donna* of the company: T. Mozley, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. lxxvi. p. 42.

***primâ faciē**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on the first appearance.

1. *adv.*: at first sight.

1646 Undoubtedly no more meant in a commandment but what is directly *prima facie* presented: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 216 (1674). **1760** They follow the Amotion which is *prima facie* incident to a Corporation: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 272. **1807** and *prima facie*, one would imagine, that our author had satisfied himself: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 296. **1821** Now the accusation...is not *primâ facie*, and of necessity, an absurd one: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 100 (1823). **1858** A pun is *primâ facie* an insult to the person you are talking with: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 11 (1882). **1882** *Primâ facie*, it contains so much truth and plausibility: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. v. p. 99.

2. *adj.*: appearing satisfactory on the first view (prior to argument and cross-examination); resting on insufficient consideration; estimated according to first appearances.

1810 an exclusive company presents *prima facie* evidence of an institution that ought to be abolished: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 129. **1826** the prima facie presumption was, that the defect was not in the law: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 860. **1845** his *skeleton* style and method have obtained for him a kind of *primâ facie* reputation of accuracy and impartiality: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 17 (1857). **1879** The former is on a primâ facie view the more natural, but...: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 185. **1882** The superficial acceptance of *primâ facie* phenomena: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. p. 291.

primâ fronte, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'at the first view' (*lit.* 'forehead', 'front'), to judge by first appearances.

1790 To make a revolution is a measure which, *prima fronte*, requires an apology: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 245 (3rd Ed.).

prima materia: Late Lat. See **materia prima.**

prima philosophia: Late Lat. See **philosophia prima.**

prima vista, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: first sight.

prima-vista, *sb.*: It., 'first sight': an old game at cards. Anglicised as *primuiste*, *primefisto*.

1628 like the Cards at Primuiste where 6. is 18. and 7. 21. for they neuer signifie what they sound: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 13, p. 35 (1868). **1630** At Primefisto, Post and payre, Primero, | Maw, Whip-her-ginny, he's a lib'rall *Hero*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ee 4 *v°*/2.

primero, *sb.*: Sp. *primera*: an old gambling game at cards.

1533 All be hit, of them whiche be well wyllinge it is soone lerned, in good fayethe sooner thanne Primero or Gleeke: ELYOT, *Of the Knowledge, &c.*, Pref. **1584** The state of Fraunce as now it standes | Ys like prymero at foure handes: Quoted in *N. & Q.*, Sept. 10, 1887, p. 205/1. **1599** to play at Primero and *Passage*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 91 (1616). **1603** Whose lauish hand, at one *Primero-rest*, | One Mask, one Turney, or one pampering Feast, | Spends treasures: J. SYLVESTER, Tr *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 287 (1608). **1608** Make me perfect in that trick that got you so much at primero: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 131 (1885). **1623** Their game was *Primera* at three hands: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. II. p. 21. **1623** their common game at cards...is *Primera*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxi. p. 110 (1645). **1630** [See **prima-vista**]. **1641** At that primero of piety, the pope and cardinals are the better gamesters: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1806). **1679** Hawks and Horses, Crimp, Trick track, and Primero: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, iii. p. 43. **1762** playing at *primero* with his chaplain: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, v. xvi. Wks., p. 227 (1839).

primier: Eng. fr. Fr. See **premier.**

primitiae, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: first-fruits. Early Anglicised as *primicies* (abt. 1400 Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xx. 40; Rev., xiv. 4) and, through Fr. *prémices*, as *premices*.

1591 The Primitias [*acc.*] of your Parsonage: SPENS., *Compl.*, Prosopop., 518. **1617** It was thought a bold part of them both, that so young a man should play his first prizes in such a place and such a time, being, as he professed, the *primitiæ* of his vocation, and the first sermon that ever he made: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1848).

primitive (ˌ⏑⏑ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *primitif*, fem. *-ive*.

I. *adj.*: 1. original (opposed to secondary, derivative, later).

1494 the Primatiue Church: FABYAN, in Grafton's *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 113. **1530** the primatiue pronownes of the fyrst and seconde parsones syngular: PALSGR., sig. B ii *v°* **1541** the prymatyfe causes of leprv: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. Q ii *v°*. **1543** It commeth of the cause primitiue thoroughe brusynge or breaking: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXVI *t°*/2. **1546** which good primitive successe purchased him muche quietness: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 178 (1846). **1549** In the primatyue churche: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, p. 207 (1868). **1563** two causes of syckines the one beinge outwarde, called *procatarktike*, or cause primatiue: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 17 *r°*. **1583** examples of the Primitiue age: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 55 *v°*. **1606** the primitive statue, and oblique memorial of cuckolds: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 1, 60. **1646** square rooms...said to have been the receptacles of primitive Christians: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 172 (1872). **1658** the primitive food of Animals: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 1, p. 25 (1686). **1663** Whose primitive tradition reaches | As far as Adam's first green breeches: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 40.

I. *adj.*: 2. characterised by the simplicity of early times, old-fashioned, unsophisticated.

II. *sb.*: 1. a primary word (opposed to a derivative).

1657 got by heart almost the entire vocabulary of Latin and French primitives: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 2. an original member of an institution, esp. an early Christian.

1602 humilitie, patience, and religious zeale, which was in the primitiues and founders of their Orders: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 3 *v°*. **1686** Dr. Frampton...preached...showing the several afflictions of the Church of Christ from the primitives to this day: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1872).

primo, *adv.*: Lat.: firstly; also, *sb.*, abl. of *primus* (with *anno*, abl. of *annus*, suppressed), 'the first (year)'.

1601 Primo, secundo, tertio, is a good play: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 39. **1630** they say Sir Edward Parham, who, in *primo* of King James, was arraigned of high treason at Winchester: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1848).

***primo tenore**, *phr.*: It.: first tenor, the leading tenor singer in an opera.

1861 why not a singing artist?...Why not a primo tenore? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879).

primogenitor (ˌ⏑⏑ˌ⏑⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *primo* (adv.), ='first', and **genitor** (*q. v.*), noun of agent to *gignere*, ='to beget': a first-begetter, the founder of a race or family.

primordium, *pl.* **primordia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a beginning, an origin.

1671 the mere preludes of this glory, the *primordia*, the *beginnings* of it: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 199/1 (1834). **1704** those beings must be of chief excellence wherein that *primordium* appears most prominently to abound: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 79/2 (1869). **1725** You know how it was with the Christian Church in its beginnings, in its very *primordia*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 579/2 (1834).

primuiste: Eng. fr. It. See **prima-vista.**

primula, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of herbaceous plants, of which the commonest species is the primrose; *esp.* the *Primula sinensis*, a handsome plant with umbels of flowers.

primum, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *primus*, ='first'. See quotation.

1809 the capital of the master manufacturer who employed a number of laborers' hands on the *primum*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I.

primum amābile, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the first (or 'chief') lovable'; the first or chief object of love.

1681 God is the *primum amabile*, the *first goodness*, as well as the first Being: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 484/2 (1834). **1681—1703** Christ, who is the *primum amabile*, his first and naturally beloved, his only begotten Son: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 180 (1863).

primum frīgidum, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'first cold': the original principle of cold, which was, according to Parmenides, an elementary substance.

1627 the earth being...*primum frigidum*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, I. 69. [C.] bef. **1691** before men had so hotly disputed which is the *primum frigidum* they would have done well to inquire whether there be any such thing or no: R. BOYLE, *Experimental Hist. of Cold*, title xvii. [C.]

primum mōbile, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the first movable', the outermost of the celestial spheres in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which carried round with it the nine interior spheres in its diurnal revolution; hence, *metaph.* a primary source of motion, activity, or progress, an original principle of motion or activity.

bef. **1590** From the bright circle of the horned moon | Even to the height of *Primum Mobile*: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 117/2 (1858). **1600** Also it appeareth to be an Island, insomuch as the Sea runneth by nature circularly from the East to the West, following the diurnal motion of *Primum Mobile*, which carieth with it all inferiour bodies moueable, as wel celestiall as elemental: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 15. **1602** a stay made of the planets course and heauens motion, by reason that *primum mobile*, in a temperated violence of opposite race to the rest, runs a course against the haire: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 23. **1603** you Mathematicians...affirme that the Sunne is distant from the *Primum Mobile*, and highest scope of heaven, infinite thousands of miles: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1165. **1607—12** Superstition...bringes in a new *primum mobile* that ravysheth all the Spheres of government: BACON, *Ess.*, XXVIII. p. 344 (1871) **1612** You know the *primum mobile* of our court, by whose motion all the other spheres must move, or else stand still: G. CALVERT, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 191 (1848). bef. **1616** They'll prattle ye of *primum mobile*, | And tell a story of the state of Heaven: BEAU. & FL., *Kld. Bro.*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 416 (1711) **1616** the benefit of fishing is that *Primum mobile* that turnes all their *Spheres* to this height of plentie, &c.: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 194 (1884). **1646** For according to received Astronomy, the poles of the Æquator are the same with those of the *Primum Mobile*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. V. p. 241 (1686). **1652** He was the Captain, chief in the War, the *primum mobile*:

N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 80. **1665** The Firmament they called *Jupiter* the *primum mobile* of other Gods: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 301 (1677). **1668** though they have motions of their own, are whirl'd about by the motion of the *primum mobile*, in which they are contained: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1701). **1670** he who makes an Angel wheel the *Primum mobile*, and the vast Machines of the Heavenly Orbs: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 207 (1698). **1678** supposed to be ἀρχὴ κινήσεως, *the Principle of Motion in the Universe*, or at least of that *Chiefest Motion* of the *Primum Mobile* or *Highest Sphere*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 412. **1696** The will is the commander of the whole man; the *primum mobile*, that which sets all the rest on motion: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 25 (1865). **1697** the *Primum Mobile* of Good and Evil, a fine Lady: VANBRUGH, *Æsop*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 247 (1776). **1704** the air is invested by the stars; and the stars are invested by the *primum mobile*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 61/2 (1869). **1771** informed that her ladyship had acted as the *primum mobile* of this confederacy: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 52/1 (1882). **1821** The truth is, that in these days the grand "*primum mobile*" of England is *cant*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. VI. p. 353 (1832). **1839—47** the nervous system...is also the *primum mobile* of the organic operations: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 757/2. **1845** we shall at once produce *all* the passages of his philosophical History in which this *primum mobile* of the Revolution, the *Egalité* Duke of Orleans, is mentioned: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 14 (1857).

***primus**, *adj.*: Lat.: first, eldest, first in seniority, appended at some schools to the name of the senior of two or more pupils who have the same surname.

1826 'Mammy-sick!' growled Barlow primus: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4 (1881).

***primus inter pares**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: first amongst his peers.

1835 there was a bishop at that period, who was more than *primus inter pares*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 150. **1887** The sovereign, relatively, was but *primus inter pares*, closely connected by origin and intermarriage with a turbulent feudal nobility: *Athenæum*, Apr. 16, p. 507/1.

primus mōtor, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the original mover.

1590 The plagues of Egypt, and the curse of heaven...Inflict upon them, thou great Primus Motor: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, I. Wks., p. 150/1 (1858). **1616** God above, | That Primus Motor, which all orbes doth move: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 146 (1871). **1617** But now the *primus motor* of this feasting, Mr. Comptroller, is taking his leave of this town: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1848). bef. **1670** You have said somewhat concerning yourself; somewhat concerning the last Parliament, somewhat of the *Primus motor*, and Divine Intelligence which enliv'd the same: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 10, p. 11 (1693).

primus secundus, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'first second'. See quotation.

1584 it is a childish and ridiculous toie, and like vnto childrens plaie at *Primus secundus*, or the game called The philosophers table: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. x. p. 198.

princeps, *pl.* **principēs**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat.: first, chief; prince, premier person.

I. *adj.*: first, original; esp. first printed, as in the phr. *editio princeps*, ='an original edition'.

1809 The princeps copy, clad in blue and gold: J. FERRIAR, *Bibliomania*, 6. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 1. a chieftain.

II. *sb.*: 2. pl. *principes*, the second line of a Roman army, between the hastati and the triarii.

II. *sb.*: 3. *Bibliogr.* an original edition.

princeps senātūs, *phr.*: Lat.: the premier senator of the Ancient Roman senate.

principia, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the front line of a Roman army; an open space in a Roman camp containing the tents of the general and of the chief officers.

1600 in the verie *Principia*, yea and within the quarter of the L. Generall his pavilion, were heard confused speeches: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 257.

***principiis obsta**, *phr.*: Lat.: make a stand against the first approaches, take measures against the earliest symptoms (of disease or evil). Ovid, *Remed. Am.*, 91.

1654—6 If a man's foot slip in hell-mouth, it is a miracle if he stop ere he come to the bottom, *Principiis obsta*. Dally not with the devil: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 286/1 (1867). **1767** *Obsta principiis* is her motto and maxim: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 490 (1851). **1826** impressed thenceforward with this excellent maxim, *principiis obsta*, they would no longer shut their eyes against innovations: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1822.

***principium**, *pl.* **principia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a first principle, a first cause; an element, esp. pl. *principia*, the first principles or elements of a science.

1602 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three speciall *principia* or causes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 138. abt. **1630** I have noted the causes or *principia* of the Warres following: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 34 (1870). **1692** God is the *principium* of subsistence to all: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 52 (1863). **1843** the truths which will then be regarded as the *principia* of those sciences: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 527 (1856). bef. **1849** these arrangements of the *principia* of human action: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1884).

***prior** (ˌ˙ ˉ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *priour*, assimilated to Lat. *prior*, ='former', 'superior'.

I. *adj.*: 1. senior, superior, having the right of precedence.

I. *adj.*: 2. former, previous; sometimes used as *adv.* in the phr. *prior to*.

1845 Lady Marney...was experiencing all the advantages of prior information: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Sybil*, Bk. II. ch. vi. [L.] ***1878** The buying of ships will not be interfered with prior to the commencement of hostilities: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

II. *sb.*: the head of a religious house called a *priory*, or the assistant of an abbot.

abt. **1338** Bisshops, abbotes, and priours, thei had misborn tham hie: R. BRUNNE, p. 333. [R.] bef. **1447** A prioure þat is a prelate of any churche Cathedralle: J. RUSSELL, 1150, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 193 (Furnivall, 1868). **1482** He askyd also and hyt were by the relygion that the priowrs shuld geue that nyght to the bretheren dyscyplyns in hooly vesture and aubys: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 20 (1869). bef. **1548** he must have better knowliege off the cure off sowle than the sayde Prior: RICH. PACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lxxiii. p. 186 (1846).

priores: Lat. See **seniores priores.**

pristav', *sb.*: Russ.: a police official, an overseer, a police escort.

1662 The *Pristaf*, who was an aged man, made answer: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669).

pristine (ˌ˙ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pristine* (Cotgr.): pertaining to an early period or state, original, primitive.

1599 the disciplines of the pristine wars of the Romans: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2, 87. **1609** And thus having recovered the province againe, which had yeelded subjection to the enemies, he reduced it unto the pristine state: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXVIII. ch. vii. p. 337. **1640** pristin: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 20, p. 85 (1647). **1645** Upon the summit of this rock stands...a round fabric, still discovering some of its pristine beauty: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 188 (1872).

privado, *sb.*: Sp.: 'a private' (friend), a favorite, a minion.

1584 The good Erle answered his servant and deare Privado courteouslie: R. PARSONS (?), *Leicester's Commonw.*, p. 57. **1618—9** the Duke of Osseda, the only privado of that court: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1848). **1622** The Duke of *Lerma* was the greatest *Privado*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xi. p. 64 (1645). **1625** The Moderne Languages giue vnto such Persons, the Name of *Fauorites*, or *Priuadoes*: BACON, *Ess., Friendship*, p. 167 (1871). **1654** his *Privado* or his *Favorit*: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 20. bef. **1670** he thought it no better then a doubling of Servitude, to have a Privado, like a Lord-Lieutenant, under the supreme Lord, to ride upon the Backs of the People: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 48, p. 40 (1693). bef. **1733** any Intrigue...depending whereon he might become such a Privado as to be trusted: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 130, p. 299 (1740). **1828** A courtly knight, who... is Master of the Horse, and privado, as they say, to the young Prince: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xii. p. 142 (1886).

Privat-docent, *sb.*: Ger.: a private teacher or tutor at a German university.

1882 Neocl. Kasásis, a *Privatdocent* at the University: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 884. **1886** After studying at Bonn and Berlin...he became a *Privat Docent* at Halle: *ib.*, July 31, p. 146.

***pro and con**, *phr.*: fr. Lat. *pro*, ='for', 'on behalf', and Lat. *contra*, ='against': for and against.

1. *adv.*: also **pro et con.**, fr. Late Lat. **pro et contra**, ='for and against', with regard to both or to all sides of the case.

abt. **1400** Dout, pro, contra, and ambiguite: *Beryn*, 2577 (Furnivall, 1876). **1480** Therof arose a grete altercacyon among wryters of this mater pro and contra: CAXTON, *Chron. Eng.*, cclii. 327. **1546** but he...disputeth the matter so *pro* and *contra*, that he confuteth all the arguments that seem to repugn his purpose: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 163 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1552** saying their pleasure euery one of them, of her beautie and her body, *pro & contra*: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 1 *v°* (1567). **1576** Much I know may be here said, *Pro et Contra*, in this case: J. DEE, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. II. p. 68 (1879). **1579** these are *Aristotles* quiddities to argue *pro & contra*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 710 (1612). **1589** before euer he met with *probabile* in the Vniuersitie, shall leaue *pro et contra* before he can scarcely pronounce it: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 9 (1880). **1601** a great question, and very disputable *pro & contra*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 10, ch. 75, Vol. I. p. 309. **1606** which may minister different arguments *pro et contra* in the discussion: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. XXXII. p. 365. **1609** after long argument (*pro & con*, as you know) I brought him downe: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 581 (1616). **1620** much being said *Pro & contra*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 500 (1676). **1642** debates the businesse *pro et contra*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 31 (1869). **1659** Hence arose great contention among the writers of this matter, *pro & contra*, and they cannot agree to this day: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. vii. p. 29. bef. **1670** The Schools had many that ventilated those impenetrable Conceptions, *pro & con*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 22, p. 16 (1693). **1679** Can own the same thing, and disown; | And perjure Booty, *Pro and Con*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 244. **1690** Books and pamphlets were published every day *pro* and *con*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 314 (1872). **1793** I think, indeed, it is in vain to reason upon the subject of Necessity *pro* or *con*, till this point be determined: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 87/2 (1846). **1837** the various reasons pro and con: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlvi. p. 506. **1863** I have no objection to collect the evidence pro and con., and then make you the judge instead of myself: C. READE, *Hard Cash*,

Vol. III. p. 57. †**1877** Erasmus introduces parenthetically the arguments, *pro* and *con*: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/1. [St.]

2. *sb.*: pl. **pros and cons** (**contras**), an argument and its counter-argument, a reason and counter-reason; in *pl.* the arguments or reasons for and against a proposition.

1506 Logyke alway, dothe make probacion | Prouing the pro, well from the contrary: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C iii *vº*. **1640** The pro's and contras in the windings, workings | And carriage of the cause: R. BROME, *Antip.*, iii. 4, sig. F 3 *vº*. bef. **1670** And after much *Pro* and *Con* in their Discourse, supposing the want of Preferment had disgusted the Doctor, he offer'd to him, if he would busie himself no more in contriving the Ruine of the Church, that he would the next Day resign the Deanery of *Westminster* to him: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 211, p. 205 (1693). **1704** This...is more than I can justly expect from a quill worn to the pith in the service of the State, in *pros* and *cons* upon Popish plots, and meal-tubs: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § i. Wks., p. 59/2 (1869). **1823** but...there are some *pros* and *cons* on the subject: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 951 (1875). **1856** There is no use of noting *pros* and *cons*: my mind is made up; I will not do it: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 312. **1864** he softly swayed his discreet head upward and downward, as though he were weighing the pros and cons of the momentous question: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 84. **1883** All the evidence, *con* as well as *pro*, fails to validate Mc Leod's evidence: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 316/2.

***pro āris et focis**, *phr.*: Lat.: for altars and hearths. Cf. Sallust, *Cat.*, 59, 5.

1621 When I see two superstitious orders contend *pro aris et focis*, with such have and hold: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 515 (1827). **1681** as men that in war do fight *pro aris et focis*, for their subsistence, for their lives: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 92 (1861). **1711** SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 421/1 (1869). **1742** I would only persuade men not to contend, as if they were fighting *pro aris et focis*, and change a good constitution into a bad one, by the violence of their factions: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1825). **1759** were to fight *pro aris et focis*, for whatever was dear and valuable to a people: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 205. **1826** Pardon me, then, for the little time I shall consume in contending *pro aris et focis*, for the rights and interests...of the small States: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1653. **1835** as if it was a contest *pro aris et focis*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxix. p. 307 (1874). **1866** They serve cheerfully in the great army which fights even unto death *pro aris et focis*: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. Wks., p. 186/1 (1880). **1882–3** In fighting against reforms, the cardinals fought *pro aris et focis*: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, p. 546/1.

***pro bono publico**, *phr.*: Lat.: for the public good, for the public weal.

1760 Men are presumed to love the Laws of their Country, and the Execution of them, it is *pro bono publico*, in which they are included: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 113.

pro confesso, *phr.*: Late Lat.: as confessed, as admitted.

1631 as if they had taken it *pro confesso* that he is living: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 141 (1848). **1649** That as by an implicite Confession, it may be taken *pro confesso*: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 29, Jan. 23—30, p. 276. **1776** the Court...informed them, if they did not [support their case by affidavit] the negative of the question put would be taken *pro confesso*: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 17/1.

***pro formā**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: as a matter of form.

1573–80 for very meere Nifilles as it were only pro forma tantum ['only']: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 77 (1884). **1601** the Pontific or high Priest, sitting at the table *pro forma*, and for order sake at any solemne feast or sacrifice: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 298. **1623** the Tuesday after, the Duke of Buckingham feasts the Spanish ambassadors at York House; which is thought to be done rather *pro formâ* than *ex animo*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 425 (1848). **1648** you did in effect receive an answer, before their adjourning, being *pro forma tantum*: *Proceed. of High Court of Justice*, No. 3, p. 8. bef. **1670** The King having spread this Banquet to the Tast of their Judgments, the Lord Keeper *pro formâ* set on the Grace Cup as followeth: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 180, p. 175 (1693). **1673** this is only done *pro forma*, for the University is not obnoxious to the Chancellour: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 86. **1682** He that to pleasure his friend, suffers his name to be used *pro forma*, as the Remitter... knowingly does...endorse the said Bill: M. SCARLETT, *Stile of Exchanges*, p. 262. **1788** the cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma*: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. 73/1. **1808** who address petitions to the Throne, and send them, *pro forma*, to the Secretary of State's office: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 180. **1845** to quiet our representations, Nogueras was disgraced *pro formâ*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 469. **1863** They were there pro formâ; a plausible lunatic had pestered the Board, and extorted a visit of ceremony: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 38.

***pro hac vice**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for this turn, for this once.

1826 I was forced on in the Greek question, and we put the Greeks on the shelf, mover and all—*pro hac vice*, I mean: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 396. **1890** We may, of course, assume that they were employed *pro hac vice* only: *Athenæum*, July 26, p. 131/3.

pro hic et nunc, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'for here and now', with respect to the present place and time.

1666 I hope it may receive your suffrage as to the pertinence of it *pro hic et nunc*: EVELYN, *Correspt.*, Vol. III. p. 192 (1872). **1672** sin *pro hic et nunc* may have a prevailing power even over the best: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 129/2 (1868). **1760** It was said...that a Faculty for a Seat in a Church is only *pro hic et nunc*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 185.

***pro ratā**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in proportion, proportional.

1621 his wife shall not have Dower of that which the other coparcener had *pro rata*, because that the title of the coparcener who had *pro rata*, shall have relation unto the time of the death of their Ancestour: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Books*, ch. v. § 310, p. 137 (1642). **1825** He doubted whether Congress had power to adopt a system...of distributing the public moneys *pro rata*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 249. **1877** I'll take my *pro ratâ* allotment, but I'll transfer it at once to the son of him to whom we all owe so much: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xv. p. 134 (1879).

pro re nātā, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'for a circumstance (that has) arisen': on an emergency, as occasion demands.

†**1641** The petitions were framed generally by Dr. Burgess' his junto in London *pro re natâ*, and transmitted to their correspondents: NALSON, Vol. I. p. 709, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 144/2 (1849). **1681** but would leave the quotas of subsidies to be fixt and determin'd *pro re nata*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 231 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1753** recur to them again *pro re natâ* in similar cases: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 75, p. 318 (1774). **1805** As soon as the hot paroxysm is fully formed it [the cold affusion] is to be used immediately, and repeated *pro re nata*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 62. **1857** the leaders and directors of the hired mobs, who continued and reproduced *pro re natâ* the various atrocities which have damned them: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 168.

***pro tanto**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'for so much', to a certain extent, to the extent implied.

1820 It...increased, *pro tanto*, the Ministerial patronage: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 477. **1886** It would only have released the sureties *pro tanto*, that is, to the extent to which their security was lessened by it: *Law Times*, LXXXII. 94/2.

***pro tempore**, *phr.*: Lat.: for the time (being), temporarily; (in English use) temporary. Abbrev. to **pro tem.**

1468 The tythandes did goode *pro tempore*: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 591, p. 325 (1874). **1625–6** The Lord Chamberlain is like to be Lord Steward this parliament, *pro tempore*, or further, as he shall carry himself, and give cause: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1848). **1632** the said Governour *Van Speult*...hath thought good to spare two of the said *English* Merchants *pro tempore*: Tr. *Actes of the Councell of Amboyna*, p. 33. **1645** part of which is the Duke's Court *pro tempore*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1872). **1659** Such Associated Pastors may have their Moderators either *pro tempore*, or stated as the cause requireth: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 399. **1695** as a spirit may assume a body and animate it *pro tempore* without being substantially united with it: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 152/2 (1834). **1759** the *pro tempore* Dictator: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 353. **1762** The first use the doctor made of his guardianship, was to sign a power, constituting Mr Ralph Mattocks his attorney *pro tempore*, for managing the estate of Miss Aurelia Darnel: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 234 (1817). **1813** It has lately been in my power to make two persons (and their connections) comfortable, *pro tempore*, and one happy, *ex tempore*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 262 (1832). **1846** Called to-day upon Craven at the Embassy, who is *pro tem.* private Secretary to Normanby: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 159.

pro virili parte, *phr.*: Lat.: 'for a man's share', to the utmost of one's ability. Cic., *pro Sest.*, 66, 138.

1669 Yet I have not been wanting *pro virili*, to satisfy the honest demands of several: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 219 (1872).

***proa**, *sb.*: Malay *prāū*: a very light and swift sailing-vessel of the Malay seas.

1582 Next daye after the Capitaine Generall with all his men being a land, working upon the ship called Berrio, there came in two little Paraos: N. L., Tr. *Castañeda*, fol. 62 *vº*. [Yule] **1599** we left our boats or Paroes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 258. — their *Paraia*, that is a kind of barges they haue: *ib.*, ii. p. 75. **1625** an hundred Prawes and Iunkes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 43. — The King sent a small Prow: *ib.*, Bk. iii. p. 239. — a little *Paro*, which is to say, a voyage Barke: *ib.*, Bk. x. p. 1725. **1665** the infinitely industrious *Chyneses*...each *January* come to an Anchor in multitudes at this Port, and unload their Junks or Praws: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 364 (1677). **1677** The next good Road is *Negrais-bar*; nigh which is *Cosmyn*, whence we pass to *Pegu* in Paroes or Boats by water. Vessels which are pretty large and sow'd together with Cairo as here called: *ib.*, p. 362. **1700** sometimes they go by Water in their *Prawen*, on the Canals that run thro' the City: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iii. p. 37. — little Praw's, or small Boats: *ib.*, p. 50. **1816** Prahu, a term under which the Malays include every description of vessels: RAFFLES, in *Asiatic Res.*, XII. 132. [Yule] **1876** The war-proa of the Malays in the Japanese waters struck Commodore Perry by its close resemblance to the yacht "America": EMERSON, *Lett. & Social Aims*, Ess. 7, p. 173. **1884** Larger praus...are decked with pennons, and their crews wear livery: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 264.

proaeresis, proairesis, *sb.*: Gk. *προαίρεσις*: a deliberate choice, a resolution; a principle of conduct.

1641 By this time, years, and good general precepts, will have furnished them more distinctly with that act of reason which in ethics is called Proairesis: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 280 (1806).

probator (= ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *probātor*, noun of agent to *probāre*, = 'to examine', 'to prove': *Leg.* an approver; an examiner.

1691 Some nominated and appointed for probators: MAYDMAN, *Naval Spec.*, p. 182. [T.]

probātum, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *probātus*, pass. part. of *probāre*, = 'to prove': something proved, a proved proposition.

1608 *Gud.* Is this infallible? have you seen the proof? | *Gli. Probatum*, upon my word; I have seen the experience: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, ii 4, Wks., Vol. III. p. 45 (1885). **1654** Here that *Pliny* (as indeed it befalleth him in the former Instances) is of *Probatum-Authority*, and unquestionable verity: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 291. — I wish these were not *Probatums*, and that *Charities Rhetorick* were as well *studied* there as *Aristotles*: *ib.*, p. 453. — he maketh this Observation a Probatum: *ib.*, p. 454.

probātum est, *vb.*: 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. pass., used impersonally, of Lat. *probāre*,='to prove', 'to try': 'it has been proved', 'it has been tried', often written upon or applied to recipes, prescriptions, &c., in former times; hence used as *sb.* meaning a certificate of efficacy and virtue.

1573—80 By y^e^ masse all, all is nawght, | Probatum est; I teach as I am tawght: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 138 (1884). bef. **1593** come, let's go home again; he'll set *probatum est* upon my head-piece anon: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 101/2 (1861). **1611** In every one of thine actions...looke ever...that every ingredient be gracious, and bring his *probatum est*: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 150 (1630). **1634** take the receipt from mee, with a *Probatum est*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2. **1656** he sets down a *probatum est* from his own practice and experience: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 121/1 (1865). **1681—1703** Here is...a receipt in time of malady, with a *probatum est* from experience: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 136 (1863). **1688** Not so new neither, *Probatum est*, Doctor: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, i. p. 4. **1693** A very certain Remedy, *probatum est*: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 47 (1710). **1693** he [the devil] has had the Encouragement of a *Probatum est* upon these horrible Methods: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 175 (1862). bef. **1739** Or rather truly, if your point be rest, | Lettice and cowslip-wine; *Probatum est*: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. i. 18.

***proboscis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προβοσκὶς*,='an elephant's trunk', 'the projecting oral organ of a fly': a trunk; any trunk-like appendage; *facetiously*, a long nose. The Lat. form *promuscis* seems to be a confusion between *proboscis* and Lat. *musca*,='a fly', as if 'in front of a fly'.

1600 his long promuscis or trunke: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 40. **1646** a little *proboscis* or trunk: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 78 (1686). **1664** Whether his *Snout* a perfect *Nose* is, | And not an Elephants *Proboscis*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 154. **1665** A Nose...so long as that it was a fit resemblance of the Elephants Proboscis or Trunk: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 2 *ro*. **1667** th' unwieldy elephant, | To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreath'd | His lithe proboscis: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 347. **1691** a *Mouse* creeping up his *Proboscis* might get into his Lungs, and so stifle him: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 340 (1701). **1700** At last he lifted up his Proboses, and made an horrid noise: S. L., Tr. *Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. vii. p. 328. **1711** a Trunk, or a *Proboscis*: *Spectator*, No. 121, July 19, p. 184/1 (Morley). **1775** perforating the skin with their acute proboscis: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 69. **1826** Essper had one pull at the proboscis of the Grand Duke of Johannisberger before he hurried Vivian away: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 288 (1881). **1864** when the Benazian proboscis looks stern and rigid, and its owner rubs it with an irritable finger, it is a sadly ominous sign of something being rotten in the state of Sachs-Pfeifigen: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4.

procaccia, procaccio, *sb.*: It.: a letter-carrier; a carrier's cart.

1645 but the haste of our procaccio did not suffer us to dwell so long on these objects: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 155 (1872). **1787** A procaccia sets out every day at twelve o'clock, and a boat every day at eleven: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 411 (1805). **1824** the procaccio and its envoy; a kind of caravan...for the transportation of merchandise with an escort of soldiery: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 285 (1849). **1837** Their favourite prize continued to be the *procaccio*, a kind of waggon, which travels night and day to the capital: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 99.

prōcēdendo (ad jūdicium), *phr.*: Late Lat., 'by proceeding (to judgment)': *Leg.*: name of a writ which formerly issued from the court of chancery when judges of a subordinate court delayed the parties, commanding the judges to proceed to judgment.

1593 [See **certiorari**]. **1607** thy best course shall be, to lay out more money, take out a *procedendo*, and bring down the cause and him with a vengeance: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). **1630** [See **certiorari**].

procedure (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *procédure*: the act of proceeding or advancing; a manner of proceeding; conduct of deliberative or judicial business; an act, an item of conduct.

1611 *Procedure*, A procedure: COTGR. **1664** the procedure of the King of Denmark about the affair: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 146 (1872). **1878** You persist in setting your mind towards a rash and foolish procedure: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 63.

procès, *sb.*: Fr.: *Leg.*: lawsuit, action, trial.

1839 A scandalous *procès* is going on between the late Préfet de Police...and the responsible editor of the "Messager": H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 129. **1845** in the *procès* instituted by the rebellious Commune of Paris against the Prince de Lambesc: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 57 (1857).

prōcessus, *sb.*: Lat., 'advance', 'progress': *Physiol.*: a prominent growth, an outgrowth, a protuberance.

1664 seems to emerge and fly from the *Bases* like the *processus* of a bone in a mans leg: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 126.

***procès-verbal**, *pl.* **procès-verbaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: an official report of proceedings; a written statement of facts in support of a criminal charge.

1804 All this was attested in a *procès-verbal*, signed by the magistrates of the municipality: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 390. **1815** make up the written report, *procès verbal*, or precognition: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. x. p. 103 (1852). **1835** the examination of the *procès verbaux*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 386 (1857). **1883** M. Halévy, turning over the old books of this Society, came upon the *procès-verbal* of his admission: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 337.

***prochein ami**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr., cf. Fr. *prochain ami*: *Leg.*: the next friend, the person who is entitled to sue on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind.

1797 Prochein Amy: *Encyc. Brit.* **1809** Had such a tirade been delivered in Westminster Hall...the learned counsel would have been recommended to the care of his *prochein ami*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 103.

***proclamator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *prōclāmātor*, noun of agent to *prōclāmāre*,='to cry out', 'to proclaim': a crier, an officer of the court of common pleas.

Procne, Progne: Lat. fr. Gk. Πρόκνη: name of one of the daughters of Pandion, transformed into a swallow, sister of **Philomela** (*q. v.*); *hence*, a swallow.

***prōconsul**, *sb.*: Lat.: an ex-consul acting as governor of, or military commander in, a Roman province; under the Empire, the governor of a senatorial province; *hence*, a provincial governor.

1531 he aduanced hym to be proconsul: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ix. Vol. I. p. 52 (1880). **1579** Consuls, Prætors, or Proconsuls of prouinces: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1043 (1612). **1583** our *Proconsul* & chief Provost Christ Iesus: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 29 *ro*. **1598** ordinations, and prohibitions framed, made, and ordained...by his Proconsuls and Consuls, and his gouernours of cities: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 163. **1820** the residence of the Roman prætors and proconsuls: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 61. **1833** one of the sternest of those iron proconsuls who were employed by the House of Austria to crush the lingering public spirit of Italy: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 240 (1877). **1888** The style of his love compositions was, however, the only point in which the great Proconsul [Warren Hastings] resembled the "incomparable man" of Richardson's best novel: *Athenæum*, Nov. 24, p. 694/2.

procrastinator (⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *prōcrastināre*,='to put off until the morrow', 'to delay': one who procrastinates.

1639 The enemy of mankind hath furnished thee with an evasion; for that he may make smooth the way to perdition, he will tell the procrastinator, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour: JUNIUS, *Sin stigmatized*, p. 543. [R.] **1840** The old procrastinator had at length found the wished-for moment: S. AUSTIN, Tr. *Ranke's Popes*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1847).

***procreator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *prōcreātor*, noun of agent to *prōcreāre*,='to beget', 'to generate': a begetter, a generator, a father.

1548 He is unkynd and vnnaturall that wil not cherishe hys natural parentes and procreators: HALL, *Edw. IV.*, an. 8. [R.]

prōcreātrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *prōcreātor*: a mother, a female who brings to birth.

1611 *Procreatrice*, A procreatrix: COTGR.

***Procrūstes**: Lat. fr. Gk. Προκρούστης: name of a fabulous robber of Attica, who trimmed or stretched his victims so as to make them fit a bed on which he laid them. Hence, **Procrustean**, applied to violent and arbitrary insistence on uniformity, or on adaptation to some rigid standard.

1828 you Procrustes of the counter: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlix. p. 147 (1859). **1888** To make a novelist's previous work the bed of Procrustes on which all his succeeding writings are stretched as they appear is an odious and undesirable process: *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, p. 480/3. .. **1885** The author is content to leave the student to flounder as best he may in a set of procrustean rules: *ib.*, Dec. 5, p. 734/3.

procurator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *procurato(u)r*, fr. Lat. *prōcūrātor*, noun of agent to *prōcūrāre*,='to manage', 'to take care of on behalf of another': a bailiff, an agent, a proctor; a legal representative; the financial agent of an imperial province under the Roman emperors.

abt. **1380** & thei ben but spenderis or keperis of the goodis & procuratouris of pore men: *How Relig. Men Should, &c.*, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 222 (1880). abt. **1386** May I nat axe a libel sire Somonour | And answere there by my procuratour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Friar's Tale*, 7178. **1450** they be not occupyed in secular offices ne procurators of secular lordes deades and her goodes: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge, &c.*, p. 163 (1871). **1535** Note ye / by the opynion of many a man may haue this wryt agaynste one / as procuratour / agaynste a nother as counceller / & against the thyrde as attourney: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 214 *vo*. **1555** who also was lyke to haue byn chosen procuratoure of this vyage before *Colmenaris*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 123 (1885). **1569** the which at this day was the kinges procurator, and gathered his taskes ouer all England: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Will. II., an. 10, p. 28. **1582** captaine generall and Procurator: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 72 (1850). **1593** I had in charge at my depart for France, | As procurator to your excellence, | To marry Princess Margaret for your grace: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 1, 3. **1601** her master, and his baily or procurator: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 160. **1602** to get a dodkin of a Iesuit or his procurator it is impossible: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 38. **1620** he was by common consent created Procurator of the Court, called Proctor general: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*,

p. xix. (1676). **1622** In criminall causes, Noblemen may appeare by their Atturney, or Procurator: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 14. **1645** the Procurator of the Carmelites preaching on our Saviour's feeding the multitude: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 181 (1872). **1665** their *Procurator of India* and *Æthiopia*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 114.

procuratore, *sb.*: It.: a procurator, an attorney.

1820 A procuratore attends there daily to administer food and raiment to the wretched prisoners: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. **1823** the season in which the rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and *procuratore* to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers, of the convent: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 20 (1855).

procureur, *sb.*: Fr.: an attorney, a proctor.

1751 not the hand of a *procureur*, or a writing-master: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 27, p. 122 (1774).

procureur du roi, *phr.*: Fr.: a public prosecutor.

1763 an order to have my books examined on the spot, by the president of Boulogne, or the *procureur du roy*, or the sub-delegate of the intendance: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 259 (1817).

***procureur général,** *phr.*: Fr.: an attorney-general.

1804 [the] *procureur-general* of the department of Calvados, was particularly absurd and troublesome: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 112.

prodition (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prodition* (Cotgr.): betrayal, treason, treacherous conduct.

1528 So with him the clargy played / Thorowe trayterous prodicion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 117 (1871). bef. **1548** many did ympute it as a prodycion of hym agenst the Venetians: T. THEOBALD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccvi. p. 125 (1846). **1569** it had bene better for thee not to haue accused the king of this prodition: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 72.

prōditor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *prōdere*, ='to betray', 'to abandon': a traitor, a betrayer.

1591 thou most usurping proditor, | And not protector, of the king or realm: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, i. 3, 31. **1626** *Proditour*, A traytour: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

***prodromus,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πρόδρομος* (adj. and sb.), ='running before', 'a precursor': a preliminary treatise, an anticipatory proposition. The word is only used in Latin as the name of a specific wind and of a kind of early fig. Anglicised as *prodrome* (⏑ ⏑).

1672 this volume...I publish as a *prodromus* to what is yet to come: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 6/2 (1868). **1692** this examination...was as the *prodromus* to all the rest: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 251 (1863).

productor (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *prōdūcere*, ='to produce': one who or that which produces.

1631 Diligence is the breeder and productour of arts, but practise and exercise doth nourish and cherish them: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 41 (1641).

προηγμένα, proegmena: Gk. See **ἀποπροηγμένα.**

proemium: Late Lat. See **prooemium.**

prætor: Eng. fr. Lat. See **praetor.**

profānum vulgus, *phr.*: Lat. See **odi prof. vulg.**

1824 provides for the same process being again gone through, as soon as the *profanum vulgus* takes it into its head to desire it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 440. **1840** perhaps the paintings had better be kept *for the Academy only*—for the *profanum vulgus* are scarcely fitted to comprehend their peculiar beauties: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 171 (1885).

profecto, *adv.*: Lat.: at once, directly, immediately.

1672 I'l put it in *profecto*: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 43 (1868).

***professor** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *professor*, noun of agent to *profitēri*, ='to profess'.

I. one who makes a profession of faith, or of special knowledge, or of specific feelings or principles of conduct. Sometimes opposed to **amateur** (*q. v.*).

abt. **1400** professouris [of law]: WYCLIF. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1545** the pore prechers and professours of Crystes verite: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 7 *r°*. — the prechers and professours of the worde: *ib.*, fol. 30 *r°*. **1562** there hays ben in all ages and shalbe (for God so sayinge can not lye) true professors of God: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Qq viii *re°*. **1586** And not onely was he thus affected to y^t one peece or parte of Poetry, but so generally he loued the professors thereof: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1815). **1591** I always thought / It was both impious and unnatural / That such immanity and bloody strife / Should reign among professors of one faith: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 14. **1598** I must confesse there hath bene, and is many times, great disorders committed by some professours and followers of warres: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 7. **1600** professours and Hearers of the word: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 358. **1601** raging...in open invectives against all the professours of Physicke that ever were: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 29, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 344. **1602** all other sects, scotaries, professors of religion, and worshippers of sundry gods and goddesses: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 271. **1613** woe upon ye / And all such false professors! SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 1, 115. **1620** the true Professors: BRENT, Tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Ep. Ded. (1676). **1641** Fit professors indeed are they like to be, to teach others that godliness with content is great gain: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 194 (1806). **1658** Amongst the great multitude of *Professors* that we have, there are few that keep the word of the patience of Christ: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. viii. p. 170. bef. **1667** Inconstant, as thy *She-Professors* are: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 131 (1707). bef. **1733** those Principles are false and the Professors no better than Papists in Masquerade: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 34, p. 31 (1740).

2. a lecturer or instructor, *esp.* a person formally appointed to teach or to lecture in a specific branch of learning in an university.

1540 And therfore dyuerse tymes by his commandment, the professours of those sciences purposed openly questions: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 2 *v°*. **1563** because it woulde come to estimation, and be a worshipfull lyuynge to the professer: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 10 *v°*. **1578** true and zealous professours of Medicine: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *r°*. **1600** The professor being ready for his lecture, some of his auditors readeth a text, whereupon the said professor dilateth, and explaneth obscure and difficult passages: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 128. **1600** excellent professors in all kind of learning: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Pref., sig. A v *r°*. **1609** professors in Rhethoricke and Grammer: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXV. ch. vi. p. 270. **1675** St. *Cyprian*, before his Conversion, was...a Professor of Oratory at *Carthage*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xii. § 5, p. 112. **1789** a President, who is also professor of history: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 376 (1796).

2 *a.* a title assumed by sundry "professional" persons, such as parachutists, conjurers, hairdressers, pugilists, gymnasts, and followers of other pursuits not generally recognised as liberal arts or sciences.

3. one who makes a living out of a pursuit, a professional (opposed to an **amateur,** *q. v.*).

1819 Mr. Jackson...forms that useful link between the amateurs and the professors of pugilism: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 13 *note*.

***profile** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *profil*, or It. *profilo*: an outline or contour, a side-view, the side-face. Holland (1601 Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 525) uses *pourfle* in the sense of 'outline', which is not recorded under the old word *purfle*, fr. the Fr. form *pourfil* (Cotgr.).

1664 I continually begin to measure the *projectures* of every *Profile* from the *Central* line of the *Colomn*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 13. **1670** In one of the Chambers above, is the head, in *Profile*, of *Alexander* the great, cut into Marble: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 106 (1698). **1718** Draughts, Elevations, Profiles, Perspectives, &c of every Palace and Garden: POPE, *Letters*, p. 206 (1737). bef. **1719** They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art, which gives us the view of a head, that, in my opinion, has something in it very majestic: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 352 (Bohn, 1854). **1722** In the Louvre—Francis I. a *Profile* half length exceeding fine by Titian: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 6. **1768** I looked at Monsieur Dessien through and through,—eyed him as he walked along in profile,—then *en face*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1839).

***progenitor** (⏑ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *progenitour*, or direct fr. Lat. *prōgenitor*: the founder of a family, a forefather, an ancestor; a parent. See **genitor.**

abt. **1460** progenitour: *Coventry Myst.*, p. 67 (1841). [Skeat] **1481** that haue ye...by enheritaunce of your noble progenitours: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxxii. p. 91 (1880). **1497** our fyrste progenytours Adam and eue: J. ALKOK, *Mons Perf.*, sig. a ii *v°/a*. **1509** perchaunce his first progenytours | Came first of all vnto theyr chiefe estate | By fals extorcion: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1874). **1530** the princes our souerayne most renowmed progenitours: PALSGR., sig. A ii *r°*. **1540** Our most noble progenitour and founder of this empire: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 18 *v°*. **1548** theire baronies bee of the almes of the king or of his progenitours: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. vii. fol. 28 *r°* (1567). **1549** XX. of hys progenitors: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 63 (1869). **1578** the preceptes of the deuine parentes and progenitours of Phisicke: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B ij *r°*. — the high Parent & Progenitor of all thinges: *ib.*, Bk. I. fol. 17 *v°*. **1579** the ATHENIANS maintained that he [Apollo] was their progenitor: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 904 (1612). **1591** And, like true subjects, sons of your progenitors, | Go cheerfully together and digest | Your angry choler on your enemies: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 166. **1600** our ancestors and progenitors: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXI. p. 776. abt. **1630** For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 26 (1870). **1641** the souls of our progenitors that wrested their liberties out of the Norman gripe: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 42 (1806). **1665** their progenitors the *Garamants*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 19 (1677). **1675** turned out of their Creed the *Amen* of their Progenitors: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 29. **1712** the good Effects of the profound Knowledge of our Progenitor: *Spectator*, No. 426, July 9, p. 614/2 (Morley). **1785** But foolish man foregoes his proper bliss, | Ev'n as his first progenitor: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II p. 78 (1808).

prōgenitrix, *pl.* **prōgenitrices,** *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *prōgenitor*: the foundress of a family, an ancestress; a mother.

Progne: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Procne.**

***prognōsis,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πρόγνωσις*: foreknowledge, a forecast; esp. *Pathol.* a forecast of the course of a disease. See **diagnosis.**

prognosticator (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prognōsticātor*, noun of agent to *prognōsticāre*, ='to make a forecast', 'to predict': one who prognosticates, one who professes to have foreknowledge of the future from signs.

1553 he obeied y^e^ pronosticators, and caused all his men to retyre: BRENDE, Tr. *Quint. Curt.*, fol. 88. [R.] **1579** The prognosticators also said, they perceived by their sacrifices the city was defiled, &c.: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 87 (1612). **1584** If the prognosticators be found to forge and lie alwaies...: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. xxii. p. 212. **1586** And to such prognosticators swallowed vp in the gulfe of lying, the fable of *Icarus* is applyed: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlii. p. 187. **1601** astrologers, prognosticators, almanack-makers: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 2. **1601** the Sun, the best prognosticator of all others: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 35, Vol. I. p. 611. **1611** Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee: *Bible*, Isaiah, xlvii. 13. **1646** false prophets and Prognosticators: J. GAULE, *Cases of Consc.*, xi. p. 177. **1659** the later Ptolemy, and the everlasting prognosticator: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 323/1 (1839). **1835** the prognosticator...might have lost his fame by trusting to a fallacious omen: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiv. p. 222.

prognōsticon, *pl.* **prognōstica**, *sb.*: neut. of Gk. προγνωστικός, ='foreknowing', 'prescient': a sign of the future, a prediction, esp. of the course of a disease.

1621 'Tis Rabbi Moses aphorism, the prognosticon of Avicenna, Rhasis, Aëtius,...&c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Vol. I. p. 318 (1827).

Program, *sb.*: Ger.: preface, a preliminary treatise; an academic exercise.

programma, *pl.* **programmata**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πρόγραμμα: a public notice, an edict; *also* (in modern use), a preface, a preliminary treatise, a scheme of studies, a list of the items of any performance or entertainment.

1695 A programma stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers: WOOD, *Life*, p. 281. [T.] **1809** When a young man comes here, they commonly lay a *Programma* before him, in which all the arts are disposed according to their natural order: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 232. **1820** I afterwards saw at the door of a church in Rome a programma, signed and attested by the *Pope himself*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 127.

***programme** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *programme*: a list of the items of any entertainment or performance; an announcement of the proposed order of studies, proceedings, or exercises. Anglicised as *program* (U. S.).

1882 The programme consisted of eleven songs and two recitations: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 857.

prōgressor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *prōgredi*, ='to advance': one who makes a progress.

bef. **1627** Adrian, being a great progressor, through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges, or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair: BACON, *Digest of Laws*, iv. 376 (Ord MS.). [L.]

***prō(h) pudor**, *phr.*: Lat.: ah! shame!. Mart., 10, 68, 6.

1642 HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 78 (1869). **1818** the ingenious party was a magistrate, and pooh [*sic*] pudor, a clergyman: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 256 *note* (1819). **1883** announcements of 'Cockle's Pills' and 'Anti-fat'. *Proh pudor! XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 245. **1890** MacAllister is "located" in Assynt, and becomes, *proh pudor!* "Earl of Reay and Viscount Assynt": *Athenæum*, Aug. 23, p. 250/3.

project (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *project*, *projet*: a plan, a scheme, a design; a forecast.

1597 Flattering himself in project of a power | Much smaller than the smallest of his thoughts: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 29. **1599** she cannot love, | Nor take no shape nor project of affection, | She is so self-endeared: — *Much Ado*, iii. 1, 55. **1647** which is a mutation that makes us all at a maze what project is now a-working: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1872). **1696** I wish I knew how to express the joy I feel in having my poor projects approved: *ib.*, p. 353. **1712** [See **projector**]. bef. **1733** that Pretended History contains the Sum and Substance of that Party's Project: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. i. (1740).

projection (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *projection*.

1. the act of scheming or of making a plan or forecast.

1599 Which of a weak and niggardly projection | Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting | A little cloth: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 4, 46. **1636** You shall, if my projections thrive, in less, | Sir, than a year, stable your horses in | The New Exchange, and graze them in the Old: DAVENANT, *Wits*, iv. 1. [R.] bef. **1733** was for hastening on Projection as fast as he could: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 67, p. 65 (1740).

2. the act of projecting lines and figures upon a plane surface.

1598 Since affection | In judgment may, as shadow and projection | In landscape, make that which is low seem high, | That's shallow deep, small great, and far that's nigh: DRAYTON, *Barons' Wars*, Bk. I. [R.] **1741** For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that projection of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38½ degree of the southern latitude: WATTS, *On the Mind*. [T.]

2 *a*. the act of projecting, the mental process of making what is subjective seem objectively real.

1705 and had seen a projection of himself by one who went under the name of Mundanus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 388 (1872).

2 *b*. *Alch.* the casting in of a powder which is to convert baser substances into gold.

bef. **1627** A little quantity of the medicine, in the projection, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying: BACON. [J.] **1652** He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who...had made projection before him several times: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1872).

3. the state of jutting out, the process of being made to jut out.

1806 the central front is rendered mean...by the...projection of the wings: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 207.

4. *concr.* a part of any object, which projects from the neighbouring surface.

projector (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *prōjicere*, *prōicere*, ='to throw forth', 'to project': a schemer, a designer; *esp.* one who promotes schemes for making large gains with the money of others; that which produces the projection of light or of an object.

1596 I saye not this, for that I think the action such as it were disadvantage to be thought the projector of it...: EARL OF ESSEX, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxliii. p. 131 (1846). **1615** she is...much visited by cozeners and projectors, that would fain be fingering her money upon large offers: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 368 (1848). **1616** But what is a *Projector*?...one Sir, that proiects | Wayes to enrich men, or to make 'hem great: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Asse*, i. 7, Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1631—40). **1641** these wretched projectors of ours, that bescrawl their pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our church: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 82 (1806). bef. **1670** These were Canker-worms, Harpies, Projectors: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 59, p. 49 (1693). bef. **1686** I saw him in three days, make an old cautious Lawyer turn Chymist and Projector: OTWAY, *Cheats of Scrapin*, i. p. 34. **1697** I'll tell you what the Projectors did: They imbark'd twenty thousand Pound upon a leaky Vessel: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 288 (1776). **1704** [See **fond**]. **1712** The Project which I published on *Monday* last has brought me in several Packets of Letters. Among the rest I have receiv'd one from a certain Projector: *Spectator*, No. 553, Dec. 4, p. 786/1 (Morley). **1720** the great ones... jews, jobbers, bubblers, subscribers, projectors, directors, governors, treasurers, &c. &c. &c. *in sæcula sæculorum*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). **1722** Sir *Walter Raleigh*, the great Projector and Furtherer of these Discoveries and Settlements: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 10. **1742** a very impertinent projector, one Brunskill, who pretended to make great improvements to the crown, by the revenue of the green wax: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1826). **1754** those overweening hopes which often mislead the mind of the projector: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxvii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 151 (1817). **1776** Many superficial critics having been pleased to treat the notion of a celestial orchestra with the contempt due to the projectors of a philosopher's stone, a perpetual motion, or a lottery calculation, the author begs leave to assure the *connocenti* that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient *data*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. **1785** When Babel was confounded, and the great | Confed'racy of projectors wild and vain | Was split into diversity of tongues: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 140 (1808). **1807** enormous China punch-bowls...in which a projector might...practise his experiments on fleets, diving-bells and submarine boats: *Salmagundi*, p. 292 (1860). **1820** The projector and leader of this enterprise: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 162.

projet, *sb.*: Fr.: a project.

1812 After various *projets* had been offered and rejected, she made these three conditions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 274.

***projet de loi**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a project of law': a bill (in parliament).

1837 Molè has presented to the Chambers a *projet de loi* for an *apanage* for the Duc de Nemours, which is to consist of...certain forests in Normandy: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 112. **1886** The French Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction will shortly place before the Chamber of Deputies a *projet de loi* relating to literary and artistic copyright: *Athenæum*, Nov. 20, p. 674/1.

***prolegomena**, *sb. pl.*: Gk. προλεγόμενα, neut. pl. part. pass. of προλέγειν, ='to say before': preliminary remarks, a prefatory treatise, introductory matter.

1652 E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. A 2 *v°*. **1809** I have a copy, out of which all the Prolegomena, including the table of contents, have been torn: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1856). **1885** Mr. Saintsbury's prolegomena are models of what the introduction to such a book should be: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 174/3.

prolēpsis, *pl.* **prolēpsēs**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πρόληψις, ='anticipation': *Gram.* an anticipatory use of a word; *Rhet.* an anticipation of a possible objection.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 179 (1869). **1652** I would not willingly by any *Prolepsis* forestall thy reading: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, sig. a 1 *v°*. bef. **1658** and therefore to commit them with this Speech, what were it but to fancy a *Prolepsis*? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 102 (1687). **1678** That the Generality of mankind, have constantly had a certain *Prolepsis* or *Anticipation* in their Minds, concerning the *Actual Existence* of a *God*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. ** 2 *v°*. — the genuine *Idea's* and *Prolepses* of mens minds: *ib.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 208. **1693** that Nature should form real Shells, without any Design of covering an Animal, is indeed so contrary to that

innate *Prolepsis* we have of the Prudence of Nature, (that is, the Author of Nature): J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 132 (1713). **1767** I know it will be said, continued my father (availing himself of the *Prolepsis*), that...: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, ix. xxxii. Wks., p. 392 (1839).

***prolétaire**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr.: a proletarian; proletary.

1820 A Despot is thus the natural representative of the *prolétaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 28. **1882** a prolétaire of what would be called the softer sex in a more exalted rank of life: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 3.

***prolocutor** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *prolocuto(u)r*, assimilated to Lat. *prōlocūtor*, ='a pleader', 'an advocate', noun of agent to *prōloqui*, ='to speak on behalf of': a spokesman; a speaker or chairman of a deliberative assembly, as of the Lower House of Convocation.

1563 Foxe, *A. & M.*, p. 985/2. **1598** the *Herauld* and *Prolocutor* of the gods: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. ii. p. 20. **1646** choosing of their three Præsidents or Prolocutors: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 23. bef. **1670** Dr. *Lake* was Prolocutor: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 23, p. 17 (1693). **1705** and that being sent down to the prolocutor...: Burnet, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. iii. p. 312 (1818). **1742** he sat above six hours as prolocutor in an assembly that passed that time with calling him all to nought to his face: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. ii. p. 28 (1826). **1774** Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 63 (1857). **1829** its reversion to the crown...was discussed with all due solemnity by the advocates or prolocutors of the king: Tytler, *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. iii. p. 289.

prōlocūtrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *prōlocūtor*: a spokeswoman.

bef. **1619** Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and prolocutrix? Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 141. [Davies] **1660** A furious clash fell between them who should be the prolocutrix: Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 33. [*ib.*]

***promenade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a walking, a walking up and down; a public place for walking; also, *attrib.*

1648 This little intermixture of a garden-plat or pattern, set both with the flowers of nature and the fruits of grace, may be no unpleasant walk or promenade for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner: Montagu, *Devout Ess.*, Pt. i. p. 364. [T.] **1675** your Promenades or walks: H. Woolley, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 34. bef. **1733** to the Shortening of the Promenade of the Lawyers: R. North, *Examen*, i. iii. 145, p. 217 (1740). — he passed, with the Sword before him, through the Crowd... This Promenade was made more than once: *ib.*, iii. viii. 31, p. 606. **1820** the public promenade of the Marina glittered every evening with its costly equipages: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 5. **1847** the other gay places, which young ladies use | As their *promenade* through the good town of Thoulouse: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 426 (1879). **1850** the promenade ended, they went into the steward's room: Thackeray, *Pendennis*, Vol. i. ch. xxii. p. 231 (1879). **1864** What the cavalcade of the Bois de Boulogne, or the promenade of Longchamps, to the long stream of equipages noiselessly rolling along the bank of the Serpentine? G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 1. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] ***1877** Promenade Concerts: *ib.*, Sept. 29. [St.] **1886** The unqualified success of the baron's first promenade around the world... has fortunately induced this indefatigable observer of men and facts to repeat his experiment: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 481/1.

promenade militaire, *phr.*: Fr., 'a military promenade': the passage of an armed force through a country without meeting with any serious resistance.

1845 Murat considered the conquest of Andalucia to be merely a *promenade militaire*: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 303. **1860** the Emperor of China would be ready to conclude peace on the capture of the Peiho forts, and so spare the allied forces the necessity of a *promenade militaire* to Pekin: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 501/1.

Promētheus: Lat. fr. Gk. Προμηθεύς: *Gk. Mythol.*: perhaps a personification of fore-thought, brother to **Epimetheus** (*q. v.*). Prometheus stole fire from heaven for the benefit of mankind, invented arts, and by the order of wrathful Zeus was chained to a rock in the Caucasus and tormented by a vulture perpetually devouring his liver. Hence, **Promethean** (fr. Lat. *Promēthēus*), pertaining to Prometheus.

1595 Whose gracious eye reflecting on this earl | Was like Prometheus' life-infusing fire: Peele, *Anglor. Iter.*, Wks., p. 597 1 (1861). **1634** *Prometheus* like when we steale fire | From heaven: (1640) W. Habington, *Castara*, Pt. 1 p. 52 (1870). **1644** the necessity of preventing greater mischiefes (whereunto true policy *prometheus* like hath alwayes an eye): *Merc. Hibernicus*, p. 2. bef. **1670** yet this *Prometheus* had learn'd his Lesson, That Safety is easiest purchas'd by Prevention: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 176, p. 171 (1693). **1818** This active Prometheus is creating a decomposable statue: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. iii. p. 33/1.

1588 From women's eyes this doctrine I derive: | They sparkle still the right Promethean fire: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 351. **1608** Behold, whose eyes doe dart Promethean fire | Throughout this all: B. Jonson, *Masques*, Wks., p. 911 (1616). **1616** Promethean fire | Is quite extinct in them: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 2078, p. 67 (1871). **1641** a kind of promethean skill to shape and fashion this outward man into the similitude of a body, and set him visible before us: Milton, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. ii. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 233 (1806). **1845** I carried with me some promethean matches, which I ignited by biting: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 41. **1880** If only he could strike out that Promethean spark for her: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iv. p. 28. **1887** Milton has shown that even from blindness the soul may steal that Promethean light which Heaven has denied to the strongest vision: *Athenæum*, Sept. 24, p. 398/1.

prōmissor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *prōmittere*, ='to promise': one who or that which promises or assures.

1621 if ♄, by his revolution, or *transitus*, shall offend any of those radical promissors in the geniture: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. i, Sec. 2, Mem. i, Subs. 4, Vol. i. p. 84 (1827). **1652** the Planets are...fortified in their proper houses...aspects, influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors, &c.: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 142.

prōmōtor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *prōmovēri*, ='to promote': a promoter.

1521 the dewk of Albany is factor is promotor in the cause: J. Clerk, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. i. No. c. p. 269 (1846). **1603** *Aristogiton* the sycophant or false promotor: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 421.

promptitude (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *promptitude*: readiness, alacrity; a prompting, incitement.

1531 And that promptitude or redinesse in employinge that benefite was than named in englisshe gentilnesse, as it was in latine *benignitas*: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. Vol. ii. p. 27 (1880). **1712** were contented to live without reproach, and had no promptitude in their minds towards glory: *Spectator*, No. 497, Sept. 30, Vol. v. p. 293 (1826).

promulgator (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prōmulgātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *prōmulgāre*, ='to publish', 'to make known': one who promulgates.

1667 How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the Christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first promulgators: H. More, *Decay Christ. Piety*. [L.] **1819** he considered even Mohammed its first promulgator as only an ordinary man: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. iii. ch. v. p. 129 (1820).

promuscis: Lat. See **proboscis.**

pronāos, *sb.*: Gk. πρόναος: an open vestibule extending along the front of the sanctuary (*ναὸς*) of a temple.

1745 and in the front within there are fine reliefs on the architrave, which is continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars: R. Pococke, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 756 (1811). **1776** 9 columns were standing...with two antæ and part of the pronaos...the ruin of the Pronaos is much diminished: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 8. **1820** the columns...belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 226. **1886** The four temples adjoin this building... In each case the *pronaos* was decorated with six columns: *Athenæum*, Oct. 30, p. 574/1.

***prone**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prone* (Cotgr.).

1. inclined, disposed.

1482 yn hys wolde days was ouer prone and redy to dronkenes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 47 (1869). **1531** nature is more prone to vice than to vertue: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. vi. Vol. i. p. 35 (1880). **1546** a crewell nation and marvellus prone to fighte: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 74 (1846). **1569** men prone and readie to all mischiefe: Grafton, *Chron.*, Pt. ii. p. 17. **1598** I am not prone to weeping, as our sex | Commonly are: Shaks., *Wint. Tale*, ii. 1, 108.

2. bending forward, with the face naturally inclined downward, opposed to *erect.*

1603 for in her youth | There is a prone and speechless dialect: Shaks., *Meas. for Meas.*, i. 2, 188. **1667** a creature who not prone | And brute as other creatures, but endued | With sanctity of reason: Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 506.

3. lying flat, lying with the face or front downward.

1810 Prone fall the Giant Guards: Southey, *Kehama*, p. 256.

4. moving downward, headlong, descending.

1667 for the Sun, | Declined, was hasting now with prone career | To th' ocean isles: Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 353.

5. sloping downward.

bef. **1729** Since the floods demand, | For their descent, a prone and sinking land; | Does not this due declivity declare | A wise director's providential care: Sir R. Blackmore. [L.] **1864** Just where the prone edge of the wood began | To feather toward the hollow: Tennyson, *En. Ard.*, Wks., Vol. iii. p. 7 (1886).

***prononcé**, *fem.* **prononcée**, *adj.*: Fr.: decisive, decided, characterised by decision or emphasis, self-asserting.

1849–52 In the case now before us...the homology [is] by no means *prononcé*: Todd, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. iv. p. 1430/1. **1862** I think Mr. Firmin might be a little more *prononcé*: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 20 (1887). **1877** Raoul thinks your acting somewhat too *prononcé* in style: Rita, *Vivienne*, Bk. iii. ch. iii.

pronosticator: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **prognosticator.**

pronunciamiento, *sb.*: Sp.: a proclamation; *esp.* a manifesto issued by the promoter or promoters of an insurrection or revolution.

1845 Malaga shared with Lugo in taking the lead in the Espartero Pronunciamento: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 352. **1886** If he had been capable of a successful *pronunciamento*, he would have proclaimed universal toleration: G. A. Simcox, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 383.

prōnunciātor, prōnuntiātor, *sb.*: Lat., 'a reciter', 'a relater', noun of agent to *prōnuntiāre*, ='to publish', 'to recite', 'to pronounce': one who pronounces.

prooemium, Lat.; **proëmium, prooemion**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *προοίμιον*: *sb.*: an introduction. Early Anglicised as *proem(e), prohem(e)*.

1749 when I was in the midst of Diogenes Laertius and his philosophers, as a procœmium to their works: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxx. Vol. I. p. 153 (1819). **1807** The said Proemium being dispatched, a man with his eyes open would have gone to the remaining, and most important, part of his work, in a workmanlike manner: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 200 (5th Ed.). **1868** my rich procœmion makes | Thy glory fly along the Italian field, | In lays that will outlast thy Deity: TENNYSON, *Lucretius*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 168 (1886).

***propaganda**, *sb.*: It.: the committee (of cardinals) for the propagation of the faith, *Congregatio de propaganda fide* (Late Lat.), instituted 1622 for the management of the foreign missions of the Latin Church; any organisation for propagating a specific tenet, religion, or theory; any work in aid of such propagation.

1741 The Congregation of the *Propaganda* gives them at present but twenty five *Roman* Crowns a Man: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 155. **1819** an Italian missionary of the Propaganda: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 168 (1820). **1886** He spent his money freely in his propaganda: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 123.

***propagator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *prōpāgātor*, ='an extender', 'an enlarger', noun of agent to *prōpāgāre*, ='to propagate (plants) by layers', 'to set slips', 'to extend', 'to propagate': one who propagates.

bef. **1656** It was the singular and miraculous blessing of the gospel in the hands of the first propagators of it, that there was no speech nor language where their voice was not heard: BP. HALL, *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, Pt. I. § 13. [R.] **1678** he was the chief Propagator of that Doctrine amongst the Greeks: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 22. **1711** this infamous Race of Propagators [of bastards]: *Spectator*, No. 203, Oct. 23, p. 293/2 (Morley). **1761** the inventor, the propagator, and believer of an illiberal report: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. xxvii. Wks., p. 198 (1839). **1845** Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of snobbishness: THACKERAY, *Book of Snobs*, ch. iv. [L.] ***1878** the most audacious propagators of rumours: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

propension (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *propension*: propensity, natural inclination, natural tendency.

1606 your full consent | Gave wings to my propension: SHAKS., *Troil.*, ii. 2, 133. abt. **1630** it will be a true note of her magnanimity, that she loved a Souldier, and had a propension in her nature to regard, and alwayes to grace them: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 32 (1870). **1854** the propensions of our corrupt nature: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. viii. p. 124 (1872).

prophylaxis, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *προ-*, ='before', and *φύλαξις*, ='a guarding': *Med.*: a guarding against (disease) beforehand, prevention (of disease) by medical treatment.

propice, propise, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *propice*: propitious.

1531 But of that mater, and also of rigour and equalite of punishement, I wyll traicte more amply in a place more propise for that purpose: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 88 (1880). **1548** Whiche, when wind and wether were to theim propice and conuenient, were shortly transported into England: HALL, *Hen. VI.*, an. 31. [R.] **1569** now was the time propice and conuenient: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. III., an. 2. [R.] **1600** she might be thought of any of the gods too propice and favourable: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. x. p. 359.

propitiator (– ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *propitiātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *propitiāre*, ='to propitiate', 'to appease': one who propitiates.

1611 *Propitiateur*, A propitiator; a reconciler, pacifier, appeaser: COTGR.

***propolis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Late Gk. *πρόπολις*: bee-glue, the resinous substance with which bees secure their hives.

1815 the *propolis* with which the interior of the hive is lined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 385.

prōpraetor, Lat.; **prōprētor**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: an ex-praetor of Rome, sent to act as praetor in a province. See **praetor.**

1579 *Iunius Vindex* being Proprætor of GAVLE: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1041 (1612). **1600** *P. Lentulus* the Propretour: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXX. p. 769. **1883** Lepidus, the Roman propraetor, was a man of sense and culture: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 321.

propreté, *sb.*: Fr.: cleanliness, neatness.

1768 there was such a look of *propreté* and neatness throughout that one might have bought his *patés* of him as much from appetite as sentiment: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839).

propria persona: Late Lat. See **in prop. pers.**

Prōpria quae maribus, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: the opening words of a memoria technica on the gender of Latin nouns, in doggrel hexameters, given in Lilly's Latin Grammar. Representative of the rudiments of Latin.

1654 Since you will be learning *Propria quæ Maribus*, Arts difficult enough for Men: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 45. **1742** he is not much above eight years old, and is out of his Propria quae Maribus already: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, IV. x. Wks., Vol. V. p. 373 (1806). **1809** It is an interesting history, but the *propria quæ maribus* of the Arabians renders it almost impossible to remember the actors who figure in it: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1856). **1838–9** [See **As in praesenti**]. **1880** J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxiii. p. 115.

***proprio mōtu**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of one's own accord. See **motu proprio.**

1891 For the time the question must be considered shelved, but the change must soon come, and will probably now be adopted by the universities *proprio motu*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 3, p. 20/1.

proprium, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *proprius*, ='one's own'.

1. a perquisite.

1742 The allowing *propriums* to the attornies, in taxing of costs, was a very great abuse: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 208 (1826).

2. in Swedenborgianism, self-hood.

propter hoc: Late Lat. See **post hoc**, &c.

prōpugnāculum, *pl.* **prōpugnācula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a bulwark, a defence, a protection.

propylaeum, *pl.* **propylaea**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προπύλαιον*, also in pl. *προπύλαια*: a gateway of architectural importance, leading into an enclosure or precinct.

1745 the propylæum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 750 (1811). **1776** Going further up you come to the ruins of the propylæa, an edifice which graced the entrance into the Citadel: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 39. **1820** the finest is exhibited in the great portal or propylæa in the Acropolis of Mycenæ: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 214. **1884** Pink bonnets and straw hats were hung in a little porch or propylæum: E. E. HALE, *Fortunes of Rachel*, ch. v. p. 42.

prorex, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *prō-*, ='instead of', and *rex*, ='king': a deputy king, a viceroy.

1590 Create him pro-rex of all Africa: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 8/1 (1858). **1602** a Viceroy to be as it were a *Prorex*, or King homager subordinate to *Spaine* or *Austria* in causes temporall: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 158. **1621** the prorex of Peru: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 3, Mem. 3, Vol. I. p. 311 (1827). **1659** There may be a Prorex, a Viceking; and why not then a Vicarious Head of the Catholick Church: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 438. **1665** one *Gingee* Son and Pro-rex to the King of *Delly*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 357 (1677). **1681** Whilst the world stands he [Christ] governs it, easeth God of that burden and is his *prorex* for him: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 564 (1862).

prōrogātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'one who pays out', noun of agent to *prōrogāre*, ='to pay down beforehand', fr. Lat. *prōrogāre*, ='to prolong', 'to defer': a dispenser.

1652 *Merlinicall* arrogators, prorogators, derogators: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 376.

prōsāpia, Lat.; **prosapie**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *prosapie*: *sb.*: a stock, a race, a family.

1542 a manne, and begotten to | Of a mannes prosapie, in manly wise: UDALL, Tr. *Erasmus' Apophth.*, p. 69 (1877). [Davies] **1657** It fell out, that when I instructed the Noble *Prosapia* committed to my trust and diligence, that in my various and most profitable peregrinations...: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 222.

***proscēnium**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προσκήνιον*: the space immediately before the scene of a theatre, the stage.

1606 These games hee beheld from the top of the *Proscenium*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 184. **1775** the proscenium lies a confused heap: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 227. **1818** decorations for the proscenium of the new theatre: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). **1820** fine monuments upon the proscenium of an immense theatre: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 22. **1840** Jack-pudding was busily employed on the *proscenium*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 80 (1879). **1845** outside the town is the theatre...nothing is wanting but the Proscenium: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 531. **1872** a proscenium, a scene or two, some miscellaneous scraps of wardrobe, and odds and ends of properties: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 344.

***prosecutor** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prōsecūtor*, noun of agent to Lat. *prōsequi*, ='to follow after', 'to pursue': one who prosecutes any object; *Leg.* one who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, *esp.* one who brings in a criminal charge.

1621 a prosecutor with hue and cry to follow, an apparitor to summon us, a bayliffe to carry us: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 571 (1827).

***prōsecūtrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *prōsecūtor*: a female who prosecutes.

1748 not one of them had compassion enough to mollify my prosecutrix: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 153 (1817).

prosōdia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προσῳδία*: the science of poetical metre. The Greek term originally meant 'modulation of the

voice', esp. 'accentuation' of a word, 'accent'. Early Anglicised as *prosody(e)*, *prosodie*, perhaps through Fr. *prosodie*.

1586 if English Poetrie were truely reformed, and some perfect platforme or *Prosodia* of versifying were by them ratifyed and sette down: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, Pref., in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 21 (1815). **1622** Musicians, without which Grammar is imperfect in that part of *Prosodia* that dealeth onely with Meter and Rhithmicall proportions: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iii. p. 29. bef. **1716** SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v. p. 27 (1727). bef. **1719** I must own, I should as soon expect to find the *prosodia* in a comb, as poetry in a medal: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (Bohn, 1854).

prosōpopoeia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προσωποποιία*: the introduction of a pretended speaker; a personification.

bef. **1586** his notable *Prosopopœias*, when he maketh you as it were, see God comming in his Maiestie: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 6 (1891). **1589** if ye wil faine any person with such features, qualities and conditions, or if ye wil attribute any humane quality, as reason or speech to dombe creatures or other insensible things, and do study (as one may say) to giue them a humane person, it is... *Prosopopeia*, because it is by way of fiction: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 246 (1869). **1591** Prosopopoia: or Mother Hubberds Tale: SPENS., Title. **1622** What is a *Reuert* but her *Antistrophe*? her reports, but sweete *Anaphora's*? her counterchange of points, *Antimetaboles*? her passionate Aires but *Prosopopœa's*? PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 103. **1676** he makes Flowers, nay, Weeds, speak eloquently, and, by a noble kind of *Prosopopeia*, instruct Mankind: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 8. **1757** a *prosopopœia* the most sublime that ever entered into the human imagination: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 99 *note*. bef. **1776** the frequency and beauty of the *prosopopœia* in poetry: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. II. p. 393 (1825). **1776** What a boldness of Prosopopeia, and wildness of Imagery does this delicious morsel contain: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 2 *note*. **1818** and, by a noble prosopopœía, reminded Iceland of the rich share she had enjoyed of this blessing: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1826** Nay, don't start, my dear fellow, and look the very Prosopopeia of Political Economy! LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 20 (1881).

prospective: Eng. fr. Fr. See **perspective.**

prospector (– ⊥ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *prōspector*, ='one who looks out', 'a provider', noun of agent to Lat. *prōspicere*, ='to look out', 'to provide for': one who explores a district in search of gain, *e.g.* in search of minerals, metals, &c.

***prōspectus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a distant view': a printed or written account of the main features of a forthcoming work or of a proposed enterprise.

1795 the following *Prospectus*: *Gent. Mag.*, Feb., p. 120/1. **1803** he nor his immediate predecessor ever published any general *prospectus* of their respective plans: STEWART, *Life of T. Reid*, Wks., p. 11/1 (1846). **1807** Then comes a *prospectus* of the different ways in which twenty or thirty folks round St. James's have agreed to kill their time for a whole week to come: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 100 (5th Ed.). **1811** a prospectus of a friend's book: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 69 (1832). **1850** The prospectus-writer went on to say...: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 356 (1879). **1863** The flame spread, fanned by prospectus and advertisement: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 228. **1864** we're talking business, and don't want extracts from the prospectus at supper-time: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 89.

prostitutor (– ⊥ – ⊥ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prōstitūtor*, ='a pander', 'a violator', noun of agent to Lat. *prōstituere*, ='to expose for sale': one who prostitutes, one who degrades anything to evil or trivial uses.

prōsträtor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *prōsternere*, ='to overthrow': an overthrower, one who prostrates.

1659 Common people...are the great and infallible prostrators of all religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility, and humanity, if left to themselves: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 189. [Davies]

protasis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πρότασις*, ='a stretching forward'.

1. the first part of a play.

bef. **1568** he began the *Protasis* with *Trochaïs Octonariis*: ASCHAM, *Schole-master*, p. 207 (1884). **1603** Is it for that in olde time they called that *πρῶτον λόγον*, that is to say, the first speech, which then was named *πρόταστς*, that is to say, a proposition, and now they tearme *ἀξίωμα*, that is to say, dignitie: which when they utter first, they either lie or speake truelh: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1026. **1632** our *Protasis* or first act: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. p. 18 (1640). **1679** I saw it Scene by Scene, and helped him in the writing, it breaks well, the *Protasis* good, the *Catastasis* excellent, there's no *Episode*, but the *Catastrophe* is admirable: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, i. p. 6.

2. *Gram.* the conditional clause of a conditional sentence, opposed to **apodosis** (*q. v.*).

1633 compare *protasis* with *apodosis*, sequel with sequel, the former with the latter, by the rules of opposition: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. [illegible] (1865). **1671** giving us, in his *protasis*, a supposition [illegible] fully expressive of his seeming meaning: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 224/1 (1834). **1886** "Si iubitum fuerit" is not in our opinion "a subordinate protasis," but the main protasis of the alternative: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 518/3.

3. a proposition.

***Protean**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Proteus.**

***protector** (– ⊥ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prōtector*, noun of agent to Lat. *prōtegere*, ='to protect': one who or that which protects; *spec.* an old title of a regent of England, conferred on Oliver Cromwell whose style was *Lord Protector*.

1427 [See **defensor**]. **1485** thys Charles was a stronge pyler of the chyrche and protectour of the fayth: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 24 (1881). **1535** the protectour of the realme: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 34 *r°*. **1541** I wyll gladly receyue the names and titles of protectour of the senate and tribune: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 19 *r°*. **1548** The kynge ys the protectoure of all hys subiectes and of all theire goodes, landes and tenementes: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. x. fol. 37 *r°* (1567). **1569** ruler or protector of the lande: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VI. p. 67. **1579** *Pallas* the goddesse and protector of ATHENS: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 754 (1612). **1591** Gloucester, whate'er we like, thou art protector | And lookest to command the prince and realm: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, i. 1, 37. **1601** the protector and patrone of Rome cittie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 296. **1609** one of the protectors or guard under the Lord Warden of Mesopotamia: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XVIII. ch. v. p. 110. **1620** Protector of the Order of the *Servi*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. x. (1676). — advocate and protectour of the Church: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 117. **1641** from whence the protector returning with victory, had but newly put his hand to repeal the six articles, and throw the images out of churches: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 6 (1806). **1687** Welcome my lifes Protectour and only friend: OTWAY, *Alcib.*, iv. p. 36. ***1878** liberators and protectors of the Christian races of the East: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

prōtectrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *prōtector*: a female who protects.

1611 *Protectrice*, A protectrix, or defendresse: COTGR.

***protégé**, *fem.* **protégée**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who is under the care of another, one who enjoys the friendship and influence of a superior in strength or status.

1787 the abade produced an immense tray of dried fruits and sweetmeats, which one of his hundred and fifty *protégés* had sent him from, I forget what exotic region: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 143 (1834). **1790** I shall perhaps be detained a day by the affairs of my poor protégée and her children: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 61 (1792). **1803** He may be a *protegé* of lady Anne Percival: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. XXV. p. 179 (1832). **1807** My *protégé* breakfasts with me: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 90 (1875). **1811** perceiving in her *protegée* a mind capable of any degree of refinement: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 70 (and Ed.). **1818** more care for the safety of her new gown than for the comfort of her protegee: J. AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 19. **1834** The only thing is to confine it to the heads of us chaperons, and not to teach it to our protegées: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 12. **1837** Mr. Winkle was touched at this little trait of his delicate respect for the young *protégée* of his friend: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XXXVIII. p. 420. **1850** was exceedingly pleased at the success of his young *protégé*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XVIII. p. 195 (1879). **1878** She moved away without any impression that this Jewish *protegée* would ever make an important difference in her life: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. XLV. p. 422. **1879** he was fond of his *protégé*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. XVII. p. 176.

protesis. See **protasis.**

***Prōteus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πρωτεύς*: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of a sea-god, who had the power of transforming himself into all kinds of substances and shapes. Hence, **Protean**, variable, inconstant, equivocal.

1528 They are a grett deale more mutable | Then Proteus of forme so variable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 118 (1871). **1590** being a man | Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong) | Proteus for shapes: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, Wks., p. 143 (1858). **1600** some subtle PROTEVS, one | Can change, and varie with all formes he sees: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 212 (1616). **1602** He must be a *Cateline* in countenance, a *Protheus* in shape, and a *Camelion* in change: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. **1616** And Proteous-like, transforme her selfe she can: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 128 (1871). **1627** then it is like that this *Proteus* of *Matter*, being held by the Sleeues, will turne and change into many *Metamorphoses*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 99. bef. **1628** a Proteus in conversation, vizarded and in disguise: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 211 (1806). **1632** we see into how many formes this *Proteus* would turne, to avoyde the true discovery: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 24. **1637** It is the very *Proteus* of all Maladies: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 467 (1685). **1657** Man who is a true *Proteus* of a fickle & wavering disposition received a flexible mind from Nature: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 53. **1664** 'tis now become a ridiculous *Chimæra*, and like a *Proteus* not to be fixt to any constant form: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 100. **1675** And therefore, *Proteus* like, you change your shape: DRYDEN, *Aurenge-Z.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 25 (1701). **1707** being such Proteus's in religion that no body was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 311 (1811). bef. **1733** shift and change like a *Proteus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 97, p. 190 (1740). **1773** You have seen me a Proteus in temper: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 34 (1857). **1781** I humbly attribute my frequent disorders to my longevity, and to that Proteus the gout: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 65 (1858). **1788** The plans for providing seamen for the fleets...have assumed as many shapes as Proteus, and as often slipt through the fingers of their projectors: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 148/2. **1816** The Proteus of their talents: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, III. cvi. **1827** It is not my purpose, Sir, to trace this diplomatic Proteus through the various shapes and mutations which it assumed from its first appearance to its final exit: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 1[illegible]. **1849** [illegible] Hookes, Crooke, *Parean Mediat.*, [illegible] manner as Socrates. PEACHAM, *Merchenmans*, ch. XVIII. p. [illegible] **1623** I am caught in my own snares. This is a Proteus: It puts on all forms, to try conclusions! With one that hath commenced, and gone out doctor: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 65/1 (1839). **1678** [illegible] Proteus. The transformations of Nature: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 32. **1874** The former pursuit [astrology] evoked divination and protean prophecies: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, i. 3.

prothalamion, prothalamium, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. or *quasi*-Lat., on the analogy of **epithalamium** (*q. v.*): a preliminary nuptial song.

1597 Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse: SPENS., Title. **1612** At Oxford all the Muses meet her | And with a prothalamion greet her: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.* [R.]

prothesis, *sb.*: Gk. *πρόθεσις*,='a placing before': the prefixing of an inorganic sound to the beginning of a word. Opposed to **paragoge** (*q. v.*).

***prōtohippus,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *πρωτο-*,='first', and *ἵππος*,='horse': a **hipparion** (*q. v.*).

***1876** In the recent strata was found the common horse: in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

***prōtomartyr,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*: the first martyr, the first to suffer for a cause.

1494 that holy prothomartyr seynt Albon: FABYAN, Vol. I. ch. cxviii. [R.] bef. **1656** Had the glorious protomartyr fixed his eyes only upon his persecutors, his heart could not but have failed to see the fire in their faces: BP. HALL, *Sel. Thoughts*, § 12. [T.] bef. **1658** the seal, in which the Glorious *Protomartyr* was figured: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 473 (1687). **1675** he was the Proto-Martyr of the Cause: DRYDEN, *All for Love*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 55 (1701). **1820** the protomartyr and first Bishop of Syracuse: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 74.

protonotario, *pl.* **protonotari,** *sb.*: It.: a prothonotary.

1644 after them [followed] the apostolical protonotari: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1872).

prōtopapas, *sb.*: Late Gk. *πρωτοπαπᾶς*: a chief priest. See **papas.**

1741 He has a Protopapas there, under whom there are twenty four Papas: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 84. **1775** the clergy and laity in general knew as little of Greek as the proto-papas: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 250. **1820** they inhabit a certain quarter where they have a church called the Catholicon, and a protopapas or high-priest: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 141.

***prototype** (⏑ – ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *prototype*; **prōtotypon,** Late Gk. *πρωτότυπον* (neut. of *πρωτότυπος*,='original'): *sb.*: a first type, an archetype, an exemplar, a pattern, a model.

1598 because Pictures and Statues were chieflie invented, to the ende that as soone as a man sawe any counterfeit in a table or in Marble, he might be presently put in minde of the *Prototypon*, whome it represented: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 23. **1619** haue turned themselues from that Diuine Prototype, which alone can fill them with the fullnesse of himselfe: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 199. **1644** I procured a copy, little inferior to the prototype: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1872). **1654** whose *Band* and *Dublet* is not like the *Prototypes*, or mans, for whom it is made: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 224. **1658** the Prototype and Original of Plantation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. I, p. 28 (1686). **1681** man's nature is the compendium of all, and so fitted to be exalted the exemplar, the *πρωτοτυπον*, the pattern of the whole creation: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 542 (1862). **1761** *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers of voluminous works: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. XXXVIII. Wks., p. 149 (1839). **1806** The Baptistery at Pisa is the great prototype: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. iv. **1888** Versprónck has a large measure of the frankness of execution of his prototype: *Academy*, Jan. 21, p. 48/1.

***protractor** (⏑ – – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *prōtrahere*,='to draw forth': an instrument for drawing angles of any required measurement.

1668—9 This parallelogram is not...the same as a protractor...but of itself is a most useful instrument: PEPYS, *Diary*, Feb. 4. [Davies]

proveditore, *sb.*: It.: a purveyor; an overseer, a governor.

1549 they create a Proveditore, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictatour was wont to be in Rome: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 82 *ro*. **1612** therein dwelleth the *Prouidatore*, who gouerneth the Iland: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 5. **1620** the Prince is not a Prætor, nor a Prefect, nor a Proveditore: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 849 (1676). **1621** he is supervis'd by two *Proveditors*, without whom he cannot attempt any thing: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XXXIV. p. 65 (1645). **1673** to send a Proveditor into the Camp: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 192. **1693** if Christ is to convey these our petitions to his Father can any one dare to make him...his Providetore for such things as can only feed his pride...? SOUTH, *Sermons*, p. 140. **1741** and so the Proveditor of *Tinos* is to this very day called Proveditor of *Mycone*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 297. **1779** I have been your *providetor* for an inhabitant to pass your evening with: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 291 (1882). **1820** they were bravely repulsed by the Venetian proveditore or governor: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 152.

provedor, Port.; **proveedor,** Sp.: *sb.*: a purveyor; a governor.

1598 Which are given by favour and good-will of the *Proveador*, which is the chiefe officer of the Admiraltie: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, p. 4/2. **1600** I talked with the *Prouedor* and the Captaine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 701. **1615** the Gouernor of the Iland...whom they call the *Prouidore*, with two *Consiglieri*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632). **1622** To Skiamon Dono, provedore, 1 pec. alleias of 15 R. per *corge*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 69 (1883). **1693** considers the *whole Creation* as only his *Garden* and *Confectionary*, and the *God* of it as no more than his *Providore*: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, Pref. **1792** most of the crew gave some of their little matters to the provedore for liquors: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 106. **1814** Mr. Richard Estcourt, a player and dramatic writer, celebrated in THE SPECTATOR...He was *Provedore* of the Beef-steak Club when first instituted: SCOTT, *Wks. of Swift*, Vol. II. p. 182.

provenance, *sb.*: Fr.: origin, place of production, authorship, derivation.

1886 I see with regret that the *provenance* of the articles is not stated: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 490/1. **1888** Whatever its literary *provenance*, the chapter clearly contains the very earliest stratum of tradition: *Academy*, Nov. 10, p. 306/3.

***prōvīso,** *sb.*: abl. abs. of Lat. *prōvīsus*,='provided': *lit.* 'it being provided', a condition, a conditional provision affecting a statement, a command, an engagement, an agreement, a grant, &c.

1485 Notwythstondynge ony acte ordynaunce graunt or provyso in this presente parlement made or to be made: CAXTON, *Stat. 1 Hen. VII.*, c. 9, sig. a viii *ro* (1869). **1535** & the pleyntyfe prayed a Nisi prius & had / & the garnisshe had another with a prouiso: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 237 *ro*. **1543** and let the patitient [*sic*] take it an houre before day with the foresayd prouiso: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxvii *vo*/1. bef. **1550** With a provisoo *semper* ['always'] | An other wey to enter: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 416 (Dyce, 1843). **1569** sent vnto them a copie of the same actes with a *prouiso*, that if there were any of them...: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 140. **1579** They receiued all into the number of citizens...with a prouiso, that they were born free: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 391 (1612). **1589** he gaue it them. But this *Proviso* did he add: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxiv. p. 107. **1596** Why, yet he doth deny his prisoners, | But with proviso and exception, | That we at our own charge shall ransom straight | His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, I. 3, 78. **1598** the discreet prouisoes, iust ordinations...conteined in the large Charter: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. xx. (1809). **1602** this prouiso, that they should report of euery thing he wrote to be rare: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 72. **1609** those few warie cautions and provisoes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. v. p. 13. **1621** if the grant be not made under a speciall proviso: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. I. § 32, p. 14 (1642). **1624—5** The Duchess of Richmond admitted him with a proviso, that he must not offer to kiss her: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 488 (1848). **1670** left this Man his Heir, with his *Proviso*, that...: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 141 (1698). **1675** God did not pass away his propriety in them but entred a *Proviso* of recovery: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. IX. § 3, p. 107. **1696** so this proviso they lay down: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 14 (1865). **1709** The same form, differing only in the provisos, will serve for a perspective, snuff-box, or perfumed handkerchief: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Dec. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 44 (1854). **1777** tell me what you think his stated allowance should be, and he shall have it, with this proviso, that we shall not fall out for a little more now and then: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 168 (1777). **1795** with a proviso that the King should distribute and give the office if the heirs of the said Duke should be under age: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 28. **1832** In consequence of this last letter, a proviso and declaration, in conformity with its instructions, were inserted in the will: MOORE, *Life of Byron*, Vol. II. p. 48. **1858** and that, with this slight proviso, the question of patronage might for the present remain untouched: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 248. ***1876** the proviso, that if a fugitive...: *Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

provisor (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *proviso(u)r*, assimilated to Lat. *prōvīsor*,='one who foresees', 'one who provides', noun of agent to *prōvidēre*,='to foresee', 'to provide'.

1. a purveyor, a provider.

1600 the Bishop of *Mexico*, and his Prouisor: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 453.

2. a person to whom the next presentation to a non-vacant benefice is granted by papal mandate.

bef. **1400** Symonie an Cyvyle, seiden and sworen. | That prestes and provisours. sholde prelates serven: *Piers Pl.*, p. 33. [R.]

prow: Malay. See **proa.**

***proxenus,** *pl.* **proxenī,** *sb.*: Gk. *πρόξενος*,='a public friend': a citizen of a Greek state, who was appointed by another state to represent its interests, and to protect its citizens when they visited his state. Such a person corresponded to a modern *consul*.

proximē, *adv.*: Lat.: nextly, very nearly.

1693 considering that the Weight of Copper to the Weight of Water of the same Bulk, is *proximè* as 9 to 1: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. IV. p. 51 (1713).

***proximē accessit,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'he (she) came very near' to the winning of a prize, scholarship, exhibition, &c. The phr. is sometimes used as *sb.*, *adj.*, or *adv.* When two or more persons are concerned the form is *proximē accessērunt*.

1877 I, Philip Denwick, who was *proxime accessit* for the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xi. p. 106 (1879). **1882** They had, therefore, reserved an honourable mention, as *proxime accessit*, accompanied by a document which the student might take home as a token of his honour: *Standard*, Dec. 11, p. 3.

***proximo,** *quasi-adv.*: Lat., abl. (with *mense* suppressed): in the next (month), of the following (month).

proximus ardet Ucalegon: Lat. See **jam proximus**, &c.

1754 the precedent seems a dangerous one, and *proximus ardet Eucalegon*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 7 (1777).

prud'homme, *sb.*: Fr.: a discreet man; a member of a French tribunal for the arbitration of trade disputes.

***prune**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prune*: a dried plum; a plum suitable for drying.

1533 The damask prune rather bindeth than lowseth, and is more commodious vnto the stomake: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. p. 27. [R.] **1543** Take of reysons two ounces, of damaske prunes, of cleane barly of euery one .ʒ. ss.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii *v°*/2. **1596** There's no more faith in thee than in a stewed prune: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 128. **1600** They haue also Prunes, (that is to say Damsins) which they dry for winter as we doe, they call them *Honesta*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 209.

***prunella**[1], *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp. fr. Fr. *prunelle*: a kind of stuff of which preachers' gowns used to be made, now used for women's shoes.

bef. **1744** Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow; | The rest is all but leather or prunella: POPE, *Ess. Man*, IV. 204. **1864** Everybody in London (worth naming) is being carried along on wheels...or trips in soft sandalled prunella, or white satin with high heels: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

***prūnella**[2], *sb.*: Late Lat., short for *sal prunella*,='prunella salt': a preparation of purified nitrate of potassium, sold in balls.

prunell(e), **brunell(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *prūnella*, ='self-heal': a plant of the genus *Prunella* (Nat. Order *Labiatae*), esp. *Prunella vulgaris*, or self-heal.

1527 Water of Brunelle: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. lvi sig. D iii *r°*/2. **1599** water of Prunelle: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 74/2. — Prunelle-water: *ib.*, p. 78/2. **1611** *Prunelle*, A Sloe, or Snag. also, the hearbe called Prunell, or Brunell, Hookeheale, Sicklewort, Carpenters hearbe: COTGR.

***prunello**, **prunella**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp. or *quasi*-It. fr. Fr. *prunelle*: a prune of the first quality.

1662 The fruit at first is green...of taste a little bitter like our Prunelloes: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 120 (1669). **1807** do oysters dance in their barrels, or prunellas in their boxes? BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 43 (5th Ed.).

***prytanēum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πρυτανεῖον*,='the hall of the *πρυτάνεις*': the public hall of Athens, in which the *prytanes*, or presidents of the senate, and those whom the state wished to honor, were entertained at the public expense, and where the sacred fire of the city was kept burning; a corresponding public hall in any Greek city; also, *by extension*, a town-hall.

1600 at Cizicum, he gave freely to the Prytaneum (a faire hall by it selfe in the heart of the citie, where, at the common charges, certaine had their diet of free-cost): HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLI. p. 1108. **1673** and last of all feasts the Professors in the room called the *Prytaneum*, which is now used as the Divinity-Schools: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 86. **1741** which was not a Temple of *Augustus*, but a Publick House, or *Prytaneum*, wherein they ate on the great Feasts of the publick Games: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 286. **1820** The second City, containing...a beautiful portico, an ornamented prytaneum, a commodious senate-house, &c.: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 68. **1888** The poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the Prytaneum: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 32/1.

prytanis, *pl.* **prytanēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πρύτανις*: a president of the senate of a Greek city, esp. of Athens.

psaltērion, **psaltērium**, *pl.* **psaltēria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ψαλτήριον*: a psaltery.

1579 psalterions, flutes, and howboyes: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 921 (1612).

psēphisma, *pl.* **psēphismata**, *sb.*: Gk. *ψήφισμα*: a decree of the public assembly of an Ancient Greek city, esp. of Athens.

1790 The ruin of the antient democracies was, that they ruled, as you do, by occasional decrees, *psephismata*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 305 (3rd Ed.). **1890** At Athens an interesting epigraphical discovery was made on October 6th at the Dipylon—that of an inscription of forty-two lines...It is an honorary *psephisma* of the community of the Sotereastai in honour of one Diodorus, the son of Socrates: *Athenæum*, Nov. 1, p. 593/2.

***pseud-**, **pseudo-**, **pseudo**, the form which the base of the Gk. *ψευδής*,='false', takes as the first part of compounds. The form *pseudo* is occasionally used by itself as *sb.* meaning 'an impostor'.

abt. **1380** For many beren heuy pat freris ben clepid pseudo or ypocritis, anticristis or fendis: WYCLIF, *Pseudo Freris*, ch. I. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 496 (1880). — And herfore seyp iude aftir, hou men shal knowe siche pseudoes: *ib.*, ch. V. p. 508. abt. **1380** sop it is pat many pseudois may speke myche wip oute ground: *De Papa*, ch. XI. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 479.

psȳchalgia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ψυχή*,='soul', and *ἄλγος*,='pain': distressful feeling attending mental effort; distress of mind.

1639 Somatalgia and Psychalgia: *Optick Glasse of Humours.* [Nares]

Psȳchē: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ψυχή*,='Soul': *Gk. Mythol.*: a personification of *soul*, represented as a young girl, often with butterfly wings, beloved of **Eros** (*q. v.*).

1. the human soul.

1658 Why the *Psyche* or soul of *Tiresias* is of the masculine gender...? SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 61.

2. the soul of the universe, soul in the abstract.

1678 and this is taken by *Plotinus* to be the *Eternal Psyche*, that actively produceth All Things, in this Lower World, according to those *Divine Ideas*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 388. — But in other places of his Writings he frequently asserts, above the *Self-moving Psyche* an *Immovable* and *Standing Nous* or *Intellect*, which was properly the *Demiurgus*, or *Architectonick Framer of the whole World*: *ib.*, p. 406.

3. a representation in art of the Psyche of Greek mythology.

1887 A girl [is] combing her fair hair before a psyche: *Athenæum*, June 18, p. 803/3.

ptarmigan (*⏑ ⏑ –*), Eng. fr. Fr. *ptarmigan*; **termagant**, **tormichan**, Gael. *tarmachan*: *sb.*: name of some species of birds of the genus *Logopus* (which includes the grouse), which turn white in the winter.

1630 Capons, Chickins, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Caperkellies, and Termagants: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 2 *r°*/2. **1754** the *Tornican* is near about the Size of the Moor-Fowl (or Groust) but of a lighter Colour: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 169. **1780** Among the land birds that are eatable, ptarmigans are not to be forgotten: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 147 (2nd Ed.). **1828** the game of the country [Valais] consists of the ptarmagan, *chamoix goat*, and the *marmotte*: J. P. COBBETT, *Tour in Italy*, p. 378 (1830). **1835** the traces of bears, deer, and ptarmigan were visible in many places: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 131.

ptisan(e), Eng. fr. Fr. *ptisane* (Cotgr.); **ptisana**, Lat. fr. Gk. *πτισάνη*,='peeled barley', 'barley-water': *sb.*: a mild drink for invalids. See **tisane**.

1533 For what auncient phisition is there, that in his workes commendeth not ptysane, whiche is none other than pure barley braied in a morter, and sodden in water: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. xxi. [R.] **1561** Barley water / communly called Ptisana: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 16 *r°*. **1601** the barley whereof the said Ptisane is made...Ptisana: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 7, Vol. I. p. 561. **1828** A large cup of ptisan was presented by the page, which the sick man swallowed with eager and trembling haste: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xvii. p. 216 (1886). **1842** to let off a man With a little *ptisanne*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

public (*⏑ –*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *public*, *publique*.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to, open to, known to, extended to, the people at large. The phr. *in public*='openly', 'before all'.

1523 thereof these sayd lordes hadde instrumentes publyke: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 47 (1812). **1546** a good prince, and worthie to howlde the sterne of a weale publique: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1846). **1573—80** meeting togither of thos in y^e^ publique schooles: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 40 (1884). **1579** publike ioy: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1039 (1612). **1588** he shall endure such public shame as the rest of the court can possibly devise: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 132. **1594** what they in private counsell did declare, to thee in plaine and publique tearmes unrould: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 3rd Dec., No. 9 (1818). **1620** he was in the Publick Employment: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xiii. (1676). **1644** There are in it [the University] two reasonable fair public libraries: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1872). **1658** Intricate, perplexed, intangling temptations, *publique*, *private*, *personall* do arise: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. viii. p. 169. **1671** acknowledged, as I hear, | By John the Baptist, and in public shewn: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 84.

2. *sb.*: the people at large, the community; a public-house, an inn.

bef. **1733** having done with the Public, the Author...retreats to his own particular Concerns: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiii. (1740).

***publication** (*⏑ – ⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *publication*: a publishing, a published work.

1578 After the publication of my vnpolished Booke of vlcers: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *r°*. **1586** by the publication published, it is to be sene wherfor her majesty hath sent her forces into the Low Countreys: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 200 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1606** And, in the publication, make no strain, | But that...: SHAKS., *Troil.*, I. 3, 326. **1620** he would never write any thing for publication: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xiv. (1676) **1659** by the publication of these you have been civil and courteous to the commonwealth of learning: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 112 (1872).

***pucelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a maiden. Early Anglicised.

1814 But the song is past, and my passion can afford to wait till the *pucelle* is more harmonious: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 416 (1875).

puchio: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce**.

pucka, *adj.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pakkā*, ='ripe', 'cooked': substantial, of brick and mortar (of buildings); superior; the larger (of two weights or measures of the same denomination). The term is often opposed to **kutcha** (*q. v.*).

1673 The Maund Pucka at *Agra* is double as much [as the Surat Maund]: FRYER, *E. India*, 205 (1698). [Yule] **1784** The House, Cook-room, bottle-connah, godown, &c., are all pucka-built: In W. S. Seton Karr's *Selections*, I. 41 (Calcutta). [*ib.*] **1803** Each garce contains 4800 pucca seers, each seer 2 lbs.: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1844). **1824** A little above this beautiful stream, some miserable pucka sheds pointed out the Company's warehouses: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 259 (1844). [Yule] **1854** 'Well, Jenkyns, any news?' 'Nothing pucka that I know of': W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, II. 57 (2nd Ed.). [*ib.*] **1869** there is no surer test by which to measure the prosperity of the people than the number of pucka houses that are being built: *Report of a Sub-committee on Proposed Indian Census*. [*ib.*]

puckalie, puckauly, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pakhālī*: a water-carrier, a man who drives a bullock laden with two large water-skins.

1803 a puckalie from each corps of Native infantry in camp: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 334 (1844). **1804** Naiks, 2d tindals, troopers, sepoys, golundauze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 981.

puckall, puckaul, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pakhāl*: a large water-skin, holding about twenty gallons.

pudenda, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *pudendus*, gerund. to *pudēre*, ='to be shameful': the private parts.

1665 the rest of their body is naked, save that about the waist they have a thong of leather which...serves to cover their *pudenda*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 17 (1677). **1704** the *pudenda* of either sex: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 78/2 (1869).

pudor, *sb.*: Lat.: shame, modesty.

1626 *Pudor*, Shamefastnesse: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1675** the Rule of Civility, which is nothing but a certain Modesty or *Pudor* required in all your actions: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 45. **1678** but if he be sensible, and will not acknowledge it, then he is worse than dead, being castrated as to that Pudor that belongs to a man: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 193.

***pueblo**, *sb.*: Sp.: a village.

1846 Our night camp was...nearly opposite to a pueblo on the other side, called *Isleta*: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 35 (1848). **1876** Indian pueblos are endless...and as one village will describe them all...: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 241.

puerilis, *adj.*: Lat.: boyish.

1622 this scurvy puerilis: MASSINGER, *V. M.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 15/2 (1839).

pug, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pag*: a track, a foot-mark.

1883 we could not trace his 'pugs', or tracks, in the jungle: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 229.

***puggry, pugg(a)ree, pugree**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pagṛī*, ='a turban': a light scarf worn round a hat or helmet, to keep off the sun.

1665 Eastern People...shave the head all save a long lock which superstitiously they leave at the very top, such especially as wear Turbans, Mandils, Dustars, and Puggarees: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). ***1876** a motley group, with puggarees, sunshades, blue goggles, &c.: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1884** that grand regiment, the 20th N. I., distinguished by the black tips of their puggris: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 104.

puggy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pagī*: a tracker.

1883 The 'puggy' is one of a caste who...obtain the name from their skill in following foot-tracks, or 'pugs': LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 258.

puhur: Anglo-Ind. See **par²**.

puja: Anglo-Ind. See **pooja**.

pulcinello: Eng. fr. It. See **Punchinello**.

pulpāmentum, *pl.* **pulpāmenta**, *sb.*: Lat.: a piece of flesh, a tit-bit.

1599 your *Pulpamenta*? your delicate morcels? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 11, Wks., p. 173 (1616).

***pulque**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mexican: a mild spirituous drink made from the juice of the **maguey** (*q. v.*).

1810 the men are the only performers while the women stand by, and help them with *pulque*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 101. **1832** From the juice of others [agaves] are extracted honey, sugar, vinegar, *pulque* and ardent spirits: *Executive Documents*, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., 1832, p. 9. **1843** A mild fermented liquor, called *pulque*, which is still popular, not only with the Indian, but the European population of the country: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, I. i. ii. 32 (1847). **1847** but here it [maguey] was raised and planted for the especial purpose of preparing *pulque*, a whitish, slightly alcoholic beverage: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 76 (1848). **1884** when well filled with pulque he is very valiant: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 454.

pultan, pultun, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a regiment of native infantry.

1800 shall probably destroy some campoos and pultans, which have been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 207 (1844).

pultron(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **poltroon**.

pulvil(l)io (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *polviglio*: a small bag of perfumed powder, a sachet; perfumed powder. Also, *attrib.* Anglicised as **pulvil, pulville**.

1676 these two Pulvillio Boxes: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, ii. p. 23 (1681). **1680** Put some Pulvilio into my Peruke! give me some Tuberose: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 2. **1686** open'd it the wrong side, and spilt me an Ounce of the best Pulvillio-Snuff in all *Spain*: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, i. p. 6. **1689** pulvilios, sweetbags, perfumed boxes for your hoods and gloves: SHADWELL, *Bury Fair*, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 557/1 (1849). **1692** *Pulvilio*, Snush, Essence of *Oranges*: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 21. **1697** I'll tell thee what he's compos'd of. He has a Wig full of Pulvilio, a Pocket full of Dice: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 226 (1776). **1711** The Flowers perfumed the Air with Smells of Incense, Ambergreese, and Pulvillios: *Spectator*, No. 63, May 12, p. 104/1 (Morley). **1741** Every thing they eat has a touch of this Vapour; their Cream would be admirable but for this Pulvillio: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tourneforte's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 95. **1754** besmeared himself with pulville from head to foot: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 117 (1817). **1865** It had been the favourite haunt of Court beauties where they had read the last paper of Spec, and pondered over new pulvillios: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4.

pulvinar, *sb.*: Lat.: a cushioned seat; a **lectisternium** (*q. v.*); the seat of a Roman emperor in the circus.

1600 In that one high feast and solemne dinner of *Iupiter*, can a Pulvinar be celebrated, or a sacred Table be spred and furnished in any place, but in the Capitoll? HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 213. **1606** Himselfe beheldе the Circeian Games, for the most part from the upper lofts and lodging of his friendes and freed-men, Sometime out of the *Pulvinar*, sitting there with his wife onely and children: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 60.

pulwar, pulwah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *palwār*: a native river-boat of Bengal, of from 12 to 15 tons burden.

1735 We observed a boat which had come out of *Samboo* river, making for *Patna*: the commandant detached two light pulwaars after her: HOLWELL, *Hist. Events, &c.*, I. 69 (1766). [Yule] **1824** There were so many budgerows and pulwars, that we had considerable difficulty to find a mooring place: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 131 (1844). [*ib.*] **1860** The Pulwar is a smaller description of native travelling boat, of neater build, and less rusticity of character: C. GRANT, *Rural Life in Bengal*, p. 7. [*ib.*]

pulwaun: Anglo-Ind. See **pehlewan**.

***puma**, *sb.*: Peru.: the largest feline quadruped of America, also called the *cougar*.

1777 The *Puma* and *Jaguar*, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 264 (1824). **1822—33** The *Puma*... the *American lion*: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (Edinb., 1834). **1845** They had killed a puma, and had found an ostrich's nest with twenty-seven eggs in it: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vi. p. 113. **1884** The puma bounded several feet, rolled over, showing his white belly: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 359.

punaise, *sb.*: Fr.: a bed bug. Anglicised as *punice*, *punese*, in 17 c.

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. p. 356. **1677** smelt as loathsomely as the *French* Punaise, whose smell is odious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333.

Punch, punch, *sb.*: abbrev. of **Punchinello** (*q. v.*): the hump-backed, large-nosed hero of the popular puppet-show of 'Punch and Judy'; a comic murderer who eventually meets with his deserts.

1711 If *Punch* grow extravagant, I shall reprimand him very freely: *Spectator*, No. 34, Apr. 9, p. 58/1 (Morley). **1733** Some famed for numbers soft and smooth, | By lovers spoke in Punch's booth: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/1 (1869). **1770** Or is he only the punch of the puppet-show, to speak as he is prompted by the chief juggler behind the curtain? JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xli. p. 181 (1827).

***punch**, *sb.*: Eng. and Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pānch*, ='five': a drink originally consisting of five ingredients, one being alcoholic. Foreigners visiting India corrupted the Eng. *bowl of punch* into *bouleponge*, *palepunts*, *palepuntz*.

[**1652** *Bolleponge* est un mot Anglois: BOULLAYE-LE-GOUZ, *Trav.* (Paris), quoted by Skeat.] **1662** drink *Palepuntz*, which is a kind of drink consisting of *Aqua vitæ*, Rose-water, juice of Citrons and Sugar: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 13 (1669). **1662** Amongst other spirituous drinks, as punch, &c., they gave us Canary: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 383 (1872). **1665** I drank very immoderately of *Punce*, *Rack*, *Tea*, &c.: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hhh 3 *vo*. **1693** At the sight of a *Punch Bowl* will some Men look pale: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 1. **1710** went to Darteneuf's house to drink punch with him, and Mr Addison, and little Harrison: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xii. Wks., p. 262/1 (1869). **1715** a bowl of punch: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 404 (1856). **1816** instead of lemonade with their ices, they hand about stiff *rum-punch*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 315 (1832). **1820** a bowl of hot punch: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 317.

***punchayet**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *panchāyat*: a council of five, as a court or a committee of the inhabitants of an Indian village, or as a committee of a caste.

1805 It follows as a consequence of this principle that the *panchaets* are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety: *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, Misc., p. 14, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 428/2 (1849). **1813** referred the decision to a panchaeet or jury of five persons: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, II. 359. [Yule] **1819** The punchayet itself, although in all but village causes it has the defects before ascribed to it, possessed

many advantages: ELPHINSTONE, in Colebrooke's *Life*, II. 89 (1884). [*ib.*] **1826** assemble a *punchayet*, and give this cause patient attention: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iii. p. 31 (1884). **1834** The Punchayut which listened to the evidence...were unanimously of opinion: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 203. **1883** Village elders will form a *Punchayat* to mulct an offender against the sanctity of Caste: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 326.

Punchinello: Eng. fr. It. *pulcinella*, ='a puppet', 'a buffoon': the chief character of an Italian puppet-show, said to have been introduced into England 1641; the original of **Punch** (*q. v.*).

1666 Rec. of Punchinello, ye Italian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross: *Overseer's Bk. S. Martin's in the Fields*. **1668** I know no way so proper for you, as to turn Poet to *Pugenello*: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 222 (1701). **1670** Enter a boy in the habit of *Pugenello*, and traverses the Stage: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 75. **1691** this Play; | Which wants of Gyant-Wit the brawny-strength, | And is but Punchinello, drawn at length: CARYL, *Sir Salomon*, Prol. **1692** And for a Devil took *Punchinello*: *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 22. bef. **1700** On the top was a punchinello, holding a dial: AUBREY, *Surrey*, Vol. I. p. 12. **1702** *Hipp.* Not suffer'd to see a Play in a twelve month!—*Pru.* Nor to go to *Ponchinello* nor Paradise: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, I. p. 1. **1711** that [Powell's] Punchinello may choose Hours less canonical: *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 25/1 (Morley). **1750** Cupid, who lay hid in her muff, suddenly crept out, and, like Punchinello in a puppet-show, kicked all out before him: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 376 (1806). **1766** We have a jolly carnival of it—nothing but operas—punchinelloes—festinoes and masquerades: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 763/2 (1839). **1824** the common herd were disappointed at the absence of Peter the client, the Punchinello of the expected entertainment: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. I. p. 154 (1886). **1826** Here was a gibbering monkey, there a grinning pulcinello: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881). **1837** he quitted his punchinello squeak, resumed his natural voice: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 127. **1860** harlequins, mysterious-looking dominoes, ponchinelli, and dresses of all periods: *Once a Week*, Mar. 24, p. 281/1.

***punctilio, puntil(l)io** (⏑ / ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *puntiglio*, sometimes assimilated to Lat. *punctum*, ='a point'.

1. a small point.

1659 In that punctilio of time wherein the bullets struck him...he is in an instant disanimated: *Unhappy Marksman*, in *Harl. Misc.*, IV. 4. [Davies] **1675** he stood not so much on *Levitical* punctilios: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 2, p. 87.

2. a piece of etiquette, a delicate point of conduct or precedence or ceremony.

1599 That he may erect a new dyall of complement with his *gnomons* and his *puntilio's*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 104 (1616). **1600** hath not toucht the *puntilio*, or point of his hopes: — *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 201. **1601** So much the said *Parson* or Parsons-brat, and his Arch-priest for him stand upon the *Puntillio* of his Cardinalaticall hopes: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 36. **1623—4** For the King of Spain hath written to his minister, by all means, without regard of honour or dishonour, or any other punctilio, great or small: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 448 (1848). **1629** not the least *puntilio* of a fine man, but hee is strict in to a haire: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 71 (1868). **1631** not the least *punctilio* of any State affairs past beyond his observation: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 53 (1641). **1644** Neither would I have you stand upon any nice Punctilio of greater Honour at present: *Ld. Digbies Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 20. **1652** all Puntillios of Ceremony: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 182. **1662** in which punctilio they are so circumspect: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 104 (1669). bef. **1670** These were Punctilio's in Honour, but just Nothings in Wisdom: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 159. p. 151 (1693). **1670** I would not have him stand upon all their little Forms and incommodious Punctilio's: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 6 *ro* (1698). **1675** So, now you'll part, for a meer Punctilio! DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 118 (1701). **1676** Persons insist highly upon the wrong, and cannot abate so much as one *punctilio*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 698/1 (1834). **1679** And scorn t'abate, | For any Ills, | The least *Punctilio of our Wills*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 252. **1688** But that the punctilios of Honour are sacred to me! SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, iii. p. 33 (1699). **1695** the rest thought it too nice a *punctilio*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 348 (1872). **1702** his *Spanish* strictness and Punctillioes of Honour: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, iii. p. 28. **1742** it might have been foreseen, that, where an ambassador resides on the score of trade only, it would not be thought fit to break upon punctilios: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 437 (1826). **1750** as to the word *punctilio*, I only meant...that I scrupled going to Ankerwyke: MISS WESCOMB, *Let. to Richardson*, Nov. 23. **1762** he did not much regard the punctilios of chivalry: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. V. p. 182 (1817). **1789** [Indians] are very honest in their commercial transactions, performing to a punctilio whatever they have promised: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 742 (1796).

3. strict observance of etiquette or ceremonial procedure.

bef. **1699** and that they could never have such a conjuncture to lay by the punctiglio as during their King's minority: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 262 (1770). **1709** As I am spare, I am also very tall, and behave myself with relation to that advantage with the same punctilio: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 12, Wks., Vol. II. p. 26 (1854). **1771** The nicety and strictness of punctilio: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xlii. p. 137 (1772). **1830** the more he is necessitated to stoop before the former, the greater his punctilio with the latter: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 312 (2nd Ed.). **1832** of course some punctilio, if not jealousy, exists between their custodians: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 115.

puncto, punto (/ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. *punto*, often assimilated to Lat. *punctum*: a delicate point of form, ceremony, or etiquette.

1591 souldiers that stand much vpon their *Punctos*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 69. **1601** For to stand upon Puntoes in sinne, what a shame is it for a religious person in a persecuted church: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 20. **1616** T. And doe they weare *Cioppino's* all. W. If they be drest in *punto*, Madame: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40). **1622** made him to stand upon his puntos to have gon away in som Japon junck: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 127 (1883). **1623** Why should this same *Nada del hombre*, this same nothing of man, this *res nihili*, why I say should he be puffed vp with pride, transported with passion, and stand vpon his *puntos*, and termes of honour? MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 42. bef. **1627** all the particularities and religious punctoes and ceremonies: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 105. [R.] bef. **1654** if he fail in any *Punto* of his violent will: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 223 (1654). **1686** Shall have satisfaction *Signior*. Come with me, I will see your *Puncto* satisfy'd: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, i. p. 8. **1764** and establishing a *punto*, founded in diametrical opposition to common sense and humanity: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 373 (1817).

punctum, *pl.* puncta, *sb.*: Lat.: a point.

1569 which sentence is a species of discreet quantity, that has no permanent *punctum*: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 126 (Reeves & Turner). bef. **1593** *terra* is but thought | To be a *punctum* squared to the rest: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 167/1 (1861). **1681** the punctum of which [assertion] lies in this, that in our Christ, God and man are become one person: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 440 (1862).

punctum saliens, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a salient point; in an egg or embryo, the first trace of embryonic life.

1812 As well might we hope to discover the origin of the *punctum saliens* in the incubated egg: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 169.

***pundit**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pandit*: a learned Brahmin, a professor, a jurist, a native teacher of Sanskṛit; hence, *by extension*, a person of vast erudition.

1787 your honest pundit, Rhadacaunt, who refused, I hear, the office of pundit to the court: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxxiii. p. 95 (1821). **1799** In the one [court], over which two pundits ought to preside, and in which the Hindu code ought to be the guide: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1858). **1826** men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). **1834** I was poor; I am rich. Thanks to the holy Pundits, who taught me the precepts of Menu: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 320. **1860** under the supervision of the Pundits: J. C. GANGOOLY, *Life & Relig. of Hindoos*, p. 22. ***1876** the tremendous journey between Ladak and Lhasa has never been described except by Colonel Montgomerie's immortal Pundit: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

pundonor, *sb.*: Sp., short for *punto de honor*: point of honor.

1829 They stood not much upon the pundonor, the high punctilio, and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, p. 256. [C.] **1845** pundonor and self respect are the key-stones of character in the individually brave Spaniard: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 604. **1870** his fathers for generations had been known throughout the district for men of undoubted *pundonor*, by which word Spaniards express scrupulous nicety of honourable conduct: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 201.

Punic: Eng. fr. Lat. *Pūnicus*, ='Carthaginian': Carthaginian, pertaining to or like the Carthaginians who were accused of treachery and faithlessness by the Romans; *hence*, treacherous, faithless.

1737 Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own; | 'Tis Punic all, and to a proverb known! H. BROOKE, Tr. *Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, Bk. II. [R.] **1845** O'Donnell died at Simancas...cursing punic Spain: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 623.

Pūnica fides, *phr.*: Lat.: 'Punic faith', bad faith, perfidy, treachery. See Sallust, *Jug.*, 108, 3.

***punka(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pankhā*, ='a fan', 'a fixed swinging fan for cooling a room': a swinging rectangular frame with cloth stretched upon it, which is moved to freshen the air of houses in India.

1625 no other without calling daring to goe vp to him, saue onely two Punkaw's to gather wind: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439. **1684** their great *Panhas*, or Fans: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 76. **1809** He...presented ... me ... two punkahs: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 428. [Yule] **1828** The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 45. **1834** fair hands were gently waving a punkah over my face: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 140. **1852—6** desire their attendant to pull the punkah faster: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 350 (1878). **1854** [See **purdah**]. **1876** the general grumbled that there was no *punkah* to swing over his head: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. v. p. 42.

punkatero, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp.: one who provides punks or courtesans.

1602 Punks, punkateroes, nags, hags! I will ban: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 70 (1885).

punquetto, *sb.*: *quasi*-It.: a punk, a courtesan.

1600 his *cockatrice* or *punquetto*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 200 (1616). **1610** your punques, and punquettees: — *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 618.

punta[1], *sb.*: Port. and It.: a stitch; the pain called 'stitch'; pleurisy.

1622 Mr. Totton fell into an extreme payne of puntos (or stiches): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 235 (1883).

punta[2], *sb.*: It.: a point or pass in fencing.

1595 Your dagger commaunding his rapier, you may give him a punta, either dritta ['direct'], or riversa ['back-handed']: SAVIOLO, *Practise*, sig. K 2. [Nares]

puntal, *sb.*: Sp.: a prop, an upright post, a pile.

1743–7 The French men of war, and the gallies, that lay in the bay, retired within the puntals: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 569/1 (1751).

punto, *sb.*: It. and Sp.: a point.

1. a point, a dot. Also, *attrib.* See also **puncto.**

1659 I have yet | No ague, I can look upon your buffe, | And punto beard, yet call for no strong-water: SHIRLEY, *Honoria & Mammon*, i. 2. [Nares] bef. **1670** This cannot be any way offensive to your own, and is expected to the utmost *Punto* by that other Nation: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 158, p. 150 (1693).

2. a point or pass in fencing.

1598 [See **imbroccata**]. **1617** *First Fr. of Cap.* An absolute punto, hey? *Sec. Fr. of Cap.* 'Twas a passado, sir: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 212 (1885).

3. name of a card (see quotation) at **ombre** or **quadrille** (*qq. v.*).

1674 The Red Ace enters into the fourth place when it is a Trump and is called *Punto* then, otherwise only called an Ace: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98.

punto dritto, *phr.*: It.: a direct thrust or pass (in fencing); opposed to **punto riverso,** a back-handed stroke.

1591 ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! the hai! SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 4, 27.

***pūpa,** *sb.*: Lat., 'doll', 'puppet': *Entom.*: the third stage in the development of an insect which passes through larval stages; the best-known form of *pupa* is that called **chrysalis** (*q. v.*).

***pur et simple,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'pure and simple', unqualified, absolute.

1849 a final paragraph was added, which was fiction, *pur et simple*: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 42 (1878). ***1874** an attempt was subsequently made to palliate the blow by voting the order of the day *pur et simple*: *Echo*, July 10. [St.]

***pur sang,** *phr.*: Fr., 'pure blood': thoroughbred.

1864 The Countess was a Frenchwoman, pur sang: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 194. **1883** No English painter, *pur sang*,...can be said to have died rich: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 248.

***purdah,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *parda*, = 'a curtain': a curtain hung across a doorway, or serving as a screen, esp. as a screen to seclude women of superior rank.

1800 certain charges for purdahs furnished for the barracks of the artillery: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1586 (1844). **1834** As I spoke I thought I heard a gentle sigh half suppressed, beyond the purdah: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 146. **1854** I would like to go into an Indian Brahmin's house and see the punkahs and the purdahs and tattys, and the pretty brown maidens: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1879). **1884** As he ran from an apartment of the purdah—the harem—he saw a big Belooch: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 394.

purée, *sb.*: Fr.: a thick broth consisting of vegetables boiled to a pulp, with all removed which does not pass through a strainer; a similar preparation of meat or fish. The Old Fr. *puree*, *por(r)ee*, whence Mid. Eng. *porrey*, &c., originally meant 'leek pottage'. Also, *metaph.* the best part, the essentials.

1821 this stanza contains the '*purée*' of the whole philosophy: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 174 (1832). **1835** hare soup and *purée* of carrots: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 619. **1845** A *Purée* of onions, turnips, mushrooms, &c., is a pulpy mash, or sauce of the vegetable specified, thinned with boiling cream, or gravy: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 42. **1860** then an *entrée*, followed by a *purée* of peas or spinach: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/2.

purgunnah: Anglo-Ind. See **pergunnah.**

Purim, *sb. pl.*; **Pur,** *sing.*: Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*: lots, a lot; the name (derived fr. Pers. *parē*) of a Jewish festival instituted to celebrate the deliverance of the Jews from the intrigues of Haman.

abt. **1400** lot is leid in to a vessel, that Ebruli is seid fur, beforn Aman, what dai and what moneth the folc of Jewis shulde be slayn: Wycliffite *Bible*, Esther, iii. 7. **1535** They are the dayes of Purim, which are not to be outerslipte amonge the Iewes: COVERDALE, *Esther*, ix. 28. **1611** they cast Pur, that is, the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month: *Bible*, Esther, iii. 7. — Wherefore they called these days Purim after the name of Pur: *ib.*, ix. 26.

puris naturalibus: Late Lat. See **in puris nat.**

purwanna, perwa(u)nah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *parwāna*, = 'an order': a royal grant; a license.

1682 we being obliged at the end of two months to pay Custom for the said goods, if in that time we did not procure a Pherwanna from the Duan of Decca to excuse us from it: HEDGES, *Diary*, Oct. 10. [Yule] **1693** Egmore and Pursewaukum were lately granted us by the Nabob's purwannas: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 281 (1861). [*ib.*] **1774** As the peace has been so lately concluded, it would be a satisfaction to the Rajah to receive your purwanna to this purpose before the departure of the caravan: G. BOGLE, *Diary*, in Markham's *Tibet*, p. 50 (1876). [*ib.*] **1799** circumstances which ought to have gained for Col. Sherbrooke the greatest respect and attention, such as his having an hircarrah and a purwannah from Purneah: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1844). **1804** I wish that you would send him sircar hircarrahs, perwanahs, &c., to meet him: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 1373. **1834** here is the General's sunud! here is the Commissioner's purwanah: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 294. — there is the perwunah of the Sahib Commissioner at Sagur: *ib.*, p. 304. **1841** There remained statements of accounts, there remained the reading of papers, filled with words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs, jaghires and nuzzurs: MACAULAY, *Warren Hastings*, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886).

***pūs,** *sb.*: Lat.: the matter formed in an ulcer, abscess, or inflamed wound.

1563 Sanies, pus, sordicies, and *virulentia*, and hereof cometh that of sanies, the vlcer is named a sanious vlcer: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 39 *r°*.

putain, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *putain*: a common prostitute.

1485 I shal make florypes the putayn to be brente in a fyre openly: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 122 (1881).

putative (*ˈ⏑ ⏑ ⏑*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *putatif*, fem. *-ive*: commonly reputed, commonly supposed.

1548 Which offered allyaunce and new amitie, if he had either refused or myssed, surely of all his other putatyue (I dare not say fayned) frendes, for all their leage, in hys extreme necessitie, he had bene clerely abandonyd: HALL, *Edw. IV.*, an. 4. [R.] **1611** *Putatif*, Putatiue, reputed, imaginarie, supposed, esteemed: COTGR. **1664** Thus things indifferent being esteem'd useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a putative, and usurp'd authority: JER. TAYLOR, *Dissuasive from Popery*, Pt. II. Bk. i. § 3. [R.]

pŭtch, putcha[*-leaf*], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: the dried leaves of *Pogostemon patchouly* (Nat. Order *Labiatae*), a plant allied to mint. See **patchouli.**

putchink, putchock, putchuck: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce.**

putelee: Anglo-Ind. See **patellee.**

puttargo. See **botargo.**

puttato: Eng. fr. Sp. See **potato.**

putteel: Anglo-Ind. See **patel.**

puzz(u)olana: It. See **pozzuolana.**

***pyaemia, pyēmia,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πυο-, = 'pus', and αἷμα, = 'blood': blood-poisoning due to the absorption of **pus** (*q. v.*).

pyco: Anglo-Ind. See **picull.**

***pygmy, pigmy** (*ˈ⏑ ⏑*), *sb.*: early Eng. fr. Old Fr. *pigme*, ultimately fr. Lat. *Pygmaeus*, Gk. Πυγμαῖος, = 'one of a fabulous race of dwarfs', placed by Homer in the extreme south on the shore of ocean, by others in India and Africa: a dwarf, a diminutive person.

abt. **1400** In another Yle ther ben litylle folk, as Dwerghes; and thei ben to so meche as the Pygmeyes, and thei han no Mouthe, but in stede of hire Mouthe thei han a lytylle round hole: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, p. 205. [C.] **1603** Thy God raigns in his Ark, and I on Earth: | I Chalenge Him, Him (if he dare come forth), | Not Thee, base Pigmee: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis. [C.] **1640** groveling Pigmees: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. ii. 22, p. 116 (1647). **1675** assigning the Gyants work to the *Pigmie*, and the Pigmie's to the Gyant: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 5, p. 98. **1742** O how is Man inlarg'd, | Seen thro' this Medium! how the Pygmy towr's! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 65 (1773). **1826** Man feels himself a pigmy in these places: horses and horsemen, stretched dead on the wide battle-plain: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 168.

pyjamas: Anglo-Ind. See **paijamas.**

pyke, paik, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāīk*, *pāyik*: a foot-soldier, an inferior police officer, a village watchman.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1876** a party of *Paiks* (militia): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 336.

Pylades: Lat. See **Orestes and Pylades.**

pylon, Gk. *pl.* **pyla,** *sb.*: Gk. πύλον, = 'a gate': an ancient gateway of architectural importance in Egypt.

1885 Storms were, indeed, of rare occurrence in ancient Egypt, but some of the pylons may have been incidentally struck by lightning: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 847/2.

***pyramid** (*ˈ⏑ ⏑ ⏑*), Eng. fr. Lat. pl. *pȳramidēs*; **pyramis,** Lat. fr. Gk. πυραμὶς, = 'one of the Egyptian Pyramids', 'a pyramid'; **pyramides,** the Lat. pl. used erroneously as sing.: *sb.*: a mass of masonry erected on a square (less often a polygonal) base, with sloping sides which meet at the top in an apex; *Geom.* a solid contained by a plane polygon as

base, and by planes which pass through the sides of the said polygon and a single point above it, so as to form triangular sides; any heap or mass which rises to a point.

1549 There is no more *Pyramides* in Rome but one: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 34 r°. — It is manifeste that this *Pyramides* was not his sepulchre, for it standeth in the playne: *ib.* **1555** the Pyramides of Egypt: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1 p. 49 (1885). **1563** one of the Pyramides: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. ii r°. **1567** that figure which the Geometricians cal *Pyramis*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 47 v°. **1570** Make of Copper plates, or Tyn plates, a four-square vpright Pyramis, or a Cone: perfectly fashioned in the holow, within: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c ij v°. **1578** a foure squared piller, or auncient monument called *Pyramis*: whiche beyng broad beneath, is squared vp to the toppe sharpest: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 20 v°. **1586** those so wonderfull *Pyramides*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc of Truth*, ch. xlvi. p. 223. abt. **1590** Their rich triumphall Arcks which they did raise, | Their huge Pyrámids, which do heaven threat: SPENS., *Wks.*, p. 608 (1883). **1591** as the Egyptians had their *Obeliskes* & *Pyramides* triumphant: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. C 4 r°. **1598** the *Conus* of the *Pyramis* bee placed vpwardes and the *base* downe-wardes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 17. **1599** the *Pyramides* which are three in number, one whereof king *Pharao* made for his owne tombe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 284. **1600** there stood a Pyramis or steeple in times past, under which they say *P. Scipio Africanus* lay enterred: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. VII. ch. xi.), p. 1401. **1601** your pyramid's: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 295 (1616). **1606** I have heard the Ptolemies' pyramises are very goodly things: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7, 40. bef. **1616** a *Piramis*, | Higher than Hills of Earth: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 128 (1711). **1616** In memorie of which most liquid deed | The citie since hath raised a Pyramide: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 133, Wks., p. 818 (1616). — a rich, and golden *pyramede* [rhyming to 'head']: — *Forest*, 12, Wks., p. 835. **1620** this Fabrick was Crowned with the two *Pyramides* which were carved and ingraven by the knife of all the judicious with a *Non plus ultra*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xci. (1676). **1622** the Piramides of Egypt: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 265 (1884). **1627** the forme of a Piramis in *Flame*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 31. **1630** a prettie guilded *Pyramides*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 870 (1884). **1634** The top of this Peake or Pyramide (exceeding those artificiall ones, built by the *Aegyptian Pharoas*, for their Sepulchres) by reason of their rare height and affinitie with the middle Aerie Region are seldome without Snow: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 4. **1641** prelaty thus ascending in a continual pyramid upon pretence to perfect the church's unity: MILTON, *Ch. Govt*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1806). **1645** These brothers...he buried...under two ancient pyramids of stone: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1872). **1658** but a Pyramis cut obliquely, did shew men without proportion, and very darkly: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. XVII. ch. vi. p. 364. **1664** The *Massonry* is of huge square *Brick*, and the *Columns* with their *Entablature* are made of *Tiburtine* stone, the *Pyramid* being also of the same material: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 34. **1689** What straw I had gathered towards the bricks for that intended pyramid you may... dispose of: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 311 (1872) **1711** heaps of Paper changed into Pyramids of Guineas: *Spectator*, No. 3, Mar. 3, p 9 (Morley). **1712** a Pyramid of Silver-Tankards: *ib.*, No 365, Apr. 29, p. 515 2. **1754** several Pyramids of Plumb-Cake, Sweetmeats, and several Dishes: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 267. **1759** fry them in a pan of clean lard, a spoonful at a time, dish them up in a pyramid: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 212. **1785** and sought | By pyramids and mausolean pomp, | Shortliv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 140 (1808). **1842** St. Medard dwelt...In a Pyramis fast by the lone Red Sea. | (We call it 'Semiramis,' Why not say Pyramis?— | Why should we change the S into a D?): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 388 (1865). ***1876** the mountain-tops glistened like pyramids of gold: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

pyre: Anglo-Ind. See **par**[2].

***pyritēs**, *pl.* **pyritae**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πυρίτης*: sulphuret of iron, **marcassite** (*q. v.*).

1567 *Pirrites* is a kinde of stone, yealow, like to the fire his flame... The *Pirrite* must with easie hand...enholden be: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 17 v°. **1601** The mill-stone Caralium, some call Pyrites, because it seemeth to have a great store of fire in it...another fire stone...Pyrites or Marcasin...resembleth brass ore in the mine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 19, Vol. II. p. 588. **1691** the collision of pyrites and other stones of the arched caverns: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 327 (1872). **1693** In other Bodies that shoot, as the *Pyrites* and *Belemnites*, one may observe streight *Radii* or Fibres proceeding from one Center: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 140 (1713). **1740** a considerable number of *Pyritæ* or Copperas Stones: MARTYN, in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XII. p. 836. **1789** In the town of Brookfield [Mass.]...a very large quantity of rocks, which are called by chemists, *pyrites*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1796). **1794** if we suppose the heated pyritæ to have been in contact with...petroleum, we may suppose the flame to arise, as we see it produced by art: J. R. SULLIVAN, *View of Nature*, Vol. II. p. 108.

pyrōpus, *pl.* **pyrōpi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πυρωπὸς*: a red or yellow bronze; in modern times, the fire-garnet.

1555 certayne shyning precious stones, as *Piropi* (whiche are a kind of Rubies or Carbuncles): R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 14 (Arber, 1885). **1593** Pyropus' harden'd flames did ne'er reflect | More hideous flames than from my breast arise: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 412/2 (1861).

pyrrhichius, *sb.*: Lat., properly adj. (with *pes*, ='foot', suppressed), fr. Gk. *πυῤῥίχιος*, ='pertaining to the pyrrhic (dance)': a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables. Anglicised as **pyrrhic**.

1586 A simple foote of two sillables is likewise twofolde, eyther of two long sillables called Spondæus, as – – goodnesse, or of two short called Pyrrichius as ⏑ ⏑ hyther: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1748** I now plainly see the prelude to the pyrrick dance in the north, which I have long foretold: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 342 (1777). **1886** They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an accentual pyrrhic: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, ch. ii. p. 31.

pyrrhonism (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Pyrrho*, Gk. *Πύῤῥων*, the founder of the doctrine of the impossibility of man knowing anything: philosophic scepticism; universal doubt and indifference.

pyrus japōnica, *phr.*: Mod. Lat. See **japonica.**

1826 the deep green of whose verdure beautifully contrasted with the scarlet glories of the pyrus japonica, which gracefully clustered round the windows of the lower chambers: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881).

pyse: Anglo-Ind. See **pice.**

Pythias: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Damon and Pythias.**

python (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *Πύθων*, name of the great dragon of Delphi (Pytho), killed by the Pythian Apollo.

1. *Python*, the dragon or hydra of Greek mythology.

1590 Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire | When in the queachy plot Python he slew: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, Wks., p. 571 (1861). **1593** Sun, couldst thou shine, and see my love beset, | And didst not clothe thy clouds in fiery coats...As when thy beams, like mounted combatants, | Battled with Python in the fallow'd lays: — *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 384/2. **1641** she is bred up and nuzzled in, like a great Python: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 148 (1806).

2. (perhaps through Late Lat. *Pȳtho*) a spirit of divination; a person possessed by such a spirit; a ventriloquist.

1603 like unto those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folkes, such as in old time they called Eugastrimithi, and Euryclees, and be now termed Pythons: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327.

3. any large serpent, esp. of the family *Pythonidae.*

Pȳthōnissa, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *Πυθώνισσα*: a priestess of the Pythian Oracle, a Pythoness; a woman possessed by a spirit of divination; a female ventriloquist.

1646 Nor need we to wonder how he contrived a voice out of the mouth of a Serpent, who hath done the like out of the belly of a *Pythonissa*, and the trunk of an Oak: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 194 (1686).

pyxis, *pl.* **pyxides**, *sb.*: Gk. *πυξίς*: a box more or less cylindrical in form, with a lid, esp. used for the toilet by women.

Q.

Q.[1] **q.**, abbrev. for *query* or *quaere* (see **quaere**).

Q.[2] **q.**, abbrev. for Lat. *quadrans*, ='the fourth part of an as', 'a fourth part', used to denote 'a farthing' or 'farthings', or 'half a farthing', 'half-farthings'. See **as.**

Q. E. D., abbrev. for Late Lat. *quod erat dēmonstrandum*, ='which was to be proved'.

1885 Where each one holds "It seems to me" | Equivalent to Q. E. D.: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 122.

Q. E. F., abbrev. for Late Lat. *quod erat faciendum*, ='which was to be done'.

Q. S., abbrev. for Late Lat. *quantum sufficit*, ='as much as is required'.

1704 These you distil *in balneo Mariæ*, infusing quintessence of poppy Q. S., together with three pints of Lethe, to be had from the apothecaries: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869).

Q. V., **q. v.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *quod vide*, ='which see'. When more than one word or reference is signified, **qq.v.** (for *quae vide*) is used.

qasida: Arab. See **kasida.**

qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?, *phr.*: Fr.: what business had he in that boat (*i.e.* in that place or occupation)?. See Molière, *Fourberies de Scapin*, ii. 2.

1767 Qu'avois-je ['had I'] à faire dans cette galère? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 68 (1857). **1845** There are indeed a few *galeras* which drag their weight through miry ruts or over stony tracks of wild goats, but into them no man who values his time or his bones will venture. *Qu'allait-il faire à cette galère?* FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 149.

***quā**, *adv.*: Lat., *orig.* 'by which way': as far as, so far as; (in modern logical use) as being.

1684 For even under this depravation it [the will] cannot choose evil *qua malum* ['evil'] as such: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*,

Vol. III. p. 211 (1865). **1776** Though a body corporate, *quâ* corporate, cannot make an affidavit, each individual that composes it can: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 17/1. **1839–47** by which [laws] particles of inorganic matter are successively organised, and, *quâ* organised, become capable of performing vital actions: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 150/2. **1888** A tenant for life, *quâ* tenant for life, had...an absolute and unfettered right to sell: *Law Reports*, Wkly. Notes, p. 9/1.

quac(c)ha. See **quagga.**

quacksalver (ˌ ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kwakzalver*: a quack, a charlatan. Hence, **quacksalve**, *vb.*, and **quacksalving**, *vbl. adj.*

1598 so should I | (Like one of these penurious quack-saluers) | But set the bills vp, to mine owne disgrace: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 21 (1616). **1620** most pernicious *Quacksalving Juglers* that ever the Earth did bear: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Ep. Ded. (1676). **1629** I heare he intends to remove to *Wickham* to one *Atkinson*, a meere Quacksalver that was once Dr. *Lopez* his man: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xx. p. 24 (1645). **1630** the rare actions and humours of a Quacksaluer or Mountebanke, or to speake more familiarly, a shadow of a skilfull Chyrurgian: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Hhh 1 *v°*/1. **1646** *Saltimbancoes*, *Quacksalvers*, and *Charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686).

quadra, *sb.*: Lat., 'a square table', 'a plinth', 'a small plain moulding': a square frame or border, a bass-relief in a square frame.

1664 *Pilæ*, and their *Quadra*'s or *Tables* (as we yet see them in ancient *Altars* and *Monuments*) were employ'd for *Inscriptions*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 131.

quadrāgēsima, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *quadrāgēsimus*, ='fortieth': Lent; also, *attrib.* in phr. 'Quadragesima Sunday', the first Sunday in Lent.

1664–5 I have always esteemed abstinence *à tanto* beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 151 (1872).

quadrangle (ˌ ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadrangle*: a square or oblong court surrounded or nearly surrounded by buildings.

1593 my choler being over-blown | With walking once about the quadrangle: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 3, 156. **1645** the Schools...are fairly built in quadrangle: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1872). **1654** Trinity College is said by some to be the fairest quadrangle of any university in Europe: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 318 (1872). **1797** the Bishop's palace is not unlike a college, with a quadrangle round which the priests have their apartments: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 43.

quadrans, *pl.* **quadrantes**, *sb.*: Lat.: the fourth part of an **as** (*q. v.*), a bronze Roman coin of the said value.

1630 There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruiades*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sesterties*, | *Quadrens*, *Sextanes*, *Minaes* (it appeares) | *Didrachmaes*, and *Sportulas* and *Denieres*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 *v°*/2.

quadrennium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *quadr-*, ='four-', and *annus*, ='year': a period of four years.

quadrifrons, *adj.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *quadri-*, ='four-', and *frons*, ='forehead', 'face': four-faced.

1645 in the midst of these [conchas] stands a Janus quadrifrons: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1872).

***quadrīga(e)**, *pl.* **quadrīgae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a four-horse chariot.

1885 A noble horse's head of Greek character (which seems to have belonged to a quadriga)...was found in the ruins: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 269/3.

***quadrille** (ˉ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadrille.*

1. a game at cards played by four persons, something like **ombre** (*q. v.*).

bef. **1726** I wou'd play at quadrille: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 199 (1776). **1728** I am now going to a party of *Quadrille*: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 242 (1776). — O! the *Tramontane!* If this were known at half the *quadrille*-tables in town, they would lay down their cards to laugh at you: *ib.*, p. 255. **1728** "Whoever comes, I'm not within"— | Quadrille's the word, and so begin: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 597/1 (1869). **1729** The Dr. is unalterable, both in friendship and Quadrille: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 100 (1757). **1739** who won and lost four livres at quadrille last night: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1857). **1749** At my return I found them all at commerce, which gave place to quadrille, and that to whist: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 52, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 575/1 (1849). **1776** By dealing the cards at quadrille, how easy it is to judge if the party has an ear!—yonder gentleman who comes towards our window, see how he swings his arms in exact time: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 10. **1792** I think your Ladyship has got to your old game of quadrille: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 185. **1815** Mrs. Bates was almost past everything but tea and *quadrille*: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 16 (1833).

2. a square dance for four couples in five distinct movements; the music for such a dance.

1823 proudlier prancing with mercurial skill, | Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XI. lxx. **1828** the ability to leap an ox-fence as much to be attained as an acquaintance with the mazes of quadrille: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 290. **1829** The *conversatione* and the quadrille party gradually thinned the walks: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 69/1. **1834** For the honor of the corps, Madam, may I have the pleasure of dancing the next quadrille with you? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 166. **1854** to see Mr. Frederick Bayham engaged in the waltz or the quadrille with some of the elderly houris at the Colonel's parties: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879). **1878** I shall only dance in the *quadrille*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 84.

quadrīmum, abbrev. or corrupt. for Lat. *quadrīmum merum* (Hor., *Od.*, I, 9, 7—8): wine of four years old; the finest liquor in the house.

1748 This *quadrimum* was excellent ale of his own brewing, of which he told us he had always an *amphora* four years old for the use of himself and friends: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 51 (1817). **1820** Signore Alessio, the οἰνόπτης of the feast, supplied them with his best quadrimum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 52.

quadrivium, *sb.*: Lat., 'a place where four ways meet': the ancient group of four mathematical sciences—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. See **trivium.**

1887 He has a lingering affection for Milman's notion...that dialectic formed part of the quadrivium: *Athenæum*, Feb. 26, p. 284/1.

***quadrumana**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat., 'the four-handed' (animals): a name for all apes, monkeys, and allied genera of animals.

quadrupēs, *pl.* **quadrupedēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a four-footed creature, a quadruped.

1705 Here are yet three or four sorts of small *Qradrupedes*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiv. p. 252. **1769** Among the species of land animals quadrupedes demand a primary consideration: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 118.

quadrupla, *sb.*: Late Lat.: short for *quadrupla ratio*, ='fourfold proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

1596 The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increaseth in *Dupla*, *Tripla*, *Quadrupla*, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembriefe by a long: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii *v°*. **1597** *although there be no proportion so harde but might be made in Musicke, but the hardnesse of singing them, hath caused them to be left out*, and therefore there be but fiue in most common vse with vs: *Dupla*, *Tripla*, *Quadrupla*, *Sesquialtera*, *and Sesquitertia*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 27. — Quadrupla is a proportion deminishing the value of the notes to the quarter of that which they were before: *ib.*, p. 31.

quadruple (ˌ ˉ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadruple*: fourfold.

bef. **1600** A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth: HOOKER, *Eccles. Polity.* [L.] **1611** *Quadruple*, Quadruple, foure double, foure-fold, foure times as much: COTGR.

quadruple (ˌ ˉ ˉ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadrupler*: to multiply by four, to increase fourfold, to make four times as much or many; to become fourfold.

1611 Yet we all, all losse thou sufferst thus, | Will treble; quadruple in gaine: CHAPMAN, Tr. *Homer's Il.*, I. [R.]

quae cum ita sint, *phr.*: Lat.: and since this is so, and since the case stands thus.

1829 exhorting them with a solemn *quæ cum ita sint*, to seek the favor of this blessed Potentate: *Christian Spectator*, Vol. I. p. 102.

quaedam, Lat. *pl.* **quaedam**, *sb.*: fem. of Lat. *quīdam*: a certain female, an unknown female. See **quidam.**

bef. **1670** wanton *Quædams* in those days came to that excess, that they delighted altogether in the Garb, and Habit...of Men: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 41, p. 35 (1693). — settles in *Bugden*-House for three Summers, with a *Seraglia* of *Quædam*: *ib.*, Pt. II. 122, p. 128.

***quaere**, Lat.; **quēre**, Late Lat.: *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. *quaerere*, ='to ask', 'to seek'. Anglicised as **query** (ˌˌ ˉ).

1. (a memorandum or note placed against a question, doubt, or dilemma) make inquiry, look into (this point). Cf. the use of **nota** (*q. v.*). Abbrev. to *q.*, *qu.*, *qy.*, and represented by the note of interrogation—?.

1535 Quere the dyuersite: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 18 *v°*. **1548** But *quere* whether his highnes may bee brought in possession in those cases by a clayme or not: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 54 *v°* (1567). **1621** *Quere*, if the Infant in such case bee but out of the ag of 14. yeares: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 15, p. 8 (1642). **1651** *Quere* (for I find it obscure) whether, &c.: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 153 (1654).

2. *sb.*: a question, an inquiry, a matter for investigation; a doubt; a matter for consideration.

abt. **1390** So closed he hys mouth fro vch query, | Quen Iues hym iugged in Iherusalem: *Allit. Poems*, p. 25 (Morris, 1864). **1589** Thy bad doth passe by probat, but a *Quere* is for me: W. WARNER, *Albion's England.* **1619** It may be a *Quære*, Whether our Churches, dedicated to Saints, had not this originall of their *Feasts and Church-ales*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXXV. p. 336. **1625** This *Ophirian* voiage which brought the riches of the East to *Ezion Geber*, occasioneth a *quære* of the voiages of Spices: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 42. **1629** quæres and doubts: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxi. p. 25 (1645). **1632** That is a *Quære* of another time, Sister: B. JONSON,

Magn. Lady, v. 10, Wks., p. 61 (1640). **1640** Nor scrupulous thoughts, nor doubtfull queres out to cast: H. More, *Phil. Po.*, II. 84, p. 36 (1647). — With learned quaere each other here they greet: — *Psych.*, I. i. 10, p. 75. **1654** It is a *quære* not easily satisfied, whether Man doth faster *Lose, or seek* Himselfe: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 357. **1660** to be added to more queries concerning divers natural things: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 365 (1872). **1664** Their Doubts being propounded he resolved their *Quære's*: J. Worthington, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. vii. **1674** The same quære may be made of great *Gamesters*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 3. **1676** come for your Letters and Queries which you are to send thither: Shadwell, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 44. **1678** In the Next Place, the Atheists dispute further by propounding Several bold *Quæries*, which they conceive unanswerable: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 81. bef. **1682** I return the following Answers to your Queries which were these: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, IV. p. 33 (1686). **1684** the quære may be: Whether it is lawful to make use of any sort of herbs...to preserve from witchcrafts: I. Mather, *Remark. Prov.*, p. 176 (1856). **1709** Whether he will have the like Success with the new *Empress* is yet a *quære*? Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 154 (and Ed.). **1775** we would gladly give an answer to such queries but we searched for the site...to little purpose: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 133. **1869** Katie...let my query pass | Unclaim'd, in flushing silence: Tennyson, *Brook*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 72 (1886).

quaesītum, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quaesītus*, pass. part. of *quaerere*, = 'to seek', 'to ask': the result of an investigation, the conclusion of an argument, something discovered or demonstrated.

1843 In demonstrating an algebraical theorem, or in resolving an equation, we travel from the *datum* to the *quæsitum* by pure ratiocination: J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 147 (1856). **1883** We take without thought as a *datum* what they hunted as a *quæsitum*: *Science Cycl.*, Vol. II. p. 143/2.

quaestio vexāta, *pl.* **quaestiōnes vexātae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a vexed question, a point in course of discussion, an unsolved problem.

1809 as if this were not one of the *quæstiones vexatæ* of modern history: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 184. **1826** the *quæstio vexata* of the Egyptian Hieroglyphics would probably have been resolved half a century earlier: *ib.*, Vol. 45, p. 107. **1838** In the *eighth* lecture, the *questio vexata* of verbal inspiration is considered: *United Secession Mag.*, p. 154.

***quaestor**, Lat.; **quēstor**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: in Ancient Rome, one of the magistrates who had the charge of public finances (the number being originally two, but eventually twenty); a treasurer.

1546 which [money] was gathered bie the busshops questor: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 183 (1846). bef. **1550** And yet ye be questors, | And hoorders vppe of testers: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 417 (Dyce, 1843). **1579** being chosen Quæstor (to say treasurer): North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 465 (1612). **1600** two Questors or Treasurers of the cittie: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 166. **1621** treasurers, ædiles, quæstors, overseers: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 89 (1827). **1759** When Aristides was created Quæstor, or high Treasurer of Athens, he fairly laid before the Athenians what immense sums the publick had been robb'd of by their former Treasurers: E. W. Montagu, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 148. **1885** Cicero...procures him an appointment as aide-de-camp to Manilius, quæstor of Western Sicily: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 635/2.

quagga, quac(c)ha, *sb.*: an African quadruped of the horse family, related to the **zebra** (*q. v.*).

1797 QUACHA, or QUAGGA: *Encyc. Brit.* **1811** These are, in fact, a different genus, of the same tribe; but their exteriour construction, size, colour, properties, and a variety of other distinctive marks, constitute them as perfectly different a race, as is the Zebra from the Quagga; the Horse from the Ass: W. Walton, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 124. **1845** the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer—as large as a full-grown bull, and the elan—but little less, two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

quai, *sb.*: Fr.: a quay, a wharf.

1862 the commissioners on the *quai* before the Custom-house: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 323 (1887).

quaigh, quaich, *sb.*: Gael. *cuach*: a drinking-vessel.

1821 She filled a small wooden quaigh from an earthen pitcher: Scott, *Pirate*, vi. [C.] **1844** a quaigh of toddy: Lord Beaconsfield, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 231 (1881).

quāle, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quālis*, = 'of what kind', 'of some kind': a quality regarded as an object of thought.

1681—1703 the proof hereof will not be full and complete until the demonstration of the *quale*, or of what is the particular form or boundary and extent...of...the elders' jurisdiction: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 113 (1865).

quālis ab incepto, *phr.*: Lat.: as from the beginning.

1813 If he goes on *qualis ab incepto*, I know few men who will deserve more praise: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, p. 348 (1875).

quālis rex, tālis grex, *phr.*: Late Lat.: as is the king, so is his people.

1633 The vices of princes infect the people, that *qualis rex, talis grex*: T. Adams, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., Vol. II. p. 315/2 (1865). **1654—6** *Qualis rex, talis grex*: the sheep will follow the shepherd: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 633/2 (1868).

qualivre, qualliver: Eng. fr. Fr. See **calibre**.

***quamdiu se bene gesserit**, *phr.*: Lat.: so long as he behaves himself, during good conduct.

1773 Justice Archer was made a judge of the common pleas *quamdiu bene gesserit*: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 534 (1851).

quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus: Lat. See **aliquando bonus**, &c.

quandreen. See **candareen**.

quandros, *sb.* See quotation.

bef. **1682** A noble *Quandros* or Stone taken out of a Vulture's Head: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 102 (1686).

***quantum**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quantus*, = 'how much', 'how many', 'how great'.

1. a quantity, an amount; an object which has quantity.

1567 some also of them there be which write that the body of Christ in the Sacrament is *quantum*, that is to say, hath his perfect quantity in the Sacrament: Jewel, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 611 (1848). **1619** the true *Quantum*, the true poize and price: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxii. p. 302. **1640** Each quantum's infinite, straight will be said: H. More, *Psych.*, I. ii. 55, p. 93 (1647). **1753** for in that case the point of honor turns upon the *quantum*: Lord Chesterfield, in *World*, No. 49, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 145 (1777). **1772** The *court*...determines, *ad arbitrium*, the *quantum* of the punishment: Junius, *Letters*, Pref., p. 9 (1827). **1787** the quantum of real virtue remaining will be reduced almost to nothing: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1805). **1790** A certain *quantum* of power must always exist in the community: Burke, *Rev. in France*, p. 210 (3rd Ed.). **1792** Mr. Snarle had now acquired such a quantum of the infirmities, both of body and mind: H. Brooke, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 83. **1806** the exact *quantum* of damage which productive industry must sustain: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 297. **1826** a rough estimate...of the probable *quantum* of business, of which these courts have exclusive jurisdiction: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 933. **1886** the *quantum* of time during which it is excited: Baldwin, Tr. *Rébot's Germ. Psych.*, ch. ii. p. 38. **1889** It is implied that the question of number or quantity is an essential feature of the enactment, whereas the text of the section merely says "other" harm, without any hint whatever as to the *quantum*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 3, p. 154/2

2. short for **quantum sufficit** (*q. v.*).

1692 so they had every one his cup, every one his *quantum* or portion: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 222 (1863). **1700** then every one comes for his *Quantum* of Brandy, which is about a *quartern* of our measure: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. I. p. 9. **1723** every man is born with his *quantum* [of friendship], and he cannot give to one without robbing another: Swift, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 329 (1737). **1760** The Difference of a *Quantum* is merely accidental: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 207. **1761** there is but a certain *quantum* stored up for us all, for the use and behoof of the whole race of mankind: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xx. Wks., p. 128 (1839). **1806** The yerk, or throe, in the throat, that follows your last bumper of port, when you have already exceeded your quantum: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 197 (5th Ed.).

quantum meruit, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'as much as one has deserved', a fair remuneration for services rendered without previous agreement as to their value.

1691 what she has I gave her as a *quantum meruit* for her Love: D'Urfey, *Love for Money*, I. p. 2. **1760** this is a Reason also why a *quantum meruit* will lie in this Case: Gilbert, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 53. **1826** his purpose in obtaining these details was only to show what the lawyers call a *quantum meruit*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 1339.

quantum mūtātus ab illo (Hectore), *phr.*: Lat.: how changed from him I had known (as Hector). See Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 274.

1621 R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. I. p. 2 (1827).

***quantum sufficit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'as much as is enough', a requisite amount, a prescribed amount, a regular allowance. Abbrev. to *quantum suff.*, *quant. suff.*, *q. s.*, *Q. S.*

1699 we lead sedentary lives, feed heartily, drink *quantum sufficit*, but sleep immoderately: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 45 (1809). **1755** Take of fair clear water *quantum sufficit*: Lord Chesterfield, in *World*, No. 146, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 202 (1777). **1789** Should he hesitate, I can desire Darrell to sell *quantum sufficit* of my short annuities: Gibbon, *Life & Lett.*, p. 118 (1869). **1804** we recommend to collect, with due speed, *quantum sufficit* of newspapers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 488. **1807** While, with numbers though rough, | Yet with rage *quantum suff.*: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 238 (5th Ed.). **1814** a plentiful application of spring water, with a *quantum sufficit* of soap: Scott, *Waverley*, p. 91. **1826** he now had his *quantum sufficit* of a seafaring life: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. I. p. 15. **1840** One glance was enough Completely '*Quant. suff.*' | As the doctors write down when they send you their 'stuff': Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 32 (1865).

quantum valeat, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'as much as it may be worth', taken for what it is worth, with due regard to limitations and qualifications.

1883 The argument is sound, *quantum valeat*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 247. **1888** From the evidence, *quantum valeat*, of the formal perambulations of the forest, the aggressions of the Crown did not begin till after the accession of Henry II.: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 302/3.

***quarantine** (ˌ ⏑ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *quarantina*: a period of forty days during which a ship is detained outside a port if there be any fear of disease being communicated therefrom; a period of such detention of any length; isolation with a view to checking the spread of infectious or contagious disease.

1704 there they are to perform their *Quarrantine*, i.e. to stay forty Days, after which every Man of them is search'd by the *Physician*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 177. **1776** our captain...declared he must perform a long quarantine at Zante if his return were delayed: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 297. **1845** The quarantine regulations...are severe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 342.

***quārē impedit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'why does he hinder', name of a writ issued on behalf of one who claims the presentation to a benefice.

1498—9 or els to say a *quare Impedit* at the common law: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 133 (Camd. Soc., 1837). **1535** he which hath ryght hath nat moued his accyon of Quare impedit: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 36 *vº*. **1548** wherefore being driuen to his accion if his highnes bringe his *Quare impedit* or accion of trespas, the defendant may trauerse the office with him in the said actions keping still his possession: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 54 *vº* (1567). bef. **1670** Advousons, Presentations, Quare-impedits, *&c.* all pleaded in *Westminster-hall*, things never heard of in the King's dwelling Court: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 78, p. 79 (1693). **1676** But I'll come upon him with a *Quare impedit*, and a good lusty cup of Revenge to boot: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 22. **1705** to decline the doing this, and yet avoid the actions of *quare impedit*, that they would be liable to, if they did not admit the clerks presented to them: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. Bk. v. p. 12 (1823). **1760** This is a *Quare impedit*, the Count sets forth that the Vicarage of *Blaxley*...is presentative: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 67.

quart d'écu, *phr.*: Fr.: a quarter-crown, an old French silver coin. Anglicised as *cardecu(e)*. See **écu.**

1601 Sir, for a quart d'écu he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation, the inheritance of it: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 3, 311. **1617** The siluer peece called *Quart d'escu*, that is, the fourth part of a crowne, is of the standard of eleuen ounces, and is six penny weight foure graines, and is worth two *Venice* Lires, or eighteene pence sterling English: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 294. **1646** there hardly comes into the Kings Coffers cleer a *Quardecu* in every *Crowne*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 74.

quarte: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cuarto.**

***quartette, quartet** (ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *quartetto.*

1. a musical composition consisting of four solo parts (vocal or instrumental).

2. a set of four performers of a musical composition in four parts.

2 *a.* a party or set of four individuals.

1878 The quartette of gentlemen met on the terrace: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xv. p. 118.

3. a stanza of four lines.

***quartetto**, *sb.*: It.: a quartette.

1819 the quartetto we had left in his anti-room consisted of a poet, a scene-painter, a musical composer and a ballet-master: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820).

quartier, *sb.*: Fr.: a quarter, a district (of a city or town).

1828 I love that *quartier!*—if ever I go to Paris again I shall reside there: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859). **1841** they proceeded from the *quartier* through which my route lay: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 204.

quartier général, *phr.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: head-quarters.

1822 He did nothing at his *quartier général* but loll on a sofa: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 177.

quartillo, *sb.*: Sp.: a quarter of a **real** (*q. v.*).

1755 the sum will be three thousand three hundred quartillos; the three thousand quartillos make fifteen hundred half rials, which are equal to seven hundred and fifty rials, and the other three hundred quartillos make one hundred and fifty half rials: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. Bk. iv. ch. xix. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 713/1 (1821).

***quarto**, *adj. neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'fourth': of books, having four leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into four leaves; a book or volume of this size. See **folio, octavo.** Abbreviated to '4to.'

1613 Suarez, the Jesuit, hath newly set forth a great book in quarto at Coimbra: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (1848). **1614** Our lives shorten, as if the book of our days were by God's knife of judgment cut less, and brought from *folio* as in the patriarchs before the flood, to *quarto* in the fathers after the flood: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 329 (1867). **1630** *Octavo, Quarto, Folio*, or sixteene: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 1 *vº*/2. bef. **1658** That when I dye, where others go before | In whining venial Streams, and Quarto Pages, | My Floods may rise in Folio, sink all Ages: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 248 (1687). **1664** a Book of his in *Quarto*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. vi. **1769** The form and magnitude of a quarto imposes upon the mind: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xx. p. 86 (1827). bef. **1782** Or, if to see the name of idle self, | Stamp'd on the well-bound quarto, grace the shelf: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 28 (1808). **1815** She was...transcribing...riddles...into a thin quarto of hot-pressed paper: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 61 (1833).

***quartz**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Quarz*: native silica; rock-crystal; name given to various rocks containing native silica.

1796 On one side, the lowest stratum was a whitish-grey quartz, that was greasy to the touch: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 33 (1814). **1835** This hill was of granite...intersected by veins of quartz: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 131. ***1878** The precious metal was extracted from the rose-coloured schist veining the quartz: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

***quasi**, *adv.*: Lat.: as if, as it were; used in Eng. as a qualifying prefix—sometimes connected by a hyphen with the word qualified—to indicate that the quality or condition specified is more apparent than real or is only partially attributed. In etymological explanations *quasi* means 'as much as to say'.

1485 the toure quasi put to therthe: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 179 (1881). **1588** Master Parson, quasi pers-on. An if one should be pierced, which is the one? SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 85. **1600** Breeches, *quasi* beare-riches: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 225 (1616). **1610** a great Hebraician sayth they were called Hebrewes, *quasi travellers*, for so the word intends: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 577. **1612** an ancient company of Christians, called Nostranes, *quasi* Nazaritans: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 65. **1642** An Empyreal Heaven, a *quasi* vacuity: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 399 (Bohn, 1852). **1662** Here are *quasi* horses, *quasi* crowns of gold: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 185 (1867). **1681—1703** his *quasi* is but to allay and qualify our apprehensions: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 101 (1864). **1692** Men come *quasi* armed in a coat of mail that the sword of the word will not enter: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 114 (1858). **1811** An American ship, *quasi* American, is entitled, upon proof, to immediate restitution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 317. **1816** why persons holding such *quasi* sinecures should not be excluded from the House of Commons: *ib.*, Vol. 26, p. 372. **1830** The late Mufti could not bring himself to compel his brother lawyers to doff the honors of their *quasi*-wig: *ib.*, Vol. 50, p. 483. **1858** A dull preacher might be conceived...to lapse into a state of *quasi* heathenism, simply for want of religious instruction: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ch. ii. p. 29 (1882). **1866** A connection with the Earls of Wilbraham (*quasi* wild boar ham) might be made out: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Poet. Wks., p. 181/2 (1880). **1884** The construction of a coherent theory of ghosts is a typical instance of a belief in a quasi-human spirit world: F. HARRISON, in *XIX Cent.*, No. 85, p. 498.

***quass, quash**, *sb.*: Russ. *kvass*: a kind of beer made in Russia from rye-bread.

1598 Their drinke is like our peny Ale, and is called Quass: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 242. **1609** With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), | As Meade Obarne and Meade Cherunk, | And the base Quasse by Pesants drunk: *Pimlyco*, quoted in B. Jonson's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 241 (Gifford, 1816). **1662** Their ordinary drink is a sort of small Beer which they call *Quas*, or Hydromel: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 65 (1669). **1810** You will find him throughout the day...eating raw turnips, and drinking *Quass*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 115.

***quassia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the bitter wood of the *Quassia amara* of Surinam, of *Picraena excelsa*, and of other kindred trees of the Nat. Order *Simarubaceae*; also, *attrib.*

1846 large quantities of Quassia were exported 20 or 30 years since... Quassia wood is in fact no longer used even in that colony as a medicine: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 476.

quātenus, *adv.*: Lat.: as far as. See **qua.**

1652 it seems better for them to have recourse to an innate power of the soul that is fitted and fashioned for the receiving of spirituals, *quatenus* spirituals, then to flie to I know not what connate *Species*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 95. **1664** A broken Oath is, quatenus Oath, | As sound t'all purposes of *Troath*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 87.

quatorzain (ˌ ⏑ ˊ, *qu-* as *k-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *quatorzaine*, = 'the number fourteen': a stanza or a poem of fourteen lines.

1582 Who skald the skies in lofty *Quatorzain*: G. BUCKE, in T. Watson's *Pass. Cent.*, p. 33 (1870). **1602** for in *Quatorzens* me thinks the Poet handles his subiect as tyrannically as *Procrustes* the thiefe his prisoners: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poes.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 166 (1815). **1883** Modern sonneteers...reckon their quaterzains by hundreds: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 252/1.

quatorze, *sb.*: Fr., 'fourteen': four kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in a hand at piquet; so called because the hand which holds the highest four, scores fourteen points.

quattrino, *sb.*: It.: name of sundry small Italian coins worth about a farthing English. Anglicised as *kateryn*, *quatrine.*

1547—8 in bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). **1555** It is scorched with drynesse for lacke of water, and therefore the water is there growne to such price, that you cannot for twelue pence buy as will satisfie your thirst for foure Quatrini: R. EDEN, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1488 (1625). **1592** In the fourth *bando*, the *Julios* of *Bolognia* are disvalued two *quatrini*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 657 (1685). **1617** From hence we hired a boat for foure bolinei and four quatrines: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 92. **1645** *quatrini, baiocs, julios*, and *scudi*, each exceeding the other in the proportion of ten: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850).

quattro cento, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'four hundred': a short way of expressing the century of which 1401 was the first year. The phr. has special reference to Italian architecture and art.

1883 the works of Italian sculptors of the quattro-cento have as a rule much variety: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 151. **1890** His book is confined to the *quattrocento* and to the xylographers who worked in Italy: *Athenæum*, Feb. 15, p. 217/3.

***quattrocentisto**, *pl.* -tisti, *sb.*: It.: an artist (esp. Italian) of the 15th century.

1883 Michelangelo studied the works of the quattrocentisti as well as those of the ancients: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 254. **1886** If there is promise of better things in the future it is doubtless...owing to the attention bestowed by the present generation of sculptors on the works of the great *quattrocentisti*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 312/2.

quatuor, *sb.*: Lat., 'four': *Mus.*: old name for a **quartette** (*q. v.*).

1724 QUATUOR, Musick for Four Voices is so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***que voulez-vous?**, *phr.*: Fr.: what would you have?.

1848 He was very much interested about his employer's family; but, *que voulez-vous?* a grand dinner was of more concern to him than the affairs of any other mortal: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 252 (1879).

quellio, *sb.*: Sp. *cuello*: a kind of ruff.

1659 Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 334/1 (1839).

quelquechose, *sb.*: Fr. *quelque chose* (pl. *quelques choses*), ='something': a trifle, a light delicacy, an unsubstantial dish. See **kickshaws.**

1598 *Antipasto*, anything that is eaten or serued in first at a table. *Quelquechoses* to prouoke appetite: FLORIO. — *Caraborzada*, a kinde of daintie dish or quelquechose vsed in Italie: *ib.* **1611** *Fricandeaux*, Short, skinlesse, and daintie puddings, or Quelkchoses, made of good flesh and hearbes chopped together, then rolled vp into the forme of Liuerings, &c, and so boyled: COTGR. **1617** The French are commended and said to excell others in boyled meates, sawces, and made dishes, vulgarly called *Quelques choses*, but in my opinion the larding of their meates is not commendable: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 134. bef. **1631** comefitures of Court or Cities Quelque-choses: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 8 (1669). **1654** perswaded them their course Fare is the best (under that Notion of wholesome) and all other (but what they dresse) to be meer Quelque-choses, made dishes of no nourishing: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 146. **1655** making fine meat of a whetstone, and *quelque-choses* of unsavory, nay of bad and unwholesome meat: MUFFET, *Healths Improv.*, p. 274. **1675** Some foolish *French quelque chose*, I warrant you: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (1701). **1722—3** Has he [Pope] some *quelque chose* of his own upon the anvil? SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 36 (1871).

quem deus vult perdere, prius dēmentat, *phr.*: Lat.: whom a god wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

1826 But there seems to be a special Providence in these things...*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1959.

***quenelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a ball of a rich paste of meat, fowl, or game, with seasoning.

1845 *Quenelles.*—Meat minced or potted, as *quenelles* of meat, game, fowls, and fish: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 42.

quere: Late Lat. See **quaere.**

***querelle d'Allemand**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'a German's quarrel', a groundless, wrongheaded quarrel.

1754 to raise a *Querelle d'Allemand*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 170.

querpo: Sp. See **cuerpo.**

querpo-santo: Sp. and Port. See **corposant.**

query: Eng. fr. Lat. See **quaere.**

queshery: Anglo-Ind. See **cutchery.**

questio vexata: Late Lat. See **quaestio vexata.**

question extraordinaire, *phr.*: Fr.: 'extraordinary torture', dislocation of the limbs on the rack.

1749 his legs and arms, by his awkward management of them, seem to have undergone the *Question extraordinaire*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 162, p. 428 (1774).

questor: Late Lat. See **quaestor.**

quetery: Anglo-Ind. See **kuttery.**

***queue**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tail.

1. a pig-tail, a braid or twist of hair hanging at the back of the head, or from the back of the wig.

1748 he wore his own hair in a queue: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 56 (1817). **1782** With head erect, and eyes of fiery hue | A viper, long as Count de Grasse's queue: COWPER, *Conversat.* **1818** the powdered boy, his toots and his queue: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 2. **1847** And bright the shalloon of his little quill'd *queue*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 415 (1865).

2. a line of persons or carriages waiting for their turn to proceed.

1860 They will make *queue* on a wet night, half-an-hour before the doors are opened: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/2. **1862** A half-mile *queue* of carriages was formed along the street: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 73 (1887). **1879** The man...put his money back, and immediately disengaged himself from the queue: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xli. p. 428.

qui cito dat bis dat: Lat. See **bis dat**, &c.

***qui facit per alium**, facit per se, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'he who does (an act) by another's means, does it by himself', a person is responsible for whatever he (or she) authorises.

1826 the chair was responsible to the House on the principle, *qui facit per alium facit per se*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 364. **1845** this vandalism of no use to him...was solely done to throw odium on the English, but *qui facit per alium facit per se*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 547. **1880** the *facit per alium facit per se* of the law was fatally applicable to him: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvi. p. 179.

***qui s'excuse, s'accuse**, *phr.*: Fr.: he who excuses himself, accuses himself.

1818 MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 138. **1889** *Qui s'excuse*—it is surely not necessary to finish: *Athenæum*, Oct. 12, p. 484/1.

qui tam, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: name of an action on a penal statute, initiated by an informer 'who, as well' for the sovereign as for himself, sues for the penalty.

1755 An action popular, or of *qui tam*, would certainly lie: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 177 (1777).

qui va là ?, *phr.*: Fr.: who goes there?.

1630 Whoe first said, "Qui vola? whome seeke yee heare?" | they said, "wee seeke Cambuscan everie wheare": J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, p. 157 (1887).

***qui vive**, *phr.*: Fr.: (as a sentinel's challenge) 'who lives?', 'who goes there?'; hence, 'to be on (upon) the *qui vive*', to be upon the alert.

1591 CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 24 (1847). **1726** Is it imagined that I must be always leaning upon one hand while I am writing with the other, alway upon the *qui vive* and the Slip-slop: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 82 (1871). **1751** there were many others, all equally on the *qui vive*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1882). **1813** Our new king Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much on the *qui-vive*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 147 (1833). **1815** nothing heard but the dull beating pace of the National patroles, enlivened at intervals with the clatter of their arms, and the *qui vive* of the centinels: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, Pref., p. xlix. (2nd Ed.). **1824** the poor persecuted nonjurors are a little upon the *qui vive* when such clever young men as you are making enquiries after us: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 257 (1886). **1834** Captain Forester found the Bank Secretary...already on the qui vive: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 163. **1849** on the *qui vive* for any stray information: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 58. **1871** these animals appeared to be on the *qui vive*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xv. p. 267.

quichery: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **kedgeree.**

quicquid agunt homines, *phr.*: Lat.: 'whatever men do', whatever concerns mankind. See Juv., I, 85.

1862 about races, fights, bill-brokers, *quicquid agunt homines*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 246 (1887). **1884** *Quicquid agunt homines* is the motto of our magazines: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, p. 724/1.

quid, *neut.* of Lat. *quis* (interrog. and indef. pron.): the 'what', the nature or substance of anything; a question.

1577 That Logike leape, not ouer euery stile...With curious *Quids*, to maintain argument: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 77 (1868). bef. **1600** You must know my age | Hath seene the beings and the quid of things: MARSTON, *Faume*, i. 2. [C.]

***quid pro quo**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'something instead of something', 'something in return for something'.

1. a **succedaneum** (*q. v.*).

1565 a lewd apothecary, that understandeth not his bill, but giveth *quid pro quo*: CALFHILL, *Ans.*, p. 81 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1586** but truste vnto Apothecaries as vnskilfull as them selues, which giue a *qui* for *quo*, and engender diseases: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlix. p. 241. **1601** *Succedan*, that drug which may be used for default of another. The Apothecaries call such, *Quid pro quo*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A 6 *v°*. **1604** who giveth us *quid pro quo* as Apothecaryes are wonte: R. PARSONS, *Relat. Triall, &c.*, ch. v. p. 147. bef. **1652** Their Druggs and Dragms we set at nought, | With *quid pro quo* they make many a ly: In Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 353 (1652). **1654** the Apothecaries themselves, both take, and receive...*Quid pro Quo*, one thing for another: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 60.

2. a fair equivalent, tit for tat.

1591 I cry you mercy, 'tis but Quid for Quo: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 3, 109. **1608** let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead; *quid pro quo*: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. III. p. 278 (1885). **1621** if they [sic] one way, their wives at home will flye out another. *Quid pro quo*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 435 (1827). **1785** there must be *quid pro quo*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 274 (1853). **1796** The physician, who hears this *quid pro quo* mentioned, must not let it puzzle or mislead him: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 11 (1814). **1804** Besides, referring the proximate cause of this disease to a deficiency of azote, is only substituting *quid pro quo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 416. **1823** produces the most ludicrous *quid pro quo's* by misapplied erudition: LADY

MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. v. p. 106 (1855). **1837** He is content. He has his *quid pro quo*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 389 (1877). **1842** In all bargains, unless he'd his *quid* for his *quo*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 377 (1865). **1843** A laughable *quid pro quo*, if he will pardon me the term, occurred to him in a conversation: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 44 (1885).

quīdam, Lat. *pl.* **quīdam**, *pron.*: Lat.: a certain (indefinite) person, an unknown person.

1580 envie of so many unworthy Quidams: E. K., *Ep.* to Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*, Wks., p. 443/2 (1883).

quidlibet, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quīlibet* (indef. pron.), ='whom you please': anything whatever; a subtlety. Anglicised as *quillet*. See **quodlibet.**

bef. **1670** A *Quid libet*, which is next to nothing: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 102, p. 90 (1693).

quidlibet ex quolibet, *phr.*: Late Lat.: anything out of (from) anything.

1565 but I rather think you to be some scholar of Anaxagoras which have learned to make *quidlibet ex quolibet*, an apple of an oyster: CALFHILL, *Ans.*, p. 99 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1603** which is but to make *quidlibet ex quolibet*, and to confound those things as one, that are distinct: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 218. **1615** by his logic he can make *quidlibet ex quolibet*, anything of everything: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 403 (1867). **1830** A few resemblances...which the *quidlibet ex quolibet* system of etymology will easily furnish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 530.

***quid-nunc**, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *quid*, ='what', and *nunc*, ='now': one who is perpetually asking 'what now?', 'what news?', an inquisitive person; one who professes to know all the current news of the day.

1710 Our quidnuncs between whiles go to a coffee-house, where they have several warm liquors made of the waters of Lethe, with very good poppy-tea: ADDISON, *Tatler*, No. 118. [L.] **1729** This the great Mother dearer held than all | The clubs of Quidnuncs, or her own Guildhall: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 270. **1787** In your last, you talk more of the French treaty than of yourself and your wife and family; a true English *quid nunc*! GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 337 (1869). **1807** At the Libraries—getting at the news of the day by scraps and snatches, from the pompous and empty harangues of the Quidnuncs around you: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 29 (5th Ed.). **1811** if the author...had chosen any other subject than that which...supplies the gabble of all the *quidnuncs* in this country: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 380. **1818** Or Quidnuncs, on Sunday, just fresh from the barber's, | Enjoying their news: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 81. **1832** he was a sort of scandalous chronicle for the quid-nuncs of Granada: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 253. **1886** What the masses believed...and what the quidnuncs of London repeated, may here be found: *Athenæum*, Nov. 6, p. 595/1.

***quiēta non movēre**, *phr.*: Lat.: not to disturb quiet things. Cf. "let sleeping dogs lie".

1771 My father's maxim, *Quieta non movere*, was very well in those ignorant days: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 292 (1857). **1887** But was the book quite worth publishing? "Quieta non movere" holds good even of dormant articles: *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, p. 276/2.

***quiētus**, *sb.*: for *quiētus est*: a discharge from a debt; a release from service, life, or existence; *facetiously*, an opiate.

1604 When he himself might his quietus make | With a bare bodkin: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 1, 75. **1636** on your lips | I thus sign your *quietus*: MASSINGER, *Duke Florence*, v. 3, Wks., p. 186/1 (1839). **1678** it wou'd be necessary to give y^e L^d Ch. Justice his quietus: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 164 (1878). **1693** your Quietus against any further claims from me: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 212 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1767** Three weeks I trust will give us our quietus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 49 (1857). **1783** I send or call two or three times each day to Elmsly's, and can only say that I shall fly the next day, Saturday, Sunday, &c. after I have got my *quietus*: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 300 (1869). **1806** We have now, I think, given a quietus to the *parlour*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 233 (5th Ed.). **1828** I had imagined that the subject had received its quietus: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 917. — having proposed an amendment, as he said "merely as a quietus to tender consciences": *ib.*, p. 1450. **1845** Why is not an attempt made to purchase a quietus from the rebel? SYD. SMITH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 234/2 (1859). **1854** the nurse ran to give its accustomed quietus to the little screaming infant: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 363 (1879).

quiētus est, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'he is discharged (quitted)': a discharge from debt, a quittance; a release from duty or service; a deliverance from a trouble or burden.

1530 and to have your *quietus est* sealed with the blood of our Saviour Christ: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 309 (Parker Soc., 1845). **1596** Will you haue patience, and you shall heare me expressely and roundly giue him his *quietus est*? NASHE, *Have with You*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 40 (Grosart, 1883—4). **1607** a writ, a seizure, a writ of 'praisement, an absolution, a *quietus est*! MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 209 (1885). **1608—9** Sir John Levison hath had good luck, and got his *quietus est* about the barrack business: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1848). **1626** Whereat his majesty was much displeased; and, as I understand this morning, a *quietus est* is sent to Sir Randal Crew to sit no more in judicature: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1848). **1635** so I reconcile my self with my Creator, and strike a *tally* in the Exchequer of Heaven for my *quietus est*, ere I close my eyes: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xxxii. p. 49 (1645). **1635** If God will give us a *quietus est*, and take us off from business by sickness, then we have a time of securing godly patient subjection to his will: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 240 (1862). **1651** if a charge of guilt be formally laid, there must be as formal an act of acquitting, and of giving a *quietus est*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 35 (1862). **1662** Death is a Christian's *quietus est*, it is his discharge from all trouble and misery: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 179 (1867). **1684** and in his [Christ's] resurrection he hath his *quietus est* out of God's exchequer: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 442 (1866). **1692** Believers...shall have a *quietus est* from their troubles: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 194 (1858). **1701** he hath his *Quietus est* in due course of law upon the same [accounts]: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 461/1 (1751).

qui-hi, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *koī-hai?*, ='is any one there?', the usual formula for calling a servant in Bengal: an Anglo-Indian of the Bengal Presidency.

1822 So if you are neither a *qu,hy* nor a politician,...just turn over half-a-dozen pages: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Aug., p. 133. **1854** The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old qui-his from the club, came and paid her their homage: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 275 (1879).

quilat: Eng. fr. Sp. See **carat.**

quina-quina, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru., 'bark of barks': the bark of the **cinchona** (*q. v.*).

1694 Also concerning the *Quinquina* which the physicians would not give to the King: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 345 (1872). bef. **1699** the quinquinna, or Jesuits powder: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1770). **1741** these are the Ipecacuana, the Quinquina, Ginger, Cassia of the Islands: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16. **1783** The *Kinquina* is the bark of a tree that grows in *Peru*: W. SAUNDERS, *Red Peru. Bark*, p. 7. **1794** the red Quinquina trees...the white Quinquina: J. RELPH, *Yell. Peru. Bark*, p. 23. **1846** The Quinquina Piton and Quinquina des Antilles are produced by species of the genus Exostema, and are remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of true Quinquina, but without any trace of either cinchonine or quinine: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 762.

quincunx, *sb.*: Lat., properly adj., 'of five units' (*unciae*), with *ordo*, ='order', 'arrangement', suppressed: an arrangement of trees, &c., like that of the spots on the *five* side of a die; an arrangement in oblique lines. Also, *attrib.*

1658 But not to look so high as heaven or the single quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus, the triangle, and remarkable Crusero about the foot of the Centaur: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3. [R.] **1699** several Acres of Meadow planted with Trees, well grown, into narrow Allies in *Quincunx* Order: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 178. bef. **1744** His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 80. **1771** The measured walk, the quincunx, and the etoile imposed their unsatisfying sameness on every royal and noble garden: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 125. **1783** The grotto and the quincunx...will never be seen by me: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 407 (1856).

quindecimvir, *pl.* **quindecimviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a commission or college of fifteen members; *esp.* in Ancient Rome, a member of the college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books, or a member of a commission of fifteen for apportioning lands.

1601 one of the 15 Quindecemvirs deputed for division of lands: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 43, Vol. I. p. 177. **1619** [See **pontifex**]. **1652** a book of the *Sybils*, which *Gallus* the *Quindecemvir* would have received among the rest of the prophecies: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 373. **1675** the whole *College* of the *Quindecimviri* and most knowing *Pagan Divines*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. vi. § 4, p. 61. **1678** and that there never was any thing in those *Sibylline Books*, which were under the Custody of the *Quindecimviri*, that did in the least predict our Saviour Christ or the Times of Christianity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 282.

quinolas, *sb.*: Sp.: reversals (at cards).

1623 I knew how to play at Noddy, One-and-thirty, Quinolas, and Primera: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 112.

quinquāgēsima, *adj.*: fem. of Lat. *quinquāgēsimus*, ='fiftieth': title of the next Sunday before Lent, which is (inclusively) the fiftieth day before Easter.

***quinque**, *adj.*: Lat.: five.

1590 In champion grounds what figure serves you best, | For which the quinque-angle form is meet: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 55/1 (1858).

quinquevir, *pl.* **quinqueviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: a member of a commission of five men appointed for any official function.

1600 they created certaine *Quinqueviri* for the division of the Pomptine lands: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 232.

***quinta**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: a country-house.

1818 The small farms or quintas, in the neighborhood of cities, are in fine order: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1834). **1853** a beautiful cove, lined by quintas and orange-trees: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 267. **1885** The numerous quintas are chiefly inhabited by the English: J. Y. JOHNSON, *Madeira*, p. 113.

quinta essentia, *sb.*: Late Lat.: 'the fifth element'; the element of which the heavenly bodies were supposed by Aristotle to consist.

abt. **1460—70** For so the philosophoris clepen the purest substaunce of manye corruptible thingis elementid *quinta essencia*: *Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 2 (Furnivall, 1866). [C.] **1570** For, neither pure *Element*, nor *Aristoteles*, *Quinta Essentia*, is hable to serue for Number, as his propre matter: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. * i *v°*. **1704** their next principle was, that man brings with him into the world a peculiar portion or grain of wind, which may be called a *quinta essentia*, extracted from the other four: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 80/1 (1869). **1812** which [ether] gave occasion to the famous *quinta essentia*, or quintessence of the schoolmen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 171.

quintal (ˌ⌣), **kintal**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *quintal*, ='a weight of 100 pounds', or fr. Fr. *quintal*: a weight of 100 pounds; a hundredweight. The modern French *quintal* is equivalent to about 220 pounds avoirdupois. See **cantar.**

1555 The kynge then hauynge of owlde lyinge in a certeyne store house thirtie or fortie kyntals of pepper (euery kyntall beinge an hundreth weyght): R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 376 (1885). **1588** a Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 21 *vº*. **1589** a kintal of iron or steele for tenne rials: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1854). **1598** 150 quintals of iron: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 135. **1598** Each shippe doeth commonly lade eyght thousande Quintales of Pepper, little more or lesse Portingall waight: every Quintale is 128. pound: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 13/2. — 4 or 5 thousand kintales Portingale waight: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1885). **1599** at so much the barre, which barre is 3 quintals, 2 roues and 10 rotilos... Note that euery quintal is 4 roues, and euery roue 32 rotilos, which is 128 rotilos the quintall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276. **1623** some three or foure *Quintals*: MABBE, Tr. *Alemun's Lyfe of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. viii. p. 239. **1654** paid at the rate of 15 carlins for the kintal: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 104. **1741** They gather no less than 200 Quintals of Honey: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 96. **1845** with a proportion of from 2 to 8 oz. of silver to the quintal: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 420.

***quintette, quintet** (ˌ⌣ˌ), Eng. fr. Fr. *quintette*; **quintetto**, It.: *sb.*: a musical composition for five solo parts (vocal or instrumental); a set of five performers of such a composition.

quinze, *sb.*: Fr., 'fifteen': name of a game at cards, on the principle of **vingt-et-un** (*q. v.*), with fifteen as the number to be tried for.

1750 [See **faro**]. **1764** Whisk gives no fatal ideas to anybody that has been at Arthur's, and seen hazard, *Quinze* and *Trente-et-Quarante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857).

quinzième, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: fifteenth; a fifteenth.

1609 bee they rents customs tenths quinziesmes taxes subsidies...: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. xvii. p. 145 (1633).

***quipu**, *sb.*: Peru.: a cord of different-colored threads, ending in a fringe with which by means of knots the Peruvians could register events, keep inventories and accounts, &c. Also written **quipo, quippo.**

1722 And they keep their Account by Knots on a String, or Notches on a Stick, not unlike the *Peruvian Quippoes*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 182. **1777** I long for the letters that are to explain your Quipos and other mystic words in your last: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 70 (1777). **1811** kept the returns of the cattle committed to his care, by the knots on his *quipus*, which were also of the colour of his herd. In the flocks of Alpacas, this superseded the necessity of assorting the wools, when they came to be manufactured: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 45. — The *quipus*, were, and are to the present day, a collection of knots, formed out of the aggregate of a bunch of threads, of different thickness, with more or fewer folds, to indicate units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. and their combination and colours, served for every species of computation, even chronology, and to record the annals of history: *ib.*, p. 46 *note*. **1891** The adventures connected with the loss of the Quipus and the "manners and customs" of the Incas generally are...unlikely: *Athenæum*, Jan. 31, p. 150/2.

quirpo: Sp. See **cuerpo.**

***quis custōdiet ipsos custōdes**, *phr.*: Lat.: who shall keep a guard on the guardians themselves? Juv., 6, 347.

1736 LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 388, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 19 (1777). **1885** If those who wield the rod forget, | 'Tis truly—*Quis custodiet*? A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 109.

quitasol, *sb.*: Sp.: umbrella, parasol. See **kittysol.**

1612 Then did he incaske his pate in his hat, which was so broad, as it might serue him excellently for a *Quitasol*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xiii. p. 259.

Quiteve: Turk. See **Khedive.**

Quixote: Sp.: *Don Quixote de La Mancha*, titular hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance in which knight-errantry is satirised; representative of a visionary aspirant towards an impracticable ideal. Hence, **Quixotism, Quixotry**, the character of a Quixote; **Quixotic**, extravagantly chivalrous and romantic.

1648 the *Romance's* and *Gazetta's* of the famous Victories and Exploits of the Godly *Quixots*: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 1, sig. A 2 *rº*. **1771** Here he was interrupted by my uncle, who asked peevishly, if he was Don Quixote enough, at this time of day, to throw down his gauntlet as champion for a man who had treated him with such ungrateful neglect: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 27/1 (1882). **1782** My diet-drink is not all of so Quixote a disposition: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 155 (1858). **1828** Could he be such a Quixote? *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 78. **1878** It can't be ungenerous to warn you that you are indulging *Quixotic* expectations: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. XXXVII. p. 348. **1886** In any other business it would be looked upon as absolutely Quixotic, or at least Utopian: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 635/1. **1754** he perceived in him a spirit of quixotism: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl. Fathom*, ch. XI. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 223 (1817).

quo animo, *phr.*: Lat.: with what intention. See **animus.**

quo jūre, *phr.*: Lat.: by what right, by what authority.

1656 Have the ordinary office of teaching the people, but *quo jure*, he questioneth not: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 238/1 (1868).

quo warranto, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: name of a writ formerly issuing from the King's Bench, calling upon one person or more to show 'by what warrant' he or they were assuming a public office or privilege.

1535 A wryt de Quo warranto: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 221 *rº*. **1626** there is a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought, by which it will be forfeit to the king: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1848). **1655** yet verily to speak like a Lawyer, I cannot perceive *quo warranto*: MUFFET, *Healths Improv.*, p. 185. **1683** the humble submission and petition of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, on behalf of the City of London, on the quo warranto against their charter: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 186 (1872). **1691** some were for appealing to a free unbyass'd Synod of impartial Authors, others were for suing out a *Quo Warranto* to examine the validity of my character: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 14. bef. **1733** the *Quo Warrantos* brought against some Corporations [which had forfeited their charters]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 53, p. 624 (1740). **1760** Information against the Defendants to shew *Quo warranto* they claim to be Bailiffs of *Honiton*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 6. **1789** In 1684, the charter of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth were taken away, in consequence of *Quo warrantos* which had been issued against them: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 472 (1796). **1805** We would also move for a *Quo Warranto* against the spirits of the river and the mountain: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 19.

quoad, *adv.*: Lat.: so far as, with respect to.

1809 The *Gesta Dei per Francos* must be one of the *first* importance, *quoad* order of time: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1856). **1821** The same effect is produced *quoad* the consumer: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 46. **1839–47** the superficial enquirer still regards matter as inert *quoad* vital actions: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 144/1. **1840** the Post Office envelope is not bad, *quoad* design: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 165 (1885). **1872** his peculiar position in the country *quoad* the natives subject more or less to him: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 58.

quoad hoc, *phr.*: Late Lat.: so far as this, as far as this, to this extent.

1601 it followeth, that these figure-flingers may sometime hit, and sometime misse *quoad hoc*: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 24. **1737** but infinite are the numbers of minor coxcombs, who are coxcombs *quoad hoc*, and who have singled out certain accomplishments: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 32, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 63 (1777). **1793** Spain should have delivered them to the United States themselves, as standing, *quoad hoc*, in the place of Great Britain: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 438 (1832). **1822** as far as relates to its fishes, they are, *quoad hoc*, marine: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 55.

quod Deus āvertat, *phr.*: Lat.: which may God avert.

1625–6 being like to prove, if not accommodated, the cause of a breach, if not a war, between us, *quod Deus avertat*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1848). bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 34, p. 31 (1740).

quod erat dēmonstrandum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: which was to be proved. Abbreviated as *Q. E. D.*

1638 But this is not that *quod erat demonstrandum*, but that we divided ourselves from the Church: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 222 (1820). **1825** Therefore, Mahommedans may be used for their service in that capacity—*quod erat demonstrandum*: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. viii. p. 38/2 (1868). **1888** In the present case the rivers are represented by the fire, the salmons by the blindness, and our literary Fluellen has only to add *quod erat demonstrandum*: *Academy*, Oct. 27, p. 266/1.

quod erat faciendum: Late Lat. See **Q. E. F.**

quod nocet, docet, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that which hurts, teaches. See **παθήματα μαθήματα.**

1577 G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 19 (1868).

quod semper, quod ubīque, quod (ab) omnibus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: which (has been received) always, everywhere, by all.

1839 A dogma favourable to toleration is certainly not a dogma *quod semper, quod ubique, quod omnibus*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 482 (1877).

quod vide: Lat. See **Q. V.**

quodlibet, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quilibet* (indef. pron.), ='whom you please': 'anything you please', a scholastic thesis or argument. See **quidlibet.**

1550 Abhominable lyes and errours dyd he proue the high learninge of the bishhopes and lawers, as he doth yet their decries and lawes, their schole diuinitie and sentences, their ordynarye questions and quodlybetes: BP. BALE, *Image*, Pt. III. [R.] bef. **1586** Our matter is *Quodlibet* indeed,...neuer marshalling it into an assured rancke, that almost the readers cannot tell where to finde themselues: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 62 (1868). **1602** such interrogatorie questions, Articles or Quodlibets: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 5 *vº*. **1603** this is one of Zanoes quodlibets or positions: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1058. bef. **1616** These are your quodlibets, but no learning, Brother: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 412 (1711). bef. **1670** an hundred *Quodlibets* all of one Blood: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 26, p. 13 (1693). **1883** Besides his postils and quodlibets, he [Innocent V.] composed a number of philosophic and other works: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1096/1.

quoiffure, quoifure: Fr. See **coiffure.**

quōmodo, *adv.*: Lat., 'how': as *sb.* the means, the manner.

1671 the difference between us and the Church of Rome consists chiefly in the definition of the manner of the change; the *quomodo* or *modus*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 233 (1872). **1750** nothing remained for him but to contrive the Quomodo, which appeared to be a matter of some difficulty: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. xv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 412 (1806). **1752** The *quomodo* will not be so difficult there as it was here, there being no uncles in the question: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 376 (1777). **1828** The *quo modo* of executing it is left to the wisdom of the government: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 2724.

***quondam**, *adv.*, used as *sb.* and *adj.*: Lat., 'formerly', 'heretofore': in former times.

1. *adv.*: in former times, heretofore.

abt. **1540** Abbott quondam of Westm.: W. BENSON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclxi. p. 273 (1846). **1611** most faithfull attendant *quondam* upon the right worshipfull Sir *Edward Phillips*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. p. 83 (1776).

2. *sb.*: a person deprived of an office or emolument, a person who has ceased to hold a certain position.

1549 oute with them...make them quondams all the packe of them: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, p. 66 (1869). — Make them quondammes, out with them, cast them out of ther office: *ib.*, p. 107. **1563** Dioclesian the quondam being at Salona, hearing of the proceedings of Constantinus, and this edict, either for sorrow died, or, as some saie, did poison himselfe: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 78, an. 318. [R.]

3. *adj.*: formerly holding the position of, **ci-devant** (*q. v.*), heretofore known as.

1589 In Albanie the quondam King at eldest Daughters Court | Was setled: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xiv. p. 58. bef. **1593** To those Gentlemen his quondam acquaintance, that spend their wits in making playes, R. G. wisheth a better exercise: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 59 (1861). **1593** This is the quondam king: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 23. **1603** ther's no Fly so small but now dares bring | Her little wrath against her *quondam* King: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 272 (1608). **1619** Man, by his fall, is vanished from his *quondam* humanitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. i. p. 8. **1622** the *quondam Viceroy* of *Sardinia*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xiv. p. 69 (1645). **1624** the *quondam* Gouernour did see his men for most part forsake him: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 652 (1884). **1625** her *quondam* best friends: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 20. **1630** My quondam master: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 110/1 (1839). bef. **1658** No *quondam Suit*, I'l keep thee from their Claws, | Rotten as th'art, thou shalt be sound for th' Cause: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 329 (1687). **1665** In *quondam* times her Royalties were spacious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 84 (1677). **1675** the *quondam* Library-keeper of the Vatican: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 2, p. 53. **1682** with his *quondam* Tone and Face, | Squeak'd out this formal Canting Grace: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 112. **1693** A Farewel to Wine, by a *Quondam* Friend to the Bottle: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 19. **1710** I called to see my quondam neighbour Ford, (do you know what *quondam* is, though?): SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xii. Wks., p. 260/1 (1869). bef. **1733** a Servant...should not publicly fly in his *quondam* Master's Face: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 7, p. 509 (1740). **1754** I shall acquaint you with what a chief was saying of his *quondam* estate: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 347 (1818). **1792** catching his quondam Fanny in his arms: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 212. **1827** his generous nature prompted him...to oblige his quondam companion: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 135. **1837** the quondam relict and sole executrix of the dead-and-gone Mr. Clarke: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxvii. p. 277.

quorsum haec ?, *phr.*: Lat.: to what end (is) this (said)?.

1657 J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 186, Vol. II. p. 47. **1689** but *quorsum hæc*? EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 313 (1850).

***quorum, corum, coram**, *sb.*: Lat. *quōrum*, ='of whom'.

1. the particular justices of the peace, whose presence on the bench is necessary to constitute a Court. So called from the first word of the clause in the Commission, which names the said justices—*quorum vos A, B, C, D, &c., unum esse volumus*, ='of whom we will that you, A, B, C, D, &c., be one'.

1487 that the justyces of the peas in euery shire cyte & towne, or two of theym at the leest wherof one be, of the quorum: CAXTON, *Stat. 3 Hen. VII.*, c. 3, sig. b v *ro* (1869). **1596** being of the Quorum and bounde to attendance: *Egerton Papers*, p. 212 (Camd. Soc., 1840). **1604** Once more after this was Latymer brought to *quorum* before Kyng Henry for preachinge heresie: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 221. **1609** Of these [Justices of the Peace] in the same Commission bee certaine named, which bee called of the *Quorum* in whom is especiall trust reposed, that when the Commission is giuen to fortie or thirtie and so at the last it commeth to foure or three it is necessary for the performance of many affaires to haue likewise divers of the *Quorum*. The words of Commission be such *Quorum vos A, B, C, D, E, F, unum esse volumus*: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, p. 166 (1633). **1619** *Quorum* Iustice warrants: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. E 3 *vo*. **1633** Were I not a justice of peace and quorum too: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 301/2 (1839). bef. **1658** he is a Justice of War, one that hath bound his *Dalton* up in Buff, and will needs be of the *Quorum* to the best Commanders: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687). bef. **1670** Sir *Francis*...of his own accord made him Justice of Peace, and of the *Quorum* in the County of *Norihampton*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 38, p. 31 (1693). **1676** I am a Justice of the Peace and *Quorum*: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iv. p. 31 (1691). **1712** The Coffin was carried by Six of his Tenants, and the Pall held up by Six of the *Quorum*: *Spectator*, No. 517, Oct. 23, p. 737/1 (Morley). **1728** I'm o' the *Quorum*—I have been at Sessions, and I have made Speeches there! CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 265 (1776). **1772** the king, &c. hath ordained, that the justices of the peace, or two of them at least (whereof one to be of the *quorum*), have authority...: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. lxviii. p. 273 (1827). **1840** despite the decorum so due to the *Quorum*, | His worship's upset: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 100 (1865). ***1877** "coram" for "quorum": *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

2. the requisite number of members of any body, when a specified number thereof must be present at any meeting, in order to give validity to the proceedings.

1669 It was ordered that five should be a quorum for a Council: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 42 (1872). **1673** the *Quorum* is 600, without which number nothing can be done: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 159. **1819** the *quorum* had originally been fixed at two: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 92.

2 *a. metaph.* the requisites.

1655 Here the Dutchmen found fuller's earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath (if not more) better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the quorum to the making a good cloath: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 12. [Davies]

quōrum pars magna fui, *phr.*: Lat.: in which I have had a considerable share. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 6.

1633 His own hands have smitten it [sin]; the whole world is a bleeding witness thereof; and man may say, *Quorum pars magna fui*. The whole creature groaneth in expectance of his pacification: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., Vol. II. p. 293/2 (1865).

***quot homines, tot sententiae**, *phr.*: Lat.: (there are) as many opinions as (there are) men. Terence, *Phorm.*, 2, 4, 14.

1575 and therwithall I pray you consider that *Quot homines, tot Sententiæ*, especially in Poetrie: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1815). **1602** they follow each one of them their owne priuate foule spirits of deceit and error, & so *quot homines tot sententiæ*, So many men so many minds: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 343. **1621** R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 13 (1827). **1634** Their Religion is austere (but irreligious) agreeing with our old Adage, *Quot homines, tot sententiæ*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193. **1662** Here there is an infinite difference, *quot homines, tot sententiæ*, so many men, so many minds: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 3 (1867). **1872** EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 150.

***quota** (*ŭ* –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *quota*, or Lat. *quota pars*, ='what fractional part': a proportional part, a share; a contribution of a specified part of a total amount.

1681 [See **pro re nata**]. **1692** We have now 80 sayle, y^e^ Dutch quota being come w^th^ L^d^ Portland: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1878). **1704** No approaching the Ladies *Ruelles* without the *Quota* of *Shoulder-Knots*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 64 (2nd Ed.). **1707** to furnish out our quota in mercenaries: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 354 (1856). **1711** their Quota of the conversation: *Spectator*, No. 100, June 25, p. 156/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** The two Crowns begin to advance their Quotas of Men...Money and Promises Plenty: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 21, p. 25 (1740). **1743** the Opera-house and White's have contributed a Commissioner and a Secretary to the Treasury, as their quota to the government: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1857). **1748** observing that it was sufficient for him to pay his *quota* towards the maintenance of the poor: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XXXVIII. Wks., Vol. I. p. 245 (1817). **1804** The 3rd fact was his breach of the treaty in not sending his *quota* of troops to join the army: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1052 (1844). **1819** the King, as heir, exceeding every quota but that of the nearest relative, who succeeded to the stool and slaves: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 283. **1826** Each person was of course prepared with a certain quota of information: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 24 (1881). **1830** their quota of prize-money: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

quota pars, *phr.*: Lat., 'what fractional part': a fractional part, a proportional part.

1682 It would puzzle all our arithmetic, to assign the *quota pars*, or the *proportional* part any of us is of the universe: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 501/1 (1834).

quote, cote, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quoter* (Cotgr.), *coter*.

1. to mark in the margin, to make a note upon; to observe, to note.

1563 Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and being sent to me a second time, it was thus quoted in the margent as ye see: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 1110, an. 1543. [R.] **1590** And how quote you my folly? SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 4, 18.

2. to cite the words of a book or writing, or of a person.

1582 She would have the presumptuous heretike, flying as it were through the whole Bible, and coting the Psalmes, Prophets, Gospels, &c.: *N. T.* (Rhem.), Pref., sig. a 4 *vo*. **1616** Hether your gallants come, only to cote | Her rare perfections: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 408, p. 16 (1871).

quotum, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quotus*, ='what in number', 'what in order', 'what in fractional value': a proportional part; a fractional part.

1674 there will be small reason for a Christian to think himself disengaged from that quotum or proportion which even the Jews were obliged to: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 89. **1888** Winchester will add its quotum to the pile of quantitative evidence: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Jan. 5, p. 1/2.

quousque, *adv.*: Lat.: 'until', used to indicate a limitation in time.

1600 a Iudge...in some criminall processe...will giue an enlargement, but yet with condition, or as they say with a *quousque*; that is, till, the time that hee calleth it backe, and putteth him in his former estate: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 403.

Quran: Arab. See **Koran.**

R.

R.[1], abbrev. for Lat. *rēx*, = 'king', or *rēgīna*, = 'queen'; as in 'William R.', 'Victoria R.'

R.[2] **r.**, abbrev. for Lat. **recipe** (*q. v.*). Often used in the form ℞.

R. I., abbrev. for Lat. *rēx imperātor*, = 'king emperor', or *rēgīna imperātrix*, = 'queen empress'; as in 'Victoria R. I.'

***R. I. P.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. **requiescat in pace** (*q. v.*).

R. S. V. P., abbrev. for Fr. *répondez s'il vous plaît*, = 'answer if you please', sometimes placed after invitations.

rabato, rebatu (= ‖ =), *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp. fr. Fr. *rabat*: a turned-down collar, a falling band or ruff.

1599 *Marg.* Troth, I think your other rabato were better. *Hero.* No, pray thee, good Meg, I'll wear this: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, iii. 4, 6. **1607** Stickes and Combes, Cascanets, Dressings, Purles, Falles, Squares, Buskes, Bodies, Scarffes, Neck-laces, Carcanets, Rebatoes, Borders, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes, Cuffes, Muffes, Pusles, Fusles, Partlets, Frislets, Bandlets, Fillets, Crosslets, Pendulets, Amulets, Annulets, Bracelets, and so many lets: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. I 2 *v°*. **1619** their Rebatoes, Chaparoones, Frouzes, Falses, Puffes, and Dresses: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvi. p. 258. **1630** The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, | Are made t' adorne ilshap'd Inamoratoes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 3 *v°*/1.

***Rabbi, rabbi**, *sb.*: Heb. *rabbī*, = 'my master', 'my lord'.

1. (as a formula of respectful address) my master.

abt. **1400** Disciplis seyen to him, Raby [*v.l.* Rabi], now the Jewis sou3ten for to stoone thee: Wycliffite *Bible*, John, xi. 8. **1611** The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: *Bible*, John, iii. 2. **1626** *Rabbi*, Master. ' *Rabbine*, A great Doctor, Lord or Teacher: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

2. a Jewish doctor of the law; a distinguished Jewish scholar in divinity; the minister of a Jewish congregation; *hence*, a profound scholar.

1590 Diuers of the Iewes *Rabbies* were of opinion that *Adam* in Paradise continued not a night: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 6. **1602** these gallants (courtly rabbies, chill warrant you in their coaches) haue such a speciall charge... committed vnto them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 46. **1625** Some hence gather it to be a Region in *India*, as that *Rabbi*, and *Ierome* also doth in some sort auerre: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 45. **1629** The *Rabbies* passe my reach, but iudg I can, | Something of *Clenard* and *Quintilian*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxvii. p. 32 (1645). **1642** The secret communicated to a Rabbi: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 392 (1852). **1646** the women brought the infant swaddled,...and delivered it to the Rabbi, who carried and presented it before an altar: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1850). bef. **1670** He is altogether deceived, that thinks he is fit for the Exercise of our Judicature, because he is a great Rabbi in some Academical Authors: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 67, p. 57 (1693).

rabbin (⊥ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rabbin*: a rabbi.

1531 And yet some of those Rabines (in goddes name)...wyll presume with their owne selye wittes to disproue that...: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxv. Vol. II. p. 395 (1880). **1560** the Rabbyns also thynke that these were not in the seconde temple: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. y ii *v°*. **1584** *R. Dauid Kimhi*, which is the best writer of all the *Rabbins*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 141. **1606** their masters and rabbins, the Jesuits: EARL OF SALISBURY, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1848). **1615** traditions, and fantasticall fables deuised by their Rabbins: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 146 (1632). **1640** as I among | The Rabbins read: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 46, p. 28 (1647). **1648** the *Rabbins* of Reformation: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 1, sig. A 2 *v°*. **1652** their *Rabbines*, in that profound cabalisticall parable: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 3. **1679** The Learned Rabbins of the Jews | Write, there's a Bone, which they call *Luez*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 169. **1693** the *Jewish Rabbins*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 400 (1713). **1712** The *Rabbins*, to express the great Havock which has been sometimes made of them, tell us, after their usual manner of Hyperbole, that there were such Torrents of Holy Blood shed as carried Rocks of an hundred Yards in Circumference above three Miles into the Sea: *Spectator*, No. 495, Sept. 27, p. 707/1 (Morley). bef. **1739** *Eve's* temper thus the Rabbins have express'd: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 330, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 40 (1757).

***Rabboni**, *sb.*: Heb. *rabbōnī*: my great master.

abt. **1400** Sche conuertid seith to him, Rabbony [*v.l.* Rabony], that is seid, mastir: Wycliffite *Bible*, John, xx. 16. **1535** Then turned she her aboute, & sayde vnto him: Rabboni, y^t^ is to saye: Master: COVERDALE, *l.c.* **1611** She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master: *Bible*, *l.c.*

***rabies**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'rage', 'fury', 'madness': fury; **hydrophobia** (*q. v.*).

1828 Finding Lord Vincent so disposed to the biting mood, I immediately directed his *rabies* towards Mr. Aberton: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xx. p. 51 (1864).

rabite, *sb.*: ultimately fr. Lat. *Arabia*: an Arabian horse, a war-horse.

rācā, *adj.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ῥακά, for Aram. *reka*: worthless, good for nothing. See *Mat.*, v. 22.

racahout, *sb.*: Fr.: a preparation of the edible acorns of the *Quercus ballota*, used by Arabs as a substitute for chocolate; also used as food for invalids.

raccolta, *pl.* **raccolte**, *sb.*: It.: a harvest; a collection.

1591 He ought alwaies to haue about him, and to lodge where hée doth himselfe, so manie good Drums as there be hundreth in his band: that at all times he may make *Raccolte*, and gather his souldiers togither, and for such like necessarie respects: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 65. **1611** In the moneth of August they begin their *Racolta*, that is their Mastick harvest: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. R 6 *v°* (1776). **1625** During the time of their *Raccolta*, whatsoeuer strangers came into their Vineyard might freely take as many Grapes as they were able to eate: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1827. **1628** I know not what my *racolta* will proue: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 204 (1882). bef. **1670** and serve me faithfully in this motion, which, like the highest Orbe, carries all my Raccolta's, my Counsels at the present, and my prospects upon the Future, with it, and I will never part with you: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 127, p. 115 (1693). **1673** They reckon 5 *Raccolta's* or crops in one year: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 479.

***rac(c)oon** (= ‖), **coon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. *arathcone*, *arruthune*, *aroughcun(d')*, &c.: a small North American quadruped of the genus *Procyon*, esp. of the species *Procyon lotor*.

1608 their Emperour...couered with a great Couering of *Rahaughcums* [Aroughcun, p. 355: Rarowcun, p. 400; Aroughcunds, p. 721]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 19 (1884). **1634** Otter skinnes, and Rackoone skinnes: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 65. **1722** their Magazines are very often rifled, by Bears, Raccoons, and such like liquorish Vermine: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 122. **1744** I like my racoon infinitely better: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 325 (1857).

rack: Anglo-Ind. See **arrack.**

racka: Port. See **areca.**

rackapee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *arak-āpī*, = 'spirit-fire': a very strong impure kind of **arrack** (*q. v.*).

1625 hot and fiery drinkes, as Aracke and Aracape: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 533. — sixteene Buts of Rack and Rack-apee: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 648. **1665** for drink they [the Javanese] have excellent good Water; and for Wine, Rac-a-pee, which like the *Irish* Usquebaugh drunk immoderately accelerates death: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 365 (1677).

racolta: It. See **raccolta.**

raconteur, *sb.*: Fr.: a story-teller, a narrator.

1829 stamped the illustrious narrator as a consummate *raconteur*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. xii. p. 40 (1881). **1855–6** Scott, the loyal cavalier, the king's true liegeman, the very best *raconteur* of his time: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 183 (1875). **1871** As a *raconteur*, he was unapproachable: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 307. **1884** The story ceases...and both raconteur and audience rise: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, ch. i. p. 4.

Radamanthus: Lat. See **Rhadamanthus.**

radaree, rahdarry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *rāhdārī*: transit duty.

1685 Here we were forced to compound with the Rattaree men, for ye Dutys on our goods: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 15. [Yule] **1804** A rahdarry will go to you this day for the convoy: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1182 (1844).

radeau, *sb.*: Fr.: a raft.

18.. Split Rock, and behind it the radeau Thunderer: W. IRVING. [Webster]

radgee: Anglo-Ind. See **rajah.**

radiāta, *sb. pl.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *radiātus*, = 'having rays': the division of radiated animals or zoophytes.

1845 [See **crustacea**].

radiator (‖ = ⊥ =), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to act. of Lat. *radiāri*, = 'to be caused to radiate': that which radiates.

radical (⊥ = =), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *radical*: pertaining to a root (in any sense); pertaining to the essential nature of anything; a root (of a word); a comparatively stable constituent of the molecules of a chemical compound; in politics, a Radical is a member of a party which advocates radical changes (also, *attrib.*).

1533 The naturall heate and humour callyd radicall: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. III. ch. xii. [R.] **1543** drienes whiche consumeth the radicall moysture: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cix *v°*/1. **1570** make a Sphære or Globe...precisely, of a Diameter æquall to the Radicall side of the Cube: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c i *v°*. **1579** Note your Radicall Digites found, must be placed vnder the elemente nexte to the pendent lines: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 14. **1620** the lower *Bretons* who speak no other Language but our *Welsh*, for their radicall words are no other: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xix. p. 39 (1645).

***radius,** *pl.* **radii,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a rod', 'a staff', 'a spoke', 'a ray', 'a semi-diameter of a circle': a staff; a ray (in various senses); a semi-diameter of a circle or of a sphere; the exterior bone of the human forearm or the corresponding bone in other animals; one of several lines diverging from a common centre.

1597 The *Radius* or staffe of the crosse containeth like wise two partes in one: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 174. **1652** Their chiefest study was to wrap up their *Secrets* in *Fables*, and spin out their *Fancies* in *Vailes* and *shadows*, whose *Radii* seem to extend every way, yet so, that they all meete in a *Common Center*, and point onely at one thing: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 440. **1658** dividing a cercle by five *radii*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 37 (1686). **1665** between twenty and fourty foot *radius*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 4, p. 66. **1672** these rows of Planes reaching every way, almost like so many *radious's* of a Sphere from the Centre or middle part: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 67. **1704** many thousands of great Stones, and even broken Pieces of Lime-stone Rocks throughout *Wales*, and the North of *England*, almost wholly compos'd of those *Vertebræ*, or broken Pieces of the *Radii* of Sea-Stars, which are commonly call'd *Fairy-Stones*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 182 (1713). **1789** The design of those who planned the city, was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets like *radii*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 588 (1796). **1826** The enormous bird, with the feathers of his wings stretched out like radii or fingers: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 211. **1853** We were twenty-one days thus imprisoned, never leaving a little circle of some six miles radius: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 84. ***1876** The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

radius vector, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: a straight line drawn from a fixed point to any point on a *locus* or curve, which is determined by the length of the radius vector and the angle of its inclination to a fixed straight line.

***rādix,** *pl.* **rādices,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a root': a root (in various senses); a radicle.

1579 To find the square *Radix*, or Roote of any number, is to gather a summe that multiplyed in himselfe, if it be quadrate, iustly may make the aforesayde number, or else it may engender the bigger squares in that conteyned: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 13. **1603** diminish the vertue of the *radix*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 363. **1652** But *Nativities* are the Radices of *Elections*, and therefore...: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 450. **1664** The Hebrew *Radices*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. vi.

radotage, *sb.*: Fr.: nonsense, idle words.

1783 Excuse my *radotage*—but what better can you expect? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 388 (1858).

radunanza, *sb.*: It.: an assembly.

bef. **1733** The City of Oxford was a *Redunanza* of all the active Party Traders and Jobbers, &c.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 127, p. 99 (1740).

rafraîchissements, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: refreshments.

1749 the several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *glaces*, and other *raffraichissemens*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777).

raga: Anglo-Ind. See **rajah.**

***raggy,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rāgī*: a coarse grain, *Eleusine coracana*, grown in S. India.

1792 The season for sowing raggy, rice, and bajera from the end of June to the end of August: In G. R. Gleig's *Life of Sir T. Munro*, III. 92 (1830). [Yule] **1799** Granary, containing new paddy in good state, and raggy in tolerable condition: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1858). **1846** Among corn plants less generally known may be mentioned Eleusine coracana, called Natchnee, on the Coromandel coast, and Nagla Ragee, or Mand, elsewhere in India: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 113. **1886** in Mysore the small millet known as raggy or *ragi*, furnishes the principal provision: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

ragione, *sb.*: It.: reason, cause, business; a firm.

1742 accordingly invited him up to Constantinople, and to take a part in their *ragion*, or house: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 367 (1826).

ragione del (di) stato, *pl.* **ragioni d. s.,** *phr.*: It.: a reason of state, an affair of state.

1596 and therefore to preuent both him & his father in lawes desseignement haue made a most straight secret league and alliance amongest themselues, terming the same *ragione de stato*: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 129. **1600** step into some *ragioni del stato*, and so make my induction: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 4, Wks., p. 193 (1616). **1605** a discourse...'bout *ragion del stato*: —*Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 497. **1618** he hath two strong competitors...the one for favour, and the other *per* ['for'] *ragion di stato*, like to oversway him: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1848). **1622** If a man go to *ragion' di stato* to reason of State, the *French* King hath somthing to justifie this dessein: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. XXV. p. 48 (1645). **1646** *Statists* and *Politicians*, unto whom *Ragione di Stato*, is the first Considerable: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). **1654** those *Ragioni del stato*, Tricks of State: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 175. **1696** such crowds of pretenders to *ragioni di stato*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 358 (1872). bef. **1733** considering how much of this (not very commendable) *Ragion di stato* is used by the governing Part of Mankind: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 10, p. 19 (1740).

Ragipou: Anglo-Ind. See **Rajpoot.**

***ragou(t), ragoust, ragoo,** *sb.*: Fr. *ragoût*, earlier *ragoust*, *regoust*, ='a re-taste': a highly-seasoned stew of small pieces of meat.

1664 Or *season* her, as *French* Cooks use, | Their *Haut-gusts*, *Buollies*, or *Ragusts*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 43. **1670** eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragusts, your Champinions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andouilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. **1676** Here's excellent meat; taste of this Ragoust: —*Libertine*, iv. p. 71. **1684** there was a certain Ragou, which I thought passable: And I was obliged to express a liking of so exquisite a Dish: TR. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 38. **1687** *Champain* our Liquor, and *Ragousts* our Meat: *Hind & Panther transvers'd*, p. 18. **1692** That it was *his Taylor*, and *his Cook*, *his fine Fashions*, and *his French Ragouts*, which sequestred him: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 476 (1727). **1693** Sometimes a Crust goes with more Gusto down, | Than all *French* Cickshaws and Ragous in Town: *Folly of Love*, p. 10. **1709** they had been fed with fricassees and ragouts: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 107 (1854). **1730** She sent her priest in wooden shoes | From naughty Gaul to make ragoos: SWIFT, *Panegyric on the Dean*. **1741** Sometimes the *Turks* have a Ragou of Meat hash'd with a little Fat: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 331. **1748** we were entertained with an excellent ragout, cooked by our landlord's daughters: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 275 (1817). **1753** In the first place, I assure them, that of all French ragouts there is none, to which an Englishman has so little appetite, as an English lady served up to him *à la Françoise*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18; Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1777). **1759** but make a reserve of some of your ragout to pour over: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 90. **1771** their cutlets, ragouts, fricassees, and sauces of all kinds: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 45/1 (1882). **1809** They made me almost sick only with the sight of their pasties, tarts, ragouts, &c.: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 121. **1813** When he dined on some homicides done in *ragout*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 358 (1875). **1823** He threw himself upon the ragout, and the plate was presently vacant: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 62 (1886). **1840** For, famed as the French always are for ragouts, | No creature can tell what they put in their stews: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 197 (1865). ***1878** serving the hungry visitor with "ragout de mouton" ['of mutton'], and other simple compounds: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 12, p. 2. [St.] **1885** He classed your Kickshaws and *Ragoos* | With Popery and Wooden Shoes: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 123.

rahaughcum: N. Amer. Ind. See **raccoon.**

rahdarry: Anglo-Ind. See **radaree.**

raiah: Arab. See **rayah.**

raia(w): Anglo-Ind. See **rajah.**

raideur, *sb.*: Fr. (*roideur*, Cotgr.): stiffness, coldness.

1780 it is better the Court should be alarmed and bend. Its *roideur* would produce all I apprehend: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 325 (1858). **1802** I find a certain degree of *raideur* in the Spanish ambassador, on that subject: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 520 (1832).

raillery (ˌ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *raillerie*: banter, the turning what a person says into ridicule, mockery, pleasantry.

bef. **1640** Let raillery be without malice or heat: B. JONSON. [J.] **1663** Raillerie a la mode consider'd: Title. **1672** This is all but Raillerie Sir: SHADWELL, *Miser*, i. p. 10. **1704** They take a pleasing raillery for a serious truth: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 13. [Davies]

railleur, *sb.*: Fr.: one who banters, one who is given to raillery.

1667 I hope what I have here said will prevail something with the wits and railleurs of this age, to reconcile their opinions and discourses to these studies: SPRAT, *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, p. 417. [T.] **1688** his Acquaintance were all Wits and Raillieurs... I'm satisfied you are of the Society of the Wits, and Raillieurs: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, ii. p. 14. bef. **1733** the Raillieurs (a powerful Nation in those Times) [styled] him the Earl of *Shaftesbury's* Footman: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 45, p. 52 (1740).

raines, raynes, reyn(e)s, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Rennes*, a town in Brittany: a kind of lawn manufactured at Rennes.

? abt. **1475** Your shetes shall be of cloths of rayne: *Squyr of Lowe Degre*. [Fairholt] bef. **1500** And many a pillow and every bere | Of clothe of raynes to sleep on softe: *Dreme*, 254. [*ib.*] **1512** I have a shert of reyns with sleeves pendant: *Mystery of Mary Magdalen*. [*ib.*] abt. **1515** Your skynne that was wrapped in shertes of raynes: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.* [*ib.*] bef. **1563** She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine raines: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 542 (Parker Soc., 1849). [Davies] bef. **1571** Alas, that great city that was clothed in reins, and scarlet, and purple! JEWEL, *Wks.*, II. 931 (Parker Soc., 1845—50). [*ib.*]

rais, reis, *sb.*: Arab. *ras*, ='head': the skipper of a vessel, a captain; the head man of a community. See **Reis-effendi.**

1599 The *Reis* or Captaines of the Gallies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. **1684** In every Village or Borough there is a *Reis*, or chief of the place: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 228. **1775** the rais or master of the boat sat behind: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 15. **1830** the grand *Rais*, supreme commander of the Algerine squadron: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 35 (2nd Ed.). **1845** Our rāis, or skipper: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 232. **1883** the Reis had had orders to moor the dahabeeah by the shore: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 250.

***raison d'être,** *phr.*: Fr.: a reason for existing.

1883 the Royal Academy would at once discredit their high position, and ignore their *raison d'être*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 253.

raisonné, *fem.* **raisonnée**, *part.*: Fr.: reasoned out, logical, based on scientific analysis. See **catalogue raisonné.**

1777 This is my creed, and a key to my whole conduct, and the more likely to remain my creed, as I think it is *raisonné*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 492 (1857). **1810** perhaps there is no form of composition more pleasing than that of a catalogue *raisonné*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 115. **1845** French cookery is not, of course, *approfondi* or elaborately described, but nobly *raisonné*, like one of your lectures on a Greek play: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 102 (1885).

***raj**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rāj*: rule, dominion.

1890 He falls to marvelling afresh at that standing miracle, the maintenance of the British *raj* [in India]: *Athenæum*, Sept. 13, p. 348/1.

***raja(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Skt. *rājā*, ='king': a king, a prince, a lord.

1555 The kynges name was Raia Colambu, and the Prince was cauled Raia Siagu: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 255 (1885). **1625** the *Portugals* of *Daman* had wrought with an ancient friend of theirs a *Raga*, who was absolute Lord of a Prouince: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 209. — a small King or *Raiaw*, a *Gentile*: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 424. **1665** This Castle [*Rota*] for many Ages acknowledged the *Radgee* her Governour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1677). **1776** Beetle Nutt and Ottar...are not usually given to Vakeels of Rajahs, or others of inferior rank: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 8/1. **1786** Her daily table was as fine | As if ten Rajahs were to dine: H. MORE, *Florio*, 636, p. 41. **1800** The whole of the country to be ceded by the Nizam is inhabited by petty rajahs and polygars: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1844). **1803** Its fortifications were erected by a *Rajah* called SUCKUT SING, about four centuries and a half ago: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 58. **1810** rejoiced they see | The mighty Rajah's misery: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 5. **1863** her muslin is Indian...a rajah gave it us: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 130. **1872** the British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwaub: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. I. p. 4. **1883** temples of the Jain religion...were built during the eleventh and twelfth centuries of our era by the rajahs of some long extinct kingdom: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 210.

***Rajpoot**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *Rājpūt*: name of a military race of India, who claim to be Kshatriyas. See **Kshatriya.** The form *Reysbutos* (pl.) is Portuguese.

1598 Reysbutos of Cambaia doe yet live by robbing and stealing, and those of Cambaia pay tribute to the saide Reysbutos, because they should not robbe [and spoyle] them: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 166 (1885). **1625** Here was a Castle kept by the *Ratspuches*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 467. — a Castle of the *Rasbooches* (which were before the *Mogolls* Conquest, the Nobles of that countrey now liuing by robbery): *ib.*, p. 482. **1634** This place [Cambaya] was heretofore lorded ouer by the *Rashboots*, a noble and valiant (but now a Theuish) people: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 42. **1662** These *Rasboutes* are a sort of High-way men, or Tories: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 19 (1669). **1684** The *Ragipou's*, who are the best Souldiers among the *Indians*,...came in: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 34. **1793** The soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots, or persons descended from rajahs: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 546 (1796). **1811** Here are nearly seven hundred Banians, Rajaputs, and other Indians: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 76.

***raki, rakee**, *sb.*: Turk. *rāqī*: an ardent spirit made from grape-skins; a grain-spirit. See **arrack.**

1775 Some of the Turcomans joined us, and one or two wanted raki or brandy: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 255. **1819** I found him gravely discussing with a Franciscan monk, over a bottle of rakie: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, ch. xv. p. 289 (1820). **1820** selling wine and rakee to passengers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 500. **1840** Some stiff *rakkee*: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 351. **1845** Their dram is distilled from rice, and called *Raki*: WARBURTON, *Cres. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1845). **1849** At the well of Mokatteb, where we encamp for the night, I will serve raki to the Bedouens. I have some with me, strong enough to melt the snow of Lebanon: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 271 (1881). **1865** The bitterness relaxed, with which he had been drunk as with raki: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 164. **1877** The Pole poured out a glass of raki for the fat woman, who though a Mohammedan was not adverse to alcohol: F. BURNABY, *Through Asia Minor*, ch. XX. p. 117 (1878).

rallentando, *part.*: It., 'becoming slower': *Mus.*: a direction to performers to slacken the time; decreasing in rapidity.

***Ramadan, Ramazan**, Arab. *ramaḍān*; **Ramdam**, Hind. fr. Arab.: name of the great fast or Lent of Mohammedans, and of their ninth month through which the fast extends. See **Bairam.**

1612 We stayed here all the day (March 26) because (the *Turkes Ramadan*, which is their Lent, being ended) on this day began their Feast called *Byram*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of four Englishmen*, p. 15. **1612** As in the time of *Ramazan*, which is their Lent and lasteth thirtie dayes: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 3 *b* (1776). **1615** KAMALHAN, the ninth moneth of the Arabian Kalender, containing 30 daies. This moneth they fast, as we do in Lent: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1615** The *Turkes* do fast one moneth in the yeare, which they call *Ramazan*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 56 (1632). **1625** it was then his Lent, which amongst them is called *Ramadan*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 336. — The first of September began their *Ramdam*, at the first of sight of the new Moone: *ib.*, p. 527. — the time of *Ramadan*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 861. — They keepe a solemne Lent, which they call the *Ram-lan*, about the moneth of August: *ib.*, Bk. ix. p. 1476. **1634** their great Fast and Feast (for on that day tis not permitted to eate or drinke, but after Sun-set they doe both excessiuely) this Feast is called *Ramazan*, *Ramdam* or *Ramadan*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 96. **1654** The Turks do more than so in their *Ramirams* and *Beirams*, and the *Jew* also, for he fasts from the dawn in the morning till the Stars be up in the night: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). **1684** it was then the *Turks Ramezan*, or Lent: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 35. **1704** For it was in the time of *Ramazan*, (their Month of Fast, of which hereafter): J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 5. **1716** the annual fast, or Lent of Ramadan: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 436 (1856). **1741** these Balustrades make a marvellous figure in time of their Ramezan, when they are all adorn'd with Lamps: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 164. **1776** as is the custom during the Ramazan or Lent: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 48. **1787** No Turk observes his Ramaudan more strictly than I did the day I arrived at Geneva: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1805). **1819** a personage who, at the end of the Ramadan, looking like a walking spectre: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 193 (1820). **1821** a Lent or Ramadan of abstinence from opium: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 127 (1823). **1834** Here is enough for the feast after Ramazan! *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 24. **1839** eyebrows like the new moon of Ramadán: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 138.

rambla, *sb.*: Sp.: a dry ravine.

1829 Sometimes their road was a mere rambla, or dry bed of a torrent: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. xi. p. 88 (1850). **1845** three long leagues by a *rambla* of red rocks: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 398.

rambotan(g), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *rambūtan*: the stone-fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*, with a thin luscious pulp and a bristly skin.

1727 The Rambostan is a Fruit about the Bigness of a Walnut, with a tough Skin, beset with Capillaments; within the Skin is a very savoury Pulp: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 81. [Yule] **1846** [See **lichi**].

ramequin, *sb.*: Fr.: a cheesecake.

rámex, *sb.*: Lat.: a rupture, hernia, varicocele.

bef. **1627** I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, | Canker, or ramex: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 204 (1885).

ramify (⊥ ⌒ ⊥), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ramifier*: to spread into branches, to branch out; to make to branch out.

1578 those [sinewes] are into very many partes...ramified: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 107 *v°*.

Ramilie(s), Ramillie(s), name of a town in Belgium, *Ramillies* (where Marlborough gained a celebrated victory over the French, 1706), applied to sundry articles and fashions of costume, *e. g.* to a form of cocked hat, a wig, and also its plait or tail.

1767 putting my uncle Toby's great Ramallie wig into pipes: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IX. ii. Wks., p. 364 (1839). **1885** "my request," says Brisk, | Giving his *Ramillie* a whisk: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 118.

ramillete, *sb.*: Sp.: a nosegay.

1873 the priestess...wove the flowers...into *ramilletes* and threw them to the passers-by: L. WALLACE, *Fair God*, Bk. IV. ch. vii. p. 242.

Ramjan. See **Ramadan.**

***ramoneur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a chimney-sweep; adopted as a trade designation by some high-souled English chimney-sweeps.

***ranch(e)**, Eng. fr. Sp.; **rancho**, Sp., 'a mess', 'a mess-room': *sb.*: (in America) a hut, a hovel; a small farm or cattle run.

1845 We crossed the Cerro del Talguen, and slept at a little rancho: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 261. **1884** Felipe insisted upon accompanying me to the rancho: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 376. **1884** These beasts were so perfectly tame that our host would not have confined them if there had been no children about the ranche: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 362. **1885** Chance...sends Clara to visit her distant cousins on the ranche: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 268/2.

ranchera, *sb.*: Amer. Sp.: a woman who lives on a rancho; the wife of a ranchero.

1884 so fearful are the dainty creatures of being considered *rancheras*, or countrywomen: EMILY PIERCE, *Jalapa Roses*, in *Advance* (Chicago), Aug. 14.

rancheria, *sb.*: Sp., 'a hut', 'a cottage', 'a shelter where laborers mess': (in America) a hut, a collection of huts.

1600 Here the Spaniardes haue seated their *Rancheria* of some twentie or thirtie houses: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 678. **1856** We frequently passed rancherias surrounded by granaries filled with corn, mezquite beans, and tornillas: *Rep. of Explor. of Surveys, U.S.A.*, Vol. III. p. 115.

ranchero, *sb.*: Sp., 'the steward of a mess': (in America) a small farmer; a herdsman.

1846 Those rancheros or small farmers seemed to me generally to be more honest than the rest of the population: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 33 (1848). **1884** The puma and the jaguar are the ranchero's special hate: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 362.

***rancor, rancour** (⊥ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rancor, rancour, rancoeur* (Cotgr.), assimilated to Lat. *rancor*, ='foul taste', 'foul smell', 'bitter feeling'.

1. a bitter taste; also, *metaph.*

1605 Put rancours in the vessel of my peace | Only for them: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iii. 1, 67.

2. bitterness of feeling, resentment, spitefulness, vindictiveness.

abt. **1380** God techith that it is mercy to forȝeue trespasis & wrongis don azenst men hem self & algatis rancor & ewil wille of herte: WYCLIF (?), *Sat. & his Children, &c.*, ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 214 (1880). abt. **1386** Ne is ther no more wo, rancour, ne ire: CHAUCER, *C. T., Chan. Yem. Tale*, 16387. **1482** and in her herte hylde rancour and sowernes agenste hem: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 72 (1869). **1488** all grugges and rancores shalbe layd a parte: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 903, p. 343 (1874). abt. **1520** His name for to know if that ye lyst, | Enuyous Rancour truely he hight: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 755, Wks., Vol. I. p. 391 (1843). **1528** With grevous malice and rancour / One agaynst a nother dothe murmour: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 90 (1871). **1540** their gesture and countenaunce, wherin he perceyued to be more rankour than dolour: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 91 *ro*. ? **1582** Such festred rancoure doo Sayncts celestial harbour? R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 17 (1880). — when billows theire swelling rancknor abated: *ib.*, p. 22. **1590** But he, enrag'd with rancor nothing heares: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. iii. 44. **1600** his ranchor and malice: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1010. **1616** Detraction would professe himselfe my foe, | Shewing his rancors hate before my face: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 651, p. 24 (1871). **1642** the rancour of an evil tongue: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 208 (1806).

rancounter, rancountre: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rencontre.**

randevous: Fr. See **rendezvous.**

***ranee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rānī*: the wife of a **rajah** (*q. v.*), a queen, a princess.

1801 Do what you please with the Ranee, provided you don't send her here: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 580 (1858). **1834** Thou mayest be a Ranee if thou wilt: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 141.

***rānunculus**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a large typical genus of plants, of which the buttercup is a species. Several species are cultivated as garden-plants.

1644 anemones, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1850). **1696** auricula, tuberose, jonquills, ranunculas: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 363. **1728** full ranunculas, of glowing red: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 535 (1834). **1741** those admirable Species of Renunculusses: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 212. **1767** Plant ranunculuses and anemones in mild dry open weather: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 45 (1803). **1819** and truly, among his tulips and ranunculuses, his temper seemed, chameleon-like, to reflect a somewhat gayer hue: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 287 (1820). **1826** my double variegated ranunculuses: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 349 (1881). **1881** A most variable plant is the Water Ranunculus: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. viii. p. 140.

***ranz des vaches**, *phr.*: Swiss Fr., '*ranz* of the cows' (the meaning of *ranz* is doubtful): a melody of the Swiss herdsmen for the Alpenhorn.

1814 playing...the sweet air of the *Ranz des Vaches*: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 148. **1822** The shepherds likewise made echo ring with the wild notes of the *ranz-des-vach*: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 429.

rapine (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rapine*: spoliation, plunder, violence, ravishing.

1531 Neyther Tulli approueth it to be liberalitie, wherin is any mixture of auarice or rapyne: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. viii. Vol. II. p. 91 (1880). **1569** so did not his auaricious couetous and greedye desire cease, by rapine, spoyle, or by any other wicked meane: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 4. **1588** *Tit.* Are these thy ministers? what are they call'd? *Tam.* Rapine and Murder: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 2, 62. **1590** seek not to enrich thy followers | By lawless rapine from a silly maid: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 9 (1858). **1640** H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 116, p. 44 (1647). **1685** Such an inundation of fanatics...must needs have caused universal...rapine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1872). **1712** his Bounty should support him in his Rapines, his Mercy in his Cruelties: *Spectator*, No. 516, Oct. 22, p. 735/1 (Morley). **1738** Rapine may serve itself with the fair and honourable pretences of publick Good: T. BIRCH, *Wks. of Milton*, Vol. I. p. 13. **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 15. p. 233 (1828). **1845** the rapine, sacrilege, and bloodshed of the defeated foe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 559.

rap(p)aree (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *rapaire*, ='a noisy ruffian', 'a robber': a wild Irish plunderer; a vagabond.

1695 robberies, murders and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, rapparees, and tories: *Stat. 7 Will. III.* (Irel.), c. 21, Preamble. **1705** though the rapparees carried the blame of all: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 67 (1818). **1743—7** for the straggling soldiers, rapperees and pilferers, who followed the army, had left them neither meat, drink...nor cattle: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 83/1 (1751).

Rappen, *pl.* **Rappen**, *sb.*: Swiss Ger., 'a raven': a small Swiss coin about equal in value to a **centime** (*q. v.*).

1617 Six Rappen of Basil, make a plappart or three creitzers: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 288. **1673** Three *Rappers* (i.e. small Pieces of Money of a mixt Metal not so big as a Silver Penny of the value of a Farthing): J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 100.

***rapport**, *sb.*: Fr.: affinity, mutual influence, sympathy. See **en rapport.**

1694 It is obvious enough what rapport there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Of Anc. & Mod. Learn.* [R.] bef. **1849** To queries put to him by any other person than myself he seemed utterly insensible—although I endeavoured to place each member of the company in mesmeric *rapport* with him: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1884). **1868** the finest little delicate thread of *rapport* had come into existence between them: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Brownlows*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 271. **1877** he has a strong feeling of sympathy and *rapport* with you: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 159 (1879).

***rapprochement**, *sb.*: Fr.: a drawing near, a drawing together, a reconciliation.

1809 One of the opinions...deserves to be mentioned, as exhibiting a curious *rapprochement*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 228. **1843** now if we made it our study to adopt the classification which would involve the least peril of similar *rapprochements*, we should return to the obsolete division into trees, shrubs, and herbs: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1856). **1862** There has already been a great *rapprochement*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 110 (1887). **1882** neither side should be expected to go the whole distance towards *rapprochement*: E. L. GODKIN, in *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 178.

raptim, *adv.*: Lat.: hastily, suddenly.

bef. **1733** this Account...being set down at the Time, though, in a Manner, *raptim* and *extempore*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 124, p. 391 (1740).

raptor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *rapere*, ='to seize': a ravisher, an abductor.

1742 For, being a great fortune, one Sarsfield ran away with her, and carried her over into France, where, by the greatest accident, the abuse was discovered, and the raptor seized, she protected, and both sent home: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1826).

***rāra avis**, *pl.* **rārae aves**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a rare bird', a **paragon** (*q. v.*). See Hor., *Sat.*, 2, 2, 26; Juv., 6, 165.

1654—6 A free friend at first, a kind friend to the last, is *rara avis in terris* ['on the earth']: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 110/1 (1867). **1748** called my Lord Strutwell by the appellations of Jewel, Phœnix, *Rara avis*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. li. Wks., Vol. I. p. 358 (1817). **1750** Such *raræ aves* should be remitted to the epitaph writer: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 422 (1806). **1813** I sent them, thinking that a char in London must be like a tortoise-shell Tom cat, a *rara avis*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 338 (1856). **1820** How singularly fortunate, who can | This *Rara Avis* meet—this proper man! HANS BUSK, *Vestriad.* **1840** And her he once thought a complete *Rara Avis*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 37 (1879). **1883** oh *rara avis* among modern scholars: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 166.

rarefy (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *raréfier*, ='to make thin'.

1. *trans.* to make thin, to make rare, to cause to expand, to make less dense or less gross, to dilate.

1599 how their wits are refined and rarefi'd! B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 106 (1616). **1691** the prepared matter...breaking into a flame rarefies the stagnant air: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 327 (1872).

2. *intr.* to become thin or rare, to become less dense or gross.

abt. **1520** The clowdes gon to clere, the mist was rarified: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.* [R.] **1601** flat biles...they rarifie and discusse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 279.

rarowcun. See **raccoon.**

rasa tabula: Lat. See **tabula rasa.**

Rasbout(e), Rashboot: Anglo-Ind. See **Rajpoot.**

rastaquouère, *sb.*: Fr. (argot): a foreigner of doubtful antecedents, who makes a great display.

1883 He was the typical rastaquonere, a man of finished manners and unknown antecedents: M. E. BRADDON, *Phantom Fortune*, Vol. III. p. 110.

[Coined by M. Brasseur in the Palais Royal farce *Le Brésilien* as fancy Spanish. See *N. & Q.*, 6th S., X. Nov. 1, 1884, p. 354 f.]

ratafia, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a liqueur flavored with fruits and kernels of peach-, cherry-stones, &c., and bitter almonds; (*b*) a small biscuit flavored with almonds. Often pronounced and sometimes spelt *ratafie*, *ratafee* (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ⌣).

a. **1699** Besides Wines, there is no Feasting without the Drinking at the Desert all sorts of Strong Waters, particularly *Ratafia's*; which is a sort of Cherry Brandy made with Peach and Apricock Stones, highly piquant, and of a most agreeable flavour: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 164. **1709** she has a Bottle of *Ratafia* with her: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 155 (2nd Ed.). **1742** delivered him a full glass of ratifia: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. vi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 36 (1806). bef. **1744** Or who in sweet vicissitude appears | Of Mirth and Opium, Ratafie and Tears: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. 110. **1822—3** declared to her, over a bottle of ratafia...: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XXXIX.

b. **1845** put half a pound of ratafias in the mould: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 219.

***ratan, rattan** (⌣ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *rotan*: the stem of various Eastern climbing palms, esp. of the genus *Calamus*, also of canes of the genus *Raphis*; a light flexible cane from such a stem.

1598 There is another sorte of the same réeds which they call Rota: these are thinne like twigges of Willow for baskets: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 97 (1885). **1665** he was...disrobed of his bravery, and being

clad in rags was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 90 (1677). **1779** They presently carried out a wooden anchor, and rattan cable, which by floating, made an excellent warp: T. Forrest, *Voy. New Guinea*, p. 56. **1796** small ratans are stuck up, fastened together with cotton-thread, so as to form an arch or a vaulted roof over the tomb: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 13 (1814). **1826** The rattan was duly applied, and I roared with pain: Hockley, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiv. p. 153 (1884). **1828** The turband is of cloth, over a frame-work of rattan, and ornamented with a lace band, and generally the crest of the master: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 24. **1872** a slight exhibition of rattan or thumbscrew: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 39.

râtelier, *sb.*: Fr.: stable-rack; set of teeth.

1839 In the large picture, everybody grins, and shows his whole *râtelier*: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays*, p. 141 (1885).

***ratero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a thief, a pilferer.

1832 he promised to defend us against rateros or solitary footpads: W. Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 19. **1846** charcoal-burners who on fit occasion become *rateros* and robbers: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 219.

***ratio**, *sb.*: Lat., 'calculation', 'relation', 'reason'.

1. reason.

bef. **1586** if *Oratio*, next to *Ratio*, Speech next to Reason, bee the greatest gyft bestowed vpon mortalitie: Sidney, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 50 (1868).

2. the relation between two similar quantities in respect of magnitude; proportion of relation or relative variation.

1808 wishes to appropriate to himself the reputation which he had only a right to share, and that in no great ratio: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. ii. p. 66 (1856). **1819** while at every higher step the risk of stumbling and being dashed to pieces increases in a tenfold ratio: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. xvi. p. 367 (1820). **1885** A multiplicity of publications is often in an inverse ratio to a dissemination of sound knowledge: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 821/1. **1882** Their progress along the path of civilisation is (in mathematical phrase) in a direct ratio with the number of their abstract words: C. F. Keary, *Outlines of Primitive Belief*, ch. i. p. 6.

ratiōnāle, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *ratiōnālis*, = 'reasonable', 'rational'.

1. the fundamental reasons which constitute a rational explanation of anything explicable; the **raison d'être** (*q. v.*) of anything.

1666 I admire that there is not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 21 (1872). **1707** I found, upon enquiry, they could not give any manner of rationale of their own divine service: H. Maundrell, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 319 (1811). **1814** Of his attempts to assign the *rationale* of his process, we do not...think so highly: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 107. **1842** with a view to comprehend the *rationale* of these changes in the countenance which are indicative of Passion: Sir C. Bell, *Expression*, p. 1 (1847). **1843** give you some insight into the *rationale* of their development: E. A. Poe, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 43 (1884). **1877** he had earnest opinions and convictions, a fine ideal of what English political life ought to be, and of the *rationale* of English statesmanship: L. W. M. Lockhart, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1879).

2. a reasonable account of anything, a statement of explanatory reasons.

1658 An account or rationall [*sic*] of old Rites: Sir Th. Brown, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 55. bef. **1733** Thus...wilfully false is this Account or Rationale of his Lordships Proceeding: R. North, *Examen*, i. ii. 99, p. 84 (1740). **1815** The *rationale* of this part of their conduct deserves especially to be examined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 376. **1878** Such an account of this action is plainly inconsistent with its having been done in imitation of the gross and cruel superstitions of Canaanites, and excludes *that* rationale of it altogether: Mozley, *Ruling Ideas*, iii. p. 68.

Ratspuch(e): Anglo-Ind. See **Rajpoot.**

*****rattan: Eng. fr. Malay. See **ratan.**

rattaree: Anglo-Ind. See **radaree.**

ravelin (ˈ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ravelin*: a triangular work forming a salient angle outside the main ditch of a fortification.

1590 platformes and revelins have beene taken away: Sir J. Smythe, *Certain Discourses*, Proeme (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1591** we may see 400 or 500 working upon a ravelinge: Coningsby, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. i. p. 36 (1847). **1598** *Rauelline, or Tenaza*, a Spanish word, and is the vttermost boundes of the wals of the Castell or skances without the walles: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. bef. **1599** Of flankers, ravelins, gabions be prates: Davies, *Epigr.*, xxiv. in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 358/1 (1858). **1677** Brass Cannon mounted upon the Bulwarks and Ravelins: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 40. **1716** the most exact description of all the ravelins and bastions I see in my travels: Lady M. W. Montagu, *Letters*, p. 76 (1827). **1741** defended only by very indifferent round Ravelins, four or five feet thick: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. iii. p. 179. **1743—7** they resolved to make a general attack on the counterscarp and ravelin: Tindal, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. i. p. 561/1 (1751).

ravissant, *fem.* **ravissante**, *adj.*: Fr.: ravishing, extremely charming.

1848 More applause—it is Mrs. Rawdon Crawley in powder and patches, the most *ravissante* little Marquise in the world: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. ii. ch. xvi. p. 176 (1879). **1871** On the last day of the operation, each tiny plait is carefully opened by the long hair-pin or skewer, and the head is *ravissante*: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vi. p. 83.

rawranoke: N. Amer. Ind. See **roanoke.**

***raya(h)**, *sb.*: Turk. *raiya*: a subject of the Porte, who is not a Mohammedan, and who pays the **caratch** (*q. v.*). See **ryot.**

1813 To snatch the Rayahs from their fate: Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, ii. xx. **1819** and at last, finding no more rayahs to oppress, turned their violence against the Moslemen themselves: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 29 (1820). **1820** the hard-earned pittance of the miserable rayahs: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 182. **1839** and among the wealthier *raïahs* it is common to paint a residence which is unusually spacious, in two distinct colours: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 42.

rayne(s): Eng. fr. Fr. See **raines.**

raynold. See **reynard.**

rayonnant, *fem.* **rayonnante**, *adj.*: Fr.: radiating, radiant.

1831 The Ministers were *rayonnants*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. ii. ch. xiii. p. 111 (1875).

Razbooch(e): Anglo-Ind. See **Rajpoot.**

***razzia**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Arab. *ghāziya*, = 'an expedition against infidels': a military raid; a raid.

1864 I came upon the same army [of ants], engaged, evidently, on a razzia of a similar kind: H. W. Bates, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. xii. p. 417. **1871** As there is nothing to be obtained by the plunder of the Basé but women and children as slaves, the country is generally avoided, unless visited for the express purpose of a slave razzia: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iv. p. 56.

re[1]: It.: *Mus.*: name of the second lowest note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. **1529** And lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol! J. Skelton, *Bowge of Courte*, 258, Wks., Vol. i. p. 40 (1843).

rē[2], *sb.*: abl. of Lat. *rēs*, = 'thing', 'affair': *Leg.*: 'in the matter', 'in the case of'. See **in re.**

***rē infectā**, *phr.*: Lat.: with (one's) business undone, with (one's) purpose unaccomplished. See Livy, 9, 32.

1522 he supposith that the bastard shall departe thens *re infecta*: J. Clerk, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. i. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846). **1608—9** Le Seur is coming from Florence *re infectâ*: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 81 (1848). **1620—1** Whereupon, his majesty, wonderfully incensed, sent them away *re infectâ*: J. Mead, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. ii. p. 231. **1626** So they all departed *re infecta*, not only discontent, but angry: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 179 (1848). **1652** There sallied out of the Town that day five thousand souldiers upon some Design on the *Greek* Tower, but they came back *Re infectâ*: Howell, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 134. **1665** that powerful *Roman* General...returning *re infecta* with but half his men: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 184 (1677). **1676** It shall ne'r be said that a Woman went out of this house *Re infecta*: Shadwell, *Libertine*, ii. p. 27. **1731** was forc'd at last to retire, *re infecta*, to secure a whole Skin: Medley, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. i. p. 75. bef. **1733** at this, the whole Sessions were passed *re infectâ*: R. North, *Examen*, i. iii. 145, p. 217 (1740). **1752** I am of your opinion, that your conferences upon those points will break up, as they have done already, *re infecta*: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.*, Bk. ii. No. lxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 380 (1777). **1769** Dinvaux (Choiseul's favourite Comptroller-General) has been forced to resign, *re infectâ*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 210 (1857). **1845** so with the mercury fell the resolution of the chiefs, and the fleet departed *re infectâ*: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 658. **1886** Prince Frederick Charles, afterwards known as the Red Prince, rather than return to Eckernförde *re infecta*, had determined to attack Missunde: L. Oliphant, *Episodes*, xviii. p. 403.

re vera: Lat. See **revera.**

reakes: Eng. fr. Lat. See **rex.**

***real**, *pl.* **reales**, Sp.; **riyāl**, Arab. fr. Sp.; **rial**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: *lit.* 'a royal', a silver coin and money of account in Spain, Spanish America, Egypt, &c. The 'real of eight' (to the dollar), also called the 'real of plate', was about 5¼*d.* English; the Egyptian 'riyal' (only money of account) is about 5½*d.* English; the Mexican 'real' about 4*d.* English; the current Spanish *real de vellon* about 2½*d.* English.

1547—8 a ryal is worth .v. d. ob.: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. xxx. p. 199 (1870). **1555** euery fanan (as I haue sayde) beinge in value, one ryall of plate of Spayne: which is as muche as one marcell of syluer in Venice: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. iii. p. 267 (1885). **1594** The people cry as hard as they can three times *Real, Real, Real.* Then let the king command some of his owne money to be cast among the people: R. Parsons (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. i. ch. v. p. 99. **1612** he had more corners then a Spanish Reall: T. Shelton, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. i. ch. i. p. 5. **1616** at forty ryals [sor.] the quintall: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 188 (1884). **1623** That slave in obscene language courted me, | Drew reals out, and would have bought my body, | Diego, from thee: Middleton, *Span. Gipsy*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 193 (1885). **1624** eight thousand Rialls of eight: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 738 (1884). **1634** A Spanish shilling (which is a fourth part of a Dollar) gives twenty fiue Pice, a Riall of eight giues fiue Mammoodees wanting three Pice: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 41. **1654** he threw som peeces of gold and Rials of eight among them: Howell, *Parthenop.*, Pt. ii. p. 48. **1793** In 1784, the total amount of the value of Spanish goods exported to America, was 195,000,000 reales de vellon: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. ii. p. 391 (1796). **1836** in collecting the taxes at a village, demanded, of a poor peasant, the sum of sixty reals: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. i. p. 163. **1845** Accounts in Spain are usually kept in reals, *reales de vellon*, which are worth about 2½*d.* English. They are the piastres of the Turks and the sestertii of the Romans: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 3.

real: Port. See **reis.**

reale, *pl.* **reali,** *sb.*: It. fr. Sp.: a **real** (*q. v.*).

1617 here each of vs paied two reali for our supper, and halfe a reale for our bed: F. Moryson, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 94.

reata, *sb.*: Sp.: a **lariat** (*q. v.*).

1883 Can you remember what time it was when you cut the *riata* and got away: Bret Harte, *In the Carquinez Woods*, in *Longman's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 446.

rebarbere: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rhubarb.**

rebato: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp. See **rabato.**

Rebesk, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Arabesque*: Arabesque.

1611 *Arabesque*, Rebeske worke; a small, and curious flourishing: Cotgr. **1656** [See **Arabesque** 1].

reboisement, *sb.*: Fr.: re-afforestation, the replanting of land which has been cleared of trees.

***rebus** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rebus* (Cotgr.): the representation of words or syllables 'by things' (Lat. *rēbus*), or by pictures of objects the names of which give the required sounds or an approximation to them; as the representation of the name *Ashton* by an *ash* tree upon a *tun*. Sentences or mottos have been thus indicated either entirely or partially; and in this manner a kind of puzzle or riddle has been instituted.

1605 Rebus or name Devises: Camden, *Remains*, chapter-heading. bef. **1682** *Retrogrades, Rebusses, Leonine* Verses: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, VII. p. 42 (1686). **1711** that ingenious kind of Conceit, which the Moderns distinguish by the Name of a Rebus, that [sinks] a whole Word by substituting a picture: *Spectator*, No. 59, May 8, p. 96/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** Sir Roger L'Estrange, was a Dog with a Broom (the *Rebus* of his Bookseller): R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 130, p. 101 (1740). **1778** [He] *fineers*...rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 54 (1858). **1806** armorial bearings, scrolls and rebus are the usual subjects: J. Dallaway, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 76. **1862** the family, as he expounds this admirable rebus, gather round the young officer in a group: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 208 (1887).

recado, *sb.*: Sp.: a present; a message; provisions; baggage.

1622 2 barilles wine and other *recado*: R. Cocks, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1883). —he bringeth *recardo* from themperour to set Damain...free: *ib.*, p. 85. **1628** Yours of the 2. of *Iuly* came to safe hand, & I did all those particular *recaudos*, you enioyned me to do to some of your frends here: Howell, *Lett.*, V. ix. p. 9 (1645). **1826** I was standing in despair, gazing at the recado which had formed my bed: Capt. Head, *Pampas*, p. 246. **1845** This was the first night which I passed under the open sky, with the gear of the recado for my bed: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 69.

recamara, Sp.; **recamera,** It.: *sb.*: wardrobe, private inner chamber.

1623 They made ready their *Recamara*, and all fitting prouision for such a businesse: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 92. **1625** *Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera* and *Recamera*, ioyning to it: Bacon, *Ess.*, iv. p. 552 (1871).

recapitulation (⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *recapitulation* (Cotgr.): the act of recapitulating; a summary, a brief restatement of the principal heads of a literary composition.

1589 if such earnest and hastie heaping vp of speaches be made by way of recapitulation, which commonly is in the end of euery long tale and Oration: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 244 (1869). **1771** This short recapitulation was necessary to introduce the consideration of his majesty's speech: Junius, *Letters*, No. xlii. p. 183 (1827).

recapitulator (⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *recapitulāre*, = 'to recapitulate': one who recapitulates.

1589 recapitulatour: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 244 (1869).

recent (⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *recent* (Cotgr.): fresh, lately produced, lately done, lately come, modern.

1611 *Recent*, Recent, fresh, new, late, but now come or done: Cotgr. bef. **1627** Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or recent, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love: Bacon. [J.] **1678** By this time we have made it unquestionably evident, that this opinion of incorporeal substance being vnextended, indistant, and devoid of magnitude, is no novel or recent thing: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, p. 776. [R.] **1715–20** Ulysses moves; | Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms; | The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms: Pope, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, VI. 163. **1748** O'er recent meads the exulting streamlets fly: J. Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, II. xxvii.

receptacle (– ⏑ – –, in Shakspeare and Milton ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *receptacle* (Cotgr.): a place for holding, storing, or containing anything; a place for retreat or rest; *Bot.* that portion of a plant which bears the reproductive organs.

1527 a receptacle or vyole: L. Andrew, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. xvii. sig. b iv *r°*/1. **1543** Stupefactyue payne is caused of stronge colde, or by oppilation of the pores reteynynge the sensible spyrites, as by stronge bynding and replecyon of the receptacles: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccv *v°*/1. **1546** thei accounted that their was noe safe receptacle for suche as were vanquished: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1846). **1578** the *French* king, to take from the enemy that receptacle, very conuenient to trouble the Realme, sent thither his army by sea: Fenton, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 64 (1618). **1588** O sacred receptacle of my joys, | Sweet cell of virtue and nobility: Shaks., *Tit. And.*, I. 92. **1598** A *Theater*, a publike receptacle | For giddy humour and diseased riot: B. Jonson, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 20 (1616). **1600** This was a receptacle and place of sure receit for certaine rouers and theeues: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXIV. p. 865. **1620** the receptacle of the Muses: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxix. (1676). **1644** One of these islands has a receptacle for them [fowls] built of vast pieces of rock: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1872). **1667** Lest Paradise a receptacle prove | To spirits foul: Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 123. **1775** Ephesus was greatly frequented, and the receptacle of all who journeyed into the East: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 131.

receptor (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *receptor*, noun of agent to *recipere*, = 'to receive': a harbourer, a concealer, a receiver.

1543 defender/maintener/and receptour/of heretyques: J. Harrison, *Yet a Course*, &c., sig. C 1 *r°*.

recessor (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *recēdere*, = 'to recede', 'to retire'. See quotation.

bef. **1637** So from thence [optics] it [the art of drawing and painting] took shadows, recessor, light, and heightnings: B. Jonson, *Discov.*, Wks., p. 754/2 (1860).

***réchauffé,** *sb.*: Fr.: a dish of warmed-up food; a concoction of stale materials.

1805 But it is really wasting time to confute this réchauffé of a theory: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 133. **1818** she now issues from her own castle, a prisoner with her own consent into ours, merely to get up a scene, and occasion a *réchauffee*, in my capricious mother's 'promptly cold affections': Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 94 (1819). **1845** Those precious words about *réchauffés*: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays*, p. 97 (1885). **1865** don't give us a réchauffé of Scrope Waverley's sentimental nonsense: Ouida, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14. **1874** this series seems to be but a réchauffé of Oriental tales, not a collection of local traditions: Miss R. H. Busk, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 430.

recherche, *sb.*: Fr.: research, studied elegance, studied refinement.

1819 They too wore, not an air of quality, but a species of *recherche* carried beyond natural grace: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 124 (1820). **1883** The problem the mantua-maker had to solve in preparing a Holy Week toilette was in seeming plainness to show *recherche*: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Mar. 24, p. 4.

***recherché,** *fem.* **recherchée,** *adj.*: Fr.: exquisitely refined, elaborately elegant, choice; far-fetched.

1722 This Excuse may be thought too partial and *Recherché*: Richardson, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 121. **1776** modest as he is *tranchant* and sly as *Montesquieu* without being so *recherché*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 310 (1857). **1806** In addition to the fault of being too artificial and *recherché*, it was evidently too profligate and unprincipled: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 383. **1818** might put the recherché taste of a finished Parisian milliner to the blush of inferiority: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 68 (1819). **1823** He does not speak of the Alfred [Club], which was the most *recherché*...of any: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, p. 933 (1875). **1826** it is generally your plain personage that is the most recherché in frills and fans and flounces: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 106 (1881). **1841** She repeatedly expressed her fears that our dinner was not sufficiently *récherché*: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 32. ***1876** more varied and *recherché*: *Echo*, Aug. 3. [St.] **1883** gives dinners of a most *recherché* description: M. E. Braddon, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 191.

recidive, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a return of a disease, a relapse, a recidivation.

1600 it might soone after by relapse fall backe, as it were, into a recidive, and a worse disease and more daungerous than the other: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 529.

***recipe,** *2nd pers. sing. imperat. act.* of Lat. *recipere*, = 'to take': 'take', placed as the first word of a prescription; a prescription, a receipt. Abbreviated as *R.*, ℞.

1480–1500 *Recipe* brede gratyd, & eggis: *Harl. MS.*, 5401, in *Babees Bk.*, I. p. 53 (Furnivall, 1868). **1543** ℞. of fenel leaues, of melilote. Ana. m̃.s.: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liii *v°*/1. — Recipe of syrupe de besantiis, of syrupe of roses: *ib.*, fol. clxvii *r°*/2. **1584** Flux caused by an Italian *Recipe*: R. Parsons (?), *Leicester's Commonw.*, p. 29. **1601** the receit...is in this manner: *Recipe*, &c.: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170. **1603** A good Physician, that Arts excellence | Can help with practice and experience, | Applies discreetly all his *Recipes*, | Vnto the nature of each fell-disease: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 192 (1608). **1610** He will not heare a word | Of Galen, or his tedious *recipe's*: B. Jonson, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 628 (1616). **1623** he vvould thrust his hand into his Satchell, (vvhich he still bare about vvith him for those purposes) and then vvould he take foorth one of his *recipe's*: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 31. **1630** He moues like the faery King, on scrues and wheeles | Made by his Doctors recipes: Massinger, *Picture*, iv. 2, sig. K 3 *v°*. **1640** He sends few *Recipes* to th' Apothecaries: R. Brome, *Antip.*, I. 1, sig. B 1 *v°*. **1646** the *Recipe* of *Sammonicus*: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686). bef. **1652** Some thou shalt meete with, which unto thee shall say, | *Recipe* this, and that; with a thousand things more, | To *Decipe* thy selfe, and others; as they have done before: Bloomfield, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 308 (1652). **1654** would be a good *Recipe* against *cursing of others*:

R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 529. **1670** they were unwilling Men should be cured by any thing, but the strange Characters in their *Recipes*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 195 (1698). **1682** those two known cordial *recipes*, so frequently made use of, and commonly taken by most Christians in their distresses: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 546 (1865). **1712** he may confide in as an excellent Recipe: *Spectator*, No. 450, Aug. 6, p. 745/1 (Morley). **1743** recipes for pastry ware: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 275 (1857). **1759** This recipe of making my broth takes up a pretty deal of room: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 4. **1775** the epicure will not lament that the entire recipe has not reached us: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 195. **1785** These *recipes* may be adopted with success, whether the Feet or Hands are the parts that suffer: D. LOW, *Chiropodologia*, p. 102.

reciproque, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *reciproque*, adj. (Cotgr.), *réciproque*, sb. and adj.

1. *adj.*: reciprocal, mutually equivalent.

1576 LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 408. bef. **1579** that both your affections are reciprokes: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. V. p. 130. — is this the reciproke loue wherewith thou wast bound to me: *ib.*, Bk. VIII. p. 169. **1612** Neither doth this weakenes appeare to others only, and not to the party loued, but to the loued most of all, except the loue bee reciproque: BACON, *Ess.*, XXXVII. p. 446 (1871).

2. *sb.*: an equivalent return, a fair exchange.

1681 ask reasonably for the dote, and make a reciproque for the rest, if you would be eased of it: BURNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Vol. VI. p. 256 (Pocock, 1865).

recitative (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *recitativo*: *Mus.*

1. *adj.*: in the style of recitation, chanted with little or no melody.

1670 Recitative Musick: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Heroick Plays*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 381 (1701). **1674** Then out he whines the rest like some sad ditty, | In a most doleful *recitative style*: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 6.

2. *sb.*: a piece of music in the style of recitation, a chanted speech with little or no melody, generally introducing an aria or a chorus or other melodious composition.

1722 This is Natural Recitative, and...is insensibly improv'd by Men of Breeding: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 87. **1776** A harsh menacing recitative would deter me from a naughty trick as effectually as a good whipping: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 3. **1830** each stanza commencing with a little air on the arabebbah; after which, the recitative goes on: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.).

recitativo, *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: in a style of recitation, as if spoken; the style of recitation, a chanting style; a musical composition in the said style.

1617 the whole Masque was sung (after the Italian manner) *Stylo Recitativo*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 10 (1640). **1645** She presented me afterwards with two recitativos of hers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1872). **1711** some supposed that he [Signor Nicolini as Hydaspes] was to Subdue him [the lion] in *Recitativo*, as Orpheus used to serve the wild beast in his time: *Spectator*, No. 13, Mar. 15, p. 23/2 (Morley). — an Air in the *Italian* Opera after a long *Recitativo*: *ib.*, No. 30, Apr. 14, p. 65/1. **1724** RECETITAVO, or RECITATIVO, or RECITATIF, or by Way of Abbreviation RECIT°. or REC°. or RE°. The Adagio, or Grave Parts, in Cantata's, Motetts, and Opera's, have generally this Word fixed thereto, by which is to be understood a particular Way or Manner of Singing, which those Grave Parts require: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1757** a tremendously fine piece of *recitativo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 287 (1774). **1813** the orators were...in the habit of using somewhat of *recitativo* intonation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 143. **1819** he soon discovered in my recitativos and arias a mystic sense: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 323 (1820).

***réclame,** *sb.*: Fr.: complaint, an aggressive craving for notoriety.

1883 Byron was an adept in the art of *réclame*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 195. **1888** [There is] no taint of extraneous ambitions, of money-making shrewdness, of jealousy, or of *réclame*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, p. 9/1.

recognitor (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *recognitor*, fr. Late Lat. *recognitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *recognoscere*, ='to recognise': *Leg.*: a member of a jury impanelled on an assize.

1538 if a man be dissesed, and he arrayne assise agaynste the disseisour, and the recognitours of the assise chaunt for the playntife, and the Iustyces of the assise wyl be aduysed of their iugement vntyll the next assise, &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. vii. fol. 100 *v°*. **1765** If, upon the general issue, the recognitors find an actual seisin in the demandant, and his subsequent disseisin by the present tenant, he shall have judgement to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. x. [R.]

recolta: It. See **raccolta.**

reconciliation (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réconciliation*: the act or process of renewing friendly relations after a quarrel; propitiation; the bringing apparent differences into harmony and consistency.

1604 If I have any grace or power to move you, | His present reconciliation take: SHAKS., *Oth.*, III. 3, 47. **1611** *Reconciliation*, A reconciliation, pacification, atonement, agreement: COTGR.

reconciliator, *sb.*: Lat., 'a restorer', noun of agent to Lat. *reconciliare*, ='to reconcile', 'to restore': one who reconciles, one who tries to reconcile, a reconciler.

1882 Ammonius Saccas, the pagan eclectic, the reconciliator of Plato and Aristotle: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 73/2.

***reconnaissance,** earlier **reconnoissance,** *sb.*: Fr.: recognition, an acknowledgment; a reward; a survey of a tract of country or of an enemy's position.

bef. **1733** nothing, less than its pure self, will be its just Reconnoisance: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 58, p. 159 (1740). **1779** in a note of great respect and *reconnoissance*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 15 (1882). **1829** looked with much anxiety at the clock, and made a frequent *reconnaissance* from the window: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 9/1. **1833** a sort of *reconnoissance* of the outworks of the science: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 172. **1844** It was a strong *reconnaissance*, made by the French to ascertain whether the summit on which the above battery was posted, had really been intrenched: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. X. p. 387. **1854** Two hundred francs and this *reconnaissance*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXVIII. p. 309 (1879). **1856** I determined to seek some high headland...and make it my final point of reconnoissance: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. IX. p. 101.

***reconnoitre** (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *reconnoître*, Mod. Fr. *reconnaître*, ='to recognise', 'to take a view of'.

1. *Mil.* to take a view of, to make a preliminary survey (of a district or of an enemy's position); *hence*, to examine with the eye.

1707 having been killed the day before as he went to reconnoitre the enemy: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 27/1 *note* (1751). **1711** Our general the next day sent a party of horse to 'reconnoitre' them from a little 'hauteur': *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, Vol. II. p. 252 (1826). **1715** we sent out a party to reconnoitre: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 406 (1856). **1742** Not the gross act alone employs her pen; | She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 265, p. 24 (1806). **1758** *Reconnoitre* is another favourite word in the military way; and as we cannot find out that it is much more significant than *take a view*, we beg leave it may be sent home again: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance*, p. 373/2. **1765** I embarked...to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 1. **1800** Yesterday I sent a patrol to Arnee to reconnaitre the place, meaning to attack it this day: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1844).

2. to recognise.

1767 it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to reconnoitre the events of their own times: HOR. WALPOLE, *Historic Doubts*, Pref. (2nd Ed.). [N. & Q.] **1773** He would hardly have reconnoitred Wildgoose...in his short hair, and present uncouth appearance: GRAVES, *Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. I. (1808). [Davies]

recreative (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *récréatif*, fem. *-ive*: refreshing; entertaining.

1573–80 the sensible and ticklinge pleasures of the tastinge, feelinge, smellinge, seinge, and hearinge ar very recreative and delectable indeede: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 86 (1884). **1589** if the coulour be sad or not...recreatiue: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxiii. p. 268 (1869). bef. **1603** their familiar talke and recreatiue disputations in their walkes: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1188 (1612). **1625** let the *Musicke* of them, be Recreatiue, and with some strange Changes: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871).

recriminator (ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *recriminare*, ='to recriminate', fr. Lat. *criminari*, *criminare*, ='to make a charge against': one who recriminates.

rectify (ˌ ˌ ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rectifier*: to make right, to correct, to amend.

bef. **1529** To rectyfye and amende | Thynges that are amys: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout*, 1264, Wks., Vol. I. p. 360 (1843). **1548** put awaye yearthly affeccions and rectifie their mindes: UDALL, *John*, XX. [R.] **1600** your trauaile is your only thing that rectifies: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 4, Wks., p. 194 (1616). **1610** some oracle | Must rectify our knowledge: SHAKS., *Temp.*, V. 245. **1642** to rectify the Iudgement: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 11 (1869). **1673** I...rectified divers matters about the sick and wounded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 94 (1872).

recto, *sb.*: abl. of Lat. *rectus*, = 'straight' (with *folio*, ='leaf', 'page', suppressed): a *straight* page, *i.e.* an unturned page, which is on a reader's right hand (opposed to *verso*, a turned page). Abbreviated to *r°*. See **verso.**

1873 It was not long before I had the verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life: J. HENRY, *Aeneidea*, Vol. I. p. lxxvii. **1885** The second leaf has the dedication on the recto and the preface on the verso: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 732/2.

***rector** (ˌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *rector*, noun of agent to *regere*, ='to rule', 'to direct'.

1. a ruler, a director.

1482 and her sogettys ful meky! loke ther aftur not beyng rectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 90 (1869). **1579** iudge and rector of the games: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 387 (1612). **?1582** the kingly rector Iarbas: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 101 (1880). **1601** her death itself, which could not be her office to say is come, was faithfully confirmed by the rector of the place: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 3, 69.

2. the director or chief officer of a school, college, or university, or of a religious institution; (in the Church of England) the pastor of a parish, holding a benefice of which none of the revenues have been impropriated.

bef. **1400** rectour: *Piers Pl.*, p. 37. [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. **1570** there shalbe one Rector of the said Achademy: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, p. 8 (1869). **1590** Come let us go and inform the Rector, and see if he by his grave counsel can reclaim him: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 82/2 (1858). **1607** the great Rectour or Chancellor of all the Academyes in the world: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. A 3 *vº*. **1620** the superiour did recommend the vacant Church, to some honest and worthy man, to gouern it... until a *Rector* were provided: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 235 (1676). **1623** O what a braue Canon is this, to qualifie a man? what an excellent Rector, what a learned Schoolemaster? MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 123. **1684** His grandfather and father... had now been rectors of this parish 101 years: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 206 (1872).

rector chori, *phr.*: Late Lat.: master of a (the) choir.

bef. **1667** [See **precentor**]. bef. **1670** The Bishop had a deeper insight into Man: and never fail'd to be *Rector Chori*, in causes that requir'd a more special Audience: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 46, p. 44 (1693).

rectrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *rector*: a directress, a female ruler.

1665 The enterprize was more hopeful seeing that a woman at that time was Rectrix of the Marches: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 68 (1677). — a late Queen Rectrix prudently commanded...: *ib.*, p. 358.

***rectum**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *rectus*, ='straight' (with *intestīnum*, ='intestine', 'gut', suppressed): the final section of the intestine leading directly to the **anus** (*q. v.*).

1541 R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. H iii *vº*. **1543** And bycause thys often a fistula persynge, Aposteme engendreth and not persynge to the gutte called rectum: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxvi. **1548** VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 40 (1626). **1776** to evince the presence of fixable air in the animal *rectum*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, App., p. 7.

rectus in cūriā, *pl.* **recti i. c.**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: set right in court, right in point of law, with clean hands.

1622 he is now come to be again *rectus in curia*, absolutely acquitted and restor'd to all things: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. vii. p. 59 (1645). **1662** whilst as yet he was *rectus in curia*...he sailed with three small ships to the isle of Trinidad: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 213 (1840). **1680** Came other witnesses...and set the king's witnesses *recti in Curia*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 160 (1872). **1691** And if, indeed, upon such a fair and full Trial he can come off, he is then *Rectus in curiâ*, clear and *innocent*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 434 (1727). **1692** they stand *recti in curia*, according to the equity of God's rules: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 328 (1863). **1816** He must come *rectus in curia*, and swear to the falsehood of the libel: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 122. **1866** we meet with the propitiation or atoning sacrifice, by which they become *recti in curia*, right in point of law: J. G. MURPHY, *Com. Exod.* (xxix. 9).

recueil, *sb.*: Fr.: a collection, a selection. Early Anglicised as *recule*, *recuyell*.

1669 I made this Recueil meerly for my own entertainment: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 183. **1887** M. Paul Verlaine has signed his name to one of the most pleasing poetical *recueils* of the day: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

recueillement, *sb.*: Fr.: meditation.

1845 Sabbath repose and *recueillement*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 278 (1885).

reculade, *sb.*: Fr.: a retreat, a backing out.

1883 old journalists themselves, are, perhaps, too sensitive as to what the papers may say about their *reculade*: *Standard*, Sept. 14, p. 5/6.

recuperator (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *recuperātor*, better *reciperātor*, ='a recoverer', noun of agent to *reciperāre*, ='to recover': one who or that which recuperates.

recusant, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *récusant*: obstinate in refusing; one who is obstinate in refusing; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* one who refused to acknowledge the Anglican movement.

1598 The principall catholique recusants (least they should stirre vp any tumult in the time of the Spanish inuasion) were sent to remaine at certaine conuenient places: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 595. [R.] **1607** Cornwallis, Bedingfield, and Silyarde were the first recusants, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of recusant was never heard of amongst us: SIR E. COKE, in Blunt's *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, p. 24. [C.] **1629** inserted his name in the scrowle of Recusants: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xx. p. 25 (1645). **1687** they would not promise...their consent to the repeal of the...penal statutes against Popish Recusants: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1872).

recusation (⏑ ⏑ – – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *récusation*: a refusal; *Leg.* an objection or challenge to a judge or arbitrator as not duly qualified.

1563 He [Boner] to deface his authoritie (as he thought) did also then exhibite in writing a recusation of the secretaries iudgement against him: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 1205, an. 1549. [R.] **1611** *Recusation*, A recusation, reiection, refusall: COTGR.

***rédacteur**, *sb.*: Fr.: an editor.

1804 left nothing to the *rédacteur*, but the occasional labour of selection, arrangement, and compression: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 2. **1808** announce them to the public through the medium of a friendly *redacteur*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 484. **1844** the careful *rédacteur* for once exercised some degree of judgment in correcting these unseemly blunders: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VII. p. 478 (1857). **1883** other *rédacteurs* of the once famous *Journal des Débats*: *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 5/6.

rédaction, *sb.*: Fr.: an edition; an editing.

1813 The *rédaction* of this great work, it was known, was ultimately confided to *Diderot*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 360 (1844).

redactor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *redigere*, ='to bring into any condition': one who arranges (materials), an editor.

redan (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *redan*, *redent*: *Mil.*: two parapets forming a salient angle.

1762 at the several angles and redans: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.* VI. xxi. Wks., p. 269 (1839). **1800** It might also be possible to give flanks by drawing in the ramparts, and making them in the form of redans: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 580 (1858).

reddendum, *pl.* **reddenda**, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: name of a clause in a deed, by which the grantor creates a condition or reservation; *e.g.* the clause in a lease which fixes the rent.

1760 For they looked upon the *Reddendum* in a Lease for Life not to imply a Contract for Payment while the Land remained the Debtor, for the Contract was only feudal: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 372. **1835** where special days are limited in the *reddendum*, the rent must be computed from those days, not according to the *habendum*: TOMLINS, *Law Dict.*, s.v.

reddition (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *reddition*.

1. a restitution, a surrender.

1535 that a man that hath recouered by assise of Mortdauncestoure / or by other Jure / or by defaut / or by Reddicion / or by any maner enqueste: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 160 *rº*. **1611** *Reddition*, A reddition; a redeliuerie: COTGR. **1656** the happy reddition of your Lucretius: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 77 (1872).

2. a rendering, an interpretation.

bef. **1667** occasioned the reddition of "Hoschiannah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah," as if itself did signify "Lord, save us": JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, I. 288 (1835). [C.]

redemptor (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *redemptour*, assimilated to Lat. *redemptor*, ='a contractor', Late Lat., 'a redeemer', noun of agent to Lat. *redimere*, ='to ransom', 'to redeem', 'to undertake by contract': a redeemer.

1485 redemptour of the world, my maker and my god: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 134 (1881).

***redingote**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Eng. *riding-coat*: a double-breasted overcoat with long straight skirts; an outer garment for women of somewhat similar fashion.

***1874** Skirts of either patent or silk velvet are...worn with a *redingote*: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.] **1884** The Marshall wears a blue *redingote*, black silk small clothes and stockings: G. A. SALA, in *Illustr. London News*, Aug. 30, p. 195/2. **1890** The Emperor [Napoleon], buttoned up in his legendary grey *redingote* and seated on a white horse, stands motionless on a small rise of ground: *Athenæum*, June 28, p. 838/2.

redoute, *sb.*: Fr.: a redoubt; a **ridotto** (*q. v.*).

1809 every town with four or five houses in it has its *assemblées*, and *redoutes*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

redub (⏑ ⏑), **redoube** (⏑ –), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *radouber*, *redouber*, Fr. *radouber*: to repair; to make reparation.

1531 By whose example and negligence perysshеth also an infinite numbre of persones, whiche domage to a realme neyther with treasure ne with power can be redoubed: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. [R.] **1540** the keper was expelled from his office without hope of remyssion, and was also compelled to redoube the harme in lykewise as he shulde haue done whiche committed the offence: — *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 41 *rº*. bef. **1548** We thinke it schulde be well doon to haue a good aweyte, to the intent to redubbe it in tyme iff nede schalbe: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxii. p. 17 (1846).

***reductio ad absurdum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a reducing to absurdity', in logic or mathematical reasoning, a proof that a premiss is false, by arguing from the said premiss to a conclusion which contradicts it or which is obviously absurd; *e.g.* Euclid, Bk. I. Prop. 7. Thus, a proposition may be demonstrated by proving its contradictory opposite to be false by *reductio ad absurdum*. See **argumentum ad absurdum**.

1803 Some inferences may be drawn from the table, which are...equivalent to a *reductio ad absurdum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 248. **1843** That the premises cannot be true if the conclusion is false, is the unexceptionable foundation of the legitimate mode of reasoning called a *reductio ad absurdum*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 370 (1856). **1884** The argument ends with an *ad absurdum*: H. DRUMMOND, *Nat. Law in Spirit. Wld.*, p. 185. **1884** The startling *reductio ad absurdum* of relegating religion to the unknowable: F. HARRISON, in *XIX Cent.*, No. 85, p. 504.

reductio ad impossibile, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a reducing to an impossible' (conclusion); a *reductio ad absurdum.*

1552 T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 28 *ro.* **1843** we shall thus discover the error in our generalization by what the schoolmen termed a *reductio ad impossibile*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1856).

redunanza: It. See **radunanza.**

reekes-doller: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See **rix-dollar.**

reeks: Eng. fr. Lat. See **rex.**

reel, reill, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *righil*: a lively Scotch dance; music for such a dance.

1591 Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or daunce upon a small trump: *Newes from Scotland*, sig. B iii. [T.]

refac(c)i(a)mento: It. See **rifacimento.**

refait, *sb.*: Fr.: a drawn game; at *rouge-et-noir*, a deal in which cards of equal value are turned up for both colors.

1877 Then came a *refait*, and the bank swept off half her stake: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 106 (1883).

referendum, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: a diplomatic note in which a particular point is or particular points are referred by a representative to his government; in Switzerland, the submission of a measure passed by the legislative body to popular vote.

1889 This [check] consists in calling a State convention and amending the Constitution; the process corresponds in some measure to the Swiss *referendum*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 19, p. 79/1.

reflet, *sb.*: Fr.: brilliance of surface, lustre, iridescence; a piece of pottery with a lustrous glaze.

1888 The pottery of Mr. W. De Morgan...errs in the extreme of coppery tints and too emphatic *reflets* of the metallic sort: *Athenæum*, Oct. 6, p. 454/1.

reflexive (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réflexif*, fem. *-ive*: turning backward, regarding the past; capable of reflection; *Gram.* referring back to the subject.

1611 *Reflexif*, Reflexiue, reflexing: COTGR.

refondre, *vb.*: Fr.: to recast.

1775 The ecclesiastical part...is written out in fourteen sheets, which I mean to *refondre* from beginning to end: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 237 (1869).

reformado, *sb.*: Sp.: (*a*) a military officer not on service, a disgraced officer; a disbanded soldier; a disbanded soldier serving as a volunteer or an irregular; (*b*) a person devoted to reformation (of himself or others). Anglicised as **reformade.** Also, *attrib.*

a. **1598** these *Reformado's*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616). **1609** his Knights *reformados* are wound vp as high and as insolent, as euer they were: — *Sil. Wom.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 589. **1643** a troop of Reformadoes: *Certaine Informations*, No. 30, p. 245. **1652** Spanish souldiers came down from *Castelnovo* with a company of Reformado's: HOWELL, *Pt II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 82. bef. **1658** those dry Nurses, which the Providence of the Age has so fully reform'd, that they are turn'd Reformado's: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 80 (1687). **1664** In *Rule* and *Order*: yet I grant | You are a *Reformado Saint*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 76. **1691** a lieutenant and reformado of another troop: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 179 (Bliss, 1820). **1693** and the devil again put out of trade, and made a *reformado*, as to the persecuting part of this our age: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 331 (1863).

b. **1654** By all that hath been said, our *Mock-Reformado* seemeth to be in no whit *safer condition* than a *profest Renegado*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 514. bef. **1733** I promise hereafter to be a Reformado, or no Writer at all: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 310 (1740). **1787** Never surely did any Turkish or Algerine reformado slash his subject of conversion with a spirit so zealous or so persevering: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1053/1. **1823** shuffling Southey... Would scarcely join again the "reformadoes": BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. xiii.

reformator, *sb.*: Lat.: a transformer, a reformer.

1632 the Reformators came to Schoole, and caused the *Swedes*...to bee whipt in their presence: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 18, Apr. 14, p. 13.

***refrigerator** (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑⏑ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *refrigerator*, noun of agent to Lat. *refrigerāre*, = 'to cool': one who or that which refrigerates.

1852 he moves among the company, a magnificent refrigerator: DICKENS, *Bleak House*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 126 (1880). **1874** our last interview of refrigerator memory: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. x. p. 136 (1883).

refrigerium, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'cooling', 'mitigation', 'consolation'. See quotations.

1623 to sing Dirges and Refrigeriums for the soul of the deceased Duke: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. XXXVI. p. 118 (1645). **1693** some of the Ancients, like kind-hearted Men, have talked much of Annual *Refrigeriums*, Respites, or Intervals of Punishment to the damned: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 11 (1727).

refusado, *sb.*: Sp. or It.: an inferior kind of velvet.

1598 *Setanino*, a kind of thin veluet called refusados: FLORIO.

regalado, *adj.*: Sp.: delicate, luxurious.

1622 their regalado horses Caroches and horselitters: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xvi. p. 209.

***rēgāle,** *pl.* **rēgālia,** *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *rēgālis*, = 'royal'.

1. a privilege or prerogative pertaining to a sovereign, esp. in regard to ecclesiastical matters.

2. *pl.* insignia of royalty, crown jewels; *hence*, any decorations, such as those of the Freemasons.

1661 the Dean and Prebendaries brought all the regalia: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 369 (1872). **1665** in *Persia*, the Diadem, the *Mythra*, the *Tiara* and the *Cydaris*, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the *Regalia* of old: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677). bef. **1670** the Archbishop all this while maintaining the Abby in his own person, with a few more, for fear they should seize upon the *Regalia*, which were in that place under his Custody: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 167, p. 177 (1693). **1744** The Mighty POTENTATE, to whom belong | These rich *Regalia* pompously display'd | To kindle that high Hope: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, IX. p. 276 (1773). **1781** Methinks, had they deposited those regalia in the treasury of the church, they would have committed no sacrilege: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 484 (1858). **1788** [he] was escorted to the grave by upwards of 200 Free-masons, dressed in all their regalia: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 83/1. **1792** or, should Monarchs be deprived of their crowns and regalia, I doubt it would be a fearful abridgement of majesty: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 207. **1807** young Chimney-sweepers, in all the Regalia of gilt paper, paste-board crowns: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 138 (5th Ed.). **1819** the torches which preceded him displayed the splendor of his regalia with a chastened lustre: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 40.

***regalia,** *sb.*: Sp.: regalia; royalty (royal due); a cigar of a fine brand. Occasionally used by mistake for *regalo.*

1742 a jewel of fifteen purses was to be the vizier's *regalio*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 473 (1826). **1845** those [of the best cigars] which are the most carefully and beautifully rolled are called regalias: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 196.

regalo, Sp.; **regale** (ˈ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *régal*: *sb.*: a gift, a banquet, a party of pleasure, a dainty. The form *regalio* seems to be a mistake.

1623 sending their seruants, laden with baskets of *regalo's*, and delicate choice Dainties: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 24. **1635** I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your *Musæum*, and for the good company: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. XX. p. 36 (1645). **1667** To make regalio's out of common meat: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, Epil., Wks., Vol. I. p. 64 (1701). **1670** Their Markets here are also well furnish'd with all Provisions: witness their *Salsicci* only, which are a *Regalo* for a Prince: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 101 (1698). **1673** Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree *Arek* mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian *Betle* which is very stomachical and a great *Regale* at visits: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 37. **1699** *Hecamedes* we find presents them [onions] to *Patroclus*, in *Homer*, as a *Regalo*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 49. bef. **1733** to gather, and garnish out, for a Regale to Posterity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x. (1740). **1736** Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your goût: GRAY, *Letters*, No. VI. Vol. I. p. 14 (1819). **1748** he accused us of a regale, and ordered a quart to be prepared: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XIV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1817). **1764** the regales they gave her [the Princess of Modena]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 194 (1857). **1784** Their breath a sample of last night's regale: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 247 (1808). **1849** if the speculation answer, I will not demand more than a third of the profits, leaving it to your own liberality to make me any regalo in addition, that you think proper: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. XI. p. 329 (1881).

***regatta,** It. *pl.* **regatte,** *sb.*: It.: a race of gondolas at Venice; a boat-race or yacht-race; a public entertainment sometimes lasting more than one day, consisting of organised aquatic contests.

1754 a regatta, which is a sort of rowing match: A. DRUMMOND, *Trav.*, Let. III. p. 84. — four of these regatte: *ib.*, p. 85. **1776** I...have since been at the regatta at Richmond, which was the prettiest and the foolishest sight in the world, as all regattas are: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 370 (1857). **1822** There was a *regatta* on the Saône while we were at Lyons: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 322.

***regenerator** (ˌ⏑ˈ⏑⏑ˌ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *regenerāre*, = 'to reproduce': one who or that which regenerates.

1815 But we shall take our stand on another ground, and affirm, that the system of the Old Rulers, with all its faults, will admit of more favourable views to be taken of it, than this which the Regenerator has introduced: *Champion*, No. 117, Apr. 2, in J. Scott's *Visit to Paris*, Pref., p. xiv. (2nd Ed.). ***1877** the founder and head of the Silesian school of hymnody and the regenerator (as some think) of German poetry: *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

regidor, *sb.*: Sp.: an alderman, a magistrate.

1623 Thus it fared with a *Regidor*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 33. **1755** dedicated to the alcaides, regidors, and gentlemen of the noble town of Argamasilla: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 282 (1821).

***régie,** *sb.*: Fr.: administration; excise; state-monopoly.

1883 As we all know, the Regie cuts its weed, rolls its cigars and cigarettes, monopolises the manufacture, but does not monopolise the retail sale: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3. **1890** All the frequenters of a country inn [in France]...consume the tobacco of the *régie*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 11, p. 474/3.

***régime**, *sb.*: Fr.: a system of government, especially when considered as affecting social conditions. The 'old régime' in reference to France is the **ancien régime** (*q.v.*).

1805 The short sentence about the *régime* of the Roman provinces, affords two instances of inadvertence: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 471. **1806** and many high places were...occupied by men of talents who, under the old *régime*, had been free negroes or mulattoes: *ib.*, Vol. 8, p. 60. **1837** assuming these titles at the restoration as proofs of belonging to the old *régime*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 124. **1849** the old papal *régime* of centuries: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 237 (1878). **1856** France has abolished its suffocating old *régime*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 136 (Bohn, 1866). **1873** under the imperial *régime* there was a change in this respect: J. HADLEY, *Introd. Rom. Law*, ch. iii. p. 65. ***1874** the most devoted partisans of the Bonapartist *régime*: *Echo*, May 28. [St.] **1882** [Arnold's] peculiar régime at Rugby School...must have helped to fret his natural tenderness: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. lxxiii. p. 53.

***regimen**, *sb.*: Lat., 'government', 'rule'.

1. control, government, regular system.

1665 it will be found very hard to retain them in any long service, but do what we can, they'l get loose from the Minds *Regimen*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiv. p. 93 (1885).

1 *a.* *Gram.* a word which determines the case of another word.

1600 you must...understand *millia* for the *regimen* of the Genitive case: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Index II. sig. Eeeeee iv *r°*/1.

2. a regular or prescribed course of diet and life.

1641 a person so exemplarily temperate, and of admirable regimen: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1850). bef. **1733** That he should prescribe a *Bath* regimen so long before: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 87, p. 184 (1740). **1754** to observe the most temperate regimen: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817). **1756** Dr. Cocchi's desire of seeing his case and regimen in writing by Dr. Pringle: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1857). **1764** cooling medicines and regimen: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 162, p. 490 (1774). **1883** with utter disregard of medical regimen: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 28.

rēgina, *sb.*: Lat.: queen.

***rēgius**, *adj.*: Lat.: royal; applied to certain professors in British universities, whose chairs have been founded by the Crown.

1621 our regius professour of physick: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 22 (1827). **1826** A regius professor of Greek: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 23 (1881).

***règlement**, *sb.*: Fr.: regulation, regimen.

1619 his majesty's better *règlement* in diet: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1848).

rēgula, *pl.* **rēgulae**, *sb.*: Lat.: (*a*) a rule; (*b*) *Archit.* a short fillet with guttae on the lower side.

a. **1650** their punishment is made the *regula* of all other wicked men's: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 177 (1862).

b. **1598** The *Base*...deuide this into two equall partes, and giue one to *Plinthus*, A: the other must be deuided into three: give two to *torus* B: and the other to *regula* C: his *proiecture* D is thus made: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. **1664** where they do frequently encounter and meet together with a small *Regula* between them: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 133.

***regulator** (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *rēgulātor*, noun of agent to *rēgulāre*, ='to regulate': one who or that which regulates; *esp.* a contrivance for producing uniformity of motion in machines, as the regulator of a watch.

1654 his Regulaters in administration of Remedies: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 285. **1678** the Regulator of this motion for Good: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 380. **1702** Nature...must needs have designed her the Regulator of our Morals: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 342 (1776). **1843** which laws are therefore the ultimate regulators of the division of the produce: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 486 (1856).

***rēgulus**, *pl.* **rēguli**, *sb.*: Lat., 'kinglet': the mass of metal obtained from ore of metals or semi-metals, *esp.* the regulus of antimony, *i.e.* metallic antimony.

1641 Take of the subtile powder of the *Regulus* of Antimony as much as you please: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 72 (1651). **1672** the simple *Regulus* of Antimony: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 69.

***Reichsrath**, *sb.*: Ger., 'kingdom's council': the parliament of the Cisleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Reichstag, *sb.*: Ger., 'kingdom's parliament': name of sundry parliaments in countries in which German is spoken.

1883 In the *Reichstag* to-day an incident of unusual interest occurred: *Standard*, May 3, p. 5.

Reichsthaler, *sb.*: Ger., 'kingdom's dollar': a **rix-dollar** *q. v.*).

reill: Eng. fr. Gael. See **reel.**

reins: Eng. fr. Fr. See **raines.**

reis, *sb. pl.*: Port., pl. of *real*: Portuguese money of account, 1000 reis being equivalent to about 4*s.* 6*d.* English. See **milreis.**

1555 alowynge to hym in pension seuen hundreth reys monethly, and euery daye one alcayr of barly as longe as he kepeth a horse: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 377 (1885). **1598** the reckoning of Portingale monie is onely in one sorte of money called Reyes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, p. 4/2.

reis: Arab. See **rais.**

Reis-effendi, *sb.*: title of the Turkish secretary of state for foreign affairs. See **rais** and **effendi.**

1741 The Reis-effendi, or Secretary of State, receives all the Dispatches from the Grand Visiers Hands: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 257. **1819** the conference between a certain Embassador and the Reis Effendee would produce a new war: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 77 (1820).

Reiter, *sb.*: Ger.: a rider, a horse-trooper.

reja, *sb.*: Sp.: a grating or railing of iron-work (often ornamental).

1845 The *Coro* is railed off by a fine *reja*, the work of Sancho Muñoz 1519: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 252. **1870** When night came the *maja* stood at her *reja* looking out for her serenade: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 147.

rejector (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *rējicere*, *reicere*, ='to reject': one who rejects, a rejecter.

bef. **1779** The rejectors of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand: WARBURTON, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. Serm. 13. [R.]

relator (– ⏑⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *relātor*, used as noun of agent to *referre*, ='to relate' (see **collator**): one who relates or narrates, a relater; a plaintiff in some ecclesiastical suits.

1591 whereof the discription by draught béeing well knowen, accompanied with the liuely voice of the Relator, it makes the Prince more capable to determine what is to bée executed for performance of his important enterprises: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 126. bef. **1616** You are a poor Relator of my Fortunes: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 345 (1711). **1623** nor did I euer discouer any secret, or report againe what I had heard, though it were not deliuered vnder the seale of Silence vnto me, or that the relators had laid their finger on my mouth: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 130. **1626** I suppose he wrote a day before his time, that he might be the first relator, as he was: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 172 (1848). **1646** Legendary Relators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 24 (1686). **1648** none of the relators agree either in the place or modus: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 23 (1850). **1672** I have my self seen a monstrous Gem,...and little less a Rarity then the former, that an acquaintance of mine had bought...from this Relator: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 45. **1693** Take Word for Word, from just Relators, | Not Paraphrasers, but Translators: *Oxford-Act*, ii. p. 10.

relegation (⏑ – ⏑⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *relégation*: banishment, the act of relegating or the state of being relegated.

1611 *Relegation*, A relegation, or exilement, a packing or sending away into banishment: COTGR. **1647** the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation: JER. TAYLOR, *Liberty of Prophesying*, Ep. Ded. [R.]

relevé, *fem.* **relevée**, *adj.*: Fr.: exalted, distinguished, high.

1699 giving the utmost *poinant* and *Relevée* in lieu of our vulgar *Salt*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 100.

relievo: It. See **rilievo.**

***religieux**, *fem.* **religieuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who has taken religious vows.

1800 the pallid countenance of a Religieuse: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 510. **1885** As little to our taste is the *religieuse* Agnes: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 45/2.

rēligio loci, *phr.*: Lat.: the sanctity of a spot, the impressive associations of a locality. Virg., *Aen.*, 8, 349.

1820 there is no spot in Syracuse where the *religio loci* can be more strongly felt, or where the ground appears more sacred: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 101. **1845** what English pilgrim will fail to visit such sites or be dead to the *religio loci* which they inspire: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pref., p. ix. **1860** Surely a great deal of cant is talked about the *religio loci*: *Once a Week*, July 21, p. 95/2.

reliquaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a reliquary, a shrine.

1769 We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the corpo santo that was sent to her by the Pope: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 192 (1857).

***reliquiae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: remains.

rem acu tetigisti, *phr.*: Lat.: 'you have touched the matter with a needle', you have hit the nail on the head. See Plautus, *Rud.*, 5, 2, 19.

1820 you are right...*rem acu*—you have touched the point with a needle: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 458/2 (1867). **1822** Bravo! bravissimo! Rem acu tetigisti: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 609.

***remanet,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *remanēre*, ='to remain': *Leg.*: a suit or proceeding which remains over, and is deferred.

1742 For the causes, left one day, are remanets to the next, that there are attendances enough on that account: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 436 (1826).

remblai, *sb.*: Fr.: a bank formed of excavated materials, an embankment.

1794 the demolition of the old fort very much advanced, and very little *remblais* made: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 99 (1832).

remerciement, -îment, *sb.* (generally *pl.*): Fr.: thanks.

1777 begging you to accept our kindest remerciments for your good company: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 189 (1882).

remise, *sb.*: Fr.: a coach-house; *hence* (short for *voiture de remise*), a livery-carriage.

1699 This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Fiacres or Hackneys, and all the Remises, have one large glass before: M. Lister, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 142. [C.] **1768** we walk'd together towards his remise, to take a view of his magazine of chaises: Sterne, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1839). **1826** The vehicle is undescribable; it must have stood for upwards of a century, undisturbed, in some old *remise*: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 171. **1841** in former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter *remise* of a grand seigneur in France as cabriolets or britchkas are in the summer: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 135.

remonstrance (= ‖ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *remonstrance* (Cotgr.).

1. a demonstration, a display, a representation.

1603 Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power: Shaks., *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 397.

2. expostulation, an expostulatory statement (spoken or written).

1641 servants of yor Ma^ties...that oppose that remonstrance w^th unanswerable argum^ts: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1872).

remonstrator, *sb.*: Eng., fr. *remonstrate*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *remonstrāre*, ='to represent', 'to demonstrate': one who remonstrates.

***remora,** *sb.*: Lat.: (*a*) a delay, a hindrance; (*b*) the sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, which attaches itself by a sucker on the top of its head to another fish, a ship, &c., and was formerly credited with miraculous powers of stopping or delaying ships.

a. **1616** This I find to be the *Remora* of my chief affaires with this State: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 321 (1654). **1620** he beheld all those things so far below himself, as to make that a Remora to his activity: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xciv. (1676). **1647** O Modesty, the block and Remora | Which ever lies in the true Lovers way! Fanshawe, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, ii. 1, p. 52. **1689** But ye are Stops, *Remora*'s and Demurs: T. Plunket, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 181. **1774** all the *Remoras* I have met with: Dr. J. Hoadly, *Let. to Garrick*, Apr. 20, in *Garrick Corresp.* *b.* **1567** The fish *Echeneis* or *Remora*, staiship: J. Maplet, *Greene For.*, fol. 84 *v°*. **1591** All sodainely there clove unto her keele | A little fish, that men called Remora, | Which stopt her course, and held her by the heele: Spens., *Compl.*, Wlds. Vanitie, ix. **1601** the said stay ship Echeneis or Remora: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 426. **1601** I am seaz'd on here | By a Land-*Remora*, I cannot stirre: B. Jonson, *Poetast.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 300 (1616). **1603** The *Remora*, fixing her feeble horn | Into the tempest-beaten Vessels stern: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 131 (1608). bef. **1627** If thou wilt use't by way of cup and potion, | I'll give thee a remora shall bewitch her straight: Middleton, *Witch*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 377 (1885). bef. **1631** Rocks or Remoraes; | They break or stop all ships: J. Donne, *Poems*, p. 148 (1669). **1643** What mighty and invisible remora is this in matrimony, able to demur and to contemn all the divorcive engines in Heaven or earth! Milton, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 364 (1806). **1646** so he would in ignorant manner think all bewitcht, that his ship should stand immoveable, and nothing to hinder it, but a slender Remora: J. Gaule, *Cases of Consc.*, vi. p. 99. **1665** The *Remora* or *Echeneis* is...said to be of the same nature [as the Torpedo fish]: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 385 (1677). bef. **1670** there was nothing then in appearance to be distrusted; no, not the *Remora* of the Pontifical Dispensation, when it should come, with all its Trinkets about it: J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 137, p. 124 (1693). **1742** Slander is like the fish called the remora, which, sticking to the helms of great ships, disorders the steerage: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1826).

rémoulade, *sb.*: Fr.: a sharp salad-dressing or sauce.

remplissage, *sb.*: Fr.: matter used merely to fill up space; (with respect to composition) padding.

remuneration (= ‖ ‖ = ‖ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rémunération*: the act of remunerating, the condition of being remunerated; that which is given by way of payment or compensation.

1485 for remuneracyon the sayd emperour for thonour of kyng charles...in the morne before the yates of the cyte dyd do ordeyne many bestes of dyuers maners: Caxton, *Chas. Grete*, p. 34 (1881). **1606** O, let not virtue seek | Remuneration for the thing it was: Shaks., *Troil.*, iii. 3, 170. **1611** *Remuneration*, A remuneration, remunerating, recompencing, rewarding: Cotgr.

***renaissance,** *sb.*: Fr.: a new birth, a regeneration, a revival; specially applied to the revival of art and literature and science in the latter part of 15 c. and the early part of 16 c., due to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, the invention of printing, the great discoveries of navigators, and to the Reformation; also, *attrib.*

1845 both Charles V. and Philip II., both real patrons of art, were the leading sovereigns of Europe at the bright period of the *Renaissance*, when fine art was a necessity: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 745. **1878** an Italian Renaissance palace of the fifteenth century: G. G. Scott, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 257. **1882** The entire performance had the *ensemble* the reconquest of which is the most satisfactory among the signs of a theatrical renaissance, and individual impersonations were excellent: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 857. **1883** The goldsmith of the Renaissance had to be proficient in all the arts: C. C. Perkins, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 75.

rencontre, rencountre, rencounter (= ‖ =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rencontrer*: to encounter, to light upon, to fall in with, to attack suddenly.

1523 As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and none to recountre them: Lord Berners, *Froissart*, II. 88. [R.] **1590** Tho, when as still he saw him towards pace, | He gan rencounter him in equall race: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. i. 26. **1672** I wonder who those Fellows were we rancounter'd last night: Shadwell, *Miser*, v. p. 75.

rencontre, Fr.; **rencountre, rancountre, rencounter, rancounter** (= ‖ =), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a hostile meeting, a sudden encounter, a casual engagement (hostile); a casual meeting.

1562 the rencountre that they had with Selim: J. Shute, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 56 *v°*. **1665** In the Valleys below there are delightful shades and chil-cold Rivolets, into which when the Fire is vomited, those contrary Elements echo their discontent, not a little to the terror and amazement of such as are unacquainted with those rancounters: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 398 (1677). **1711** If a Man loses his Honour in one Rencounter: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 155/1 (Morley). **1712** every one of these yearly Rencounters: *ib.*, No. 433, July 17, p. 622/2. bef. **1726** *Baron.* We have not seen one another since we were school-fellows, before. *Marq.* The happiest *Rencontré*! Vanbrugh, *Countr. Ho.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 160 (1776). **1759** Nothing, I think, in nature, can be supposed more terrible than such a rencounter,—so impromptu! Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, II. x. Wks., p. 76 (1839). **1770** By the excessive despair and misery which the poor waggoner testified on this unlucky *rencontre*, I guessed we had done some great mischief: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 3 (1882). **1818** I did not understand that accidental rencontres came under the head of your prohibitions: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 81 (1819). **1819** Each, therefore, was glad of the *rencontre*; each expressed his sincere pleasure at meeting the other: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 113 (1820). **1819** there are severe punishments for *regular duels* on the Continent, and trifling ones for *rencontres*: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, p. 664 (1875). **1826** The contest was extraordinary, and the rencontre unexpected: Capt. Head, *Pampas*, p. 232. **1848** The secret of the *rencontre* between him and Colonel Crawley was buried in the profoundest oblivion: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 225 (1879). **1880** you will have some sort of idea of the state of mind into which Mr. Richard Dartmoor was thrown by this *rencontre*: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvii. p. 181.

Variants, 16 c. *reencounter, reencountries* (pl.).

***rendezvous,** *sb.*: Fr., 'betake yourselves': a meeting, a place of meeting.

1. a place of meeting, a place appointed for the muster of troops, or the assembling of ships.

1591 our army was marched...within a myle of Roan where the rendevous was appoynted: Coningsby, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 22 (1847). **1600** such harbors of the *Newfoundland* as were agreed for our *Rendes vous*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 147. **1600** the assembly of the forces at the *Rendes-vous*: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1208. **1603** His old *Randevous* of madmen was the place of meeting: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 42 (1732). **1604** Fortinbras | Craves the conveyance of a promised march | Over his kingdom. You know the rendezvous: Shaks., *Ham.*, iv. 4, 4. **1628** His shop is the Randevous of spitting: J. Earle, *Microcosm.*, p. 59 (1868). **1654** Spring Garden.. had been the usual rendezvous for the ladies and gallants: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1872). bef. **1733** and the best [Coffee Houses] are but Rendesvouses for Cheats of one Species or other: R. North, *Examen*, I. iii. 32, p. 141 (1740). **1820** It afforded a rendezvous to the British fleet: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 56. **1828** He only greeted by silent gestures his friends as they came to the rendezvous: Scott, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. viii. p. 112 (1886). **1845** their grand rendezvous is at Palmas de San Juan: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 410. ***1876** that they might meet at Pekin. What a singular rendezvous! *Times*, May 15. [St.]

1 *a.* a private place of meeting, a haunt, a refuge.

1596 A comfort of retirement lives in this. *Hot.* A rendezvous, a home to fly unto: Shaks., *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 1, 57. **1608** I'll know his rendezvous, and what company he keeps: Middleton, *Family of Love*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 56 (1885). **1612** the glasse-house where was the randavus for all their vnsuspected villany: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 150 (1884). **1616** Within a taverne; whilst his coine did last | Ther was his randevous: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1997, p. 65 (1871). **1693** These Witches...have met in Hellish Randezvouzes: C. Mather, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 81 (1862).

2. a coming together, a meeting, a muster.

bef. **1603** to make their rende-vous...at the towne of the Leontines: North, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1144 (1612). **1603** th' Eternall *Rendes-vous*: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 67 (1608). **1618** meeting them againe at the next Randezvous: W. Raleigh, *Apol. for Voy. to Guiana*, in *Select Essays*, p. 11 (1650). bef. **1627** And what places of *Rendes-Vous* are

appointed for the new Missions: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 20. **1632** their *Rendes-vous* shall be at *Brin*: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 18, Apr. 14, p. 1. **1648** There is shortly a rendezvous of the army at Newmarket: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 31 (1872). **1661** there is a generall rendevouze of all the militia appointed to meete at Worcester: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1878). **1666** He pretends, that all Rivers proceed from a *Colluvies* or *Rendezvous* of Rain-waters: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 305. **1679** Conven'd at Midnight in Out-houses, | T' appoint *New-rising Rendezvouses*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 94. **1711** The Coffee-house the place of Rendezvous to all that live near it: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 82/1 (Morley). **1731** Upon this Signal, every one, who is able to serve, hastens with his best Arms to one constant Place of *Rendezvous*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 72. bef. **1733** this *Oxford* Expedition was a general Rendesvous of all the Desperado's of the Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 130, p. 102 (1740). **1754** He sends directions in writing to signify the place of rendezvous...Upon receipt of this signal, all...repair to the place appointed: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1818). **1765** The general rendezvous was appointed at Albany: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. vii. **1864** the child to be made ready and brought to the present place of rendezvous: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 59.

3. an appointment or an occasion for a meeting or an assembling.

bef. **1627** The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the rendezvous of cracked brains: BACON. [C.]

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *rendevous*, 16 c.—18 c. *rendesvous*, 17 c. *randevous*, *randavus*, *randezvous*, *randezvouz*, *rendevouze*, *rendezvouz*, *rendezvouse*.

***renegado,** Sp.; **renegade** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˈ), Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: (*a*) an apostate, a deserter, a turncoat; (*b*) a variety of the game of ombre. The form *run(n)agado* is due to confusion with *runagate*, a perversion of Mid. Eng. *renegat(e)*, fr. Old Fr. *renegat*.

a. **1599** a Spaniard renegado from the host: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 80. **1600** a certaine Renegado that of a Christian became a Mahumetan: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 239. **1601** Yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 74. **1612** The inhabitants are Renegadoes and Bandidoes of sundrie nations: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 3. **1614** denying his Christian name, so that ever afterward he is called a *Runagado*: W. DAVIES, *Trav.*, &c., ch. ii. sig. B iii *vº*. **1623** if he had not well cleared himselfe of being a *Renegado*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 14. **1630** many an accursed runnagado or *Christian* turned *Turke*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 915 (1884). **1643** Colonell *Urrey* that Runegadoe: *Parlt. Scout communicating his Intell. to the Kingdom*, June 20—27, No. 1, p. 6. **1651** a hungry Renegado, a dirty Sharker about the *Romish* Court: *Relig. Wottom.*, sig. f 1 *rº* (1685). bef. **1658** And a Renegado from his Orders: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 400 (1687). **1665** two famished Renegadoes stole into the *Persian* Camp, and discovered to the Duke the sickly condition of the City: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). **1672** You hardn'd Renegado Poets: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, Prol. **1679** not perform'd thy plighted Troth; | But spar'd thy Renegado Back: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 14. **1682** For renegadoes, who ne'er turn by halves, | Are bound in conscience to be double knaves: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, II. 366. — all thy bellowing renegado priests: — *Medal*, 268. **1704** the Captain being a *Dutch* Renegade: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 2. **1711** Converts and Renegadoes of all Kinds: *Spectator*, No. 162, Sept. 5, p. 236/2 (Morley). **1728** When ev'n his own familiar friends, | Intent upon their private ends | Like renegadoes now he feels | Against him lifting up their heels: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 601/1 (1869). bef. **1733** to fix the worst of Slanders, that is of a religious Renegade to the Memory of his and our late Sovereign: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 29, p. 29 (1740). — he, out of pure Malice to the Government of his Country... writes like a Renegado: *ib.*, ii. 9, p. 35. **1807** if I hear that you have ever exchanged one word with that Renegado, you shall never exchange another with *me*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 74 (5th Ed.). **1832** Have not the cavaliers already bribed Hussein Baba, the renegado captain of the guard...? W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 290. **1845** probably by some Christian renegado: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 379.

b. **1674** There are several sorts of this Game called *L'Ombre*, but that which is the chief is called *Renegado*, at which three only can play: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 97.

renegador, *sb.*: Sp.: a swearer, a blasphemer, a renegade.

1623 who doth passe his time (being a Prisoner and laden with Irons) with a *Renegador*, or some ruffianly blaspheming officer, that looks to the sure chaining of the slaues in the Gallies: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 9.

renishe: Eng. fr. Ger. See **Rhenish.**

renosceros. See **rhinoceros.**

renovation (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rénovation*: renewal, revival.

1569 This ambassade was sent...for the renouation of the old league and amitie: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. VII., an. 19. [R.] **1611** *Renouation*, A renouation, renewment, repaire: COTGR. **1620** the renovation of Doctrine being begun in two places: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 46 (1676). **1667** Waked in the renovation of the just: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 65. **1785** renovation of a faded world: COWPER, *Task*, VI. Poems, Vol. II. p. 173 (1808).

renovator (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *renovātor*, noun of agent to *renovāre*, ='to renew': one who or that which renovates.

rente, *sb.*: Fr.: income; interest; interest paid by a government on a loan; a public loan, stock in a public loan.

1882 Italians, Russians, the Austrian Paper and Gold Rente declined about ⅛, the Hungarian Gold Rente nearly ½ per cent.: *Standard*, Dec. 18, p. 6.

***rentier,** *fem.* **rentière,** *sb.*: Fr.: one who owns land or stock whence he derives a fixed *rente*.

1890 The old *rentiers* have fasted so much...that their privations have soured their tempers: *Athenæum*, July 5, p. 13/1.

renunculus. See **ranunculus.**

renvoi, renvoy, *sb.*: Old Fr. (Fr. *renvoi*): a sending back, a dismissal.

1600 he gave them the renvoie, and sent them home: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVII. p. 963. **1627** this rupture 'twixt us and *France* upon the sudden *renvoy* of her Majesties servants: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. iii. p. 3 (1645). **1646** The Queen for the present took much to heart the renvoy of her servants: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 76.

repāgula, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: bolts, bars, barriers.

1611 These four rivers...did that day break up their *repagula*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. p. 76 (1776).

reparable (ˈ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réparable*: capable of being repaired, retrievable.

1570 LEVINS. [Skeat] **1627** the parts in man's body easily reparable (as spirits, blood, and flesh) die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable, (as bones, nerves, and membranes.): BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 58. [R.]

***repartee** (ˌ⏑ ˈ⏑ ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *repartie*, ='a reply', 'a thrust back': a smart reply, a neat or witty retort; the art or faculty of making such replies.

1645 he would passe by any thing with som *repartie*, som witty strain, wherein he was excellent: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvii. p. 35. **1671** briske Reparties: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 10. — Can you break a Jest or make a Reperté to render your self acceptable to Persons: *ib.*, v. p. 65. **1672** At Reparty already: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 9. **1672** First one speaks, then presently t'other's upon him slap, with a Repartee; then he at him again, dash with a new conceipt: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, III. i. p. 67 (1868). **1676** I am very unskilful in a Repartee of this nature: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, i. p. 6 (1691). **1676** When ever he was impertinent, I took him up with my old *reparlée*: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 5. **1678** a smart and witty Repartie: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 422. **1692** A suddain Repartee was all his Sense, | And his good Nature was his Negligence: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 14. **1710** sharpness of repartee: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 116 (1854). **1728** A smart repartee, with a zest of recrimination at the head of it: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, iii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 287 (1776). bef. **1733** the Word was not fluent enough for hasty Repartee: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 10, p. 321 (1740). **1754** The Swiss being a little disconcerted at this repartee: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 180 (1817). abt. **1782** A man renown'd for repartee: COWPER, *Friendship*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 284 (1808). **1798** Gassendi had a great deal of delicate repartee: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 291. **1824** although he showed no displeasure when the Provost attempted a repartee, yet it seemed that he permitted it upon mere sufferance: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 247 (1886). **1827** when I joked or replied in repartee the applause was excessive: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 115. **1849** the principal cause of the modern disorder of dyspepsia prevalent among them, is their irrational habit of interfering with the process of digestion by torturing attempts at repartee: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. ii. p. 361 (1881). **1877** It seems a repartee may be conveyed in a scream: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iv. p. 39 (1883). **1880** It was all mere family fun, no doubt, without any pretensions to repartee or epigram: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. i. p. 9.

repartimiento, Sp.; **repartment,** Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: distribution, allotment, division; a share, a portion.

1577 these repartments of Epaminondas: HELLOWES, Tr. *Guevara's Lett.*, p. 135. [C.] **1777** introduced among the Spaniards the *Repartimientos*, or distributions of Indians established by them in all their settlements: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1824). **1829** to furnish, according to their repartimientos or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. X. p. 69 (1850).

repercussion (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˈ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *répercussion*: a rebounding; reverberation.

1543 some lytle repercussion at the begynnynge: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii *rº*/2. **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 31, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 408. bef. **1627** In echoes, there is no new elision, but a repercussion: BACON. [J.]

repercussive (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˈ⏑ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *répercussif*, fem. *-ive*.

I. *adj.*: 1. causing reflection or rebounding.

1608 whose dishevell'd locks, | Like gems against the repercussive sun, | Gives light and splendour: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 79 (1885).

I. *adj.*: 2. driving back, repellent.

1543 we neuer applye vpon the sayde apostemes repercussyue medicines: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlvii *vº*/2. **1601** The hearbe Idæa... stauncheth all unmeasurable bleeding: for by nature astringent it is and repercussive: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 284. **1627** *Bloud* is stanched...by *Astringents*, and *Repercussiue Medicines*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 66.

I. *adj.*: 3. reflected, reverberated, echoed.

1600 Echo, fair Echo, speak... Salute me with thy repercussive voice: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 72/2 (1860). bef. **1748** Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud | The repercussive roar, with mighty crush | Tumble the smitten cliffs: J. THOMSON. [J.]

II. *sb.*: a repellent, a repellent medicine.

1525 And this shalbe done with repercussyues and defensyues: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. K ij *v°*/1. **1543** & therfore we perceaued yᵗ colde repercussiues layed vpon the forheade profyted nothynge: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liii *v°*/1. **1563** by purging, letting bloud, glisters, diet, repercussiues: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 30 *r°*.

***répertoire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a catalogue, a list; a list of pieces in which a theatrical company or an actor, singer, or musician is proficient; the extent of a person's proficiency.

1848 and though her three friends performed some of the loudest and most brilliant new pieces of their *répertoire*, she did not hear a single note: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 130 (1879). **1872** a Lascar crossing-sweeper whose native dialect is Bengali or Tamil, and from whose linguistic *répertoire* Oordoo and Hindoo have been wholly omitted: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 201.

repertor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *reperīre*, ='to discover': a discoverer, an inventor.

1650 Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the repertor of mules, the industrious founder, or the casual finder of them: FULLER, *Pisgah Sight*, IV. ii. 32. [Davies]

repertōrium, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'a catalogue', 'an inventory': a list or index by means of which the contents of a book can be readily found, a book or a collection of documents furnished with a handy index; a storehouse, a well-arranged collection; a répertoire.

1818 I look upon him as the very repertorium of the laws: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). **1887** Its notes add a solid historical value to the book as a *repertorium* of original information: *Athenæum*, Oct. 15, p. 509/2.

repetātur, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* (*hortative*) *pass.* of Lat. *repetere*, ='to seek again', 'to repeat': 'let (the dose) be repeated', a repetition of medical treatment.

1762 The doctor prescribed a *repetatur* of the jalap, and mixed the ingredients *secundum artem*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 20 (1817).

repique, repicque, *sb.*: Fr.: the scoring of 30 points or more from one's own hand before play begins or the opponent scores at the game piquet (see **piquet**²); also used as *vb.* to score a repique against.

1668 he will picque and repicque, and Capot me twenty times together: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 193 (1701).

replâtrage, *sb.*: Fr.: 'plastering up', a hollow reconciliation.

1849 because Molé, Thiers, and Burgeand stood aloof from him there had been a replâtrage: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 315.

repletive (⏑ ‖ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *repletif*, fem. *-ive* (Cotgr.): causing repletion.

1611 *Repletif*, Repletiue, replenishing, filling: COTGR.

***replica**, *sb.*: It.: a facsimile of an original work of art, executed by the artist himself.

1823 and he is said to have reproduced in numerous *replicas*, the scenery of La Cava: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 42 (1855). **1852** Before the statue left my studio Mr. Preston of Liverpool came to Rome and desired to have a repetition of it...when this *replica* was finished...: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 211 (1870). **1865** How can they imagine an ill-done replica of ourselves *can* attract us! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11.

replique (⏑ ‖), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réplique*: a reply, a rejoinder.

1681 I have no commission to make any replique thereto: BURNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Vol. V. p. 266 (Pocock, 1865).

reposoir, *sb.*: Fr.: a halting-place; an altar set up in a street or road for a procession.

1818 shall halt at Kilcoleman, the reposoir: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 66 (1819).

***repoussé**, *fem.* **-ée**, *part.*: Fr.: driven back, (of ornamental metal work) raised in relief by hammering on the reverse side.

1852 A candlestick without branches...in repoussé work: *Report of Juries, Exhibition* 1851, p. 512/2. ***1877** figures of men and animals in *repoussé* work: *Times*, Feb. 27. [St.]

reprēsentātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *repræsentāre*, ='to represent': one who represents, a representative.

1665 These *Gowers* adore the Sun called *Mythra*, believing it to be a globe of fire, a representator of a more powerful Deity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 168 (1677).

reprinse, *sb.*: Fr.: "a turne in the dauncing of a Measure, &c." (Cotgr.).

1531 nexte after sengles in daunsing is a reprinse, which is one mouing only, puttynge backe the ryght fote to his felowe: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv. p. 253 (1880).

repudiator (⏑ ‖ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *repudiātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *repudiāre*, ='to repudiate': one who repudiates; one who advocates repudiation (esp. of public debts).

repuesto: Sp.: a stake; replaced. See quotation.

1674 It is called *Codillio* when the player [at ombre] is *beasted*, and another wins more Tricks then he...striving to make it *Repuesto*, which is when the Player wins no more Tricks than another: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 100.

***requiem**, *sb.*: Lat.: in the Latin Church, the mass for the dead, so called from the first word of the introit, *Requiem aeternam dona eis*, &c., ='grant them rest for ever, &c.'; a hymn for the dead; a musical setting of a mass or a hymn for the dead; perfect peace; unbroken rest.

1374 at messe of Requiem: *Eng. Gilds*, p. 76 (T. Smith, 1870). **1477** When *Requiem æternam* the Church shall singe, | Than shall everie ambitious thought, | Plainely appeare how that it was nought: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 67 (1652). **1498** ij sewtes of westiments, one of qwhit for the festes of our Lady, a noder of blake for Requiem: R. CALVERLEY, in *Test. Ebor.*, IV. 158. **1508** He shall be the preest | The requiem masse to synge: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 401, Wks., Vol. I. p. 63 (1843). **1569** and sing a sweet *requiem* to their own happiness: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 77 (Reeves & Turner). **1591** Scarse anie left upon his lips to laie | The sacred sod, or Requiem to saie: SPENS., *Compl.*, Ruines of Time, 196. **1604** At Lammas leaue milking, for feare of a thing, | least *Requiem æternam* in winter they sing: TH. TUSSER, *Husb.*, p. 84. **1608** for even this urn, | The figure of my sadder requiem, | Gives up my bones, my love, my life, and all: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iii. 7, Wks., Vol. III. p. 67 (1885). bef. **1616** And sing sad Requiems to your departing Souls: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 132 (1711). **1634** VVhose fether'd Musicke onely bring | Caresses, and no Requiem sing | On the departed yeare? (1640) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. III. p. 142 (1870). **1635** May we now sing a *Requiem* to our Soules...? S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 343. **1652** *requiems* and *refrigeriums* to his soul: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 26. bef. **1658** Or hast thou heard the Sacred Harmony | Of a Calm Conscience, ecchoing in thee | A *Requiem* from above? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 250 (1687). **1684** our deceitful heart may sing a *requiem* to us while we are fools: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 488 (1865). **1800** Implored the passing traveller | To say a requiem for the dead: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, x. 213. **1842** A knell is rung, a *requiem*'s sung: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 311 (1879).

***requiescat in pāce**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'may he (she) rest in peace', a formula common on sepulchral inscriptions. Abbrev. to *R. I. P.*

1528 Requiescat in pace and goode rest: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 36 (1871). **1550** the blessing of their...dead men's graves, with *requiescant* ['may they rest'] *in pace*: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 528 (Parker Soc., 1849). **1598** if the waves had once gotten us about,...it had certainly beene said of us Requiescant in pace: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 244 (1885).

requisition (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réquisition*: an authoritative demand; a levying of necessaries by hostile troops; the condition of being required, the condition of being made use of.

1611 *Requisition*, A requisition, requirall, demaund: COTGR.

requīsītor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *requīrere*, ='to require': one who makes a requisition.

17.. The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick requisitors: H. M. WILLIAMS, *Lett. on France*, IV. 18 (1796). [C.]

rerum natura: Lat. See **in rerum natura**.

***rēs**, *pl.* **rēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a thing, a matter, a purpose; *Leg.* a case, an action, a point of law. Used in sundry phrases as **rēs gestae**, ='things done', matters of fact; **rēs integra**, a fresh case, a case raising a point of law which has not previously been judicially decided; **rēs jūdicāta**, a point or a matter already decided; **rēs nihili**, a thing of nought, a nonentity. See **re** and **rebus**.

1616 *res gestæ*. [See **gazetta**.] **1760** and if the Matter had been *res integra* and undetermined, he should have held it ill if it had been brought by the other Name: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 250. **1623** Why should this same *Nada del hombre*, this same nothing of man, this *res nihili*, why I say should he be puffed vp with pride, transported with passion, and stand vpon his *puntos*, and termes of honour? MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 42.

***rēs angusta domi**, *phr.*: Lat.: scanty means at home. Juv., 3, 164.

1596 Twice or thrise in a month, when *res est* ['there is'] *angusta domi*, the bottome of my purse is turned downeward: NASHE, *Have with You*, Wks.,

Vol. III. p. 44 (Grosart, 1883—4). **1656** Sir, I do continue in my desires to settle about London, and am only hindered by my *Res angusta domi*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 74 (1872). **1712** the many inconveniences and disadvantages they commonly talk of in the *Res angusti* [sic] *domi*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 259 (1737). **1827** But the *res angusta domi* could not repress the native vigour of his mind: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 7. **1842** he'd seen to what acts '*Res angustæ*' [pl.] compel *beaux* | And *belles*, whose affairs have once got out at elbows: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 223 (1865).

resai: Anglo-Ind. See **rezai.**

rescat(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *rescate*, or It. *riscatto*: ransom.

1588 we must pay rescat 4. or 5. Pagies a man: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 11 *vº*.

***réservoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: a place in which anything is kept in store; *esp.* a receptacle for water or other liquids, or for gas; a natural accumulation of water serving as a supply; also, *metaph.* Partly Anglicised as *reservoir* (ˌ⌣ˌ, *-oi-* as Fr.).

bef. **1733** the Current of History is muddy...and the Reservoirs will receive and continue the Stain: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xii. (1740). **1741** the Reservoir into which two Pipes empty themselves: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 338. bef. **1744** This year a Reservoir, to keep and spare; | The next, a Fountain, spouting thro' his Heir: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, III. 173. **1753** The reservoirs on the hill supply the city: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 355 (1857). **1775** this lake was the reservoir or head of the Mæander and Marsyas both which rose below it, separate: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 237. **1785** What is his creation less | Than a capacious reservoir of means | Form'd for his use, and ready at his will? COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 40 (1808). **1808** I consider the work as the main pipe of my intellectual Reservoir: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 106 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1811** The inhabitants have none to drink, but what is collected by the Arabs, in reservoirs among the hills, and brought by them from thence upon camels: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 23. **1819** Regarding each officer of the state only in the light of one of the smaller and more numerous reservoirs, distributed on more distant points of your domain: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 365 (1820). **1820** the celebrated Piscina, a vast reservoir: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21. **1845** To the west are some vaulted brick tanks. They are the reservoirs of the aqueduct: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 284. ***1876** air is admitted from the main reservoir: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

***residuum**, *sb.*: Lat.: the dregs, the residue, what remains over, a remnant.

1672 God...lets out so much of these corruptions as may be to his own glory, and the *residuum* or overplus he keeps in: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 126/1 (1868). **1760** a Suit against an Executor for a Distribution of the *Residuum* of the Testator's Estate undisposed of: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 10. **1843** For of what nature, they ask, could be the residuum? and by what token could it manifest its presence? J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1859). **1877** farther degraded it by forcing it to compete on such terms that it could only secure the residuum of the labour market: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xlviii. p. 372 (1872).

resonator, a false, *quasi*-Lat. form for Eng. *resounder.*

respective (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *respectif*, fem. *-ive*: (*a*) full of regard, full of care, attentive; (*b*) worthy of respect; (*c*) respectful; (*d*) relative; (*e*) pertaining severally to each one of several individuals or groups of individuals.

a. **1563** In dooing of all which thinges the king hath not beene thus respectiue, as the pope now sheweth himselfe towardes him: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 980. [R.] **1579** so careful and respective were our predecessors, where it touched the life of any ROMAINE: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 835 (1612).

b. **1590** What should it be that he respects in her | But I can make respective in myself, | If this fond Love were not a blinded god? SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, iv. 4, 200.

c. **1600** the *respectiue Leere*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 244 (1616).

d. **1599** Which are said to be relative or respective? Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing: BLUNDEVILLE, *Arte of Logicke*, i. 11. [C.]

e. **1663** And to those places straight repair | Where your respective dwellings are: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. [R.]

respice finem, *phr.*: Lat.: look to the end.

1550 *Respice finem*, mark the end: look upon the end: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 294 (Parker Soc., 1844). **1590** Mistress, 'respice finem,' respect your end: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, iv. 4, 43. **1659** *Respice finem*, Look to the end, is a lesson which whosoever learneth not will in the end prove a fool: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 202/2 (1865).

respiration (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *respiration.*

1. the act or process of breathing.

1543 it swageth payn, and clenseth the place, and aydeth respiration, or breathing: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcv *rº*/1. **1554** They attributed godlynes to respiracion, by the whiche all men do lyue: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. C vi *rº*.

2. a breathing-space, an interval.

1649 Some meet respiration of a more full trial and enquiry into each other's condition: BP. HALL, *Cases of Consc.*, iv. 6. [C.]

3. a breathing again, a reviving.

1667 groaning till the day | Appear of respiration to the just: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 540.

***respirator** (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *respirāre*, ='to breathe': an apparatus for breathing through so that the air is warmed or filtered before passing into the lungs.

resplendor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *re-*, ='back', and **splendor** (*q. v.*): refulgence.

1646 the resplendor and ray of some interiour and invisible Beauty: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xi. p. 270 (1686).

responsive (ˌ⌣⌣ˌ⌣), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *responsif*, fem. *-ive.*

I. *adj.*: 1. answering (to), corresponding (to); replying, showing signs of being impressed.

1604 three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy, very responsive to the hilts: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 159. **1620** some Letter, missive or responsive: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 126 (1676). **1715—20** Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings | The vocal lay responsive to the strings: POPE, Tr. *Homer's Od.* [T.] **1726** A certificate is a responsive letter, or letter by way of answer: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.] **1770** The swain responsive as the milk-maid sung: GOLDSMITH, *Des. Village*, 117. [C.] **1785** nymphs responsive: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 102 (1808).

I. *adj.*: 2. including or characterised by formulated responses.

I. *adj.*: 3. *Leg.* relevant, pertinent (to a question).

I. *adj.*: 4. responsible, answerable.

1646 such persons...for whom the church herself may safely be responsive: JER. TAYLOR, *Apol. for Liturgy* (Ord MS.). [L.]

II. *sb.*: an answer, a reply, a response. *Rare.* The instance given below may be adjectival.

[bef. **1530** Shew unto the same how ye have received letters from the king's highness and me, responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed: WOLSEY, in Burnet's *Records*, Bk. II. No. 23. (R.)]

resque: Eng. fr. Fr. See **risk.**

***ressaldar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *risāladār*: a commander of a **ressala** (Hind. and Arab. *risāla*) or troop of Irregular Cavalry, or of a corps of native horse.

1800 a russalahdar of horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1600 (1844). — a russalah of horse: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 147. **1834** I rushed among my sleeping Rusalas: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 128. **1883** the Rissaldar, or native commander of one Rissala: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 163.

***restaurant**, *sb.*: Fr.: an eating-house, an establishment where food and drink of all kinds are served.

1837 he came to the conclusion that the substratum of all the extraordinary compounds he had met with at the *restaurans* was derived from this pile: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148. **1845** There are several restaurants near *la Puerta del Sol*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 728. **1864** he dined every day at a restaurant for thirty-two sous: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 183. ***1878** The hotel and restaurant keepers: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

[For the introduction of the term in Paris in 1765 see Diderot's *Œuvres*, Vol. XIX. p. 230 *note* and p. 254 (1875).]

***restaurateur**, *sb.*: Fr.: the keeper of a restaurant.

1815 Cafés, where coffee and liqueurs are taken—Restaurateurs, where dinners are served,—Patissiers, where you may regale on patties and ices: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2nd Ed.). **1818** Véry, a well-known Restaurateur: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 20 *note*. **1826** The restaurateur of Ems, in collusion with the official agent of the Duke of Nassau, were fortunate this season in having the Grand Duke knocked down to them: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. vi. p. 194 (1881). **1828** an excellent restaurateur's...where one gets irreproachable *gibier*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xix. p. 49 (1859). **1841** Everybody at the restaurateur's orders beefsteak and pommes: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 384 (1885). **1848** on two occasions they were forced to leave the lecture hall and take refuge in the house of a *restaurateur*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 218.

restaurator, restorator (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *restaurātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *restaurāre*, ='to restore': a restorer; the keeper of a place where refreshments are sold.

restitutor (ˌ⌣ˌ⌣⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *restitūtor*, ='a restorer': one who restores, one who makes restitution.

1654 Their rescuer, or restitutor, Quixote: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quixote*, p. 124. [T.]

***résumé**, *sb.*: Fr.: a summary, an abstract, a recapitulation, an epitome.

1804 After a short *resumé* of his observations on coffee-houses...Mr. Holcroft leaves Paris: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 98. **1837** This is the *resumé* of all that I remember interesting in the recital: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 12. **1850** he would be able to take a rapid *résumé* of a historical period: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 389 (1879). **1877** That is a brief *résumé* of my past history and future prospects: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xli. p. 333 (1879).

***resurgam**, *3rd pers. sing. fut. ind.* of Lat. *resurgere*,='to rise again': I shall rise again.

1654–6 Howbeit he had hope in his death, and might write Resurgam on his grave: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 421 (1867).

resuscitator (˘ ´ ˘ ´ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *resuscitator*, noun of agent to Lat. *resuscitāre*,='to resuscitate', one who resuscitates.

resverie, resvery: Eng. fr. Fr. See **reverie**.

retablo, *sb.*: Sp.: a retable; a reredos.

1845 the *Retablo* is full of old carvings: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 411.

retention (˘ ¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rétention*: (*a*) the act of retaining, the power of retaining; (*b*) that which retains (impressions); (*c*) place of restraint.

a. 1543 retention of vryne, & costyfnes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cix *v°*/2. 1601 no woman's heart | So big, to hold so much; they lack retention: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, ii. 4, 99. 1603 the reliques or retensions of ventosities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 623. 1645 you have laden me with such a variety of courtesies and weighty favours, that my poor stock comes far short of any ability of retaliation; but for the other two, *reception* and *retention*, as I am not conscious to have bin wanting in the first act, so I shall never fail in the second: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxii. p. 62. 1845 the Moor's deep-fanged retention of Andalucia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 558.

b. 1609 That poor retention could not so much hold, | Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score: SHAKS., *Son.*, 122.

c. 1605 I thought it fit | To send the old and miserable king | To some retention and appointed guard: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, v. 3, 47.

retenue, *sb.*: Fr.: reserve, caution.

1848 The delighted Prince, having less *retenue* than his French diplomatic colleague: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 177 (1879).

rethl, rethor: Arab. See **rotolo.**

rethor: Lat. fr. Gk. See **rhetor.**

retina, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *rēte*,='a net': the reticulated, nervous, innermost posterior coat of the eyeball, upon which the rays are thrown through the optic lenses.

1525 The thyrde groweth of the senowe optico / the inner parte therof is named retina: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B i *v°*/2. 1619 the inner *Palpebra*,...the *Vuea*,...the *Retina*, and the rest: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 89. 1658 at the eye the Pyramidal rays from the object, receive a decussation, and so strike a second base upon the *Retina* or hinder Coat, the proper Organ of Vision: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 47 (1686). 1691 the visual Rays coming in streight lines, by those points of the Sensory or *Retina* which they touch, affect the common Sense: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 263 (1701). 1818 the retina of the eye: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 95 (1819). 1866 what sort of image his small person made on the retina of a light-minded beholder: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I. p. 92. 1881 In both cases it is an inverted picture which is cast on the retina: CLELAND, *Evolution, &c.*, Lect. iii. p. 83.

***retire** (˘ ¯), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *retirer*,='to withdraw' (*trans.* and *reflex.*), 'to recede'.

1. *trans.* or *reflex.* to draw back, to draw off, to remove, to take apart.

1539 the kings...rich pavilion...to retire themselves into after they shalbe presented to his highnes: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 170 (1846). 1546 Scotlond... whereunto noe small number of fugitives wear retiered: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1846). 1578 That the Venetians should haue power to enter this contract within two moneths, and if they did enter, then to retire their army by sea from the kingdome of *Naples*: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 92 (1618). 1593 That he, our hope, might have retired his power: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, ii. 2, 46.

2. *intr.* to draw back, to recede; to go into seclusion, to betake one's self to private life; to go to bed.

1546 endevoring to retire into Italie...was slaine at Leons: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1846). 1591 I pray thee, good Mercutio, lets retire: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 1, 1. 1641 Here I took leave of his Lordship, and retired to my lodgings: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 41 (1872). 1676 [See **revera**].

retornello: It. See **ritornello.**

retour, *sb.*: Fr.: return.

1731 The Company has put her *Retour* Ships under the following Regulation, with Regard to the *Cape*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 325. 1871 lent us by the driver of a *retour* waggon: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 33.

retractor, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *retrahere*, ='to draw back': one who or that which draws back.

retraite, *sb.*: Fr.: a retreat, a military signal for retiring, a tattoo. The Eng. word *retreat*, fr. Mid. Eng. *retrete*, fr. the Old Fr. form *retret*, was very often assimilated to Fr. *retraite* in 16, 17 cc. (1546 with blaste of retrayte: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 55, Ed. 1846; 1579 he sounded the retraite: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 607, Ed. 1612). The meaning of the form *retrait(t)* is occasionally affected in 16, 17 cc. by Sp. *retrato*, It. *ritratto*,='a portrait', 'a likeness', 'a representation', 'aspect' (1590 Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery, | Whose faire retraitt I in my shield doe beare: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 4; bef. 1640 More to let you know | How pleasing this retrait of peace doth seem, | Till I return from Palestine again, | Be you joint governors of this my realm: WEBSTER & DEKKER, *Weakest goeth to the Wall*, i. 1. [C.]).

1883 The dinner...was followed by the performance of a *rétraite* by the combined bands of the Eleventh Army Corps: *Standard*, No. 18,465, p. 3/1.

retribution (˘ ¯ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rétribution*: requital, retaliation, punishment; *esp.* the adjudication of reward or punishment in a future state according to the deserts of a person's present life.

1563 the righteous retribution and wrath of God: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 155. [R.] bef. 1637 To have that finall retribution, | Expected with the fleshe's restitution: B. JONSON, *Elegie on Lady Digby*. [R.] 1667 All who have their reward on earth...here find | Fit retribution, empty as their deeds: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 454.

retributor (˘ ´ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *retribūtor*, noun of agent to Lat. *retribuere*,='to requite', 'to recompense': one who dispenses retributive justice; one who requites.

bef. 1655 God is a just judge, a retributor of euery man his own: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 196 (1861). [Davies]

retricato, *sb.*: ? It. *ritirata*,='the act of withdrawing'. See quotation.

1598 stand you faire, saue your *retricato* with his left legge: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 9, Wks., p. 59 (1616).

***retroussé**, *part.*: Fr.: turned-up, cocked-up.

1840 his eyes a little bloodshot, and his nose *retroussé* with a remarkably red tip: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 39 (1865). 1844 a sweet *retroussé* nose: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 237 (1885). 1877 a nose delicately *retroussé*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. i. p. 7 (1879).

returnello: It. See **ritornello.**

reuberbe: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rhubarb.**

reumor: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rumor.**

***réunion**, *sb.*: Fr.: a meeting, an assembly, a social gathering.

1835 Music is here much in fashion, and there are constant large *réunions* of amateurs: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 80. 1848 At Crawley's charming little *réunions* of an evening this fatal amusement commonly was practised: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5 (1879). 1883 The *réunion* of the Salvation Army was dissolved: *Standard*, No. 18,464, p. 5/1.

réussir, *vb.*: Fr.: to succeed, to be successful.

1769 I am glad to hear Carlyle is likely to réussir at Paris: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 368 (1882).

***revalenta**, *sb.*: coined fr. Mod. Lat. *Ervum Lens*,='lentil', and Lat. *revalescere*,='to regain strength': a trade-name for a preparation of lentil-meal, used as food for invalids. The full title is *Revalenta Arabica*,='Arabian Revalenta'.

***revanche**, *sb.*: Fr.: revenge, retaliation, reversal of military defeat.

1882 the idea that she would keenly feel the result of the battle of Königsgrätz, and wish for *revanche*: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 6.

***réveil**, *sb.*: Fr.; misspelt **reveille** (generally trisyllabic), **réveillé, reveillee, reveillée**: an awaking, a beat of drum at daybreak, a bugle-call at daybreak, a "hunt's up".

bef. 1668 they reveillees scorn, whom grief does wake: DAVENANT, *Gondibert*, Bk. II. Cant. iii. — So soon love beats revellies in her brest: *ib.*, Bk. III. Cant. v. [R.] ? 1700 Sound a réveille, sound, sound, | The warrior god is come: DRYDEN, *Secular Masque*, 63. 1775 We were alarmed this morning by the firing of some guns after reveille beating: *Amer. Archives*, 4th Ser., Vol. IV. p. 224 (1846). 1781 if ever we do awake, the *réveil* will be terrible: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 127 (1858). 1799 You will parade with your detachment in the lines of the 12th Regiment in the morning, at the réveillé beating: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1858). 1812 There is the same crowd and condensation of images in the following *reveillee*, with which the piece opens: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 289. 1818 The sergeant drew up his men, the reveillée was beat: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 10 (1819). 1830 the *réveille* played by drums and fifes, at day-light: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 374 (2nd Ed.). 1834 The trumpets of the Furingees, were sounding the reveillée: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 137. 1840 this is followed by the lively beat of the "reveillez" from the Sepoys' quarter: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 231. 1886 First an old nun with a lantern flitted like a black spectre from door to door, and chanted the *réveille* at each: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, xvii. p. 369.

[The trisyllabic forms found in Eng. cannot be due to the Fr. imperat. pl. *réveillez-vous*. Perhaps Phillips is right in saying that the Fr. inf. *réveiller* (='to rouse from sleep') is

commonly called the *travelly* (i.e. *ravelly*). The change of the inf. (used as sb.) to the fem. part. is illustrated by **couchee, levee** (*qq. v.*). The form *réveillez*—which is of course meant to be imperative—is not so early as the form *reveillee*, or at any rate as the trisyllabic *reveille*.]

***réveillon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a meal taken in the middle of the night.

1882 There is hardly a household so poor that will not to-night, between the hours of midnight and three in the morning, indulge in the *réveillon*: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 5.

revenant, *sb.*: Fr.: a ghost, a spectre, an apparition.

1882 The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy revenant from the tomb: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 274 (and Ed.). **1886** They would not visit this undesirable revenant with his insolent wealth and discreditable origin: MRS. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Carew*, I. viii. p. 134.

revenons à nos moutons, *phr.*: Fr.: 'let us return to our sheep', said by the judge to a witness who would wander from the point (which concerned his sheep), in the old French farce of *Pierre Pathelin*.

1616—7 But, *pour retourner* ['to return'] *à nos moutons*, this feasting begins to grow to an excessive rate: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (1848). **1822** J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 610. **1850** THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXXVI. p. 405 (1879).

rēvērā, *adv.*: Lat.: in reality, really, truly.

1676 O Sir, I will retire, and take away all occasions of your uttering things that *re vera*, are more injurious to your self, than reflecting on me: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, I. p. 16.

reverberator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *reverberâre*, ='to beat back': that which reverberates.

réverbère, *sb.*: Fr.: a reflector, a street-lamp.

1862 In the midnight, under the gusty trees, amidst which the lamps of the *réverbères* are tossing, the young fellow strides back to his lodgings: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 121 (1887). **1865** for as the double light of the sunset and the *réverbères* fell on her, her vagrant dress was Rembrandtesque: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 224.

***reverie** (⏑ – ⏑), **revery**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rêverie*: a raving, a day-dream, day-dreaming.

1481 whiche brought them in suche reuerye and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes: *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, fol. 33 *vº*. **1657** and yet I am to learn whether the resueries of a soul so Elevated as yours is, are not too serious, and too rational to descend to any reflection on me: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 2, Vol. I. p. 3. **1709** the *Barbarian* walk'd silent by me, in a profound *Resuery*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 67 (2nd Ed.). **1714** my Reverie has been so deep: POPE, *Letters*, p. 126 (1737). **1731** their Drone of a Father, who lies stretch'd at his Ease in a profound *Reverie*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 164. **1757** Monsieur Hecht's *rêveries* are *rêveries* indeed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. civ. p. 410 (1774). abt. **1782** Fancy...Shall steep me in Elysian reverie: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 275 (1808). **1818** Nor glowing reverie, nor poet's lay, | Could yield his spirit that for which it panted: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xcvi. **1830** he seemed after this to fall into a little revery: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 179. **1840** rousing himself from a reverie, which had degenerated into an absolute snooze: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 14 (1865). **1864** His reverie was put an end to by the arrival of Pepper: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 109.

[Anglo-Fr. *reverye*, ='raving', which appears in quot. 1481 as early Mod. Eng., is not easy to connect with Cotgrave's *resverie*, ="A rauing, idle talking, dotage, trifling, follie, vaine fancie, fond imagination", whence Mod. Fr. *rêverie*.]

reversi(s), *sb.*: Fr.: name of an old game at cards; a modern game played with counters on a chess- or draught-board.

1814 Reversis is played by four persons...For this game the tens must be taken out from a pack of cards: *Hoyle's Games*, p. 163.

reverso, It. *riverso*; **reverse** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: a back-handed stroke.

1598 the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reuerso*, your *Stoccata*, your *Imbroccata*, your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616). **1598** to see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 3, 27.

revêtement, *sb.*: Fr.: a revetment, a facing to a wall, a retaining wall.

1804 I am inclined to be of opinion with Major Gen. Nicholson, that the revêtement would not bear those pieces of a heavy calibre: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1181 (1844). **1840** It is a very lofty building, constructed of raw bricks, like the rest of its class; but the quantity of fire-burned bricks scattered all around it prove clearly that at one time it must have had a *revêtement* of that material: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. vii. p. 162.

rêveur, *fem.* **rêveuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a day-dreamer, a person in a reverie.

1732 If the Duchess be a *reveuse*, I will never come to Aimsbury: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 150 (1757). **1865** a voluptuous *rêveuse* warm with the rich varied colours of the canvas of Greuze: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 210.

revision (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *revision*: the act of revising; a revised edition.

1611 *Revision*, A reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination, looking ouer againe: COTGR.

revulsion (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *révulsion*: a tearing or drawing away; a violent separation; a violent reaction.

1611 *Revulsion*, A revulsion, a pulling vp, or plucking away: COTGR. **1627** There is a fifth way, stanching of blood, also in use, to let blood in an adverse part, for a revulsion: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 66. [R.] bef. **1699** I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent revulsion it may make of humours from the head: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Misc.* [T.]

rewbarb(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhubarb.**

rex, reakes, reeks, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *rēx*: a king, esp. in the phr. *to play rex*, ='to be violent', 'to domineer'.

1578 needs would have, with the frogs of Æsop, a Ciconia, an Italian stranger, the bishop of Rome, to play Rex over them: *Private Prayers Q. Elis.*, p. 465 (Parker Soc., 1851). **1589** With these did *Hercules* play Rex, and leaving *Dis* for dead, | Not one escapes his deadly hand: W. WARNER, *Albion's Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 19. **1598** to suffer such a caytiff to play such *Rex*: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 659/2 (1869). **1603** if once it hap | He get som Grove, or thorny Mountains top, | Then playes he *Rex*; tears, kills, and all consumes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 124 (1608). **1614** he [the devil] plays Rex, and captivates many a soul to his obedience: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 210 (1867). **1623** laying hold on my Coller, he began to play *Rex* with me, taking me to *Coram nobis*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. vi. p. 147. bef. **1626** Love with Rage kept such a reakes that I thought they would have gone mad together: BRETON, *Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17. [C.] **1626** our enemies, the Dunkirkers, play *rex* in our seas: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1848). bef. **1642** The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes playing reeks with the high and stately timber: URQUHART, Tr. *Rabelais*, iii. 2. [C.] **1883** He will be the leader, dictator, rex, imperator, *servus servorum*: W. BESANT, *All in a Garden Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 240.

reyes, reys: Port. See **reis.**

reynard, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *regnard*, ultimately fr. Old Low Ger. *Reinaerd*: the proper name given to the fox in the old beast-epic; *hence*, a fox. Corrupted to or confused with *Reynold*, i.e. *Reginald*.

1481 CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, Title. **1591** th' Ape and Foxe ere long so well them sped...That they a Benefice twixt them obtained; | And craftie Reynold was a Priest ordained: SPENS., *Compl.*, Prosopop., 556. **1592** Raynold, the fox, may well beare vp his tayle in the lyon's denne, but when he comes abroad, he is afraide of euerie dogge that barkes: NASHE, *P. Penilesse*, p. 23 (Shaks. Soc.). [A. S. Palmer]

reyn(e)s: Eng. fr. Fr. See **raines.**

Reysbutos: Port. See **Rajpoot.**

rezai, rosei, rozye, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *raẓāī*: a quilted or wadded coverlet.

1834 I arrived in a small open pavilion at the top of the building, in which there was a small Brahminy cow, clothed in a wadded resai, and lying upon a carpet: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 135 (1857). [Yule] **1872** the native huddles himself in his *rezai* (a sort of coverlet which, with its padding of cotton and external coating of dirt, is an armour of proof against the cold air): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 13. **1884** A couple of *rosels* (wadded quilts, one of which will act as your mattress): C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.*

***rez-de-chaussée**, *sb.*: Fr.: ground-floor, 'level with the causeway'.

1837 Besides the *rez de chaussée*, which is but little above the ground, there are two good stories all round the building: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 245. **1842** the *rez-de-chaussée*,—as some call the ground floor: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 375 (1865).

rhabarbo. See **rhubarb.**

Rhadamanthus: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Ραδάμανθος: name of the brother of **Minos** (*q. v.*), who was one of the judges in the Infernal regions. Hence, **Rhadamant(h)ine**, inevitable, authoritatively solemn, judicial.

?1582 For iustice *Radamanthus*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, *&c.*, p. 155 (1880). **1603** For who hath constituted him to be the *Radamanthus* thus to torture sillables, and adiudge them their perpetuall doome, setting his *Theta* or marke of condemnation vpon them, to indure the appointed sentence of his cruelty, as he shall dispose? S. D., *Defence of Ryme*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 211 (1815). **1828** a certain Rhadamanthus-looking personage: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 337.

rhadomontade: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rodomontade.**

Rhamadan: Arab. See **Ramadan.**

Rhamnūsia: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Ραμνοῦς, a town in the north of Attica, where there was a statue of Nemesis: a name of Nemesis, '(the goddess) of Rhamnus'.

1616 O how my Muse, armde with Rhamnusiaes whip, | Desires to scourge your hell-bred villanie: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 135 (1871). — From the Rhamnusian goddesse am I sent: *ib.*, p. 2.

Rhenish, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *rheinisch*, ='pertaining to the Rhine': wine produced on the banks of the Rhine.

abt. **1440** Rynisch [See **algarde**]. **1599** goode oulde renishe wyne: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Phyticke*, p. 6/a. **1607** Then here comes Rhenish to confirm our amity... This Rhenish wine is like the scouring stick to a gun: MIDDLETON, *Mich. Term*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. i. p. 274 (1885). **1616** Phalerno, with your richest Orleance wine, | Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1928, p. 62 (1871). **1634** a cup of *Rhenish*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. ii. lv. p. 351 (1678). **1671** invited me to drink a Bottle of Rhenish and Sugar: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 43. **1713** a glass of Rhenish: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iii. p. 31.

rhētor, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥήτωρ*: an orator, a pleader, a speaker.

abt. **1386** And if a Rethor koude faire endite | He in a Cronycle saufly myghte it write: CHAUCER, *C. T., Nonnes Preestes Tale*, 15213. **1883** states that Helvidius was...an imitator of the Pagan rhetor Symmachus: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. ii. p. 968/1.

rhibes: Mod. Lat. See **ribes.**

Rhinegrave, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Rheingraf*: the Count Palatine of the Rhine.

1548 both Monsieur Dessie and the Ringrave with the Frenche and part of th' Almaynes: T. FISHER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iii. No. ccclxvi. p. 294 (1846).

rhino, *sb.*: a cant term for ready money, cash.

1670 Some as I know, | Have parted with their ready rino: *Seaman's Adieu.* [N. & Q.] **1688** *Cole* is in the language of the Witty, Money. The *Ready*, the *Rhino*, thou shalt be *Rhinocerical*, my Lad, thou shalt: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 3 (1699). **1691** But if the *Client* has no *Ryno*...The Cause is in as bad Condition, | As is a Soul in sad Contrition: *Long Vacation*, p. 3. **1767** rings and watches are much more so [*i.e.* common] than ready *rino*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. ii. p. 182 (1882).

***rhīnoceros,** Lat. *pl.* **rhīnocerōtes,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥινόκερως*, ='nose-horned': one of a genus of large, thick-skinned herbivorous quadrupeds, with one or two horns, now only found in the warmer parts of Asia and Africa. Sometimes Anglicised as *rhinocerot(e)*, fr. the Lat. plural.

1555 This *Rhinoceros* hath two hornes, whereof the one is of notable bignes: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 16 (Arber, 1885). **1567** the Elephant again and *Rhinoceros* with his snout so crooked: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 108 *vº*. bef. **1586** a man that had neuer seene an Elephant or a Rinoceros: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 17 (1891). **1599** the beastes called *Rhinocerotes*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. ii. p. 20. **1600** I am a *Rhinoceros*, if I had thought: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). **1601** the Rhinocerotes whet their hornes against the rockes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 1, Vol. i. p. 548. **1603** But, his huge strength, nor subtle wit, cannot | Defend him from the sly Rhinocerot: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 152 (1608). **1605** Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, | The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iii. 4, 101. **1607** the Elks haue their hornes grow out of their eye-lids, the *Rhinocerotes* or Ethyopean Buls out of their nose: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 194. **1616** He speakes to men with a *rhinocerotes* nose: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 28, Wks., p. 776 (1616). **1625** Renosceros horne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 394. **1634** the breadth of the Gate is sixe of my paces, the height of each side or Gate (engrauen with a mightie Elephant on one side, a Rhynoceros on the other) thirty foot high: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59. **1662** The Rhinoceros, by the *Indians* called *Abadu*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. ii. p. 118 (1669). **1667** Such port the Elephant bears, and so defi'd | By the Rhinocero's her unequal foe: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 59, p. 16. **1673** The Skeleton of a Morsses head. Divers and very large Rhinocerots horns, Gazelle horns, and an Unicorns horn: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246. **1742** he rode upon a rhinoceros, that he might be despised: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. ii. p. 61 (1826). **1753** Indian shields made of rhinoceros's hides: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 339 (1857).

rhododaphnē, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥοδοδάφνη*: the rose-bay, the oleander, the rhododendron.

1591 Fresh Rhododaphne, and the Sabine flowre: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 673.

***rhododendron,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, ='the rose-bay': name of a large genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Ericaceae*, including the rose-bay.

1664 *Rhododendron* white and red: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 219 (1729). **1814** In the crevices, between the rocks, the beautiful *Rhododendron* was in full bloom: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. v. p. 110. **1820** flowering myrtles, rhododendrons, and a variety of aromatic shrubs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 38. **1843** The ranunculuses, rhododendra, and polyanthuses, which ornamented that mausoleum: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 345 (1885). **1857** a thicket of azaleas, rhododendrons, and clambering roses: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, Introd., p. xi. (1877). **1882** the quick-set hedges are belts of rhododendrons of full growth: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xii. p. 262.

rhodomontade: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rodomontade.**

rhombohedron, *pl.* **rhombohedra,** *sb.*: Late Gk. *ῥομβόεδρον*, ='a figure with surfaces (*ἕδρα*) in the shape of rhombi': a solid figure bounded by six rhombi.

rhomboïdes, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥομβοειδές*; **rhomboid** (⏑ ⏓), Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *sb.*: a plane four-sided figure the opposite sides and angles of which are equal to one another.

1570 a *Perfect Square, Triangle, Circle, Ouale, long square*, (of the Grekes it is called *Eteromekes*) *Rhombe, Rhomboïd, Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine*, and such other Geometricall figures: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iiij *vº*. — Rhombaides (or a diamond like) is a figure, whose opposite sides are equall, and whose opposite angles are also equall, but it hath neither equall sides nor right angles: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 5 *vº*. **1640** the crosse lines of a Rhomboides | That from their meeting to all angles press: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 57, p. 94 (1647). **1641** laugh to see them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, their shrouds and tackle, with a geometrical rhomboides upon their heads: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. ii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 55 (1806). **1672** reducible into Geometrically figur'd Bodies, shap'd like *Rhombus's* or *Rhomboides*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 91.

rhombus, *pl.* **rhombi,** Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥόμβος*; **rhomb(e), romb(e),** Eng. fr. Fr. *rhombe*: *sb.*: a plane quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and whose opposite angles are equal to one another, and are severally either greater or less than a right angle; an object suggesting the said figure.

1567 Scales hauing the likenesse of *Rhombus*, a figure with y^e^ *Mathematicians* four square; hauing the sides equall, the corners crooked: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 18 *vº*. **1570** a *Perfect Square...Rhombe, Rhomboïd, Lunular*...and such other Geometricall figures: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iiij *vº*. — Rhombus (or a diamonde) is a figure hauing foure equall sydes, but it is not right angled: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 5 *vº*. **1579** Circles, and triangles, and *Rhombus*: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, p. 49 (Arber). **1600** garnished it [a house] with many kinds of trifles, as Pinnes, Points, Laces, Glasses, Rombes, &c.: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 43. **1658** making a *Rhombus* or Lozenge figuration: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 1, p. 27 (1686). **1667** and that swift | Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb, supposed, | Invisible else above all stars: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 134. **1672** some were most of kinn to a *Rhombus*, others to a *Rhomboeides*; but the most were but little better figur'd than those that the Geometricians call the *Trapesia*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 73. **1677** the wind at one and the same time blew from different Rombs or Points of the Compass: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 6.

***rhubarb** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rubarbe, reubarbare*, or Sp. and Port. *ruibarbo*, ultimately fr. Gk. *ῥῆον βάρβαρον* or *ῥᾶ βάρβαρον*, ='foreign *rheum* or *rha*', both *rheum* and *rha* being fr. *Rha*, Gk. 'Pā, the name of the Volga: a plant of the genus *Rheum*, esp. of the species which yield the drug rhubarb, or of the species *Rheum Rhaponticum*, the garden rhubarb; *hence*, the leaf-stalk of garden rhubarb used when cooked as a substitute for cooked fruit; also, *attrib.*

bef. **1400** rubarbe: *Relig. Ant.*, I. 176 (1841—3). [Skeat] **1525** Take Rebarbere one dragma: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. R iiij *rº*/1. **1542** Manna, Reuberbe, Eupatory: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xxv. p. 289 (1870). **1577** banishyng the vse of Ruibarbe of Barbarie...he brought a Ruibarbe from the newe Spaine, that was a verie excellente Medicine: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 24 *vº*. **1580** the roote *Rubarbe*, which beeinge full of choler, purgeth choler: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 411 (1868). bef. **1586** But with your rhubarb words ye must contend | To grieve me worse: SIDNEY, *Astr. & Stella*, xiv. (1674). [Davies] **1598** Tamarinio is likewise proved to be a very good purgation, for the poore that are of smal habilitie, and are not able to be at charges of Rhabarbo: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 120 (1885). **1598** their commodities are spices, muske, ambergreese, rubarbe, with other drugs: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 315. **1605** What rhubarb, cyme, or what purgative drug, | Would scour these English hence? SHAKS., *Macb.*, v. 3, 55. **1610** Lignum Aloes, Sassafras, Spikenard, Rubarbe: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. ii. p. 81. **1611** *Rheubarbe*, Rewbarb: COTGR. **1612** the second, third, & fourth part there of haue great neede of some *Ruybarbe* to purge his excessive choler: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. i. ch. vi. p. 41. **1615** sundry herbs as well Physicall as for food, turpentine, rubarbe, colloquintida, scammony, &c.: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 221 (1632). **1646** many Simples...as *Senna, Rhubarb, Bezoar, Ambregris*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686). **1654** There grew canes, olive-trees, rhubarb: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 307 (1872). **1666** the country affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

rhusma: ? fr. Turk. See **rusma.**

rhythm, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rithme, rhythme*; **rhythmus,** Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥυθμός*, ='regular motion', 'a metrical measure': *sb.*: regular movement in set proportions of time with methodical alternations of stress; metre.

1531 More ouer without musike gramer may nat be perfecte; for as moche as therin muste be spoken of metres and harmonies, called *rythmi* in greke: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. xv. Vol. i. p. 165 (1880). **1577** our Poemes may iustly be called Rithmes, and cannot by any right challenge the name of a Verse: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 34 (1868). **1589** this *rithmus* of theirs, is not therfore our rime: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. iii. p. 54 (1869). — their *rithme* or numerositie: *ib.*, v. [vi.] p. 92. **1591** When ye, these rythmes doo read: SPENS., *Compl.*, Visions of Petrarch, vii. **1600** their rude militarie rithmes and songs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. x. p. 374. — the priests and prophets there, deliver the responds and answeres of the Oracle in verses, & those not rudely composed without rhithme & meeter: *ib.*, Bk. XXXVII. p. 990. **1642** the old *Italian* tunes and rithmes: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 48 (1869). **1829** all the lines...melting into one another, in a kind of *rhythmus* of form: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 249.

rhyton, *pl.* **rhyta,** *sb.*: Gk. *ῥυτὸν*: a drinking-vase usually in the form of a carved horn, generally with one handle, and sometimes with a hole at the lower end to let the liquid flow into the mouth.

1883 the tablet, the rhyton, the trophies are worthy of the antique: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 100. **1887** Mr. C. Smith read a paper by Mr. A. S. Murray 'On a Rhyton in the Form of a Sphinx.'...Mr. Murray was inclined to fix the date of the rhyton at about B.C. 440: *Athenæum*, Mar. 5, p. 325/2.

rial: Eng. fr. Sp. See **real.**

***Rialto:** It.: name of a bridge in Venice over the Grand Canal, called after an island upon which was the Exchange of Venice.

1549 The *Rialto* is a goodly place in the hert of the citee, where the merchauntes twyse a daie assemble: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 74 *v°*. **1596** I understand, moreover, upon the Rialto, he hath a third [argosy] at Mexico: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, i. 3, 20. **1605** the *rialto*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 485 (1616). **1645** *Venice*...since her *Rialto* was first erected: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxix. p. 56. **1838** Rialto is an English abbreviation. Rialto is the name not of the bridge but of the island from which it is called. Venetians say *Il ponte di Rialto* as we say Westminster-bridge. It is the Island of the Exchange: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 244.

riant, *fem.* **riante,** *adj.*: Fr.: smiling, gay, bright, cheerful.

1722 The Subjects in Both are Grave or Dreadful but the Landskips are Gay and Riant: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 187. **1752** one's garden...is to be nothing but *riant*, and the gaiety of nature: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 327 (1857). **1758** Nothing can be conceived so flowery, so fragrant, and so shady as the foreground, nothing more extensive and *riant* than the offsets [of a garden]: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 133 (1853). **1780** I saw nothing so light, *riant*, and habitable: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1835). **1791** Of late...I have found this view too riante: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1792). **1843** Pretty market-gardens...give the suburbs a *riante* and cheerful look: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 13 (1887). **1845** it was the most riante scene I had yet beheld in Palestine: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. II. p. 134 (1848).

riat: Anglo-Ind. See **ryot.**

riata: Sp. See **reata.**

ribes, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Saxifragaceae*, several species of which are called currants, and to which gooseberries belong.

1548 Rhibes...is called in some places of Englande a Rasin tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H iiij *r°*.

richesse, *sb.*: Fr.: wealth, richness. Early Anglicised and corrupted to *riches*, which is now treated as if the word were plural. See **embarras de(s) richesses.**

1631 4000 soldiers, the flower of the army, colonels, captains, officers, *sans nombre*, that had put on all their *richesse* and bravery: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1848).

Richsdagh: Danish. See **Rigsdag.**

ricksdoller: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See **rix-dollar.**

rick-shaw: Jap. See **jinrikisha.**

***ricochet,** *sb.*: Fr.: a rebound or a series of rebounds, as in playing ducks and drakes; *Mil.* the rebound of a shot from the ground before it reaches its object; also, *attrib.*

1769 *Ricochet* denotes a bound or leap, such as a flat piece of stone makes when thrown obliquely along the surface of water; hence, ricochet-firing, in the military art, is a method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, as from three to six degrees. The ball or shot thus discharged goes bounding and rolling along, and killing or destroying every thing in its way: FALCONER, *Mar. Dict.* [L.] **1836** It blew fresh, and just turning out by the battery, slap came a sea right over the bows of the boat...and I the recipient of more of the briny than I had ever seen detached from the main body, directly in my face; the little white horse having struck the bow, and made a ricochet over the heads of the boatmen into the stern-sheets: T. HOOK, *G. Gurney*, Vol. III. ch. iv. [L.] **1865** Strathmore sent his ball to make a *ricochet* with a certain impetus, as if the conversation annoyed him, and did not join in it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 192. **1887** His [Vauban's] chief innovations were the extensive use of ricochet fire and the...employment of parallels and demi-parallels: *Athenæum*, Feb. 19, p. 249/3.

ridiculus mus: Lat. See **parturiunt montes,** &c.

1880 there came this *ridiculus mus* of a reply: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. XXXIV. p. 231.

ridotto, *sb.*: It.: a pleasure-party, a social assembly, a public assembly for music and dancing; a hall or house thrown open to music and public dancing.

1742 the balls, operas, and ridottos: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 127 (1806). **1749** Masquerades, Ridottos, Operas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 148, p. 377 (1774). **1769** There was what they called a *ridotto al fresco* at Vauxhall, for which one paid half-a-guinea, though, except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden... there was nothing better than on a common night: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 161 (1857). **1817** They went to the Ridotto:—'tis a hall | Where people dance, and sup, and dance again: BYRON, *Beppo*, lviii.

rien pour rien, *phr.*: Fr.: nothing for nothing.

bef. **1733** It is their own saying *Rien pour Rien*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 44, p. 535 (1740).

***rifacimento,** *pl.* **-ti,** *sb.*: It.: a remaking, a recasting, an adaptation. The spelling of many English writers suggests that they thought that the word meant 'a refacing' (the It. *faccia* meaning 'face').

1809 Though the uncouth phrase of the original old French might justify an editor in adopting a *rifaccimento* which would be more easily understood: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 474. **1809** So dexterously are these touches combined with the ancient structure, that the *rifacciamento*, in many instances could scarcely have been detected: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 30. **1823** It had been the amusement of the Marquis, for several months, to accomplish this *rifacciamento*, with the assistance of the Curate: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 34 (1886). **1826** It is not a rifacimento of compliments: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 76 (1881). **1838** I must read Berni's rifacimento too, as well as Pulci's Morgante: MACAULAY, in G. O. Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 24 (1878).

rigol (⊥ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *rigolo*: a ring, a crown.

1597 this is a sleep | That from this golden rigol hath divorced | So many English kings: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 5, 36.

rigor, rigour (⊥ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rigour, rigur*, assimilated to Lat. *rigor*, = 'stiffness', 'rigidity', 'cold'.

1. stiffness, immobility.

1667 the rest his look | Bound with Gorgonian rigour not to move: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 297.

2. *metaph.* inflexibility, strictness, sternness.

abt. **1386** Patience...venquisheth...Thinges that rigour never shulde atteine: CHAUCER, *C. T., Franklin's Tale*, 11087. **1478** the rigur of the lawe: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 826, p. 239 (1874). **1509** Which seynge Justice, playne ryght and equyte | Them falsly blyndeth by fauour or rigour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1874). abt. **1515** Judycyall rygoure shall not me correcte: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 70, Wks., Vol. I. p. 228 (1843). **1523** it is good that we go to them so strong, that other by fayrenesse or by rygour we may bring them to our acorde: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 352, p. 564 (1812). **1528** Howe be it / ye do pacify / The rigoure of god almighty: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). **1540** The office of Censores was to note the maners of euery person, whiche was in any degree of honour...wherin was shewed suche rygour, that no man was spared: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 20 *v°*. **1554** sue the rygur of y^e^ law: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. H v *v°*. **1557** The stormes are past these cloudes are ouerblowne, | And humble chere great rygour hath represt: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 31 (1870). **1580** Cutting of those members from the Church by rigor, that are obstinate in their herisies: J. LYLY *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 435 (1868). **1584** now some part of old rigor be qualified by two seuerall statutes made in the fift of *Elizabeth*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 16. **1586** as by equitie the rigour of a lawe is often times moderated: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. x. p. 29. **1600** it is great rigor to condemne to death, a man that by mischance killeth one: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 467. **1620** *Lorain* began to remit his rigor: BRENT; Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 666 (1676). **1644** Why then should we affect a rigor contrary to the manner of God and of nature: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 52 (1868).

2 *a.* strictness of life, austerity.

2 *b.* a strict interpretation.

1578 according to the rigour of the contract: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1618).

3. an act of sternness or cruelty.

1578 as soone as *Ferdinand* was parted from *Rome*, the fruites of the hatreds which the people had long borne to *Alphonso*, began to appeare, helping much the remembrance of many rigors which his father *Ferdinand* had vsed against them: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1618). **1686** Prisoners...treated with unheard of Rigours: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 27. bef. **1733** many affect Rigors, and will apply them in all Cases, but of themselves and their Partisans: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 164, p. 229 (1740).

4. violence; biting cold, severity (of weather, &c.).

1590 Therewith upon his crest | With rigor so outrageous he smitt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. ii. 18. **1591** like as rigour of tempestuous gusts | Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 5, 5. **1591** for it would grieve a man to be torned naked in the rygor of the weather: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 43 (1847).

5. a chill, a shivering-fit.

1543 whyche cause rigours, fieuers, spasmes, youxinge, and perturbation of reason: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcvi *v°*/1.

rigor mortis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the stiffening of the body after death, due to the contraction of the muscles.

1839–47 Passive contraction is a vital act, for it ceases with the *rigor mortis*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 524/1.

***Rigsdag,** *sb.*: Danish: the parliament of Denmark.

1645 he was at *Rensburgh*...at a *Richsdagh* an Assembly that corresponds to our Parliament: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. i. p. 1.

***rilievo, relievo,** *sb.*: It. *rilievo*, pl. *rilievi*: a style of sculpture in which the design projects from a (comparatively) level ground; *also*, a piece of sculpture in this style. See **alto rilievo, basso rilievo,** and **cavo rilievo.**

1625 twelue tables of fine marble, cutt into historyes, some of a very great releuo: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 189 (1882).

1641 represented as to deceive an accurate eye to distinguish it from actual relievo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1872). **1644** some relievi incrusted on the palace-walls: *ib.*, p. 140. **1670** *Raphael* was excellent in *colors*: *Michael Angelo* in *design*: and *Andrea* in making things seem to be of *relievo*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 130 (1698). **1699** *Pavilions*, *Portico's*, *Lanterns*, and other *Relievo's*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b 1 *vº*. **1704** distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., I. p. 80/2 (1869). **1712** a bold and ample Relievo, and Swelling: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley). **1741** a little Sloping on each Side, and on which are cut in Relievo Plates of Marble: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 332. **1845** her chapel is very rich in...and sculptured relievos of her history: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 475. **1885** If the better securing of the carved *rilievi* at Chichester...is the outcome of this Congress, it will not have been held in vain: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 279/3.

rima, *sb.*: It.: rhyme, verse, poetry.

1824 The hinge seemed to speak, | Dreadful as Dante's rhima, or this stanza: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. CXVI.

***Rinderpest**, *sb.*: Ger.: **pleuropneumonia** (*q. v.*), cattle-plague.

1878 The talk turned on the *rinderpest* in Jamaica: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. XXIX. p. 245.

rinfresco, *sb.*: It.: refreshment, entertainment.

1745 Liquorice grows naturally in this plain, as fern does with us, and they carry the wood to Damascus for fuel, and the root serves to make their rinfrescoes: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 508 (1811). **1782** to-night is a grand *rinfresco* for all the dolls and doll-fanciers of Rome: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1834).

ringo: Eng. fr. Lat. See **eringo.**

Ringrave: Eng. fr. Ger. See **Rhinegrave.**

rino. See **rhino.**

rinoceros: Lat. fr. Gk. See **rhinoceros.**

ripieno, *sb.*: It.: stuffing, padding; *Mus.* a supplementary instrument, performer, or part; also, *attrib.*

1724 REPIENO, or REPIANO, signifies Full; and is used to distinguish those Violins in Concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole Concerto: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1811** In the next re-adjustment of the treasury-balance, he got a *ripieno* appointment: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 135 (2nd Ed.).

riposo, *sb.*: It.: rest, repose; in art, a representation of the Holy Family resting during the flight into Egypt.

1722 in this Collection is a *Riposo* by Annibale Caracci: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 5.

riposta, It.; **riposte**, Fr.: *sb.*: (in fencing) a smart counter-stroke, a parry and thrust.

1866 Their attack having failed, Warren then made a gallant *riposte*, in which he captured four flags and four hundred prisoners: H. COPPEE, *Grant & his Campaigns*, p. 391.

risk, **risque**, Eng. fr. Fr. *risque*; **risco**, Old Sp. and Port.: *sb.*: a hazard, a danger; esp. in the phrases *at the risk of*, *run a risk*, *run the risk*.

1665 his Factors meet them [the Caravans] upon entring his Dominions with a report that the passage is not onely long but dangerous...by such devices so startling them, that rather than run their resque or incur his displeasure they oft-times condescend to a reasonable mart: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 293 (1677). **1669** you must now pretend openly to me, and run the risque of a denial from my Father: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 310 (1701). **1684** The *Hollander* ran a great *risco* in cutting it a-sunder; for it was very great luck that it had not broke into a hunder'd pieces: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 149. **1696** I stand in need of any body's Assistance, that will help me to cut my elder Brother's Throat, without the Risque of being hang'd for him: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 22 (1776). **1704** therefore they run no great Risque in sending their Letters unsealed: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 148. **1742** She therefore determined to submit to any insult from a servant, rather than run a risque of losing the title to so many great privileges: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. ix. Wks., Vol. V. p. 50 (1806). **1745** I should have run a great risque of being stript: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 411 (1811). **1754** his dictionary would be condemned as a system of tyranny, and he himself, like the last Tarquin, run the risk of being deposed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 101, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 170 (1777). **1775** The good Musselman persevered and repeatedly underwent...such immediate risque: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 274. **1798** he had the assurance to resist the arms of Louis XIV....at the risque of being treated with the utmost severity of military laws: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 218.

***risqué**, *fem.* **risquée**, *adj.*: Fr.: hazardous, more or less indecent.

1883 Her conversation was more *risqué* than that of any woman in London: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xiv p. 183 (1884). **1884** Elders of threescore demand an entrance upon the strength of *risqué* stories sprung from garrison-towns and college common rooms: J. SHERMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. vi p. 108. **1887** M. Albert Cim's 'Institution de Demoiselles' justly exposes...the *risquées*, if not absolutely crude expressions used by the pupils in their conversation: *Athenæum*, July 2, p. 9/3.

rissaldar: Anglo-Ind. See **ressaldar.**

***rissole**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of mince-pie; a ball or cake of mince mixed with egg and bread crumbs and fried. Early Anglicised as *russole*.

1860 *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 552/2. **1871** the morsel of wild ass was cooked in the form of "rissoles": SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iii. p. 41.

risu solvuntur tabulae: Lat. See **solvuntur r. t.**

risum teneātis, amīci, *phr.*: Lat.: restrain (your) laughter, friends. See Hor., *A. P.*, 5.

1790 The authority of the king himself [*risum teneatis*] proudly defied: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 311 (3rd Ed.). **1891** I state a different conclusion from Mr. Fowle's, which difference he modestly explains by saying that I have mistaken my authority. *Risum teneatis amici*! *Athenæum*, Feb. 21, p. 249/3.

ritardando, *adv.*: It., 'retardingly': *Mus.*: an instruction to performers to gradually slacken the time of a few bars or notes. Abbrev. to *ritard.*, *rit.*

ritenuto, *adv.* and *adj.*: It., 'detained': *Mus.*: an instruction to performers to suddenly lengthen the time of a few bars or notes. Abbrev. to *rit.*

rithm(e): Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rhythm.**

ritornello, *pl.* **ritornelli**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a refrain, *esp.* an instrumental prelude or refrain in a vocal composition; a full movement in a concerto.

1675 A Returnello by Martial Instruments: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 69. **1678** Retornella of Hout-boys: — *Timon*, ii. p. 31. **1724** RETORNELLO, a Ritornel. Those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, are so called, which either begins a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes plays a few Bars here and there in the Midst of a Song, and which also very often plays a few Bars after the Song is ended: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1860** she was singing the same *ritornella*: *Once a Week*, June 30, p. 27/2.

ritournelle, *sb.*: Fr.: a ritornello.

1856 Some of us | Are turned, too, overmuch like some poor verse | With a trick of ritournelle: E. B. BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, VII. p. 309 (1857).

***ritratto**, *sb.*: It.: a representation, a portrait, a picture.

1722 Here are several *Ritrattoes*, particularly that of Leo X. the then present Pope, which serves for his Predecessor St. Leo: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 233. bef. **1733** let not this Ritratto of a large Landscape be thought trifling: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 41, p. 251 (1740). **1762** 'tis more like a *ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity than of Vanity herself: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xi. Wks., p. 261 (1839). **1763** Symondes adds, Sir Peter had *sl.* for a ritratto: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. III. p. 17.

Ritter, *sb.*: Ger.: a rider, a knight.

1840 the mail-clad *Ritter* of the dark ages: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 228 (1865).

rival (⏑ ⏓), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rival.*

I. *sb.*: 1. a competitor (with respect to some specific object or generally), *esp.* a competitor in courtship.

1590 My foolish rival, that her father likes | Only for his possessions are so huge, | Is gone with her along: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 4, 174. **1603** And with his Rivall enters secret Duel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 83 (1608). abt. **1630** There were about these times two Rivals in the Queens favour: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 39 (1870). **1647** she did requite | The pure affection of the Love-sick lad, | And fed his hopes whilst he no Rivall had: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, i. 2, p. 19. **1675** and she riding on horseback behind his rival: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 108 (1872). **1776** this stadium was...extolled as without a rival and unequalled by any theatre: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 81.

I. *sb.*: 2. an associate, a partner.

1604 If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, | The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste: SHAKS., *Ham.*, i. 1, 12.

II. *adj.*: competitive, emulating, antagonistic.

1596 had I but the means | To hold a rival place with one of them: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, i. 1, 174. **1693** Equal in years, and rival in renown: DRYDEN, Tr. *Ovid's Metam.*, Bk. I. [L.]

rivo, *interj.*: ? fr. Old Sp.: an exclamation uttered in drinking-bouts.

1590 *Bell.* Love thee! fill me three glasses. *Itha.* Three and fifty dozen; I'll pledge thee. *Pitha.* Knavely spoke, and like a knight at arms. *Itha.* Hey, *Rivo Castiliano!* a man's a man: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 172/1 (1858). **1596** 'Rivo!' says the drunkard: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 124. **1600** And *Ryuo* will he cry and *Castile* too: *Looke about You*, sig. L 4.

rivulet, **rivolet** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *rivoletto*: a small stream, a rill.

1589 streaming foorth riuolets of teares: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 27 (1880) **1615** the whole City doth stand as it were vpon riuolets: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 260 (1632). **1626** *Riuolets*, Small drops distilling: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1634** within a hundred miles it [sic] any River or Rivulet: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 54. **1665** a Rivolet, called *Sor*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 41.

***rix-dollar** (⌐ ⌐ ¬), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Ger. *riksdaler*, ='a kingdom's dollar': name of sundry large silver coins current in the Low Countries, Germany, and Scandinavia. See **dollar, Reichsthaler.**

1598 those [horses] that are good, are solde in India for fower or five hundred pardauwen...each pardauwe, accounted as much as a Réekes Doller, Flemish money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 54 (1885). **1641** he accepted of a rix-dollar: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 26 (1850). **1653** a million Ryxdollers: *Several Proceed. of Parlt.*, July 26—Aug. 2, No. 2, p. 19. **1662** *Rixdollers* are current in *Muscovy*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. iii. p. 72 (1669). **1700** Each Physician was to have 42 Gelders *per* month, and his Table, and a Shoar instead of it 6 Ricksdollers: S L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. i. p. 6. **1705** We generally buy them here at the rate of a Rycksdollar *per* Dozen: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xv. p. 270.

riyal: Arab. fr. Sp. See **real.**

roanoke, roenoke, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a kind of shell used as money and for ornament.

1624 at *Cuscarawaoke*, where is made so much *Rawranoke* or white beads that occasion as much dissention among the Salvages, as gold and siluer amongst Christians: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 418 (1884). **1722** Upon his Neck, and Wrists hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 141.

roba, *sb.*: It.: a gown, a robe, gear, goods; a woman. See **bona roba.**

1602 Hah! fast? my roba fast, and but young night? MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. i. p. 41 (1885).

robal, Eng. fr. Sp.; **robalo,** Sp. and Port.: *sb.*: a kind of sea-bream, of which many species are found in the seas of Tropical America.

1818 The Robal abounds in the bays and harbors: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Affairs, Vol. iv. p. 336 (1834).

Robbia. See **della Robbia.**

***robe de chambre,** *phr.*: Fr.: a chamber-garment, a dressing-gown; a woman's dress made somewhat after the style of a dressing-gown.

1732 Her lady aunt was dressed in a robe de chambre: *London Mag.*, Oct. [Fairholt] **1768** Monsieur is not worth a *robe de chambre*; he having nothing in his portmanteau but six shirts and a black silk pair of breeches: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 474 (1839). **1807** honest Launcelot sat by the fire, wrapped up in his flannel *robe de chambre*, and indulging in a mortal fit of the *hyp*: *Salmagundi*, p. 153 (1860). **1818** Lord Frederick, in a robe de chambre: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. iv. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819). **1822** a rich robe-de-chambre: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, ii. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. xi. p. 475. **1848** pointing to the spot of his *robe de chambre* under which his heart was still feebly beating: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. i. ch. xxiv. p. 251 (1879).

robe de cour, *phr.*: Fr.: court-dress.

1768 the tailor declared, without some money advanced, the wife should not have her *robe de court*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. ii. p. 304 (1882).

roble: Eng. fr. Russ. or Fr. See **rouble.**

robust (⌐ ⌐), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *robuste*: sturdy, lusty, vigorous, strong; rough, violent.

1563 stronge & robuste persons: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 43 *vº*. **1679** he may emerge a plain, useful and robust officer: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 144 (1872).

roc, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. *rukh*: a huge bird of prey of Arabian mythology.

1597—9 BP. HALL, *Sat.* **1619** the *Ruc's* hugenesse flying away with a huge Elephant: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxiv. p. 322. **1819** hair of unborn Dives, heart of maiden vipers, liver of the bird Roc: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. vi. p. 103 (1820). **1839** Mild rokh, simorgh, wise sun-spirit: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 418 (1866). **1839** wherupon a bird called the rukhkh will come to thee: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 188.

rocambole, rocombole (⌐ ¬ ⌐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rocambole*: a kind of onion like the shallot, but of a stronger flavor; *Allium Scorodoprasum.*

1699 adding to the Spice some Roccombo-Seeds: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App., sig. P 4 *rº*. **1702** Difficulties are the Rocambole of Love; I never valu'd an easy Conquest in my life: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 320 (1776). **1759** take out the rocombole and herbs: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 126. — a jot of rocambole: *ib.*, p. 144. **1766** Then fires all his crackers with horrid grimace | And puffs his vile *Rocambol* breath in her face: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 79 (1808).

rockahomonie, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: **hominy** (*q. v.*). [C.]

rock(e)lay, rocklow, roc(k)lier, rocolo: Eng. fr. Fr. See **roquelaure.**

***rococo,** *sb.*: Fr.: a degraded development of the Louis Quatorze style of decoration, characterised by richness of extravagant and fantastic ornamentation devoid of meaning and taste; also, *attrib.* tasteless and pretentious.

1841 the whole offering a curious mixture of military and *rococo* taste: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. i. p. 21. **1845** It is that old, pretty, rococo, fantastic Jenny and Jessamy couple: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 267 (1885). **1865** The word's out of all modern dictionaries, and *rococo* from use: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 37. **1877** full of *rococo* English and Americans: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xlv. p. 348 (1879). **1883** the Mauleverer furniture being of a *rococo* and exploded style, the valuation had been ridiculously low: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 18. **1884** Upon the original Gothic stonework and tracery of the chapel which was very old had been introduced rococo work in mahogany and brass, angels, trumpets, and scrolls: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. ii. ch. ix.

rocolta: It. See **raccolta.**

rocou: Fr. See **roucou.**

rodomont (⌐ ¬ ¬), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rodomont*, or It. *rodomonte*, ='a bully', fr. *Rodomonte*, the name of the boastful leader of the Saracens in the Charlemagne epic: a braggart, a bully, a ranter; also, *attrib.*

1625 In his *Rodomant* fashion | And triumph't [over] our whole nation: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. ii.), p. 128 (1640). **1678** he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a rodomont: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Mem. Chas. I.* [T.]

***rodomontade** (⌐ ¬ ¬ ⌐), Eng. fr. Fr. *rodomontade*; **rodomontado,** Eng. fr. It.; **rodomontada,** It. (Florio), Mod. It. *rodomontata*: *sb.*: a boasting, a bragging, a ranting; a boast, a brag; also, *attrib.*

1598 bragardrie, *Astolpheidas*, or *Rodomontadas*: FLORIO, sig. a 6 *vº*. **1600** most terribly he comes off; like your *Rodomantada*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 245 (1616). **1623** I have heard a *Biscayner* make a *Rodomontado*, that he was as good a Gentleman as *Don Philippo himself*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, iii. xxxi. p. 110 (1645). **1624** the *Rodomontado's* and threatenings of the preparations of his Master: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. i. (*Cabala*), p. 283 (1654). **1642** That *Rodomontado* of *Lucan*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xli. Wks., Vol. ii. (1852). bef. **1658** Thus we find these Rebels of St. *Albans* again swaggering in their old *Rhodomontadoes*: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 503 (1687). **1665** The King of *Decan* at all advantages interposes, and opposes them in many petty skirmishes; But *Abdulcawn* (formerly acquainted with his rhodomontadoes) passes on: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 78 (1677). bef. **1670** it was such another Rhadomontade, as the Devil made to Christ, *All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and Worship me*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 154, p. 147 (1693). **1670** the *Rhodomontades* of *Almanzor*: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Heroick Plays*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 383 (1701). **1684** The *Turkish* [language], call'd *Sciascet*, or the Rodomontado Language: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. v. p. 229. **1693** But *Bacchus* not pleased with this huffing *Bravado*, | With a Frown quickly silenc'd this *Rhotamantado*: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 4. **1748** This rhodomontade, delivered with a stern countenance and resolute tone: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xl. Wks., Vol. i. p. 260 (1817). **1797** the Spaniards are not inferior in rhodomontade: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 243. **1818** misled by the rhodomontade of his friend to believe his father a man of substance and credit: J. AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. ii. p. 316. **1819** This rodomontade took effect: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 42 (1820). **1845** The bragging of past commerce, like the boasting of present strength, is pure rodomontade: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 617.

roffiano: It. See **ruffiano.**

rognon, *sb.*: Fr.: a kidney.

1828 what cook *can* possibly respect men who...eat *rognons* at dinner instead of at breakfast: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859). **1877** after the *rognons à la brochette* [see **à la brochette**], and a bottle of champagne, he let out: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iv. p. 47 (1883).

***rogue,** *sb.*: origin uncertain, assimilated to Fr. *rogue*, ='proud': a beggar, a vagrant; a rascal, a wag, a sly or mischievous person.

1546 the Ile of Mone...a redie refuge for roges and ronnawayes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 17 (1846). — not...intertaining the exiled or hurtfull roge runninge awaye owt of Spaine: *ib.*, p. 32. **1605** wast thou fain... To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn, | In short and musty straw: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 7, 39. **1614** and one or two more with them chanced to kill foure or fiue of the white Roagues: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 17. **1644** In these solitudes, rogues frequently lurk and do mischief: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 61 (1872). **1645** we were suddenly surprized by a crue of Filous or night-Rogues: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xvi. p. 30. **1656** nor can I imagyn what service the rogue could do in these partes: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 312 (1872).

rogust: Fr. See **ragout.**

roi, *sb.*: Fr.: king.

***roi fainéant,** *phr.*: Fr.: a do-nothing king; *spec.* one of the later kings of the Merovingian dynasty in France, who were only nominal sovereigns. See **fainéant.**

roideur: Fr. See **raideur.**

rokelay: Eng. fr. Fr. See **roquelaure.**

rokh: Arab. and Pers. See **roc.**

***rôle,** *sb.*: Fr.: a part sustained by an actor, a character; hence, *generally*, any function assumed or part sustained.

1824 playing her grand rôle, | Which she went through as though it were a dance: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. xcvi. **1827** the *rôle* of Procureur-General was sustained by a youth: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 381. **1847** You must

never enact such a pitiful *rôle*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 412 (1865). ***1876** to assume the *rôle* of Buddha for the good of the world: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1883** She had time enough, however, to compose her feelings and her *rôle* before she arrived at the apartments: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xiii. p. 165 (1884).

Romadan: Arab. See **Ramadan.**

Roman, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Rōmānus*: pertaining to Rome; *esp.* in *Printing*, applied to the ordinary type used in Great Britain, America, and Romance countries—opposed to **Italic** (*q.v.*).

***romance** (= *u*), **romaunce, romans, roma(u)nt,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *roman(s), romant,* = 'the Romance language', 'a story in verse', ultimately fr. Lat. *Rōmānus,* = 'pertaining to Rome': a tale in verse, such as were composed in the Romance dialects; a tale in which most of the incident is out of the common way or even supernatural; a fiction, a falsehood; the ideal kind of life delineated in the tales of chivalry.

abt. **1298** R. GLOUCESTER, p. 487 (1810). [Skeat] abt. **1300** Man yhernes rimes for to here, | And romans [*v.l.* romance, romaunce] red on maneres sere: *Cursor Mundi*, 2. abt. **1386** Men speken of romaunces of pris, | Of Hornchild, and of Ipotis: CHAUCER, *C. T., Sire Thopas*, 13825. **1598** *Romanzi*, romants, fabulous tales written in rime: FLORIO. **1667** what resounds | In fable or romance of Uther's son | Begirt with British and Armoric knights: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 580.

***Romanée Conti**: Fr.: name of the finest kind of red Burgundy, produced on the Côte d'Or.

romanzo, *sb.*: It.: romance. The form *romanza* is also found in English.

1647 for I was expected all ribbon, feather and romanço: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 5 (1872). **1662** I am affraied that our Infidel Age will not give credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a Romanza or a Fiction than a thing really performed: FULLER, *Worthies*, II. 365 (1811). [Davies]

romb(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhombus.**

romer, romour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rumor.**

romery: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rummery.**

romney: Eng. See **rumney.**

rondache, *sb.*: Fr.: a small round shield, a buckler; a foot-soldier of 16, 17 cc.

1646 the siege having lasted above threescore dayes, he offer'd with his rondaches, and by an assault Seaward to carry the Town: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 122. **1673** dark Lanthorns, and Rondaches: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 522 (1701).

***rondeau,** *pl.* **rondeaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: a peculiar form of short poem, consisting of thirteen or ten lines, with two rhymes repeated and a refrain; a round.

1523 all the songes, baladdes, rundeaux, and vyrelayes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 26, p. 71 (1812). **1710** I am glad you lik'd the foolish Rondeau I sent you upon my own Littleness: It is the first Rondeau, I believe, in our language...the vulgar spelling and pronouncing it *Round O*, is a manifest corruption: POPE, *Letters*, p. 60 (1737). **1803** This is the *rondeau* of your argument: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. XXV. p. 178 (1832).

***rondo,** *sb.*: It.: a rondeau; *Mus.* a setting for a rondeau; *also*, a composition in which a principal phrase and subordinate phrases are repeated in a regular order.

18.. and some compose a tragedy, | And some compose a rondo: W. M. PRAED, *Schools and Schoolfellows*, in Locker's *Lyra Elegantiarum*, p. 295. **1888** There are connecting links harmonic and melodic between this rondo and the opening movement: *Academy*, Jan. 21, p. 51/3.

'ropa de contrabando: Sp. See **contraband.**

ropia: Anglo-Ind. See **rupee.**

***roquelaure,** *sb.*: Fr.: a short cloak fashionable in Queen Anne's reign. Corrupted to *rock(e)lay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, roc(k)lier.*

1716 Within the roquelaure's clasp thy hands are pent: GAY, *Trivia*, in Chambers' Cyc. *Eng. Lit.*, Vol. I. p. 640/2. **1762** wrapping myself up warm in my *roquelaure*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. vi. Wks., p. 253 (1539). **1796** a figure wrapped round in a dark blue roquelo: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Camilla*, Bk. IX. ch. iv. [Davies] **1812** muffled up in a plain brown rocolo: — *Diary*, VI. 35. (1846). [*ib.*] bef. **1849** Putting on a mask of black silk, and drawing a *roquelaure* closely about my person, I suffered him to hurry me to my palazzo: E. A. POE, *Works*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1864). **1857** She sent the roquelaure away to be cleaned, and lent her one of her best shawls: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 23.

ros sōlis, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'dew of the sun': the herb sundew, Nat. Order *Droseraceae*; *also*, a liqueur.

1621 ros solis, saffron: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827). **1797** ROS-SOLIS, *Sun-drew*, an agreeable spirituous liquor, composed of burnt brandy, sugar, cinnamon, and milk-water; and sometimes perfumed with a little musk. It has its name from being at first prepared wholly of the juice of the plant ros solis, or drosera: *Encyc. Brit.*

rosa sōlis, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'rose of the sun': an alcoholic cordial variously flavored; *also*, a name of an herb (? *Ros solis* or sundew, see **rosolio**).

1584 these sundrie others are as it were compounded or made for our necessities, but yet rather vsed as medicines than with meates: such is *Aqua vitæ, Aqua composita, Rosa Solis*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 226. **1602** he so smells of ale and onions, and rosa-solis, fie: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1885). **1608** Some *Rosasolis* or *Aqua mirabilis* ho: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. F 4 *r°*. bef. **1616** Run for some *Rosasolis*: BEAU. & FL., *Scornful Lady*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 281 (1711). **1627** the *Herb* called *Rosa-Solis*, (wherof they make Strong Waters,): BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 495. **1630** And I entreate you take these words for no-lyes, | I had good *Aqua vita, Rosa* so-lies: | With sweet *Ambrosia*, (the gods owne drinke) | Most ex'lent geere for mortals, as I thinke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1 *v°*/2. **1643** this *Rosa Solis* of *Intelligence* to comfort them in their agony of ill news: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 10, p. 76. **1652** This Rosasolis is good against Cold infirmities of the Stomach: *London Distiller*, p. 16. **1792** regaling themselves with a glass of rosa solis: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 182.

***rosario,** *sb.*: It., Sp., and Port.: a set of devotions, generally consisting of several decades of aves (see **ave**) preceded by a **paternoster** (*q.v.*) and followed by a **gloria** (*q.v.*); a set of beads used for counting the said set of devotions.

1623 playing there with her *Rosario* in her hand: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. viii. p. 163. **1652** the Nunnes with poor maidens amongst them made solemn processions, repeating the most holy *Rosario*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 70.

rosat(e), roset, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rosat*: of roses.

bef. **1492** she sholde putte in her colde water that she dranke / suger or a lytyl suger roset: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. b v *r°*/2. **1601** oile Rosat: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 7, Vol. I. p. 434. — oile Rosate: *ib.*, Bk. 23, ch. 1, p. 382.

Roscius, name of the famous comic actor of Rome, Quintus Roscius, a friend of Cicero's, who died B.C. 62.

1589 If you finde darke Ænigmas or strange conceipts as if Sphinx on the one side, and Roscius on the other were playing the wagges: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 4 (1880). **1590** being a man | Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong) | Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, Prol. to the Stage, Wks., p. 143 (1858).

rosei: Anglo-Ind. See **rezai.**

***rosette** (= *l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rosette*: any circular ornament more or less resembling an open rose; a knot of ribbon or cord.

1806 by the more complicated intersection of cross-springers more ornament was introduced and carved orbs and rosettes: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 179. **1863** a young man in...a little straw hat with a purple rosette: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 32.

Rosinante, name of Don Quixote's sorry steed (see **Quixote**); *hence*, a sorry jade.

1759 the left hind-foot of his Rosinante inhumanly stepping upon thee as thou falledst: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xvii. Wks., p. 99 (1839). **1770** I am to be her knight, and am just equipped to mount my Rozinante: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xvi. p. 41 (1821). **1774** from this place we had four of the poorest Rozinantes I ever saw: In *Notes & Queries*, 7th S., X. Oct. 18, 1890, p. 303/1. **1820** a common rope-halter tied over the nose of his Rozinante left the choice of road very much to the discretion of the beast: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 327. **1874** a gaunt, raw-boned nag,—a sort of Rosinante: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. XIX. p. 295 (1883). **1886** Fortunately we found our trap with the two rosinantes: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, ch. XVIII. p. 406.

rosolio, *sb.*: It.: a red wine produced in Malta; a sweet liqueur.

1819 to support the ardour of my affections with rosoglio and spice: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 82 (1820). **1824** "A glass of rosolio, a fresh horse, and a pair of breeches," said he, "and quickly...": W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 273 (1849). **1830** The coffee I saw made in this way, had all the appearance of rosolio: E. BLAQUIÈRE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 219 (and Ed.). **1836** two cut-glass jugs, one containing wine, and the other, rosoglio: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 185. **1845** bottles of rum and rosolio: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 41. **1865** too many bouchées and rosolios, at his luncheon: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 128.

rosso antico, *phr.*: It.: 'red antique' marble, a deep-red marble used by the Ancients for statuary.

1816 the marble of Lytra is called by present antiquaries "rosso antico"; of this there is no known quarry: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 248. **1863** The columns of its lofty portico were of the *rosso antico* marble: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 15. **1882** The material is altogether Tuscan, the white marble having been brought from Serravezza, the red (like a fine *rosso antico*) from the neighbourhood of Siena: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 906.

***roster** (*l* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *rooster,* = 'a list': *Mil.*: a list or register exhibiting the succession of service to be performed by the various portions of a regular army; *hence*, any roll or register of names.

***rostrum,** *pl.* **rostra,** *sb.*: Lat.

1. a beak; the beak of a ship.

1645 The beaks of these vessels are not unlike the ancient Roman rostrums: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1872). **1782** These naval rostra arrived very opportunely to stay our impatience for a victory over the Dutch: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 222 (1858).

2. (from the Lat. use of pl., meaning the pulpit or platform in the forum of Ancient Rome, so called from the beaks of captured ships which adorned it) a platform or pulpit for the delivery of speeches or discourses.

[**1579** ouer the pulpit for Orations, in the place called Rostra: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 882 (1612). **1603** the common-people taking a spleene and displeasure against him, made such clamours at him upon the Rostra: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 436. **1711** With equal rays immortal Tully shone, | The Roman Rostra deck'd the Consul's throne: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 239, Wks., Vol. II. p. 60 (1757).] **1776** General Burgoyne is...making an oration from the rostrum to the citizens of Westminster: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 397 (1857). **1785** The things that mount the rostrum with a skip, | And then skip down again: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 48 (1808).

***rota,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a wheel': a regular order of recurrence; a list or roll exhibiting such an order.

1673 These are taken out of the great Council, and go round in a *rota*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 425.

rota, rotang: Malay. See **ratan.**

***rôti,** *sb.*: Fr.: roast, roast meat.

1777 All but the poor are epicures, | And reason from effects to causes, | On roti's, entremets, and sauces: WHITEHEAD, *Goat's Beard.* **1828** what cook *can* possibly respect men who take no soup, and begin with a *rôti*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859). **1841** our fish and our *rôti* of game or meat: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 391 (1885).

rotine: Fr. See **routine.**

***rôtisseur,** *sb.*: Fr.: a keeper of a cook-shop.

1841 an English *rotisseur*, and an Italian *confiseur*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 10.

rotolo, *pl.* **rotoli,** It.; **rot(t)ola,** Eng. fr. It.; **rethel,** Eng., direct fr. Arab. *rîṭl*, *roṭl*: a weight of a pound (very variable according to locality).

1615 an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1625** the weight here vsed is called an Inen, which is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 347. — The Bahar is three hundred and sixtie Rottollies of *Moha*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1188. — some Tinne, three Scarlets, eight & twentie Rotellos of this place, of Tinne and Amber: *ib.*, Bk. ix. p. 1644. **1836** The *rutl* is about 15¼ oz., and the *ock'ckah*, nearly 2¾ lbs., avoirdupois. The *ckunta'r* is 100 rutls: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 8. **1871** has always consumed daily...two rottolis (pounds) of melted butter: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iii. p. 39 (1884).

rotonde, *sb.*: Fr.: a **rotunda** (*q. v.*); the back part of the interior of a **diligence** (*q. v.*).

1862 the two boys who were in the rotonde would have recognised the gentleman: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 331 (1887).

rottie: Anglo-Ind. See **ruttee.**

rotula, *sb.*: Lat., 'little wheel': *Anat.*: the patella or knee-cap. In the quot., used apparently by mistake for 'elbow'.

1792 The ball...lodged on the rotula of my left arm: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 238.

rotulorum custos: Late Lat. See **custos.**

***rotunda,** *sb.*: It. *rotonda*: a circular building or hall, generally covered by a dome. For specific use see quot. 1670.

1611 In which respect it is called the Italian *Rotonda*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1776). **1625** the *Templum omnium Deorum*, but now, *omnium sanctorum*, builded in a *rotundo*, and open at the top: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1832. **1645** Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steep rock, in form of a small rotunda, or cupolated column: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 154 (1850). **1670** From hence I went to the *Rotonda*, otherwise called anciently the *Pantheon*, because it was dedicated to all Gods: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 142 (1698). **1709** a kind of silken rotunda, in its form not unlike the cupola of St. Paul's: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Jan. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 65 (1854). **1718** The Kitchen is built in form of the Rotunda, being one vast Vault to the top of the roof: POPE, *Letters*, p. 217 (1737). **1771** porticos, colonnades, and rotundas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 36/1 (1882). **1806** the Radcliffe Library is a *rotunda* of 120 feet diameter: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 154. **1830** The hall on entering, consists of a large rotunda: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pasanti*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.).

roturier, *fem.* **-ière,** *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr.: a commoner, a plebeian, a vulgar person; vulgar, ignoble, of mean origin.

1790 You, Sir, have owned that your family is *roturier*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 146 (1792). **1803** She would speak with majestic disdain of some coroneted *roturier*: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I. p. 59. **1815** *Roturier* as he was, Sir Robert was gratified by the homage which he rendered: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlii. p. 369 (1852). **1816** An insuperable barrier was raised between the nobility and the *rotouriers*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 210. **1832** She'll take in some rich *roturier*, I hope: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xvii. p. 28/1 (New Ed.). **1835** his manners, though courteous...are *roturier* and vulgar: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 56. **1865** refused to enter on her invitation roll as roturières or rococo: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 161. **1877** He is a pestilent *roturier*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. lxi. p. 442 (1879).

***rouble** (*ˈ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *rubl'*, or Fr. *rouble*: the Russian monetary unit, a silver coin worth about 3*s.* 2*d.* English, or the depreciated paper-money of the same name. See **copeck.** In former times the silver rouble was of much higher value and denoted a weight of more than 2 oz. English (see R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 256).

1598 267. robles and a halfe not payd: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 464.

rouche: Fr. See **ruche.**

roucou, rocou, *sb.*: Fr.: **achiote, annatto** (*qq. v.*).

1697 He is wonderfuly out in y^e^ account he gives of cochinel and achiot or roucon [*sic*], w^ch^ he sath is made of y^e^ leaves of y^e^ flower; wheras it is made of y^e^ seed: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1878). **1741** Indigo, Rocou, Balsam of *Peru*, &c.: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16. **1769** The Roucou is mostly cultivated by the Indians: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 45. **1789** [Indians in Dutch Guiana] manufacture... baskets, a red or yellow dye called *Roucau*, and some other trifles: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 752 (1796).

***roué,** *sb.*: Fr., 'broken on the wheel', 'worn out': a debauchee; a profligate man. The term was first used in this sense by the Regent of France (1715—1732), the Duke of Orleans, to designate his dissipated boon-companions.

1826 the second was a man of business, and was educated for the Commons; the third was a Roué, and was shipped to the Colonies: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881). **1832** a noted *roué* and gamester: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. vi. p. 15/2 (New Ed.). **1837** there is a certain *roué* atmosphere about them: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 79. **1842** Though he lived a *roué*, yet he died a philosopher: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 245 (1879). **1844** but we *blasés* young *roués* about London get tired of these simple dishes: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 254 (1885). **1864** the fashionable roués and actresses in Paris: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 186. **1883** Byron...wanted to be the most notorious rake and *roué* into the bargain: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 195.

rouerie, *sb.*: Fr.: something characteristic of a roué; the conduct of a roué.

1803 an affectation of *rouerie*: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I. p. 329. **1841** that man's extravagance, and absurd aristocratic airs, and subsequent *roueries*, and cutting of old acquaintance: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 412 (1885).

rouge, *sb.*: Fr.: any red preparation for coloring the human skin; red polishing powder for hard surfaces.

1753 some of her compassionate friends there should persuade her to lay on a great deal of *rouge*, in English called paint: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1777). **1768** it was a face of about six-and-twenty,—of a clear transparent brown, simply set off with rouge or powder: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 403 (1839). **1771** she used rouge, and had her hair dressed in the Parisian fashion: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 70/2 (1882). **1792** The glow of modesty is the only rouge that will be allowed to any fair face: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 188. **1811** illicit connections she seemed to consider as the *rouge* of modern character: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 324 (2nd Ed.). **1816** they found her putting on *rouge*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 20. **1822—3** She would have been handsome, but for rouge and *minauderie*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxx. p. 354 (1886). **1849** her cheek touched with rouge, and her fingers tipped with henna: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 384 (1881).

***rouge-et-noir,** *sb.*: Fr.: a gambling game at cards in which a banker plays against any number of players who bet on the 'red' row or the 'black' row of dealt cards counting nearest to thirty-one. See **trente-et-quarante.**

1814 Rouge et Noir, or *Red and Black*, is a modern game, so styled, not from the cards, but from the colours marked on the tapis or green cloth with which the table is covered: *Hoyle's Games*, p. 144 (New Ed.). **1828** one of the spectators at the *rouge et noir* table: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xix. p. 49 (1859). **1832** but, even at *rouge et noir*, I carry about with me the rules of whist: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. vi. p. 15/1 (New Ed.). **1842** addict himself...to play, | To *Rouge et Noir*, Hazard, Short Whist, *Ecarté*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 228 (1865). **1850** If we'd gone to Rouge et Noir, I must have won: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 47 (1879).

***roulade,** *sb.*: Fr.: *Mus.* a roll, a kind of flourish.

1854 Such trills, roulades, and flourishes go on from the birds and the lodger! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 135 (1879).

rouleau, *pl.* **rouleaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: a roll, a packet of rolled papers; a packet of similar coins placed exactly one over the other.

1694 *A Rouleau*, is a paper of Guineas, to the number of 39: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 12/2. **1704** Is any Countess in Distress, | She flies not to the Beau; | 'Tis only Cony can redress | Her Grief with a *Rouleau*: SIR GEO. ETHEREGE, *Wks.*, p. 287. **1741** There is a small Astragal below the Roulea: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 107. **1756** [blazon for hazard-table] two rouleaus in saltire between two dice proper: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 10 (1857). **1779** To — | I presented a handsome *rouleau* | When his ALL I had luckily won: C. ANSTEY, *Liberality*, Wks., p. 273 (1808). **1795** I have so often intended to thank you over and over for the charming *rouleau* of cheap repository poetry which you bestowed upon me: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 467 (1835). **1823** How beauteous are rouleaus! BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. xii. **1827** skirt trimmed

with two flounces each, one quarter of a yard deep, with one satin rouleaux on the lower edge: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 13. **1842** She has lent a rouleau to Dick Sheridan: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 68 (1857). **1849** a rouleau of gold: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 41.

***roulette**, *sb.*: Fr., 'little wheel': a game of chance played with a rotatory machine and a ball which after a few revolutions lodges in one out of thirty-eight numbered compartments. Players back any number or numbers from one to thirty-six against the bank.

1826 The roulette table opens immediately: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 201 (1881). **1854** Clive...took out five napoleons from his purse, and besought Florac to invest them in the most profitable manner at roulette: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 310 (1879). **1864** Antoine was always ready with a portable roulette box with an ivory ball: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133. **1877** It was the *roulette* table she chose. That seems a law of her sex...she goes, by her nature, to *roulette*, which is a greater swindle than the other: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 98 (1883).

roullion, *sb.*: ? Fr. *rollon* (Cotgr.), ='a roller'. See quotation.

1699 for quick Travelling there are great number of *Post-Chaises* for a single Person; and *Roullions* for two Persons: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 13.

roupee, rowpee: Anglo-Ind. See **rupee.**

rouse: Eng. fr. Ger. See **carouse.**

Roussillon, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a strong, dark-red wine produced in the south of France.

1847 The rich juice of Rousillon, Gascoygne, Bordeaux: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865). **1865** drank down fiery draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac, or poisonous absinthe: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 281.

***route**, *sb.*: Fr.: (*a*) a line of journey, a line of march, a course traversed or to be traversed; (*b*) *Mil.* marching orders. Early Anglicised as *rout(e)*, *rut(e)*.

a. **1704** pilots well versed in the route, and that know all the rocks: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 98/2 (1869). **1748** having got out at the window upon the roof, from whence he continued his route along the tops of the adjoining houses: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 48 (1817). **1754** Our southern rambles, in which without any previous *route* we used to wander from place to place: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1818). **1768** if my route should ever lay through Brussels: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 420 (1839). **1811** The Europeans think this the safest route, as there is not through the whole one rock on which a ship can be wrecked: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 18. ***1878** Cattle...are also bought and exported to England by the same route: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

b. **1826** the long-expected route arrived: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 44 (1828).

***routine**, *sb.*: Fr. (*routine*, *rotine*, Cotgr.): a regular round, an usual course of incident or action, uniformity of practice, regular occurrence. Also, *attrib.*

1676 a fashion of Wit, a Rotine of speaking, which they get by imitation: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, I. p. 2. **1751** the outlines, and first *routine* of business: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 45, p 196 (1774). **1828** adapting themselves to the school routine: *Harrovian*, p. 46. **1845** drag their slow weight through miry ruts, deep as Spanish *routine*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 149. **1863** as reasonable as most routine: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 124. ***1877** the routine of promotion: *Echo*, June 4. [St.] **1877** I had only to pay my fees, and enter upon my routine of studies: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiv. p. 140 (1883).

roux, *sb.*: Fr.: a thickening for soups and gravies, made of flour and butter.

rovistico, *sb.*: It.: privet.

1616 flowers of *Rouistico*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631–40).

rowse: Eng. fr. Ger. See **carouse.**

Rozinante. See **Rosinante.**

rozye: Anglo-Ind. See **rezai.**

ruat caelum, *phr.*: Lat.: though the heavens (universe) go to ruin. See **fiat justitia, r. c.**

1642 *Ruat cælum, fiat voluntas tua* ['thy will be done'], salveth all; so that whatsoever happens, it is but what our daily prayers desire: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. ch. xi. p. 141 (1831). **1830** They who are of the *ruat cælum* sort, who will carry everything their own way or not at all: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 267 (1875). **1862** but, *ruat cælum*, we must tell no lies: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 206 (1887).

rubarbe: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhubarb.**

rubble, ruble: Eng. fr. Russ. or fr. Fr. See **rouble.**

rubia: Sp. See **ruvia.**

***Rubicon**: Lat. (more often *Rubico*): name of a small river on the east coast of Italy (the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul), the crossing of which by Julius Caesar was the first act of the Civil War, B.C. 49—46. Hence, *to cross the Rubicon* ='to venture upon some momentous step'.

1626 But now he is past the Rubicon: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 180 (1848). **1670** This noise may chill your Blood, but mine it warms; | We have already past the Rubicon: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 400 (1701). **1691** Y' ave a dangerous Rubicon to pass over: CARYL, *Sir Salomon*, I. p. 5. **1772** The very soliloquy of Lord Suffolk, before he passed the Rubicon: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. liv. p. 241 *note*. **1782** young Ellis will not dare to cross the Rubicon, when he has but one man more in his army than is on the opposite shore: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 162 (1858).

rubor, *sb.*: Lat.: a blush, a redness of the skin, due to suffusion of blood.

bef. **1733** Mr. Justice Jones...being of Welsh extraction, was apt to warm, and, when much offended often shewed his heats in a rubor of his countenance: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 563 (1740). [Davies]

ruc: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. See **roc.**

***ruche**, *sb.*: Fr.: a full quilling or frilling of ribbon or of any soft, light fabric.

1827 a bonnet...with a blue and white ruche of gauze at the edge: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 127/3. **1862** a *ruche* full of rosebuds: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 127 (1887). ***1874** a *ruche* of lace: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

Rüdesheimer, *sb.*: Ger.: a fine kind of hock produced near the town of Rüdesheim on the right bank of the Rhine.

ruelle, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'bedside': a bedchamber in which the great ladies of France in 17, 18 cc. held levees. In the sense of 'space between a bed and the wall', the word was early Anglicised as *ruel*.

1697 The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the ruelle: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Pref. [T.] **1704** [See **quota**]. **1717** adorned with white marble pillars like a *ruelle*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 224 (1827). **1751** that necessary book [the world] can only be read in company, in publick places, at meals, and in *ruelles*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 123 (1774). **1775** virtue was the *bon-ton* in all the *ruelles* in Rome: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 261 (1857).

ruffiano, roffiano, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a pimp; a bully.

1611 She will cause thy throat to be cut by her Ruffiano: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 45 (1776).

ruibarbe: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See **rhubarb.**

ruiter, *sb.*: Du.: a trooper, a mercenary horse-soldier. Sometimes used instead of Eng. *rutter* (fr. Old Fr. *routier*).

1579 Albeit sometimes also the *Ruyters* vse to Wheele about with their whole *Troupe*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. III. **1591** To euerie 12. Ruiters commonly there is allowed a wagon with 4 horses: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 242. **1604** *Ruytters* with their *Pistolles*, and *Argoletires* with their *Pettronels*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 63.

rukhkh: Arab. See **roc.**

rumal, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *rūmāl*: a handkerchief, a small square of silk or of other fine material.

rumb: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhombus.**

rūminātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *rūminārī*, ='to ruminate': one who ruminates, one who ponders.

rumine, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ruminer*: to ruminate, to ponder.

1603 As studious scholar he self-rumineth: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, 6th day, 1st week, 44. [Davies]

Rummadan: Arab. See **Ramadan.**

rummer (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Römer*: a drinking-glass, a drinking-cup.

1673 Then, in full Rummers, and with joyful Hearts, | We'll drink Confusion to all *English* Starts: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 587 (1701). **1821** he quaffed a rummer glass of brandy with as much impunity as if it had been spring water: SCOTT, *Pirate*, ch. iv [L.]

rummery, *sb.*; Eng. fr. Old Fr. *romier*, ='a pilgrim', 'a Rome-er': a pilgrimage.

1665 King *Badur*...disguised himself with thirty Noblemen in his company in the habit of Kalenders or Friars, as if they were upon a Rummery or Pilgrimage: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 63.

rumney, romney (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng., ultimately fr. It. *romania* (Florio): a kind of sweet wine named from (Napoli di) Romania in the Morea.

bef. **1536** malmesay & romney burnt with sugar: TYNDALE, *Whs.*, fol. 229. [R.] **1542** wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). **1584** Sacke, Rumney and Bastard: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 210. **1621** Malmsie, Allegant, Rumny, Brown-bastard, Metheglen, and the like: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. I, Vol. I. p. 100 (1827).

rumor, rumour (ˌ˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rumour, rumor*, assimilated to Lat. *rūmor*: a confused noise, a report.

1. a confused noise.

abt. **1440** And whan these com on ther was so grete toile and romour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk: *Merlin*, iii. 393 (1869). [C.] **1595** bear me hence | From forth the noise and rumour of the field: Shaks., *K. John*, v. 4, 45.

2. a report, a statement passed from mouth to mouth.

abt. **1374** ydel rumours: Chaucer, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. ii. p. 59 (1868). abt. **1400** for alle the comoun rymour and speche is of alle the peple there, bothe fer and nere, that thei ben the Garneres of Joseph: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 52 (1839). **1540** we can not here your false rumours, which ye haue sprad of Sextilius: Elyot, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 84 *vº*. bef. **1548** the first rumor and brute of this matier: Abp. Warham, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. i. No. cxxviii. p. 374 (1846). **1573—80** as the rumor goith: Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 48 (1884). **1579** spread a rumor abroad among the Syracusans: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 989 (1612).

3. a voice.

1611 I have heard a rumour from the Lord, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together, and come against her, and rise up to the battle: *Bible*, Jeremiah, xlix. 14.

4. the common talk, fame, bruit, reputation.

1579 Thus brought he common rumor to taber on his head: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 89 (1612). **1591** Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight: Shaks., *I Hen. VI.*, ii. 3, 7. **1597** Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo, | The numbers of the fear'd: — *II Hen. IV.*, iii. 1, 97.

Variants, 14 c. *rymour*, 15 c. *romer, romour*, 16 c. *reumor*.

rundeau: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rondeau.**

runtee, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a disc of shell, used as an ornament.

1722 The Boy wears a Necklace of Runtees...Runtees are made of the Conch-Shell as the Peak is, only the Shape is flat and round like a Cheese: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 145.

***rupee,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rūpiya*, ='wrought silver', 'stamped silver': name of sundry silver coins formerly current in British India, and of the present monetary unit of British India, a silver coin of the weight of 180 grains (165 being pure silver), worth 2*s.* English, or less, according to the price of silver. The sicca rupee (see **sicca**) weighed 192 grains, of which 176 were pure silver, while other varieties were generally of less value than the current rupee.

1625 a Mussocke of water being sold for a *Rupia*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 427. **1634** a Rowpee, [is] two shillings three pence: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 41. **1662** we should make them a present of five or six *Ropias*: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. i. p. 21 (1669). **1665** they now sell us a *Moan* of 6 pounds for two *Rupias* and a half: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. i. No. 6, p. 104. **1799** The expense of the tombs...has been only 306 rupees: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 30 (1844). **1802** rupees have been issued in great numbers from the pay office at Chittledroog under the denomination of sicca rupees: *ib.*, p. 303. **1811** The great Mogul remits annually sixty thousand roupees to the Sherriffe: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 88. **1826** there is nothing in this world equal to rupees. Get them and you will get everything: Hockley, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. i. p. 22 (1884). **1872** those lacs of rupees which Providence (kinder to the Anglo-Indian than to others) pours upon him without any effort made on his part to secure them: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4.

rupture (ˌ˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rupture*: the act of bursting or breaking, the state of being burst or broken; hernia; also, *metaph.* a breach of peace or amity, a quarrel.

1533 than shall ensue to hym that exerciseth, no peryll of obstruction or rupture: Elyot, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. ii. ch. xxxii. [R.] **1603** It is a rupture that you may easily heal: Shaks., *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 1, 244. **1627** [See **renvoi**]. **1667** th' egg that soon | Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed | Their callow young: Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 419. **1683** he died by the rupture of a vein in a vehement speech he made: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 181 (1872).

rural (ˌ˙ ˙), *adj.* (also *sb.* in Eng.): Eng. fr. Fr. *rural*: pertaining to the country, rustic.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to the country, rustic, clownish, agricultural.

1509 a folysshe man rurall: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. ii. p. 36 (1874). **1531** More ouer where vertue is in a gentyll man, it is commenly mixte with more sufferance, more affabilitie, and myldenes, than for the more parte it is in a persone rural, or of a very base linage: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. iii. Vol. i. p. 27 (1880). **1547—8** they be rurall and rusticall: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. v. p. 140 (1870). **1557** to read a rurall poets ryme: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 103 (1870). **1590** Then in the countrey she abroad him sought, | And in the rurall cottages inquir'd: Spens., *F. Q.*, iii. vi. 15. **1611** if ever henceforth thou | These rural latches to his entrance open: Shaks., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 449. **1667** each rural sight, each rural sound: Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 451. **1690** the employment...being suitable to my rural genius: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 318 (1872). abt. **1782** Contusion hazarding of neck, or spine, | Which rural gentlemen call sport divine: Cowper, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. ii. p. 262 (1808).

2. *sb.*: a dweller in the country, a countryman, a peasant, a rustic.

1494 ye said sir Thomas punysshed the sayd vyllages and rurallis by greuous fynes: Fabyan. [R.] **1546** the ruralls and common people, bie the entercourse...they have with the nobilitie...are made verie civill: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 4 (1846).

***rus in urbe,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: country in city.

1759 I am now settled in my new territories commanding Bedford gardens, and all the fields as far as Highgate and Hampstead, with such a concourse of moving pictures as would astonish you; so *rus-in-urbe-ish*, that I believe I shall stay here: Gray, *Letters*, No. cvi. Vol. ii. p. 44 (1819). **1804** To this *rus in urbe*...resorted...a knot of philosophic friends: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 233.

rusala: Anglo-Ind. See **ressaldar.**

***ruse,** *sb.*: Fr. or Eng. fr. Fr. *ruse*: a trick, a stratagem; trickery, artifice.

1681 so another pretty *ruse* was found to keep off the suspition of Casal: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 225 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1818** The younger traveller, however, saw only in the latter circumstance some *ruse* beyond the ordinary stratagem of a common robber: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 151 (1819). **1834** The plan...was one which, the moment the *ruse* was detected, was sure to recoil on the head of the...author: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 197. **1841** spread out her skirts and ensure them from injury by means of this dastardly *ruse*: Thackeray, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 414 (1885). **1848** the rehearsals of his favourite *ruse*: Lord Lytton, *Harold*, Bk. xii. ch. viii. p. 321/1 (3rd Ed.). ***1876** The ruse, however, was too evident to answer: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] **1887** An ingenious *ruse* of the Tory wirepullers at Waterloo for constituting an overflow meeting: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Apr. 26, p. 4/7.

rusé, *fem.* **rusée,** *adj.*: Fr.: artful, cunning, sly.

1849 They are too old, too rusés: Lord Beaconsfield, *Tancred*, Bk. iv. ch. iii. p. 263 (1881).

***ruse de guerre,** *phr.*: Fr.: an artifice of war, a stratagem.

1813 I thought your praises of Rosamond's disposition...might be *ruse de guerre* or *ruse d'amour*: M. Edgeworth, *Patronage*, Vol. ii. ch. xxxii. p. 283 (1833). **1818** Stratagem, too, a term derived from the Greek, etymologically meaning an artifice, or *ruse de guerre*, a device, trick, imposition: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 98 (1819). **1827** a clever, though unsuccessful *ruse de guerre*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 45, p. 369. **1874** Philip reasoned that no *ruse de guerre* would be of use in this emergency: B. W. Howard, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 154 (1883). **1888** stubborn party duels, *ruses de guerre*, and all the hewing and hacking of the parliamentary fray: *Academy*, Nov. 10, p. 300/2.

rusk, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *rosca*, ='a roll', 'a twist' (*rosca de mar*, ='sea-biscuit'): light, crisp bread or cake.

1599 a basket full of white Ruske to carie a shoare with me: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. i. p. 186. **1625** two roasted Hennes, a roasted Pigge, a small quantitie Ruske: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 403. **1759** putting on it some rusks or toasts of French bread: W. Verral, *Cookery*, p. 25.

rusma, *sb.*: ? fr. Turk.: a depilatory composed of lime and orpiment.

1666 In what part of *Turky* the *Rusma* is to be found: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. i. No. 20, p. 360.

russalah: Anglo-Ind. See **ressaldar.**

russalahdar, russildar: Anglo-Ind. See **ressaldar.**

rut, ruth, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rath*, ='a chariot': a native pony-carriage; a car for the carriage of idols in procession.

1834 the driver of the ruth had been found: *Baboo*, Vol. ii. ch. ix. p. 176.

rutl: Arab. See **rotolo.**

ruttee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rattī*: the seed of a leguminous creeper, *Abrus precatorius*, used as a goldsmith's weight in India, equivalent to 1·75 grs. Troy.

1625 yet could he find neuer any one for his purpose, but one of fiue Rotties, which was not very foule neither: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 223.

ruvia, Port.; **rubia,** Sp.: *sb.*: madder.

1599 *Ruuia* to die withall, from *Chalangi*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. i. p. 277.

ruvid, *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. *ruvido*: rough, uneven, harsh.

1839 on passing my hand over the body...there was a ruvid feel: A. B. Granville, *Spas of Germany*, p. 172 (2nd Ed.). [N. & Q.]

ruybarbe: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See **rhubarb.**

ruyt(t)er: Du. See **ruiter.**

ryal: Eng. fr. Sp. See **real.**

rycksdollar: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See **rix-dollar.**

rygur: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rigor.**

rymour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rumor.**

Rynisch: Eng. fr. Ger. See **Rhenish.**

ryno. See **rhino.**

ryot, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *raiyat*, fr. Arab. *ra'iyat*, ='herd at pasture', 'subjects': a subject; a peasant, a cultivator. See **rayah.**

1625 his poore Riats or Clownes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 223. **1776** Such oppressions as produced complaints...against him from great numbers of the Reiots: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 18/1. **1799** he would order to be released ryots and others belonging to this province: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 344 (1858). **1828** The ryots, who are of the soodra caste, wear very small cloths round their loins...They are the lowest of the caste, which comprises all labourers, artizans, and manufacturers: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 63. **1836** the ryots, or actual cultivators of the soil in India: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 417. **1840** Formerly, they say, he was the *Ryot*,—that is, a subject, of Sulimaniah: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 120. **1883** In theory at least, the 'ryot remained as before, a cultivator': *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 426.

ryotwar, ryotwary, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Hind. *ra'iyatwār*: the contract as to rent made every year by the Government agent directly with each ryot, esp. in the Madras Presidency.

1834 I consider Ryotwar and Radical very nearly synonymous terms: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 71. — By your ryotwary system, you would elevate the peasant and labourer: *ib.*

S.

S.[1], **s.**, abbrev. for Lat. *solidum*, or pl. *solida*, used to denote a shilling, shillings. See **L. S. D.**

S.[2], **s.**, abbrev. for Lat. *semi-*, ='a half', used in prescriptions.

S. Benito: It. See **sanbenito.**

s'il vous plaît, *phr.*: Fr.: if you please.

1862 describing moonlight raptures and passionate outpourings of two young hearts, and so forth—excuse me, *s'il vous plait*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 314 (1887). **1865** Sit where you are, Bertie. I'm your guest to-night, *s'il vous plaît*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 202.

saba(h)da(u)r: Anglo-Ind. See **subadar.**

sabander: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder.**

Sabaoth, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. *Sabaōth*, fr. Gk. Σαβαὼθ, for Heb. *tsebāōth*, ='armies', 'hosts', pl. of *tsābā*.

1. hosts, armies.

1535 the LORDE of Sabbaoth: COVERDALE, *Rom.*, ix. 29. **1611** the Lord of Sabaoth: *Bible*, *l.c.*

2. (by confusion with *sabbath*) the sabbath; a day of rest; a rest. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

1583 restrain menne from these exercises vppon the Sabbaoth: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 85 *r°*. **1596** thence-forth all shall rest eternally | With Him that is the God of Sabaoth hight: | O! that great Sabaoth God, grant me that Sabaoths sight: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VII. viii. 2. **1603** Th' eternall *Sabaoths* endless *Festuall*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 308 (1608). **1611** *Sabath*, The Sabaoth day, Sunday: COTGR. **1628** Sabaoth-dayes iourneyes: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 43, p. 63 (1868).

sabat, sabbat (⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sabat, sabbat*, ='sabbath': a Witches' Sabbath. *Archaistic.*

1763 my youthfullity...bears me out even at a sabat: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 106 (1857).

***sabbath** (⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sabbatum*, more often pl. *sabbata*, fr. Gk. *σάββατον*, more often pl. *σάββατα*, fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, ='rest', 'day of rest'.

1. the Jewish weekly day of rest devoted to religion, the seventh day of the week.

abt. **1300** Qui dos þou men sli plaint to mak, | For þi wircking on vr sabbat [*v.l.* sabat, sabate, saboth]: *Cursor Mundi*, 11997. abt. **1400** Moyses seide, Etith that to day, for it is the saboth [*v.l.* sabat] of the Lord, yt shal not be founde to day in the feelde: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 25. — ȝif he helide in sabothis [*v.l.* the sabatis]: *ib.*, Mark, iii. 2. **1590** Againe, in the Sabboths eue *Adam* was created: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 6. **1596** by our holy Sabbath have I sworn: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iv. 1, 36. **1611** To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the Lord: *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 23. **1671** on his shoulders bore | The gates of Azza... Up to the hill by Hebron... No journey of a sabbath-day: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 149.

1 *a.* the sabbatical year of the Mosaic ordinances.

abt. **1400** the seuenthe forsothe yeer of the loond shal be the saboth [*v.l.* sabat] of the restynge of the Lord: Wycliffite *Bible*, Lev., xxv. 4. **1535** the seuenth yeare the londe shal haue his Sabbath of rest for a Sabbath vnto the LORDE: COVERDALE, *l.c.* **1611** But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the LORD: *Bible*, *l.c.*

1 *b.* a period of seven years (terminated by a sabbatical year).

1535 seuen of these yeare Sabbathes: COVERDALE, *Lev.*, xxv. 8. **1611** And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years: *Bible*, *l.c.*

2. the first day of the week, Sunday, the weekly day of rest kept holy by most Christian Churches.

1509 The sabbot to Worshyp and sanctyfy alway | The seuenth day of the wek called the sonday: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1874). **1579** To celebrate the Sabboth: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, p. 35 (1868). **1624** The next Sabboath day: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 643 (1884).

3. a period of rest; freedom from labor, struggle, pain, sorrow, &c.

1635 The branded slave that tugs the weary oar | Obtains the sabbath of a welcome shore: QUARLES, *Emblems*, iii. 15. [C.] bef. **1701** Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n, | Or break the eternal sabbath of his rest, | To see her miseries on earth: DRYDEN. [J.] bef. **1744** Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb, | And wake to raptures in a life to come: POPE. [J.]

4. a midnight meeting of witches, wizards, and fiends, according to medieval mythology. See **sabat.**

Variants, 14 c. *sab(b)at, sabate, saboth*, 16 c. *sabbot, saboth(e)*, 16, 17 cc. *sabboth.*

sabe, *sb.*: U. S. Eng. fr. Sp. *sabe*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, ='to know': knowledge, capacity. The colloquial forms *savvy, savvey*, may be either fr. Sp. *sabe*, or fr. Fr. *savoir*. All three forms *sabe, savvy, savvey*, are used as vbs.

1883 You have got all the *sabe* of a frontier man's wife: BRET HARTE, in *Longman's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 441.

sabendor, sabindar: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder.**

sable, *sb.*: Sp. or Eng. fr. Sp.: a sabre.

1625 receiued a cut on the fore-finger with a Sable: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 184. **1630** his men, some with Sabels which we call Fauchins: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ccc 6 *v°*/1. **1684** she came and fell upon the rest with the Zable in her hand, and cut them all in pieces: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 39.

***sabot,** *sb.*: Fr.: a wooden shoe.

1655 A fustian language, like the clattering noise of sabots: BRAMHALL, *Agst. Hobbes*, p. 20. [T.] **1765** two fellows were...dancing about in sabots to rub the floor: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 414 (1857). **1768** the women and girls ran altogether into a back apartment to tie up their hair,—and the young men to the door to wash their faces, and change their *sabots*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 471 (1839). **1840** He'd a 'dreadnought' coat, and heavy *sabots* | With thick wooden soles turn'd up at the toes: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 212 (1879).

***sabretache,** *sb.*: Fr.: a pouch hanging by straps from the sword-belt beside the sabre.

1842 the ostrich plume work'd on the corps' sabre-taches: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 297 (1865).

sabreur, *sb.*: Fr.: a soldier armed with a sabre, a cavalryman.

1845 Diego Leon, a brave sabreur and his tool, was taken and executed: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 784. **1859** he was a kind of melo-dramatic *sabreur*: *Once a Week*, July 9, p. 24/2.

sac, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sac*: *Physiol.*: a cavity or a receptacle in an animal body.

sac de nuit, *phr.*: Fr., 'bag for night': a carpet-bag, a travelling-bag.

1826 your portmanteau, and *sac de nuit*, that have safely passed the ordeal of the rumpling hand, ready for instant departure: *Recoll. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 1. **1845** The company makes itself responsible for baggage...at relative allowances for *sacs de nuit*, portmanteaus, and trunks: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 17. **1860** a little black *sac-de-nuit*: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 646/2.

saccage, sackage (⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *saccage*: a sacking, a plundering.

1601 all your wealth is come to you by that saccage: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 470.

saccaleva, sackalever, *sb.*: It. *saccaleva*: a small Levantine sailing-vessel; a lateen-rigged three-masted Greek vessel of about 100 tons burden.

1819 meaning myself to go by land as far as Gallipoli, where the sacoleva was to ballast: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 223 (1820).

sacces (pl.): Arab. See **sakka.**

sacellum, *pl.* **sacella,** *sb.*: Lat.: a shrine, a small chapel.

1806 In Winchester Cathedral is an unrivalled series of sepulchral *sacella*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 119. **1848** a small sacellum, or fane to Bacchus: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3 (3rd Ed.).

sacerdotal (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ˈ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sacerdotal*: priestly.

1611 *Sacerdotal*, Sacerdotall, Priestlie, belonging vnto Priests: COTGR. **1620** the Synod doth condemn those who say that Priests have *sacerdotal* Power for a time: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 690 (1676). **1665** the Priests and Levites in their Sacerdotal Habits: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 247 (1677).

sachem, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a chief (among some Indian tribes); a **sagamore** (*q. v.*); *metaph.* a great man.

1624 their great *Sachem* of *Massasoyt*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 755 (1884). **1771** The intention of these Indians was to give one of them as an adopted son to a venerable sachem, who had lost his own in the course of the war: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 170/1 (1882). **1836** And, when at length the College rose, | The Sachem cocked his eye | At every tutor's meagre ribs | Whose coat-tails whistled by: O. W. HOLMES, *Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard College*, 1836. **1866** If Sassycus (rather than Alcibiades) find a parallel in Beauregard, so Weakwash, as he is called by the brave Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, need not seek far among our own Sachems for his antitype: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, 2nd Ser., II. p. 33 *note*.

sachet, *sb.*: Fr.: a small bag; a small bag for holding perfume.

1487 in stede of a celyer he had but a lytel sachet: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. d ii *vº*.

***sack, seck,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *seco*: name of the strong light dry wines brought from Spain and the Canary Islands. Often in combin. as *Canary-sack* (see **Canary**), *Sherris-sack* (see **sherry**).

1542 secke: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). **1556** Get my lorde a cup of secke to comfort his spirites: PONET, *Polit. Power*. [A. S. Palmer] **? 1567** called for a cupp of sack: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 328 (1846). **1596** Give me a cup of sack, boy: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 129. **1598** [such a report] being taken up perhaps at tavernes or porte townes and market places by some merchauntes servant or factor...as well tipled with Spanish seck as with English heresie: R. PARSONS, *Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word*, Pt. VIII. p. 112. **1600** sacke, Canary-wine, muscadell, tent in iarres, and good store of oile in iarres: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 571. **1626** Wine, vinegar, Canary Sacke, Aqua vitæ: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 803 (1884). **1628** a Pottle of Sacke: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 14, p. 35 (1868). **1630** it must be well liquored with two or three good rowses of Sherrie or Canarie sacke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 3 *vº*/2. **1634** That *Hypocrene* shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). **1653** The three barrells of Sacke are yett here: SIR R. BROWNE, in Evelyn's *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 290 (1850). **1654** one that scarce knew any, but Crop-sicknesse, cryeth, no such Apothecaries Shop as the Sack-shop: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 126. **1662** that kind of *Spanish* Wine, which is called *Seck*, though the true name of it be *Xeque*, from the Province whence it comes: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669). **1665** *Laguna*, at the bottom of the Hill called *Garachica*, which exceeds it in Grapes, yielding yearly, as some say, eight and twenty thousand Buts of Sack: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). bef. **1670** to provide him the best Sacks and Tobacco: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 207, p. 224 (1693). **1847** Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

sackalever, sacoleva. See **saccaleva.**

sackiyeh: Arab. See **sakiah.**

*sacque, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr. fr. Eng. *sack*. See quotation.

1846 About 1740, another ugly novelty was introduced in the *sacque*, a wide loose gown open in front: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, p. 371.

***sacrārium,** *sb.*: Lat.: a sacred repository, a shrine; a sanctuary.

1883 The register was signed in the *sacrarium* behind the altar: *Guardian*, Apr. 4, p. 482.

sacré, *fem.* **sacrée,** *adj.*; **sacré!,** *interj.*: Fr.: damned, accursed.

1828 and, pushing through the atmosphere of *sacrés!* and *mille tonnerres!*... strode quickly to the door: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xix. p. 50 (1859).

sacrificātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sacrificāre*, ='to sacrifice': one who sacrifices, a sacrificer.

1550 HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 30 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1646** not onely in regard to the subject or sacrifice it self, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jepthah: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. xiv. [R.]

sacristia, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a sacristy.

1630 The pavement of this *Sacristia* is laid with divers kinds of Jaspar: J. WADSWORTH, *Further Observ. on Eng. Sp. Pilgr.*, p. 7. **1644** There is a most sumptuous *sacristia*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1872).

*sacrum: Lat. See **os sacrum.**

saecula saeculorum: Late Lat. See **in saec. saec.**

***saeculum,** *sb.*: Lat.: an age, a cycle. See **in saecula saeculorum.**

1675 a *Seculum* of a 1000 years: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. vii. § 1, p. 55.

saffian (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *safiyan*: dyed Persian leather which has been tanned with sumach.

1598 His buskins...are made of a Persian leather called *Saphian*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 497. — the Russe marchants trade for rawe silkes, syndon, saphion, skinnes, and other commodities: *ib.*, p. 490.

saffo, *pl.* **saffi,** *sb.*: It.: a bailiff, a catchpoll.

1605 officers, the *Saffi*, | Come to apprehend vs: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 8, Wks., p. 492 (1616).

***saga,** *sb.*: Icelandic: a tale, a saw, a story, a legend, a tradition. Properly applied to episodes of Scandinavian mythology or early history. Hence, **sagaman,** *pl.* **sagamen,** for Icelandic *sögumaðr*, ='a reciter of sagas', 'a minstrel'.

1780 the extreme incorrectness of the manuscripts of our Sagas, particularly of the poetry: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 202 (2nd Ed.). **1814** but the last has the least chance, as I should choose to read the Saga's first: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 346 (1856). **1818** The historical compositions of the Icelanders, generally known by the name of Sagas, are exceedingly numerous: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. xxxix. **1873** The earliest Indian *Sagas* speak of the Ârja as already established in Central India: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. ix. **1887** There will arise among us rhapsodists, scalds, or sagamen: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 461/1.

sagamitty, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: gruel made from coarse **hominy** (*q. v.*).

1763 The women come for several days and pour *Sagamitty* on the place: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 279.

sagamore, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a chief (amongst some tribes). Some say a chief of inferior rank to that of a **sachem** (*q. v.*).

1624 The *Penobscotes*, [call] their greatest power *Tantum*, and their Kings *Sagomos*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 767 (1884). **1634** An *Indian Sagomore* once hearing an *English* woman scold with her husband: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 73. bef. **1656** The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their sagamores, and orders, and forms of government: BP. HALL, *Wks.*, VII. 447. [Davies] **1826** I, that am a chief and a Sagamore: J. F. COOPER, *Last of the Mohicans*, ch. iii. p. 29 (Cassell's Red Libr.).

sagan, *sb.*: Heb. *sāgan*: a Jewish priest next in dignity to and deputy of a high-priest.

1681 Zadoc the priest, whom, shunning power and place, | His lowly mind advanced to David's grace. | With him the Sagan of Jerusalem, | Of hospitable soul and noble stem: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, 866.

sagar: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cigar.**

Sagittārius: Lat., 'an archer': name of one of the signs of the zodiac, and of a southern constellation. Anglicised as **Sagittary** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), meaning, as well as Sagittarius, a 'centaur', and a 'daric' (a Persian coin impressed with the figure of a crowned archer; see **daric**).

1393 The ix. signe in Nouembre also, | Whiche foloweth after Scorpio, | Is cleped Sagittarius: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. VII. [R.] bef. **1593** As though that Sagittarius in his pride | Could take brave Leda from stout Jupiter: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 102/2 (1861). **1606** the dreadful Sagittary | Appals our numbers: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 5, 14. **1665** *Timagoras*...had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 243 (1677). — a Sagittary was blazoned in their Royal Standard. A fit Emblem of that people, who for skill in Horsemanship and frequent riding might properly be resembled to a Sagittary: *ib.*, p. 301. **1788** another comet appeared to follow in the Sagitary: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xliii. p. 412 (1813).

sago (ˌ⏑ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *sāgu*: a granulated farinaceous meal made from the pith of sundry palms, esp. *Metroxylon laevis* and *Metroxylon Rumphii*.

1555 breade of the roote of Sagu, ryse, goates, sheepe, hennes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885). **1600** we receiued of them meale, which they call *Sagu*, made of the tops of certaine trees, tasting in the mouth like sowre curds, but melteth like sugar, whereof they make certaine cakes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 740. **1625** Cloues, Ginger, Bread of the branches or inner parts of *Sagu*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 44. — we bartered for some Sagow, some Hennes, two or three Tortoyses: *ib.*, p. 106. **1779** they hove overboard a cask of water, and many cakes of sago: T. FORREST, *New Guinea*, p. 100.

saguire, sagwire, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *sagueira*, ='the Gomuti palm', *Arenga saccharifera*: a kind of toddy or spirit obtained from the sap of the Gomuti palm, palm-wine.

1784 The natives drink much of a liquor called saguire, drawn from the palm-tree: T. FORREST, *Voy. Mergui*, 73 (1792). [Yule] **1820** The Portuguese, I know not for what reason, and other European nations who have followed them, call the tree and the liquor sagwire: CRAWFURD, *Hist.*, I. 401.

sagum, *sb.*: Lat.: the woollen cloak of an Ancient Roman soldier or inferior officer. See **paludamentum.**

1800 At All Souls' College is a statue of Col. Codrington, the founder of their library, in a Roman military Sagum: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 399.

***Sahib, sahib,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *çāḥib*, = 'companion', 'master': an address of courtesy, 'Sir!'; a title of courtesy affixed to other titles and to proper names; an European.

. **1673** To which the subtle Heathen replied, Sahab (i.e. Sir), why will you do more than the Creator meant? FRYER, *E. India*, 417 (1698). (Yule) **1834** These English Sahebs are white-skinned, white-livered lepers: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 28. **1864** This dagger...At once the costly Sahib yielded to her: TENNYSON, *Aylmer's F.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 97 (1886). **1876** he says the English Sahibs are against Meriahs: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 317.

sahoukar: Hind. See **soucar.**

saia: Anglo-Ind. See **chaya.**

saic, saik, *sb.*: Fr. *saïque*, fr. Turk. *shāīqa*: a kind of ketch, Turkish or Grecian, common in the Levant.

1704 *Shykes* [See **ketch**]. **1741** there are at least 500 sea-faring Men in the Island, and above 100 Barks, besides 40 or 50 large Saicks for the Trade to *Turkey* and the *Morea*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 294. **1834** The decks of the saique were greatly encumbered: *Ayesha*, Vol. III. p. 40.

saice: Anglo-Ind. See **syce.**

saie: Eng. fr. It. See **shahi.**

Saint Anthony, name of a holy man of Padua (Patavia), credited with a miraculous power of curing **erysipelas** (*q. v.*), called in consequence *Saint Anthony's fire.*

1527 Sorell water slaketh Saynt Anthonys fyre or plage: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. sig. A ii *v°*/1. **1558** Saynct Antonies disease, called commonlye in Italye and in Fraunce, S. Antonies fier: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 31 *v°*. **1563** [See **erysipelas**] **1689** *Gazophylacium Anglicanum.*

Saint Elmo, name of the patron saint of Italian mariners, applied to the **corposant** (*q. v.*). The name *Helen* seems to have been a confusion of *Elmo* with *Helena*, sister to **Castor and Pollux** (*q. v.*).

1555 the fyer baule or starre commonly cauled Saynt Helen wh is comonly seene abowt the mastes of shyps: R. EDEN, *Decades*, fol. 17 *v°*.

saio: Jap. See **soy.**

saiyid: Arab. See **sayid.**

saj, *sb.*: Hind. and Arab. *sāj*: an oriental tree, *Terminalia tormentosa* (Nat. Order *Combretaceae*), yielding a hard ornamental wood; the wood of the said tree.

1839 Its door was of sáj, adorned with brilliant gold: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 384.

***sajen(e), sagene,** *sb.*: Russ.: the Russian fathom, equivalent to seven feet English.

1797 Sagene: *Encyc. Brit.*

***saké,** *sb.*: Jap.: a spirituous liquor made from rice.

1884 A little beyónd lives a young *saké* brewer: DR. GORDON, in *Missionary Herald* (Boston), p. 310/2.

***sakia(h), sakieh,** *sb.*: Arab. *saqieh*: a water-wheel used in Egypt, like those found in Persia, the water being raised in earthen pots tied to projecting spokes. Sometimes pronounced *sageer* (hard *g*).

1793 One of the ways in which the water is generally raised is by the *Sakiah*, or Persian wheel: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 603 (1796). **1836** sa'ckiyeh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 24.

sakka, *sb.*: Arab. *saqqā*: a water-carrier.

1704 In their March they are attended with several *Sacces*, or Water-Carriers, to supply them with Water: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 22. **1839** Then the Sakka exclaimed Avaunt, O basest of Arabs: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 261.

sal[1], *sb.*: Lat. or Eng. fr. Lat.: salt. Often used in combin., as in **sal alkali,** = '**alkali**' (*q. v.*); **sal ammoniac** (*q. v.*); **sal gemme,** = 'salt of gem', rock-salt; **sal nitre,** saltpetre (nitrate of potassium); **sal tartre,** salt of tartar; **sal volátile** (*q. v.*).

abt. **1460—70** sal comen preparate to the medicyne of men: *Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 12 (Furnivall, 1866). **1471** Sal Tarter, sal Comyn, sal Geme [*gemme*] most clere; | Sal Peter, sal Sode, of these beware: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 190 (1652). **1558** Salt Peter, *Sal alcali*, Tartre: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 107 *v°*. **1777** The whole plain contains transparent *sal-gemmæ*: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 141. **1601** sal-nitre: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 394. **1646** For beside the fixed and terrestrious Salt, there is in natural bodies a *Sal nitre* referring unto Sulphur: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. X. p. 263 (1686).

sal[2], **saul,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sāl*: the best building timber of N. India, the wood of *Shorea robusta*, Nat. Order *Dipteraceae.*

1803 A forest, consisting of *Saul* trees, *Seetsal*, and *Bamboos*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 61. **1846** Saul, the best and most extensively used timber in India, is produced by the same tree: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 394. **1876** In the middle of an amphitheatre of hills, thickly clad with bamboo forest, and studded here and there with tall clumps of *sál* and *sissu*: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 318. **1886** *sal* wood: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 44.

sal ammoniac, *phr.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sal ammōniacum*: ammonium chloride.

1393 And the Spirite which is seconde, | In *Sal Armoniake* is founde: GOWER, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 368 (1652). **1477** Or whether I shall *sal Almoniack* take, | Or *Minerall meanes*, our *Stone* thereof to make: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 41 (1652). — *Sal Armoniack* with *Sulphur* of kinde: *ib.*, p. 43. **1563** take Sall Armoniacke and vnsleecked Lyme: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 77 *v°*. **1584** verdegrece, borace, boles, gall, arsenicke, sal armoniake: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. i. p. 354. **1666** of *Sal Armoniack* one ounce: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 126. **1697** mixt with a Volatile *Alcali*, such as Spirit of *Sal Armoniack*: *ib.*, Vol. XIX. No. 228, p. 542. **1709** but such *Vapours* that was not in the power of *Sal-volatile, Sal-armoniac*, nor Spirit of *Harts-horn* to cure: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 112 (2nd Ed.).

sal Atticus, also *pl.* **salēs Attici,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'Attic salt', Athenian wit. See **Attic,** *adj.*

sal volātile, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'volatile salt': ammonium carbonate; *also*, a spirituous solution thereof flavored with aromatics.

1709 but such *Vapours* that was not in the power of *Sal-volatile, Sal-armoniac*, nor Spirit of *Harts-horn* to cure: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 112 (2nd Ed.). **1736** revived by the sal volatile of your most entertaining letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 10 (1857). **1754** a much more powerful remedy than the sal volatile which the other held to her nose: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXVIII. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 155 (1817). **1771** assafœtida drops, musk, hartshorn, and sal volatile: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 26/2 (1882) **1807** just as you are saved from a swoon by a strangling twinge of sal-volatile: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 196 (5th Ed.).

***sala,** *sb.*: It.: a dining-room, a hall, a large apartment.

1611 Hee had entred with his whole troupe of men into the Sala where the Duke sat: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 262 (1776). **1670** Passing from hence through the *Sala* again, I was led into the great Room hard by: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 34 (1698). **1672** He who lately feasted in a sumptuous Sala: SIR V. MULLINEAUX, *Temporal & Eternal*, III. viii. p. 312.

***salaam, salam,** *sb.*: Arab., Pers., Hind. *salām*, = 'peace', 'a salutation': an Oriental salutation on meeting or parting; an obeisance performed by bowing nearly to the ground, with the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

1625 he sheweth himselfe to the people, receiuing their Salames, or good morrowes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 224. **1634** some of the bride-maids come out vnto vs, and after a Sallam or Congee began a Morisko: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113. **1684** the Ambassador put himself in a posture, which was something lower than the *Indian Salam*, or Salute: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 47. **1776** Maha Rajah was got out of his palanquin; as he was going in, I paid my Salams to him: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 13/2. **1808** salute them courteously with a *Salam*, or some other compliment: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 326. **1834** came smiling and making frequent salaams: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53. **1840** Makes a formal *Salaam*, and is then seen no more: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 214 (1879). **1845** After *salams*, and pipes and coffee, we made sail and floated away: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 242 (1848). **1849** the great Sheikh has sent us a long way to give you salaam: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 232 (1881).

Salaam aleikoum, *phr.*: Arab. (*as*)*salāmu 'alaikum*, = '(the) peace (be) upon you': the Arabic formula of greeting.

1612 many souldiers...who knowing our *Ienesary* and other Turkes in our company, let vs passe by them quietly, and gaue vs the *salam alick*, that is, *peace be vnto you*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 97. **1704** he [the *Emaum*] looks about over his *right* Shoulder first, and then over his *left*, saying, *Salem Maclick* at each; *i.e. Welcome* (viz.) *my Angels* [**1731** or, *Peace be to you*: p. 58]: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 39. **1811** An inhabitant of Jambo, supposing them Turks, gave them the salutation of peace, Salam Alicum, and entered familiarly into conversation with them: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 19. **1828** "Salaam Aleicoom!" said he;—"Aleicoom Salaam!" returned Hussun Allee: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 303. **1828** "Salām alicum!" (Peace be with you!) was heard from all: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Persia*, Vol I. p. 23 (1888). **1834** he would only say, '*Salam aleikum*—peace be unto you': *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33. — and making the wonted *Selam aleikum* to the unexpected guests, sat himself down: *ib.*, ch. ix. p. 201. **1840** it was *Selaam-ul-Aleekoom* and *Aleekoomtis-salaam*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 180. **1849** 'Aleikoum! We know where you come from,' was the reply of one of the horsemen: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 232 (1881). **1871** the usual greeting, "Salaam aleikum," "Peace be with you": SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. v. p. 75.

salamandra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σαλαμάνδρα: a salamander, a kind of lizard formerly supposed to live in and to extinguish fire.

1555 There is also founde the Serpente called *Salamandra*, which lyueth in the fyre wythoute any hurte: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 27 (Arber, 1885). **1587**

As salamandra repulsed from the fyre: | So wanting my wishe I dye for my desyre: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 177 (1870).

saleb, salep, salo(o)p, *sb.*: Sp. and Turk. *saleb*: a mucilaginous and starchy substance obtained from the tubers of various orchideous plants.

bef. **1779** When boiled, it is somewhat like saloop; the taste is not disagreeable: CAPT. COOK, *3rd Voy.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. [R.] **1884** a man can get no food unless he buy semeet and saloop and cakes of odd confection from the wandering pedlars: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 336.

saleratus, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., for *sal aeratus*, = 'aerated salt': a name of potassium bicarbonate or sodium bicarbonate, used in cookery for counteracting acidity and as baking-powder.

Salii, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the dancing priests of **Mars** (*q. v.*), in Ancient Rome.

1600 he elected twelve priests called Salij: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 15. **1669** two or three of the *Salii* or Priests of *Mars* sing as follows: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, iv. p. 53.

salina, *sb.*: Sp.: a place where salt is deposited; salt-works.

1589 The Spaniards have certaine *Salinas*: M. PHILLIPS, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. v. p. 276 (1882). **1829** gave him in perpetual inheritance the territory of Andarax and...with the fourth part of the salinas or salt-pits of Malaha: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxxxii. p. 441 (1850). **1845** a herd apparently drinking the briny fluid from a salina near Cape Blanco: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 167. — I rode to a large salt-lake, or Salina: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 65. **1845** Salt is the staple; it is made in the *salinas* and marshes below where the conical piles glisten like ghosts of British tents: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 218.

salitral, *sb.* and *adj.*: Sp.: a place where saltpetre (nitrate of potash) is deposited; saltpetre-works; nitrous.

salitrose (⏑ – ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *salitre*: consisting of or containing saltpetre.

1845 clouded in a Salitrose dust: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 559.

***saliva,** *sb.*: Lat.: spittle, or the analogous secretion of animals other than man.

1691 the *Saliva* notwithstanding its insipidness, hath a notable Vertue of macerating and dissolving Bodies: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 146 (1701). **1763** The saliva of these animals must be a very powerful dissolvent: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 330. **1811** It is said that the saliva of this creature, falling upon victuals, infects the persons who eat them with the leprosy: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188.

***salle,** *sb.*: Fr.: a room, a hall.

1819 music, dancing and play, all in the same *salle*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 697 (1875). **1826** The hotels white, and vast; the salles white, and vast: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 64. **1877** Ashmead started up and walked very briskly, with a great appearance of business requiring vast despatch, to the other end of the *salle*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. I. p. 7 (1883).

***salle à manger,** *phr.*: Fr.: a dining-room, a dining-hall.

1762 The house consists of a good *salle à manger* above stairs...: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 752/2 (1839). **1771** Two or three rooms in a row, a naked *salle-à-manger*, a white and gold cabinet, with four looking-glasses...: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 301 (1857). **1837** leading by an ante-chamber and *salle à manger* out of the *salon*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 31. **1862** very mild negus and cakes in the *salle-à-manger*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 48 (1887). **1877** went into the *salle à manger* and ordered dinner: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xx. p. 234.

***salle d'attente,** *phr.*: Fr.: a waiting-room.

1883 It was a large barely furnished apartment like the *salle d'attente* at the Northern Railway Station at Paris: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 381.

***salmagundi** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *salmagondin* (Cotgr.), *salmigondis*: a hotch-potch; also, *metaph.* a medley, a miscellany.

1706 *Salmagundi*, or *Salmigund*, an Italian dish made of cold turkey, anchovies, lemmons, oil, and other ingredients; also, a kind of hotch-potch or ragoo: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1748** a dish of salmagundy and a pipe: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 174 (1817). **1781** discover sentiments in a salmagundi of black and blue, and red and purple, and white: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 485 (1858). **1791** Salmagundi, a Miscellaneous Combination of Original Poetry: Title.

salmis, *sb.*: Fr.: a ragout of minced game, stewed with sundry flavoring ingredients.

1759 Salmis des becasses. Salmy of woodcocks: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 132. **1818** May have our full fling at their *salmis* and *pâtés*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 83. **1826** Your mother sends her love, and desires me to say, that the salmi of woodcocks, à la Lucullus, which you write about, does not suffer from the practice here in vogue: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 133 (1881). **1845** A Salmi of Cold Game: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 205. **1848** The salmi is excellent indeed: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 93 (1879). **1865** pondering on a new flavour for a salmi of woodcocks that he should have tried by his *chef* the first day of the season: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 168.

Salomon. See **Solomon.**

***salon,** *sb.*: Fr.: a large room, a saloon; *esp.* the reception-room of a fashionable lady in Paris. See **précieux.** The *Salon* is often used to denote the exhibition of the French Academy of Arts.

1758 eating-room and salon: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 164 (1857). **1785** Strange! there should be found, | Who, self-imprison'd in their proud salons, | Renounce the odours of the open field: COWPER, *Task*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 16 (1808). **1810** she still has her *salon* filled twice a day with company: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 256 (1844). **1828** A decayed silk curtain of a dingy blue,...separated the *chambre à coucher* from the *salon*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 64 (1859). **1843** As for De Balzac, he is not fit for the *salon*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 16 (1885). **1859** the sound of the billiard balls gently rolling in the adjoining *salon*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/1. **1877** That lofty and magnificent *salon*, with its daring mixture of red and black, and green and blue: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 89 (1883). **1878** their refinement and concentration in the *salon*: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. iv. p. 48.

***saloon** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *salone*, or Sp. *salon*, or Fr. *salon*: a large chamber for the reception of company, for public entertainment, for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a public apartment for the sale of refreshments, for games, or entertainment; the main cabin of a passenger-steamer.

1760 a wretched saloon: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 327 (1857). **1824** And when he walk'd down into the saloon, | He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. XXX. **18..** in a shadowy saloon, | On silken cushions half reclined: TENNYSON, *Eleänore*. viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 89 (1886). **1839** He then advanced to the saloon: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 293. ***1878** the meeting of most unlikely people in one saloon: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] **1883** The Saloon passengers were taken next: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 383.

salpa, *sb.*: Sp.: a dorado (see **dorado** 1).

1555 soles, maydens, playces, salpas, stockefysshes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 300 (1885).

***salpicon** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *salpicon*, or Sp. *salpicon*: stuffing, forcemeat.

salsaperillia: Port. or It. See **sarsaparilla.**

salsiccia, *sb.*: It.: sausage.

1670 giving every one a couple of hard Eggs, and a slice of *salsigia*, with Bread and Wine: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 152 (1698).

saltarello, salterello, *pl.* -elli, *sb.*: It.: a kind of lively dance in triple time; the music for such a dance.

1597 The Italians make their galliardes (which they tearme *saltarelli*) plaine, and frame ditties to them: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. **1724** SALTARELLA, a particular Kind of Jig so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1883** The saltarello, too, would be enough to make Mendelssohn jealous, were he alive, and allowing him a jealous disposition, contrary to his nature: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2. **1887** The first ['La Zingara'] resembles a saltarello: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 477/2.

saltimbanco, *sb.*: It., 'jump-on-bench': a **mountebank** (*q. v.*), a quack.

1646 *Saltimbancoes*, *Quacksalvers*, and *Charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). **1664** He play'd the *Saltinbanco's* part, | Transform'd t' a *Frenchman* by my *Art*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 203. bef. **1733** the View of this fellow's *Saltinbanco* Tricks: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 68, p. 264 (1740).

saludador, *sb.*: Sp.: 'a saluter', an impostor who professes to work miraculoùs cures by prayer.

1685 His Majesty was discoursing...what strange things the Saludadors would do in Spain: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 243 (1872).

***salus populi suprēma lex,** *phr.*: Lat.: the safety of the people is the highest law.

1612 Iudges ought aboue al to remember the conclusion of the Roman twelue Tables; *Salus populi suprema lex*, and to know that Lawes, except they bee in order to that ende are but things captious, and Oracles not well inspired: BACON, *Ess.*, XXXVIII. p. 458 (1871). **1617** but necessity hath no law, if *salus populi* be *suprema lex*, in this case, *salus regis* was included too: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 10 (1848). bef. **1670** J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 226, p. 220 (1693). **1788** In so new a case the *salus populi* must be the first law: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 115 (1869). **1836** These are contained in their sacred books, whose principle is literally, *salus populi suprema lex*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 251.

salvā conscientiā, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with a safe conscience', without violence to one's conscience. Seneca, *Ep.*, 117, 1. Sometimes Anglicised 'with a salve to his conscience'.

1623 whether the King may doe this *salva conscientia*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xx. p. 82 (1645).

***salvā dignitāte,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'with dignity safe', without loss of dignity.

1771 how happy it would make me to see you here, *salvâ* your *dignitate*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 300 (1857).

salvā reverentiā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'saving (your) reverence', a formula of parenthetical apology. Anglicised as *save-reverence.*

***salvātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a saviour, a preserver.

abt. **1370** A saluator . per may pou se | Neuer I.-peynted . with hond of Mon: *Stacions of Rome*, 298, p. 10 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867). **1682** He covets to be stil'd the *Pater | Patriæ* or at least *Salvator*: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 60.

salvē, *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. *salvēre*, = 'to be sound': hail!, a formula of greeting.

bef. **1593** *Salve*, Doctor Burden! GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 163/2 (1861).

salve, *interj.* and *sb.*: It. or Sp.: all hail!; a salutation. Written *salvo* by confusion.

1622 The Hollandes generall sent his nois of trompets to geve me a salve this mornyng before day: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1883). **1665** On Easter day they joyfully celebrate the Resurrection by a representative body, using that morning...the old *Salvo, He is risen indeed*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 158 (1677).

***salver** (ˈ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *salva*: a tray on which anything is presented or handed.

salvia, *sb.*: Lat., 'sage' (the herb): name of ornamental species of the genus *Salvia*, Nat. Order *Labiatae*; the herb sage (*Salvia officinalis*).

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 246.

***salvo**[1], *adv.* and *sb.*: short for Late Lat. *salvo jūre*, = 'saving the right' (a formula of reservation or exception). Sometimes *salvo* may be for It. *salva*, = 'an exception'.

1. *adv.*: saving, excepting.

1601 for that (*salvo* the Appeale) they are like to carrie as good as they bring: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 19.

2. *sb.*: an exception, a reservation, an excuse, an evasion.

1621 In this case, this *Salvo* shall make the Donee to hold of the Donor by Knights service: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. x. § 650, p. 278 (1642). **1660** Here is so readie a *Salvo* to that objection: *Gentlemans Calling*, p. 152. **1665** Within *Spahawn* I found that Column or Pillar of Heads of Men and Beasts which was erected as a *Salvo* and expiation of the King's Oath: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 166 (1677). **1675** *Ovid* shuts up the discourse of the translation of *Æsculapius* with an Epiphonema...though he had begun it with this Salvo of the Roman maxime: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 2, p. 12. **1684** There-upon *Nacti-Rani*, with a Salvo, as he thought, to his Honour and his Conscience, return'd for answer to *Jessomseing* that he could not consent to betray the Prince: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. II. p. 119. **1692** The righteousness of Christ imputed is a salvo to God's law, and makes full satisfaction for the breaches of it: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 530 (1858). **1705** that they were bound to read every declaration, with this salvo that it did not import their approving it: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 367 (1818). **1716** any private salvos or evasions: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 426 (1856). bef. **1733** the Author hath a *salvo* for that: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 101, p. 192 (1740). **1748** I suffered myself to be persuaded by his salvo: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 428 (1817). **1757** he [FOX] will reconcile all by immediate duty to the King, with a Salvo to the intention of betraying him to the Prince: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 70 (1857). **1771** As a Salvo for his own reputation, he has been advised to traduce the character of a brave officer, and to treat him as a common robber: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xlii. p. 135 (1772).

***salvo**[2], Eng. fr. Sp. or It. *salva*; **salva**, Sp. or It.: *sb.*: a salute of artillery, a simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery; *hence*, a loud acclamation.

1591 his company be commaunded to discharge certain volies of shot, or a *Salua*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 11. — You must make a generall *Salua* with your péeces: *ib.*, p. 136. bef. **1733** All which was performed with fitting *Salvos* of the Rabble: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 95, p. 578 (1740). **1815** salvoes of artillery were fired on the evening of the 24th: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 319 (2nd Ed.). **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 49 (1828). **1845** because the municipality had not welcomed him with *salvos*, fined them 100,000 dollars: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 412. **1863** [The noise of the wind] would have silenced a salvo of artillery fired along-side: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 294. **1877** a clapping of hands like a salvo: — *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 35 (1883).

salvo conducto, *phr.*: Sp.: a safe-conduct.

1598 the Salvo-conducto, or passeport: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 73 (1885).

salvo honōre, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with honor safe', without loss of honor.

1836 would be sufficient to enable the Whigs *salvo honore* to take the Bill: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxxi. p. 356 (1874)

*****salvo jure: Late Lat. See **salvo**[1].

salvo pudōre, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with modesty safe', without loss or violation of modesty. Ovid, *Pont.*, 1, 2, 68.

sam, *sb.*: Arab. *samm*, = 'poison': the **simoom** (*q. v.*).

1811 Another wind, of a more dangerous nature, is the famous Sam, Smum, or Samiel, which seldom blows within Arabia: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. CXXXVI. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 183.

samara, samera, *sb.*: Lat.: the seed of the elm; a dry winged fruit, a key.

1601 The Atinian Elmes...beare no Samara (for so they call the seed or graine of the Elme): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 17, Vol. I. p. 468.

samarra, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a **sanbenito** (*q. v.*).

1842 a | Smock-frock sort of gaberdine, call'd a *Samarra*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 264 (1865).

sambenito: Sp. and Port. See **sanbenito**.

sambouse, *sb.*: Turk.: a pasty of hashed meats.

1612 Sambouses are made of paste like a great round Pastie, with varietie of Hearbes and Meates therein, not minced but in Buckones: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1630** *Samboyses* and *Muselbits* are great dainties, and yet but round pies, full of all sorts of flesh they can get chopped with varietie of herbs: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 855 (1884). **1665** They have withal little pasties of hasht meats, not unlike the *Turks* Sambouses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 310 (1677).

sambur, sambre, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sāmbar*: the elk of North India, *Rusa aristotelis*.

1823 The skin of the Sambre...forms an excellent material for the military accoutrements of the soldiers of the native Powers: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, I. 9. [Yule] **1883** long yellow sambur-skin boots: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 175. **1887** The sambre, or elk...usually stands about thirteen hands high: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, viii. p. 141.

samiel, *sb.*: Turk. *samyeli*, = 'poison-wind': the **simoom** (*q. v.*).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1811** persons suffocated in the middle of the streets by the burning wind called Samoum or Samiel: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 89. **1830** [See **sirocco**].

samoum: Arab. See **simoom**.

***samovar**, *sb.*: Russ.: a tea-urn heated by a central cylinder containing live charcoal.

1884 the *samovar*, which is in almost hourly requisition: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvii. p. 182 (New York).

***sampan, sanpan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *sampan*: a kind of skiff, used in the East from India to China.

1622 Yt was thought fytt and brought in question by the Hollanders to trym up a China *sampan* to goe with the fleete, but she was found unservesable: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1883). **1702** Sampans being not to be got we were forced to send for the Sarah and Eaton's Long-boats: *MS. Corresp. (from China Factory at Chusan) in I. Office*, Jan. 8. [Yule] abt. **1788** Some made their escape in prows, and some in sampans: *Mem. of a Malay Family*, 3. [*ib.*] **1883** When a sanpan is chartered, the fare is rowed to his destination by three generations: *Standard*, Sept. 13, p. 3/1.

samshoo, *sb.*: Chin.: an ardent spirit manufactured in China from rice.

1727 Samshew or Rice Arrack: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 222. [Yule] **1797** Before this idol stands some *samso*, or Chinese brandy: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Sampan*. **1836** ardent spirits, called samshoo, generally adulterated with ingredients of a stimulating and maddening quality: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 86.

Samson, name of the Jewish champion against the Philistines, whose story is told *Judges*, xiii.—xvi.; representative of physical strength and warlike courage.

abt. **1370** so strong to tere | As in his tyme. was Sampson: *Of Clene Maydenhod*, 20, p. 3 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867). **1547** he...was another Sampson: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. vi. (Parker Soc., 1843). **1567** mighty Sampsons: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 613 (1848). **1573—80** Was not Salomon wiser, | And Sampson stronger, | And David holyer, | And Job pacienter, | Then I? GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 137 (1884). ?**1582** for streingth and currag a *Sampson*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 154 (1880). **1591** For none but Samsons and Goliases | It sendeth forth to skirmish: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, I. 2, 33. **1689** They had on their heads such a Sampson-like power, | They cast him at one clever toss in the Tower: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 4 (1860).

***samurai**, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Jap.: the military class of Japan under the feudal system; a member of the said class.

1890 Her reflections...are those of a European or American tenderly nurtured young lady, not those of the daughter of a Japanese *samurai*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 15, p. 206/3.

***sānātōrium**, inferior spelling **sānātārium**, Late Lat. *pl.* -ria, *sb.*: Late Lat., neut. of *sānātōrius*, = 'health-giving': an institution for the reception of sick persons; a place to which people repair for the improvement of their health.

1872 Simla or Mussoorie, or any other sanatorium to which, in the hot weather, the Anglo-Indian betakes himself: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 102.

sanbenito, It.; **sambenito**, Sp. and Port.: *sb.*: *lit.* 'Saint Benedict'; a garment worn by victims of the Inquisition when they were led out for public penance or punishment.

1589 bringing with them certain fool's coats...being called in their language *San Benitos*...made of yellow cotton and red crosses upon them both before and behind: M. PHILLIPS, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. V. p. 288 (1882). **1600** euery one with a *S. Benito* upon his backe, which is halfe a yard of yellow cloth, with a hole to put in a mans head in the middest, and cast ouer a mans head: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 451. **1632** the *Sambenito* which is a streight yellow coat without sleeves, having the pourtrait of the Devill painted up and down in black: HOWELL, *Lett.*, V. xliv. p. 48 (1645). **1691** I presently

got the one to be drest up in a *Sanbenito*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 14. **1806** none of his forefathers...had...carried the infamous *san-benito*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 383. **1842** All the flames and the devils were turn'd upside down | On this habit, facetiously term'd *San Benito*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 262 (1855). **1844** many of them...wore the San Benito: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. X. p. 212 (1881).

sance: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sans.**

sancho: native W. Afr. See **sanko.**

sancta mājestas, *phr.*: Lat.: sacred majesty.

1593 Ah! sancta majestas, who would not buy thee dear? Let them obey that know not how to rule: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, v. i, 5.

***sanctum,** *sb.*: short for Late Lat. *sanctum sanctōrum*: a sacred place; a private room, a retreat where the occupant is free from intrusion. The pl. form **sancta** is rare and scarcely admissible.

[**1614** I assure you the sanctum [cler. err. for 'fountain'] of your means is drawn so dry that, whosoever hath occasion to drink there, is like to tarry till he be athirst: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 309 (1848).] **1618** This vail was the partition betwixt the *sanctum sanctorum* and the *sanctum*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 92 (1867). **1819** then dragged us by main force into what he called his sanctum: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820). **1837** the clerk...disappeared into the legal luminary's sanctum: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XXX. p. 324. **1840** Long before Madame Marsh had returned to her *Sanctum*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 70 (1865). **1854** The Colonel breaks into the sanctum of these worthy gentlemen: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 69 (1879). **1858** ladies who cannot quite penetrate the inner sancta of fashionable life: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 11. **1864** play Vanjohn in his sanctum: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 120.

***sanctum,** *adj.*: neut. of Lat. *sanctus*: inviolable, sacred.

1609 That which is done by this consent [of the Parliament] is called firme stable and *sanctum* and is taken for Law: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 76 (1633).

***sanctum sanctōrum, sancta** (*pl.*) **sanctōrum,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the holy of holies', the innermost sanctuary of the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple; *hence*, a private retreat secure from intrusion.

abt. **1400** in the myddel place of the Temple ben manye highe Stages, of 14 Degrees of heighte, made with gode Pyleres alle aboute: and this place the Jewes callen *Sancta Sanctorum*; that is to seye, *holy of halewes*: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. viii. p. 85 (1839). bef. **1492** that holy place that is callyd Sancta sanctorum: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. b iij *r°*/1. **1602** The Iewes offer and enter their *Sancta sanctorum* but once a yeere: but there shall be daily offered *iuge sacrificium*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 206. **1615** a little Chappell called *Sanctum Sanctorum*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 193 (1632). **1623** and him that buyes an Office, whose money only (without any other merit) hath inthroned him in the *Sancta Sanctorum* of the world: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 123. **1630** The blest *Sanctum Sanctorum*, holiest place | Blest oft with high *Iehouahs* sacred Grace: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 2 *v°*/2. **1642** There is...no *sanctum sanctorum* in Phylosophy: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 337 (1852). **1647** before they shall have admittance into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of their *jesuiticall* Order: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 7, p. 52. **1692** If Christ be born in thy heart, it is a *sanctum sanctorum*, an holy of holies: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 135 (1858). **1714** in *Solomon's* Temple there was the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, in which a visible Glory appeared among the Figures of the Cherubims: *Spectator*, No. 580, Aug. 13, p. 822/2 (Morley). **1760** He would have the sanctum sanctorum in the library opened: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 317 (1857). **1771** led him forthwith into the inner apartment, or *sanctum sanctorum* of his political temple: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 43/1 (1882). **1787** we went by appointment to the archbishop confessor's, and were immediately admitted into his *sanctum sanctorum*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 120 (1834). **1806** Sometimes there is a smaller circle [of stones], which is a sort of *sanctum sanctorum*, in the centre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 95. **1820** seated like the very genius of antiquarian lore, in his sanctum-sanctorum, clothed in a flowered dressing-gown: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47. **1832** the interior chambers, still more retired; the sanctum sanctorum of female privacy: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 192. **1840** Slipping on a few things, for the sake of decorum, | He issued forthwith from his *Sanctum sanctorum*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 130 (1865). **1878** the *sanctum sanctorum* in which the...relic of Buddha is kept: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 34.

***Sanctus, sanctus,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *sanctus*,='inviolable', 'sacred', 'holy': name of the sentences of adoration, beginning 'Holy, holy, holy', in the Anglican Communion Service, so called from the first word (thrice repeated) of the Latin version (see *Isaiah*, vi. 3; *Rev.*, iv. 8); a musical setting of the said sentences. The *sanctus-bell* or 'sacring-bell' is a bell rung during the progress of the Mass. The phr. *black sanctus* (*santus, santos, santis, sanctis*) means an uproarious torrent of profanity; *hence*, any hideous uproar.

bef. **1380** [See **agnus Dei** 1]. **1528** Fare wele O holy consecracion / With blyssed sanctus and agnus dei: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 36 (1871). **1586** It. for mending the frame of the sanctus bell viij *d.*: *Stanford Churchwardens' Acct.*, in *Antiquary*, May, 1888, p. 210/2. **1600** with an hideous and dissonant kind of singing (like a blacke Santus) they filled all about with a fearefull and horrible noise: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. V. p. 204. **1602** and nothing but a mournefull blacke *sanctus* in steede of a ioyfull *Alleluia* at the conuersion of any soule: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 212. **1623** sing a rare black *Sanctus*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 97 (1640). **1625** the Dogs with howling, holding with the Rauens crying, a blacke *Sanctus* for fiue houres each Night: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 41. **1631** so that now they have no cause to sing a *Te Deum*, but rather to howl out a black *Sanctus*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 128 (1848). **1635** Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries | Send their black santos to the blushing skies: QUARLES, *Emblems*, I. x. 20. [Davies]

sandalo, *sb.*: Port. or It.: sandal-wood. The earlier forms *sandal(e)*, *sandall*, *saunders*, &c., are fr. Fr. *sandal*. The form *sandole* may be fr. *sandolo* for *sandalo*.

1588 hee sendeth a small Ship to *Timor* to lande white *Sandolo*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 19 *v°*. — all sorts of spices, with silke of *China*, with *Sandole*, with Elephants teeth: *ib.*, fol. 5 *r°*. **1589** they do burne his bodie with wood of sandalo, which is of a great smell: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 326 (1854).

sandhi, *sb.*: Skt., 'composition': the system of phonetic changes to which the beginnings and ends of Sanskrit words are subject in consecutive speech; analogous phonetic phenomena in any language.

***sang froid,** *phr.*: Fr., 'cold blood': coolness (of temperament), self-possession.

1752 I know no one thing so useful, so necessary in all business, as great coolness, steadiness and *sang froid*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxiv. p. 276 (1774). **1754** whereupon one of them, with *Sang froid* and a serious Air, said, no Matter Sir, we shall have you by and by: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 162. **1767** He came up and talked to me at the coach window, on the Marriage-bill, with as much *sang froid* as if he knew nothing of what had happened: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 223 (1882). **1800** Fitzaubert preserved his *sang froid*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. IV. p. 71. **1808** He declined with great *sang-froid*: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 120 (1809). **1826** no being ever stood in a pedagogue's presence with more perfect sang froid: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4 (1881). **1851** Without venturing to conjecture what more sense, *sang froid*, and energy might have done, we must say that such a defence of the neglect and dereliction of a special, and we may even say sacred, duty, is unparalleled in our recollection: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 144 (1857). **1880** exhibited not only the most complete *sang froid*, but a certain innocent gaiety in the performance of her duties: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. XXIII. p. 115.

sangaree (*⏑ – ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *sangria*: a cold drink of red wine diluted, sweetened, and flavored.

1854 the West Indies, where a fellow's liver goes to the deuce with hot pickles and sangaree: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXIII. p. 253 (1879). **1872** a luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking, servant-scolding, tiffin-eating, sangaree-drinking: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4.

sang-de-bœuf, *sb.*: Fr., 'blood of ox': a deep red color found on old Chinese porcelain.

1886 His "Cat-cup" of crystal and silver-gilt, and his claret-jug with a body of *sang de bœuf*, are trophies of art: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 650/3.

sang-de-dragon, *sb.*: Fr.: dragon's blood, a red resin obtained from various trees, *e.g.* from several Indian palms of the genus *Calamus*.

1601 by an error Minium or Vermillion is called Cinnabaris...that other Cinnabaris of India...Cinnabaris or Sangdragon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 476.

***Sängerfest,** *sb.*: Ger.: a singers' festival, a choir festival.

sanglier (*⏑ – –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sanglier*: a wild boar; a heraldic representation of a wild boar.

?**1582** Rearing with shoutcry soom boare, soom sanglier oughly: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, I. 310 (1880). [Davies]

Sangrado, name of the physician in Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, who bleeds his patients for every ailment.

1845 it is evident he effects more cures than the regular Sangrados: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 269.

***sangre azul,** *phr.*: Sp.: blue blood, aristocratic blood.

1846 *Sangre azul* is the ichor of demigods which flows in the arteries of the grandees: FORD, *Gatherings from Spain*, p. 260.

sanguis dracōnis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: dragon's blood (see **sang-de-dragon**).

1555 whiche beinge coulde, is congeled into that substaunce which the apothecaries caule *Sanguis Draconis*, (that is) dragons blud: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 383 (1885). **1584** vsed together with *sanguis Draconis*, in Raspis or red wine: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 101. **1598** out of Arabia divers sortes of Drugges for Poticaries, as Sanguis Draconis, Manna, Mirre...and such like: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 47 (1885). **1600** It is frequented by merchants for Cinabre, Sanguis Draconis, and the most excellent Aloës of the world: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 47. **1625** there is a small quantitie of *Sanguis Draconis*, or Dragons blood: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 280. **1665** The holy Port...fruitful it is in Wheat, Rye, Rice, Oxen, Sheep, Bores, Conies, *Sanguis Draconum* [pl.], Fruits, Flowers and Grapes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677).

***Sanhedrim, Sanhedrin,** *sb.*: Heb. *sanhedrīn*, fr. Gk. *συνέδριον*,='a sitting together', 'a council': the supreme ecclesiastical and civil council of the Jewish nation, consisting of 71 chief priests, elders, and scribes; *hence*, any assembly or conclave.

1588 the Sanedrim, the Eldershipp: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. i. p. 15 (1880). bef. **1654** The Jews Ecclesia was their Sanhedrim, their Court: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 48 (1868). bef. **1658** there's more Divines in him, | Than in all this their *Jewish Sanhedrim*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 35 (1687). **1675** the number of those Translators was not proportioned to the Tribes, but the great *Sanhedrim*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. vi. § 3, p. 41. **1681** Where Sanhedrin and priest enslaved the nation | And justified their spoils by inspiration: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, 523. bef. **1670** *Welden, Wilson, Payton*, and a Sanhedrim of Scots, that contended against the Articles of *Perth*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 232, p. 226 (1693). **1723** stay...from that idle, busy-looking Sanhedrin, where wisdom or no wisdom is the eternal debate, not (as it lately was in Ireland) an accidental one: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 52 (1757). **1778** what tropes, what metaphors drawn from asses would describe a sanhedrim that suffered such a petition to be laid before it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 64 (1858). **1852** a general Sanhedrim apparently of all the cats and dogs of nature: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 103 (1884).

sanidad, *sb.*: Sp.: the sanitary officials of a port.

1887 Waiting only for the usual formalities of the visit of the *sanidad*: JOHN BALL, *Notes of a Naturalist in S. America*, ii. p. 57.

sanies, *sb.*: Lat.: corrupted blood, bloody matter.

1563 Sanies, pus, sordicies, and *virulentia*, and hereof cometh that of sanies, the vlcer is named a sanious vlcer...Sanies is a norishement corrupte, whiche nature coulde not digeste...ther is twoo kyndes of sanies: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 39 *vº*. **1654–6** J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 241/2 (1867).

***sanja(c)k**, Turk. *sanjaq*, ='a standard', 'a government of the second grade' (whose military governor is entitled to a standard with one tail); **sangiac(c)o, zanziac(c)o**, It. fr. Turk.: *sb.*

1. a Turkish department of the second grade, a division of a **vilayet** (*q. v.*) or of an **eyalet** (*q. v.*).

1802 A pachalic is divided for military purposes into certain districts, called sangiacs or standards: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 52. **1820** It was governed by beys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Porte, but never became the head or capital of a sandgiac till the time of its present sovereign: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23.

2. a sanjackbeg.

1562 y^e^ Turcke made him a Sangiacco, which is as muche to say as a conductour of sundrie bandes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 1 *vº*. **1599** The *Saniaque* of *Tripolis* presented six camels: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 113. — two and twentie *Saniackes*, whose office is onely to ouersee and guarde the kingdome for euery good respect: *ib.*, p. 200. **1615** [Peloponnesus] groneth vnder the Turkish thraldome, being gouerned by a Sanzacke, who is vnder the *Beglerbeg* of *Græcia*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1632). — one *Sanziack* hauing vnder his conduct fiue thousand *Timariots*: *ib.*, p. 50. **1617** the Turkish Sangiaco (who is the military Gouernour of the City and Prouince): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 222. — foure Zaniacci...The foresaid Zaniacco is chiefe Gouernour for military and ciuill affaires of all *Pallestine*: *ib.*, p. 241. **1630** the *Bashaw* of *Buda*, and foure or five *Zansacks*, with divers other great Commanders: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 834 (1884). **1630** your sanzacke: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 112/1 (1839). **1630** The Sanzake of *Damascus* comes along: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Kkk 4 *rº*/2. **1665** In the pursuit five Sanziacks, eight hundred Janizaries, and twenty thousand private souldiers were slain: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 277 (1677). **1741** the other Visiers assisted in it with their Beglerbeys and the Sangiacks: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 201. **1793** Egypt is now divided into 24 provinces, each of which is governed by a Sangiac, or Bey: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 609 (1796). **1819** the stipendiary janissaries under the command of their Sangeaks or generals by promotion: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 303 (1820).

sanja(c)kbeg, sanja(c)kbey, *sb.*: Turk. *sanjaqbeg*: a governor of a sanjack.

1599 they were three saniacbeis, that is to say, great seneshalles or stuards: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 83. — the *Beglerbegs*, and *Zanziacbegs*, our Captaines, our slaues and seruants of Captaines: *ib.*, p. 145. — sundry exactions and oppressions be offered ours by such *Byes*, *Sanjacbies*, iustices and *Cadies*: *ib.*, p. 181.

sanko, sancho, *sb.*: native W. Afr.: a kind of simple guitar played by African negroes.

1819 small drums, sankos, stools, swords, guns, and birds: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 38.

sanpan: Anglo-Ind. See **sampan**.

sans, Fr.; **sance, sanse, sanz, saunce, saunez**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *prep.*: without.

abt. **1340** In luf & pes sanz faile went Edward our kyng, | & spak with the kyng of France at Paris as he went: R. BRUNNE, p. 245. [R.] abt. **1386** Or in desert? no wight but crist sanz faile | fiue thousand folk it was as greet meruaille: CHAUCER, *C. T., Man of Law's Tale*, 4921. **1469** we pore *sanz deners* of Castr have brook iij. or iiij. stelle bowys: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II No. 6, p. 349 (1874). **1477** Another Ensample is good to teil, | Of one that trusted to doe as well | As *Raymond Lully*, or *Bacon* the Frier, | Wherefore he named himselfe *saunce peere*: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. ii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 36 (1652). bef. **1529** The owner therof is lady of estate | Whose name to tell is dame saunce pere: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*. [R.] **1588** sans question: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 91. bef. **1593** long ago I learn'd in school | That love's desires and pleasures cool | Sans Ceres wheat and Bacchus vine: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 381/2 (1861). **1602** all...right Alchumists, that is *sance peeres in all things are the fathers of the society*: W. WATSON, *Quadripartite of Relig. & State*, p. 16. **1603** Yet *sans* Beginning, Midst, and End at all: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 464 (1608). **1630** Nay then sans question | It is of moment: MASSINGER, *Picture*, i. 2, sig. B 4 *rº*. **1633** You are of a sweet nature, and fit again to be cheated: | Which, if the Fates please, when you are possess'd | Of the land and lady, you, sans question, shall be: — *New Way to Pay*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 299/1 (1839). **1640** grosse Pie-crust will grow wise | And pickled Cucumbers sans doubt Philosophize: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., p. 277 (1647). bef. **1658** That heretofore his total Weight | Was full three Hundred, *sans* deceit: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 345 (1687). **1659** All play interdicted, *sans* bowls, chess, &c.: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 119 (1872). **1807** Sans slippers—sans coat—| And what's worse,—sans culottes! BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 242 (5th Ed.).

sans appel, *phr.*: Fr., 'without appeal': one from whose decision there is no appeal.

1855 he had followed in full faith such a sans-appel as he held Frank to be: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xix. p. 344 (1889).

sans cérémonie, *phr.*: Fr.: without ceremony, unceremoniously.

1645 Under this is the burying place for the common prostitutes, where they are put into the ground, *sans ceremonie*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 177 (1872). **1709** whatever a *Lady* possesses, is, *sans ceremone*, at the service, and for the use of her *Fair Friend*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (and Ed.). **1773** The Sheriffs of Middlesex, *sans cérémonie*, summoned Wilkes, instead of Luttrell: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 456 (1857). **1807** no sooner do they set up for style, but instantly all the honest old comfortable *sans cérémonie* furniture is discarded: *Salmagundi*, p. 160. **1820** I pray ye be seated, "*sans cérémonie*": BYRON, *Blues*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 33 (1832). **1834** the whole village followed us, and *sans ceremonie*...walked into the parsonage: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 385.

sans façon(s), *phr.*: Fr.: without ceremony.

1865 "Well! Bowdon has lost his head about her," went on his Grace, in his usual sans façon, good-humoured style: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 305. **1883** Mr. Oliphant fits the real heiress...*sans façon* with an eligible partner: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 1190/2.

sans faute, *phr.*: Fr.: without fail.

1616 The Lady Harrington hath been going these ten days, but now sets out on Monday, *sans faute*, and Sir John Finet accompanies her to Heidelberg: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 446 (1848).

sans marchander, *phr.*: Fr.: without hesitation.

1763 she flew into a rage, and, *sans marchander*, abused him so grossly: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 110 (1857).

sans nombre, *phr.*: Fr.: without number.

1601 great feasts where they meet to make merrie Sans-nombre: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 224. **1609** tweakes by the nose *sans numbre*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 582 (1616). **1631** 4000 soldiers, the flower of the army, colonels, captains, officers, *sans nombre*, that had put on all their *richesse* and bravery: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1848). **1688** We'll swing these Rogues with Indictments for a Riot, and with Actions *Sans Nombre*: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, iv. p. 52 (1699).

sans pareil, *phr.*: Fr.: without an equal, matchless.

1766 Eau de chipre, eau de luce | Sans pareil and citron juice: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

***sans peur et sans reproche**, *phr.*: Fr.: without fear and without blame. Used especially of Bayard (see **Bayard**[2]).

1812 he told them that he had nothing to fear, that he was "*sans peur et sans reproche*": *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. III. p. 556 (1832). **1826** few persons talked more agreeable nonsense than the Knight sans peur et sans reproche: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. x. p. 445 (1881). **1847** He had been *sans réproche*, as he still was *sans peur*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 456 (1879). **1858** his conduct had been *sans reproche*: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 23. **1865** the Marquis being a man *sans réproche* as far as "blood" went: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 115. **1879** he was all that a Chevalier ought to be, *sans reproche*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xiii. p. 130.

sans phrase, *phr.*: Fr.: without (set) phrase, in plain speech, bluntly; without qualification or addition.

sans prendre, *phr.*: Fr., 'without taking': a term of quadrille (see **quadrille** 1), playing without calling the king. See Hoyle from 1745.

1728 Lady *Grace*...But have you no notion, Madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time? *Mask.* Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake; laying down a *Vole*, *sands prendre* may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 333 (1776).

sans rien faire, *phr.*: Fr.: without doing anything.

1631 It is generally reported throughout the town that the Prince of Orange hath put his great army into garrison, *sans rien faire*, which an old soldier interpreted yesterday, that they had so billeted them in the towns upon the confines, as at any forty-eight hours' warning they could draw them to a head: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 124 (1848).

sans souci, *phr.*: Fr.: without care; freedom from care; an unceremonious assembly.

1781 Mrs. Hobart did not invite me to her *sans souci* last week, though she had all my other juvenile contemporaries: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 65 (1858). **1797** in short their *tout ensemble* indicates health and delight, or at least an air of *sans souci*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VIII. p. 685/1.

sans tache, *phr.*: Fr.: without spot, spotless.

1848 Duke William...spoilt a friar *sans tache*, by making a knight *sans terre*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 29/2 (3rd Ed.).

***sansculotte,** *sb.*: Fr., 'without-breeches': a designation of the poor Parisians who took part in the early stages of the first French revolution; *hence*, a member of the lowest class; a socialist, an anarchist.

1793 nor do I dislike the Royalists having beaten the Sans Culottes and taken Dol: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 173 (1869). **1807** [See **sans**]. **1815** the continued shouts of the little *sans culottes*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv. p. 383 (1852). **1820** in all the dirty and negligent attire of a *sans culotte*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 310. **1835** a volunteer body guard of *sans-culottes*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 387 (1857). **1841** Everybody said sansculotte was right: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 218 (1885).

santa cosa, *phr.*: It.: a sacred matter.

bef. **1733** O, that is a *Santa Cosa* and will conjure up a World of Zeal: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 98, p. 83 (1740).

santo[1], *sb.*: Sp. or It.: a santon.

1665 Few of them [the Persians] can read, yet honour such as can; that Science being monopolized by Churchmen, Clerks, Santos, and Merchants: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677). **1793** [Mahometans] have among them their *santos*, or fellows, who pretend to a superior degree of holiness: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 605 (1796).

santo[2], *sb.*: It.: a church; a saint.

1611 The Santo which is otherwise called S[t]. *Anthony's* Church: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 174 (1776).

santon, *sb.*: Sp.: a Mohammedan devotee; a reputed saint among Mohammedans.

1599 6 *Santones* with red turbants vpon their heads: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 204. **1615** lodgings for *Santons*, and Ecclesiasticall persons: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). **1617** a Mahumetan Mosche or Church... kept by the Santons or Turkish Priests: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 220. **1623** was depos'd for his simplicity, being a kind of *santon* or holy man that is, twixt an Innocent and an Idiot: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 85 (1645). **1625** They also account fooles, dumbe men, and mad men, *Santones*, that is, Saints: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1339. **1665** *Hodgee Abdul-radgee*... one admired by most and resorted to by many sorts of *Tartars* from *Bochar*, *Tus*...and other parts, none of which came empty-handed, so that in small time this Santoon became comparable in riches with most Potentates in Asia: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 96 (1677). **1786** he diverted himself, however, with the multitude of Calenders, Santons, and Dervises, who were continually coming and going, but especially with the Brahmins, Fakirs, and other enthusiasts: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 85 (1883). **1811** As the Zeidites and Beiasi are not worshippers of saints, they cannot have Dervises and Santons: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 141. **1819** Go to the wandering Santons that ply in the cross ways, and presume not again to appear in the presence of one...: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 107 (1820). **1829** one of those holy men termed santons, who pass their lives in hermitages: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. iv. p. 35 (1850). **1845** So the Moors respect their idiots and call them *Santons* thinking because they are fools on earth that their sainted minds are wandering in heaven: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 805.

sanyasee: Anglo-Ind. See **sunyasee.**

sanz: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sans.**

sanza(c)ke, sanziack: It. fr. Turk. See **sanjack.**

sapadillo: Eng. fr. Sp. See **sapodilla.**

saphian, saphion: Russ. See **saffian.**

saphie, *sb.*: W. Afr.: a charm; a scrap of Moorish writing so used.

1810 He had been told, he said, that white men's hair made a saphie, that would give to the possessor all the knowledge of white men: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 840 (1814). **1819** Their vest was of red cloth, covered with fetishes and saphies in gold and silver: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 32. **1830** E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 179 (2nd Ed.).

sapodilla, *sb.*: Sp.: the sapota-tree.

1846 the Sappodilla Plum: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 591.

sapor, *sb.*: Lat.: taste, savor, flavor. Occasionally spelt *sapour* (ˌ⏑ ⏑).

1646 there is some sapor in all aliments: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 125 (1686). **1665** though the savour [of Assa-fœtida] be so offensive to most, the sapor is so good, that no meat, no sauce, no vessel pleases some of the *Guzurats* palates save what relishes of it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1677). bef. **1691** sapour being an accident or an affection of matter, that relates to our tongue, palate, and other organs of taste: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 573. [R.] **1699** the native *Sapor* and Vertue of the rest: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 91. **18**.. Meats have no sapor, nor digestion fair play, in a crowd: C. LAMB, *Essays*, p. 364 (Ainger, 1883).

sapota, sapote, *sb.*: Sp.: the fruit of a tree native in Tropical America, *Achras Sapota*, the sapodilla plum.

1600 there are many goodly fruits in that Countrey, whereof we haue none such, as *Plantanos*, *Guyaues*, *Sapotes*, *Tunas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p 454. — fruits of the countrey...as *plantans*, *sapotes*, *guiaues*, *pinas*: *ib.*, p. 464.

sappan, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *sapão*, or Malay *sapang*: brazil wood. See **brazil.**

1598 the wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Sian, it is like Brasill to die withall: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). **1622** all our sappon which was com in this junk: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1883). **1662** a sort of Wood called *Sappan*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 158 (1669). **1727** [See **aguila**-*wood*]. **1846** The Bukkum or Sappan-wood of India belongs to Cæsalpinia Sappan: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 550. **1860** The other productions which constituted the exports of the island were Sapan wood to Persia: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 54 (4th Ed.). [Yule]

***Sappho:** Lat. fr. Gk. Σαπφώ: name of the most celebrated poetess of Ancient Greece, native of Lesbos; a poetess; an amorous woman. Hence, **Sapphic,** fr. Lat. *Sapphicus*, ='pertaining to Sappho', applied to a lyric metre invented or made popular by Sappho.

1586 I haue turned the new Poets swéete song of Eliza into such homely Sapphick as I coulde: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 78 (1815). **1886** your really great women—the Sapphos, the Aspasias: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 47.

saraband (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), Eng. fr. Fr. *sarabande*; **zarabanda,** Sp.: *sb.*: name of a lively Spanish dance; *also*, music for the said dance.

1623 For some are much taken with the *Zarauanda*; and others may come hereafter that will vtterly mislike it, and make it grow out of date: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 224. **1625** And then I have a saraband: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 396/2 (1860). **1657** the Violins suddenly struck up a Saraband so full of life: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 11, Vol. I. p. 18. **1665** dance a *Saraband* with *Castanieta's*: DRYDEN, *Ind. Emp.*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1701). **1681** [See **castanet**]. **1727** in playing of preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavotts: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, p. 95 (1741). **1740** out stepped a little dog...and fell to dancing a saraband: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 35 (1857). **1814** Ma'mselle danced a Russ saraband with great vigour: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 92 (1832). **1822—3** She has brought us the very newest saraband from the court of Queen Mab: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxi. p. 361 (1886). **1845** Pellicer enumerates the licentious *chacona*, *quiriguirigay* and other varieties of the *Zarabanda*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 187.

saraf. See **sarraf** or **sheriff.**

sarafagio: It. See **serafagio.**

saraffo, saraffi: Arab. See **sheriff.**

sarai, saray: Arab. See **serai.**

sarape: Mexican. See **serape.**

saraph(o). See **sheriff.**

sarcaparillia: Sp. See **sarsaparilla.**

sarcenet (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), **sars(e)net,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sarcenet*, ='Saracen-stuff': a fine, thin, silk fabric.

1463 my tipet of blak sarsenet: *Bury Wills*, p. 41 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1485** a pair of hosyn of crymesyn sarcenet vampers: *Rutland Papers*, p. 8 (1842). **1500** And ther was on the lefte syde of the highe aulter a travers of red sarcenet: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 50 (Camd. Soc., 1846). **1506** Of grene sarcenet, bordred with golde | Wherin did hange, a fayre astrology: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. M iiii *v°*. **1514** It shalbe leful to al...wardens of cathedrall and collegiate Churches...to weare sarcenet in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes: FITZHERBERT, *Justyce of Peas*, fol. 121 (1538). **1606** thou green sarcenet flap for a sore eye: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 1, 36. **1641** laugh to see them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, their shrouds and tackle, with a geometrical rhomboides upon their heads: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1806). **1646** if they be covered, though but with Linen or Sarsenet: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). **1667** His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarf of sarsenet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 31 (1872).

sarcle (ˌ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sarcler*: to hoe.

1601 sarcled or raked: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 591.

sarcocolla, *sb.*: It. or Late Lat.: a medicinal gum obtained from Persia and Arabia. Anglicised as **sarcocol.**

1599 *Sarcacolla*, from *Persia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 278. **1665** the Countrey affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb, Opopanax, Sarcocolla, and Assa-fœtida: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

***sarcophagus,** *pl.* **sarcophagi,** *sb.*: Lat. (with *lapis*, ='stone', suppressed) fr. Gk. σαρκοφάγος λίθος, ='flesh-eating stone'.

1. a kind of limestone used by the Ancient Greeks for making coffins.

1601 about Assos in Troas, there growes a stone, wherewith all bodies are consumed, and thereupon Sarcophagus it is called: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 96, Vol. I. p. 42. **1619** this...consumes many carkasses of Fishes and Fowles...so true a Sarcophagus is the belly: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. XXXV. p. 329.

2. a stone coffin, generally ornamented and inscribed.

1704 I have since observed the same device upon several sarcophagi, that have enclosed the ashes of men or boys: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 473 (Bohn,

1854). **1763** Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 86 (1857). **1786** They assembled before a sarcophagus of white marble: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 120 (1883). **1816** It is a plain, open, and partly decayed sarcophagus: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. iii. p. 308 (1832). **1820** in one fragment alone I counted twenty-three niches or sarcophagi: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 23. **1854** An immense receptacle for wine, shaped like a Roman sarcophagus, lurks under the side board: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. i. ch. xiv. p. 162 (1879).

sard, Eng. fr. Fr. *sarde*; **sardine, sardyn, sardiner**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sardine*; **sardius**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. Σάρδειος: *sb.*: stone of Sardis (capital of Lydia), a reddish brown variety of carnelian.

abt. **1360** Safyres, & sardiners, & semely topace: *Allit. Poems*, ii. 1469 (Morris, 1864). [C.] abt. **1400** (See **chalcedony**). **1567** It hath many kindes as Sardonix, so called that by commixture of the *Onix* which is white and *Sardus* which is red, it becommeth but one of them both: J. Maplet, *Greene For.*, fol. 16 *v°*. **1611** the sixth [foundation], sardius; the seventh, chrysolyte; the eighth, beryl: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 20.

***Sardanapālus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Σαρδανάπαλος: according to Ctesias, name of the last king of the Assyrian kingdom of Nineveh, whose extreme effeminacy caused a rebellion, whereupon he discovered himself as a warlike hero, who—when unable to hold out against the rebels—immolated himself.

1591 Although the general or captaine were a right *Sardanapalus*, for that his lawes be obeyed all things fall out well: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 32. **1630** but had I beene a *Sardanapalus*, or a *Heliogabalus*, I thinke that...the great trauell ouer the Mountaines had tamed me: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. N 5 *r°/2*.

sardella, *pl.* **sardelle**, *sb.*: It.: "a little pickled or salt fish like an anchoua, a sprat or a pilcher, called a sardell or sardine" (Florio, 1598). Anglicised as **sardel(l)**.

1617 great abundance of red herrings and pickled herrings, *Sardelle, anchoue* [sic], and like pickled fishes: F. Morvson, *Itin.*, Pt. iii. p. 115.

***sardine** (˙ ¨), Eng. fr. Fr.; **sardino**, Eng. fr. It. or Sp. *sardina*; **sardina**, It. or Sp.: *sb.*: a Sardinian pilchard, a Mediterranean pilchard. The form *sardeines* (pl.) occurs in a 15 c. cookery-book [Bradley]; it is fr. Old Fr. *sardaine* (Cotgr.).

1547–8 salt sardyns, which is a lytle fyshe as byg as a pylcherd: Boorde, *Introduction*, ch. xxx. p. 198 (1870). **1555** there commeth also therwith such a multitude of the smaule fysshes cauled sardynes: R. Eden, *Decades*, Sect. ii. p. 223 (1885). **1625** All this Channell is very full of fish, especially of *Sardinaes* and of *Anchiones*: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. vii. p. 990. **1646** the Reliques are like the scales of *Sardinos* pressed into a mass: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iii. ch. xxvi. p. 139 (1686). **1834** Merton devours sardines and mullikatauny enough: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. xvii. p. 298.

sardoin, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sardoine*: a sardonyx.

abt. **1400** And the principalle Zates of his Palays ben of precious Ston, that men clepen Sardoyne: Tr. *Maundevile's Trav.*, p. 275. [C.]

sardonian (˙ ¨ ¯ ¯), Eng. fr. Fr. *sardonien*; **sardonic** (˙ ˙ ¯), Eng. fr. Fr. *sardonique*, or Lat. *Sardonius*, = 'pertaining to Sardinia': *adj.*: (with allusion to *Sardonia herba*, a plant supposed to cause wry faces) forced, bitter, scornful, cruel, derisive (of a laugh, a smile, mirth, &c.).

1596 the villaine...with Sardonian smyle | Laughing on her, his false intent to shade, | Gan forth to lay his bayte her to beguyle: Spens., *F. Q.*, v. ix. 12. **1603** these toies will set him (I say) into a fit of Sardonian laughing: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 266. **1651** Where strain'd sardonick smiles are glosing still, | And grief is forc'd to laugh against her will: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 391. [T.] **1684** if pork, or any thing made of swines flesh were brought into the room, he would fall into a convulsive Sardonian laughter: I. Mather, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 72 (1856).

[In Late Lat., *Sardonius* seems to have been utilised to translate Gk. *σαρδάνιος*, = 'bitter' (of laughter). See Homer, *Od.*, 20, 302. But originally *risus Sardonius*, Gk. *γέλως Σαρδόνιος*, meant 'laughter of despair', 'a forced laugh'.]

sardonyx, Lat. *pl.* **sardonyches**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σαρδόνυξ*: a variety of chalcedony consisting of layers of red or brown relieved by layers of white or some light color; a variety of chalcedony exhibiting various shades of red and brown. The forms ending in *-c*, *-ck*, *-k* are fr. the Lat. adj. *sardonychus*. See **sard** and **onyx**.

abt. **1400** sardenyk ston: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, xxviii. 16. — the fyuethe [foundement], sardonix, the sixte, sardius: *ib.*, Apocal., xxi. 20. **1567** [See **sard**]. **1601** This stone...was a Sardonyx...one of the least Sardonyches: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 1, Vol. ii. p. 601. **1611** The fifth [foundation], sardonyx; the sixth, sardius: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 20. **1670** Another [Vase] of *Sardonick*: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 239 (1698). **1672** I have seen worn in a Ring a *Sardonix* it self that was transparent: R. Boyle, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 86. **1816** the group called the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, Sardonyx: J. Dallaway, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 301. **18..** branch-work of costly sardonyx: Tennyson, *Palace of Art*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 167 (1886).

saree, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sarī*: the principal garment of a woman in N. India, consisting of a long piece of cloth or silk wrapped round the body so as to fall nearly to the feet, while the other end is thrown over the head.

1872 The women wear petticoats or trousers, and the *saree* above: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 47. **1886** The pure silk *saris* of Raichur, and the *mashru* or mixed satin for Mohammedan use: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 70.

sarell: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seraglio.**

sargasso, *sb.*: Port. *sargasso, sargaço*: gulf-weed, a seaweed which forms floating islands in the north Atlantic in and near the Sargasso Sea (named from the weed).

1598 The hearbe is like Samper, but yellow of colour, & hath berries like Goose berries, but nothing in them. The Portingales call it Sargasso, because it is like the herbes that groweth in their welles [in Portingall,] called Sargasso: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 262 (1885). **1658** *Sargasso* for many miles floating upon the Western Ocean: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 44 (1686). **1665** the *Sargasso* or Sea-weeds we saw floating upon the Sea: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 12 (1677).

***sarong**, *sb.*: Malay *sārung*: a body-cloth worn in the Malay Archipelago.

1884 Huddled up beneath a handsome sarong...she watched the bustle: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 271.

***sar(r)af, shroff**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *ṣarrāf*: a money-changer, a banker.

1598 There is in every place of the stréet exchangers of mony, by them called Xaraffos, which are all Christian Jewes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 230 (1885). — Xaraffes: *ib.*, p. 244. **1662** money-changers, whom they call *Xeraffi*: J Davies, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. vi. p. 223 (1669). **1673** It could not be improved till the Governor had released the Shroffs or Bankers: Fryer, *E. India*, 413 (1698). [Yule] **1684** the *Cheraff* or Banker: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Pt. 2, p. 4. **1776** *Shroff*, A Banker, an Exchanger of money: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1809** I had the satisfaction of hearing the Court order them to pay two lacs and a half to the plaintiff, a shroff of Lucknow: Lord Valentia, *Voy.*, i. 243. [Yule] **1811** When we afterwards presented it to the Dola he sent us to receive the money from his Saraf, or banker, who paid us by instalments: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. liii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 71. **1836** Many of the Egyptian Jews are *sarrafs* (or bankers and money-lenders): others are sey'refees, and are esteemed men of strict probity: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. ii. p. 348. **1839** there inquire for the shop of the Shereef: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. ii. ch. xiv. p. 416. **1839** many of the principal men of that nation [*i.e.* Armenians] resident at Constantinople being *sarafs*, or bankers to the different Pashas: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 31. **1845** serâf or banker: Lady H. Stanhope, *Mem.*, Vol. i. ch. ix. p. 339. **1884** But a vast deal of underhand business is transacted by the sarafs and the yaghlikthis, small bankers and jewel-brokers: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 341.

sarray: Arab. See **serai.**

sarsa, sarza, *sb.*: short for **sarsaparilla** (*q. v.*).

1625 You may take sarza to open the liver: Bacon, *Ess.*, *Friendship* (1887). [C.] **1691** the *China*; *Sarsa*; the *Serpentaria Virginiana*, or *Snake weed*: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 218 (1701).

***sarsaparilla**, Old Sp. *çarçaparilla* (Mod. Sp. *zarzaparilla*); **salsaparrilha**, Port.: *sb.*: the rhizome of several species of *Smilax*, found in Tropical America, used as an alterative drug.

1577 the water of *Sarcaparillia*: Frampton, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 16 *v°*. **1593—1622** all the bankes and low lands adjoining to this river, are replenished with salsaperillia: R. Hawkins, *Voyage South Sea*, § l. p. 263 (1878). **1600** The countrey yeeldeth great store of suger, hides of oxen, buls and kine, ginger, *Cana fistula & Salsa perillia*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 449. **1621** the decoction of china roots, sassafrass, sarsaparilla [salsaperilla, p. 96], guaiacum: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. ii. p. 130 (1827). **1624** Balmes, Oiles, Medicinals and Perfumes, Sassaparilla, and many other physicall drugs: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 582 (1884). **1625** they vse much Salsaparillia, which the *Hollanders* ships bring them: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. vii. p. 960. **1664** [Plants] not *perishing* but in *excessive* colds...*Althæa Frutex*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Cupresses*: Evelyn, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). **1671** Hast thou not rais'd the price of *Sarsaperilla*, and *Guiacum* all over the Town: Shadwell, *Humorists*, i. p. 4. **1722** They have a Sort of Briar, growing something like the Sarsaparilla: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 120. **1741** Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil, Campechy, Verdigrease, Almonds: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. iii. p. 335. **1789** exported...sarsaparilla, coffee, indigo: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. i. p. 496 (1796).

sars(e)net: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sarcenet.**

sasarara. See **certiorari.**

***sash**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *shast*, = 'a girdle worn by the Magi': a band of fine material worn as a turban; in western countries, a scarf (generally of silk) worn over one shoulder or round the waist.

1612 their *Cassekes*, that is, their Churchmen (with blew shashes about their heads): W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 2. **1615** All of them weare on their heads white Shashes and Turbants: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). **1625** Chints and Chadors, Shashes and Girdles: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 530. **1634** their head, has a *Tulipant* or *Shash*, sometimes of one, sometimes of many colours: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 38. **1684** thrusts the Ponyard into his Sasche before his Breast: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 56. **1741** weare the white Sash round their Turbant as well as the *Turks*: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy.*

Levant, Vol. II. p. 61. **1811** Over all these caps they wrap a large piece of muslin, called a Sasch, ornamented at the ends, which flow loose upon the shoulders, with silk or golden fringes: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 156.

sassafras (ˌ⌣⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *sassafraz*, or Sp. *sasafras*: an American tree (Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*), the bark of whose root is a valuable drug, as also are the bark of the branches and the wood; *also*, the bark of the said tree.

1577 the water of this *Sassafras*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 50 *r°*. **1600** the tree is in their language called *Ameda* or *Hanneda*, this is thought to be the *Sassafras*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 227. **1621** [See **sarsaparilla**]. **1624** boyled with Saxafras leaues: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 416 (1884). — we saw many Vines, Saxefras, haunts of Deere and Fowle: *ib.*, p. 750. **1630** compositions | Of Sassafras, and Guacum: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, sig. K 3 *r°*.

sassaparilla: Sp. See **sarsaparilla.**

sat sapienti: Late Lat. See **verbum sap.**

sat verbum: Late Lat. See **verbum sap.**

***Satan, Sathan, Sat(h)anas**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Σατᾶν, Σαταν**ᾶς**, fr. Heb. *sāṭān*, ='an enemy': a name of the devil, the chief spiritual enemy of man.

abt. **1384** moche more thes prelatis ben sathanas, that thus myche contrarien cristis wille & sauynge of mennus soulis: *Of Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 57 (1880). **1482** the wekyd angelle of that deuyl Sathanas: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 50 (1869). **1602** How many Sathans and begotten of the diuell did he tearme them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9. — that olde satanas Segnior *Belzebub Don Lucifer*: *ib.*, p. 197. **1640** Satanas: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. iii. 27, p. 248 (1647). bef. **1654** Men do not care for Excommunication because they are shut out of the Church, or delivered up to *Sathan*: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 48 (1868).

sati: Anglo-Ind. See **suttee.**

satinisco, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or Old It. **setinesco*: an inferior kind of satin or velvet.

1619 Callimanco, Sattinisco, Figuretto, Poropus: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 268.

satire (ˌ⌣ ⌣), **satyr**(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *satire, satyre* (Cotgr.): a literary composition devoted to the exposure of the vices and follies of mankind; the aggressive use of wit and humor against vice and folly, or against anything which is regarded as foolish and objectionable.

1509 Therfore in this satyre suche wyll I repreue: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1874). **1605** Epithalamions, Satyres, Epigrams: G. CHAPMAN, *Al Fooles*, ii. 1. **1712** the finest Strokes of Satyr which are aimed at Particular Persons: *Spectator*, No. 451, Aug. 7, p. 646/1 (Morley).

satirian, *adj.*: ? Eng. fr. Old Fr.: satiric (applied to an author).

1509 For in lyke wyse as olde Poetes Satyriens in dyuers Poesyes conioyned repreued the synnes and ylnes of the peple at that tyme lyuynge: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Arg., Vol. I. p. 17 (1874).

satis superque, *phr.*: Lat.: enough and to spare, enough and more (than enough).

***satrap** (ˌ⌣ ⌣ or ˌ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *satrapa, satrapēs*, fr. Gk. σατράπης (fr. Pers.): a governor of a Persian province; *hence*, any subordinate ruler or tyrannical officer.

abt. **1383** that schal not be dispensid with but reserued to a grettere satrap: WYCLIF (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. iii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 7 (1880). **1549** the byshoppe would beare nothing at all wyth hym [the Lorde Protectoure], but played me the *Satrapa*, so that the regente of Fraunce was faine to be sent for from beyond the Seas to set theim at one: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 63 (1869). **1579** these Lords and Satrapes: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 529 (1612). **1677** a report confirmed by *Mythropastes* a *Persian* Satrapa, who fled thither to avoid the Anger of King Darius: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 107. **1775** afterwards the Persian satrapas or commandant resided at Sardes: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 252. **1781** the prostrate Satraps adored the majesty of their invisible and insensible sovereign: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. III. ch. xviii. p. 135 (1813). **1817** Never did fierce Arabia send | A satrap forth more direly great: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 47 (1860). **18..** Warrior of God, whose strong right arm debased | The throne of Persia, when her Satrap bled | At Issus by the Syrian gates: TENNYSON, *Alexander*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 96 (1886).

satrapon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *satrapone*, ='a great satrap': an important personage.

1650 the peeple shew'd it to their Satrapons & Councel: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 34.

Saturn: Eng. fr. Lat. *Sāturnus*: an old Italian god, the father of civilisation, identified with the Greek Kronos, whose name was given to *Saturday*, Anglo-Sax. *Sæternesdæg*, and to the planet of the solar system, next in size to Jupiter, which was regarded in astrology as malefic; name of the metal lead in alchemy. Hence, **saturnine, Saturnine**, pertaining to Saturn, under the influence of the planet Saturn; melancholy, morose, reserved. Hence, also, **Saturnian**, pertaining to Saturn, pertaining to the fabled "golden age" of Saturn's reign. *Saturnian metre* is the extant old Italian metre.

1642 I was born in the Planetary hour of *Saturn*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 445 (1852). **1591** let him accustome himselfe rather to be of a Saturnine and seuere condition then a common skoffer: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 14. **1886** Gervase Aylmer, a saturnine man with a history,...is debarred by circumstances from marrying her: *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 526/1.

1557 Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 115 (1870). **1729** This, this is he, foretold by ancient rhymes: | Th' Augustus born to bring Saturnian times: POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 320.

***Sāturnālia**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: in Ancient Rome, the festival of Saturn, celebrated with much license in the middle of December as a thanksgiving for the produce of the year; *hence*, any wild orgy or noisy revelry. Anglicised as *Saturnal(l)s*.

1591 imitating the orders and maners in the feast *Saturnalia*, wherein also were *Bachanalia* vsed, in the which feast were men, women, and children: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 *r°*. **1600** throughout the citie both by day & night were proclaimed the solemn Saturnalia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXII. p. 432. **1603** no man hungreth or fasteth during the *Saturnals*: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 161. **1611** the *Saturnalls*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 720 (1616). bef. **1654** *Christmas* succeeds the Saturnalia: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 33 (1868). **1782** malignity at least will have its Saturnalia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 252 (1858). **1788** The first days, which coincided with the old Saturnalia, were devoted to mutual congratulation and the public joy: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xli. p. 224 (1813). **1815** Why, it is a kind of judicial Saturnalia: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. lviii. p. 509 (1852). **1819** The Yam custom is like the Saturnalia; neither theft, intrigue, or assault are punishable during the continuance: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 274. **1821** True freedom but *welcomes*, while slavery still *raves*, | When a week's saturnalia hath loosen'd her chain: BYRON, *Irish Avatar*, xiii. **1884** allowed to indulge in an unchecked Saturnalia of murder and robbery: *Sat. Rev.*, Apr. 12, p. 468/1.

satyr (ˌ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *satyre*, ultimately fr. Gk. σάτυρος.

1. a sylvan deity of Greek mythology, attendant upon Pan and Bacchus. The satyrs were represented as lascivious creatures with horns, pointed ears, and tail, sometimes with goat's legs; their leader was Silenus. See **faun, panisk.** In the Bible, the Heb. *sāʿīr*, ='a kind of demon', *lit.* 'shaggy', 'a he-goat', is translated 'satyr' (*Isaiah*, xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14).

1567 the Faune and Satire: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 96 *r°*. **1579** there was a Satyre taken sleeping: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 481 (1612). **1591** Here also playing on the grassy greene, | Woodgods, and Satyres, and swift Dryades: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 178. **1601** groves, wherein the Ægipanes and Satyres doe converse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 30, Vol. I. p. 148. **1607** *Fauni*, Satyres, and *Incubi*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 15. **1621** many Satyres dancing about a wenche asleep: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 338 (1827). **1637** Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel: MILTON, *Lycidas*, 34. **1704** the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs, bacchanals, and shepherds: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854). **1722** Satyr teaching a Young Man, perhaps Apollo;...the Legs of this Satyr are very Bad: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 127. **1868** A satyr, a satyr, see, | Follows: TENNYSON, *Lucretius*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 176 (1886).

2. a lascivious person.

satyrion, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σατύριον, name of a plant to which aphrodisiac properties were ascribed: name of a species of orchid.

1548 Satyrion is hote and very moyst: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1627** As we see in *White Satyrion*, which is of a Dainty Smell: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 507. **1695** 'tis the Root Satyrion, a very precious Plant: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, v. p. 62.

***sauce piquante**, *phr.*: Fr.: a sharp-tasting sauce.

1759 for your *sauce piquante* get a parcel of herbs, such as tarrogan, &c.: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 64. **1817** No one would like to make an entire meal on *sauce piquante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 3. **1845** The *bolero* is *la salsa de la comedia*, the essence, the cream, the *sauce piquante* of the night's entertainment: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 187. **1853** Seal...with a little patience, and a good deal of *sauce piquante*, is very excellent diet: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xvii. p. 129. **18..** Opposition and inaccessibility are the *sauce piquante* of life: RITA, *My Lord Conceit*, Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 56.

saucisse, *sb.*: Fr.: a sausage; *Mil.* a hose of pitched cloth containing train-powder.

1826 Count, let me help you to a little more of these saucisses aux choux ['with cabbages']: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. ii. p. 169 (1881).

saucisson, *sb.*: Fr.: a sausage; *Mil.* faggots of large boughs.

***Sauerkraut**, *sb.*: Ger., 'sour cabbage': cabbage sliced and pressed with salt so as to become sour by fermentation, a popular dish in Germany. Anglicised as **sourkrout, sour-crout.**

1778 I dined yesterday at Garrick's, with the sour-crout party: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1835). **1815** we can cook up, between us three, as pretty a dish of sour-crout as ever tipped over the tongue of a bookmaker: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 147 (1832). **1840** On the banks of the Rhine...while *sour-kraut* she sells you, the Landlady tells you: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 157 (1865). **1845** BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 416. **1855—6** The king's fondness for Hanover occasioned all sorts of rough jokes among his English subjects, to whom *sauer-kraut* and sausages have ever been ridiculous objects: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 98 (1875). **1880** She would rather have a good plate of sourkraut: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 59.

saul: Anglo-Ind. See **sal**[2].

saunce, saunez: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sans.**

sauté, *sb.*: Fr.: a stew.

1828 I ask you to meet a *sauté de foie gras* ['of **foie gras**' (*q.v.*)], and a haunch of venison: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvi. p. 217 (1859). **1845** The *sauté*-pan is much used now, instead of the frying-pan: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 184.

sauterne, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a white wine produced near Sauterne in the department of Gironde in France, on the left bank of the Rhone. The name is sometimes extended to similar white wines.

1828 I took my *sauterne* and soda-water in my dressing-room: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 60 (1859).

sauve qui peut, *phr.*: Fr.: 'save (himself) who can', the order for flight attributed to Napoleon I. when he saw that the battle of Waterloo was lost; a complete rout, a disastrous dispersion.

1823 the camp is broken up, *sauve qui peut*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 141 (1855). **1828** LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlix. p. 142 (1859). **1842** *Sauve qui peut!* That lawless crew, | Away, and away, and away they flew! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 308 (1865). **1855—6** what a fine satirical picture we might have had of that general *sauve qui peut* among the Tory party: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 41 (1875). **1883** it would have been a case of *sauve qui peut*: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. p. 89.

savane, *sb.*: Fr.: a savannah.

1763 Low marshy and partly wooded lands...which they call *Savanes*: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 108.

savanna(h), *sb.*: Sp. *savana, lit.* 'a sheet': a treeless plain; a prairie. Generally used in reference to Tropical America.

1555 Hauynge towarde the southe a playne of twelue leages in breadth and veary frutefull. This playne, they caule *Zauana*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 148 (1885). **1604** the plaines, which they call Savannas: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 263 (1880). **1655** open ground and plaine Fields, or Savanars as they there call them: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of y^e late Proceed. of y^e Eng. Army in y^e W. Indies*, p. 18. **1722** In other Places they found large level Plains, and fine *Savanna's*, three or four Miles wide: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 62. **1727** Plains immense | Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads, | And vast savannahs: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 692 (1834). **17..** Delighted all the while to think | That, on those... green savannas, she should share | His board with lawful joy: WORDSWORTH, *Auth*, 112. **1819** some search the scorch'd savannas of Sabæa: HANS BUSK, *Tea*, p. 48. **1819** The red and yellow ochres brought to me, were dug in the neighbourhood of a savannah three journies south-eastward of Empoŏngwa: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 448. **1845** the grassy savannahs of La Plata: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 55. **1884** A wide savannah edged the stream: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360.

***savant**, *fem.* **savante**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person of eminence in science or in literary studies. Formerly spelled **sçavant(e)**.

1750 very different sorts of people, as *beaux esprits, sçavants, et belles dames*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 6, p. 20 (1774). **1762** This Baron is one of the most learned noblemen here, the great protector of wits, and the Sçavans who are no wits: STEARNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 746/2 (1839). **1765** I dined to-day with a dozen *savans*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 408 (1857). **1766** Her manner is soft and feminine, and though a *savante*, without any declared pretensions: *ib.*, p. 470. **1767** I do not think that all entertain this idea of us; I only mean the *sçavans*; those who can read: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 202 (1882). **1805** the most zealous society of *savans* that ever existed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 420. **1813** an only child, and a *savante* who has always had her own way: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 348 (1875). **1815** That artists by profession, and *sçavans* by profession, should flock to the finest, and wisest, city in the world for instruction: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 6 (2nd Ed.). **1840** the unfortunate traveller Schultz, a German *sçavant*, sent into this country by the French Institute: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let iii. p. 62. **1856** A blind *savant*, like Huber and Sanderson: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 135 (Bohn, 1866). **1876** his projects were held by Parisian *savants*: *Times*, May 15 [St.] **1882** [Newman was] stirred by the vulgarity of the triumphant *Savans*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 179.

savendar: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder.**

savoir, sçavoir, *sb.*: Fr.: knowledge, learning.

1841 MOHL, if not all of them, have studied the guide-books, and like to display the extent of their *savoir* on the subject: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 17.

***savoir-faire**, *sb.*: Fr., 'knowing (how) to do': good management, tact, the faculty of discerning the right course upon an emergency.

1815 But he had great confidence in his own *savoir faire*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxv. p. 298 (1852). **1819** In this dilemma I bethought myself of my own *savoir-faire*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 162 (1820). **1842** show'd so much of the true *sçavoir faire*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p 209 (1865). **1853** the inexperience and want of *savoir faire* in high matters of diplomacy of the Emperor and his ministers: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 54. **1857** Meanwhile, the oaf had not even *savoir faire* enough to ask for my second: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv. p. 246 (1877). **1866** A failure not due to want of good intentions...but apparently to a want of military *savoir faire*: H. COPPÉE, *Grant & his Campaigns*, p. 329.

savoir-vivre, *sb.*: Fr., 'knowing how to live': good manners, good breeding, the faculty of understanding how to behave with propriety under any circumstances.

1755 For though France is remarkable for its *savoir vivre* and Italy for its *virth*, yet Germany is the reservoir of solid literature: MASON, in Gray and Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 26 (1853). **1760** I hope in a fortnight to break through, or rather from the delights of this place, which, in the *sçavoir vivre*, exceeds all the places, I believe, in this section of the globe: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 746/2 (1839). **1775** it was not *sçavoir vivre* to feel like a man: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 261 (1857). **1806** The use of red wine with oysters, shews great want of *sçavoir vivre*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 418. **1813** He is continually railing at our English want of *savoir vivre*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1833). **1819** they had so little *savoir vivre*, that they let their heads be chopped off like cabbage tops: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 163 (1820). **1841** He has acquired all the polish and *savoir vivre* of the best foreign society: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 123. **1878** People with any *savoir vivre* don't make a fuss about such things: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. xlviii. p. 449.

savoy (ˌ=ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Savoie*, ='Savoy', a district of S. France: a winter variety of cabbage with remarkably wrinkled leaves.

1699 The *Broccoli* from *Napies*, perhaps the *Halmyridia* of *Pliny* (or *Athenæus* rather), *Capitata marina & florida*, our *Sea-keele* (the ancient *Crambe*) and growing on our Coast, are very delicate, as are the *Savoys*, commended for being not so rank, but agreeable to most *Palates*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 16. **1759** your savoys should be well blanch'd, and tied up separate: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 23.

saxafras, saxefras: Eng. fr. Port. See **sassafras.**

say: Eng. fr. It. See **shahi.**

sayer, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *sāir*, ='moving', 'current', 'the remainder': a term used to denote miscellaneous items of Indian taxes and imposts other than the land revenue, as though 'current' charges, customary charges. [Yule]

1790 I shall briefly remark on the Collections of Sayer, that while they remain in the hands of the Zemindars, every effort to free the internal Commerce from the baneful effects of their vexatious impositions must necessarily prove abortive: *Minute*, Feb. 10, by Hon. C. Stuart, quoted in Lord Cornwallis' *Minute*, July 18. [Yule] **1817** Besides the land-revenue, some other duties were levied in India, which were generally included under the denomination of Sayer: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, v. 417 (1840). [*ib.*]

sayette (ˌ=ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sayette*: a kind of serge; a kind of woollen yarn.

***sayid, sayyid, saiyid, seyd**, *sb.*: Arab. *sayyid*: lord, a Mohammedan title of honor. See **Cid, siddee.**

1811 He looked with disdain upon the Turkish Sherriffes, and the Arabian Seids: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 39. **1827** A young *seyd*, a friend of mine, when riding one day...: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 56. **1840** wait until he should procure from a certain Seyed, who was Lord of the Village, a pledge of safety for himself, that order of Seyeds, called *Suggeràn*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iv. p. 99. **1884** I observed two Sowars talking...to a Sayyid: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 111.

sbirreria, *pl.* **sbirrerie**, *sb.*: It.: "the crue, company, or order of base catchpoles or sergeants" (Florio, s. v. *Sbirraglia*, below which is "*Sbirraria, Sbirreria*, as *Sbirraglia*").

1625 they call all Temporall Businesse, of Warres, Embassages, Iudicature, and other Emploiments, *Sbirrerie*; which is, *Vnder Sheriffries*; As if they were but matters for Vnder-Sheriffes and Catchpoles: BACON, *Ess.*, xxix. p. 357 (1871).

***sbirro**, *pl.* **sbirri**, *sb.*: It.: a bailiff, a police-officer.

1670 a *Barigello* or Captain of the *Sbirri*, or Sergeants, to keep all in order and awe, both day and night: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 153 (1698). **1701** This Captain [who executes the orders of the civil government of Rome] is called *Bargello*, and his Soldiers *Sbirri*: *New Account of Italy*, p. 88. **1744** some sbirri that had insolently passed through the street in which the King of Great Britain's arms condescended to hang: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 310 (1857). **1787** What could *they* do who had only a parcel of Sbirri under their command: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 216 (1805). **1793** Like other princes, he [the Pope] has his guards or *sbirri*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 436 (1796). **1820** Had I been silent, not a sbirro but I Had kept me in his eye, as meditating | A silent, solitary, deep revenge: BYRON, *Doge of Ven.*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 116 (1832). **1825** pistols were but for brigands and *sbirri*: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 60. **1837** Instead of fleeing, the desperate homicide, invoking the aid of the Madonna, attacked the sbirri and killed four of the twelve: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 18. **1882** Still, when the captain of the Sbirri made way for me I thought I was in the toils: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 364 (2nd Ed.).

scabbado, *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp. or *quasi*-It.: venereal disease. Cf. Sp. *escarbar*,='to scratch'.

1689 But we have no more of 'em [hot baths] now, since they are found to be ill for the Scabbado: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Collogu.*, p. 62.

scabin, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scabino*: an alderman, a judge. See **échevin.**

1673 The Government is by a Scout or Prætor, four Burgomasters, nine Scabins, and 36 Counsellors or Senators: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 42.

scaene: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. See **scene.**

***scagliola,** *sb.*: It.: an Italian process for imitating stone and marble; imitation stone and marble; also, *attrib.*

1747 I have been desired to write to you for two scagliola tables: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 86 (1857). **1787** JOHN HUGFORD, an Englishman, Friar of this Convent, was the inventor of the *Scagliola*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1805). **1806** a cupola supported by columns of *scagliola*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 153. **1866** the scagliola pillars: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I. p. 19.

scahi, scahy: Pers. See **shahi.**

scāla caeli, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a ladder to heaven; the name given to a flight of steps in Rome.

abt. **1384** Also prelatis disceyuen cristene men in feith, hope & charite bi here nouelerie of massis at rome, at scala celi, & newe pardons & pilgrimages: *Of Prelates*, ch. xxxviii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 102 (1880). **1536** it is much necessary that such abuses be clearly put away...which make men believe...that masses said at *scala cæli*, or otherwhere... send them straight to heaven: *Articles devised by the Kinges Highnes Majestie*, p. xxxii. (1825). **1549** *scal[a] cæli*, the ladder of heauen... The fyrste [step] is preachynge, then hearynge, then beleuynge, and last of all Saluation: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, v. p. 139 (1869). **1603** Making loose lines (forsooth) their *Scala Cœli*; | A *Tauerne* for a Temple, to adore | Their only god, their guts: J. DAVIES, in J. Sylvester's Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 540 (1608). bef. **1627** And the seuerall Degrees of Ascent, wherby Men did climb vp to the same, as if it had bin a *Scala Cœli*: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 15.

scalado, skalado (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), **scalade** (⏑ ⏑), Eng. fr. It. *scalada* (Florio), Mod. It. *scalata*; **scalada,** It.: *sb.*: an escalade, a scaling of fortifications with ladders. See **escalade.**

1591 when it is time to assault the enemies vpon a Wall, Trench, Scalade, Bulwarcke, Breach: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 63. **1598** *Scalata*, a skalado giuen to any towne or wall: FLORIO. bef. **1599** Of flankers, ravelins, gabions he prates | And of false-brays, and sallies, and scaladoes: DAVIES, *Epigr.*, xxiv. in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 358/2 (1858). **1601** the honour which geese deserved and woon by discovering the skallade that the Frenchmen made into the capitoll hill of Rome: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 29, ch. 3. [R.] **1611** *Escalade*, A scalado; a skaling; the taking, or surprisall, of a place, by skaling: COTGR. **1630** three sixe-penny Veale pyes, wall'd stiffly about, and well victual'd within, were presented to the hazzard of the *Scalado*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1 *v°*/2. **1632** The next day General *Norris* hauing viewed the advantage, resolved to attempt the place by a scalado: J. SPEED, *Hist. Gt. Brit.*, Bk. IX. ch. xxiv. p. 1188/1. bef. **1670** the Soldiers entred the Castle by Scalada, and by forcing the Gates: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 204, p. 220 (1693). **1712** Thou raisedst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalade of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull.* [T.] **1795** taking a town by Scalado: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 22.

scald: Icelandic. See **skald.**

scalda-banco, *sb.*: It., 'a warm seat': one who keeps a seat warm, *i.e.* one who pours out empty declamations.

bef. **1670** The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-banco*'s, or hot Declamers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the King: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 171, p. 182 (1693).

scalēnon, scalēnum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. (*τρίγωνον*) *σκαληνὸν*: a scalene triangle, a triangle with three unequal sides.

1570 *Scalenum is a triangle, whose three sides are all vnequall*...the triangle *B*...is also a Scalenon, hauing his three sides vnequall: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4 *v°*. **1603** that triangle which is called Scalenon, with three unequall sides: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1340. **1787** The true figure of the encampment is rather an *isosceles* than a *scalenum*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1059/2.

scalier, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *escalier*: a staircase. *Rare.*

bef. **1642** In the midst there was a wonderful scalier or winding stair: URQUHART, Tr. *Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. liii. (1848). [Davies]

scaliola: It. See **scagliola.**

scallion (ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Ascalōnia* (*caepa*),='onion of Ascalon': a shallot.

bef. **1400** Ac ich haue porett-plontes perselye and scalones, | Chiboles and chiruylles and chiries sam-rede: *Piers Pl.*, C. IX. 310. [C.] **1603** bulbs, scalions, olives, salade herbes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 703. **1699** scalion: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 63.

***scandalum magnātum,** *pl.* **scandala magnātum,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: defamation of high personages, the offence of speaking evil of dignities. Abbrev. to **scan. mag.**

1607 *A writ of delay*, Longsword; *scandala magnatum*, Backsword: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1885). **1623** they will presently call thee into the Court, and frame a bill against thee, executing that Statute vpon thee, of *Scandalum magnatum*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 63. **1630** From *scandala magnatum* I am cleare: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, p. 126. **1659** 'tis more punishable in our house | Than *scandalum magnatum*: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, i. 1, Wks., p. 315/2 (1839). **1697** whoever, I say, should venture to be thus particular, must expect to be imprisoned for *scandalum magnatum*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Pref., Wks., p. 55/2 (1869). **1714** I do assure you, *says he*, were I my Lady *Q--p--t--s*, I would sue him for *Scandalum Magnatum*: *Spectator*, No. 568, July 16, p. 808/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** a Case of *Scandalum Magnatum* against a Peer: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 61, p. 631 (1740). **1771** the statute of *scandalum magnatum* is the oldest I know: BURKE, *Thoughts on the Present Discontents*, p. 143 (1886). **1779** And (though I can't on learning brag) | I do pronounce it all *scan mag*: P. PINDAR, in R. Polwhele's *Biogr. Sk. in Cornwall*, Vol. II. App., p. 4.

Scanderbeg, the Turkish name (='Alexander Bey') of George Castriotto, Prince of Albania, the champion of the Christians against the Turks, 1432—1467.

1688 He is a very *Scanderberg* incarnate: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 4 (1699).

***scapulae,** *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the shoulder-blades; **scapula,** *sing.* (Late Lat.), a shoulder, a shoulder-blade. Rarely Anglicised as **scapple.**

1578 the *scapple* bones: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 2 *r°*. **1734** The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and scapula: WISEMAN, *Surgery.* [J.]

scapus, *sb.*: Lat.: *Archit.*: the shaft of a column.

1563 The which thicknes vnder at the lowest parte of Scapus, you shall deuide into .4. partes, wherof at the head of the Scapus, shalbe .3.: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iiii *v°*. **1664** Sometimes also it signifies the *Rings* or small *Ferula*s begirting the *Scapus* of a *Column* near the *Apophyges*, or the *Plinth* of a *Pedistal*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 139.

***scarabæus,** *pl.* **scarabaei,** *sb.*: Lat.: a beetle; *also*, an Egyptian gem, usually green, cut in the form of a beetle on the upper side and inscribed on the lower side, used as an amulet. Anglicised as **scarabee** (through Fr. *scarabée*), and as *scarabe* (1579 Gosson, *Schoole of Ab.*, p. 19, Ed. 1868), and as *scarab* (1582 In T. Watson's *Pass. Cent.*, p. 29, Ed. 1870).

1591 The kingly Bird, that beares Joves thunderclap, | One day did scorne the simple Scarabee: SPENS., *Compl.*, Wlds. Vanitie, iv. **1623** Thou imitatest that importunate, troublesome, and eare-offending Fly (through his vntuneable buzzing) the *Scarabee*, who not dwelling on the sweeter sort of Flowers, flyes from forth the delicate Gardens: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, sig. *5 *v°*. **1651** and had a very curious collection of scarabees: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 277 (1872). **1710** A horned scarabæus: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Aug. 26, Wks., Vol. II. p. 157 (1854). **1722** They likewise eat Grubs, the *Nymphæ* of Wasps, some kinds of *Scarabæi*, *Cicadæ*, *&c.*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 151. **1816** in Egypt the artists, from superstition, gave the gems an oval form, which are now distinguished as "Scarabæi": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 297. **1843** he had hunted down and secured, with Jupiter's assistance, a *scarabæus* which he believed to be totally new...the whole tribe of *scarabæi*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1884). **1888** One [tablet] has the impression of a scarabæus inscribed with the hawk of Horus wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt: *Athenæum*, Oct. 20, p. 519/1.

scaramoche, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scaramuccia*: a skirmish, a body of skirmishers.

1562 [Hannibal] sent certaine bands to take a hill not far from Minutius to prouoke him to battayle: Minutius forthwith sent forthe his lighte armed men and attacked the scaramoche: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. xxiii *v°*.

scaramoche, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scaramucciare*: to skirmish.

1562 salied forth daiely and scaramoshed with them: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. xxxiii *r°*.

***scaramouch** (ˊ ⏑ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *Scaramuccia*, the name of a famous Italian low comedian: a cowardly, braggart buffoon of Italian comedy.

[**1662** accompanying their cries with such distorted Countenances and Postures, as *Scaramuzza* himself would be much troubled to imitate: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 283 (1669).] **1673** The Italian merry-andrews took their place... Stout Scaramoucha with rush lance rode in: DRYDEN, *Epil. to Univ. of Oxford.* [C.] **1675** But I speak no *Italian*, only a few broken scraps which I pick'd up from *Scaramouch* and *Harlequin* at *Paris*: —*Kind Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 114 (1701). **1676** Entry of *Scaramouchi* and Clowns: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 78. — Enter Sir *Formal* in *Scaramoucha*'s habit: *ib.*, p. 79. **1691** Nor have the *Ultra Mottani*, the *Italians* met with better entertainment, but are attack'd and ridicul'd in their own dear-beloved diversions of *Harlequin* and *Scaramouchi*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 8. **1711** dressed like a Venetian Scaramouch: *Spectator*, No. 83, June 5, p. 134/1 (Morley). **1716** The scaramouches everywhere | With open throats bawl'd out: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1860). **1729** some Comedy, a great deal of Tragedy, and the whole interspersed with scenes of Harlequin, Scaramouch, and Dr. Baloardo: BOLINGBROKE, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 101 (1757). **1749** a troop of harlequins and scaramouches: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1857). **1824** he swore no scaramouch of an Italian robber would dare to meddle with an Englishman: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 322 (1849).

scarification (ˊ ⏑ ⏑ ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *scarification*: the act of scarifying; the state of being scarified.

1601 Now concerning the juice or soveraigne liquour beforesaid, the manner was to draw it after two sorts; to wit, by scarification, either out of the root; or forth of the stem and maister stalke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H*, Bk. 19, ch. 3. [R.] **1611** *Scarification*, A scarification or scarifying: COTGR. bef. **1667** The disease...may be forced out by deleteries, scarifications: JER. TAYLOR, *Serm.*, p. 153. [T.]

scarificator (ˌ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *scarificāre*, = 'to scarify': one who scarifies, a scarifier.

1611 *Scarificateur*, A Scarificator, or Scarifier: COTGR. **1748** What though the scarificators work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum: RICHARDSON, *Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 141 (1811). [Davies]

scarify (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *scarifier*: to make several small incisions in the skin with a sharp instrument. The vbl. sb. occurs in Elyot's *Cast. Helthe* (1533), Bk. III. ch. vi. [Skeat].

1563 If the fleshe be brosed and contused, then scarifie the parts for feare that gangrena doth folow: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 48 *ro*. **1611** *Scarifier*. To scarifie: COTGR. **1625** cupped, and scarified in the back: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 222 (1872).

***scarlatina**, *sb.*: It. *scarlattina*, earlier *scarlatina*: scarlet fever; *esp.* scarlet fever in a mild form.

scarpines, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scarpini*, = 'pumps', 'light shoes': an instrument for applying torture to the feet, something like the boot, used by the Inquisition.

1855 to suffer any shame or torment whatsoever, even to strappado and scarpines: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xviii. p. 326 (1889).

scartoccio, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a conical case of paper, such as grocers use for wrapping up small quantities of goods; a cartridge.

1606 wrapt vp in seuerall *scartoccios*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

scarvel, *sb.* See quotation.

1555 cuppes of glasse, beades, certeyne scaruels of the fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the worke of Maiolica: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 270 (1885).

scatches, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schaats* (pl. *schaatsen*), = 'a skate', (in pl.) 'skates', 'stilts': stilts for walking on over muddy or marshy places.

bef. **1642** men walking upon stilts or scatches: URQUHART, Tr. *Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. i. (1848). [Davies]

sçavant: Fr. See **savant.**

scavasches, *sb. pl.* See quotation.

1588 They make of the bowes...*Scauasches* for Marchandyze: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 7 *ro*.

sçavoir: Fr. See **savoir.**

scazŏn, *sb.*: Gk. *σκάζων*, = 'halting': *Prosody*: a name given to a variety of iambic trimeter verse, and to a variety of trochaic tetrameter verse, in which the last syllable but one is long.

1886 We find specimens of the masculine form closing with a trochee (like the classical scazon): MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, vi. 83.

Sceithan: Arab. See **Shaitan.**

scélérat, *sb.*: Fr.: a scoundrel, a villain, a man of no principle.

bef. **1743** Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience: CHEYNE. [J.] **1809** Creation disgracing *scélérats* such as they God only can mend and the Devil only can punish: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 24. **1835** went on to designate Bourdon as a *scélérat*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 402 (1857). **1882** "He was, and is, a scélérat and a coward," said Inglesant fiercely: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25.

scelet, sceleton, sceletos. See **skeleton.**

***scena**, *pl.* **scene**, It.; **scēna**, *pl.* **scēnae**, Lat.: *sb.*: a scene.

1819 inspired me...with the *scenas* of a pastoral: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 323 (1820). **1829** Do you know, I think that it would be an excellent *locale* for the *scena*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 122 (1881).

scenario, *pl.* **scenari**, *sb.*: It.: an outline of a drama; the plot of a drama.

1882 The young lady chose to submit to him...a *scenario* of a story carefully worked out: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 799. **1890** It is more like a *scenario* than anything else—outlines of a plot, fragments of conversation, and hints at incident: *Athenæum*, Jan. 25, p. 114/1.

sceno, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *scène.*

1. the *scena* or stage of an ancient theatre; a stage for dramatic representation, including whatever at its back and sides and above it is visible to the audience.

1590 The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort, | Who Pyramus presented, in their sport | Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, iii. 2, 15. **1594** meeting Heroick feete in every line, | that tread high measures on the Scene of Fame: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 8th Dec., No. 4 (1818). **1697** From thence return, attended with my train, | Where the proud theatres disclose the scene: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virgil's Georg.* [R.]

2. the locality in which the characters of a drama are supposed to enact their several parts; also, *metaph.* the locality in which any event, episode, series of events, career, or action is laid.

bef. **1658** The Sand was always the Scene of Quarrelling: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1687).

3. the representation to the eyes of the audience of a piece or of an episode of dramatic action.

3 *a.* an integral portion of the pictorial or material representation of the locality in which dramatic action is supposed to be laid; hence the phr. *behind the scenes* (lit. and metaph.).

bef. **1627** The alteration of scenes, so it be quietly and without noise, are things of great beauty and pleasure: BACON, *Ess., Of Masques & Triumphs*. [L.] **1644** where are represented several objects in the manner of scenes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1872). **1665** when the green and crimson curtains or *scenes* of silk were drawn, there was a lively prospect into a great square Court: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1677). **1671** I stepped in at the theatre to see the new machines for the intended scenes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1872).

4. an episode or division of one of the acts of a drama, an integral portion of the action which has a certain amount of completeness in itself; also, *metaph.* an episode of real life; a written or artistic representation of the same.

1540 all the versis of this scene be Senarii: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. C iii *vo*. **1588** O, what a scene of foolery have I seen, | Of sighs, of groans, of sorrow and of teen! SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 163. abt. **1780** The entrance of a new personage upon the stage, forms what is called, a new scene. These scenes, or successive conversations, should be closely linked and connected with each other: BLAIR, *Lect.*, No. 45. [R.]

4 *a.* a striking episode of real life, a display of strong passion, emotion, or excitement; hence the phr. *make a scene*, to make an unseemly exhibition of passion or feeling, to work one's self into a fainting fit or the simulation thereof, to fly into tantrums or hysterics.

5. a view, a landscape, a spectacular effect.

1667 But now prepare thee for another Scene. | He look'd and saw wide Territory spread | Before him: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 637, p. 441 (1705). **1715—20** The smiling scene wide opens to the sight, | And all th' unmeasur'd Æther flames with light: POPE, Tr. *Homer's Il.*, XVI. 360. **1797** a most curious scene did our dressing-room exhibit: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 240.

scepsis, skepsis, *sb.*: Gk. *σκέψις*: scepticism, philosophic doubt, doubt as to the objective reality of phenomena.

schah: Pers. See **shah.**

schaich: Arab. See **sheikh.**

schako: Eng. fr. Hungarian. See **shako.**

schal: Pers. See **shawl.**

Schechinah, Schekinah: Heb. See **Shekinah.**

scheets: Eng. fr. Du. See **skate.**

scheik: Arab. See **sheikh.**

schekel: Heb. See **shekel.**

scheleton, scheliton: Gk. See **skeleton.**

schelm, *sb.*: Du. (cf. Ger. *Schelm*): a rogue, a knave, a scoundrel, a rascal.

1611 He findeth sour grapes and gripes from a Dutch *Skelum*: L. WHITAKER, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. b 2 *ro* (1776). **1632** being reproched to be a *Schellam* or villaine, openly and boldly answered, that he was as honest as the Governor himselfe: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 39. **1663** He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable skellum), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles: PEPYS, *Diary*, Apr. 3. [C.] **1754** the schellum's heart's-blood: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 55 (1817). **1822—3** her father must have been a damned hundsfoot, and a schelm, for selling his own flesh and blood to Adrian Brachel: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xx. p. 230 (1886). **1823** you shall sip, you two schelms, grog and flip: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, VII. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 383.

schēma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σχῆμα*, = 'form', 'shape', 'figure': a diagram, a scheme, a plan; a grammatical figure.

schepen, *sb.*: Du.: a Dutch alderman or municipal magistrate, an **échevin** (*q. v.*).

1797 At the end of the great hall is the schepens or aldermens chamber, where civil causes are tried: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 636/1. **1809** The post of schepen, therefore...was eagerly coveted by all your burghers of a certain description: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. N. York*, p. 156. [C.]

Scherah. See **Shiraz.**

scherbet: Arab. See **sherbet.**

scherif. See **sheriff.**

***scherzo**, *sb.*: It., 'a jest', 'a joke': *Mus.*: a passage or movement of a lively, playful character; *esp.* a movement of such a character in a sonata or in a symphony.

*1877 an essential condition of the Mendelssohnian family of scherzos: *Times*, Feb. 6. [St.] **1882** Herr Joachim gave Spohr's *barcarolle* and *scherzo* from the Salon Stücke: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 856.

schesis, *sb.*: Gk. *σχέσις*: natural disposition, the state of one thing with respect to another.

1671 the creature's *σχεσις* or habitude to its principle: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 214/1 (1834).

schetse: Eng. fr. Du. See **sketch.**

schiech: Arab. See **sheikh.**

schiedam, *sb.*: Du.: a kind of schnapps or Holland gin, named from *Schiedam*, a town of Holland.

***schistus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *σχιστὸς*: metamorphic crystalline rock divided into thin layers by cleavage planes. Anglicised as **schist.**

1626 *Schistos*, a stone of Saffron colour, easie to be cleft into thinne plates: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). **1777** Clay-schistus...cap'd the lower granite: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 47. **1810** Upon this height the soil is shallow; the rocks are iron-stone and schistus, with detached pieces of white quartz: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 862 (1814). **1818** a bed of dark grey schistus, about four inches in thickness: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 116. **1859** The vast ridge of limestone alternating with the schist, and running north and south in high serrated ridges, was cut through by a deep fissure: H. KINGSLEY, *Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xliii. [Davies] **1871** grey granite takes the place of the volcanic slag and schist that formed the rocks to that point: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i. p. 9. ***1878** the rose-coloured schist veining the quartz: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

schizzo, *pl.* **schizzi**, *sb.*: It., "a sparkling, a sprinkling, a spinning or gushing out...an ingrosement or first rough draught of any thing" (Florio): a sketch.

bef. **1733** the Crafts-masters of that Plot, from the very first *Sciszi* of the Design: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 6, p. 234 (1740). **1742** pictures from the hands of the best masters, and a magazine of Scizzis, and drawings of divers finishings: — *Lives of North*s, Vol. II. p. 211 (1826). **1793** A Schizzo on the Genius of Man: SIR EDW. HARRINGTON, Title.

Schlafrock, *sb.*: Ger.: a dressing-gown, a night-gown.

1842 where, in his *schlafrock*, the old Israelite was smoking his pipe: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 314 (1885).

Schloss, *sb.*: Ger.: a castle, a palace.

***schnapps, schnaps**, *sb.*: Ger. *Schnapps*, ='a dram', 'gin': **hollands** (*q. v.*), gin manufactured in Holland; spirituous liquor.

1823 and also pause besides, to fuddle, | With "schnapps"—sad dogs! BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. lxxi. **1840** of all things in nature...There's not one that is half so seducing as *Schnaps*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 213 (1879). **1849** the articles of tobacco or schnapps: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. II. **1877** received such a *warning*...as would have closed the mouth of a timid courier against *schnaps* for the remainder of his days: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 169 (1879). **1886** When the author mentions an Eskimo selling eggs to "the governor" of Ritenbenk...for schnapps only, he must be mistaken: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 320/2.

Schne(e)berger: Ger. See **Dreier.**

schœne, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *schoenus*, fr. Gk. *σχοῖνος*, ='a rush': a Persian measure of length equivalent to 40 stadia.

1555 It is extended betwene the south and the north almost two hundreth schoenes in longitude: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 300 (1885). — a hundreth and fiftie myles, or .xxx. schœnos [Lat. acc. pl.]: *ib.*, p. 301. **1603** Measure not wisedome by the Persian Schœne: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 274. **1615** three Schœnes aboue the South angle of *Delta*, (each Schœne containing fiue miles at the least, and sometimes seuen and a half differing according to their seuerall customes): GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1632).

***scholium**, *pl.* **scholia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *σχόλιον*: a marginal note of explanation, *esp.* one appended by a grammarian or scholiast to a Greek or Latin text. Rarely Anglicised as *scholy*. *Also*, an observation appended to an argument or a proof.

1535 scholias notis and gloses in the mergent: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 23 (1883). **1580** Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or scholion, for thexposition of old wordes, and harder phrases: E. K., *Ep.* to Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*, Wks., p. 443/1 (1883). **1678** thus the Ancient *Scholia* upon that Book begin: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 238. **1718** the Greek scholia upon [Aristophanes]: POPE, *Letters*, p. 220 (1737). **1808** a dubious interpretation hastily adopted on the credit of a *scholium*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 512. **1885** under the several heads of sacred scriptures, commentaries thereon, scholia on the commentaries: *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 109/2.

schomacke: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sumach.**

schorbuch, schorbuck(e): Du. See **scorbute.**

***schottische** (*/ ∪ –, shoteesh*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *schottisch*, ='Scotch': name of a lively dance, not unlike a polka; the music for such a dance.

schout: Du. See **scout.**

***schuit**, *sb.*: Du.: a short vessel used on Dutch rivers.

1617 we went in a skeut by water, in foure houres space, one mile to *Dockam*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 42. bef. **1731** We see more vessels in less room at Amsterdam...hoys, bilanders, and schouts: DEFOE, *Tour Gt. Brit.*, II. 147 (1748). [Davies] **1814** we agreed with a waterman to convey us to Delft in a schuyt: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. i. p. 3.

Schwager, *sb.*: Ger.: a postillion.

1819 The immoveable *schwager* would rather be shot dead on the spot, than submit to become instrumental in the nefarious deed of turning his horses' heads: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 425 (1820).

***schwanpan**: Chin. See **shwanpan.**

Schwärmerei, *sb.*: Ger.: a rioting, a revelling; extravagant enthusiasm, effusive sentiment.

1886 The charm and effect of local and contemporary colouring are not to be gained...by a few hours' *schwärmerei* over what Joan [of Arc] must have felt under certain circumstances: *Athenæum*, Apr. 3, p. 451/3.

schytz: Eng. fr. Du. or It. See **sketch.**

***sciatica**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰσχιαδικὸς*, ='pertaining to pain in or near the hip or the thigh-bone's upper joint' (*ἰσχίον*): pain in a sciatic nerve, neuritis in the region of the sciatic nerves.

1477 Elisabet Peverel hath leye sek xv. or xvj. wekys of the scyetyka: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 809, p. 215 (1874). abt. **1515** I haue the cyatyca full euyll in my hyppe! J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 1982, Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1843). **1527** payne in the hyppes named Sciatica in latyn: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xx. sig. B iii *v°*/1. **1543** paynes of sciatica, and the crampe: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxv *v°*/1. **1550** the sciatica payneth vs: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 49 *v°* (1560). **1562** The sciatica or hancheuel: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. A iii *v°*. **1584** the Sciatica or colde gowte: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 130. **1603** which of your hips has the most profound sciatica? SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, i. 2, 59. **1617** Colwell is laid up of the sciatica: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 15 (1848). bef. **1627** our diseas'd fathers, | Worried with the sciatica and aches: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 145 (1885). **1633** Rubarbe; the root is good against the...Sciatica, spitting of blood, sobbing: W. LANGHAM, *Garden of Health*, p. 543 (2nd Ed.). **1646** they were generally molested with the *Sciatica* or hip-gout: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 207 (1686). **1652** he ran away from his Colours and was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a Sciatica: R. BROME, *Joviall Crew*, ii. sig. C 3. **1678** Cold *Sciatica* | Cripple the Senators, that their limbs may halt | As lamely as their manners: SHADWELL, *Timon*, iv. p. 55. bef. **1733** he had got a *Sciatica*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 55, p. 158 (1740). **1759** he was all that time afflicted with a sciatica: STERNE, *Tristr. Shand.*, I. v. Wks., p. 16 (1839). **1840** Rheumatics,—sciatica,—tic-douloureux! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 139 (1865).

scibboleth: Heb. See **shibboleth.**

scilicet, *adv.*: Lat. (for *scīre licet*, ='it is granted to know'): to wit, namely, that is to say. Abbrev. to *scil.*, *sc.*

1547 God sendeth another mistress to school man, *scilicet*, adversity: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 89 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1572** WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 25 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1602** And to this I answere: that a supposed proposition must haue a supposed solution, *scilicet* that supposing all were right, iust, lawfull...: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 178. **1625** *scilicet*, euery *Sultana*, twentie Loaues: euery *Bashaw* ten: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1601. **1652** the ultimate end of the universe, *sc.* to know, and loue God: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 160.

scima: It. See **cyma.**

scimetar (*/ – – –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scimitarra* (*scimitar(r)a*, *cimitar(r)a*, Florio): a curved, one-edged Turkish sword, usually broadening to the point. Some forms are affected by the Fr. *cimeterre*, *cemeterre.*

1562 a Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion he was a righte damaskyne: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. sig. Cc i *v°*. **1579** with a cimiter drawne in his hand: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 705 (1612). **1588** He dies upon my scimitar's sharp point | That touches this my first-born son and heir! SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2, 91. bef. **1593** seest here this scimitar by my side: PEELE, *Alcazar*, i. 2, Wks., p. 424/2 (1861). **1598** *Scimitara*, *Scimitarra*, a turkish or persian crooked sword, a Simitar: FLORIO. **1603** my head was cloven with a Barbarians cimeter: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1264. **1611** *Cimeterre*, A scymitar, or smyter; a kind of short, and crooked, sword, much in vse among the Turks: COTGR. **1615** The *Spachies* are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mace, lance, harquebush, and cymiter: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). **1617** the pummels of their Cemeters (or short and broad Swords): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 175. **1623** thinking to strike him with his *Cimitier*, the body of the beast vanisht: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). **1630** a Semitere and belt worth three hundred ducats: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 840 (1884). **1630** Being thus hem'd in | Their Cimitars rag'd among vs, and my horse | Kil'd vnder me: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. E 3 *v°*. **1664** their *Ensigns*, *Shields*, *Cymeterrs*, the *harness* of their *Horses* and of their *Chariots*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 90. **1665** He trod upon two sharp egg'd Semiters with his bare feet: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 125 (1677). **1670** a *Turkish Scimetar*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 115 (1698). bef. **1682** the Vizier riding about with a Cimetre in one hand: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 100 (1686). **1682** with leather socks...rich scymitar, and large calico sleeved shirts: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 170 (1872). **1711** some with Scymetars in their hands: *Spectator*, No. 159, Sept. 1, p. 233/1 (Morley). bef. **1726** the great Turkish cimiter, the old blunderbuss, a good bag of bullets, and a great horn of gunpowder: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 182 (1776). **1775** The road has been hewn

in the rock. Our Armenian told us the work was done by St. Paul with a single stroke of a scymitar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 132. **1788** he admonished him with his scymetar: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxviii. p. 235 (1818). **1800** And forth he flashed his scymetar: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, v. p. 309. **1810** Ten thousand scymitars at once uprear'd | Flash up: — *Kehama*, p. 82. **1817** The best and brightest scimitar: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 52 (1860).

scintilla, *sb.*: Lat.: a spark; also, *metaph.*

1692 God takes notice of the least *scintilla*, the least spark of grace in his children: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 302 (1858). **1828** *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1052. **1885** Their methods of investigation...have been so organized that every scintilla of talent tells: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 362/1.

sciolus, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a smatterer, a sciolist.

1622 For Hippias, that vain-glorious sciolus, how great his knowledge was, there is no man ever testified but only he himself: FOTHERBY, *Atheom.*, p. 190. [T.]

scire facias, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'cause to know': name of a writ issued to enforce the execution of a judgment, patent, or matter of record, or to annul the same.

1535 For if the parte one tyme sue one Scire facias | he shall neuer assygne erroure in dede after: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 28 *v°*. **1538** if the grantee sue a *Scire facias*: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. x. fol. 122 *v°*. **1548** Where it is adiudged that of landes holden of the kynge in chiefe, the kynge as in ryghte of hys warde myghte sease by a *Scire facias* vppon a tytle of entre: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. i. fol. 8 *v°* (1567). **1621** it is said that such assignment shall not be a barre in a *Scire facias* brought by the same woman to have execution of the iudgement: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 410, p. 177 (1642). **1626—7** The attorney-general moved the other day, before the barons of the exchequer, to have a *scire facias* granted out against those that had contracted for the payment of the royal subsidy, and now refuse to pay: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1848). **1679** What Magical Attracts and Graces, | That can redeem from *Scire facias*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 54. **1688** put the Case you are indebted to me 20*l* upon a *Scire facias*: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 5 (1699).

***scirocco**: It. See **sirocco.**

***scissors**, a false form (as if fr. Lat. *scissor*, = 'a carver'), fr. Mid. Eng. *cisoure*, &c., = 'a small pair of shears', fr. Old Fr. *cisoire*, which is not connected with Lat. *scindere*, = 'to divide', 'to cut', pass. part. stem *scisso-*.

scituation: Eng. fr. Fr. See **situation.**

scizzo, scizzi: It. See **schizzo.**

scolia, scolion: Gk. See **skolion.**

scolopendra, *pl.* **scolopendrae**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σκολόπενδρα: a centipede or milleped; *also*, a kind of fabulous fish (see quot. 1611) or sea-monster. Anglicised in 17 c. as **scolopendre, scolopender**, through Fr. *scolopendre.*

1590 Great whirlpooles which all fishes make to flee; | Bright Scolopendraes arm'd with silver scales: | Mighty Monoceroses with immeasured tayles: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 23. **1601** These Scolopendres of the sea, are like to those long earewigs of the land, which they call Centipedes, or many-feet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 43, Vol. I. p. 262. **1603** like unto the scolopenders of the sea: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 561. **1603** if the *Scolopendra* haue suckt in | The sowr-sweet morsell with the barbed Pin: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 127 (1608). **1611** *Scolopendre*, The Scolopendria, a reddish, many-legd, and venomous worme; also, a certaine fish, which hauing swallowed a hooke, voniteth her bowells, and rid of it, sucketh them vp againe: COTGR. **1615** a certain rough worme, which is called *Scolopendra*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 21 (1632). **1811** A sort of scolopendra likewise torments the inhabitants of this country: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 190.

scolopendrium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. σκολοπένδριον, a kind of fern: name of a genus of ferns, allied to *Asplenium*, which includes the well-known species Hart's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare.*

1621 scolopendria, cuscuta, ceterache, mugwort: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

scope, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scopo*, = 'a mark', 'a butt', 'a purpose', 'an object'.

1. an aim, a purpose.

bef. **1548** The scope and effecte of both my sermons stode in three thynges: CRANMER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxvi. p. 24 (1846). **1563** Of these foure scopes & intentions according to my poore knowledge I wyll seuerally intreate: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 42 *v°*. **1570** his finall scope & intent: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. * iij *v°*. **1581** these free wyll men, or anabaptisticall sectaries, doe followe the same scoope that the deified men of the *Famylie of Loue* do followe: SIR F. KNOLLYS, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxiii. p. 36 (1846). **1598** my principall scope and purpose: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, sig. ¶ 2 *v°*. **1601** my intention and only scope: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. i.

2. an object.

1590 cursed night that reft from him so goodly scope: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iv. 5. **1593** His coming hither hath no further scope | Than for his lineal royalties and to beg | Enfranchisement immediate on his knees: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, III. 3, 112.

3. a range.

1555 walking at free skope emong the wanderyng beastes of the fielde: *Fardle of Facions*, Pref., sig. A ii *v°*. **1591** As she agree, within her scope of choice | Lies my consent and fair according voice: SHAKS., *Rom.*, I. 2, 18.

4. an extent, a length.

1578 to compile some worke of Anathomy, whiche might occupye sufficient scope to entreate of all the partes of man: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *v°*. — extended with such ample scope and conuexitie: *ib.*, Bk. I. fol. 23 *v°*. **1603** The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines, | Whose Kingdom's scope the Heav'n of Heav'ns confines: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Lawe. [C.]

4 *a*. an extensive tract.

1674 Dr *Hen. More*, whose soul may have roamed as far into these scopes and vastnesses as most mens: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk & Selv.*, p. 61.

5. liberty, license, freedom.

1593 And the offender granted scope of speech: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 176. bef. **1603** humane wit doth giue scope and licence: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1224 (1612). **1603** As surfeit is the father of much fast, | So every scope by the immoderate use | Turns to restraint: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, I. 2, 131.

scorbute, scorbuicke, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *scheurbuik*, or Low Ger. *scorbut* (whence Eng. *scorbutic*): scurvy.

1598 sicknes and diseases, as swellings of the legs, and the scorbuicke: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 23 (1885). — the Schorbucke... in India verie few men are found with stinking breathes or tooth aches, or troubled with the Scorbuch or any such diseases: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 64. **1601** Some thinke this disease to be the Schorbuck or Scorbute: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 212. **1614** a man that hath at this instant three dangerous diseases upon him, that is, the jaundice, the scorbut, and a dropsy: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 295 (1848). **1625** The Captaine of the *Hope* dying of the Scorbute: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 72.

scordium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. σκόρδιον, a plant smelling like garlic: a name of the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium.*

1621 capers, fetherfew, scordium, stœchas, rosemary: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

***scōria**, *pl.* **scōriae**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σκωρία: dross, slag, cinder, volcanic ash (usually in pl.).

1601 the drosse Scoria: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 18, Vol. II. p. 520. **1704** we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 438 (Bohn, 1854). **1811** hills of scoria, an atmosphere of smoke, and huge black piles: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 231 (1856). **1840** I never myself saw the Staffordshire manufactories, but one of the party who had, observed that he had seen even larger mounds of such scoriæ there: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 49. **1845** These consist either of lava and scoriæ, or of finely-stratified, sandstone-like tuff: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii. p. 373. **1885** The novel...seems devoted...to the painting of deserts and *scoriæ*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 177/2.

Scorpio, Lat. fr. Gk. Σκορπίων; **Scorpios, Scorpius**, Lat. fr. Gk. Σκορπίος: the Scorpion, name of a constellation and of the eighth sign of the zodiac.

1642 At my Nativity, my Ascendant was the watery Sign of Scorpius: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 445 (1852).

scortātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *scortāri*, = 'to be a whoremonger': a whoremonger.

bef. **1655** There be tumblers too, luxurious scortators, and their infectious harlots: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, II. 119 (1862). [Davies]

scotia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σκοτία, *lit.* 'darkness': *Archit.*: a hollow moulding in the base of a column.

1563 the nethermoste Trochilus or Scotia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi *v°*. **1598** The square E vnder *torus*, is as much as *astragalus* it selfe: That which remaineth in the middle, maketh *trochilus* or *scotia*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 92. **1664** when their *Torus* and *Scotia's* were carv'd: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 110. **1878** the *Scotia* was usually very narrow and deep, so much so as to hold water: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 153.

scotome, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *scotome* (fr. Gk. σκότωμα): dizziness accompanied with dimness of sight, also called *scotomy* (perhaps fr. It. *scotomia*).

1543 Vertigo or scotome, which is a darkening of the syght, and a swymmyng in the head as though all thynges turned aboute: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. iv *v°*/2.

scout, *sb.*: Du. *schout*: a sheriff, a chief magistrate.

1622 The Scout is chosen by the States who with the Balues have the judging of all criminall matters in last resort without appeal: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 28 (1645). **1673** [See **scabin**].

***scow**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schouw*: a ferry-boat, a large flat-bottomed boat for carrying goods.

***scrībendi cacoēthēs**, *phr.*: Lat.: a morbid passion for writing (literary composition). Juv., 7, 52.

1654 *scribendi Cacoethes*, dabling in Ink will be found guilty: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 227. **1747** this letter is the effect of the *scribendi cacoethes*, which my fears, my hopes, and my doubts, concerning you, give me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 102, p. 223 (1774). **1845** deterred many authors, who having gratified their cacoethes scribendi were content to remain in typeless obscurity: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 708.

***scriptōrium**, *pl.* **scriptōria**, *sb.*: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. *scriptōrius*, ='pertaining to writing': a writing-room, a room in which manuscripts were copied.

*1877 the "Scriptoria," in which the copying was carried on: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] 1883 the castle...had neither scriptorium nor scribe: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 343/1. 1885 Whence, O Missal, hither come, | From what dim Scriptorium? A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 44. 1888 The tenants of mediæval *scriptoria* took no more heed of posthumous fame than their forerunners in antiquity: *Athenæum*, July 28, p. 136/2.

scritorio, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. and Sp. *escritorio*: an **escritoire** (*q. v.*), an office-desk or counter.

1622 to have the contor, or scritorio, sould: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1883).

scrivano, scrivan, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *escribano*, or It. *scrivano*: a writer, a notary, an accountant.

abt. 1506 there [the Mamolukes] scryvan ever writing our names man by man: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 16 (Camd. Soc., 1851). 1600 In this barke also were certaine Spaniards, whereof one was the *Scriuano* or secretary of *Carthagena*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 529. 1617 Therefore wee kept our goods in our lodging, still inquiring after the *Scriuano*, who dwelt hard by vs: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 209. 1622 Our scrivano of the junck: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1883). 1623 *Scrivanos*, or Notaries: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 8. 1625 he bad me I should shew his *Scriuana* those Captaines: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 169. — took vs with him to the Great *Vizier*, *Sarek*, *Hogea*, who presently called his Scriuans, and made draughts of what we desired: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 523. — As Coadiutors to these Iudges, and next in place to them be the Scriuanos: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 871.

***scrofula, scrophula**, *sb.*: It. and Late Lat. fr. Lat. *scrōfulae*, ='glandular swellings'. Anglicised as **scrofule, scrophule**, fr. Fr. *scrofule, scrophule*.

1. the king's evil, a tubercular disease characterised by swellings of the glands of the neck.

1541 for scrophules and kyrnelles: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. S i *v°*. 1546 the swellinge in the throte, called...in Italian scrophula: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1846). ?1547 Scrofula...in Englyshe...named 'knottes or burres which be in chyldrens neckes': BOORDE, p. 50 (1870).

2. pl. *scrofulae, scrofulas, scrofules* (Eng. fr. Fr.), glandular swellings.

1527 It withdryueth scrophulas: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. ccxcvi. sig. U iv *v°*/2. 1543 Symple colde Apostemes bene these, glandules, or kernelles, scrofules, nodys, or knobbes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxiv *v°*/2. — scrophules & glandules: *ib.*, fol. xxxv *r°*/1. 1563 ther cometh tumors which is named *Chærades* in latine *strumas* and *Guido* nameth them *scrofulas*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 22 *r°*. 1601 the scrophules or swelling kernels called the Kings evill: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 122.

***scrōtum**, *pl.* **scrōta**, *sb.*: Lat.: the bag which covers the *testes*.

1690 he was shot through the scrotum, and thereby forced to retire: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1796 The scrota of sheep are sometimes served up at table: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 21 (1814).

scrutator (*– ⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *scrūtātor*, noun of agent to *scrūtārī*, ='to search carefully', 'to investigate': an examiner, an investigator, a scrutiniser.

1580 To this Dr. Howland answered, that he believed your lordship was made privy to the alteration of that statute for the scrutators: GRINDAL, *Let. to Lord Burleigh*, Wks., p. 366 (1843). 1593 Master *Camden*, a singuler scrutator of antiquities: J. NORDEN, *Spec. Brit.*, Pt. I. p. 10. 1667 The office of a water-baillie or *scrutator* is a bare ministerial officer, which the king doth...appoint in those rivers that are his franchise: HALE, *De Jure Maris*, ch. v. p. 23 (1786).

***scrutin d'arrondissement**, *phr.*: Fr.: a voting by arrondissement, a method of voting at French elections, in which each arrondissement is entitled to one representative, and each voter has one vote only, namely for a candidate for the representation of the voter's own arrondissement; opposed to the **scrutin de liste**, a voting by list, in which each voter votes for representatives of a whole department, and may vote for as many candidates as the number of representatives to which the department is entitled.

1882 his dictatorial attempt to force the *scrutin de liste* on Parliament: *Globe*, Dec. 5. 1883 the policy of *scrutin de liste*, whilst awaiting the abolition of *scrutin d'arrondissement*: J. REINACH, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 532.

scrutinio, *sb.*: It.: a scrutiny, an examination.

1605 the *Scrutinio*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 9, Wks., p. 493 (1616).

scrutoir(e), scrutore: Eng. fr. Fr. See **escritoire.**

scryvan: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **scrivano.**

scudella, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a dish, a porringer.

1612 giue vnto their friends when they come to visit them, a Fin-ion or Scudella of *Ceffa*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55.

***scudo**, *pl.* **scudi**, *sb.*: It., 'a shield': name of various Italian coins worth rather more than 4*s.* English.

1644 I am told the gardener is annually allowed 2000 scudi for the keeping of its EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1850). 1673 That of the greatest value, which they rated at 500000 *Scudi*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 333. 1756 [£36,000] reduced to sequins or scudi: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 7 (1857). 1765 you cannot have good lodgings ready furnished for less than a *scudo*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXVII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 454 (1817). 1823 Rossi in the course of time was offered for it four hundred scudi: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. VI. p. 131 (1855). 1874 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 131.

scullogue, *sb.*: Ir. *sgolog, sculog, scalog*: a rustic, a petty farmer, a servant.

1665 my Mother, attended by two Scullogues, her menial servants: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. B 3 *r°*.

***sculptor** (*⏑ –*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sculptor*, noun of agent to *sculpere*, ='to carve': one who models or cuts out figures artistically (unless the material be wood, in which case the artist is called a 'carver'), a plastic artist.

1634 an inuention of the *Sculptor*, to expresse his workemanship: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59. 1641 he brought over Wenceslaus Hallar, the sculptor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1872). 1658 Sculptors in their strongest shadows, after this order to draw their double Haches: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 30 (1686). 1715–20 fix'd as stands | A marble courser by the sculptor's hands, | Plac'd on the hero's grave: POPE, Tr. *Homer's Il.*, XVII. 495.

scyetyka: Late Lat. See **sciatica.**

***Scylla**[1]: Lat. fr. Gk. **Σκύλλα**: certain rocks on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina, and also a fabulous monster supposed to inhabit a cave in the said rocks, and to devour sailors who came too close to them. See **Charybdis.**

1634 to auoid which *Charibdis* she fell into as bad a *Scilla*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185. 1809 But you may now be at rest, my dear children, though I should have this Scylla and Charibdis to encounter a hundred times: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XVIII. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 65. 1826 in avoiding Scylla, I have fallen upon Charybdis: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1835).

***Scylla**[2]: Lat. fr. Gk. **Σκύλλα**: name of a daughter of Nisus, King of Megara, who fell in love with Minos when he was besieging Megara, and killed her father by pulling out the golden or purple hair on which his life depended; for which she was drowned by Minos.

1713 Fear the just Gods, and think of Scylla's Fate: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 122.

scyphus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σκύφος*: a large drinking-cup shaped like the **cylix** (*q. v.*), but without the foot.

scytala, scytalē, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σκυτάλη*: one of two exactly similar staves used by the Spartans for conveying secret messages. A strip of parchment was rolled by the sender on his staff and written upon; the parchment was unrolled and sent, and the recipient could decipher the writing by rolling the parchment round his staff. *Also*, the strip of parchment sent in this manner; a message or despatch sent in this manner.

1579 scytala...These two little staues they call Scytales: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 457 (1612). bef. 1603 they sent Ambassadors vnto him with the Scytala, in the which was written...: — (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1231 (1612).

sdeigne, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *sdegnare*, or a lopped form of Eng. *disdain, disdeigne*, suggested by It.: to disdain. The sb. *sdaine* seems to be rather an analogical lopping of *disdain* than direct fr. It. *sdegno*.

1590 For great rebuke it is love to despise, | Or rudely sdeigne a gentle harts request: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. i. 55. 1667 lifted up so high | I 'sdeind subjection: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 50, p. 124 (1705).

sdrucciola (rima), *sb.*: It.: a kind of rhyme. See Florio, "*Sdrusciolo*, slipperie, sliding, glib, gliding, isie. also a kinde of smooth running blanke verse".

bef. 1586 even the very ryme it selfe the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme, but still in the next to the last, which the French call the Female; or the next before that, which the Italians terme *Sdrucciola*. The example of the former, is *Buono, Suono*, of the *Sdrucciola, Femina, Semina*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 61 (1891). 1606 In any Rime Masculine, Feminine, | Or Sdruciolla, or cooplets, Blancke Verse: G. CHAPMAN, *Al Fooles*, ii. 1.

se dēfendendo, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: in self-defence.

1548 in a case where one killeth another *se defendendo* or by misaduenture: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. XVI. fol. 45 *v°* (1567). 1580 I must craue pardon of course, seing our law allowes that is done *se defendendo*: and the law of nature teacheth *vim vi repellere*: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1815). bef. 1631 both sides may be in justice and innocence: and the wounds which they inflict upon

the adverse part are all *se defendendo*: J. DONNE, *Lett.*, p. 161, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 336/2 (1849). **1682** For what should hinder me to sell my skin, | Dear as I could, if once my hand were in? | *Se defendendo* never was a sin: DRYDEN, *Duke of Guise*, Ep., 12. **1710** ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 28, Wks., Vol. II. p. 203 (1854).

·***se non è vero, è ben trovato**, *phr.*: It.: if it is not true, it is well invented.

1829 '*Si non è vero è ben trovàto*,' was the motto: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 174 (1881). **1884** Her statement...has perhaps received more credit than it deserves, but *se non è vero è ben trovato*: SEELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 4.

***séance**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sitting, a meeting; *esp.* an assembly for witnessing a display of 'spiritual' phenomena or of occult power.

1845 The hour was too late...and so the *séance* broke up: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 123 (1848). **1860** To get up an effective séance, the Medium should procure an assistant to engage the attention of the sitters while she manipulates: *Once a Week*, Oct. 6, p. 405/1. **1883** long and jovial *séances*: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, p. 132.

seapoy: Anglo-Ind. See **sepoy.**

Sebat, Shebat: Heb.: name of the fifth month of the civil, and of the eleventh month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

abt. **1400** In the foure and twentithe day of the elleuenthe moneth Sabath: Wycliffite *Bible*, Zech., i. 7. **1611** Sebat: *Bible, l.c.*

sebesten, sebestan, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *sebestān*: the fruit of the tree *Cordia Myxa*, and of the allied species *Cordia latifolia*; also the tree itself.

1543 of sebesten of iuiubes of clene barley . ana . 3. i.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxv *v°*/1. **1599** *Sebesten*, from *Cyprus*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 278.

sebundy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *sihbandī*: an irregular native soldier, a member of a local militia which is often employed by the police and the revenue department; *collectively*, a local militia.

1799 Ram Rao will receive orders to assist you with some of his sebundies to enable you to place guards in such parts of the lines as you may think necessary: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 37 (1844). — the sebundy peons with a party of the Honourable Company's troops: — *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 390 (1858).

secchio, *sb.*: It.: a bucket, a pail.

1617 a secchio of wine thirty fiue sols: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70.

secco, *sb.*: It., 'dry': a term applied to painting on dry plaster, opposed to fresco (see **fresco** 2).

seck: Eng. fr. Sp. See **sack.**

seckatour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **executor**[1].

secondine, *sb.*: Fr.: the afterbirth, the secundine.

1601 the secondine of a bitch, that is to say, the skin wherein her whelps lay in her belly: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 16, Vol. II. p. 399. **1642** Till we have once more cast our secondine, that is, this slough of flesh: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 383 (1852).

secretaire (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *secrétaire*, earlier *secrétoire*: a writing-desk or table fitted with pigeon-holes and drawers.

1840 a chest of drawers, secrétaire, cabinet, or *bahut*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 180 (1885). **1849** A very old-fashioned *secrétoire*, littered with papers: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 41. **1860** *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 93/1. **1882** A pedestal secretaire, by Riesener, in mahogany, with a trellis pattern: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

sectător, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *sectāri*, = 'to follow persistently or eagerly', 'to pursue': a follower, an adherent.

1614 the opinion of Aristotle and his sectators: W. RALEIGH, *Hist. World*, Bk. I. ch. i. (R.) **1621** Maximus Tyrius his sectator: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 345 (1827). **1664** the sole Sectator of *Vitruvius*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 32. **1665** a Sectator of this *Philosophy*, *Oviedo* a *Spanish* Jesuite: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xviii. p. 129 (1885).

section (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *section*.

1. the act or process of cutting or dividing; the condition of being cut or divided.

1611 *Section*, A section, cutting: COTGR.

2. a portion cut off; a division, a subdivision; *esp.* a subdivision of a book or writing, a paragraph, often indicated by the sign §.

1579 This done, I dash 6 with the penne, and goe to the next *Section* or member of my *Multiplyer*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 38. **1671** and other signal particulars, in 167 paragraphs or sections: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 229 (1872).

3. a curve formed by the line (or lines) of intersection of two surfaces.

1654 He had...conic, and other sections: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 318 (1872).

4. a drawing or diagram representing the lines of intersection with a plane of the interior of an object.

1682 so accurate a piece from the keel to the lead block...with a draught...and several sections: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1872).

5. a thin slice cut off or out of an object for the purpose of examining its structure minutely.

sector (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. (fr. Lat. *sector*, = 'a cutter', noun of agent to *secāre*, = 'to cut'): the area enclosed by two radii of a central curve and the arc enclosed between them; a kind of mathematical rule bearing scales of geometrical functions.

1610 The Diameter that mediates the Arch of each Sector is the Meridian, &c.: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 57.

sectour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **executor**[1].

secula seculorum: Late Lat. See **in saec. saec.**

*seculum: Lat. See **saeculum.**

secundo, *adv.*: Lat.: secondly.

1601 [See **primo**].

***secundum artem,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to art, artistically, scientifically, according to the theory and practice of a profession or science.

1632 Very methodicall, *Secundum Artem*: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, iii. 4, p. 37 (1640). **1675** a Cods-head, with the various appurtenances, drest *secundum artem*, sparing no cost: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 68. **1685** shall dose and bleed, and kill him *secundùm artem*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 316 (1727). **1699** you have a *Sallet* (for a Table of Six or Eight Persons) *Dress'd*, and Accommodated *secundum Artem*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 123. **1714** he was killed *secundum artem*: *Spectator*, No. 592, Sept. 10, p. 837/2 (Morley). **1748** dressed the wound, applied the eighteen-tailed bandage, and put the leg in a box, *secundum artem*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XXVIII. Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1817). **1807** if the patient must die, he does it *secundum artem*, and always is allowed time to make his will: *Satmagundi*, p. 134 (1860). **1823** This is the way physicians mend or end us, | Secundum artem: BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. xlii. **1850** had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled rashers, which Mr. Grady had prepared *secundum artem*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. V. p. 46 (1879). **1863** Lucy declined him *secundum artem*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 11.

secundum māius et minus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to more and less, quantitatively. Also in the form *secundum magis* (adv.) *et minus* (adv.).

1602 for in respect of Gods omnipotencie miracles admit not *maius & minus*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 48. **1621** Alexander Gordonius, Jason Pratensis, Savanarola, Guianerius, Montaltus, confound them, as differing *secundum magis et minus*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 25 (1827). bef. **1733** the Difference was only in *majus & minus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 75, p. 561 (1740). **1837** He might have gone on to instances *secundum magis et minus*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 409 (1877). **1883** to the mind of man this principle is true, not only absolutely, but also *secundum majus et minus*: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 521.

secundum nātūram, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to nature, naturally, opposed to *artificially*.

1563 I wyll tell you, theis .vj. thinges which are *secundum naturam*, spring of, vij. natural thinges: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16 *r°*. **1754** the modern Hero grafts his Happiness on the Passions...and in that Sense may be said to live *secundum naturam*: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 153 (1756).

secundum quid, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to something, in one respect only.

1619 Heaven is called a crowne or reward *secundum quid*, and in a respect simply and absolutely is only a gift: S. NORRIS, *Antidote*, Bk. VI. ch. xxix. Vol. II. p. 232. **1659** If it be but a deputed derived Soveraignty, *secundum quid* so called, as the Viceroy of Mexico &c. yet so far he must be the fountain of all inferiour power: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 425. **1827** Cobbett is comical only as the schoolmen have it—*secundum quid*: *Anecd. of Impudence*.

secundus, *adj.*: Lat.: second, second in age, second in seniority, appended at some schools to the name of the second (in seniority) of two or more pupils who have the same surname.

1826 'What a knowing set out!' squeaked Johnson secundus: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4 (1881). **1871** Mahomet *secundus* (a groom), and Barraké: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 189. **1887** The former contains some sensible advice on the playing of the game by Robert Chambers *secundus*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 12, p. 350/2.

sed quis custodiet i. c.: Lat. See **quis custodiet i. c.**

1783 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 359 (1858).

***sedan** (⌣ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Sedan*, a town in the north-east of France: a closed vehicle for one person, borne on two poles which pass through rings fastened to the sides. Also, in combin., as *sedan-chair*, *sedan-man*.

1645 the streets [of Naples] are full of gallants on horseback, in coaches and sedans: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 162 (1850). **1657** a Coach is too rough, nay I find some inconvenience even in the Sedans of Monsieur *Souscariere*: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 104, Vol. I. p. 178. **1670** they use here few Coaches, but many Sedans and Litters: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 60 (1698). **1684** they [palanquin-carriers] go swifter than our Sedan-men, and with a much more easy pace: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 29. **1691—2** the king was removed in a sedan or close chair from Whitehall: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. IV. p. 25 (Bliss, 1820). **1784** half the chariots and sedans in town: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 244 (1808). **1837** not quite certain whether what he saw was a sedan chair or a fire engine: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XXXV. p. 391. **1878** the rich [Chinese] in sedans, the poor on foot: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 25.

***sēde vacante,** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the seat being empty': the see being vacant, vacancy of a see, esp. of the papal see.

1535 my predecessor visited the diocese of Winchester after the decease of my lord cardinal, as he did all other dioceses, *sede vacante*: CRANMER, *Lett. & Remains*, p. 305 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1589** in time of *Sede vacante*, when merry conceited men listed to gibe and iest at the dead Pope: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxvii. p. 69 (1869). **1608** But yet I must not let fall my suit with mistress Purge, lest, *sede vacante*, my friend Gudgeon join issue: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 36 (1885). **1670** the Ceremony of a *Sede Vacante*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 150 (1698). **1711** [of the Steward of the *Everlasting Club*] there has not been a *Sede vacante* in the Memory of Man: *Spectator*, No. 72, May 23, p. 117/2 (Morley). **1713** notwithstanding the President sate in it, there was a *Sede Vacante*: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 287 (1757). **1783** It is not quite new in this country...to see a *sede vacante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 344 (1858).

sederitis: Lat. See **sideritis.**

***sēdērunt,** *3rd pers. pl. perf. ind.* of Lat. *sedēre*, ='to sit': 'they sat', a word used before the names of persons who were present at a sitting of a court or other body; *hence*, a sitting of a court, or of any company or society of persons; *also*, the entry of the names of the members of a court or other body present at a particular meeting.

1705 but he examined the sederunt in the book: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 17 (1818). **1815** it is time, I believe, to close the sederunt for this night: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. I. p. 448 (1852). **1840** after a *sederunt* of more than two hours [conversation on matters of State]: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xiv. p. 269.

sedia, *sb.*: It.: a chair, a sedan-chair.

1654 The Cardinal made a shew to go a hunting one day in a Sedia: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 31.

***sedilia,** *sb. pl.*: fr. Lat. *sedīle*, ='a seat': the seats within the sanctuary for the celebrant of mass and his assistants, or for officiating clergy of the Anglican Church. They are often recesses in the south wall of the chancel, and constitute a decorative feature of the building. The sing. *sedīle* and the false form *sedīlium* are rare.

1794 This goes a great way in accounting for the varieties in the sedilia: *Archæol.*, XI. 343. [Davies] **1833** *Sediles*, *sedilia*, stone seats on the left of the altar 3 in number for the officiating priests: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 172. **1885** The chancel contains good triple sedilia: *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 118/2.

sēductor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sēdūcere*, ='to lead astray', 'to seduce': a misleader, a seducer.

1600 the sepulchre of their Seductor *Mahumet*: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 368. bef. **1640** To suppress | This bold seductor: MASSINGER, *Believe as you List*, ii. 2. [C.]

séduisante, *sb.*: fr. Fr. *séduisant* (adj.), ='seductive', 'bewitching'. See quotation.

1829 Then there was chat about the latest fashions, caps and bonnets, *séduisantes*, and sleeves: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. x. p. 95 (1881).

sedum, *sb.*: Lat.: house-leek, Nat. Order *Crassulaceæ*.

1664 you must never give your *Aloes* or *Sedums* one drop of *Water* during the whole Winter: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 224 (1729). **1767** very little water must be given at this season to any of the aloes, sedums, or any other of the succulent plants: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 59 (1803). **1846** To me it appears that if we were to resolve the fruit of a Sauvagesia, or any other of this Violal Alliance, into its component parts, the result would be what we find in Sedum and Crassula: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 345.

seene: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **senna.**

***seer,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ser*: name of a weight equivalent to 80 tolas or rupee weights or about 2½ lbs. Troy, but at different times and at different places the weight has varied from 3 lbs. 1 oz. to about 80 oz.; *also*, a dry measure containing rather more than a pint.

1662 There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdom of *Guzuratta*, which they call *Maon*, that is to say, a hand, which weighs fourty *Ceers*, and makes thirty pounds and a half, each pound containing sixteen ounces, and a *Ceer* weighs eighteen *Peyses*, which is a kind of brass money that makes about twelve ounces: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 67 (1669). **1684** the *Serre* contains seventy-two of our Pounds, at sixteene Ounces to the Pound; and forty *Serres* make a Mein, or 2824 Pounds of *Paris*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 184. **1798** The weight which each Carnatic bullock is able to carry is 72 purca seer: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1858). **1803** They brought with them about ten *seers* of *Chenna* grain: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 64.

Seerath: Arab. See **Alsirat.**

seerpaw: Anglo-Ind. See **serapah.**

segar: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cigar.**

***segnior, seignior, sign(i)or** (*ˊˊ ˉ*, *-gni-* = *-ny-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *segnore*, *signore*, affected by **senior** (*q. v.*): a lord, a person of rank, a title of respect and courtesy. There are some Mid. Eng. forms fr. Old Fr. *seignour*, *senior*.

1573—80 Me thinkes thou sckornist seigniores: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 69 (1884). **1582** *Loue* is the *Lord* and *Signor* of my will: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 96 (1870). **1599** No, I assure you, Signor: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 87 (1616). **1603** mightie men and grand Segniors: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 244. **1630** you *Signiers* | Haue no businesse with the souldier, as I take it: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. F 2 *vº*. **1630** And Mounsieur Claret, and sweet Signior Sacke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ddd 1 *rº/2*. **1636** *Char.* Is he yet married? *Cont.* No, signior, still a bachelor: MASSINGER, *Duke Florence*, i. 1, Wks., p. 167/2 (1839). **1655** their Governour...an old decrepit Segnior: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of yᵉ late Proceed. of yᵉ Eng. Army in yᵉ W. Indies*, p. 21. **1748** the company of an English signior: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 473 (1817).

segnorye: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seignory.**

segregation (*ˊ ˉ ˊˊ ˉ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ségrégation*: a separation, a dispersion; a setting apart.

1604 A segregation of the Turkish fleet: SHAKS., *Oth.*, ii. 1, 10. **1611** *Segregation*, A segregation, separation, seuering from: COTGR.

seguidilla, *sb.*: Sp.: name of a lively Spanish tune and dance.

1763 he joined the others & danced a *Sequedillas*; which is little better upon the Spanish stage than gently walking round one another: *Court & City Mag.*, Apr., p. 192/1. **1845** the women replied in doggrel *seguidillas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 217. **1854** Percy sings a Spanish seguidilla, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879). **1874** As with the Spanish Seguidillas, the Zillerthalers accompany their dance with sprightly songs: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 98.

***Sehnsucht,** *sb.*: Ger.: yearning, aspiration.

1848 It is not to blame to them that after marriage this *Sehnsucht nach der Liebe* ['after love'] subsides: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 34 (1879). **1880** There is a certain *sehnsucht* in the pieces of music he is always improvising: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 240.

seid: Arab. See **sayid.**

seidlitz[*-powder*], *sb.*: a mild, cooling, aperient powder, named from the village of Seidlitz in Bohemia (whence Seidlitz-water is imported). The powder is made up in two packets, one containing alkaline salts, the other tartaric acid; the two portions are dissolved separately in water, and then mixed so as to form an effervescing draught.

1837 another clerk...was mixing a Seidlitz powder: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xx. p. 199. **1858** a seidlitz-powder: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 58. **1871** the simple effect of mixing a seidlitz powder was a source of astonishment: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 112.

seigneur, *sb.*: Fr.: a lord; a person of rank.

1883 every one of those grave and reverend *seigneurs* [would have] been but too pleased to occupy his leisure moments...with a pastime at once so attractive and so scholarly: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 760.

seigneurie, *sb.*: Fr.: seignory.

1763 Here is a large and good house...in the midst of a most extensive *seigneurie*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1882).

seignior: Eng. fr. It. See **segnior.**

seignory (*ˊˊ ˉ ˊˊ ˉ*, *-gn-* or *-gni-* as *-ny-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *seignorie*: lordship, paramount authority; pre-eminence; the lords of a Court; a dominion; a domain; a manor; the supreme council of an Italian republic. An early word never quite naturalised.

abt. **1298** seignorie: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 284 (1810). [Bradley] abt. **1450** The soueranest of my senory [*v.l.* seniourie] my satrapers halden: *Wars of Alexander*, 1913 (1886). **1485** seen that your seygnorye ne your lordes be not here now present: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 88 (1881). abt. **1506** the Duke...with all the Seygnyoury, went in their Archa triumphali, which is in maner of a Galye of a straunge facyon and wonder stately: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 8 (1851). **1538** tenauntes that hold after the custome of a seignorie: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. I. ch. x. fol. 18 *rº*. **1548** Put case then that anie of these persones pourchace a seignorie since the tyme of the makynge of this statute, shall the kynge haue hys prerogatiue in the landes holden of that seignorie or not: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. i. fol. 9 *rº* (1567). **1562** the Seigniorie of Venise: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 *rº*. **1579** to fight for the seignorie by sea: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 171 (1612). **?1582** Heere then a poore remnaunt in this thy segnorye landed: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 35 (1880). **1586** hee shoulde diligently reade such bookes, as intreated of the gouernmentes of kingdomes,

and segnuries: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xvii. p. 69. — great segneuries & kingdomes: *ib.*, ch. xxxviii. p. 170. **1593** you have fed upon my signories, | Dispark'd my parks and fell'd my forest woods: Shaks., *Rich. II.*, iii. 1, 22. **1600** *Zichmni* being Lord of those Sygnories: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 122. **1601** A third seignorie or shire: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 107. **1602** Trust us, ladies, our signiory stands bound in greater sums of thanks to your beauties for victory, than to our valour: Middleton, *Blurt*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1885). **1611** I've lost a Signorie | That was confin'd within a piece of earth, | A wart upon the body of the world: Tourneur, *Atheist's Trag.*, iii. 3, p. 92. **1621** hee shall not have the Rent of his Seignorie: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 45, p. 21 (1642). **1665** the *Venetians* monopolized it for some time, to the great enriching of their Seigniory: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 39 (1677).

seik: Arab. See **sheikh.**

seiren: Gk. See **siren.**

séjour, *sb.*: Fr.: sojourn, stay; place of residence.

1759 make the best of your *séjour* where you are: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 130, p. 452 (1774). **1770** then comes the...charming *séjour* of Minorca: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1882). **1814** The situation of Cologne, with its antiquities and numerous curiosities, renders it a most interesting *séjour* for a few days: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. x. p. 215. **1828** my *séjour* at Paris: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859). **1834** Dined with the Granvilles, and met Countess Apponyi, whom I had not seen since my first *séjour* at Rome: H. Greville, *Diary*, p. 36. **1840** Mrs. Simpkinson preferred a short *séjour* in the still-room with Mrs. Botherby: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 8 (1879).

Sela(a)m aleikum: Arab. See **Salaam aleikoum.**

Selah: Heb. *selāh*: a word of unknown meaning, occurring in Hebrew poetry, supposed to be a direction to the musicians. It may mean 'rest', 'pause'.

1636 record, not all and every favour, which is impossible, but the most memorable and thankworthy, putting a special Selah of thanks upon them: S. Ward, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 146 (1862). **1870** [See **Higgaion**].

selas. See **chelas.**

selector (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sēlector*, noun of agent to Lat. *sēligere*,='to choose out': one who selects.

1777 Like all inventors and selectors of their own systems, they have been hurried to excess: Knox, *Ess.*, 104. [R.]

selictar, *sb.*: Turk. *silihdār*: a sword-bearer.

1812 Selictar! unsheathe then our chief's scimitār: Byron, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (11). **1820** the selictar or sword-bearer of the vizir: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 148.

sella curūlis, *phr.*: Lat.: a curule chair, the official seat (inlaid with ivory) of a consul, praetor, or curule aedile in Ancient Rome.

1600 the yvorie chaire of estate, called *Sella curulis*: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 7. **1658** [See **aedile** 1*a*].

seltzer, seltzer[*-water*], *sb.*: Ger. *Selters*: a carbonated mineral water imported from Lower Selters in the duchy of Nassau; *also*, an artificial aerated water, manufactured in imitation of natural seltzer-water.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1822** There's a variety of liqueurs on the side table—Odoherty, give Mr Wodrow a little Seltzerwater, or something cooling: J. Wilson, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 603. **1826** He was indeed wearied, and agreed to take a glass of hock and seltzer: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 104 (1881). **1854** quantity of ice, champagne, and seltzer: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 86 (1879).

semé, *fem.* **semée,** *part.*: Fr.: 'sown', covered with an indefinite number of repetitions of the same device or figure. A term in heraldry.

1651 six trumpets...preceding as many heralds in blue velvet *semée*: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872).

***sēmen,** *sb.*: Lat.: seed, seminal fluid.

1704 the collected part of the semen, raised and inflamed, became adust, converted to choler, turned head upon the spinal duct, and ascended to the brain: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869).

***semester** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Semester*: a period of six months; *esp.* an academical term of six months (in Germany and the United States of America).

***semi, semi-** (⏓ ⏑), *adj.* and *prefix*: Eng. fr. Fr. *semi, semi-*, or fr. Lat. *sēmi-*: half.

1602 must be reputed for Metaphisicall, semie Diuine: W. Watson, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 95.

semian, semia(e)ne: Anglo-Ind. See **shameeana.**

Semiramis: Lat. fr. Gk. Σεμίραμις: the wife of Ninus, the mythical founder of Nineveh, who succeeded her husband and reigned for forty-two years, famous for her warlike character and for the cities she founded and for the wonderful buildings which she had made.

abt. **1386** O Sowdanesse roote of Iniquitee | Virago thou Semyrame the secounde: Chaucer, *C. T., Man of Law's Tale*, 4779. **1588** [See **siren**]. **1783** The Semiramis of the North, the devil take her, has fetched it to this side of the globe: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 394 (1858).

semitar: Eng. fr. It. See **scimetar.**

semolina, *sb.*: It. *semolino*,='grits': grains which are left after the fine flour has been sifted out of meal.

1845 three ounces of semolina: Bregion & Miller, *Pract. Cook*, p. 220. **1863** tapioca, or semolina pudding: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

***semper eadem,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: always the same (of a female; or pl. of inanimate objects).

bef. **1626** for I wolde be sorrie not to be as constant indeid, as she was that callid her self *semper eadem*: James I., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccl. p. 161 (1846). **1662** True holiness is like that famous Queen Elizabeth, *Semper eadem*, always the same: Brooks, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 140 (1867). bef. **1716** South, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 45 (1727). **1732–3** Your Lady friend is *Semper Eadem*, and I have written an Epistle to her on that qualification in a female character: Pope, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 169 (1757).

semper īdem, *phr.*: Late Lat.: always the same (properly of a male). An inanimate object would correctly be spoken of as *semper ĭdem.*

1630 She's *semper idem*, alwayes one the same: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. K vi *r°*/1. **1664** this...Prelate was *Semper idem* of the same judgment in his elder days as...formerly: J. Worthington, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. 1. **1689** He's *Semper idem*, take him when you will: T. Plunket, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 17/1.

sempervive, Eng. fr. Fr.; **semper-vīvum,** Late Lat.: *sb.*: 'always alive', a name of **sedum** (*q. v.*). Called also *sengreen* (fr. Old Eng. *singrene*,='evergreen').

1625 Here is also plentie of an herbe (which for his forme is scarce to be discerned from a *Semperuiue*): Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 277. **1627** the greater *Semper-viue*: Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 28.

sēnārius, *pl.* **sēnārii,** *sb.*: Lat., fr. *sēnārius*,='consisting of six each': an iambic verse of six feet, an iambic trimeter acatalectic.

1540 all the versis of this scene be Senarii: Palsgrave, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. C iii *v°*.

***senator** (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *senatour*, assimilated to Lat. *senātor*: a member of the supreme council of the republic of Ancient Rome; a member of the Upper Chamber of a representative legislature; a member of a legislative assembly.

abt. **1298** Fram the cenatour of Rome hii come, and thys seyde: | "Lucie, the cenatour of Rome, to Arture the kyng": R. Gloucester, p. 193. [R.] abt. **1374** men seyne þat I wolde sauen þe compaignie of þe senatours: Chaucer, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 17 (1868). **1474** the senatorye where the senatours were assembled: Caxton, *Chesse*, fol. 10 *v°*. **1509** Hym selfe of the stocke of the Romayns senatours: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1874). bef. **1529** Was neuyr suche a senatour: J. Skelton, *Speke, Parrot*, 337, Wks., Vol. II. p. 16 (1843). **1540** Whan was there a better consul than Tully, or a better senator than Cato called Uticencis? Elyot, *Im. Governaunce*, sig. b i *r°*. **1555** Senatoures or Lordes of the counsayl: R. Eden, *Newe India*, p. 17 (Arber, 1885). **1569** the whole assent of the Senatours of the same lande: Grafton, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 189. **1579** the *Senators* & the people: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 26 (1612). **1586** And the *Ephores*, hauing chosen a Senator that was very true...: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. viii. p. 23. **1601** a Senators reuenue: B. Jonson, *Poetast.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 281 (1616). **1619** in a Court of Graue *Senatours*, wee might suppose there should present themselues an Assembly of Graue *Seniours*, (vse the Greeke word if you will): Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxviii. p. 770. bef. **1627** Haue you not places fill'd up in the law | By some grave senators...? Middleton, *Old Law*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 123 (1885). bef. **1674** Than whom a better senator ne'er held | The helm of Rome: Milton, *Son.*, xvii. 2. **1711** Rakes in the habit of Roman Senators [at a masque]: *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 25/2 (Morley). **1769** He will soon fall back into his natural station,—a silent senator, and hardly supporting the weekly eloquence of a news paper: Junius, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xxxv. p. 53 (1772). **1785** Dire is the frequent curse, and it's twin sound, | The cheek-distending oath, not to be prais'd | As ornamental, musical, polite, | Like those, which modern senators employ, | Whose oath is rhet'ric, and who swear for fame! Cowper, *Task*, IV. Poems, Vol. II. p. 119 (1808). **1828** I was not prepared to find you grown from a *roué* into a senator: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. xli. p. 121 (1859).

senātūs consultum (*pl.* **consulta**), *phr.*: Lat.: a decree of the senate (properly of Ancient Rome).

1758 twelve bottles of the wine...if you can obtain a *senatus consultum* for it: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, p. 429 (1774). **1886** It contains a rescript of the consuls...communicating to the Oropians the *senatus consultum* regarding the dispute between their city and the representatives of the Roman State: *Athenæum*, Mar. 27, p. 429/3.

***sen,** *sb.*: Jap.: a Japanese cent, a copper coin worth about a halfpenny English, the hundredth part of a **yen** (*q. v.*).

sene: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **senna.**

senhor, *sb.*: Port.: a lord, a gentleman; Sir.

senhora, *sb.*: Port.: a lady; Lady.

1807 and as for the *never forgiving* of which you talk, it is I, Senhora, who have to forgive you the imprudence with which you have subjected me to this risk of displeasing Sir Edward: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 36 (1856).

***senior** (*ū ~*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *senior*, ='older', 'elder'. The early substantive forms meaning 'lord' are fr. Old Fr. *seignour* (see **segnior**). See **junior.**

I. *adj.*: **1.** elder, older, elderly, pertaining to old age or to comparative old age.

I. *adj.*: **2.** of higher standing in, or prior entrance into, an institution, a profession, or a business.

1573—80 M. Alin, then and now senior proctor: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 7 (1884). **1659** It made the Pope no more a Soveraign...then the Senior Justice on the Bench is the Soveraign of the rest: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. i. p. 3.

II. *sb.*: **1.** an elder, a person of comparatively advanced age, an elder holding office or dignity in a community. Sometimes not easy to distinguish from *senior* for Mid. Eng. *seignior*, fr. Old Fr. *seignour.*

abt. **1380** & non drede siche seniours ben fendis þat speken lying in ypocrisie, & þei hauen here conscience brent wip fier of coueytise: WYCLIF, *Pseudo-Freris*, ch. iii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 303 (1880). abt. **1400** seniour: *York Myst.*, p. 435. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1482** And when the bretheren had begunne matens y mette with a senyor that ye knowe wele in the chirche porch: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 31 (1869). **1578** Into which consideration of me I first beseech you (most graue Seniors and Christian brethren) to enter: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiij *vº*. **1588** *Arm.* How canst thou part sadness and melancholy, my tender juvenal? *Moth.* By a familiar demonstration of the working, my tough senior: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 10. **1603** wherefore the Seniours or Elders sat many daies in deciding and judging criminall causes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 453. **1640** that Senior sad: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 44, p. 28 (1647). ? **1784** True, answer'd an angelic guide, | Attendant at the senior's side: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 258 (1808).

II. *sb.*: **2.** a person of higher standing in, or prior entrance into, an institution, a profession, a business, or a society. In some English colleges a certain number of seniors have greater privileges and a larger share in the government of their society than the rest of the members.

bef. **1568** my taulke came to *D. Medcalfes* eare: I was called before him and the Seniores: and after greuous rebuke, and some punishment, open warning was geuen to all the felowes, none to be so hardie to geue me his voice at that election: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 201 (1884). **1599** his *Seniors* giue him good sleight lookes: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 144 (1616). bef. **1627** Forty of 'em I know my seniors, | That did due deeds of darkness too: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 130 (1885).

seniōres priōres, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'elders first', elders take precedence.

1883 *Seniores priores.* We turn first to J. D. Esquire, who wrote *The Secrets of Angling*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 476/1.

senio(u)rie: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seignory.**

senna, Mod. Lat. fr. Arab. *sena*; **sene,** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sene*: *sb.*: a drug consisting of the dried leaflets of certain species of *Cassia* (see **cassia**); the name of any species of *Cassia* which yields the said drug. Also, *attrib.*

1525 Sene...is good...for the synacop / for yᵉ splenne: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. d i *rº*. ? **1530** Sene leues, Cassie fistule, of eche .ii. ownces: *Antidotharius*, sig. E i *vº*. ? **1540** femytorye, Mercurye, Sene: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A ii *rº*. **1542** quyckbeme, Seene, sticados, hartys tounge: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xxvi. p. 289 (1870). **1646** Scammony, Rhubarb and Senna will purge without any vital assistance: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 101 (1686). **1753** LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 74, p. 316 (1774). **1811** This province of Gezan...carries on a considerable trade in senna: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 97.

***señor,** *pl.* **señores,** *sb.*: Sp.: a lord; a gentleman; Sir.

1623 How now Sinior N, &c. Is this it, that you were sworne vnto: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 33. — How now (*Sennor* few-clothes) what winde draue you hither? *ib.*, Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 129. **1845** Castor Urdiales of which the Black Prince was *Señor*, has its bay, headland and hermitage: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 938. **1884** I am strong, señores, but the sun was hot, and a dog is heavy on one's shoulders: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 371.

***señora,** *sb.*: Sp.: a lady, a gentlewoman; Lady, Madam.

señoria, *sb.*: Sp.: lordship, jurisdiction, seignory.

1866 a prince of Portugal, Don Fernando by name, who held the señoria of Serpa: IRVING, *Span. Papers*, p. 401.

***señorita,** *sb.*: Sp.: a young lady, a young gentlewoman; Miss.

1845 In the evening we reached a comfortable farm-house, where there were several pretty señoritas: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 263. **1853** like the fan of a Spanish señorita: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xlvii. p. 443. **1886** He filled up his foreground with a group of Spanish señoritas: *Athenæum*, Aug. 28, p. 276/1.

senory: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seignory.**

***sensōrium,** *pl.* **sensōria,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: the (supposed) seat of sensation; the brain; the gray matter of the brain; a nervous centre regarded as a seat of sensation; the entire sensory system of the body.

1714 the noblest and most exalted Way of considering this infinite Space is that of Sir *Isaac Newton*, who calls it the *Sensorium* of the Godhead: *Spectator*, No. 565, July 9, p. 805/1 (Morley). **1768** all comes from thee, great,—great *Sensorium* of the world! which vibrates, if a hair of our heads but fall upon the ground, in the remotest desert of thy creation: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 470 (1839). **1805** Now we hear of a *sensorium*, the proper seat of the soul: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 168. **1842** [no word] acts so direct, | And with so much effect | On the human *sensorium*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 374 (1865). **1858** when the Scotch-plaided snuff-box went round, and the dry Lundy-Foot tickled its way along into our happy sensoria: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ch. iv. p. 78 (1882).

sensu, &c. See **in sensu,** &c.

sentine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sentine*, or direct fr. Lat. *sentīna*, ='bilge-water', 'the hold of a ship': a sink, a repository for refuse and filth.

bef. **1555** I can say grossly...the devil to be a stinking sentine of all vices; a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs: LATIMER, *Sermons, &c.*, I. 42 (Parker Soc., 1844). [Davies]

sentinel (*~ ~ ~*), **centinel(l),** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *centinela.*

1. guard, watch (cf. Sp. *hacer centinela*, ='to keep watch').

bef. **1627** Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth sentinel over another: BACON, *Counsel* (1887). [C.]

2. a soldier on guard, a soldier on watch; also, *attrib.* and *metaph.*

1579 with a Ring and trenche meete to receyue the *Sentinels* and Souldiours for defence: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 59. **1588** ther is manie places made for centinels to watch, made of Wood and couered or guilt with gold: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 27 *vº*. **1589** they returned vnto their sentenela from whence they departed: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 244 (1854). **1590** And he, that points the Centonell his roome, | Doth license him depart at sound of morning droome: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. ix. 41. **1591** That daie, at nighte, we had many that preste upon our sentnells half a dozen tymes: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 23 (1847). bef. **1593** These milk-white doves shall be his centronels [*sic*]: MARLOWE, *Did.*, ii. Wks., p. 259/2 (1858). **1598** *Centinell*, a Spanish vvord, and signifieth the souldier vvhich is set to vvatch at a station or post: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1600** given the captaines of the ships in charge, to looke wel to their centinels and watches in the night: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVI. p. 618. **1601** *Simon* devised the sentinels and watch-towers: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 189. **1619** the centinell of sin: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 6 *rº*. **1625** my Centinell vpon the Mount, saw ouer the top of an other hill...the heads of some of the *Portugals*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 298. **1630** Heere I stand centinell: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iii. 1, sig. F 4 *rº*. **1646** It [the Cathedral] has four turrets, on one of which stands a continual sentinel: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 249 (1872). **1663** They were upon hard Duty still, | And every night stood sentinel: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 30. **1702** I shall be in a better Condition to perform the Duty of a Centinel: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 339 (1776). **1775** he tried to ascend there, where not even a centinel was placed, and succeeded: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 252.

[The usual derivation of *sentinel* is fr. Old Fr. *sentinel*, dim. of Old Fr. *sente*, ='a path', fr. Lat. *sēmita.* But it is preferable to derive both the Eng. and Fr. forms and It. *sentinella* fr. Sp. *centinela*, fr. a Late Lat. **centēnāria**, meaning 'a centurion's post', 'a guard under the charge of a centurion'; as the centurions in a Roman army had charge of the watch. The form *sentry* is a corruption of *century*, fr. Lat. *centuria*, or is short for *centinery*, cf. Holland's *centineir*, fr. Late Lat. *centēnārius*, ='a centurion' (1603 when they were ready to joine battell, certeine Centineirs came and brought him word that their men were not yet all come: Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 418). Note that the phr. *sentinel perdu* (see **perdue,** I. 2) translates the Sp. *centinela perdida.*]

senza, *prep.*: It.: *Mus.*: without; used to form phrases such as *senza pedale, senza oboi, senza tempo.*

1724 SENZA, without. This Word is used in the following Manner: SENZA L'ARIA, without the Air. SENZA RITORNELLO, without the Retornel. SENZA VIOLINO, without the Violins. SENZA STROMENTI, without the Instruments: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

Seogun: Jap. See **Shogun.**

separator (*~ ~ ~ ~*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sēparātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *sēparāre*, ='to separate': one who or that which separates.

sēparātum, *pl.* **sēparāta,** *sb.*: neut. of Lat. pass. part. *sēparātus*, ='separated': a separate copy of a scientific or literary paper which is published in a volume or part of a volume with other matter; a *Separat-abdruck* (Ger.).

***sēpia,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σηπία*: a cuttlefish; the black secretion ejected by the cuttlefish, and the pigment prepared therefrom.

1639 the sepia's inky humour: *Optick Glasse of Humours.* [Nares] **1692** One Death shall not secure them, they shall sink | Like the *Sepia*, in Satyrick Ink: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 2.

***sepoy, seapoy,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sipāhī*, = 'a soldier': a native soldier under British command, armed and trained in British fashion.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. **1787** The Sheriff sent a reinforcement of English sailors and sepoys to the number of 60 men: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1181/2. **1793** the natives, when formed into regular companies, and disciplined, are here, and all over the East Indies, called Seapoys: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 557 (1796). **1798** such a body of sepoys as must keep them in awe: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1858). **1811** At Bombay there is also a body of three thousand Sepoys, or Indian soldiers, Pagan and Mahometan: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxlviii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 205. **1826** turn Sepoy in the Company's service: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 59 (1884). **1828** The dress of the Bengal sipahee consists of a white cotton jacket and trowsers, with a blue cotton belt round the waist: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 65. **1834** Sreekishun the Sepoy was in attendance: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 317. **1884** But for the Sepoy it was all new experience: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 99.

September, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the ninth (originally the seventh) month of the year.

septemvir, *pl.* **septemviri,** *sb.*: Lat.: a member of a committee or college consisting of seven men.

1883 The scheme of Honours Examinations...proposed by Professor Seeley and the other *septemviri* is simplicity itself: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 560.

sept-et-le-va, septleva, *sb.*: Fr., 'seven and it goes': a term at faro and similar games, the risking by the punter of his stake and his winnings equal to three times his stake after having won a paroli, *i.e.* after having risked his stake and his winnings (equal to the stake) and having won.

1709 *Sept-et-le-va* is the first great Chance that shews the advantages of this Game: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 180. **1716** The *Knave* won *Sonica*, which I had chose: | And the next *Pull*, my *Septleva* I lose: POPE, *Basset-Table*, 52. **1756** making a septleva: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 506 (1857).

septième, Fr.; **septiesme,** Old Fr.: *sb.*: a seventh part, a sequence of seven.

1674 his *Sequences* [at Picket]...are *Tierces*, *Quarts*, *Quints*, *Sixiesms*, *Septiesms*, *Huictiesms* and *Neufiesms*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 82.

septier, setier, *sb.*: Fr.: an obsolete measure of capacity and of area; as a corn-measure, apparently equivalent to about four bushels English.

1523 a ceptyer of whete...and a septier of otes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 283 (1812).

septuāgēsima, *adj.*: fem. of Lat. *septuāgēsimus*, = 'seventieth': title of the third Sunday before Lent.

seq., abbrev. for Lat. *sequens*, = '(and) the following'; **seqq.,** abbrev. for Lat. *sequentes* (pl.), = '(and) the following'.

1888 vol. i. pp. 260 *seq.*: *Athenæum*, Nov. 17, p. 659/2.

sequedillas: Sp. See **seguidilla.**

sequel (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sequele.*

1. that which succeeds in time, the continuation of a course of action, adventure, or suffering; the continuation of a story or history.

1579 the sequele of this history: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 34 (1868). **1579** as it fell out in sequele: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 956 (1612). **?1582** On the bed his picture shee set, ful playnely bethincking, | What would be the sequel: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 113 (1880). **1588** *Arm.*...Moth, follow. *Moth.* Like the sequel, I: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 135. **1641** and the sequel is too well known to need any notice of the event: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1872). **1647** To mark the sequell, do thou here remain: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, iii. 6, p. 114. **1678** All which *Genesis* or *Generation* of *Gods* is really nothing but a Poetical Description of the *Cosmogonia*: as throughout the Sequele of that whole Poem, all seems to be *Physiology*, veiled under Fiction and Allegories: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 248. **1689** you remember the sequel: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 303 (1672). bef. **1733** we shall ascribe more to him in the Sequel: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 15, p. 38 (1740). **1776** the antiquities of which an account will be given in the sequel: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 35. **1883** every particular of mode, of date, of sequel: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

2. that which follows as a practical consequence.

1494 Wherfore, after punyssment done vpon some of his enemyes, he fery[n]g[e] y^e sequell and reuengement of the same, left that countree and returned vnto Rome: FABYAN, ch. 63. [R.] bef. **1529** Whate sequele shall folow when pendugims mete togethyr? J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 408, Wks., Vol. II. p. 20 (1843). **1531** the commodites and good sequele of vertue: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xi. Vol. I. p. 91 (1880). **1549** This geare came bi Sequels: LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, IV. p. 121 (1869). **1556** had I...doubted any such sequele at the beginninge of my plaie: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 20 (1869). **1601** the fearful sequele of that experiment: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 23, Vol. II. p. 135.

3. that which follows as a logical consequence; logical consequence.

bef. **1604** What sequel is there in this argument? An "archdeacon is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, I. 305 (Parker Soc.). [C.] **1640** Ne fear I what hard sequel after-wit | Will draw upon me: H. MORE, *Infin. Wlds.*, 71, p. 209 (1647). **1646** these were presages of their overthrow. Which notwithstanding are scarce Rhetorical sequels: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 33 (1686).

4. succession. *Rare.*

1533 al the sequell of your lettres: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 28 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1599** The king hath granted every article: | His daughter first, and then in sequel all: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, v. 2, 361.

5. *pl.* posterity. *Rare.*

bef. **1547** A goodly meane both to deterre from crime, | And to her steppes our sequele to enflame: SURREY, *Death of Sir T. W.* [R.]

***sequēla,** *pl.* **sequēlae,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a consequence, a result; *esp.* a morbid state induced by a preceding disease.

1883 those terrible sequelæ which interfere so deeply with human happiness: *Spectator*, Apr. 28. **1889** Mr. Stanley...whose journey is another of the *sequelæ* of the Soudan troubles: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 3/1.

sequestrator (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sequestrātor*, noun of agent to *sequestrāre*, = 'to sequestrate', 'to sequester': one who sequesters or sequestrates property; one to whom a sequestration is entrusted.

1649 was sequestred by the Additionall Sequestrators of the said County: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxiii. p. 273 (1846). **1654** Even that first and worst *Sequestratour*, that *sequestred man* from his *God*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 381. bef. **1658** The Committee-man hath a Side-man, or rather a Setter right, a Sequestrator: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). bef. **1670** He and *Powel* were Sequestrators indeed, to collect the Rents: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 122, p. 128 (1693). **1822–3** the authority of the man in office under the Parliament, the sequestrator, and the committee-man, had been only exerted for the protection of the cavalier: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. I. p. 26 (1886).

sequestrātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *sequestrātor*: a female who acts as a sequestrator.

1657 For that is the sequestratrix that gives to every thing its form and essence: H. PINNELL, Tr. *Paracelsus'* 3 *Bks. Philos.*, p. 9.

sequin (ˌ⌣), Eng. fr. Fr. *sequin*; **chekin(e), chickeno, zechin(o),** &c., fr. It. *zecchino*, earlier *cecchino*: *sb.*: name of various Italian coins of which the earliest and best known was a gold coin of Venice, worth about 9*s.* 1*d.* English.

1582 chekines of gold: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 166 (1850). **1588** they cost the merchants forty or fiftie chickens apeece: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voyage*, fol. 1 *v°*. — *Chickenoes* which be peeces of gold worth seuen shillings a peece sterling: *ib.*, fol. 5 *v°*. **1599** I hauing paied...fiue hundred *Zechins* for my ransome: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 129. — the *Chekin* of gold of the Turkes made at *Constantinople* is at *Alger* worth an 150. *Aspers*, and at *Constantinople* it is but 66. *Aspers*: *ib.*, p. 176. **1605** a bag of bright cecchines: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, I. 4, Wks., p. 459 (1616). **1608** Three or four thousand chequins were as pretty a proportion to live quietly, and so give over: SHAKS., *Pericles*, IV. 2, 28. **1612** disbursing unto him an hundred chickins of very good gold: *Passenger of Benvenuto.* [Nares] **1612** under the paine of forfeiting foure Chiquins: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 8 *v°* (1776). **1614** twenty Checkeenoes in gold: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 48. **1615** They pay tribute to the Turk, 14000. Zecchins yeerely: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1632). **1617** seuen of vs hired a ship of a Greke dwelling in *Cyprus*, for twenty eight zechines to *Ioppa*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 214. **1620** a demand of 1000 Checchines: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxvi. (1676). **1622** In *Venice* likewise, euery Mechanique is a *Magnifico*, though his *magnificenza* walketh the Market but with a *Chequin*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. I. p. 15. **1623** He made money of most that he had, and putting it into Chekines, (a certaine coyne, that is made of fine *Barbary* gold): MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. I. p. 6. **1630** Pyasters Chicqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 827 (1884). **1634** a hundred and twenty millions of *Zechynes* or Crownes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 130. **1650** som hundreds of Zecchins of gold: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 18. **1665** the Gold Coins are Sultanies, equal to a *Venice* Chequin: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). **1684** There are but two Species of *Gold-Coins* current all over the *Turkish* Empire; the one is the proper Countrey Money, the other comes out of Forein Parts. The former is the *Scherif*, otherwise called *Sequin*, or *Sultanine*; and that kind of Gold is worth at the present six Franks, *French* Money: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 13. **1709** Four thousand *Chequins* for her Favour, and the like Sum repeated to keep it secret: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 172 (and Ed.). **1740** The new pope has retrenched the charges of his own table to a sequin (ten shillings) a meal: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xlvi. Vol. I. p. 105 (1819). **1776** Her necklace is a string of Zechins: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 124. **1820** a present of sixty sequins: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 81. **1830** the loss of a purse with 15 sequins which dropped out of his pocket: GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 100.

Variants, 16 c. *chekin(e), chicken, chickeno, chickino, zechin,* 17 c. *cecchine, chequin, chickin, chiquin, chiquiney, checkeenoe, zecchin, zechine, chekin(e), chicque(e)ne, checchine, zechyne,* 18 c. *chequin, zechin, chequeen, zequeen.*

***sequitur,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *sequi*,='to follow': 'it follows', an inference; logical consecution.

1840 he looked as if he did not quite subscribe to the *sequitur*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 2 (1865).

ser: Anglo-Ind. See **seer.**

seraf: Anglo-Ind. See **sarraf.**

serafagio, *sb.*: It.: the agio of an Oriental banker or money-changer.

1599 but if one would change them into basaruchies, he may haue 5 tangas, and 16 basaruchies, which overplus they cal cerafagio: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. — these also haue serafagion of 6, 7, 8, 10, vntill 16, by the 100: *ib.*, p. 275.

seraffi: Anglo-Ind. See **sheriff.**

serafin(e): Port. See **xerafin.**

***seraglio** (= ˌ ˊ =, *-glī-* as *-ly-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *serraglio*, ='an enclosure', 'a cloister'. Occasionally Anglicised as *serail, sarell, serral*, fr. Old Fr. *serrail, sarrail.*

1. an enclosure, a place to which persons are confined.

1644 I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their seraglio begins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1872).

2. a palace surrounded by walls; *esp.* the serai or palace of the Sultan at Constantinople; *also*, the buildings devoted to the ladies of the Sultan's **harem** (*q. v.*).

1588 This King of *Pegu* hath one principall wife, which is kept in a *Seralyo*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 30 *v°*. **1590** He shall be made a chaste and lustless eunuch, | And in my sarell tend my concubines: MARLOWE, *1 Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 22/2 (1865). **1599** Heere the Agent appointed the master of the *Ascension* to stay with the shippe vntill a fitte winde and opportunity serued to bring her about the *Seraglio* to salute the *Grand Signior*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 304. **1600** they are called home againe to the Seraglios of the Zamoglans (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the Ianissaries) to remaine there vnder their heads and gouernours: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386. **1612** Fishing under the wall of the *Seraglia*: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. T 7 *r°* (1776). **1612** This *Mahomet* was the first founder of the great *Seralia* (where the great Turke now vsually dwelleth): W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 18. **1625** a kinswoman of his, liuing in the *Zeraglia*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 553. — diuers women in the Seraglia: *ib.*, p. 555. **1639** a spacious Palace to walk in, more sumptuous then either *Louvre, Seralio*, or *Escuriall*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. XXXIX. p. 60 (1645). **1642** to pull out the *Ottoman Tyrant* out of his *Seraglio*, from betweene the very armes of his fifteen hundred Concubines: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 45 (1869). **1651** 5000 youths out of the *Seragli* [pl.]: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 404 (1685). **1670** Near to the Stables stands the Seraglio where the Wild Beasts are kept: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 136 (1698). **1681** That the uncertain and adult'rate fruit | Might put the Palate in dispute. | His green *Seraglio* has its Eunuchs too; | Lest any Tyrant him out-doe: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 40. **1683** In that stately serail he discerned a prince: *Situation of Paradise*, p. 68. [T.] bef. **1733** Ships of War to go and lie before the *Seraglio*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 463 (1740). **1768** Entering the second court of the seraglio, we were dressed in kaftans: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 154/1. **1775** we were shewn his palace, his seraglio and garden: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 267. **1820** the seraglio is beautifully situated, like many other houses of the rich inhabitants: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 218. **1830** the account of the interior of the Seraglio in Don Juan is only probably correct: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 150.

3. the Court of the Sultan, women of the Sultan's harem collectively; women of a harem generally.

1599 the Officers of his *Seraglio* or Court: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 290. **1610** Thou shalt be master | Of my *seraglia*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 62/1 (1616). **1615** the great mens *Serraglios*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1617** the Court or *Seraglio* of the Great Turke: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 264. **1619** Eunuchs may be trusted to keepe the *Seraglio's* of Potentates! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliv. p. 418. **1634** he has three hundred women in his *Seraglio* (called here *Haram*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62. **1646** the daily provision of whose Seraglio...consumed two hundred Sheep: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvi. p. 307 (1686). **1654** when as the *Turks Seraglio* to this of *Salomon* was not to be compared: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 402. bef. **1658** Then blend the Gall'ry of the Skies | With her *Seraglio* of Eyes: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 232 (1687). **1664** You make very bold here in my Seraglio: DRYDEN, *Maid. Qu.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1701). bef. **1699** Seraglios of the most sparkling beauties: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1770). **1709** he provided for him a seraglio of mares, the most beautiful that could be found in the whole Ottoman Empire: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Jan. 17, Wks., Vol. II. p. 84 (1854). **1741** The Sultana's consume the greatest part of the Mastick design'd for the Seraglio: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 61. **1788** the mob of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio: In Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cv. (1857). **1803** I was not married to a single volume, in a humdrum-monogynical connection. I was Solomon in all his glory, and surrounded by all his seraglio: LORD LYTTON, in *Life, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 105. **1879** Richardson was still giving laws to his little seraglio of adoring women: L. STEPHEN, *Samuel Johnson*, ch. ii. p. 47.

***serai,** *sb.*: Arab. *serāy*, or Hind. *serāi*, fr. Pers. *serāī*,='a palace', 'a court', 'a harem'.

1. a palace, a seraglio.

1665 nothing more observable in the Town [Kabul] than the Serrays and two great well built Forts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 77 (1677). **1812** the Serai's impenetrable tower: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxvii. **1820** the gallery of the Serai...was crowded with the retainers of a court: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 177. **1840** About the Serai, or Pashah's palace, there is no bustle nor show: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 226.

2. a court furnished with buildings for the accommodation of travellers in the East, a **caravanserai** (*q. v.*). See **choultry, khan** 2.

1609 by it the great Suray, besides which are diuers others, both in the city and suburbs, wherein diuers neate lodgings are to be let, with doores, lockes, and keys to each: W. FINCH, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 434 (1625). [Yule] **1614** there are goodly Surroies or Innes for horsemen and footmen: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 33. **1625** *Luncheira*, a small Saray where wee pitched the ninth... nineteene faire Saraies ruinated: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 426. — Euery fiue or sixe Course, there are *Seraes* built by the King or some great men: *ib.*, p. 520. **1638** Which being done we departed from our Serray (or Inne): W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, v. 49 (1807). [Yule] **1665** each eight miles there is a convenient *Saray* built for travellers to repose in *gratis*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 70 (1677). **1813** My tent on shore, my galley on the sea, | Are more than cities and Serais to me: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. xx. Wks., p. 86 (1873). **1825** The whole number of lodgers in and about the serai, probably did not fall short of 500 persons: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 122 (1844). [Yule]

Variants, 17 c. *suray, surroie, saray, sarray, serray, serae*, 18 c. *serauee.*

sérail, *sb.*: Fr.: a seraglio.

1865 the Rosières revel in their roubles, and the lords of the serfs are the slaves of the serail: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 93.

serain, serein, *sb.*: Fr.: "the mildew, or harmefull dew of some Summer euenings" (Cotgr.). See **sereno.**

1642 he hath felt the *excesse of heat*, the dangerous *Serains*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 74 (1869).

serang, syrang, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sahrang*,='a commander', 'an overseer': a commander of lascars; a native boatswain in a lascar crew.

1801 took with them to attend their tonts 1 serang, 2 tindals, and 54 lascars, belonging to this garrison: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 472 (1858). **1802** The syrang has been sentenced to make good the value [two blank cartridges]: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 285 (1844).

serapah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sar-o-pā*,='cap-à-pie': a complete suit of honor, a **khalat** (*q. v.*).

abt. **1666** He...commanded, there should be given to each of them an embroider'd Vest, a Turbant, and a Girdle of Silk Embroidery, which is that which they call Ser-apah, that is, an Habit from head to foot: Tr. *Bernier*, 37. [Yule] **1673** Sir George Oxendine...had a Collat or Serpaw, a Robe of Honour from head to foot, offered him from the Great Mogul: FRYER, *E. India*, 87 (1698). (*ib.*) **1684** another rich *Serapah* or Vest: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 46. **1759** Another deputation carried six costly Seerpaws; these are garments which are presented sometimes by superiors in token of protection, and sometimes by inferiors in token of homage: In R. Orme's *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 159. [Yule]

serape, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mexican: a shawl or plaid worn by Spanish Americans.

1850 native Californians in *sarapes* and sombreros: *Household Words*, June 29, p. 313/2. **1853** By the time I had yoked my neck in its *serape*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxiv. p. 196. **18..** The furnace fire painted the faces of the men an Indian red, glanced on brightly coloured blanket and *serapé*, but was eventually caught and absorbed in the waiting shadows of the black mountain: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 10 (1881). **1884** From his shoulders depended the sarape, or blanket shawl: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 545.

***seraph,** *pl.* **seraphim**(s), Eng. fr. Heb. *serāphīm* (pl.), ='the exalted ones'; **seraphin,** Eng. fr. Fr. *séraphin*: *sb.*: one of the highest order of angels. See **cherub.**

bef. **1400** Crist Kyngene Kyng Knighted ten, Cherubyn and Seraphyn: *Piers Pl.*, 671. [R.] abt. **1450** Seraphens' & othire sere halows: *Wars of Alexander*, 4915 (1886). **1551** From aboue flakred the seraphins, wherof euery one had syxe wynges: *Bible*, Esay, vi. 2. [R.] **1596** her thankes ascend further vnto heauen, conueyed by thousand *Seraphins*: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. T 1 *v°*. **1596** those eternall burning Seraphins: SPENS., *Hymne of Heavenly Beautie*, 94. **1603** a *Seraphin* that bore | A wauing sword: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 265 (1608). bef. **1627** No, he that would soul's sacred comfort win | Must burn in pure love, like a seraphin: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 428 (1885). **1667** who now beholds | Cherub and Seraph rolling in the flood | With scatter'd arms and ensigns: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 324. **1670** the representation of S. *Teresa* wounded by a *Seraphin*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 102 (1698). **1675** the poorest sincere Christian hath a love to God, a knowledge or apprehension of God, of a more generous kind, a more noble tincture, than *Cherubims* and *Seraphims* have: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 4, p. 93. **1714** the Rabbins tell us, that the Cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most, and the Seraphims a Set of Angels who love most: *Spectator*, No. 600, Sept. 29, p. 845/2 (Morley).

seraph: Arab. See **sheriff.**

seraphin(e): Port. See **xerafin.**

***seraskier,** *sb.*: Turk. *serasker* (*ser*, ='head', *'asker*, ='army'): a Turkish general of division.

1717 strengthened by a very numerous garrison of their bravest janisaries, commanded by a **pasha seraskier** (*i.e.* **general**), though this last expression is not

very just: for, to say truth, the seraskier is commanded by the janisaries: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 113 (1827). **1819** For what purpose, do you think, has the Porte made, in my favour, the hitherto unexampled exception to its rules of joining the rank of a Turkish Seraskier to the prerogatives of a Greek Hospodar? T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 290 (1820). **1823** three thousand Moslems perish'd here, | And sixteen bayonets pierced the Seraskier: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. lxxxi. **1840** a poor village, which...had been much ruined by the frequent passage of troops when the Seraskier was stationed at Bayazeed in August and September: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xv. p. 339.

serauee: Arab. See **serai.**

*serdar: Pers. See **sirdar.**

serebanda: It. See **saraband.**

serena: Sp. See **sereno.**

serena gutta: Late Lat. See **gutta serena.**

***serenade** (ˌ⏑¯ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *serenade* (Cotgr.): evening music, *esp.* music performed by a lover or admirer under the window of a lady.

[**1645** Here they were singing...and serenading their mistresses: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1872).] **1662** they go and give the Governour a Serenade: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 175 (1669). **1663** a serenade of deep mouth'd Currs: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 47 (1701). **1679** To these th' address with *Serenades*, | And Court with *Balls* and *Masquerades*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 239.

serenata, *sb.*: It.: a serenade; a variety of musical composition.

1724 SERENATA, Serenade; a Consort of Musick is so called when performed in the Midst of the Night, or Morning early, in the open Air or Street: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1759** We are next week to have a serenata...for the King of Prussia's birthday: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 201 (1857). **1823** nor silence the passionate *serenatas* which floated along the shores: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 30 (1855).

serenate, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *serenata*: a serenade.

1667 nor in court-amours, | Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball, | Or serenate, which the starved lover sings | To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 769.

serenissimo, *pl.* **serenissimi,** *sb.*: It.: 'most serene one', a title of honor bestowed on kings and princes.

1665 the *Tiara*...was worn by *Serenissimo's*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). **1672** How many are called *Serenissimi*, who have their understanding darkened and their will perverted: Tr. *J. E. Nieremberg's Temporal & Eternal*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 272.

sereno, *sb.*: Sp.: evening-dew, chilly damp of evening; blight. Anglicised as **serene.**

1600 the most infectious serenas or dewes that fall all along these coasts of *Africa*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 575. **1605** Some serene blast me, or dire lightning strike | This my offending face! B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 191 (1860). **1732** They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the Serena with a caudle: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 108. [Davies]

sēria, *sb. pl.*: neut. of Lat. *sērius*, ='serious': serious subjects (of speech or thought).

1665 Methinks those grave contenders about *opinionative trifles*, look like aged *Socrates* upon his boyes *Hobby-horse*, or like something more *ludicrous*; since they make things their *seria*, which are scarce tolerable in their sportful *intervals*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxvii. p. 200 (1885).

***seriātim,** *adv.*: Late Lat.: in a series, in regular succession.

1680 But y^e^ judges did every one of them seriatim declare y^t^ that board was a proper place of judicature of state affaires: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1878). bef. **1733** the Judges thought fit to give their judgments, *seriatim*, after solemn Argument had: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). **1760** After hearing Counsel on both Sides and great Consideration, the Court delivered their Opinion *seriatim*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 257. **1823** Then follow, *seriatim*...conclusions and corollaries of law: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 251. **1832** when the counsel withdrew the Lords gave their opinions *seriatim*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 308 (1875). **1842** Don't fancy... I mean to go on | *Seriatim* through so many ages by-gone: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 389 (1864). **1854** the wife of your bosom goes round and embraces the sons and daughters *seriatim*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 102 (1879).

***series** (ˌ⏑¯ˌ or ˌ⏑ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *seriēs*: a regular sequence or succession; a set of anything issued or arranged in order; in *Mathematics*, a succession of terms or quantities, each of which bears some specific relation to the next. The Mid. Eng. *serie* (Chaucer) is borrowed through Old Fr. *serie.*

1611 This south *series* or row of building: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 218 (1776). **1646** his whole life attended with a series of good successes: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 20. **1652** the *series* both of fate, and of fortune: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 152. **1664** that hideous and unproportionate *Chasma* betwixt the Predictions in the eleventh Chapter of *Daniel* and the twelfth is in this way filled up with matters of weighty concernment, and the *Series* of times continuedly carried on to the Day of Judgement: H. MORE, *Myst. of Iniquity*, Bk. II. ch. x. § 8, p. 397. **1671** nor can they make a true estimate of the time requisite to solve that continued *series* of difficulties: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 2. **1877** they together carried out a series of experiments: *Times*, Dec. 1. [St.]

serif(f): Arab. or Turk. See **sherif.**

serif(f)o: Port. and Sp. See **sherif.**

serinjaumy, surinjam, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sar-anjām*, ='beginning-ending': apparatus, goods, and chattels; a grant of land or revenue for a special object.

1803 I think that I can arrange with him to serve the state for his ancient serinjaumy, which was for 700 horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 903 (1844).

serioso, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or a movement in a serious, grave style.

serishtadar: Anglo-Ind. See **sherishtadar.**

sermōcinātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sermōcinārī*, ='to discourse': a speechmaker, a talker.

bef. **1666** These obstreperous sermocinators make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar: HOWELL. [J.]

sermonettino, *sb.*: *quasi*-It.: a very short discourse.

1818 Sermonettinos or religious Bagatelles: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1819).

seron, Sp.; seroon, Eng. fr. Sp. See **ceron.**

1625 chists, *Serons*, and Baskets for many vses: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1617.

serpaw: Anglo-Ind. See **serapah.**

serpigo, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'ring-worm': the shingles; any variety of herpes.

1603 the gout, serpigo, and the rheum: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 1, 31.

serraglio: It. See **seraglio.**

serray: Arab. See **serai.**

serrement de cœur, *phr.*: Fr.: oppression of the heart, heartburning.

1818 Mr. Courtnay left him with as little *serrement de cœur* as possible: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 339. **1879** This gave Rollo a *serrement de cœur*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxx. p. 311.

serrishte(h)dar, serrishtadar: Anglo-Ind. See **sherishtadar.**

***serum,** *sb.*: Lat., 'whey': the light-colored watery fluid which separates itself from the blood in coagulation; any serous fluid.

1665 a Serum as white as Milk: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 118. **1691** And if the Blood be extraordinarily heated by Exercise or otherwise, it casts off its *Serum* plentifully by Sweat: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 303 (1701). **1710** Diseases caus'd by too much and too sharp *Serum*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 6.

***serviette,** *sb.*: Fr.: a table-napkin.

1864 he...carried a serviette in lieu of a feather broom under his arm: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133.

serviteur, *sb.*: Fr.: a servant, an attendant.

1661 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1665** what he leaves, is not given the Poor: for it is the Crows pittance: good reason too, They think them his serviteurs: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677). **1702** I like your Daughter very well; but for marrying her—*Serviteur*: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 319 (1776).

servitor (ˌ⏑¯ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *servitour*, assimilated to Late Lat. *servitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *servīre*, ='to serve', 'to attend upon': a servant, an adherent, an attendant, a waiter at table; at Oxford, formerly a kind of exhibitioner who originally had to wait at the Fellows' table; one who serves or has served as a soldier.

abt. **1386** No maister, sire, quod he, but servitour, | Though I have had in scole that honour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Summoner's Tale*, 7808. **1420** We zowr seruitours and bede men: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxix. p. 67 (1846). **1485** I shold not suffre ony persone, lord, knyght, ne seruytour, to passe: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 168 (1881). **1509** I flater not I am his true seruytour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 81 (1874). **1543** For nature sendeth bloude or cholere, and spirytes as seruitoures to succour the hurted place: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXXV r°/2. **1546** a flatteringe servitor of his who thought to tickell him in the eare: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 277 (1846). **1566** the principall and almost the only rebell in that realme hath his servitors secretly following practises about the Queene there in Scotland: Q. ELIZ., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCXXV. p. 360 (1846). **1575** he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars: J. AWDELAY, *Fratr. Vagab.*, p. 3 (1869). **1588** Here none but soldiers and Rome's servitors | Repose in fame: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 352. **1592** one of the meanest Servitors of the Pope... now *Cameriere Cameñco*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 661 (1685). **1598** those gilded seruitors which walking vp and downe at the feast of *Iarbas* the *Gymnosophist*, serued at the table: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 2. **1603** O most excellent for riches, for keeping a bountifull table, for many servitours: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 47. **1634** you may perceive what partiality hath been used, when some such fresh-water soldiers are preferred to old servitors: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1848). **1641** the

Levites were but as servitors and deacons: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 92 (1806). **1675** *Gemellus*, who entertain'd the Consul and Tribunes with naked She-servitors: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20.

servum pecus, *phr.*: Lat.: a servile herd. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 19, 19.

1804 Apprehensive, perhaps, of being rated with the *servum pecus*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 66.

servus (*pl.* **servi**) **servōrum (Dei)**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: servant of the servants (of God); a title adopted by the pope, cf. *Mark*, x. 44.

1528 Fye apon his bulles breves and letters | Wherin he is named seruus servorum: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 29 (1871). **1590** he became so great, that though he called himself *seruus seruorum*: yet would he be compted and esteemed lord of lordes: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 704. **1621** their three-crowned soveraign lord the pope, poor Peter's successour, *servus servorum Dei*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 40 (1827). **1659** Servus servorum Dei: E. LARKIN, *Spec. Patr.*, p. 79. **1861** Then again, those *servi servorum* have dependants in the vast, silent, poverty-stricken world outside your comfortable kitchen fire: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 97 (1879).

***sesame** (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sesame*; pronounced in Eng. as if fr. Gk. σησάμη.

1. the plant, *Sesamum Indicum*, which produces gingeli-oil (see **ajonjoli**).

abt. **1420** Sysame in fatte soil and gravel-ish sowe, | Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe: *Pallad. on Husb.*, p. 181 (E. E. T. S.). [C.]

2. in the phr. *open sesame*, the charm by uttering which the door of the thieves' cave is opened in *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*; hence, *open sesame* or *sesame*=any charm or influence by which entrance or passage is gained.

1832 have obtained the *sesame* to those apartments: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxii. p. 45/1 (New Ed.). **1845** certain words, in all countries, like 'open *sesame*' have a charm in themselves as well as in their meaning, the adopted recognized terms of opening a conversation: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 83.

sēsamum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σήσαμον: the name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Pedalineae*, the seeds of which yield oil; *esp.* the *Sesamum Indicum* or sesame.

1658 of Athenian sesamum half a Sextarius: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. xx. p. 147. **1684** They bake every day, making up their Dow in the form of a thin Cake, strow'd over with *Sesamum*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. V. p. 241. **1876** he had of course likened her... nose to the *sesamum* flower: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 326.

sesquialter, *adj.*: Lat.: once and a half, of one and a half.

1598 *Petruccius* would haue the plaine square of the *Tuscane stylobata* a perfect square; because that forme is the strongest; that of the *Dorick* a diagonall proportion; of the *Ionick* a sesqui-alter; of the *Corinthian* a supra-bipartient: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 83.

sesquialtera, *sb.*: fem. of Lat. *sesquialter*: an interval in which the ratio is as one to one and a half, or two to three; a rhythm of three minims made equal to and compared with a rhythm of two minims.

1570 As, bycause it is well demonstrated, that a Cylinder, whose heith, and Diameter of his base, is æquall to the Diameter of the Sphære, is Sesquialtera to the same Sphære (that is, as 3. to 2.): J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c i *v°*. **1597** al the voices go together in one time with the stroke of *sesquialtera* time, or three minimes for a stroke, for that is no *tripla*, but as it were a *sesquialtera* compared to a *sesquialtera*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, Annot., sig. * 4 *v°*.

sesquipedālia verba, *phr.*: Lat.: 'words a foot and a half long', excessively long words. Hor., *A. P.*, 97.

1805 but surely the *sesquipedalia verba* of Fleetwood attach to these grievances a degree of consequence in which none can sympathize: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 188. **1824** shocked by encountering those *sesquipedalia verba*, which Horace justly condemns: *sb.*, Vol. 40, p. 406.

sestertium, *pl.* **sestertia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a sum of one thousand sesterces, equivalent up to the time of Augustus to a little more than £8. 17*s.* English.

1540 euery *Sestertium* (which in englysh money of olde grotes, wherof .viiii. made an ounce, amounteth to .iiii. li. xvi. s. viii. d.): ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 71 *v°*. **1549** The conueighaunce of this water did coste 555 thousande *Sestercia*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 27 *v°* (1561). **1598** *Octauia* sister vnto *Augustus* the *Emperour* was exceeding bountifull vnto *Virgil*, who gaue him for making 26 verses, 1137 pounds, to wit, tenne *Sestertiaes* for euerie verse: F. MERES, *Comp. Discourse*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 155 (1815). **1603** Fiftie *sestertia*: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 364 (1616).

sestertius, *pl.* **sestertii**, *sb.*: Lat.: a small silver coin originally equal to 2½ asses and equal to the fourth of a denarius, or a little more than 2*d.* English. Anglicised as **sesterce**.

1584 paid for one of the said fishes 8000 *Sestercios* [acc. pl.], which after TONSTALS account is fourty pound sterliug: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 143. **1600** twentie millions of Sestertij: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1231. — he should be presented with a certaine summe of sesterces: *ib.*, p. 1232. **1601** Fourescore *sesterties*, sir: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 302 (1616). **1621** Nonius the senator hath...rings on his fingers worth 20000 sestercies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 3, Vol. II. p. 27 (1827). **1630** There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruiades*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sesterties*, | *Quadrens*, *Sextanes*, *Minaes* (it appeares) | *Didrachmaes*, and *Sportulas* and *Denieres*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 *v°*/2. **1645** The *sestertius* was a small silver coin: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). **1873** Lollia, wife of Claudius, was wont to show herself...covered with jewels which her father Marcus Lollius had taken from the kings of the East...valued at 40 million sesterces: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 374.

sestet (– ⏑), Eng. fr. It.; **sestetto**, It.: *sb.*: *Mus.*: a composition for six voices or for six instruments.

sestina, It.; **sestine**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: a poem in six stanzas of six lines, the lines of each stanza ending in the same six words in six different orders, with a triplet after each stanza, containing three of the final words at the end of the lines and the other three in the middle; a poem constructed on a similar principle to the above, with two or three repeated rhymes.

bef. **1586** The day was so wasted that onely this riming Sestine delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favour to bee heard: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, p. 442 (1674). [Davies] **1883** To the poets of sestinas and the rondeau redoublé it will arrive as a message from Apollo's self: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 252/1.

sesto: Sp. See **cesta**.

Setebos, a name given by voyagers as that of the chief devil of the Patagonians, adopted by Shakspeare as the god of the witch Sycorax.

1555 theyr greate deuyll *Setebos* to helpe them: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 252 (1885). **1610** his art is of such power, | It would control my dam's god, Setebos: SHAKS., *Temp.*, I. 2, 373.

setier: Fr. See **septier**.

settea, *sb.*: It. *saëttia*: "a very speedie pinnas, barke, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Florio). Anglicised as **settee**.

1599 a vessell, called a *Settea*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 190. **1742** the small boats or settees: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 318 (1826).

sève, *sb.*: Fr.: vigor, flavor (of wine).

1729 Another (for in all what one can shine?) | Explains the *Seve* and *Verdeur* of the Vine: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 556.

Sèvres, name of a kind of porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, a town near Paris.

1786 He thought her Wedgwood had been *sève* [sic]: H. MORE, *Florio*, 862, p. 55. **1826** A purple inkstand of Sèvre [*sic*]: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 343 (1881).

sewar(r)ee, sewar(r)y: Anglo-Ind. See **sowarry**.

sexāgēsima, *sb.*: fem. of Lat. *sexāgēsimus*,='sixtieth': the name of the second Sunday before Lent, being approximately the sixtieth day before Easter.

sextārius, *pl.* **sextārii**, *sb.*: Lat.: an Ancient Roman measure of capacity, one-sixth of a **congius** (*q. v.*), equivalent to nearly a pint English.

1658 There is another composition of the same, that hath of Athenian sesamum half a Sextarius, of honey a half part, of oyle a Cotyle, and a Chœnice of sweet Almonds mundified: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. XX. p. 147.

sextertium, sextertia: Lat. See **sestertium**.

sexto, *ord. number abl. case*: Lat., '(in) sixth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixth of a full sheet or signature. Sometimes abbreviated to '6to.' or '6°'.

sexto decimo, *ord. number abl. case*: Lat., '(in) sixteenth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixteenth of a full sheet or signature, so that each signature contains thirty-two pages, each of which untrimmed is generally 6½ in. × 4¼ in., unless the size of the sheet is specified. Usually indicated by '16mo.' or '16°'. See **decimo sexto**, which was formerly the commonest form.

seya: It. See **shahi**.

seyd, seyed: Arab. See **sayid**.

seyrefee, seyrefi, *sb.*: Arab. *çairafi*, another form of *çarrāf*: a money-changer, a banker. See **sarraf**.

1836 A Turkish soldier, having occasion to change some money, received from the sey'refee (or money-changer), who was a Moos'lim, some Turkish coins called 'adlee yehs, reckoned at sixteen piasters each: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 345.

sforzando, sforzato, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: forced or pressed, with force; a direction to performers to bring out a single note or chord with distinct emphasis. Abbrev. *sf., sfz.*

sforzato, *pl.* **sforzati,** *sb.*: It. (Florio): a galley-slave. See **forcado.**

1605 I was condemn'd a *Sforzato* to the galleys: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

sgraffito, sgraffiti, *sb.*: It.: **graffiti** (*q. v.*).

1886 Then, with a stylus, these coats are scratched through in a manner analogous to Italian *sgraffito* decoration: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 53.

shable, shabble, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *sable*: a sabre. See **sable.**

bef. **1642** At their pleasure was he completely armed cap-a-pie, and mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good, slashing shable by his side: URQUHART, Tr. *Rabelais*, Bk. i. ch. xli. (1848). [Davies.] **1818** As he saw the gigantic Highlander confront him with his weapon drawn, he tugged... at the hilt of his shabble as he called it: SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, ii. 170. [*ib.*]

shabrack (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Schabracke*: a saddle-cloth used by some mounted officers in European armies.

shabunder, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *shāh-bandar*, ='king of the port': a harbour-master.

1606 Then came the Sabendor with light, and brought the Generall to his house: MIDDLETON, *Voyage*. [Yule] **1625** the *Sabandar* and Secretarie sent for me: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 120. — by agreement the Generall made with the Sauendar, or Gouernour of the Citie: *ib.*, p. 161. — *Pissalin*, a dutie to the foure *Sabandares*, of foure peeces *Sarassa*, or *Malaian* Pintadoes: *ib.*, p. 198. — the King came, and sent his Chap to me for my landing, brought by an Eunuch, and sixe or eight more, and also the *Xabandar*: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 462. **1662** The King of *Persia* hath there also a *Sabandar*, or Receiver, who does not only receive the duties at the coming in, and going out of Commodities, but sets such an Imposition upon them as he thinks fit: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. i. p. 9 (1669). — the *Chabandar* of the *Japoneses*: *ib.*, Bk. ii. p. 106. **1665** The best houses in the Town are the Sultans, the Shaw-banders, the English and Dutch Agents houses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). **1684** In all *Suratt* there be but nine or ten Houses which are well built: whereof the *Cha-bander*, or chief of the Merchants, has two or three: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 16. **1711** The Duties the Honourable Company require to be paid here on Goods are not above one fifth Part of what is paid to the Shabander or Custom-Master: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 223. [Yule] **1800** invested with the important office of Shawbunder, or intendant of the port, and receiver of the port customs: SYMES, *Emb. to Ava*, p. 160 (1800). [*ib.*] **1836** the *Sha'hben'dar* (or chief of the merchants of Cairo): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 132.

***shadoof,** *sb.*: Arab. *shādūf*: a machine for raising water, used in Egypt and the East, consisting of a long lever which turns on a pivot, from one end of which a bucket is suspended, while there is a counterbalancing weight at the shorter end.

1836 E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 134. ***1876** The seed is... watered by the shadoofs, which are thickly planted along the banks: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1884** a *shadoof*, or long lever mounted on a post: J. W. DAWSON, *Naturalist's Visit to Egypt*, in *Leisure Hour*.

***shagreen** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chagrin*: leather with a granular surface, prepared from the skin of horses or other animals; also, *attrib.* See **chagrin.**

1684 Shagrin-Skins...Shooes of Shagrin-Leather: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. **1768** As soon as I sat down, he took his spectacles off, and, putting them into a shagreen case, returned them and the book into his pocket together: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 429 (1839). **1819** the sheaths were of leopard skin, or the shell of a fish like shagreen: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35. **1864** shagreen-covered registers to keep the accounts in: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 131.

***shah,** *sb.*: Pers. *shāh*: a king, the title of the King of Persia.

1598 did honour them with the name of Xa, which is to say, a King: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 173 (1885). **1598** the great *Sáuugh*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. ⁴5 *vº*. **1625** *Ismael* the Persian *Xa*, or *Sophi*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 32. **1677** *Sophy*, a Name usually attributed to the Kings of *Persia*...I imagine it a derivative from Sha, *i.* King, or Sho: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 273 (1677). **1793** His title is Shah, or the *Disposer* of Kingdoms. Shah or Khan, and Sultan, which he assumes likewise, are Tartar titles: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 575 (1796).

shahee, *sb.*: Pers. *shāhī*: *lit.* 'royal'; see quotation.

1665 they had no Compass to direct their way...but crept along the *Arabian* and *Indian* shores, as at this day the *Mogul's* great *Shahee* or Junk uses to do: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 350 (1677).

shahgoest, s(i)ya(h)gush, *sb.*: Pers. *siyāh-gosh*: a caracal.

1760 the Shahgoest, the strange Indian beast that Mr. Pitt gave to the King this winter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 294 (1857). **1774** siagush: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 382/1 (1840).

shahi, shahee, *sb.*: Pers. *shāhī*: a small silver coin of Persia, equivalent to the fourth part of an **abassi** (*q. v.*); *also*, a modern copper coin worth abt. ⅝*d.* English.

1598 I haue receiued 6. tumens in ready money, 200. shaughs is a tumen, reckoning euery shaugh for sixe pence *Russe*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 356. **1617** eight aspers at *Cyprus* made one scahy (a Turkish money which the Italians call Seya) being esteemed at little more then sixe pence English, and fifteene scahy made a zechine, twelue scahy made a French or Spanish Crowne, ten scahy made a piastro or Spanish peece of eight Reali: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 293. **1625** in the Riall of eight are thirteene Shahees: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 524. — The cariage of a Mule from *Aruerum* to *Arsingam*, costeth twelue Shehides: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1418. **1634** *Larrees* fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence, *Shawhees* foure pence, and *Bistees* two pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151. **1662** The *Abas*, the *Garem-Abas*, or half-*Abas*, which they commonly call *Chodabende*, the *Scahi* and *Bisti*, are of Silver: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 223 (1669). **1684** There are four several pieces of Silver Coyn; *Abassi's*, *Mamoudi's*, *Shaei's*, and *Bisti's*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 51. **1884** a liberal distribution of small copper coins called pools and shahis: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. x. p. 100 (New York). **1886** two hundred shahis go to the toman, which is worth 9s. 5d. or thereabouts: *Cassell's Sat. Jrnl.*, Vol. IV. No. 167, p. 168/2.

***Shāhzādah,** *sb.*: Pers.: a royal prince.

1696 *Shawh Zaudeh*, the Grand Signiors Son: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1800** You have heard of the conspiracy here to murder the hunters and carry off the Shah-zadahs: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 461 (1858). **1834** "Then tell me...should you know me in this dress?" "Know your lordship!—ha! it is surely a Shahzadeh of Lucknow": *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 203. **1840** Thus, however, the Beglerbeggee becomes regarded nearly in the light and rank of a *Shah Zadeh*, and maintains the state of one: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 56.

shaii: Anglo-Ind. See **chaya.**

shaik: Arab. See **sheikh.**

***Shaitān:** Arab.: name of 'the evil one', **Satan** (*q. v.*).

1662 But as soon as they were gone, *Sceithan*, that is to say, the Devil, represented himself to *Hagar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 173 (1669). **1834** Cara Bey! *oof!* he is a *Sheitan*, he is Satan, he is a black Yezidi, a worshipper of the devil! *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 18. **1884** Ranjit Singh, that Shaitan, turned it into a magazine: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 377.

shakal: Eng. fr. Arab. See **jackal.**

*shakarie: Anglo-Ind. See **shikaree.**

***shako** (⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hungarian *csako*: a military cap with a peak in front and generally with an ornament raised above the front of the crown.

1837 The great coat trailed down to his heels, the schakos covered his ears, the cartouch-box descended to his hams: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 77. **1840** the odd shakoes of the troops: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 450.

shale, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Schale*, ='scale', 'slice': a general name for rock which splits easily into thin layers, without being as firm as slate.

shalee, shaloo, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of cotton piece-goods, apparently the same as **chelas** (*q. v.*).

shallop (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chaloupe* (Cotgr.): a light vessel, a sloop.

1590 Into the same shee lept, and with the ore | Did thrust the shallop from the floting strand: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vii. 27. **1665** How could we expect safety in an open Shaloup: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Eee 4 *rº*. **1689** There was a great many people at Calis that took a *Chaloup* to put them aboard a great ship: R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 42. **1705** I stepped into the Shalop, and went on shoar: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xxii. p. 475. **1733** There was a pretty many of us upon the shore of Calais, who were carried thence in a chaloupe to a large ship: BAILEY, Tr. *Erasmus*, p. 255 (1877). [Davies] **1743—7** At last the shallop, by break of day, came near the Isle of *Gorw*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 164/1 (1751). **1832** The shallop flitteth silken-sail'd | Skimming down to Camelot: TENNYSON, *L. Shalott*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 108 (1886).

shallot (⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *eschalotte*, ultimately fr. Lat. *Ascalōnia*, ='of Ascalon': a mild variety of onion, *Allium Ascalonicum.*

1706 Shalot: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*

shaloon (⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Châlons*: a light woollen stuff, originally manufactured at Châlons, a town of France.

abt. **1386** a bedde, | With shetes and with chalons faire yspredde: CHAUCER, *C. T., Reves Tale*, 4138. **1678** and instead of a Perpetuana or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16. **1754** appeared like the mummy of an Egyptian king, most curiously rolled up in bandages of rich figured gold shalloon: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 162 (1817).

shalwars: Pers. See **shulwars.**

***shameeana, shamianah,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *shamiyāna*: a flat awning or canopy.

1622 fyne Semian chowters: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 287 (1883). **1625** you enter another small court, where is another open Chounter of stone to sit in, couered with rich Semianes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 432. **1872** There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *durbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pâls or canvas wigwams: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185.

shammy, shamois, shamoyse, shamwayes, shamoy: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chamois.**

***shampoo,** *vb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chāmpō*, imperat. of *chāmpnā*, ='to shampoo': to press and rub the limbs with a view to restoring or augmenting vigor, to apply **massage** (*q. v.*); to wash the hair in a special manner.

1748 had I not seen several China merchants shampooed before me, I should have been apprehensive of danger, even at the sight of all the different instruments: *Voyage to E. Indies in 1747 and* 1748, p. 226 (1762). [Yule] **1800** The Sultan generally rose at break of day: after being champoed, and rubbed, he washed himself, and read the Koran for an hour: BEATSON, *War with Tippoo*, p. 159. [*ib.*] **1822** A stream of the hot spring is directed, by means of a tin leader, to the diseased limb, which is, besides, rubbed, kneaded or champooed, *secundum artem*, by three vigorous *Savoyards*: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 332.

***shamrock** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *seamrog*: trefoil, a kind of clover.

1598 yf they founde a plotte of water-cresses or sham-rokes, there they flocked as to a feast for the time: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 654/2 (1883). **1617** They willingly eat the hearbe shamrocke, being of a sharp taste: F. MORYSON. [N. & Q.] **1630** all the Hibernian Kernes in multitudes, | Did feast with Shamerags stew'd in Vsquebagh: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 *v*°/2.

shamsheer, *sb.*: Pers. *shamshīr*: a sword, a **scimetar** (*q. v.*). See **shumsheer.**

1665 the Persians...mounted, with lances in their hands, Shamsheers or Swords and Quivers by their side: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 162 (1677).

shanker: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chancre.**

shaparoon, shapperoon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **chaperon.**

shappar: Pers. See **chappar.**

Sharawaggi. See quotations.

1723 the hanging gardens of Babylon, the Paradise of Cyrus, and the Sharawaggi's of China: POPE, *Letters*, p. 197 (1737). **1750** the *Sharawaggi*, or Chinese want of symmetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 198 (1857). **1781** Though he was the founder of the Sharawadgi taste in England, I preached so effectually that his every pagoda took the veil: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 51 (1858).

sharif: Turk. See **sherif.**

sharif(fe): Arab. See **sheriff.**

shash: Eng. fr. Pers. See **sash.**

***shastra,** *sb.*: Skt. *çāstra-m*: one of the sacred books of the Hindoos.

1665 Their Moral Law (read and taught them...out of the *Shaster*) has eight Commandments: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677). **1872** some amount of study of the Shastras or Koran: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 242. ***1877** the re-marriage of widows is nowhere prohibited by the Shastars: *Times*, Aug. 2. [St.]

shaugh: Pers. See **shah** or **shahi.**

shawbander: Pers. See **shabunder.**

shawhee: Pers. See **shahi.**

***shawl,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. *shāl*: a piece of soft material—square or oblong in shape—used in the East as a turban or a scarf, and in the West chiefly to cover the shoulders of women.

1662 another rich Skarf, which they call *Schal*, made of a very fine stuff: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 235 (1669). **1792** There are few oriental travellers who are not acquainted with those fine woollen stuffs known in Bengal by the name of *shawls*, which the Mahometans use for turbans: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 760 (1814). **1834** fold your shawl close round your throat: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 208.

shaya: Anglo-Ind. See **chaya.**

shebander: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder.**

Shebat: Heb. See **Sebat.**

***shebeen,** *sb.*: Ir.: an unlicensed house in which spirituous liquor is sold.

1818 fitted up a couple of bed-rooms in what had lately been a mere *Shebean* house: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 105 (1819). **1883** there is a little shebeen close by where we will take a rest: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 22.

shehid. See **shahi.**

***sheikh,** *sb.*: Arab. *sheikh*, *sheykh*: an elder, a chief; a master, a doctor of sacred law.

1615 Here we should haue payd two dollers apiece for our heads to a Sheck of the *Arabs*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 153 (1632). **1615** Say on, ô SHEICH: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, II. 50. — SHEICH, *Scechus*, *Scechus* [sic], or after the Spanish manner of writing and pronuntiation, *Xechus*, and *Xaichus*: a title of honour attributed to none but men of desert... The word signifieth as much as *Senex*, πρεσβύς, old, ancient: — *Arab. Trudg.* **1625** they will not haue them iudged by any Custome, and they are content that their *Xeque* doe determine them as he list: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1146. **1684** there is a *Chieke* or Doctor: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 59. — Two days after we met a *Schek*: *ib.*, p. 64. **1707** there being a small sheck's house, or burying-place, hard by, we comforted ourselves with hopes that we might take sanctuary there: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 309 (1811). **1786** the Moullahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imans of Schiraz...arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). **1788** The Sheik with 8000 of his followers crossed the Kuban with a design to penetrate as far as the Russian frontiers: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 71/1. **1811** A few Schiechs...carried complete armour, and rode upon dromedaries: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 4. **1819** The Bey, however, recommended me to the tuition of a schaich, bred in the college of El-Azhar: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). **1820** a sheik or priest presided over the orgies: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 311. **1839** And the Sheykh said, For a thousand pieces of gold: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 438. **1849** You will send to the great Sheikh: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. i. p. 242 (1881).

Sheitan: Arab. See **Shaitan.**

shekar: Anglo-Ind. See **shikar.**

shekarry: Anglo-Ind. See **shikaree.**

***shekel,** *sb.*: Heb. *sheqel*: a Hebrew weight equivalent to about 218 grs.; a Hebrew silver coin of the above weight. There was also a gold shekel worth nearly a guinea. The earlier form in English was **sic(k)le,** fr. Lat. *siclus*, through Old Fr. *sicle*. See **gerah.**

abt. **1400** sicle [*v. l.* cicle]: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., XXX. 13. abt. **1565** a bushell of flower should be solde for a sickle: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 45 (1878). **1611** after the shekel of the sanctuary: (a shekel is twenty gerahs:): *Bible*, Exod., XXX. 13. **1628** His estate consists much in shekels, and Roman Coynes: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 28 (1868). **1675** let the Apostolical Shekle pass as currant: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 29. **1682** Dejected all, and ruefully dismayed, | For shekel, without treat or treason, paid: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, II. 930.

***Shekinah, Shechinah,** *sb.*: Aram. *shekhīnāh*, ='dwelling': the name of the luminous cloud which rested over the mercy-seat in the Tabernacle and in Solomon's temple.

shelelagh: Ir. See **shillelagh.**

Sherash. See **Shiraz.**

***sherbet** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *shærbat*, or Turk. *shurbet*: an Oriental cooling drink consisting of water, either sweetened or made acid with fruit juice, and flavored in various ways.

1610 and drank out of great earthen dishes water prepared with sugar, which kind of drink they call Zerbet: KNOLLES, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 399/1 (1849). **1612** Other compound drinks they haue called *Sherbet*, made of water and sugar: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1615** Their vsuall drink is pure water, yet haue they sundry Sherbets, (so call they the confections which they infuse into it) some made of sugar and lemons, some of violets, and the like: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1632). **1625** *Sherberke*, which is onely Hony and Water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1368. **1634** They vse another potion, faire water, juice of Lemmons, Sugar, and Roses, which *Sherbets* are vsed more commonly in *India*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150. **1662** also Sherbets (made in Turkie) of Lemons, Roses and Violets perfumed: *Mem. Publ.*, Mar. 12—19, Advt., quoted in Larwood's *Signboards*, p. 51. **1665** Sherbert...a drink that quenches thirst, and tasts deliciously: The composition is cool water: into which they infuse sirrop of Lemons and Rose-water: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). **1672** Sweet-meats, Limonades, Sherbets, and all sorts of Wines: SHADWELL, *Miser*, iii. p. 52. **1682** they also drank of a sorbet [Fr.] and jacolatt: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872). **1768** They offered him coffee, and another liquor, which at first he took for sherbet: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 155/2. **1817** I take him cool sherbets and flowers: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 50 (1860). **1839** and brought me some sherbet of sugar, infused with musk: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 161. **1845** Indian Sharbut: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 336. **1847** bring in sherbet, ginger-pop, lemonade: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 400 (1865).

shereef: Anglo-Ind. See **sarraf.**

***sherif, shereef,** *sb.*: Turk. *sherīf*, or Arab. *sharīf*, ='noble': a title of the descendants of Mahomet through his daughter Fatima; a chief, *esp.* the chief magistrate of Mecca.

1599 a *Pangaia* of the *Moores*, which had a priest of theirs in it, which in their language they call a *Sherife*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 104. **1600** The *Xarifo* otherwise called The *Miramonin*, or the king of *Maroco*: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, To Reader, p. iiii. — a Seriffo or Mahumetan priest: *ib.*, p. 50. **1615** SHERIF, *Sharif*, *Scharifius*, or as the Spaniards do write it, *Xerif*, *Xerifius*, *Xarifius*. It was the name of the great-grandfather, as I take it, of Muley Seedan that now reigneth in Fesse and Marocco...it hath bene euer since taken for an honourable title, and, as farre as I remember, attributed to none but such as are descended from the kings stocke: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1621** The Xeriffes of Barbary: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 450 (1827). **1625** the Sheriffe of *Mecca*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 257. — they stand or kneele all towards the Sunne and pray, the *Xeriff* [of Socatra] throwing water on their heads: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 539. — new risen Prophets which haue their Xeriffes, Mulas and Priests: *ib.*, p. 585. **1672** Is this the *Almanzor* whom at *Fez* you knew, | When first their Swords the *Xeriff* Brothers drew? DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 389 (1701). **1704** the Sultan of Mecca, who is Shirreef, *i.e.* one of the race of Mahomet: J. PITTS, quoted in Burton's *El Medineh & Mecca*, Vol. II. p. 390 (1855). **1797** *grand Sharif* (or, as others write it, *Xarif*, that is, "successor, or vicegerent,") *of the great prophet Mohammed*:

Encyc. Brit., Vol. XII. p. 339/2. **1805** this morning came in two deserters from the enemy's camp...a choux and a cheriff, corresponding with the rank of sid de camp and ensign: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 723 (1832). **1811** one of his countrymen, who was goldsmith to the Sherriffe of Mecca: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 21. **1836** A *sheref* (or descendant of the Prophet) wears a green turban, or is privileged to do so: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 35.

Variants, 16 c. *sherife*, *xerifo*, *serif(f)o*, *xarifo*, 17 c. *seriff*, *xeriff(e)*, *sharif*, *sheriffe*, *zeriff*, 18 c. *shirreef*, *sheriff*, *sharif*, *xarif*, 18, 19 cc. *sherriffe*, 19 c. *cheriff*.

***sheriff, seraph, saraf(fo), sarapho, ashurfee,** *sb.*: Arab. *sharāf*, *ashraf*, ='noble': a gold **mohur** (*q. v.*); a Turkish gold coin; a silver coin, a **xerafin** (*q. v.*).

1547–8 a saraf is worth .v. s. sterlynge: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. XX. p. 173 (1870). **1555** those pieces of Gold which they call *Saraphos*: R. EDEN, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1483. — three thousand Seraphs of gold: *ib.*, p. 1487. **1600** he first paid vnto the Soldan an hundred thousand Saraffi: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 322. **1615** The reuenues of this little country amounting to three millions of *Shariffes*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 108 (1632). **1684** The *Scherif*, otherwise called *Sequin*, or *Sultanine*...is worth at the present six Franks, *French* Money: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 13. **1834** bring them with me, and take another bag of ashurfees under thine arm: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 200.

sherishtadar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sarishtadār*, ='register-keeper': the head official of an Indian court of justice.

1801 *Serrishtehdar*, in Bengal, keeper of records or accounts: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1834** The Serishtadar commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 110. **1872** The *sherishtadar* cross-examined witnesses, droned out the proceedings when they were recorded, prompted the decision, and placed the completed case before the judge for signature: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vii. p. 284.

sherriffe: Turk. See **sherif.**

sherry (⌐ ¬), **sherris,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp., short for *Sherris-wine* or *Sherris-sack*, ='wine of Xeres' (a town of S. Spain, near Cadiz): wine of Xeres, any strong white wine of S. Spain.

1597 The second property of your excellent sherris is, the warming of the blood: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 3, 111. **1608** Some sherry for my lord's players there: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 341 (1885). **1616** Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1936, p. 62 (1871). **1627** a cup of the best Clarret, and the best *Sherry*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. ii. p. 2 (1645). **1630** Canara, Mallago, or sprightfull Shery: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Qq 1 *v*°/2. **1634** those kinds [of wine] that our Merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the Sea-side, as *Malagas*, *Sheries*, *Tents*, and *Aligants*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 350 (1678). **1686** we'le Reconcile these matters in a Bumper of Sherry: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, ii. 1, p. 15. **1693** Six Men in a Tavern dispos'd to be merry, | Shall drink six sorts of *Wine*: the first he drinks *Sherry*....And the fifth thinks *Good Tent* is the best of all Juices: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 2.

***shibboleth** (⌐ ¬ ¬), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *shibbōleth*, ='an ear of corn': the word used by Jephthah to distinguish the Ephraimites (who pronounced *sh-* as *s-*) from his own Gileadites (see *Judges*, xii. 4–6); *hence*, any testword, watchword, or distinguishing phrase.

1554 not but that degrees or fair trialls of mens Abilities, are commendable Politick *Shiboleths*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 106. bef. **1658** They had a *Shibboleth* to discover them: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Rampe.*, Wks., p. 423 (1687). **1662** R. was Shiboleth unto him, which he could not easily pronounce: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 520 (1840). — abate only the sibboleth of barbarism, the fault of the age he lived in: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 460. **1665** who in way of devotion have used to cut out part of their Tongues as a Sacrifice, and whereby to speak the *Sibboleth* better ever after: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 50. **1671** adjudged to death, | For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth: MILTON, *Samt. Agon.*, 289. **1687** Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1076. **1805** It has been...improperly made a *Shibboleth*, to distinguish the true Celt from his Saxon or Pictish neighbours: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 436. **1814** The moment Mr Pembroke had uttered the Shibboleth, with the appropriate gesture, the bibliopolist greeted him: SCOTT, *Wav.*, p. 85. **1823** Juan, who did not understand a word | Of English, save their shibboleth, "God damn!" BYRON, *Don Juan*, XI. xii. **1832** It was really a shibboleth difficult to be learnt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 153. **1878** "Na mi o mi tah fub," which is their great shibboleth: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 28. **1882** All lips mechanically repeating the same shibboleth for centuries after its significance has been worn away: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 248.

***shikar,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *shikār*: sport (hunting and shooting); game; also, *attrib.* and in combin.

1625 whatsoeuer is taken in this inclosure, is called the Kings Sikar or game: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 430. **1800** I find that he can assist with about 250 or 300 horsemen, without inconvenience: these, divided into 2 or 3 small parties, supported by our infantry, would give a proper *shekar*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1844). **1872** But otherwise he is free to spend his days in the saddle or on the *shikar* ground: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 181. **1883** we always took it on shikar excursions: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 187. — shikar-gharry or cart: *ib.*, p. 242.

***shikaree, shekarry,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *shikārī*: a hunter, a sportsman; a native hunter.

1872 successful *shikarees* who have tracked down a tiger: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 196. **1876** No greater pleasure in life than that of the Shekarry, especially if he be after big game: BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, Prol. I. p. 5 (1877). **1883** guided by Young's shikarry: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 135. **1884** So soon as it is thoroughly conveyed to his mind that these intruders wish to see him personally, he turns with a roar that always gives sufficient warning to such practised shikaris: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 363.

***shillelagh,** *sb.*: Ir., name of a district in county Wicklow, celebrated for oaks: an oak sapling, a blackthorn sapling; a cudgel.

1818 threw up their hats and shelelaghs in the air: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 133 (1819). **1822** But the easiest way of any is to knock an eagle down with a shillala: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, V. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 372. **1861** is this an easy chair to sit on, when you are liable to have a pair of such shillelaghs flung at it? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 45 (1879). **1883** the Irishman brandished his shillelagh: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

Shiraz, wine of Shiraz (a town of Persia).

1662 a bottle of *Scherah*, or *Persian* Wine: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 130 (1669). — two flaggons of *Schiras* Wine: *ib.*, p. 174. **1665** twenty Camels load of *Shyras* Wine: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 77 (1677). **1690** generous Sherash and Arak Punch: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 394 (1696). [Yule]

shirreef: Turk. See **sherif.**

shittim[*-wood*], *sb.*: Heb. *shiṭṭīm* (pl. of *shiṭṭāh*): wood of a kind of **acacia** (*q. v.*), highly valued by the Hebrews.

abt. **1400** Sychym: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., XXV. 10.—Sechym: *ib.*, 13. **1611** they shall make an ark of shittim wood: *Bible*, Exod., XXV. 10.

shoe-goose: Anglo-Ind. See **shahgoest.**

***Shogun,** *sb.*: Jap., 'lead-army': the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, and chief vassal of the Mikado under the feudal system. The office being hereditary, the holder, though nominally a subject, really had the power of a sovereign in temporal matters. See **Dairi, Mikado.**

1727 the *Seogun*, or Crown-General: SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan*, App., p. 65. **1822** The *Dairi* is yet considered as the sovereign of the empire, but...the supreme power is really vested in the Djogoun: SHOBERL, Tr. *Titsingh's Japan*, p. 3.

shomio, *sb.*: Jap., 'little name': one of the inferior nobles of Japan, who were vassals of the Shogun. See **daimio.**

1727 The Lords of smaller districts are call'd *Siomio*, *well named*, Lords of an inferior rank... All the *Siomio* are so far subject to the Emperor, that they are allow'd but six Months stay in their hereditary dominions: SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 80.

shoot: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chute.**

shotee: Anglo-Ind. See **suttee.**

shout: Du. See **schuit.**

shragh, *sb.*: Ir. *sraith*: a tax, a fine, the quartering of soldiers on a vassal or tenant.

1598 SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 623 (1869).

*****shroff: Anglo-Ind. See **sarraf.**

shrub, shraub, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *sharāb*, ='wine', 'beverage': a drink prepared with wine or spirits. Generally in combin. as *rum-shrub*.

1755 JOHNSON. **1857** "I smoke on srub and water, myself," said Mr. Omer: DICKENS, *D. Copperfield*, ch. XXX. [A. S. Palmer]

shubasha, shubashi: Turk. See **subassi.**

shudder(o): Anglo-Ind. See **chadar.**

Shuddery(e): Anglo-Ind. See **Sudra.**

shulwars, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *shalwār*: Oriental drawers or trousers.

1824 Can I offer him five Tomauns, and a pair of crimson Shulwaurs? *Hajji Baba*, p. 179 (1835). [Yule] **1828** his huge shulwars, or riding trowsers: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 200. **1834** he spread out the circumference of his *shalwars*, or trowsers, to such a size: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 130. **1840** the ample swathes of the Sheikh's cloaks and shulwârs: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. v. p. 118.

shumac(h): Eng. fr. Fr. See **sumac.**

shumsheer, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *shamshīr*: a **scimetar** (*q. v.*), a sword.

1834 With my shumsheer's point I directed the march towards the fort: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 128.

shute: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chute.**

shuttee: Anglo-Ind. See **suttee.**

shwanpan, swanpan, *sb.*: Chin., 'reckoning-board': the Chinese calculating frame, a kind of abacus (see **abacus** 2).

1836 This inconvenience is got over, in calculation, by the assistance of a little apparatus called a *Suân-Ma*, or "calculating dish": *J. F. Davis, Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 296.

shyke: Turk. See **saic.**

Shyras. See **Shiraz.**

si: It.: *Mus.*: name of the seventh note in the scale of C major and of the movable scale. See **B.**

si fortuna me tormenta, esperança me contenta, *phr.*: Old Sp.: if fortune torments me, hope contents me.

1593—1622 common experience taught me, that all honourable enterprises are accompanied with difficulties and dangers; *Si fortuna me tormenta; Esperança me contenta*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § vii. p. 107 (1878). **1597** Si fortuna me tormenta, spero contenta: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 5, 102.

si ingratum dixeris: Late Lat. See **ingratum si dixeris.**

1696 *si ingratum dixeris, omnia dixeris*, when you call a person ungrateful, you brand him in one word with all that is odious: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 385 (1864).

***si monumentum requīris, circumspice,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: if you seek (his) monument, look around. The epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in S. Paul's Cathedral.

1840 And, talking of Epitaphs,—much I admire his, | *Circumspice, si Monumentum requiris*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 61 (1865). **1877** Si monumenta [*pl.*] quæris, circumspice: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 47 (1883).

si non è vero, &c. See **se non è vero,** &c.

si parva licet compōnere magnis, *phr.*: Lat.: if it be permissible to compare small things with great. Virg., *Georg.*, 4, 176.

1693 *si parvis liceat componere magna* ['if it may be permitted to compare great things with small']: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, i. p. 13 (1713).

si populus vult dēcipi, dēcipiātur, *phr.*: Lat.: if the people is willing to be deceived, let it be deceived.

1690 *Si populus decipi vult, decipiatur*, was ever a *Gold* and *Silver Rule* amongst them all: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 256 (1727). **1769** BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 66 (1820). **1785** J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 539 (1854).

***si quis,** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'if anyone': a public notice; *esp.* a public notice in reference to a candidate for ordination, asking "if anyone" know any impediment to his ordination.

1599 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 120 (1616). **1607** Set vp a *Si quis* for it: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, i. 5, sig. B iii *r°*. **1656** this *si quis* is not so large as to take in them that sin: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 123/1 (1865). bef. **1658** And here I think it were not amiss to take a particular how he is accoutred, and so do by him as he in his *Siquis* for the Wall-ey'd Mare, or the Crop-Flea-bitten, give you the Marks of the Beast: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687).

si sic omnia, *phr.*: Lat.: if all (had been said or done) thus. Cf. Juv., 10, 123.

bef. **1733** That's fair, and well so far; *si sic omnia*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 22, p. 439 (1740). **1888** Judging from the above specimen one can only exclaim, "Si sic omnia!" *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 308/2.

siagush: Pers. See **shahgoest.**

sibboleth: Heb. See **shibboleth.**

sibyl** (ˊ ˉ), Eng. fr. Lat.; **sibylla** (Lat. pl. *sibyllae*), Lat. fr. Gk. σίβυλλα: *sb.*: a prophetess (of Classical mythology). The number of reputed sibyls varies according to different authorities, but the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl of Italy, who was said to have sold the "sibylline books" to Tarquinius Superbus, King of Rome. The sibylline oracles cited by Christian writers are a spurious compilation. *Hence*, a wise woman, a sorceress, a woman who professes to foretell future events; *also*, a representation in art of one of the sibyls of antiquity. The Queen of Sheba was perhaps confused with one of the sibyls in Middle English under the name *sibell*, *sibele*, but this name may be a dim. of Lat. *siba*, ***saba, ='wise woman' [A. S. Palmer].

1540 Also by his holy spirite speakynge by the mouthes of prophetes, as welle Hebrewes as Grekes and other whom ye call *Vates* and *Sybillas*...the prophecies as welle of the Hebrues as of the Sybilles: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 54 *v°*. bef. **1548** I truste your Lordshype wyll bestow our grett Sibyll to sum good purposse *ut periat memoria cum sonitu*: LATIMER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxiii. p. 207 (1846). **1555** *Apollo* soo shakynge his Sibylles with extreme furie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 102 (1885). **1579** SIBYLLA afterwards gaue out such a like oracle ouer the citie of ATHENS: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 12 (1612). — this old prophecy of the *Sibyls*: *ib.*, p. 852. **1591** "I am"—said she "that holy prophetess | Who sung the birth of Christ ere he appear'd; | Sibylla is my name": PEELE, *Speeches at Theobalds*, i. Wks., p. 577/2 (1861). **1601** by direction and commaundement out of the bookes of *Sibylla*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 17, Vol. I. p. 67. — one of the *Sibyls* brought unto *Tarquinius* the prowd three books: *ib.*, Bk. 13, ch. 13, p. 394. **1604** A sibyl...In her prophetic fury sew'd the work: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iii. 4, 70. **1615** an earth-quake, which terribly shooke the whole Iland, prophesied of by *Sibyl*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 91 (1632). bef. **1631** How thine may out endure | *Sybils* glory: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 23 (1669). **1642** I cannot but marvail from what *Sibyl* or Oracle they stole the prophesie of the worlds destruction by fire: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 390 (1852). **1664** The Sybills leaves more orderly were laid: DRYDEN, *Maid. Qu.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1701). **1670** *Raphael Urbin* himself, who painted the Prophets and *Sybils* in the Chappel of *Augustino Chigi*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 138 (1698). **1712** the Prophecies of the *Sybils*,...made many Years after the Events they pretended to foretell: *Spectator*, No. 495, Sept. 27, p. 707/2 (Morley). **1722** This Sibyl is that which in *Biscop's* Book is ascribed to *Mich. Angelo*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 104. **1775** a writer of the second Century has cited a Sibyl, as foretelling that...the temple of Diana should be shattered up like a ship in a storm: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 141. **1788** Their industry had scooped the Sibyll's case into a prodigious mine: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xliii. p. 392 (1818). **1853** The daylight is hardly now worthy of the name...but to us it is the last leaf of the sibyl: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch xxviii. p. 236. **1883** flaming out at him like a sibyl: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 267.

***sic,** *adv.*: Lat.: so, thus.

sic de ceteris: Late Lat. See **et sic de ceteris.**

1752 suck them with regard to the constitution, and civil government, and *sic de cæteris*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 52, p. 225 (1774).

sic ītur ad astra, *phr.*: Lat.: thus one reaches the stars (*i.e.* achieves fame and becomes immortal). Virg., *Aen.*, 9, 641.

1858 A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 168.

***sic transit glōria mundi,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: thus passeth away the glory of the world.

1598 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 70 (1616). **1614** J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1848). **1625** PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 543. **1777** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 13 (1858). **1787** P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 429 (1805). **1832** LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. lxv. p. 120/2 (New Ed.).

***sic volo, sic jubeo,** *phr.*: Lat.: thus I will, thus I command. An inferior variant reading for *hoc volo, sic jubeo*, Juv., 6, 223.

bef. **1593** if *sic volo, sic jubeo*, holde in those that are able to command,... onely tyrants should possesse the earth: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 59 (1861). **1665** although the King himself be incircumscriptible and have his *Sic volo, sic jubeo* allowed him; nevertheless...: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 295 (1677). **1854** When Lady Kew said *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, I promise you few persons of her ladyship's belongings stopped, before they did her biddings, to ask her reasons: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 374 (1879). **1877** he glared at Cosmo with a *sic volo, sic jubeo* air: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 51 (1879).

***sic vos non vōbis,** *phr.*: Lat.: thus ye (toil) not for yourselves. It is said that Virgil wrote these words four times as the beginning of four verses which he tacitly challenged Bathyllus, a plagiary, to complete. Upon Bathyllus' failure Virgil wrote above the half lines—*hos ego versiculos feci tulit alter honores*,='I made these verses, another takes the credit', and added the four endings—*fertis aratra boves*,='draw ploughs (ye) oxen'; *vellera fertis oves*,='carry fleeces (ye) sheep'; *mellificatis apes*,='make honey (ye) bees'; *nidificatis aves*,='build nests (ye) birds'.

[**1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxvii. p. 70 (1869).] **1665** they swarm in multitudes, sucking in the sweetness of gain by an immeasurable thirst and industry: but *sic vos non vobis*, for it is ravished from them by Drones, the Moors...lording it over them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 339 (1677). **1787** Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1805). **1850** THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 405 (1879). **1885** *Sic vos non vobis.* So did Gordon work heroic deeds, that others might reap "royalties": *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 107/1.

sicca, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sikkā*,='coined money': a term applied to newly coined rupees, and to a rupee of the Bengal Presidency, first coined in 1793 (see **rupee**); hence applied also to silver of superior fineness. Generally *attrib.*

1683 Having received 25,000 Rupees Siccas for Rajamaul: HEDGES, *Diary*, Apr. 4. [Yule] **1776** He was a shroft of consequence, possessed of a sicca ink-stand: it was silver: *Trial of Nundocomar*, p. 43/2. **1815** we must ballast it with a few bags of Sicca rupees: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. lviii. p. 510 (1852). **1834** Five hundred sicca rupees a month: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 105. **1872** the charge for box tickets is 1 gold mohur (32*s.* to 40*s.*), and that for pit tickets 8 sicca rupees: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 78.

sicco pede, *phr.*: Lat.: with dry foot. See **pede sicco.**

1820 to pass *sicco pede* over all that might offend prudish ears: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 303.

sic(k)le: Eng. fr. Fr. See **shekel.**

sicut alias, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the name of a certain kind of writ. See **alias, II.**

1535 But if he make nat execution / than shall there go out a Sicut alias... and after that one pluries: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 24 *v°*. **1607** *Sicut alias* is a Writ sent out in the second place, whereas the first sped not: COWELL, *Interpr.*

siddee, seedy, Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sīdī*; **seedi**, fr. Arab. *saiyidī*: *sb.*: 'my lord', a title of respect, applied in India to African Mohammedans and on the west coast of India to negroes generally.

1615 Seedi, a name or title of honour, yet attributed vnto meane persons. It signifieth, My lord. The word is vsed in all respects as *Monsieur*, the French word, or *Sir*, the English: W. Bedwell, *Arab. Trudg.* **1673** An Hobsy or African Coffery (they being preferred here to chief employments, which they enter on by the name of Siddies): Fryer, *E. India*, 147 (1698). [Yule] **1759** The Indian seas having been infested to an intolerable degree by pirates, the Mogul appointed the Siddee, who was chief of a colony of Coffrees, to be his Admiral: Cambridge, *War in India, &c.*, p. 216 (1761). [*ib.*] **1814** Among the attendants of the Cambay Nabob...are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy Seddees or Master: Forbes, *Or. Mem.*, III. 167. [*ib.*]

sidēritis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σιδηρῖτις (λίθος), ='iron-stone': the loadstone.

1603 they call the loadstone or Sederitis, the bone of *Horus*: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1312.

siècle, *sb.*: Fr.: an age, a century.

1771 The glories of his *siecle* hasten fast to their end, and little will remain but those of his authors: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 328 (1857).

***sienna**, *sb.*: It.: a name applied to certain varieties of earth, used as pigments, properly earth of Sienna (a town in Tuscany).

***sierra**, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.*, 'a saw': a jagged mountain ridge, a chain of mountains.

1600 you shall see the *Sierras* or mountaines *de Cobre*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 671. **1604** the Sierra or mountains: E. Grimston, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 266 (1880). **1691** there are vast ones (caves) under those Alps and Sierras from whence our rivers derive their plentiful streâms: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 326 (1872). **1811** These animals are inhabitants of the *sierras*, and snowy regions of upper Peru: W. Walton, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 116. **1832** put up a prayer for a prosperous wayfaring across the sierra: W. Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 122.

***siesta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a midday rest; an afternoon rest.

1662 he slept his *Siesta* (as the *Spaniard* calls it) or afternoon sleep: Howell, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. i. p. 431 (1678). **1797** there will be little to do, that I can foresee, besides sleeping *siestas*: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 545 (1853). **1804** The porters range themselves along the houses, to take their *siesta* or afternoon's nap: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 138. **1818** each was in the habit of taking a *siesta* between dinner and tea: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 218 (1819). **1823** My residence in the east and in Italy has made me somewhat indulgent of the *siesta*: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, p. 932 (1875). **1830** The Russians...almost universally take a *siesta* after dinner: *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 533/2 (1832). **1834** The ladies rose to retire to their usual siesta, when the table was cleared: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 123. **1839** groups of idlers... spreading their mats for the mid-day *siesta*: Miss Pardoe, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 29. **1886** I have seen lads...secure pickerel, taking their unwary *siesta* beneath the lily-pads too nigh the surface, with a gun and small shot: J. R. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. (Halifax). ***1878** Mr. P. lies stretched under a thorn bush...enjoying a siesta: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/1. [St.]

sieur, *sb.*: Fr.: sir. See **monsieur.**

sigillātim, *adv.*: Lat., better *singillātim*: one by one, singly.

1611 I hold it expedient to answere each particular *Sigillatim*, as they follow in order: Corvat, *Crambe*, sig. D 3 *vº*.

sigillative (ˌ⊥˘⊥˘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sigillatif*, fem. *-ive*: capable of being sealed, capable of sealing, pertaining to sealing.

1611 *Sigillatif*, Sigillatiue, sealeable, apt to seale; made of wax: Cotgr.

sigillum, *pl.* **sigilla**, *sb.*: Lat.: a seal; a mystic sign or character; a signature.

bef. **1637** While she sits reading by the glow-worm's light...The baneful schedule of her nocent charms, | And binding characters, through which she wounds | Her puppets, the sigilla of her witchcraft: B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 500/2 (1860).

sigla, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: signs of abbreviation, abbreviations; a monogram.

sigma, *sb.*: Gk. *σίγμα*: name of the Greek sibilant letter **Σ**, *σ*, *ς*, equivalent to the breathed English *s*.

1607 written with *Iota* and simple *Sigma*: Topsell, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 290.

signalement, *sb.*: Fr.: a description of a person's appearance.

1779 he was to my knowledge the very reverse of the *signalement*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 57 (1882). **1864** His appearance harmonised with the signalement on his passport: G. A. Sala, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149.

signātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *signāre*, ='to sign', 'to seal': the agent which causes the signature or characteristic temperament of anything.

1650 In this Booke it is convenient for us speaking of the Signature of things in the first place, to declare by whom things are signed, and who the Signator is: John French, Tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. IX. p. 100.

significātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *significāre*, ='to signify': one who or that which signifies; *Astrol.* the planet which rules a house, *esp.* the **apheta** (*q. v.*), or else the lord of the ascendant.

1584 they séeke to find out the meaning of the significators, attributing to them the end of all things: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. xxi. p. 210. **1598** Also they doe ioyne to the significators, any Planet which hath any communitie or fellowship with the signification of the thing: F. Wither, Tr. *Dariot's Astrolog.*, sig. N 4 *vº*. **1603** But if the time fall out to be very neare, I haue before shewed that the greatest respect in this case is to be had to their *significators*: C. Heydon, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 242. **1621** by direction of the significators to their several promissors: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 429 (1827). **1652** the starres must be purposely set up for signes, and *Significators*, of whatsoever prophane men... should afterwards imagin: J. Gaule, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 1.

***significāvit**, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *significāre*, ='to signify': 'he has signified', the name of an obsolete writ issuing from the court of chancery, authorising, upon the certificate of the ordinary, the imprisonment of an excommunicated person if he did not submit to the ecclesiastical authority.

abt. **1386** For curse wol sle right as assoiling saveth, | And also ware him of a *significavit*: Chaucer, *C. T.*, *Prol.*, 664. **1607** No, No, I say; if it be for defect of apparance [appearance], take me out a special *significavit*: Middleton, *Phœnix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1885). **1882** An Established Church cannot be kept going by sheer force of monitions and writs of *significavit*; nor can there be anything more unintelligent than that form of Erastianism which seems to suppose that it can be: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 22, p. 1.

sign(i)or: Eng. fr. It. See **segnior.**

sign(i)ory: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seignory.**

***signora**, *pl.* **signore**, *sb.*: It.: a lady; Lady.

1763 An Italian *signora*: Smollett, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 281 (1817). **1821** and got off my horse to walk in an avenue with a Signora for an hour: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 262 (1832).

***signore**, *sb.*: It.: a lord, a seignior; a gentleman; Sir.

1622 In *Naples*...euery base groome...must be termed *Signore*, and scarce will he open a note...if *Don* be not in the superscription: Peacham, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 15. **1641** I know Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any punctualist of Castile, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau, could have done: Milton, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 125 (1806). **1820** that worthy signore was enjoying his siesta: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 267. **1882** If the signore was pleased to go upstairs, he believed he would find some letters for him left by the Cavaliere: J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 45 (2nd Ed.).

signoria, *sb.*: It.: lordship, government; a manor, a dominion; the council which controlled the affairs of an Italian republic.

1549 without licence of the *Signoria*: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 81 *vº*. **1622** the Venetian ambassador gave notice of such a thing more than two or three months since, by order, as he said, from the signoria: J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 334 (1848). **1644** the Signoria, or Court of Justice: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1850). **1670** The Great Council here, which is the Foundation of the Government, consists of Four hundred men chosen indifferently out of all the Families of the Town; these deliberate with the *Signiora*, of all things that belong to War or Peace: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 66 (1698).

signorina, *sb.*: It.: a young lady.

1820 a beautiful signorina of ancient times: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 42.

sikar: Anglo-Ind. See **shikar.**

sil, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sil*: yellow ochre.

1601 Ochre or Sil: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 485.

***Sīlēnus** (*pl.* **Sīlēni**): Lat. fr. Gk. Σειληνός: *Gk. Mythol.*: a tipsy old man, the leader of the satyrs. Sometimes several such characters are represented together. Anglicised as **Silene.**

1601 the drunken Silenes: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 544. **1742** He was a very Silenus to the boys, as, in this place, I may term the students of the law, to make them merry whenever they had a mind to it: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1826). bef. **1744** old Silenus, youthful in decay: Pope, *Vertumnus & Pomona*, 24, Wks., Vol. II. p. 205 (1757). **1820** beating the instrument like an ancient Silenus: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53.

silex, *sb.*: Lat.: flint, a flint, any mineral containing a quantity of silica.

***silhouette**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. *Étienne de Silhouette*, the French minister of finance in 1759; originally a black portrait of the profile; *hence*, any opaque representation in profile; the

representation made by a well-defined shadow of an object. See **découpure.**

1806 Whenever they send *me* their *silhouettes*, or what do they call them, I chuck them out of the window: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 295 (5th Ed.). **1848** He had a silhouette of his mistress in his back shop: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 12 (1879). **1863** a poetised and half-allegorical *silhouette* of Augustus: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 23, p. 146.

***silica,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: an extremely hard mineral with a non-metallic base (*silicon*), the commonest of all mineral substances.

Silla: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Scylla.**

silladar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *silaḥdār*, = 'bearing-arms': an irregular horse-soldier who provides his own horse and equipment. Also, *attrib.*

1802 Goklah's body of troops consists of 4000 horse, and 3000 foot...the horse are 2000 good, and 2000 indifferent; that 500 of the good are pagah, and 1500 silladar: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 312 (1844). **1803** A body of silladar horse, amounting to above 5000: *ib.*, p. 323.

Sillery, name of the Champagnes produced in the neighbourhood of Sillery (a village near Rheims).

1680 nothing but Wine can make us merry; and therefore to our *Celery* again: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, v. p. 56.

silo (*ī* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *silo*: any receptacle for the storage of green crops (for fodder) under pressure so as to produce *ensilage.*

sima: It. See **cyma.**

simagrée, *sb.*: Fr.: a wry face, a grimace.

1675 these languishing Eyes, and those *Simagres* of yours: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 123 (1701). **1813** no *simagrée*, no *espionage*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1833).

***simile,** *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *similis*, ='like': the rhetorical figure of comparison; an imaginative comparison; the expression of such a comparison. Often Anglicised in pl. as *similies.*

bef. **1400** *Piers Pl.* [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1598** Is a fit *simile*, a toy? will he be poysoned with a *simile*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 57 (1616). **1600** Similies: that is when two things or moe then two, are so compared, resembled, and conferred together, that they in some one propertie seeme like: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, sig. A 2 *ro*. **1603** His *Simile* of the *Cuckowe*, may best fitte himselfe: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 348. **1640** Similies: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 88, p. 277 (1647). **1642** Similies as aptly applyed: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 58 (1869). **1672** one of the most delicate, daintie *Simile's* in the whole world: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 43 (1868). **1688** Curse on your sawcy similies: Was not I yours, and only yours: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 17 (1699). **1714** a Metaphor is a Simile in one Word: *Spectator*, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 839/2 (Morley). **1748** I made use of these similes to express my sentiments: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 197 (1817). **1771** I willingly accept of a sarcasm from colonel Barré, or a simile from Mr. Burke: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. lix. p. 250 (1827). **1784** Survey our schools and colleges, and see | A sight not much unlike my simile: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 250 (1808). **1823** I have but one simile, and that's a blunder, | For wordless woman, which is *silent* thunder: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. lvii.

simile gaudet simili, *phr.*: Late Lat.: like rejoices in like.

1549 LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, IV. p. 113 (1869). **1681** for only *simile gaudet simili*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 438 (1863).

***similia similibus (curantur),** *phr.*: Late Lat., 'like things (are cured) by like': diseases are cured by remedies of which the effect is similar to the effect of the disease. The system based on this principle is now called *homœopathy.*

1589 the *Paracelsians*, who cure [*similia similibus*] making one dolour to expell another: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiv. p. 63 (1869). **1830** Cures... may have been effected, while specifics seeming to comply with the rule, *similia similibus*, were employed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 509. **1880** It seems wild enough, but then the whole affair is wild, and *similia similibus curantur*: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxxi. p. 212.

simitar: Eng. fr. It. See **scimetar.**

***Simon:** Lat. fr. Gk.: the name of the sorcerer Simon Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost; whence **simony** (the corrupt trafficking in sacred things, esp. in benefices or sees), and several derivative adjectives and adverbs. See *Acts*, viii. 9 ff.

abt. **1384** that alle othere synnes ben holden for nouzt in comparison of this symonye...in thre maneres is symonye don: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 64 (1880). abt. **1400** For now is Symonye Kyng crouned in Holy Chirche: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 19 (1839). **1482** Of a knyghte that sinnyd yn simony: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 93 (1869). **1509** the fowle synne of cursyd symony: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 169 (1874). **1531** But after that by symony and ambition there happened to be two bisshops whiche deuided their authorities: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 15 (1880). **1549** He vsed verie great Symonie: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 68 *ro*. **1602** which foule abuse is nothing else but a meere mentall Simonie, vsurie, sacriledge and most impious hypocrisie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 83. **1621** why may not a melancholy divine, that can get nothing but by simony, profess physick? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 22 (1827).

abt. **1383** thei ben cursed symonyentis & so heretikis: WYCLIF (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. xi. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 26 (1880).

simoom, simoon, *sb.*: Turk. *semūm*, or Arab. *samūm*, ='a poisonous wind': the pestilential hot dry wind of the Arabian desert and other hot Oriental plains. See **sam, samiel.**

1800 Prostrate in prayer, the pious family | Felt not the Simoon pass: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ii. p. 100. **1816** The red-hot breath of the most lone Simoom, | Which dwells but in the desert: BYRON, *Manfr.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 57 (1832). **1819** bladders filled with the wind Simoom: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 103 (1820). **1830** Those who have suffered least from fatigue, are best able to meet the simoom: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 142 (2nd Ed.). **1842** the breath | That, like the Simoom, scatters death: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 384 (1865). **1849** He need not say it is one on whom he has lavished a thousand favours, whose visage was darker than the simoom when he made the great Pacha smile on him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 277 (1881).

simorg(h), *sb.*: Pers. *simurgh*: a fabulous bird of monstrous size, similar to the **roc** (*q. v.*).

1786 I will not hesitate to climb for thee the nest of the Simurgh, who, this lady excepted, is the most awful of created existences: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 122 (1883). **1800** In Kaf the Simorg hath his dwelling place | The all-knowing Bird of Ages: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, viii. p. 124. **1839** Simorgh, and rokh, and phœnix, comet-like, | Which nested in the sun: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 305 (1866).

***simpatico,** *fem.* **simpatica,** *adj.*: It.: sympathetic, expressive of tender feeling.

***1876** The charming and *simpatica* Princess Margherita: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1888** The most *simpatico* specimen by Bassano, 'The Good Samaritan': *Quarterly Rev.*, Oct., p. 508.

simplex munditiis, *phr.*: Lat.: simple in neat adornment. Hor., *Od.*, I, 5, 5.

1792 Even the *simplex Munditiis*, that ornament of a clean simplicity, recommended by Horace, can operate only by intimation of deeper purity: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 209. **1803** Indeed the *simplex munditiis* stamped every thing that he did: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 8. **1886** It is... language of a simplicity so choice (*simplex munditiis*, indeed) that one might fancy each word stood in its place inevitably: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 712/3.

***simpliciter,** *adv.*: Lat.: simply, absolutely, not merely in some one respect. See **secundum quid.**

1664 Not bad *simpliciter*, nor good, | But meerly as tis understood: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 15. **1726** We are here indeed to consider a production not *simpliciter*, but *secundum quid*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 508/2 (1834).

simulācrum, *pl.* **simulācra,** *sb.*: Lat.: a likeness, an image; a phantom; a vague representation; a counterfeit. Early Anglicised as *simulacre*, through Old Fr. *simulacre.*

1805 Does he mean certain films, shadows, or *simulacra* proceeding from real external existences...? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 183. **1832** in whose stream the far-famed *simulacrum* (the image of Cybele), which fell from Heaven: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxvi. p. 52/1 (New Ed.). **1833** some spirit of life breathed into their *simulacrum* of a faith: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 334. **1884** the hideous simulacra of the new philosophy: R. BUCHANAN, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33. **1887** He [Carlyle] objurgated the little local man as no better than a simulacrum and charlatan: *Athenæum*, Apr. 2, p. 450/1.

simulator (*ī* = *ā* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *simulātor*, ='an imitator', noun of agent to *simulāre*, ='to imitate', 'to simulate', 'to copy': one who simulates, one who feigns.

bef. **1854** They are merely simulators of the part they sustain: DE QUINCEY, *Autob. Sk.*, i. 200. [Davies]

sinamon: Eng. fr. Lat. See **cinnamon.**

sinciput, *sb.*: Lat.: the front half of the head, opposed to **occiput** (*q. v.*).

1578 the fore part [of the head], called *Sinciput*, or *Bregma*...vnder it, both *sistole* and *diastole* of the brayne [of infants]...is to be obserued: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 8 *vo*. **1804** humbly saluting, with sinciput bare, | The first Lord of th' Admiralty: J. COLLINS, *Naval Subaltern.* [N. & Q.] **1828** conversations might thus have taken place 'twixt *sinciput* and *occiput*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 28.

***sine diē,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'without a day', applied to the indefinite postponement of a business or the adjournment of a meeting, no day for resumption of the business or sitting being named.

1631 my Lord of Salisbury's cause is put off *sine die*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 125 (1848). bef. **1733** they seemed to lie there, without Bail or Trial *sine die*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 146, p. 217 (1740). **1771** If by next Sunday I have no answer, or if I hear that your journey to Denham is put off *sine die*, or to a long day, I shall on Monday set off for London: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 212 (1869). **1809** finally prorogued the whole meeting *sine die*, by kicking them downstairs: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. N. York*, p. 450 (1848). **1811** I have this day postponed your election 'sine die': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1832). **1842** the *fête* was postponed *sine die*:

BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 350 (1865). **1877** I'll cruise about, *sine die*, without bothering about the port at all: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xi. p. 106 (1879). ***1878** the summons giving notice to destroy had been adjourned *sine die*: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/4. [St.]

***sine quâ non**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'without which not' (*rē*, = 'thing', or *causâ*, = 'cause', or *conditiōne*, = 'condition', being understood with the fem. relat. abl. *quâ*), Gk. ὧν οὐκ ἄνευ: necessary, indispensable; something necessary or indispensable. When more than one thing, cause, or condition are spoken of, the phr. **sine quibus** (relat. pl. abl.) **non** is occasionally used.

1615 he became guilty (though no actor), not only in his blood, but was in some sort as a cause *sine qua non* of their blood that were dead for the fact before him: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 378 (1848). **1623** my mother agreed with her marriage-maker, her *Sine qua, non*, and some of the people of her house, to come one day thither to make merry: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 17. **1678** Which kind of Philosophers (*saith he*) do not seem to me, to distinguish betwixt the True and Proper Cause of things, and the Cause *Sine qua non*, that without which they could not have been effected: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 382. **1681** They [parents] are causes *sine quibus non* of sin: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1861). bef. **1733** the Preliminary Article *sine quâ non*, was that...: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 64, p. 550 (1740). **1754** for that with me is a condition *sine qua non*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl. Fathom*, ch. xlvii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 269 (1817). **1763** Lord H. made [the removal of Lord B.] the *sine quâ non* of their re-acceptance: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 114 (1857). **1774** remember, a brother is the *sine quâ non* of my reconciliation: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 111. **1782** their High Mightinesses insisted upon the freedom of navigation as a preliminary and a *sine qua non*: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 340 (1851). **1807** the question is still left undecided whether we ought...to make them [the colonies] a *sine qua non* of peace: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 460. **1811** they would not insist upon the fisheries or western lands as conditions *sine quibus non* of peace: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 673 (1856). **1819** The only thing I insisted upon as a *sine qua non* in the treaty, was not to appear in my new character in any of the streets I had before frequented: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 101 (1820). **1845** a cigar is a sine quâ non in a Spaniard's mouth: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 193.

Singalese, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind. *Sīhala*, fr. Skt. *Simhala*, = 'Ceylon', perhaps fr. *simha*, = 'lion': pertaining to Ceylon; a native of Ceylon; language of Ceylon.

1598 The Iland of Seylon is...inhabited with people, called Cingalas...the Chingalans: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 77 (1885). **1665** the Singales and Jogues report, That many years ago...: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 342 (1677). **1681** The Chinguleys are naturally a people given to sloth and laziness: KNOX, *Ceylon*, 32. [Yule]

singultus, *sb.*: Lat.: a sob, a hiccough. Anglicised as *singult*.

1824 But, more or less, the whole's a syncopé | Or a singultus—emblems of emotion: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. ii.

sinior: Sp. See **señor.**

***sinister** (⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sinister*, = 'left', 'ill-omened', 'hostile', 'malicious'. See **dexter.**

1. left, on the left hand, on the left side.

1599 the left or Sinister syde: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 35/1. **1622** a bend sinister Azure: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. I. p. 9. **1646** the Wounds under the fifth Rib may be more suddenly destructive, if made on the sinister side: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. ii. p. 151 (1686).

2. ill-omened, unpropitious.

1579 to withdraw the euill from them these sinister tokens threatened: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 322 (1612). **1647** suddenly were heard | Sinister omens, and dire signes appear'd: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, iv. 3, p. 135.

3. malicious, mischievous, treacherous, morally crooked.

1523 ruled himself by sinister counsells of certayne parsons: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 3 (1812). **1540** Whan he was in his progresse, suche as were gouernours or Justyces in prouynces, whom he herde worthily commended without synister affection, he wolde in his iourneye take them into his horselyghter, communyng with theym of the state of their countrey: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 231*vo*. bef. **1550** Their lawes be so sinystre: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 432 (Dyce, 1843). **1569** by synister meanes he plucked their riches and goodes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VI. p. 62 **1584** The triall of the archers sinister dealing, and a proofe thereof expressed: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 64. **1589** King of that famous Continent pitying the sinister accidents of his people: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 21 (1880). **1600** we must not behold any vngodlinesse, or sinister dealing with our eyes: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 606. **1612** Wee take *Cunning* for a sinister or crooked *Wisdome*: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxvi. p. 434 (1871). **1633** made wretched | By your sinister practices: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 306/1 (1839). **1658** Men may upon many sinister accounts...keep up and frequent duties of Religion: J. OWEN, *Of Temptt.*, ch. iv. p. 94. bef. **1733** all that he delivers is with a sinister Eye upon the then Government: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 5, p. 17 (1740). – all Manner of Arts, *dexter* and *sinister*: *ib.*, III. vii. 53, p. 542. abt. **1782** 'Tis senseless arrogance to accuse | Another of sinister views, | Our own as much distorted: COWPER, *Friendship*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 304 (1802). **1887** The things which issued from his dark soul were like the sinister glidings of vipers: ANNE GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, p. 14.

Sinón, name of the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to take the Wooden Horse into their city. See Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 57—198.

abt. **1630** they decipher him for another *Solon*, and the *Synon* of those times: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 38 (1870). **1634** he first sends secretly to yong *Temeriske* and by his *Sinon*, possesses him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 79.

sinus, *sb.*: Lat., 'a fold', 'a hollow', 'a bay': a hollow, a cavity, a concavity; a bay, a gulf; a narrow passage leading from a deep-seated wound, abscess, &c. Anglicised as *sine*.

1693 The Sea would rather run into them, and make *Sinus's*; or else, if they were enclosed, the Water would stagnate there, and make Pools: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 85 (1713). **1761** into whose ducts and sinuses the blood and animal spirits being impelled and driven by the warmth and force of imagination: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xxxviii. Wks., p. 150 (1839).

siomio: Jap. See **shomio.**

sipahdar, *sb.*: Pers. *sipāhdār*, = 'army-holder': a general, a military governor.

1840 I went to meet the Envoy at the Sipahdar's: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xii. p. 242.

*sipahee: Pers. See **sepoy.**

siphon (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. σίφων: a bent tube divided by the bend or angle into unequal portions; if the shorter portion be immersed in watery fluid, so that its orifice be higher than the other end, and the air in the tube be exhausted, a continuous flow of fluid through the tube is produced. *Also*, a kind of bottle for holding aerated waters, which, when a tap is opened, are forced up through a tube into a spout.

1691 Pumps, Siphons and other Engines: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 79 (1701). **1754** Allowing every siphon but six hours a day to suck his two bottles in: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1777). **1845** That it possesses the power of ejecting water there is no doubt, and it appeared to me that it could certainly take good aim by directing the tube or siphon on the under side of its body: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 8.

siquis: Lat. See **si quis.**

siraskier: Turk. See **seraskier.**

Sirat: Arab. See **Alsirat.**

***sircar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sar-kār*, = 'head of affairs': the government; the master of a house; a servant or clerk who is employed to make purchases; a province.

1793 In the year 1596, the dominions of the Emperor of Indostan consisted of 105 sircars or provinces: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 532 (1796). **1828** The surcars are brokers, agents, and clerks, in all the public offices in Calcutta: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 41. **1834** I say to my Sirkar: 'Baboo, go pay for that horse two thousand rupees,' and it is done: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 13. **1884** The Sircar has been watching you, and, if disturbances follow, it knows whom to hold responsible: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 388. **1888** not even the omnipotent "Sircar" could find Christian men to do all the teaching: W. R. BLACKETT, in *Centen. Conf. Missions*, Vol. II. p. 253.

***sirdar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sirdār*, fr. Pers. *sardār*: a chief, a commander; a body-servant.

1799 the family of the Sultaun and the great sirdars had surrendered themselves: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1844). **1826** men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). **1828** The barburdar, or surdar, corrupted into bearer, is the principal servant in every establishment...He keeps the keys, and in fact has charge of every thing in the house: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 27. **1834** in the act of inserting his arms into the sleeves of a white jacket, which his Sirdar-bearer...held spread open for the purpose: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 117.

***siren** (⏑ –), **syren**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Strēn*, pl. *Strēnes*, fr. Gk. Σειρήν: *Gk. Mythol.*: birds with the faces of virgins, which dwelt on the south coast of Italy, and enticed passing sailors to their destruction by the charm of their singing; *hence*, a mermaid; a fascinating woman; an acoustical instrument consisting of a pierced disc which revolves so as to open and shut periodically the mouth of a pipe through which air or steam thus passes in periodic puffs. Large instruments on this principle are used as fog-horns. Also, *attrib.* fascinating, bewitching. The Mid. Eng. *serein*, *sereyn*, are fr. Old Fr. *sereine*, fr. Late Lat. *serēna*, *sirēna*.

1393 Sirenes of a wonder kind | Ben monstres as the bokes tellen, | And in the great sea they dwellen: GOWER, *Conf. Am.* **1545** What honest pretences, vayne pleasure layeth dayly. Homer doeth well shewe by the Sirenes, and Circes: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 68 (1868). **1557** Blame not the stopped eares against the Syrenes song: | Blame not the mind not moued with mone of falsheds flowing tong. *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 216 (1870). **1579** If therefore thou doe but hearken to the *Syrenes*, thou wilt be enamoured: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 35 (1868). **1588** This goddess, this Semiramis, this nymph, This siren, that will charm Rome's Saturnine, And see his shipwreck and his commonwealth: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 1, 23. **1600** *Ulysses* stopping his eares with waxe, escaped the danger of the Sirenes: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 52. **1601** the tombe of a Sirene or Meeremaid: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 59. **1603** *Siren*-notes | Inchaunt chaste *Susans*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 288 (1608). **1605** your light land-*sirens*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 498 (1616). **1609** What potions have I drunk of Siren tears, | Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within: SHAKS., *Son.*, cxix. **1611**

Ah, beauty, syren, faire enchanting good: DANIEL, *Certaine Small Workes, &c.*, quoted in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 364/1 (Dyce, 1858). **1615** the lake of *Zembre* (in which they say are Syrens & Tritons): GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 93 (1632). **1637** the songs of Sirens sweet: MILTON, *Comus*, 878. **1647** Ah Syren! thinkst thou to deceive me still? FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, ii. 6, p. 75. **1657** To the Water there belong Nimphs, Undens, Melosyns, whose Monsters or bastards are the Syrens that swim upon the water: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 26. **1679** *Sirens* with their charming Notes: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 39. **1742** a broad-spread party went about with such syren songs to engage the community to join in their project of divesting the king of his commissions of the peace and lieutenancy: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1826). **1748** his syren melody: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. viii. **1811** Call her Cockatrice and Siren, | Basilisk, and all that's evil, | Witch, Hyena, Mermaid, Devil, | Ethiop, Wench, and Blackamoor: C. LAMB, *Farewell to Tobacco.* **1820** It is of the purest gold, and represents a Syren: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 163. ***1877** 15 birds with human faces—syrens: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

***Sirius**: Lat. fr. Gk. **Σείριος**: the dog-star.

1697 Sirius, flashing forth sinister lights | Pale human kind with plagues and with dry famine frights: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, x. 382. [L.]

***sirocco**, *sb.*: It.: a hot blighting wind blowing from the south-east over the Mediterranean and S. Europe. Anglicised as **siroc.**

1667 Forth rush...with lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libecchio: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 706. bef. **1701** When the chill charokkoe blows, | And winter tells a heavy tale: *17 c. Ballad.* [Nares] **1775** the Southerly wind called Sirocco prevailed: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 55. **1800** And like the blasting Siroc of the East: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, I. p. 45. **1814** our silver lamp | Is trimm'd, and heeds not the sirocco's damp: BYRON, *Corsair*, I. xiv. **1820** During the two days of our residence in Messina a violent sirocco blew from the S.E. and greatly abridged our excursions: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 121. **1830** This wind, which is known as the scirocco in the Mediterranean, is called *samiel*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 142 (2nd Ed.). **1845** The summer scirocco blights vegetation: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 723. **1864** Now Scandal's sirocco seized a spiteful anecdote, and twirled and twisted and sent it spinning: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 40. **1872** from the west blows a scorching wind, the *sirocco* of that *cuisine de diable* the Daodpore desert: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 14.

sirwan, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sarwān*, fr. Pers. *sārwān*: a camel-man.

1844 armed Surwans, or camel-drivers: SIR C. NAPIER, in J. Mawson's *Records*, 93 (Calcutta, 1851). [Yule] **1884** the sirwans were mustering at earliest dawn: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 289.

siserari. See **certiorari.**

sissoo, sissu, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sīsū*: the tree *Dalbergia Sissu*, Nat. Order *Leguminosae*, an excellent timber-tree of northern India, akin to the blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia*, of southern India.

1846 Sissoo, the timber of the Dalbergia of that name, is one of the most valuable of forest-trees: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 548. **1876** [See **sal**[2]]. **1886** In the Kotah screen dark *sissu* wood is employed: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 12/1.

sistrum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. **σείστρον**: a kind of rattle used in Ancient Egyptian music, and an attribute of Isis.

1603 that brasen Timbrel which they sounded and rung at the sacrifices of *Isis*, named *Sistrum*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1312. bef. **1682** A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums, Crotaloes, Cymbals, Tympans, *&c.* in use among the Ancients: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686). **1699** A *Sistrum* or Ægyptian Rattle with three loose and running Wires cross it: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 111. **1729** Rattling an ancient Sistrum at his head: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 374. **1788** In her right hand she holds up the *sistrum*, an ancient kind of musical instrument used by the priests of Isis and Osiris: J. LETTSOM, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/1. **1836** Silence being then commanded by a species of wooden rattle, or *sistrum*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 165.

Sisyphus: Gk. **Σίσυφος**: name of a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for the crimes of his life on earth was to roll a huge stone up hill for ever, the stone continually rolling back again.

1589 louers sorrowes then be like *Sisiphus* turmoyles: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 25 (1880). **1598** his minde neuer resting like *Sisiphus* rowling stone: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 119. **1670** Whate'er I plot, like *Sisyphus*, in vain | I heave a stone that tumbles down again: DRYDEN, *Cong. of Granada*, II. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 442 (1701). **1857** Did you ever "realize" to yourself the sieve of the Danaides, the stone of Sisyphus, the wheel of Ixion: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv. p. 212 (1877).

sitio, *sb.*: Sp.: a place, a country-seat, a landed estate.

1832 Texas is carrying off thousands of our agricultural citizens, by offering "sitios" of more than 4000 acres to every family: *Executive Documents*, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p. 27. **1864** H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. v. p. 118.

sittim: Heb. See **shittim.**

situation (⏊ ⏓ ⏊⏊ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *situation*: place, location, position, condition, posture; a place of employment; also, *metaph.*

1506 This is the waye, and the sytuacion | Unto the toure, of famous doctrine: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A ii *v°*. **1519** *Four Elements*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1876). **1531** the situation of his campe, for his mooste suertie: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. viii. Vol. I. p. 45 (1880). **1543** Touching the situation of the arme, it muste be susteyned towarde the breste, that the humours may not easelye descende: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcvii *r°/1*. **1545** had theyr situacion on the mounte Sion: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 30 *v°*. **1546** the scituation of the place was naturally of passing strength: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 19 (1844). **1580** the situation of the place: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 225 (1868). **1597** we survey | The plot of situation and the model: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 51. **1620** knowing by Geography as much as could be known of Kingdoms, and Scituations and People: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xcv. (1676). **1645** we again pass the Elysian Fields so celebrated...for their situation and verdure: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1872). **1657** The situation is excessively dirty and melancholy: *ib.*, p. 337.

Sivan: Heb. *sivān*: name of the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

1611 the third month, that is, the month Sivan: *Bible*, Esther, viii. 9.

sixain, sizain, *sb.*: Fr.: a stanza of six verses.

1575 There are Dyzaynes, & Syxaines which are of ten lines, and of sixe lines, commonly vsed by the French, which some English writers do also terme by the name of Sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1815).

sixième, Fr.; **sixiesme**, Old Fr.: *sb.*: a sixth part, a sequence of six.

1674 [See **septième**].

siyah-gush: Pers. See **shahgoest.**

skald, scald, *sb.*: Icelandic *skāld*: an ancient Scandinavian poet.

1780 a Skald has the permission of putting one genus for another: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 202 (2nd Ed.). **1789** Minstrel! or Troubadour! or Scald! | On whom the Muses fondly called: *Grove of Fancy*, 103. **1818** When a Skald was anxious to improve his external circumstances, he repaired to the court of a prince, or earl, and requested liberty to repeat one of his poems: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 356. **1886** A word of praise is due...to the skill with which the author has reproduced...the alliterative verse of the Skalds: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 551/2.

skance, *sb.*: Du. *skans*: a sconce (fort).

1598 being with his Squadron alone in any skance, trench...or abroad at the watch: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 16.

skate, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schaats* (pl.): a steel runner under a frame which is fastened to the foot, for going over ice; applied also to rollers on which a somewhat similar motion can be obtained.

1662 the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal in St. James's Park, perform'd by divers gentlemen and others with scheets after the manner of the Hollanders: EVELYN, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [Davies] **1662** the parke where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skeates: PEPYS, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [*ib.*] **1726** they sweep, | On circling skates, a thousand different ways: J. THOMSON, *Winter.* [R.]

skean, skein(e), *sb.*: Ir. *sgian*: a knife, a dagger.

1548 a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and skaynes, after the maner of their countrey: HALL, *Hen. V.*, fol. 28. [Halliwell] **1589** and hidden Skeines...drew: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 115. **1599** Against the light-foot Irish have I serv'd, | And in my skin bear token of the skeins: *Soliman & Perseda.* [F. W. Fairholt] **1606** with short swords & skaines by their sides: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 52. **1617** I hop'd your great experience, and your years, | Would have proved patience rather to your soul, | Than with this frantic and untamed passion | To whet their skeens: *Merry Devil of Edmonton.* [F. W. Fairholt] bef. **1627** being only armed with darts and skeines: BACON, *Hen. VII.* [T.] **1644** the *Irish Baggages* and their long skeines: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 176. **1665** a long skean or knife which he brandisht about his head: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28 (1677).

***skeleton**, Gk. **σκελετόν**, **σκελετός** (whence Late Lat. *sceletus*); **skelet** (⏊ ⏓), Eng. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: (*a*) the bony part of an animal body collectively; (*b*) *metaph.* an attenuated figure, one who is all 'skin and bone', a ruin, a framework, an outline, the remains of an army or of a subdivision of an army, or of any organised association of which the numbers have been seriously reduced. Also, *attrib.*

a. **1578** For my part amongest those very few bodies, which, also in very few yeares, though to my cost, yet for the very zeale I haue had thereto, I haue dissected, I have found some of Galens Sceletons in sundry pointes: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iiij *r°*. **1603** As for the fashion and maners of the Egyptians, namely to bring in place ordinarily at their feasts a Scelet, that is to say, a drie and withered anatomie of a dead man: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 328. — the drie sceletos or dead corps of a man: *ib.*, p. 1294. **1607** such a Rawbon'd *Skelton* as *Memory*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 2, sig. E 4 *r°*. **1622** my body was brought so low with all sorts of Physic, that I appeard a meere *Skeleton*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xxi. p. 42 (1645). **1646** the Sceleton of a Woman: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 281 (1686). **1646** his body might be said to be but a sackfull of bones, and a meere Scheleton: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 134. **1662** a *Skeleton* hanging behind him, which the wind coming in at the window caused to move: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 58 (1669). **1693** And a Being without it [Virtue], is not *Life*, but rather the *Skeleton* or *Caput mortuum* of *Life*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 25 (1727). **1696** thou Jack-a-lent, fit to hang on a Sign Post; thou Scheliton of *Barber Surgeons Hall*: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. v. p. 50. **1820** a human skeleton with a fine terra-cotta lamp: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50. **1856** Within the area of a few acres we found

seven skeletons and numerous skulls: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 55.

b. **1621** to be a living anatomy, a *skeleton*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 7, Vol. I. p. 147 (1827). bef. **1658** So by an Abbey's Skeleton of late | I heard an Eccho supererogate | Through Imperfection, and the Voice restore, | As if she had the Hiccop o'er and o'er: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 32 (1687). **1665** I was a meer walking *Skeleton*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Dd 7 *v°*. bef. **1764** within a few months I became a skeleton: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 369 (1806). **1779** you have made a great deal more than I thought possible out of the skeleton of a story: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol VII. p. 316 (1858). **1819** some of round arches symmetrically turned, having a skeleton of bamboo: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. III. p. 56. **1828** fingered paper of verses, bedabbled all over by sundry breaks ... present a beggarly account of skeleton lines: *Harrowian*, p. 10. **1863** that great gaunt skeleton, the ship's rigging and bare poles: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 204. ***1878** unless you can swallow them [ants] by dozens in your food, you may dwindle away into a skeleton, ant-driven into your grave! *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/1. [St.] **1883** I hope the meagre fare will not make a skeleton of you: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 212.

skel(l)um: Du. See **schelm.**

sketch, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schets*: an outline, a rough draught, a slight delineation; also, *metaph.* a brief description, a short abstract, the outline of a plot. The form *schytz* may be directly fr. Italian; see **schizzo.**

1693 I in my *Calculations* intending only what the *Dutch Painters* call a *Schytz*, and not a perfect Delineation or Draught, in several places I used the word [*about*] where it is omitted by the Press: P. PETT, *Barlow's Rem.*, Pref., sig. A 8 *v°*. **1697** The first schetse of a comedy, called 'The Paradox': DR. POPE, *Life of Bp. Ward*, p. 149. [L.] bef. **1719** I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect sketch of it: ADDISON. [J.]

σκευασία, *sb.*: Gk.: a preparing, a dressing (esp. of food).

1699 some alone, and *per se* without any σκευασία, Preparation, or Mixture at all: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 96.

skeut: Du. See **schuit.**

skilling, *sb.*: Low Ger. *schilling*, or Scandinavian *skilling*: a shilling.

1700 the Cash-keeper paid us two months Salary before-hand; and three Dutch Skillings every day while we stayed on Shoar: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. I. p. 6.

skipper (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schipper*: the master of a small sailing vessel; the captain of any kind of vessel.

1617 in ages pass'd, as the skipper told me, ther grew a fair forrest in that channel where the *Texel* makes now her bed: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. v. [Skeat] **1680** drink Brandy like Dutch Skippers: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, iii. p. 30. **1681** Or what a Spectacle the *Skipper gross*, | *A Water-Hercules Butter-Colour*, | *Tunn'd* up with all their sev'ral *Towns of Beer*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 113.

skolion, *pl.* **skolia**, *sb.*: Gk. σκόλιον: a song sung to a lyre at banquets in Ancient Greece.

1603 *Terpander* was the inventour of those songs called *Scolia*, which were sung at feasts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257.

skunk, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American quadruped of the genus *Mephitis* and family *Mustelidae*, which defends itself by ejecting an extremely fetid secretion.

skurfula. See **scrofula.**

skute: Du. See **schuit.**

skyr, *sb.*: Icelandic: curds, curdled milk.

1883 They commonly lunched at farms off *skyr*, a compound mysterious and (when fresh) delicious: *Guardian*, Mar. 28, p. 463.

***slave**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *esclave*, ultimately fr. Ger. *Sklave*, ='a Slavonian', 'a slave': one who is completely subject to another; *metaph.* one who is completely subjected to a passion, a habit, or an idea; a drudge; an abject, servile person.

bef. **1578** First like a slaue enforst to beare to euery breach, | Two baskets laden full with earth Mustaffa dyd him teach: G. GASKOIGNE, *Deuise of a Maske for Visc. Mountacute*. [R.] **1590** and be their servile sclave: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vii. 33. **1605** Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service | Improper for a slave: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, v. 3, 221. **1667** of guests he makes them slaves | Inhospitably: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 167.

slogan, *sb.*: Gael. *sluagh-gairm*: a war-cry, a battle-cry.

bef. **1600** Then raised the slogan with ane shout, | Fy. Tividaile to it, Jedburgh here: Maidment's *Scot. Ballads*, Vol. I. p. 150. **1808** The Border slogan rent the sky: | A Home! a Gordon! was the cry: SCOTT, *Marmion*, VI. XXVII.

sloop, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *sloep*: a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast.

1658 HEXHAM. [Skeat] **1697** the Jamaica men come hither frequently to build sloops: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, an. 1680. [R.] **1722** went over to him from the Western Shore in Sloops and Boats: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 72. **1744** M. BISHOP, *Acct. Campaigns*. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

smack, *sb.*: Du. *smak*: a sloop-rigged coaster or fishing-vessel; a fishing-vessel with a well for keeping fish alive.

1704 In a few Days I was put Aboard a *Smack*, which was appointed to carry the *Impress* Men to the *Dread-nought Man of War*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 257. **1743—7** He came before Cork...with only twelve ships of war...two yachts, and two smacks: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 91/1 (1751).

smalt, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *smalto*, ='enamel': the name of enamel powder used as a pigment.

1558 Take white smalts well beaten in poulder: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 118 *v°*. **1598** *Azures* and *smaltes* shaddow those skiecolours, which are made of them and white mixed together: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 106.

smiter: Eng. fr. It. See **scimetar.**

snaphance, snaphanse (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *snaphaan*: a flint-lock for a gun or pistol; a gun or pistol with a flint-lock; also, *metaph.* and *attrib.* meaning 'snappish'.

1612 There arrived four horsemen...very well appointed, having snaphances hanging at the pommel of their saddles: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, IV. 16. [L.] **1625** Muskets, Snaphanses, Pistols, Petronels: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 236.

snow, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *snaauw*: a two-masted vessel almost identical with a brig.

1824 I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a snow: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ii. 156. [Davies]

sobressault, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a somersault.

1611 *Sobressaut*, A Sobressault, or Summer-sault: COTGR.

***sobriquet**, *sb.*: Fr.: a nickname.

1818 designated in the country by the *soubriquet* of the "BLACK BARON": LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 195 (1819). **1837** The Boar of Ardennes got his *sobriquet* from bearing the head of a wild boar in his arms: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 290. **1844** his oft-told story of the events by which he had gained the *sobriquet* of "Admiral," never failed to delight his hearers: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 90 (1845). **1883** his other name, if indeed in that age he bore any, except the *sobriquet* that his tragic history earned for him: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 45.

***soda**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. or It.: carbonate of *sodium*, an important alkaline salt; soda-water, *i.e.* water aerated with carbonic acid.

1558 Take an vnce of Soda (whiche is asshes made of grasse, whereof glasse-makers do vse to make their Cristall): W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 78 *v°*. **1580** They haue Cole mines, Salt Peter for ordinance, Salt Sode for Glasse: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 439 (1868). **1616** Soda di leuante | Or your *Ferne* ashes: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 151 (1631—40). **1823** Half-solved into these sodas and magnesias: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. lxxiii. **1824** like a soda bottle when its spray | Has sparkled and let half its spirit out: *ib.*, XVI. ix. ***1878** soda crystals: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/5. [St.]

sodium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the soft, light, metallic base of soda.

Sodomite, an inhabitant of Sodom (see *Gen.*, xix.); a person guilty of unnatural crime.

abt. **1384** And sathanas transfigurid in-to an aungel of lizt, & ben gostly sodomytis worse than bodily sodomytis of sodom and gomor: *Of Prelates*, ch. I. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 55 (1880). **1482** Of a doctour a lawe that was a sodemyte: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 60 (1869). **1528** Then to quenche their apetytes / They are fayne to be sodomytes: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 96 (1871).

sodomy (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Sodom*: the sin imputed to the men of Sodom (*Gen.*, xix.), unnatural crime.

abt. **1400** the abhomynable synne of Sodomye: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 101 (1839). **1549** Sodomie: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 139 *v°*.

sœur de la charité, *phr.*: Fr.: a sister of charity.

1822 The patients, in single beds, are attended by women, *sœurs de la charité*: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 313.

***sofa, sopha** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. and Turk. *soffa*, ='a bench', 'a couch': a couch; a long stuffed seat with a stuffed back and a stuffed end or stuffed ends.

1625 a *Sofa* spread with very sumptuous Carpets of Gold...vpon which the *Grand Signior* sitteth: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1581. — the *Sofaes*, were couered with very costly *Persian* Carpets of silke and Golde: *ib.*, p. 1583. **1713** he leaped off from the sofa on which he sat, and cried out, "It is he! it is my Abdallah!" ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 167, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 330 (1856). **1717** they seemed negligently thrown on the sofa: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 229 (1827). **1741** His Excellency being in that of the Visier, sat down on a Stool, the Visier on a Sopha: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 202. **1743** I am so nice, whoever saw | A Latin book on my sofa: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 275 (1857). **1768** sat down upon a sofa of turf by the door: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 471 (1839). **1775** a spatious apartment with a sopha on which the Aga was sitting cross-legged: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 186. **1806** and delightfully diffused yourself on the sopha for the rest of the evening: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 17 (15th Ed.) 1811 [illegible] and spread with carpets: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. CXX. Pinkerton, Vol. X.

p. 152. **1818** evangelical tracts covering the sophas: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16 (1819). **1830** broider'd sofas on each side: TENNYSON, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 36 (1886). **1834** he bounded off the sofa upon which he sat: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 188. ***1878** was found dead on a sofa: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

soffit (ˌ⊥ ⊥) *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *soffitto*, *soffitta*: the under surface of a cornice, architrave, balcony, gallery, staircase, or arch; a panelled ceiling.

1644 the *soffito* within [the church] gilded and full of pictures: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872). **1645** The Sala Clementina's Suffito is painted by Cherubin Alberti: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 139 (1850). **1664** those great *Roses* of the *Sofitto* or *Eves* of the *Corona*: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 20. **1670** The *Soffeta* or roof of this Church most richly gilt: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1698). **1776** the spectator will discover some ornaments... in the soffits of the lacunaria of the portico: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 72. **1845** one peculiarity is the arrangement of the house portals, the soffits, door posts, lintels...: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 850.

sofi: Eng. fr. Pers. See **sophy.**

***soi-disant,** *part.*: Fr.: self-styled, would-be.

1606 *Jacomo Pietro* disant *Romano*, a young man of 26 yeares of age: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 228. **1752** like many *soi disant* pious people: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 71, p. 304 (1774). **1790** our soi disant great men who love power: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 107 (1792). **1804** the tranquillity of his last hours was not disturbed by the impertinence of his *soi disant* friend: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 288. **1818** her *soi-disant* friends and admirers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 163 (1819). **1828** The room was pretty full—the *soi-disante* marquise was flitting from table to table: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxix. p. 83 (1859). **1840** the *soi-disant* daughter | Of old Plantagenet's line: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 155 (1865). **1845** circumstances which appear to have influenced his *soi-disant* historical labours: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 4 (1857). **1855** Royal children all weeping when the *soi-disant* august pair took themselves away again—*à la bonne heure*! CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1884). **1877** Who but a *soi-disant* woman-hater would pick up a strange virago, and send his sister to her with twenty pounds: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xvii. p. 178 (1883).

soins, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: pains. See **petits soins.**

1850 no more trouble or *soins* to keep a good footing in the best houses in London than to dine with a lawyer in Bedford Square: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 178 (1879).

***soirée,** *sb.*: Fr.: an evening party, an evening assembly.

1822 when the *soirée* is happily over, most people say it was tiresome: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 317. **1823** I went the round of the most noted *soirées* at Venice: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 927 (1875). **1826** he deigned to be exceedingly courteous to our hero, whom he had publicly declared at the soirée of the preceding night to be 'very good style': LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 405 (1881). **1837** A select company of the Bath footmen presents their compliments to Mr. Weller, and requests the pleasure of his company this evening, to a friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings. The swarry to be on table at half past nine o'clock punctually: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxvi. p. 393. **1848** Jos begged the Colonel to come and see him that night, when Mrs. Crawley would be at a *soirée*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 371 (1879). **1861** handed bread and butter at her soirées, took the chair at her favourite meetings: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 11. ***1878** no official ball...has approached this *soirée* in splendour: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

***soirée dansante,** *phr.*: Fr.: an evening party for dancing.

1854 the persons who were present at Baroness Bosco's ball, and Mrs. Toddle Tompkyn's *soirée dansante* in Belgrave Square: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879).

soixante-et-le-va, *sb.*: Fr., 'sixty(-three) and it goes': a term at faro, "when the player having obtained a trente, ventures all once more, which is signified by making a fifth paroli, either on another card, if he has parolied on one only before, or by breaking the side of that one which contains four, to pursue his luck in the next deal" (Hoyle's *Games*).

1709 *Soissant-et-le-va* is the highest and greatest chance that can happen in the Game, for it pays Sixty seven times as much Mony as is Stak'd: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 180.

Sol: Lat. *sōl*, ='the sun': (*a*) the sun personified, or partly personified; (*b*) gold.

a. bef. **1593** More beautiful by wisdom's sacred doom | Than Sol himself amid the Planets Seven: PEELE, *Poems*, Wks., p. 601/2 (1861). **1603** So soon as *Sol*, leaving the gentle *Twins*...: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 38 (1608). **1640** So soon as Sol his fiery head doth rear | Above the Eastern waves: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. iii. 11, p. 83 (1647). **1648** His active Circles Croune *Sols* glorious Spheare: FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.* **1665** when *Sol* is Zenith: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

b. **1477** Good *Master* (saide he) then teach me trewly, | Whether the matters be *Sol* or *Mercury*? | Or whether of *Sol* or *Lune* it maie be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 41 (1652). **1567** *Sol* the Precious stone, is in colour like to the Sunne, and is called *Sol*, for that it giueth reflexions of Sunne beames, euen as the Sunne doth: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 21 *r°*.

sol[1], *sb.*: Old Fr.: a French coin containing twelve deniers (see **denier**), a **sou** (*q. v.*).

1605 for six *sols* more: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 503 (1616). **1617** I bought a pound of mutton for fiue sols and a halfe: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70. **1662** Two *Copecks*, which make two sols French, would buy a tame Fowl: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 7 (1669). **1701** the Gazette, [is worth] Two Sols: *New Account of Italy*, p. 49.

sol[2]: It.: *Mus.*: name of the fifth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. **1529** lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol! J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 258, Wks., Vol. I. p. 40 (1843). **1686** then about an hour after comes *Signior Semibreif* the Singing-man: and he and I make such a dreadfull Noise with our *Soll*'s, and our *Fa*'s, and our *Crochets*, and our *Quavers*: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, i. p. 7.

***sola, solar,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sholā*, name of the plant *Aeschynomene aspera*, Nat. Order *Leguminosae*: the pith of the said plant, of which **sola topees** or pith hats are made. The word *topeë*, ='hat', is fr. Hind. *ṭopī*.

1872 'where the Etrurian shades high overarched embower,' and pour down richly-scented blossoms upon his *sola topee*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 20.

solano, *sb.*: Sp.: a hot oppressive easterly wind which blows in the west part of the Mediterranean.

***sōlātium,** *sb.*: Lat., 'solace': a compensation, a compensatory present.

1883 M. Ferry has prudently compromised the difficulty with England by a small *solatium* to Mr. Shaw: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 523/1.

soldado, *sb.*: Sp.: a soldier.

1592 terrible like a warrior or soldado: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*. [F. W. Fairholt] **1598** your Poets, and your potlings, and your *soldado's* and your *foolado's*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 48 (1616). **1602** Wenchy, by Mars his sweaty buff-jerkin (for now all my oaths must smell a' the soldado): MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 6 (1885). bef. **1637** Chanon Hugh, accoutred as you see | Disguised *Soldado* like: B. JONSON, *Tale of a Tub*, iii. 9, p. 89 (1640).

soldārius, *pl.* **soldārii,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a soldier.

bef. **1631** To die with them, and in their graves be hid, | As Saxon wives, and French soldarii did: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 148.

soldat, *sb.*: Fr.: a soldier.

1591 there a Chieftaine shrillie cries, | And Soldats doth command: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 664 (1818). **1665** A Soldat's Wife...petitioned the King for...help: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).

soldatesca, *sb.*: It.: soldiery.

1650 There went som hundreds of that Soldadesca to the Palace of the Duke of *Mataloni* to burn it also: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 57.

***soldo,** *pl.* **soldi,** *sb.*: It.: a small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira. See **lira**[1], **sol**[1], **sou.**

1599 These are so plentifull that when there is no shipping, you may buy them for 10. *Carchies*, which coine are 4. to a *Venetian Soldo*, which is peny farthing the dozen: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 110. **1617** Here I payed thirtie three soldi (that is the fourth part of a Ducaton) for my supper: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 172. **1787** This astonishing fabric was built in the time of the Republic by a tax on cloth, at the low rate of one soldo per braccio. Four soldi a day, when the Duomo was built, were equal to twenty at present: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1805). **1830** The small coins circulated in the regency, are called *mussona*, equal to about four *soldi* of Italy: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 249 (2nd Ed.). **1842** St. Siro Genoa... one fellow I have in my sketch book; he is on his knees, and while receiving a soldo from a very poor old woman, counts his beads: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 119 *note* (1847).

***solecism** (ˌ⊥ ⊥ ˌ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *solecisme*, or Lat. *soloecismus*, fr. Gk. σολοικισμὸς, ='incorrect speech': a mistake in grammar showing ignorance of one's native tongue as spoken by the educated; any error in diction or grammar; any gross blunder or incongruity.

1582 they easily take offense of the simple speaches or solecismes in the scriptures: *N. T.* (Rhem.), Pref., sig. b 1 *v°*. **1600** It was the *solœcisme* of my starres: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 250 (1616). **1603** letting him goe away cleere with solœcismes, incongruities and barbarismes, as if he heard them not: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 97. **1621** My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great Solœcisine [*sic*], if amongst the rest of my frends in *England*, I should leave you unsaluted: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxix. p. 77 (1645). **1625** The *Solœcismes* of Fishermen dissolued the *Syllogismes* of Philosophers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 61. **1665—6** if it be not a solecism to give a place so vulgar a name: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 177 (1872). **1712** and indeed there is scarce a solecism in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if...: *Spectator*, No. 470, Aug. 29, Vol. V. p. 201 (1826).

***solfa,** *vb.*: fr. It. *sol fa*, names of the fifth and fourth notes of the gamut and of hexachords: to utter the names of notes as they are sung, to solmisate, to sing a solfeggio. Early Anglicised as *solf(e)*, *solfye*.

bef. **1529** But *ire* and *venire*, | And solfa so alamyre: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 107, Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1843). **1596** By often repeating of vvhich six notes, euery song is solfaed and song: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A iii *v°*. **1597** you shall not find a musicion...able to *sol fa* it right: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 156. **1609** to *solfa*...is to expresse the Syllables and names of the *Voyces*: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 14. **1623** Let who would *sol fa*, I'd give them my part: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 458 (1885).

***solfa,** *sb.*: It. *sol fa*, names of the fifth and fourth notes of the gamut: the system of syllables used as names of musical

notes; a **solfeggio** (*q.v.*); a musical scale. See **fa, gamut, sol**[2].

1579 if thou haddest learned the first point [part] of hauking, thou wouldst haue learned to haue held fast, or the first noat of Descant, thou wouldest haue kept thy *Sol. Fa.* to thy selfe: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 93 (1868). **1580** As froward as the Musition, who being entreated, will scarse sing sol fa, but not desired, straine aboue Ela: — *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 213. **1641** an alphabet or sol fa: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1806). bef. **1744** Now was our over-abundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the Sol-fa, in such guise as is sung in his Majesty's Chapel: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 247 (1757). **1842** Fiddle-de-dee!—Fiddle-de-dee!— | We'll have nobody give us *sol fa* but He! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 347 (1865).

solfatara, *sb.*: It.: a volcanic region over which sulphureous vapors escape from the ground.

1886 In the eastern ranges...lies the Furnas village with a variety of mineral springs, geysers, and solfataras, or *respiradores*: *Athenæum*, July 17, p. 72/1.

***solfeggio,** *pl.* **solfeggii, solfeggi,** *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a vocal exercise in which the syllables which are used as the names of notes are sung.

1776 playing his new *Solfeggi* to the groans of the miserable *Poles*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. ii.

solicitation, sollicitation (ˌ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *solicitation*: the act of soliciting.

1573—80 your advice or advices, procurement or procurements, labour or labours, meane or meanes, sollicitation or sollicitations, motion or motions, or such like: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 62 (1884). **1596** And whether we maye perswade our selves, that he will make warrs uppon us if wee lett him alone, let his sollicitacons and guifts, offered to the rebells of Irland, his beseeging of Calis, and wynning those parts of France that front uppon us, and his strengthening of himself by sea, by so many meanes, let all these thinges (I saye) tell us: EARL OF ESSEX, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxlii p 131 (1846). **1604** I will give over my suit and repent my unlawful solicitation: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iv. 2, 202. **1611** *Solicitation*, A solicitation, or soliciting, a mouing, or importuning vnto: COTGR. **1652** You know how little service I can do in that kinde by any personall sollicitation of my owne: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 259 (1872). **1671** far abler to resist | All his solicitations, and at length | All his vast force: MILTON, *P. R.*, I. 152.

solicitrix, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., fem. of Eng. *solicitor*: a woman who solicits.

bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 120, p. 293 (1740).

solidus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *solidus* (*nummus*), ='a solid (coin)': (*a*) the name of a gold coin of the Roman Empire, first struck by Constantine the Great in place of the **aureus** (*q.v.*), worth about a guinea; (*b*) a medieval money of account, equivalent to twelve *denarii* (see **denarius**), a shilling. See **L. S. D., soldo, sou.** The forms *solidi, solidos* [acc.] are plural.

a. **1885** Mr. Webster exhibited...a gold solidus of Constantius: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 541/2.

b. **1437** I bequeith to the reparacion of the stepull of the said churche of Saint Albane xx. solidos: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 463 (1874).

sōliloquium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a soliloquy.

1623 making a large *Soliloquium*, and meditation to my selfe: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. IV. p. 122.

***solitaire,** *sb.*: Fr.: a recluse, a hermit; a jewel or precious stone (generally a diamond) worn by itself on the dress or hair; a black silk neck-ribbon for men, fashionable in the eighteenth century.

1716 How often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the Country; when one evening of your conversation has spoil'd me for a Solitaire! POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 142 (1757). **1740** Before a solitaire, behind: A twisted ribband: SHENSTONE, *Moral Pieces*, Progress of Taste, 88, Wks., p. 204 (1854). **1753** Then a black solitaire, his neck to adorn: *Monsieur A-la-mode*. [F. W. Fairholt] **1766** Shape and gate, and careless air, | Diamond ring, and solitair, | Birth and fashion all declare: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. IX. **1792** it was a solitaire, composed of oriental pearls, with a diamond of the first water and magnitude in the center: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 252. **1824** the splendour of his solitaire, and laced ruffles, though the first was sorely creased, and the other sullied: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. XI. p. 247 (1886). **1826** an elderly gentleman, in a suit of court mourning, with bag and solitaire, ruffles, and *a snuff*: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 340.

***solo,** *pl.* **soli,** *sb.*; **solo,** *adj.*: It., 'alone': *Mus.*: a part performed alone or only with a subordinate accompaniment; performed alone or only with a subordinate accompaniment.

1695 your *Solo's* or *Sonata's*: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, ii. 7, Wks., Vol. I. p. 366 (1710). **1724** *Short Explic. of hor Words in Mus. Bks.* **1729** See now, half-cur'd, and perfectly well-bred, | With nothing but a S—o in his head: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 324. bef. **1758** this hoarse instrument still played its solo still pursued its busy way, and warbled, as it flowed, melodious murmurs: J. HERVEY, *Tim.*, Vol. I. p. 314, quoted in Southey's *Com. Pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 274/1 (1849). **1762** and on a wooden stage entertains the populace with a solo on the salt-box, or a sonata on the tongs and gridiron: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. IV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 18 (1817). **1776** Saying this, he took up his saddle, and play'd a most divine solo: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 66. **1834** They however did leave him, and he was obliged to play his flute-parts of the opera, in solo: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. VII. p. 124. **1885** The second of the novelties...was Mr. C. Harford Lloyd's 'Song of Balder,' for soprano solo and chorus: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 378/3.

***Solomon,** name of the third king of Israel, the son of King David, who built the great temple of Jerusalem, and was celebrated for wisdom; representative of wisdom.

abt. **1370** so wys. as Salomon: *Of Clene Maydenhod*, 22, p. 4 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867).] **1564** the famous Prince and seconde Salomon, kynge Henrye the seuenth: J. MAYLAND, in Hawes' *Past. Ples.*, sig. * iii *vº*. **1567** In sober wit a Salomon, yet one of Hectors sede: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 168 (1870). **1655** He [Christ] is the true Solomon, the prince of peace: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 388 (1862). **1679** For if you all were *Solomons*, | And *Wise* and *Great* as he was once: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 245. **1773** These Solomons delight to sit to a maker of wax-work, and to have their effigies exhibited round Europe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 42 (1857).

Solomon's-seal, *sb.*: the common name of a species of the genus *Polygonatum*, Nat. Order *Liliaceae*, esp. of the variety *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

1543 of the rootes of salomons seale sodden after the same maner: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxii *vº*/2. **1616** the roots and leaues of *Salomons* seale: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm*, p. 466. **1767** Now is also a proper time to...transplant the roots of peonies, lilies of the valley, Solomon's Seal: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 553 (1803).

***Solon:** Gk. Σόλων: name of the celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who flourished at the beginning of the sixth century B.C.

1625 your graue great Solons: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, ii. 3, p. 23 (1631).

solsequium, *sb.*: Late Lat.: heliotrope. Early Anglicised as *solsecle*.

? **1540** .ii. handfull of Solsequium: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. lxxix *vº*.

solstitium, *pl.* **solstitia,** *sb.*: Lat.: one of the times when the sun seems to stand still, *i.e.* when it enters Cancer on the longest day of the year, about June 21, and when it enters Capricorn on the shortest day, about December 22. Early Anglicised as *solstitioun* (Chaucer), *solstice* (abt. 1250 *Genesis & Exodus*, 150).

1550 St. Paul...had longer days at the solstitium and pitch of the sun in Macedon than Christ had at Jerusalem: HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 77 (Parker Soc., 1852). **1555** It hath bothe the steyinges and conuersyons of the soonne (cauled *Solstitia*) in maner equall with the Equinoctiall, with lyttle difference betwene the length of the daye and nyghte throughout all the yeare: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 167 (1885). **1598** Summer solstitium...Winter Solstitium: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, p. 626 (1809). **1600** their *Solstitia* they account the 16. of June and the 16. of December: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 36. **1630** Talkes of the *Iewish Thalmud*, and *Cabals*, | *Solstitiums* and Equinoctialls: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 6 *vº*/2.

sōlus, *fem.* **sōla,** *adj.*: Lat.: alone.

1599 I would have you solus: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 1, 48. **1676** Jacomo *solus*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, ii. p. 16. **1711** The famous blunder in an old play of "Enter a king and two fiddlers solus": *Spectator*, No. 29, Apr. 3, Vol. I. p. 112 (1826). **1821** Came home solus: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 104 (1832). **1843** spending the day, *solus*, among the hills: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1884).

sōlus cum sōlā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'alone (*masc.*) with alone' (*fem.*), male and female alone together.

1700 Stretching his neck, and warbling in his throat, | *Solus cum sola* then was all his note: DRYDEN, *Cock & Fox*, 90. abt. **1705** and here in dalliance spend the live-long day, | *Solus cum sola*, with his sprightly May: POPE, *January & May*, 472, Wks., Vol. II. p. 93 (1757).

sōlus cum sōlo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: alone by one's self (*masc.*).

1742 But he was in the midst of all the court, *solus cum solo*, alone by himself: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 84 (1826). **1818** I shall have the honour to drink your ladyship's health, *solus cum solo*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 202 (1819).

***solvitur ambulando,** *phr.*: Lat.: '(the problem) is solved by walking', (the problem) is solved by practical experiment.

[bef. **1637** So *Zeno* disputing of *Quies* ['rest'] was confuted by *Diogenes*, rising up and walking: B. JONSON, *Eng. Gr.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. II. p. 33 (1640).] **1863** "Solvitur ambulando" quoth Stephenson [when his steam-engine had dragged 8 carriages up an incline]: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 226. **1879** The one seems somewhat artificial, the other too eclectic; but *Solvitur ambulando*: G. G. SCOTT, *Rep. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 322.

solvuntur risu tabulae, *phr.*: Lat.: the case is dismissed with laughter, *or*, the severity of the court is relaxed by laughter. See Hor., *Sat.*, 2, I, 86.

1845 Verdict for the defendants with costs, solvuntur risu tabulæ: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 187. **1884** The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion, until *risu solvuntur tabulæ*: F. HARRISON, in *XIX Cent.*, No. 85, p. 505.

sōma[1], *sb.*: Skt.: an intoxicating beverage, much used in Brahminical sacrifices, prepared from the juice of an Indian plant which was perhaps a species of *Asclepias*.

soma[2], *sb.*: Jap.: a small trading-junk.

1622 We had news of 2 China *somas* arived at Goto: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1883). — 3 *somos*, or small junkes: *ib.*, p. 35.

sōmatalgia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. σῶμα (σωματ-), = 'body', and ἄλγος, = 'pain': bodily pain.

1639 Somatalgia and Psychalgia: *Optick Glasse of Humours.* [Nares]

***sombre**, *adj.*: Fr.: gloomy, dull, heavy-looking. Anglicised as *sombre* (ˊˉ).

1760 painted ceilings, inlaid floors, and unpainted wainscots make every room *sombre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 337 (1857). **1786** Beshrew the *sombre* pencil! said I, vauntingly—for I envy not its power, which paints the evils of life with so hard and deadly a colouring: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 439 (1839). **1798** a black and lurid sky, rendered still more *sombre* by...: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. p. 393. **1808** the *sombre* air of a funeral: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 230. **1842** provided the colouring be low and sombre: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 217 (1847).

***sombrero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a broad-brimmed felt hat; formerly, *also*, a canopy or umbrella to keep off the sun. The forms *sumbr(i)ero* may be fr. Port. *sumbreiro*.

1599 a great broad *sombrero* or shadow in their hands to defend them in the Summer from the Sunne, and in the Winter from the raine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 261. **1665** one of them [attendants] holds a Sumbriero over his [the Sovereign's] head, which probably was not so much for shade as State: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 143 (1677). — Some tie a leather skin about their neck; and as a badge of devotion gird their middles with a thong and hold a Sumbrero in their hands to abate the heat: *ib.*, p. 357. **1727** some lusty *Dutch* Men to carry their *Palenqueens* and Somereras or Umbrellas: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 338. [Yule] **1823** a slouched overspreading hat, which resembled the sombrero of a Spanish peasant: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xiv. p. 191 (1886). **1842** Sancho...lighted his cigar, tied on a Guayaquil *sombrero* and waved us farewell: *New World*, Vol. IV. p. 308. **1854** Dick, under yonder terrific appearance of waving cloak, bristling beard, and shadowy sombrero, is a good kindly simple creature: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879). ***1875** The hat shop contains every sort of sombrero: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

sombrero de sol, *phr.*: Sp.: a canopy to keep off the sun.

1625 a *Sombrero de Sol* (or *Indian* Canopee to keepe off the Sunne): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1545. **1665** Men usually travel in Chariots drawn by Oxen, but in Towns upon *Palamkeens*, and with *Sumbreros de Sol* over them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

sommier, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sommier*: a sumpter-horse. Early Anglicised as *somer*, *summer* (a form still extant in carpentry, meaning a piece of timber which has to bear weight).

1485 xx sommyers passed forth by, which certeyn paynyms ledde, whyche al were charged wyth wyn, brede, and flesshe: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 138 (1881).

somnambule, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who walks about while asleep, a somnambulist.

1837 A woman, who was subject to the magnetic influence, or who was what is commonly called a *somnambule*, had a cancer in the breast: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 288.

***Somnus**, *sb.*: Lat. *somnus*, = 'sleep': sleep personified, **Morpheus** (*q. v.*).

bef. **1599** I creep out of my drowsy den when Somnus hath suppresst | The head of every valiant heart: PEELE, *Sir Clyomon*, Wks., p. 522/2 (1861).

***sonata**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a composition for instruments; an instrumental composition of a special kind, comprising three or four movements.

1695 [See **solo**]. **1724** SUONATA, or SONATA, is the Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1777** quite disgusted at the numberless subscriptions we are pestered with, for cantatas, sonatas, and a thousand other things: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1777). **1787** After dinner the company dispersed...some to hear a sonata on the dulcimer: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 64 (1834). **1886** In speaking of his first sonata... we said that it was virtually a solo work for the violoncello: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 495/3.

sonatina, *sb.*: It.: a short or simple kind of sonata.

1724 SUONATINA, a Little, Short, Plain, or Easy Sonata: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

sonica, *adv.*: Fr.: in the nick of time.

1716 [See **sept-et-le-va**]. **1748** My prophecy, as you observe, was fulfilled *sonica*, which I heartily congratulate both you and myself upon: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 330 (1777).

sonnet (ˊˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sonet*, Fr. *sonnet*: a song, a short poem, *esp.* a short poem of fourteen lines, composed according to regular rules.

1557 Songes and Sonettes: *Tottel's Misc.* [Skeat] **1577** sonnets... sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, p. 39 (1868). **1584** This little booke of Sonets: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 2 (1880). bef. **1586** while you liue, you liue in loue, and neuer get fauor, for lacking skill of a *Sonnet*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 72 (1868). **1609** the Fabulous sonets of the Greeks so highly commended: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXXI. ch. XV. p. 426. **1797** when he had found a good thought for a sonnet, the nature of that composition prevented him from spoiling it: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 167.

soobashee: Turk. See **subassi.**

soock, **sook**, *sb.*: Arab. *sūq*: a market, a bazaar.

1836 soo'cks: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 164. **1839** In many of the sooks...in Arabian cities auctions are held: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 306 *note*.

Soodra: Anglo-Ind. See **Sudra.**

sooja, **sooju**: Jap. See **soy.**

soojee, **soojy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sūjī*: superior granulated flour made from the heart of the wheat, like the semolina of Italy; porridge made with such flour.

1810 Soojy is frequently boiled into 'stirabout' for breakfast: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 136. [Yule] **1878** Sujee flour, ground coarse: *Life in the Mofussil*, I. 213. [*ib.*]

soorma: Pers. See **surmeh.**

sooterkin, *sb.*: ? Du.: a false birth supposed to be produced by Dutch women owing to their sitting over their stoves.

1530 trym hys owne suterkin: *xx. songes* by Ashwell, &c., sig. F 1 *vº*. bef. **1658** There goes a report of the *Holland* Women, that together with their Children, they are delivered of a *Sooterkin*, not unlike to a Rat, which some imagine to be the Offspring of the Stoves: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 79 (1687). **1679** Knaves and Fools b'ing near of Kin, | As *Dutch-Boors* are t' a *Sooterkin*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 92. **1729** Fruits of dull Heat, and Sooterkins of wit: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 126.

sopha: Eng. fr. Arab. and Turk. See **sofa.**

sophie, *sb.*: Old Fr.: wisdom.

1557 that, in my shield, | The seuenfold sophie of Minerue contein: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 121 (1870).

***sophy**, *sb.*: Pers. *çefewī*, adj. fr. proper name *Çefī* (*Çafī*) [Skeat]: one of the titles of the Shah of Persia, properly confined to the dynasty which reigned 1505—1725, founded by Ismael Safi.

1549 *Vsnucassan* kyng of Persia (whose successour is nowe called *Sophie*): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 108 *vº*. **1555** the Sophie of Persia: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 60 (1885). **1562** the enterprise...against the Sophie: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. * iiii *vº*. **1589** Neere unto the straite of Oromuz is Arabia Felix, where as all the inhabitants are of the sect of Mahomet, and doo follow the same interpretation that the Sophi doth: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1854). **1590** for so nowe all the kings of *Persia* are called *Sophi*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 308. **1599** the borders of the countreis of the Sophie: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 94. **1605** the *Persian Sophies* wife: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, Wks., p. 492 (1616). **1620** the *Sophi* of *Persia*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 535 (1676). **1625** *Ismael* the Persian *Xa*, or *Sophi*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 32. **1635** the Sophy of *Persia*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. XXXIII. p. 52 (1645). **1687** Some of these grand Sophys will not allow him the Reputation of Wit at all: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, Ded., sig. A 4 *vº*. **1711** the Sophi of Persia: *Spectator*, No. 23, Mar. 27, p. 41/2 (Morley).

sopor, *sb.*: Lat.: a profound sleep, lethargy, stupor.

soppressata, *pl.* **soppressate**; **soppressada** (Florio), *sb.*: It.: a kind of large sausage.

1654 the people of the Country make great store of Sausages, and Sopressate: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 45.

***soprano**, *pl.* **soprani**, *sb.*: It.: the highest kind of human voice, treble, generally applied to female voices; a person who has such a voice; a part written for such a voice. Also, *attrib.*

1738 *Sopranos* being the objects of the attention, and raptures of the ladies: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 51, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 81 (1777). **1776** hence he could not sing only bass and treble, counter-tenor, and soprano to admiration: but also squeak like a pig: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 32. **1787** little madam whisks about the botanic garden with the ladies of the palace and a troop of sopranos: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1834). **1817** Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxii. **1877** The Soprano is insipid: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. I. p. 12 (1883).

sopra-porta, *sb.*: It., 'over-door': a decorative panel over a door.

1771 I shall be very thankful to you for any two views of Florence, not as *sopra-portas*, for my houses are not furnished at all in the French style, but as pictures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 291 (1857).

***sorbet**: Fr. See **sherbet.**

sordēs, *sb.*: Lat.: filth, dregs, baseness.

1654—6 Such persons choose to remain in the *sordes* of their sins, and so are miserable by their own election: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 657/2 (1868). **1789** Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the sordes of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name: BENTHAM, *Introd. to Morals & Legislation*, ii. 6. [C.]

sōrītēs, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Late Gk. *σωρείτης*, ='a heaper': a logical sophism consisting of an accumulation of arguments by which one is gradually led from what is true to what is false; a series of syllogisms in which all the conclusions except the last are omitted, so that a consecutive argument is formed.

1552 Then I reason thus, for the confirmation of my purpose by the argument, called *Sorites*: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 59 *ro*. **1565** This is a deceitful kind of argument, and riseth by degrees and steps, and in the schools is called *sorites*: JEWEL, *Serm.*, Wks., p. 438 (1847). **1603** But this *Sorites*, which *M. Chamber* vseth consisting of three degrees: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 227. **1621** The whole must needs follow by a *sorites* or induction: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 66 (1827). bef. **1670** such a long Sorites of Sciences and Tongues: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 13, p. 11 (1693). **1711** These Disputants convince their Adversaries with a *Sorites*, commonly called a Pile of Faggots: *Spectator*, No. 239, Dec. 4, p. 342/1 (Morley).

***sortes Virgiliānae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'Virgilian lots'; divination by Virgil's poems, the book being opened at hazard and the first sentence on which the eye fell being regarded as prophetic.

bef. **1586** Whereupon grew the worde of *Sortes Virgilianae*, when by suddaine opening *Virgils* booke, they lighted upon any verse of hys making: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 6 (1891). **1646** The first an imitation of *Sortes Homerica*, or *Virgilianæ*, drawing determinations from Verses casually occurring: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 224 (1686). **1761** We were drawing *Sortes Virgilianas* [acc.] for her: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 481 (1857). **1832** every page of the history of Italy, consulted as a *sortes Virgilianæ*, should teach its would-be-rulers a far different lesson: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 367.

***sortie**[1], *sb.*: Fr.: a going out, a departure; a sally.

1. a departure.

1778 before their last *sortie*, one heard nothing but *What news of the fleets?* HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 134 (1858). **1783** As soon as all the *sorties* and *entrées* have been made...things will fall into their usual channel: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 350.

2. *Mil.* a sally; also, *metaph.*

1828 resisting a sortie of the Turks from the fortress: *Gent. Mag.*, Apr., p. 372. **1831** She was mighty glorious about her *sortie* upon Lambton: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 119 (1875). **1859** he made a sortie from the box like a lion rushing into the circus: *Once a Week*, Vol. I. Nov. 26, p. 455/2.

sortie[2], *sb.*: ? Fr. See quotation.

1694 *A sortie*, is a little knot of small Ribbons, it appears between the bonnet, and pinner: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 11/1.

sospitātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sospitāre*, ='to preserve': a preserver, a saviour.

1654—6 in honour of God our Sospitator, for his mercy: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 146/2 (1867).

***sostenuto**, *part.*: It.: *Mus.*: sustained, prolonged.

1724 SOSTENUTO, is to hold out the Sound of a Note Firmly, in an Equal and Steddy Manner: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1887** if you find a line with a deficiency of syllables there will probably be a Sostenuto note in the melody to which it is sung...so that the metre is made good: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 20.

***sotana**, *sb.*: Sp., 'an under-shirt': a cassock.

1623 I had furnished my-selfe in *Milan*, with as much rich silke Grogram, as would serue to make mee a cloake, and a *Sotana*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. vii. p. 161. **1681** Thus armed underneath, he over all | Does make a primitive *Sotana* fall: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 56.

sot(t)ise, *sb.*: Fr.: a piece of stupidity, a foolish action, silly conduct.

bef. **1733** seems to be a Sottise of the lowest Form of Secretaryship: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 23, p. 136 (1740).

***sotto voce**, *phr.*; **sottovoce**, *adv.*: It.: in a low voice.

1737 and in a half voice, or *sotto voce*, discusses her solid trifles in his ear: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 23, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 68 (1777). **1828** Thornton pressed the invitation still closer, and even offered, *sotto voce*, to send Dawson on before: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxiv. p. 276 (1864). **1840** 'Marry, Heaven forbid that I should baulk their fancy'' quoth the Leech *sotto voce*: BARHAM, *Ingoldsby Legends*, p. 72 (1879). **1863** "it is no use," observed one, sotto voce: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 33. **1878** "Of course, if you like, you can play the madwoman," said Grandcourt, with *sotto voce* scorn: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. XXX. p. 260.

sottocoppa, *sb.*: It.: a salver; a saucer.

1670 They bring you Drink upon a *Sottocoppa* of Silver, with three or four Glasses upon it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 14 (1698). **1882** At this moment a servant entered the room, bringing a sottocoppa of silver, upon which were two or three stiff necked glasses: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 171 (2nd Ed.).

***sou**, Fr. (Old Fr. *sol*); **sous**, **souls**, Old Fr.: *sb.*: a solidus (*q. v.*); a French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and ultimately of copper, its value under the decimal system being 5 centimes or one-twentieth of a franc. Properly the sou is obsolete, but the name is popularly applied to the 5 centime piece. See **sol**, **soldo**.

1547—8 in bras they haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dobles, lierdes, halfe karalles and karales, halfe sowses & sowses: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870). **1577** the Frenche Kinge hathe coyned newe sowces soe bace that an C^th^. of theim doe hold but xxv^ti^. sterl. in the C^th^.: P. OSBORNE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxx. p. 25 (1846). **1600** all that they had together, besides their boates and nets was not worth fiue souce: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 208. — solde a little measure thereof for fifteene and twentie sous: *ib.*, p. 342. **1681** never a soulz: BURNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Vol. VI. p. 269 (1865). bef. **1686** Not a Sous, damn'd Rascal: OTWAY, *Cheats of Scapin*, ii. p. 46. **1696** Not a Sous, by *Jupiter*: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 24 (1776). **1742** I add an account of the five sous pieces, called temeens, their rise and fall in Turkey: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 443 (1826). **1768** I was predetermined not to give him a single sous: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). **1818** translating | His English resolve not to give a *sou* more: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. I. **1877** salt, which formerly sold for ten sous a pound, now sells for four: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 196.

soubah, soubahdar: Anglo-Ind. See **suba**, **subadar.**

soubashi: Turk. See **subassi.**

***soubrette**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Theatr.*: a maid-servant or lady's-maid in comedy.

1753 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 364 (1857). **1774** a fat woman, rather elderly, who sometimes acted the *soubrette*: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 147. **1822** from the humble *soubrette* to her titled mistress: MRS. OPIE, *Madeline*, Vol. II. p. 201. **1829** The letters in question were stolen from his cabinet by his valet, and given to a soubrette of his wife: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 323 (1881). **1886** Miss Lottie Venne makes Honour a fairly typical soubrette: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 530/3.

soubriquet: Fr. See **sobriquet.**

soucar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sāhūkār*: a native banker.

1799 a debt due by him to a soucar, by name of Rugobah: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 378 (1858). **1826** We were also sahoukars and granted bills of exchange upon Bombay and Madras, and we advanced money on interest: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvi. p. 174 (1884).

souchong, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Chin.: a kind of black tea.

1842 A hag, surrounded by crockery-ware, | Vending, in cups, to the credulous throng, | A nasty decoction miscall'd Souchong: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 287 (1865). **1865** swear they cannot live apart over their pre-prandial Souchong: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 26.

soucoupe, *sb.*: Fr.: salver; saucer.

1717 coffee was served in china, with gold *soucoupes*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 227 (1827).

Soudra: Anglo-Ind. See **Sudra.**

***souffié**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. *soufflé*, past part. of *souffler*, ='to inflate': any very light dish made by mixing materials with white of egg beaten to a froth, and heating the mixture in an oven until it is puffed up.

1845 Ginger Soufflé: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 260. **1849** I entrusted the soufflées to him, and, but for the most desperate personal exertions, all would have been lost: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6 (1881). **1850** The cutlets were excellent, and the *soufflé* uncommonly light and good: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879). **1865** Rockingham dropped half a dozen almond soufflées on to a terrier's nose: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 202. **1888** We believe that she meant to make 'A Japanese Fan' mere whipped-egg *soufflé* work of the most artistic kind in that order of production [*vers de société*]: *Athenæum*, Sept. 22, p. 377/3.

soulagement, *sb.*: Fr.: relief, solace, alleviation.

1777 I know our house might be a *soulagement* to you: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 171 (1882).

***soupçon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a suspicion, a slight taste, a very small quantity.

1766 Wesley is a lean elderly man, fresh-coloured, his hair smoothly combed, but with a *soupçon* of curl at the ends: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 16 (1857). **1866** soft and tender, with a flavor of lamp-oil...a mere *soupçon*, however, for the blubber...is at this season sweet and delicious: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 260. **1865** I like the smallest soupçon of an adventure: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 64. **1884** from reading [the rules] nobody would suppose there was even a *soupçon* of a gambling character about the establishment: SIR H. HAWKINS, in *Law Times' Reports*, L. 814/1.

soupe, *sb.*: Fr.: soup.

1729 The sturdy Squire to Gallic masters [may] stoop, | And drown his Lands and Manors in a Soupe: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 596. bef. **1733** *Barillon* and his *French Soupes*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 41, p. 532 (1740).

soupé, **souper**, *sb.*: Fr.: supper.

1809 But, alas! so soon as the body is satisfied here, so soon does the mind long for the friendly *dines* and *soupés* of Paris: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XX. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 72. **1834** those soupers are inestimable, and must not cease: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10.

***soupe maigre**, *phr.*: Fr.: vegetable soup. See **maigre.**

1759 he should be glad of a soup-maigre: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xvi. **1766** If you could persuade them of the wholesomeness of *soup maigre* and barley bread, it might be of great use to them: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 52 (1882). **1828** neither wearers of plaid, nor devourers of porridge, but *blousses* and *soupe maigre* well supplied the want:

Engl. in France, Vol. II. p. 100. **1840** *Yelaun choorbeh*, a sort of *soup maigre*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xv. p. 366.

soupirail, *sb.*: Fr.: an air-hole, a vent-hole.

1820 serving his prison for a window...This *soupirail* being placed exactly under Halbert's window...: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 490/2 (1867).

souplesse, *sb.*: Fr.: suppleness, pliability, flexibility, adaptability.

1803 He ascribes it to the extreme *souplesse* of the French character: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 83.

sourcrout, sourkrout: Ger. See **Sauerkraut.**

sourd bruit, *phr.*: Fr.: a whispered rumor.

1616 There is a *sourd bruit*, as if the blazing star, at last, were toward an eclipse: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 445 (1848).

sourdine, *sb.*: Fr.: "A Sourdet; the little pipe, or tenon put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound low; also, a Sordine, or a kind of hoarse, or low-sounding Trumpet" (Cotgr.).

1591 lette him make it secretly, and without striking vp the Drums, or sounding Trompets, but rather vse Drum stickes and Surdines: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 343. **1681** Death-Trumpets creak in such a Note, | And 'tis the *Sourdine* in their Throat: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 90.

sournois, *fem.* **sournoise**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: dissembling, sly; a dissembler.

1848 the din, the stir, the drink, the smoke, the tattle of the Hebrew pedlars, the solemn, braggart ways of the poor tumblers, the *sournois* talk of the gambling-table officials: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XXX. p. 334 (1879).

sousbachi: Turk. See **subassi.**

***sous-officier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a non-commissioned officer.

1862 Only *sous-officiers*, brawling in their provincial cafés over their dominos, fight duels: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 151 (1887).

soutache, *sb.*: Fr.: narrow flat braid for embroidery.

souterrain, *sb.*: Fr.: a cave, an underground vault, a basement below the level of the ground.

1775 near it is a souterrain: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor.* **1806** In the *souterrain* of vaulted stone the military engines and stores were deposited: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 89. **1830** the cavern...the *souterrain*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 53 (2nd Ed.).

souvenance, sovenance, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *souvenance*: memory, remembrance.

1590 Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce, | And all thy wronges will wipe out of my sovenaunce: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. viii. 51. **1591** To dwell in darkenesse without sovenance: — *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 486.

***souvenir**, *sb.*: Fr.: a remembrance, a memorial, a keep-sake, a memoir, a memorandum-book.

1775 souvenirs: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 284 (1857). **1783** *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 41. **1814** It is not without a feeling of indignation that we have read the *Souvenir* of Barnum: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 283. **1834** A musical snuff-box, and souvenir for Mrs. Derozio: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 55. **1846** This well-timed *souvenir* of his father's fate was probably intended by Chaumette to apprise the boy of the lot intended for his mother: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, V. p. 268 (1857). **1865** Nina Montolieu's envelope, a souvenir of the past season: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 9. **1872** *souvenirs* of people who have come and gone: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 110.

***sowar, suwar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sawār*, ='a horseman': a native cavalry soldier, a mounted orderly.

1824—5 The sowars who accompanied him: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 404. [Yule] **1834** My practised ear immediately knew that it was a single Suwar, and with my tulwar unsheathed on my arm, I moved to the edge of the tope: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 125. **1882** a sowar paced slowly up and down to keep away any curious listeners: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. V. p. 93.

sowarry, suwarry, Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sawārī*; **as(s)warry**, Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *aswārī*: *sb.*: a cavalcade, a mounted retinue.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. **1776** I sat down in the Dewan Connah: just as I sat down, Maha Rajah's Sewarry came, and he also came: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 13/2. **1803** which measure would of itself put an end to the use of the Company's sepoys as sowarry: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 789 (1844).

Variants, *sewar(r)y, souarree, soirre, swarry.*

sowce, sowse: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **sou.**

***soy**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Jap. *shōyu*: a strong sauce made from the beans of a plant called *Dolichos soja*, boiled and fermented.

1679 Mango and Saio, two sorts of sauces brought from the East Indies: J. LOCKE, *Jrnl.*, in Lord King's *Life*, I. 249. [Yule] **1688** I have been told that soy is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, II. 28 (1729). [*ib.*] **1797** a pickle celebrated among them under the name of *sooju* or *soy*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 81/2.

***spa, spaw**, *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Spa* or *Spaa*, the name of a place in the east of Belgium: a mineral spring, a place in which there is a mineral spring or mineral springs.

1589 In the time of *Charles* the ninth French king, I being at the Spaw waters: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 285 (1869). **1590** Both Silo this, and Jordan, did excell, | And th' English Bath, and eke the German Spau: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. xi. 30. **1603** the Lord Cobham meant to go over to the Spa, thereby to have had access to the archduke: LORD CECIL, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1848). bef. **1616** past cure of Physick, Spaw, or any Diet: BEAU. & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 272 (1711). **1624** The far-famed English Bath, or German Spa: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 128/2 (1839). **1636** the taste and operation of the *Spaw-water*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 455 (1654). **1652** with this hath the spirit of the Spaw water great affinity: FRENCH, *Yorksh. Spa*, viii. 71. **1673** you shall find no fatty substance swimming upon them as upon the *Spaw* Waters: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 67. **1677** he mentions a *Spaw* near *Room*, whose water was excellent: T. RAWLINS, *Tom Essence*, p. 18. **1720** Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longævity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). **1740** the Sea-shore near the *Spaw* at *Scarborough*: MARTYN, in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XII. p. 836. **1771** The Spa is a little way beyond the town, on the side, under a cliff, within a few paces of the sea: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 65/1 (1882). **1807** the *inland* Spa is not a jot behind the Fishing-town in the article of tortures: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 27 (5th Ed.).

spadillio, spadillo, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *espadilla*: the name of the ace of spades at the games of ombre and quadrille. Anglicised as *spadille*, perhaps through French.

1674 There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Maltillio* or black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. **1713** Spadillio first, unconquerable Lord! | Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 49. **1728** She slipped spadillo in her breast, | Then thought to turn it to a jest: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 596/1 (1869).

spado[1], *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σπάδων: an eunuch.

1460—70 Or whan þat spado lowythe paramours: LYDGATE, in *Q. Eliz. Achad.*, p. 81 (1869). **1646** This is true, not onely in eunuches by nature, but spadoes by art: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [L.]

spado[2], *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *spada*, or Sp. *espada*: a sword.

bef. **1723** By St. Anthony you shall feel what mettle my spado is made of (laying his hand to his sword): CENTLIVRE, *Marplot in Lisbon*, i. 1 (1872). [Davies]

***spahee, spahi**, *sb.*: fr. Turk. and Pers. *sipāhī*: a horse-soldier of the Turkish army. See **sepoy.**

1562 the Spachi, and other ordres of horsemen: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 53 *ro*. **1599** The *Spahi*, men of Armes of the Court and the City: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. **1600** in short time they become Ianissaries, or Spahies, and either they go to the warre, or are bestowed in some garrison: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386. **1611** by a *Spahée* as they call him, that is one of the horsemen of the great Turke: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. l 5 *vo* (1776). **1615** Seminaries of *Spachies* and *Giamoglans*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1625** contenting themselues with the Title and small pay of a *Spahee*, or a *Mutaferaka*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1592. **1632** to massacre all the *Syphahies*, by that meanes to confirme the authoritie of the Emperor, or great *Turke*, and re-establish the same: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Mar. 28, p. 5. **1634** the *Ianizaries* and *Spaheis*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 71. **1654—6** those Turkish desperadoes, the Spahyes: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 474/1 (1867). **1704** The *Bay* is accompanied with his *Spahy's*, or Troopers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 22. **1717** We found the road full of the great spahis and their equipages coming out of Asia to the war: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 200 (1827). **1741** The Janizary Aga reviews them from time to time, and enters those whom he likes among the Janizaries of the Port. Some of them become Spahis: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 244. **1754** being assaulted in flank by a body of the Spahis: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. IV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1817). **1788** a national cavalry, the Spahis of modern times: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 25 (1813). **1802** We saw pass in succession, companies of...Spahis, armed with a musket, two pistols and a sabre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 48. **1818** And where the Spahi's hoof hath trod, | The verdure flies the bloody sod: BYRON, *Mazeppa*, xi. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 163 (1832). **1819** troops of well mounted spahees: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 37 (1820). **1820** the spahis, a species of military force somewhat resembling our yeomanry cavalry: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 81.

spait, spate, speat, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael., cf. Ir. *speid*, ='a great river-flood': a flooding rise of a stream or river; the condition of being flooded.

1821 the Brawl burn...when there happened to be a spait on the Sunday, it kept them from the kirk: J. GALT, *Annals of the Parish*, ch. XXXI. [Davies] **1870** The last tall son of Lot and Bellicent, | And tallest, Gareth, in a showerful spring | Stared at the spate: TENNYSON, *Gareth & Lynette*, 3, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 41 (1886).

***spalpeen**, *sb.*: Ir. *spailpīn*: a mean fellow, a common laborer.

1818 surrounded by petitioning, whining, wretched cotters, spalpeans, road makers, and labourers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 3 (1819). **1822** *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 80. **1857** I've brought away the poor spalpeen of a priest, and have got him safe in the house: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. XIX. [Davies]

***spaniel** (⌐ ⌐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *espagneul, espagnol*, ='a Spanish dog': the name of a breed of dogs used for

sport and as pets, of which there are many varieties; also, *attrib.* fawning.

abt. **1386** spainel: CHAUCER, *C. T., Wif of Bathes Prol.*, 5849. abt. **1425** spangel: *Seven Sages*, 1448 (Percy Soc., 1846). **1567** This [the badger] ...hath a certaine wilie heade to deceiue, and daunt his enimies, the Spannell, & Fox: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 104 *v°*. **1580** The bastarde Spangell, which beeing once rebuked, neuer retriueth his game: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 363 (1868). **1584** From the which affection towards a man, a spaniell doth not much differ: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. viii. p. 302. **1602** a page must have a cat's eye, a spaniel's leg: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, ii. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 27 (1885). **1607** The water Spagnell: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 153. bef. **1739** So well-bred spaniels civilly delight | In mumbling of the game they dare not bite: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 313, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 39 (1757).

Spaniolate(d), Eng. fr. Sp. *Español*, = 'Spanish'; **Spanified**, Eng. fr. Lat. *Hispānus*, = 'Spanish': made Spanish, imitating the Spanish character, devoted to Spanish interests. See **Hispaniolise.**

1602 vnles they could make vs beleeue that all the state, or those honors they meane of, are throughly *spanified* and entred into a trayterous league & confederacie against their Prince and countrey: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 350. **1855** using a cant phrase of Sidney's...all heaven and earth were spaniolated to him: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xxvii. [Davies]

Spaniolise: Eng. fr. Fr. See **Hispaniolise.**

sparadrap, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a medicated bandage or plaster.

1543 dyppe cloutes therein, in the fourme of a sparadrap: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii *v°/a*.

sparage, sparagra(s), sparagus. See **asparagus.**

sparsim, *adv.*: Lat.: here and there, scattered about.

1627 see principally...And otherwise *Sparsim* in this our *Sylua Syluarum*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 839.

spart: Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr. See **esparto.**

Spartan: Eng. fr. Lat. *Spartānus*, = 'pertaining to Sparta': characteristic of the Ancient Spartans (Lacedæmonians, Laconians); frugal, austere, laconic.

spartum, *sb.*: Lat.: **esparto** (*q.v.*), Spanish broom.

1673 round thin baskets made of *Spartum* like frails, having a round hole in the top: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 458.

spasm, Eng. fr. Fr. *spasme*; **spasma**, Gk. σπάσμα; **spasmus**, Lat. fr. Gk. σπασμὸς: *sb.*: a sudden morbid contraction of the muscles, a local convulsion; also, *metaph.* a sudden violent effort.

1541 for daunger of the spasma, which is moste perylous: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. A iv *r°*. **1543** And for the prohibition of a spasme ye shal rubbe often the nuke or marye of the backebone: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xc *v°/1*. **1591** Els Spasmus...strait doth holde | The Senewes of weake Adam: JAMES I., *Furies, Poet. Exercises*, 654 (1818). **1625** a violent Feuer and *Spasma*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 662.

spatula, *sb.*: Lat.: a flat blade of wood or metal for spreading, mixing, or stirring, used by chemists, painters, &c. Anglicised as *spattle*, *spatle*, *spatule*.

1526 take a spatula & styrie all these togeder: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iiij *r°/a*. **1599** reverberate the same dilligentlye with the Spatula: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 45/1. **1601** stirring it [thickened mulbery juice] thrice a day with a spatule: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170. **1841** I saw a cadaverous cook with a spatula, thumping a poor beefsteak with all his might: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 380 (1885).

***spécialité**, *sb.*: Fr.: a special characteristic; anything which is characteristic of a place or establishment; anything which is useful for a special purpose or for a particular occasion.

1865 it is your habit to speak suavely and mean nothing, it is the *spécialité* that will get you the Garter and give you an Earldom: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 147. **1874** to have an underground cellar is so far a *spécialité*... as to supply the title of "del Grottino" to those inns that possess one: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 38. **1877** He had no *spécialité*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1879).

***specie**, *sb.*: Lat., abl. of *speciēs*, = 'kind', in the Late Lat. phr. *in specie*, = 'coin': kind; coin, a metallic medium of exchange, stamped and issued by authority; also, *attrib.* See **in specie.**

1753 Good manners are the settled medium of social, as *specie* is of commercial life: Lord CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 81, p. 140 (1774). **1784** If an balloon could reach the moon, I believe the first inquiry of philosophers would be after *the specie* in the planet: Hon. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 480 (1858). **1790** He calculates the *numéraire*, or what we call *Specie*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 193 (3rd Ed.). **1797** The Indian trade is carried on with a view to render more easy the transmission of the surplus revenue to Europe, without draining Bengal of its specie: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1858). **1823** they beheld the silver showers | Of rubles rain, as fast as specie can: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. lxxix. **1863** all the *specie* in the Bank of England: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 114. **1883** The United States at the beginning of 1879 resumed Specie payments: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 371/1.

***speciēs**, *pl.* **speciēs**, *sb.*: Lat., 'kind'. Early Anglicised as *spece*, *spice*, through Fr. *espèce*. See **genus.**

1. (used to render Gk. εἶδος) a division of a class, including several individuals, a kind, a sort; *esp.* a division of a genus, including individuals or sub-species or varieties.

[abt. **1384** but of lecherie men seyn pat many prelatis ben ful per-of & of pe moste cursed spices per-of: *Of Prelates*, ch. ix. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 73 (1880).] **1567** what ado was made in daily disputations for exercise of young wits about *genus* and *species*, and the rest of the universals: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 612 (1848). bef. **1586** now in his parts, kindes, or *Species*, (as you list to terme them) it is to be noted, that some Poesies have coupled together two or three kindes: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 43 (1868). **1598** the species or shapes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. v. p. 181. **1599** Genus & Species long since barefoot went, | Upon their ten toes in wild wanderment: Bp. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. II. iii. **1622** we know these to transpose their inward excellence and vertues to their *Species* successiuely: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 2. **1641** a vegetable of its own species: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 127 (1651). **1659** The Monarchial, Aristocratical and Democratical are several *species*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. vii. p. 26. **1663** For we are Animals no less, | Although of different *Specieses*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65. **1672** Gems of the same *species*, as Rubies, Saphirs, Granats: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 104. **1691** *Species of Fossils*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 21 (1701). **1697** To hold to every Man a faithful Glass, | And shew him of what Species he's an Ass: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, Prol., Wks., Vol. I. p. 117 (1776). **1713** the exercise of tyranny over their own Species: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 278 (1757). **1722** One Species of them is white: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 116. bef. **1733** another Trick of the same Species and to the same End: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 105, p. 87 (1740). **1764** will, by an infamous species of extortion, put ye to the most immoderate expence of fifty or threescore: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. xii. **1867** opinions of which the leading genera above indicated subdivide into countless species: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (and Ed.). ***1876** bonnet or hat...for the way it is worn decides which species it is: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

2. a visible appearance.

1598 the picture mooveth the eye, and that committeth the species and formes of the things seene to the memory: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Pref., p. 4. **1607** Wherein I sit and immediately receiue, | The *Species* of things corporeall, | Keeping continual watch and centinell: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G 2 *v°*. **1640** if she know those species outsent | From distant objects: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 32, p. 237 (1647). **1652** certain external species, signes, or effects: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 196. **1665** Objects are conserved in the *Memory* by certain *intentional* Species: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. vi. p. 29 (1885). **1671** Species and accidents...are proper objects of adoration: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 236 (1872). **1678** of any Intentional *Species* or *Shews*, propagated from the Objects to our Senses: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 7. **1681** When a man hath the species or image of an horse or man in his mind, or the thought thereof, you cannot call that image a man or a horse: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 335 (1862). **1699** the Land of *Spectres*, *Forms*, *Intentional Species*, *Vacuum*, *Occult Qualities*, and other *Inadequate Notions*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Ded., sig. A 3 *v°*. **1756** But if you understand by ideas these chimerical species, the mere fictions of metaphysicians, and, as it seems to me, not sufficiently disproved by Mr. Locke, I return to my assertion, and maintain that the distinction is unintelligible between "being in the mind," and "being in the memory": GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 182 (1869).

3. a spectacle.

bef. **1627** Shews and species serve best with the people: BACON. [J.]

4. a constituent part.

1599 play the *Alchymist* with me, and change the *species* of my land, into that metal you talk of: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 118 (1616). **1601** the *Species* that goe to the composition of sweet Perfumes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 375.

5. coin.

1763 The augmentation of the species in a colony is not the way to keep it in it: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 37.

specificum, *sb.*: neut. of Late Lat. *specificus*, = 'specific': a specific.

1641 a specificum against all distempers of the liver: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2 *v°* (1651).

***specimen**, *sb.*: Lat.: an example, a sample, a representative or illustrative portion of a whole or of an aggregate, a representative individual of a number, class, or type.

1610 *Virgil* prescribes a generall *Specimen* in his concluslon for triall of salt and bitter soyles: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, I. viii. p. 17. **1664** this early *Specimen* of his Theological studies: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. iv. **1722** in the upper part of that Drawing, Correggio has given a Specimen of the whole Gallery: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 330. bef. **1733** It is a curious piece, and may pass for a Specimen of the Author's Perfections: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. v. (1740). **1748** and, as a specimen, directed us to a piriwig warehouse: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 77 (1817). **1866** a specimen or two survived to a great age: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. VIII. (Halifax). ***1878** He secured specimens of this rock: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

***spectacle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a show, a sight, a pageant.

1751 Company, suppers, balls, *spectacles*...are now your only schools and universities: Lord CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 22, p. 98 (1774). **1790** Their confederations, their *spectacles*, their civic feasts: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 279 (3rd Ed.). **1814** the shews and *spectacles* in which the people take so much delight: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. ii. p. 33. **1828** a ball-room, a billiard-room, and the most essential, a *spectacle*, or theatre, will give content to

the most numerous and mingled population of French: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 280. **1860** the end of a grand *spectacle*: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 70/1. *__1878__ it was not a tragedy, but simply a grand *spectacle*: *Echo*, June 6, p. 2. [St.]

***spectator** (⏑ – – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *spectātor*, noun of agent to *spectāre*, = 'to behold': a beholder, a looker on, an eye-witness, *esp.* one who watches an action, a game, or a representation (theatrical, &c.).

1590 in a secret corner layd, | The sad spectatour of my Tragedie: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iv. 27. **1604** there be of them [clowns] that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 46. **1619** where euery vulgar eye is a Spectator, euery lauish tongue a Censour: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlix. p. 458. **1625** the *World* is both the *Spectacle* and *Spectator*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 1. **1628** But sits aloft on the Scaffold a censuring Spectator: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 65 (1868). abt. **1630** there passed a challenge between them at certain exercises, the Queen and the old men being spectators: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 40 (1870). **1641** What a death it is to think of the sport and advantage these watchful enemies, these opposite spectators, will be sure to make of our sin and shame? MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 200 (1806). **1665** their feet spurning the yielding sands, forces the spectators further off: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677). **1703** four of his men-of-war stood spectators without coming to his assistance: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 382 (1872). **1675** an attempt to cheat the Spectators in such a Juncture: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 104. **1785** Amus'd spectators of this bustling stage: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 165 (1808). *__1876__ crowds of spectators: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

spectātrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *spectātor*: a female spectator.

1611 *Spectatrice*, A spectatrix; a woman that giues a (publike) thing the looking on: COTGR.

***spectrum**, *pl.* **spectra**, *sb.*: Lat.: a spectre, a phantom.

1. a spectre, a phantom.

1621 castles in the ayre, pallaces, armies, spectrums, prodigies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. I, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 57 (1827). **1657** the Spectrum, ghost, or fantasie, the Light of Nature: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 67. **1672** Christ's body was no *spectrum* or phantasm: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 234/1 (1868). **1689** For all Divisions these Hundred years, | And errors among Protestants, appears | To be the *Spectrums* of their plotting brains: T. PLUNKET, *Encom. Duke Brandenb., &c.*, p. 42/2. bef. **1834** Fierce Anthropophagi, | Spectra, Diaboli: C. LAMB, *Hypochond.* **1877** They see the king of the valley, sitting on his throne: and beside him, (but it is only a false vision), spectra of creatures like themselves, set on thrones: RUSKIN, *Ethics of the Dust*, Lect. I. p. 11.

2. the band of light, showing the prismatic colors, formed when light is reflected after passing through a prism.

1811 the inherent congruity of those [colors] that are called complementary, with reference to the prismatic *spectrum*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1844). **1887** No chemist...could afford to overlook the remarkable work of Mr. Crookes on the phosphorescent spectra of the rare earths when submitted to electric discharge in a high vacuum: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, p. 300/1.

***speculation** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spéculation*: observation, inspection, insight; philosophic contemplation, theoretical reasoning; a risking of money in hazardous commercial or financial ventures (colloquially abbreviated to **spec.**).

1579 soothsayers...and they specially who seemed to haue some singular speculation aboue others: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 469 (1612). **1605** Thou hast no speculation in those eyes | Which thou dost glare with! SHAKS., *Macb.*, iii. 4, 95. **1667** Thenceforth to speculations high or deep | I turn'd my thoughts: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 602. **1794** many merchants have already made a noble *spec* of the embargo by raising their prices: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 469 (1856). **1836** they do it all on speculation...them Dodson and Fogg, as does these sort o' things on spec: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxvi. pp. 273, 274.

***speculator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *speculātor*, = 'a scout', noun of agent to *speculāri*, = 'to spy', 'to observe'.

1. an observer, a seer who investigates mysteries.

1555 Nowe to speake more particularly of this metall of syluer, the philosophers speculatours of naturall thynges, saye that it is engendered of substaunce more watery then fyerie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 367 (1885). **1646** Cabalalistical Speculators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xiv. p. 276 (1686). **1652** Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 9. **1663** Like Speculators, should foresee, | From *Pharos* of Authority: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 55. **1820** the speculator or man who descries the movements of the fish: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 139.

2. one who forms or investigates theories.

1654 the lazy Speculator in Arts, and Knowledge: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 201. **1837** Those speculators, therefore, did not perform the inductive process carefully: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 411 (1877).

3. one who risks capital in hazardous commercial or financial ventures.

1819 This little frolic, at the expense of the English speculator, recommended me to a French chevalier: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). **1850** married the rich attorney's daughter in spite of that old speculator: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 255 (1879).

***speculum**, *pl.* **specula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a mirror.

1646 speculums of Parabolical figures: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 312 (1686). **1673** Likewise a *Speculum* of the same fashion, by looking upon which through the former you see your face so many times multiplied...Several concave burning *Specula* of metal: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. **1776** firing them with parabolic *specula*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 24.

spēlunca, *sb.*: Lat.: cave, den, grotto.

1773 he was forced to do the honours of the *spelunca*! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 504 (1857).

spenditore, *sb.*: It.: a steward, a purveyor.

bef. **1733** Officers, *Spenditores*, and Architects: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 90, p. 575 (1740).

sperma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σπέρμα*: seed, sperm, seminal fluid.

1527 causeth apetyte and lust to the worke of generacyon | & multyplyeth the nature and sperma: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. ccxlvii. sig. R ii *v°*/1. **1543** of symple membres some haue theyr generation of Sperma or sede: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ii *v°*/2. **1600** whether the said Amber be the sperma or the excrement thereof, they cannot well determine: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 344.

***spermaceti** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *spermaceti*, or Late Lat. *spermacēti*, = 'spawn of the whale': a crystalline fatty substance obtained from the head of the **cachalot** (*q.v.*) and kindred cetaceans. *Also*, in combin.

1471 And *Sperma Cete* ana with redd Wyne when ye wax old: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 113 (1652). **1525** Take sperma ceti .iij. dragma. mumie an ounce: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. R iij *v°*/2. **1558** *Sperma Ceti*, a dragme, Muske, foure scrupules: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 56 *r°*. **1593—1622** The fynnes are also esteemed for many and sundry uses; as is his spawne for divers purposes: this wee corruptly call *parmacittie*; of the Latine word, *spermaceti*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 155 (1878). **1596** telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth | Was parmaceti for an inward bruise: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 58. **1601** I am mum, my deare mummia, my balsamum, my *spermacete*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 287 (1616). **1641** Common oil Olive may be distilled after this manner, and be made very pleasant and sweet, also most unctious things, as *Sperma ceti*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 36 (1651). **1646** streams of oyl and *Sperma Ceti*...the Magazin of *Sperma Ceti* was found in the head [of a whale] lying in folds and courses: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 139 (1686). **1659** Some have told me it was spermaceti, which I haue not essayed: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 111 (1872). **1710** See the Traumatic Decoction, and Mixture of *Sperma Ceti*, to which its Virtues are akin: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 373. **1749** Sperma Ceti whales are to be found almost every where: W. DOUGLASS, *Summary of Brit. Settlements in N. Amer.*, p. 296. **1841** don't spare the spermaceti [candles]: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 382 (1885).

speronara, *pl.* **speronare**, *sb.*: It.: a speedy, stout-built boat used in the seas of S. Italy.

1819 Anxious to gain the place of my destination, I hired a speronara to convey me to Sicily: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 357 (1820). **1883** The steely sea, like a mountain lake, on the still expanse of which the hulls and sails were reflected, was studded with the *speronari*, which seemed as if carved out of charcoal, black as the volcanic smoke: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 498.

spēs gregis, *phr.*: Lat.: the hope of the flock. See Virg., *Ecl.*, I, 15.

1597 So if one haue lost diuers children, it is more griefe to him to loose the last than all the rest, because he is *spes gregis*: BACON, *Coulers of good & euill*, p. 153 (1871).

sphalma, *pl.* **sphalmata**, *sb.*: Gk. *σφάλμα*: a slip, an error.

1652 But this is a trifling *σφαλμα*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 63 (1872). **1656—7** your manuensis has committed some sphalmatas: *ib.*, p. 90.

sphinctēr, *sb.*: Gk. *σφιγκτήρ*: that which binds or contracts; a muscular ring which serves to close an orifice.

1578 the *Muscles* called *Sphincter*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VII. fol. 97 *r°*. **1646** The Sphincters inserving unto the *Fistula* or spout, might have been examined: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686).

***sphinx**, Lat. *pl.* **sphinges**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σφίγξ*: a monster with the body of a lion and the head of a man (in Egyptian art) or of a woman with a winged body (in Grecian art). The *Sphinx* of Thebes in Boeotia was a monster with a woman's head, which had power to afflict the city until a riddle which she propounded should be solved—a feat performed by **Oedipus** (*q. v.*). The said riddle combined with the impenetrable calm of the faces of Egyptian sphinxes makes the sphinx a representative of mystery and inscrutability. *Also*, in combin. as in *sphinx-like*, *sphinx-moth*.

1555 Likewise a precious stone of the kynde of them that are cauled *Sphinges*, inclosed in golde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 197 (1885). **1579** a *Sphinx* of Yuorie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 862 (1612). **1588** Subtle as Sphinx; as sweet and musical | As bright Apollo's lute: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 342. **1603** And th' vgly *Gorgons*, and the *Sphinxes* fel, | *Hydraes* and *Harpies* gan to yawn and yel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 273 (1608). **1603** setting up ordinarily before the porches and gates of their temples, certaine Sphinges: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1290. **1607** if he haue a *Sphinx*,

I haue an Œdipus: A. Brewer, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G 1 *v°*. **1621** those Ægyptian pyramids, labyrinths and Sphinges: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 107 (1827). bef. **1658** As Temples use to have their Porches wrought | With *Sphynxes*, Creatures of an Antick draught: J. Cleveland, *Wks.*, ii. p. 48 (1687). **1678** they place Sphinges before their Temples: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 315. **1738** a sphynx of curious workmanship and of inestimable value: Lord Chesterfield, in *Common Sense*, No. 57, Misc. Wks., Vol. i. p. 92 (1777). **1766** two sphynxes in stone, with their heads coquetly reclined: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 492 (1857) **1788** I conceive every bold and ignorant empirick to be analogous, in depredation and mischief, to the Theban Sphinx: J. Lettsom, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/2. **1819** many a time, when there occurred what seemed inexplicable riddles to Mamluke interests, I could only escape my part of Œdipus, by my insufficient proficiency in the language of the Egyptian sphynx: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). **1857** He was a sphinx, a chimera, a lunatic broke loose: C. Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877). **'1877** There are handles ornamented with bull's heads, winged sphinges: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1882** he took it for the flip of a bat, or perhaps of a Sphinx-moth, attracted by his light: R. D. Blackmore, *Christowell*, ch. xxix. p. 237. **1882** He was like the sphinx who endures and is silent, immutable: Anne Gilchrist, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, p. 14.

spīcula, *pl.* **spīculae,** Mod. Lat.; **spīculum,** *pl.*-la, Lat., a small sharp point': *sb.*: a minute needle-shaped body.

1840 The wind was of that low but heavy sort, loaded with spicula of cold, which penetrated every limb and joint: Fraser, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. ii. Let. vi. p. 146. **1853** A hazy day; with moonlight, and a drizzling fall of broken spiculæ following it: E. K. Kane, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 300. **1888** It was argued that the vapour was changed into ice, and that the higher atmosphere was charged with spiculæ: *Athenæum*, Oct. 6, p. 451/3.

spīna, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rom. Antiq.*: the barrier in a Roman circus or hippodrome, along and round which the race-course ran.

1765 A good part of this was taken up by the spina, or middle space, adorned with temples, statues, and two great obelisks: Smollett, *France & Italy*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 499 (1817).

spinel (ˉ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spinelle*: a kind of ruby, also called *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*.

1555 an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule Spinelle and the Indians Caropus: R. Eden, *Decades*, p. 264 (1885). **1665** translucent stones which want neither beauty nor esteem; namely Topazes, Amethysts, Spinels, Heliotropes and other sorts: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 88 (1677).

spīrāculum, *pl.* **spīrācula,** *sb.*: Lat.: a vent, an air-hole, an aperture through which vapor of any kind passes. Early Anglicised as *spiracle*.

1670 There are divers *Spiracula*, or vents round about it, out of which the thick Smoak presseth furiously: R. Lassels, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 190 (1698) **1704** the enclosed Fire was not of Force sufficient to make its way out, or found not *Spiracula* to vent itself: J. Ray, *Three Discourses*, i. ch. iii. p. 13 (1713). bef. **1733** like a Chymist's Fire...upon opening the Spiracula of the Furnace,... encreased till the Flame broke out: R. North, *Examen*, ii. v. 74, p. 360 (1740). **1820** it contains two principal spiracula, or vents, from whence...huge stones and rocks are precipitated several thousand feet into the air: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 115.

***spīraea,** *sb.*: Lat., 'meadow-sweet': name of a genus of rosaceous plants, many species of which are cultivated for the sake of their large panicles of bloom.

spiritato, *pl.* spiritati, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: possessed by an evil spirit; one who is possessed.

1659 Did we never know, before these new Illuminates and Spiritaties rose up, what belonged to the humble seeking, the happy finding, and holy acquaintance with God? Gauden, *Tears of Church*, p. 195. [Davies]

spiritoso, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: with spirit, with fire. See **con.**

1724 SPIRITO, or SPIRITOSO, with Spirit and Life: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***spirituel,** *fem.* **spirituelle,** *adj.*: Fr.: exhibiting or affecting spirituality or intellectual refinement, characterised by exalted delicacy of sentiment.

1832 The admired—the cultivated—*spirituel*—the splendid Godolphin: Lord Lytton, *Godolph.*, ch. lxiv. p. 117/2 (New Ed.). **1841** France is the paradise for old women, particularly if they are *spirituelle*: Lady Blessington, *Idler in France*, Vol. i. p. 86. **1848** He was the heir of the rich and *spirituelle* Miss Crawley: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. i. ch. xxxiv. p. 380 (1878). **1857** This dependence on astrology opens a very nice volume of mysticism, for the more *spirituelle* of the sexes: Lady Morgan, *Mem.*, Vol. i. p. 6 (1862). **'1877** the expression of the face quite romantic and *spirituelle*: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

splendida bīlis, *phr.*: Lat.: 'bright bile', anger, indignation. Hor., *Sat.*, 2, 3, 141.

1697 any other common-places, equally new and eloquent, which are furnished by the *splendida bilis*: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, Pref., Wks., p. 55/1 (1869).

splendidē mendax, *phr.*: Lat.: honorably untruthful. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 11, 35.

1845 True exponents of the man and his system, the "Œuvres de N. Buonaparte"...breathe fire and spirit...*splendide mendax*: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 134. **1862** He said that his little nurse Brandon was *splendide mendax*, and that her robbery was a sublime and courageous act of war: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. ii. ch. xx. p. 279 (1887). **1887** Joan Darenth, the Juno-like farmer's daughter,...*splendide mendax*, denies her love for the handsome and heavily-moustached captain: *Athenæum*, July 2, p. 17/3.

splendidum peccātum, *pl.* **splendida peccāta,** *phr.*: Lat.: a brilliant fault, a dazzling sin.

1619 Our vertues are *splendida peccata*: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliii. p. 406. **1696** The best thoughts and actions of an unregenerate person,...are but *splendida peccata*, gilded evils: D. Clarkson, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. ii. p. 388 (1865). **1887** To Dr. Scrivener the text of Westcott and Hort is a *splendidum peccatum*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, p. 159/1.

splendor, splendour (ˉ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *splendour*, *splendor*, assimilated to Lat. *splendor*: brilliance, brightness; also, *metaph.* grandeur, magnificence, glory.

1591 I'll go along, no such sight to be shown, | But to rejoice in splendour of mine own: Shaks., *Rom.*, i. 2, 106. **1603** rebating the said splendor through those dewy drops, causeth a purple tincture: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 829. **1608** whose dishevell'd locks, | Like gems against the repercussive sun, | Gives light and splendour: Middleton, *Family of Love*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. iii. p. 79 (1885). **-1611** The whole Europæan territorie is possessed with the renowne and *Splendor* of this princely Order: T. Corvat, *Crudities*, Vol. iii. sig. o 1 *v°* (1776). **1619** Nor hath any thing more dazeled their Eyes, then this splendor of Ancestrie: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlvii. p. 437. **1620** from the holiness of his conversation, he received such a splendour: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xii. (1676). **1664** things useful and necessary are to be preferr'd before splendour and magnificence: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Ep., sig. A 3 *r°*. **1722** all the glaring entertainments, numerous lights, and false splendors, of an Assembly of empty heads, aking hearts and false faces: Pope, *Letters*, p. 192 (1737). **1769** splendour and great magnificence: Junius, *Letters*, No. xxvi. p. 109 (1827). **1797** from the splendor of their exploits: Southey, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 112. **1842** fresh-wash'd in coolest dew | The maiden splendours of the morning star | Shook in the stedfast blue: Tennyson, *Dream F. Wom.*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 203 (1886).

spode, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spode*: dross of brass.

1611 *Spodizateur*, One that maketh Spode, or getteth soot, &c, from Brasse, by trying, or melting it: Cotgr.

spodium, *sb.*: Lat., 'dross of fused metal': a powder obtained by calcination.

1588 the Spodiom conicalleth in certaine canes: T. Hickock, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 38 *v°*. **1599** redde Sawnders, Spodium, Pearles: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 121/1. **1662** *Spodium* is the ashes of a Tree growing near *Sunda*: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. ii. p. 122 (1669).

spolia opīma, *phr.*: Lat.: noble spoils, arms taken on the field of battle from a vanquished general. See Livy, I, 10; Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 856.

1579 North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 28 (1612). **1600** Which spoiles, with a solemne manner of dedication, he bestowed and hung up in the temple of *Iupiter Feretrius*, neare unto those of *Romulus*, which were the first and only spoiles, untill that time, called *Opima Spolia*: Holland, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. iv. p. 152. **1762** but, taking it for granted he had a right to make the most of his advantage, resolved to carry off the *spolia opima*: Smollett, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 182 (1817). **1771** he freely owned that it consisted chiefly of the *opima spolia* taken in battle: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 123/2 (1882). **1780** a hurricane...deserves a triumphal arch,—perhaps *opima spolia*, for nothing has yet been heard of Admiral Rowley! Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 479 (1858). **1809** We cannot find that he has on any occasion brought home the *spolia opima*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. i. p. 327. **1822** Let nations be...divided amongst the ruling powers as the *spolia opima* of victory: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 515. **1832** He demanded his body...and the *spolia opima* taken with him: W. Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 345. **1845** The *Spolia opima* of Vittoria were found in the imperial of Joseph's carriage: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 917.

spoliator (ˉ ˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *spoliātor*, noun of agent to *spoliāre*, ='to spoil': a despoiler, a robber, a plunderer.

spondēus, spondaeus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σπονδεῖος, ='pertaining to libations': a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables, apparently named from use in hymns accompanying libations. Anglicised as **spondee, spondæe.**

1586 A simple foote of two sillables is likewise twofolde, eyther of two long sillables called Spondæus, as – – goodnesse, or of two short called Pyrrichius as ⏑⏑ hyther: W. Webbe, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. ii. p. 67 (1815). **1602** The *Spondee* [consisting] of two long, the *Tribrach* of three short: T. Campion, *Eng. Poes.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. ii. p. 167 (1815). **1603** But he stood sufficed and contented with those which were endited to the praise of *Mars* and *Minerva*, and with *Spondees*: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1253. bef. **1637** The steadie *Spondees*: B. Jonson, Tr. *Horace's Art Poet.*, p. 17 (1640). **1667** Spondæes *or* Dactiles: Dryden, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 6 *r°*. **1886** the spondee is allowable in any position: Mayor, *Eng. Metre*, ch. v. p. 72.

spondyl(e), ˉ ˘, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spondyle*: a joint; a joint of the backbone, a vertebra.

1541 in the necke be .vii. spondyles: R. Copland, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. F iii *v°*. **1543** there ben foure partes of spondiles in the backe: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. vii *r°*. **1578** the pectorall *Spondilles*... the *Spondiles* of loynes: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. i. fo. 21 *v°*. bef. **1637** a kind of rack | Runs down along the spondils of his back: B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 499/1 (1860).

spongiosity (˘ ‿ ˘ ‿ ‿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spongiosité*: sponginess.

1543 the spongiosite of the dugge: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxv *v°*/1.

***sponsor** (˘˘ ‿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sponsor*,='a surety', noun of agent to *spondēre*,='to promise': a surety, a surety at baptism, a godfather or godmother. See **consponsor.**

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1726** sponsors or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [T.] **1807** I may as well let Danvers be his sponsor: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1856). **1826** This clerical destination was greatly encouraged by his uncle and sponsor: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. I. p. 7.

spontoon (˘ ˘˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *spontone*: a kind of pike, a kind of partisan formerly borne by certain officers of the British line.

1598 and that euerie one of these should haue a *Spontone*, or a long sharpe iron, to the end, that when any waine, wagon, or cart, laden with hay or such like, do passe by, he may therewith thrust the same thorough, to know if there be any deceipt therein hidden: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 113. **1772–84** They have no defensive armour; but, besides their weapons, the chiefs carried a staff of distinction, in the same manner as our officers do the spontoon: COOK, *1st Voy.*, Bk. II. ch. X. [R.]

spoor, *sb.*: Du.: a track, a trail.

1871 For about eight miles we followed the spoor through high dried grass and thorny bush: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. VI. p. 71 (1884).

***sporran**, *sb.*: Gael. *sporan*,='a purse': an ornamental purse or pouch hanging from the front of the belt in Highland costume.

1818 SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, ch. XXXIV. [Skeat]

sportula, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a little basket', the dole of food or money distributed by great men in Ancient Rome to their clients.

1630 There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruiades*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sesterties*, | *Quadrens*, *Sextanes*, *Minaes* (it appeares) | *Didrachmaes*, and *Sportulas* and *Denieres*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 *v°*/2.

sposa, *pl.* **spose**, *sb.*: It.: bride, spouse.

1752 The earl and his *sposa* follow on Thursday: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 154 (1882).

sposo, *sb.*: It.: a bridegroom, a spouse, a husband.

1887 Italian girlhood...has two sole points of interest, the *sposo* and the fashion plate: *Athenæum*, May 21, p. 670/2.

***sprētae injūria formae**, *phr.*: Lat.: the insult of beauty being slighted. Virg., *Aen.*, I, 27.

1842 And all might observe, by her glance fierce and stormy, | She was stung by the *spretæ injuria formæ*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 236 (1865). **1845** the pilgrim resisted, whereupon, smarting under the *spretæ injuria formæ* she hid some spoons in this Joseph's *alforjas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 910.

***springbok**, *sb.*: Du.: a South African species of antelope, *Antilope Euchore.*

***sproposito**, *sb.*: It.: a piece of nonsense, a blunder, a silly speech.

1752 she every day says some new *sproposito*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1882).

Spruch-sprecher, *sb.*: Ger.: an orator.

1825 The *spruch-sprecher* and the jester had both retired to a safe distance when matters seemed coming to blows: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. XI. p. 54/1 (1868).

sprunking-glass. See quotation.

1694 *A Sprunking Glass*, this sprunking is a *Dutch* word, the first as we hear of that Language, that ever came in fashion with Ladies, so that they give us reason to believe, they at last may tack about from the *French* to the *Dutch* mode. This signifies pruning by a Pocket-Glass, or a Glass to Sprucifie by: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 12/1.

sprusado, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp. fr. Eng. *spruce*: a sprucely dressed person.

1665 They put me in mind of the answer of that sprusado to a judge in this kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits: *Comment on Chaucer*, p. 19. [T.]

spūtum, *sb.*: Lat.: spittle, saliva.

1885 The pathological variations of the respiratory movements are treated of, and...formation of sputum and various objects found in it pathologically: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 375/2.

squadre, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *squadra*, or Sp. *esquadra*: a squadron.

1591 deuiding & distributing the Squadres indifferently and discréetly: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 71.

squadro, *sb.*: It.: a square.

1588 they sell the earth within the wall, for so much a *Squadro* [*squadron*, R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 221]: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 9 *v°*.

squadron (˘ ‿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *squadrone*, or Fr. *squadron* (Cotgr.): a square (of soldiers), a **phalanx** (*q. v.*); a troop of cavalry; a detachment of ships; in *Printing*, an old name for a crotchet (see quot. 1618).

1562 There shalbe a squadrone ordered and in the myddest of the same shalbe a voyde space throughoute the squadrone: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. * iiii *v°*. **1579** the troupes of their footmen...did put themselues into a squadron, as broade as long, for in euery side they occupied almost thirty furlong: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 433 (1612). **1586** a squadron of Spaniards: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 702. **1591** [of ships]: W. RALEIGH, *Old English Valour*, p. 9 (1757). **1595** He had a three hundred men more in his squadron: DRAKE, *Voyage*, p. 5 (Hakluyt Soc.). **1598** gallant squadrons of Muskets: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 5. **1607** Ile speake nothing but guns, and glaues, and staues, and phalanges, & squadrons, and barracadoes, ambus-cadoes, palmedoes...tarantantaras: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, ii. 1, sig. C 4 *v°*. **1618** because the holie Scriptures are very much cited in this Booke, I have thought it better, not to print them in a distinct Character, but rather to include them within two squadrons [ ]: T. WORTHINGTON, *Anker of Christian Doctrine*, Printer to Reader, Vol. I. p. 18. **1646** the four figures in the banners of the principal squadrons of *Israel*, are answerable unto the Cherubins in the vision of *Ezekiel*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. X. p. 203 (1686). **1667** all the plain, | Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 16. **1670** It's ordinary Squadron of Gallies are but twenty: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 165 (1698). **1820** the squadron moved forward in a strait line: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 45. **1826** the whole squadron joined in a very musical and spirited chorus: *Subaltern*, ch. 15, p. 226.

***squalor** (˘ ‿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *squālor*: neglected appearance, dirtiness, the externals of sordid misery.

bef. **1637** take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and squalor: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, Wks., p. 757/1 (1860).

squālor carceris, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Scots Law*: 'misery of prison'; strict imprisonment (of a debtor, at the instance of a creditor).

1814 for creditors have an interest that their debtor be kept under close confinement, that by the *squalor carceris* they may be brought to pay their debts: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 396.

squash, *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. *asquutasquash*, *asquash*: the fruit of numerous varieties of gourd (*Cucurbita*).

squash. See **musquash.**

squaw, squa, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian woman or wife.

1634 If her husband come to seeke for his *Squaw*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 97. **1836** But when the Greek and Hebrew words | Came tumbling from their jaws, | The copper-coloured children all | Ran screaming to the squaws: O. W. HOLMES, *Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard College*, 1836.

squnck: N. Amer. Ind. See **skunk.**

srub: Anglo-Ind. See **shrub.**

***stabilimento**, *pl.* **stabilimenti**, *sb.*: It.: an establishment.

1883 Here were the various bathing Stabilimenti, as they are called: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 487.

staccado, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *estacada*: a **stockade** (*q. v.*). See **estacade**[1].

1612 he entred into the Fortresse of *Chiualrie*, not by the gate, but by leaping ouer the *Staccado* like a robber and a thiefe: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. V. p. 97. **1743–7** the enemy...contrived in the narrow part of the river where the ships were to pass, a sort of staccado, being a boom of timber joined by iron chains: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 82/1 (1751).

***staccato**, *adv.*, *adj.*, and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: disconnectedly, with each note quite distinctly separated; disconnected; a disconnected style. Opposed to **legato** (*q. v.*). Also, *metaph.*

1724 STACCATO, or STOCCATO. See the word SPICCATO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1787** the monotonous staccato of the guitar: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1834). **1883** the *staccato* notes they call letters nowadays: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. XV. p. 292. **1885** Our orchestral performers are much too prone to play all unslurred notes as if they were marked staccato: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. XXIV. 275.

staccato: Eng. fr. It. See **stoccado.**

stackado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **stoccado.**

***stade**, Eng. fr. Fr. *stade*; **stadie**, Eng. fr. Lat.; **stadio**, It.; **stadium**, *pl.* **stadia**, Lat. fr. Gk. στάδιον: a length of about 202 yards English, a race-course.

1. a distance of about 202 yards English, *roughly*, a furlong.

1554 and dothe extende almost thre thousand *Stades*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D viii *v°*. **1598** suppose an image stand 20 cubites, or one stadium from vs: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. V. p. 181. **1600** in length three thousand stadios or furlongs: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 11. **1601** for the space of thirtie Stadia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 22,

Vol. I. p. 375. **1617** About 500 *stadiat* make a degree, 125 paces make a *stadium*, an Italian mile makes 8 *stadia*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 76. **1621** though many stadiums asunder: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 194 (1827). **1741** This Author determines the distance of the *Terra-firma* at eleven Stadia, equivalent to 1375 Paces, tho' they reckon about six Miles: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 79. **1820** According to Diodorus, whose measurement seems accurate, it was seven stadia, nearly one mile, in circuit: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 21.

2. a race-course; a foot-race.

abt. **1374** yif a man renneþ in þe stadie or in þe forlonge for þe corone: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. IV. p. 119 (1868). **1603** The *stadium* or short race of this warre is good, but I feare (quoth he) the *dolichus* thereof: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 354. **1741** We must not judge of the true Bigness of the Circus or Stadium by the Measures we have given: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 343. **1776** the bridge over the bed of the Ilissus is opposite to the stadium called the Panathenæan: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 80. **1788** the naked spectacles which corrupted the manners of the Greeks, and banished from the stadium the virgins and matrons: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lviii. p. 39 (1813). **1820** it was in this stadium that Dion gave a magnificent feast to his troops: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. V. p. 150. **1874** Dyer says it was the *Stadium* of Domitian: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 289. **1891** Similar illustrations...are taken chiefly from the stadium and from bodily exercises and arts: *Athenæum*, Jan. 10, p. 53/3.

3. (Lat. *stadium*) a stage, a period.

Stadthaus, *sb.*: Ger.: 'city (town) house', a town hall, a city hall.

1646 a Stat-House in *Delph* in Holland, which had bin burnt in like maner and reedified: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 42. **1673** only the Stadt-house is a stately Structure: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 10. **1731** The next Day the *Ceylonian* brought the dead Lion in a Cart to the Guild- or Stadt-house of *Stellenbosh*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 41. **1797** Under the stadt-house is a prodigious vault, wherein is kept the bank of Amsterdam: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 636/1. **1840** they stuck up placards on the walls of the Stadthaus: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 138 (1865).

***stadtholder** (˙ ˘˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *stadhouder*, = 'steadholder': a governor of a province, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.

bef. **1699** Neither stadtholder or governor, or any person in military charge, has session in the States-general: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 107. [R.] **1748** making him Stadtholder of Holland: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 10 (1857). **1748** I do not see that things tend to quiet in the republic; the people, having now carried one point, will want twenty more, of which the stadthouder must refuse at least nineteen: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. XXXV. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 336 (1777). **1809** that the King is nothing more than a *stadt-holder*, or the first among his fellows: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. liii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 198. **1826** Prince William of Orange became the sole Stadtholder: BUTLER, *Life of Grotius*, ch. XIV. § 2, p. 218.

staffiere, *pl.* **staffieri**, *sb.*: It.: a groom, a lackey. Anglicised as **staffier**.

1644 a number of noble Romans...followed by innumerable staffieri and pages: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872). **1664** Before the dame, and round about, | Marched whifflers, and staffiers on foot: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 189 (1866). **1670** They [the Italians] value no Bravery but that of *Coach* and *Horses* and *Staffiers*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 10 (1698).

Stagirite, The: a designation of the great analytical philosopher Aristotle, who was born at *Stagira* in Macedonia. Wrongly spelt *Stagyrite* by some.

[**1603** the *Stagyrian* Sage: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 72 (1608).] **1642** I confess with the *Stagirite*, that *Hearing* is the sense of *Learning*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 12 (1869). bef. **1667** Welcome, great *Stagirite*, and teach me now | All I was born to know: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 2 (1707). **1744** The Stagirite, and PLATO, he who drank | The poison'd bowl: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, IX. 976, p. 264 (1806).

stagnum, *sb.*: Lat., 'a pool': the receptacle full of quicksilver in which the tube of a barometer is immersed.

1704 I borrowed a weather-glass, and so fixed it in the grotto, that the stagnum was wholly covered with the vapour, but I could not perceive the quicksilver sunk, after half an hour's standing in it: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (Bohn, 1854). **1742** This must draw down the tube into the stagnum, till so much of the glass tube is immersed, as shall answer that increase of weight: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 199 (1826).

***stāmen**, Lat. *pl.* **stāmina**, *sb.*: Lat., 'the warp in a loom', 'a thread', 'a fibre', 'the male organ of a flower': *Bot.*: one of the male or pollen-bearing organs of a flower, consisting generally of a thread-like stalk and an anther (see **anthera** 2).

1691 the figure and number of the *stamina* and their *apices*, the figure of the *Stile* and Seed-vessel, and the number of Cells into which it is divided: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 113 (1701). **1741** Each Flower has five Stamina, which are not a Line long: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 62.

***stāmina**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of *stāmen*: the stays or supports of anybody; hence often treated as singular the qualities which give or constitute the peculiar strength of a constitution or character, power of resistance and endurance.

1691 they must have had some rude kind of Organical Bodies, some *Stamina* of Life, though never so clumsy: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 76, (1701) **1761** nothing left to found thy stamina in but negations: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. xix. Wks., p. 187 (1839). **1770** When the poison of their doctrine has tainted the natural benevolence of his disposition, when their insidious counsels have corrupted the *stamina* of his government...: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. XXXVIII. p. 156 (1827). **1782** Your private lamentation, Madam, is equally well founded, though the relapse will be much more dangerous to Mr. Fox than to Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose stamina are of stouter texture: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1858). **1803** productions which have scarcely stamina to subsist: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 452. **1814** reading things, which cannot have stamina for permanent attention: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 54 (1832). **1856** He has stamina; he can take the initiative in emergencies: EMERSON, *English Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1866). ***1876** The moral stamina of these warriors was certainly not much: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

stamnos, *sb.*: Gk. *στάμνος*: an Ancient Grecian vase like a **hydra** (*q. v.*), but with a short neck and small handles; *also*, a kind of crater (see **crater** 1), chiefly found in Apulia.

1889 a large double-handled vase, not unlike the shape of a *stamnos*, but with a narrower mouth: *Athenæum*, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

***stampede** (˙ ˘), **stampedo**, *sb.*: fr. Amer. Sp. *estampida* (Sp. *estampida*, = 'a crash', 'a loud report'): a sudden fright causing horses or cattle to rush off and get scattered; a sudden flight.

1834 A stupid sentinel last night...alarmed the camp and sent off in a *stampedo* the rest of the horses: *Executive Documents*, 2nd Sess., 23rd Cong., Vol. I. p. 74. **1856** Last night three stampedes of the mules took place: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A.*, p. 95.

***stanza**, *pl.* **stanze**, It.; **stanzo**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: a lodging, an abode, a chamber; a group of systematically arranged verses forming a compound metrical integer.

1. a group of verses forming a metrical integer.

1588 Let me hear a staff, a stanze, a verse: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 107. **1589** which makes our Poets vnder-meale Muses so mutinous, as euerie stanzo they pen after dinner, is full poynted with a stabbe: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 15 (1880). **1622** this *stanza*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xi. p. 65 (1645). **1640** on one stanza a whole age to dwell: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, Cupid's Confl., p. 304 (1647). bef. **1667** Nor, 'till the *Nuptial Muse* be seen, | Shall any *Stanza* with it shine: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1707). **1671** *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, or *Epod*, which were a kind of Stanza's fram'd only for the Musick, then us'd with the Chorus that sung: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, Introd. (1695). **1681** He'd *Stanza's* for a whole Appartement: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 55. **1736** the first stanza of *Justum et tenacem*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1857). **1815** I can only recollect the first stanza: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. IX. p. 69 (1833).

2. an apartment, a chamber, *esp.* a chamber decorated by some famous artist.

1823 carried Salvator to the *stanza* or work-room of Francesco: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. III. p. 35 (1855). — studied or worked in the galleries, churches, or *stanze* of the eminent masters in Rome: *ib.*, p. 37. **1883** The loggie and stanze, different parts of the Vatican, are associated with the wonderful genius of Raphael, who painted them: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2450/2. **1890** "Do the Stanze interest you?" was Mallard's next question: G. GISSING, *Emancipated*, Vol. III. ch. VII. p. 30.

***stat magni nōminis umbra**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'there survives the shade of a great name', he has outlived his reputation. Lucan, I, 135.

1821–2 *Stat nominis umbra*—their pretensions are lofty and unlimited, as they have nothing to rest upon: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 280 (1885). **1845** Everything [in Spain] speaks of a past magnificence *stat magni nominis umbra*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 217.

***stat pro ratiōne voluntas**, *phr.*: Lat.: '(my) will stands in the place of reason', that such is (my) will and pleasure is a sufficient motive and justification. See Juv., 6, 222.

1602 W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 67. **1682** And he will love because he will love, *stat pro ratione voluntas*, that is all his reason: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 238 (1864).

statū quo, &c.: Late Lat. See **in statu quo**, &c.

statua, *sb.*: Lat.: a statue. Early Anglicised as *statue* (Chaucer), through Old Fr. *statue*.

1593–1622 whosoever should be the author of this reformation, would gaine...of his country a statua of gold: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xliii p. 237 (1878). **1604** they vsed to make *Statuas* and *Epigrams* in their honour: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 51. **1610** giue such Glosse, and Tincture to home-made *Statuaes*: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 *v°*. **1617** The Senate house is very beautifull, and is adorned with carued statuaes of the nine Worthies: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 3. **1620** the head of the Popes *statua* was beaten off, and drawn through the streets:

BRENT, Tr. *Soavé's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. v. p. 390 (1676). **1625** In a word, a Man were better relate himselfe, to a Statua, or Picture, then to suffer his Thoughts to passe in smother: BACON, *Ess., Friendship*, p. 175 (1871). **1658** The *Statua* of *Hercules* made in the Reign of Tarquinius Priscus: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 31. **1665** Golden Statua's he erected in the middle of the City: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 226 (1677). **1691** the effigies or statua broken: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. II. p. 811 (Bliss, 1815).

***statuette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small statue, a sculptured figure much smaller than life size.

1883 He sculptured several statuettes for the Façade of S. Mark's: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 35.

***status**, *sb.*: Lat.: standing, condition, position; state of affairs.

1671 The third and last period include the *status* or height of the war: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 229 (1872). **1813** The forfeiture of condition, or *status*, is a class of great extent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 24. **1845** Let us be content with our *status* as literary craftsmen: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 107 (1885).

***status quo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the same state (of affairs) as (at present); **status quo ante**, the same state (of affairs) as before.

1833 The *status quo* was to be maintained...during negotiations: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 436. **1877** his autumn plans were in the *status quo ante*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XXXV. p. 300 (1879).

steccado, *sb.*: It. *steccada*, better form than Mod. It. *steccata*: lists to fight or joust in. See **staccado, stockade.**

bef. **1617** MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues.*

stec(h)ados, steckadoe: Eng. fr. Lat. See **stichados.**

steenbok, *sb.*: Du.: name of several small South African species of antelope, found in rocky places.

1796 Steen-boks: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 17 (1814).

Steenkirk, Steinkirk, name of sundry articles of fashionable costume, esp. of a lace cravat loosely tied and with long hanging ends, introduced after the battle of Steenkerke in Belgium, 1692. Also, *attrib.*

1694 Wear a huge Steinkirk twisted to his Waste: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Prol. **1695** Lac'd Coats, *Steinkirk* Cravats: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, i. 13, Wks., Vol. I. p. 344 (1710). **1696** I hope your Lordship is pleas'd with your Steenkirk: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 18 (1776).

stēla, *pl.* **stēlae**, Lat. fr. Gk. στήλη; **stēlē**, Gk.: *sb.*: an upright gravestone, memorial stone, or milestone, of Ancient Greece, in the form of a slab or a pillar.

1776 In the courts of the houses lie many round stelæ or pillars once placed on the graves of the Athenians: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 35. **1820** their names inscribed upon a marble stélé or column: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 303. **1885** Inside there were many things. First of all, a stele...supporting the bust of a lady: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/1.

steletto: Eng. fr. It. See **stiletto.**

Stellwagen, *sb.*: Ger.: a stage-coach.

***Stentor**: Lat. fr. Gk. Στέντωρ, = 'Roarer', 'Shouter': name of a herald in the army of the Greeks before Troy, whose voice was equal in strength to the sound of fifty men's voices. Hence, **Stentorian**, excessively loud.

1609 Hell-hounds, *Stentors*, out of my dores, you sonnes of noise and tumult: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 570 (1616). **1748** with the voice of a Stentor: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. V, Wks., Vol. I. p. 20 (1817).

1603 whose *Stentorian* sound | Doth far and wide o'r all the world redound: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 48 (1608). **1820** Psalida reiterated his shouts with Stentorian lungs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53.

stent(o)rophonic (⏑ – (⏑) ⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Gk. στεντορόφωνος, = 'Stentor-voiced': Stentorian. *Rare.*

1679 I heard a Formidable Noise, | Loud as the Stentrophonick Voice: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 14. **1713** Of this stentorophonick horn of Alexander, there is a figure preserved in the Vatican: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. Note. [R.] **1797** *Stentorophonic Tube*, a speaking trumpet: *Encyc. Brit.*

***steppe**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *stepí*: a level (or fairly level) treeless tract of country, such as are characteristic of S. Russia.

1810 The steppe or wilderness over which they passed was every where dotted with tumuli: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 129. **1845** the ancient rhinoceroses might have roamed over the *steppes* of central Siberia...as well as the living rhinoceroses and elephants over the *Karroo* of Southern Africa: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 89. ***1876** the Kirghiz Steppes: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1883** the nomadic herdsmen of the immense Steppes: STEPNIAK, *Underground Russia*, p. 71.

stère, *sb.*: Fr.: the French unit of solid measure, a cubic mètre, equivalent to about 35·3 cubic feet English.

sterile (⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stérile*: barren, unfruitful; fruitless, unprofitable.

1570 LEVINS. **1597** lean, sterile and bare land: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 3, 129. **1627** It is certaine, that in sterile years, corne sowne will grow to an other kinde: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 525. [R.] **1665** for our language is in some places sterile and barren: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

stet, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* of Lat. *stāre*, = 'to stand': 'let it stand', a direction not to alter a proof, a revise, or a MS. where an alteration has been in some way suggested.

***stevedore** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *estivador*, = 'a packer (of wool)': one who loads or unloads ships' cargoes.

1856 The Scandinavian fancied himself surrounded by Trolls, a kind of goblin men with vast power of work and skilful production—divine stevedores, carpenters, reapers, smiths, and masons: EMERSON, *English Traits*, ch. V. [Davies]

stever: Eng. fr. Du. See **stiver.**

***stibium**, *sb.*: Lat.: black antimony; see **antimonium.** Anglicised as *stiby* (1601 Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. p. 366).

1598 *Antimonio*, a minerall called Stibium or Antimonium: FLORIO. **1603** Iron, Orpine, Stibium, Lethargie: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 86 (1608). **1634** their belly-timbers, which I suppose would be but *stibium* to weake stomacks as they cooke it, though never so good of it selfe: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 67. **1646** *Roch-Alum*, common Glass, *Stibium*, or Glass of *Antimony*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). **1654** two pennyworth of *Stybium*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 58.

stic(h)ados, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *stoechas*, gen. *stoechados*: an aromatic plant, *Lavandula Stoechas*, Nat. Order *Lamiaceae*, which has antispasmodic properties.

1525 and do in the drynke Stickados with water and hony: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. G iiij *v°*/1. **1542** polypody, netyll, elder, agarycke, yreos, mayden-heere, and stycados: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xxiiij. p. 288 (1870). **1548** Stichas...The herbe may be called in english stichas, or Lauander gentle, the Poticaries cal thys herbe stichados: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1562** the flowers of Stichados arabick: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 25 *v°*. **1598** *Aurelia*, the herbe called Mothweede, or golden Floweramour, or golden Stechados or Cudweede: FLORIO. **1611** *Stechados*. Steckadoe or Stickadoue, Cassidonia or Cast-me-downe, French Lauender, or the sweet flower thereof: COTGR. bef. **1617** *Stecados*, or Stickadone, Cassidonie, or French Lauender: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. — *Stickadoue* or Sticados, French Lauender: *ib.* **1621** fetherfew, scordium, stœchas, rosemary, ros solis, saffron: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

στιχομυθία, *sb.*: Late Gk.: a dialogue or part of a dialogue in which the interlocutors each deliver one verse for each speech.

1891 He has erred in prolonging the agony of his history—...by too much στιχομυθία in the dialect of the nineteenth [century]: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 579/2.

***stigma**, Lat. *pl.* **stigmata**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. στίγμα, = 'a prick', 'a brand', 'a tattoo-mark'.

1. a mark impressed with a hot iron on, or tattooed on slaves and criminals; also, *metaph.* a mark or ascription of infamy, disgrace, or worthlessness.

1588—93 TARLTON, *Jests*, p. xxxi. (Halliwell). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1647** All such slaughters were from thence called Bartelmies, simply in a perpetual stigma of that butchery: SIR G. BUCK, *Rich. III.*, p. 63. [T.] **1776** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 304 (1857). **1786** Yet, by one slight insinuation, | One scarce perceiv'd exaggeration, | Sly Ridicule, with half a word, | Can fix her stigma of—absurd: H. MORE, *Florio*, 626, p. 40. **1787** He had not the least intention to throw the smallest stigma on the noble Admiral: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1135/2. **1826** This friend it was who first conceived the idea of throwing a stigma on my brother's birth: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XXXVI. p. 391 (1884). **1852** the public feeling was so strongly with Beaumarchais that he paraded his stigma as if it had been a mark of honour: MACAULAY, in G. O. Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). ***1878** He thought that the relief should be given "without any such stigma": *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/5. [St.] **1885** The tracheal system is unlike that of the majority of the Diplopoda...the branched spiral filament not taking origin directly from the stigmata themselves: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 736/2.

2. (pl. *stigmata*) the marks of the wounds of Jesus Christ; corresponding marks supposed to have been miraculously impressed on devotees (generally female).

1670 I remember Monsieur Monconys was by no means satisfied with the *stigmata* of those nuns: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1872). **1670** S. *Katherine* of *Siena*...her Chamber, where she received the holy *Stigmata*, now turned into a Chapel: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 154 (1698). **1684** discovering the *stigmata* made upon their bodies by the devils hand: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 133 (1856).

stigmatica, *sb. fem.*: Late Lat.: a female devotee supposed to be miraculously marked with the sacred stigmata.

1883 Louise Lateau, the stigmatica of Bois d'Haine, is reported to be dead: *Birmingham Wkly. Post*, Sept. 1, p. 1/5.

stiletta, *sb.*: It.: a stab with a stiletto.

1620 the two first stilletato's he felt like two blowes strucken with fire: BRENT, Tr. *Soavé's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lvii. (1676).

***stiletto**, *sb.*: It.: a small dagger, a small poniard; a sharp bodkin; a sharp instrument for piercing round holes in cloth, &c.; a beard trimmed to a sharp point.

1611 and a little sharpe dagger called a stiletto: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1776). bef. **1616** Your Pocket-dagger, your Stiletto, out with it: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 336 (1711). **1620** the innocent Father had three wounds with Stillettoes...The Assassin could not pull back his Stilletto, because it had past the bone, where it stuck so fast, and went so far in that it was bearded: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lvi. (1676). **1630** Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some starke bare, | Some sharpe Stiletto fashion, dagger like: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 *v°*/2. **1638** Wears a stiletto on his chin: FORD, *Fancies*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 132/2 (1839). **1650** slashed him with daggers and stillettos: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 68. **1657** cuckolds carry such sharp stilettos in their foreheads: FORD, *Sun's Darl.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 171/1 (1839). **1665** *Andrew Evans* Captain of our Ship...swimming towards it with a Stiletto wounded the fish in several places: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 384 (1677). **1691** Of which with any Friend of yours I'll lay | This keen Stiletto against all your Stars: D'URFEY, *Husb. Revenge*, iii. p. 29. **1699** a broad Lancet or Stilleto: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 233. **1749** Lord Bolingbroke...says...that simulation is a *stiletto*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 151, p. 389 (1774). **1764** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 264 (1857). **1787** The equipage of a Sardinian is a horse, a gun, and a stiletto: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1805). **1818** turning his words to sarcasm, his ink to gall, and his pen to a stiletto: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 57 (1819). **1861** you open the case, and presently out flies a poisoned stiletto, which springs into a man's bosom: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 47 (1879).

stillātim, *adv.*: Lat.: drop by drop, in a succession of drops.

1668 I...cause abundance of cold fountain water to be poured upon me *stillatim*, for a good half-hour together: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 208 (1872).

stilo novo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the new style', according to the Gregorian Calendar, published by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582, and soon adopted in Roman Catholic states, but not adopted in England by enactment until 1752. Opposed to 'according to the Julian Calendar' (*stilo vetere*).

1619 The 25th of December *stilo novo*...the Lady Elizabeth was delivered of a young son in Prague: W. YONGE, *Diary*, p. 33 (Camd. Soc., 1848). **1625** The thirtieth of March, *Stilo nouo*, we...came to anchor: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 386. **1631** the 4. of February, *stilo novo*: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Mar. 14, p. 3. **1673** 5000 foot and 1000 horse marched out of y^e^ towne, June y^e^ 24th, stilo novo: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1878).

stilo vetere (**veteri**), *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the old style', according to the Julian Calendar.

1621 there put into that port a barke the 3. of June, that left him in Mayorque on the last of May *stilo veteri*: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 153 (Camd. Soc., 1871). **1626** Yorke-House, July, 19. stilo vet. 1626: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 198 (1882).

stimulator (*ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *stimulātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *stimulāre*, = 'to prick', 'to goad': one who or that which stimulates.

stimulātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *stimulātor*: a female who stimulates.

1611 *Stimulatrice*, A stimulatrix, an instigatrix: COTGR.

***stimulus**, *pl.* **stimuli**, *sb.*: Lat.: a goad, a spur, an incentive, an incitement; a physical cause of functional activity or of any reaction in living tissue.

1805 The analogy between natural *stimuli* and natural functions was observed and improved: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 393. **1814** opposition is a stimulus: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1832). **1819** that very circumstance...added a new stimulus to my friend's exertions in my behalf: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 139 (1820).

stipple (*ˌ ⏑*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *stippelen*: to cover with specks or dots, to produce dotted shading or coloring in a drawing or painting.

stipulation (*ˌ ⏑ ˌˌ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stipulation*: a bargaining, a covenanting; a bargain, a contract; an article of a contract or agreement.

1611 *Stipulation*, A stipulation; a couenant, promise, bargaine, agreement: COTGR. **1666** an exactness in this no way importing the stipulation: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 190 (1872).

***stipulator** (*ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *stipulātor*, noun of agent to *stipulāri*, = 'to demand a formal promise or covenant', 'to propose a bargain': one who stipulates or makes a stipulation.

1611 *Stipulateur*, A stipulator; he that intending to bind another by words, asketh him whether he will giue, or doe, such a thing or no: COTGR.

stirps, *pl.* **stirpēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: race, lineage, family; the origin or the founder of a race or family. Early Anglicised as *stirp*, *stirpe* (Chaucer).

***stiver** (*ˌ ⏑*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *stuiver*: a small silver coin worth a twentieth part of a Dutch gulden, formerly current in Holland; *also*, an old Dutch copper coin of the same value. See **gulden.**

1527 doble ducats, single ducats, crownes, royalls of Spayne, stufers, and black monaye: EDW. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clvi. p. 94 (1846). **1547–8** a snappan is worth .vi. steuers: .vi. steuers is worth .ix. d. ob.: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xi. p. 153 (1870). **1598** Everie Quintall is 128. pounds, and euery Pardawe three Testones or thirtie Stivers heavie money, and every Tanga, sixtie Reijs, or sixe Stivers: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). **1617** I paied twenty foure Stiuers for my passage: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 38. **1630** Through thy protection they are monstrous thriuers, | Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stiuers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 *v°*/1. **1641** I gave...thirty-one stivers to the man-of-war: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1850). **1705** we are obliged to go to Church every Day, on forfeiture of twenty five Styvers: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 99.

stoa, *sb.*: Gk. στοᾶ: *Gk. Antiq.*: a portico, a colonnade; *esp.* the **Στοὰ Ποικίλη**, or Painted Porch, in the agora of Athens, which gave their name (Stoics) to the followers of Zeno the philosopher.

1603 call to minde and consider the renowmed clerkes and famous Philosophers, either in *Lyceum* or the Academie: go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musicke-schoole *Odeum*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 279. **1671** MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 253. **1775** Both above and below were large quadrangular Stoas or *porticoes*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 39.

***stoc(c)ado, stockado** (*ˌ ˌˌ ⏑*), Eng. fr. normal It. *stoccada*; **stoccada**, normal It.; **(e)stoc(k)ado**, Eng. fr. Sp. *estocada*; **stoccata**, Mod. It.: *sb.*: a stab or thrust with a rapier or thrusting sword.

1578 *Rodolph Gonzague*...as he raised by chance his beauer, was so hurt in the face with an estockado by a *French* man, that falling from his horse, his people could never rescue him in so great a confusion: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 79 (1618). **1595** hee maie giue you a stoccata or imbroccata: SAVIOLO, *Practise*, Bk. I. sig. I 4 *v°*. **1598** *Astoccata*, by or with a thrust or stoccado, or a phoine: FLORIO. **1598** In these times you stand on distance, your passes, stoccadoes, and I know not what: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 1, 234. **1598** you shall kill him...the first *stoccata*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 5, Wks., p. 17 (1616). **1603** Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazos, and stoccados: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 421 (1608). **1603** he has his mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stoccataes at his fingers ends: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 42. **1608** ile haue about with you at the single Stackado: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. H 4 *v°*. **1623** For to giue another man a cut in the legge, or a slash on the arme, and to receiue a home-thrust, and full *Stocada* in his owne bosome, shewes himselfe to bee but a foole in his Science: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 137. bef. **1670** This was the Jealousie which gave the Lord-Keeper the deadly Stoccada, who would not abuse his own knowledge so far, to extol my Lord for his *Spanish* Transactions, which broke the Peace, the Credit, the Heart of his King, and his Patron, never to be requited: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 3, p. 5 (1693). **1676** a Stockado, a Gentle thrust through the Lungs or so, might have Happen'd: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, v. p. 55 (1691). **1855** Thy fincture, carricade, and sly passata, | Thy stramazon, and resolute stoccata: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. iii. p. 56 (1889). **1860** your staccatos and passados and cursed Italian tricks of fence: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 123.

stockade (*ˌ ˌˌ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *estacada*, = 'an enclosure to fight in', 'a palisade': a fence or rampart of stakes, an enclosure surrounded by a paling or by stakes.

1772–82 in such sort | As, round some citadel, the engineer | Directs his sharp stoccade: W. MASON, *English Garden*, Bk. II. [R.] **1857** He read of nothing but sieges and stockades, brigade evolutions, and conical bullets: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. vii. p. 118 (1877).

stoechas: Lat. See **stichados.**

storax, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. στύραξ: the fragrant resin of the tree *Styrax officinalis*, native in Syria.

1543 of liquide storax .3. vi.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxvii *v°*/1. **1555** Franckencense, Myrre, Storax, Coralle: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). **1558** the Ambre, *Styrax*, and other thinges: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 45 *v°*. **1563** an vnce of *Storax*: *ib.*, Pt. II. fol. 50 *v°*. **1577** a plaister made thereof, and of *Alipta Mucata*, and of Storacke: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 85 *v°*. **1589** then do they perfume them with frankensence and storax and other sweet smels: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1853). **1625** they burne Myrrhe, Storax, and other Sweets: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 41. **1654** Gum, Pitch, Turpentine, and liquid Storax: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 48. **1741** Laurels, Adrachnes, and Storax: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 113.

***storgē**, *sb.*: Gk. στοργή: natural affection.

1681–1703 a natural *storge* in parents to their children: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichols *Ser. Stand Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 113 (1864). **1769** this στοργη is something entirely different from that affection we feel towards dependents: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 67 (1820). **1806** Yes—and there is another specimen of this sort of στοργη, quite as delightful to witness: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 287 (5th Ed.). **1850** I protest I could have knelt before her too, and adored in her the Divine beneficence in endowing us with the maternal *storgé*, which began with our race and sanctifies the history of mankind: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 21 (1879). **1866** The yet more invincible *storge* that drew them back to the green island far away: J. R. LOWELL, *Fireside Papers*, Introd. (Halifax). **1884** The mother is bound by influences she cannot overcome, by the maternal *storgé*, and an instinctive sense of duty: *Spectator*, Jan. 12, p. 46.

***Storthing,** *sb.*: Dan. and Norwegian: 'high court', the national parliament of Norway.

1883 the Ministry of Norway have been summoned to appear before the Storthing, formed for the occasion into a High Court of Justice: *Standard*, Sept. 7, p. 4/7.

stouph: Eng. fr. It. See **stufe.**

stove, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Ger. *stove*: an enclosed fireplace; a heated chamber; a hot-house.

1612 Her palaces, her walks, baths, theatres, and stoves: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*, § iv. [R.] bef. **1658** [See **sooterkin**]. **1664** when...*housed* Trees grow *tainted* with Mustiness, make Fire in your *Stove*, and open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 224 (1729). **1717** [See **tendour**].

strabismus, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. στραβισμός: a squinting, a squint.

1856 Mr. Ohlsen suffered some time from strabismus and blindness: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 199. **1866** A slight obliquity of the visual organs has been heightened...into too close an approach to actual *strabismus*: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Introd. (Halifax). **1887** It is, alas! no longer lament, but remedy, that is required. The question [of bribery in India] is rather one of *strabismus* than of sentiment: *Athenæum*, May 21, p. 668/3.

stradaruolo, *sb.*: It.: a freebooter, a highwayman. Anglicised as **stradarolle.**

1562 lyke a stradarolle and thefe: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 25 *vº*.

stradico, *sb.*: It.: "a kinde of officer, magistrate, iudge, or prouost marshall" (Florio).

1650 the Stradico of Messina, which is a most honorable charge: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 103.

***Stradivarius,** a name applied to violins made by Stradivarius. See **Cremona.**

1865 he had a Straduarius violin to dispose of: DICKENS, *Mutual Friend*, Bk. III. ch. xiii. Vol. II. p. 157 (1880).

stramazon(e), Eng. fr. It. *stramazzone*, or Fr. *estramaçon* (Cotgr.); **estramaçon,** Fr.: *sb.*: a downright stroke with a sword.

1599 made a kind of *stramazoun*, ranne him up to the hilts: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 6, Wks., p. 148 (1616). **1603** Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazos, and stoccados: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 421 (1608). **1603** he has his mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stoccataes at his fingers ends: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 42. **1822—3** now offering my blade, now recovering it, I made a blow at his nose—a sort of estramaçon: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxiv. p. 396 (1886). **1855** Thy stramazon, and resolute stoccata: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. iii. p. 56 (1889).

strangullion (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. (Florio) *strangoglioni*, *strangullioni*, Mod. It. *stranguglioni*: strangury; a choking in the throat, quinsy.

1598 *Strangoglioni*, the strangullion, strangurie or choking in the throte: FLORIO. **1626** Diagoras, that grand atheist, when he was troubled with the strangullion, acknowledged a deity which he had denied: R. STOCK, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1874). **1647** may the strangullion be your best friend, and ne'er forsake you till your end; may you be the People's scorn, and curse the hour that you were born: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1860).

strappado (– ⏑ –), Eng. fr. normal It. *strappada*, Mod. It. *strappata*; **strapado** (– ⏑ –), Eng. fr. Sp. *estrapada*, or fr. It.: *sb.*: 'a pulling', a torture which consisted in tying the victim to the end of a rope, hoisting him up, and letting him fall some distance so as to be jerked violently.

1590 Thrice had I ye strappado, hoisted vp backward with my hands bound behinde me, which strook all the joynts in my armes out of joynt: WEBBE, *Trav.*, p. 31 (Arber). [Skeat] **1596** an I were at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 262. **1598** A thousand strappadas coulde not compell him to confesse: FLORIO, Ep. Ded., sig. a 4 *vº*. **1599** Whereupon we presently determined rather to seeke our liberties, then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should haue yᵉ strapado: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 253. **1612** And whosoeuer presumeth to come on shoare without Pratticke, is in danger of hanging, or hauing the strappado: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 5. **1628** Felton was put to the strappado, and some say beaten with cudgels: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 432 (1848). **1634** famine, strapadoes and other punishments: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 104. **1652** he...was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a Sciatica; I mean, Sir, the *strapado*: R. BROME, *Joviall Crew*, ii. sig. C 3. **1659** I am contented to be...used by them as cruelly as their malice can invent, or flames or their strappado execute: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pref., p. 15. **1670** and a Pocket Pistol found about you, or in your Cloakbag, is enough to make you be set to the Gallies, with *tre tratti di corda*, that is, strappada thrice: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 154 (1698). **1686** Racks and Strapado's are too rigid a Test for a young Officer: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, ii. 2, p. 20. **1710** I had several times given him the strappado on that account: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 23, Wks., Vol. II. p. 196 (1854). **1764** flagellation, and the strappado: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xx. Wks., Vol. V. p. 409 (1817). **1855** to suffer any shame or torment whatsoever, even to strappado and scarpines: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xviii. p. 326 (1889).

stratagem (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stratagème*: a piece of generalship, a trick of war; an artifice, a piece of policy.

1562 Scanderbeg determined to put in vse a Stratageme: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 12 *vº*. **1579** *Learned* he ought to be in Histories, to consider of manifold *Stratagemes* that by noble Souldiours haue heretofore bene vsed: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 112. **1579** the noblest stratageme of warre that *Nicias* shewed: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 550 (1612). **1588** and to close vp the comedie with a tragicall stratageme, hee slewe himselfe: GREENE, *Pandosto*, Wks., p. 54 (1861). **1590** Our plots and stratagems will soon be dash'd: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 215/2 (1858). **1600** by some stratageme he might strike a terrour among the enemies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 258. **1602** the very complementall and historicall summe of all plots, practises, stratagemes, pollicies: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 123. **1642** It is an honest stratagem to take advantage of ourselves: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, ii. 13. [C.]

stratagematic (⏑ – – ⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stratagematique* (Cotgr.): versed in stratagem or strategy.

1589 notable Captaines stratagematique: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. viii. p. 35 (1869).

strath, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *srath*: a large valley, generally traversed by a river.

1754 And certainly, it is the Deformity of the Hills that makes the Natives conceive of their naked *Straths* and *Glens*, as of the most beautiful Objects in Nature: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 15. **1840** the sweet strath-like valley, with its fresh verdure and scattered wood: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 427.

***strātum,** *pl.* **strāta,** *sb.*: Lat., 'coverlet', 'pavement', and in *pl.* 'road', 'street': a layer; a bed of rock; also, *metaph.* (see **couche**).

1671 To the Sediments of Fluids do belong the *Strata* or *Beds* of the *Earth*: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 37. **1693** This *Stratum* of green Sand and Oyster-shells: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 131 (1713). **1699** cover the Bottom of the Jar with some Dill, an Handful of Bay-Salt, *&c.* and then a Bed of Nuts; and so *stratum* upon *stratum*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App., sig. P 4 *rº*. **1728** the sandy stratum: J. THOMSON, *Autumn*, 744 (1834). — the mineral *strata* there: *ib.*, 1357. **1754** perforate the Crannies of Rocks, and looser Strata: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 15. **1802** and we are to imagine the expansive power of the same irresistible agent to have since elevated the *strata* from the bottom of the sea: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 202. **1818** several horizontal strata of rock overhanging the long slope of debris: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 7. **1840** like the strata of a Christmas pie: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 18 (1865). **1845** At St. Helena... I ascertained that some pinnacles, of a nearly similar figure and constitution, had been formed by the injection of melted rock into yielding strata, which thus had formed the moulds for these gigantic obelisks: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 11. **1847** the Princess rode to take | The dip of certain strata to the North: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 76 (1886). **1853** A stratum of false horizon separated the two images: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 299. ***1876** the Lower Meiocene strata of France: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.] **1885** The clergy...were...taken from a much lower social stratum than has been common of late years: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 169/2.

strātum super strātum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: layer upon layer.

1785 the Nails...are formed *stratum super stratum*, like a common pasteboard: D. LOW, *Chiropodologia*, p. 106.

strātus, *pl.* **strāti,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *strātus*, pass. part. of *sternere*, ='to spread': a horizontal layer of cloud, generally uniform in thickness. L. Howard (1803), in Tilloch's *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XVI. p. 97. See **cirro-stratus, cumulo-stratus.**

1853 a permanent dark cloud, a line of stratus with a cumulated thickening at the western end: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxiv. p. 199.

stria, *pl.* **striae,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a furrow', 'a channel': a fillet between flutings or mouldings; a ridge, a streak or narrow band.

1664 the *Stria* being commonly a third or fourth part of the widness of the *Flutings*, and diminishing with the *Contraction* of the *Scapus*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 130. **1673** the ridges or *striæ* of a cochle-shell: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 341. **1693** the Similitude of Conformation in their Pores, *Striæ*, Hinges, Teeth, Prominences, Threds, *&c.*: — *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 142 (1713).

strīdor, *sb.*: Lat.: a creaking, a rasping noise.

1697 her screaming cry, | And stridor of her wings: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, XII. 1256. [L.]

strophē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. στροφή, ='a turn': [*orig.* the movement of a Classical **chorus** (*q. v.*) from right to left, exactly answered in dance-rhythm by a return movement or **antistrophe** (*q. v.*)] the first stanza of a Greek lyric metrical system, to which the second stanza of the system corresponded in rhythm.

1603 By making turnes and winding cranks so strange | In all his strophes, and those without the range: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. **1671** [See **antistrophe**]. **1757** [Gray, in his Pindarics] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 97 (1857). **1840** The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on the fine qualities of the departing Lady, like the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* of a Greek play: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 161 (1865).

structor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *struere*, ='to build', 'to erect': a builder, one who causes a building to be erected.

1634 These *Persians* say one *Iamshet* was the structor: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59.

***stucco**, *sb.*: It.: fine plaster used for decorative work and for coating walls (either internal or external) or other parts of a building, in imitation of stonework or as a preparation for painting.

1598 certayne Children done by the hand of *Balthasar of Siena*, which so perfectly seeme to be made in *Stucco*, that they haue deceaued divers good Painters: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 94. **1616—7** some heads...one of marble, the other of stucco or plaster: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (1848). bef. **1739** Palladian walls, Venetian doors, | Grotesco roofs, and Stucco floors: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, II. vi. 192. **1758** *both* their eating-room and salon are to be stucco, with pictures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 164 (1857). **1764** the roof covered with a thick coat of stucco: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 425 (1817). **1787** A parcel of naked boys over the doors, in white stucco: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1805). **1820** The walls of the recesses are covered with a fine stucco: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 75.

***studio**, *sb.*: It.: the work-room of a sculptor or a painter, an atelier (*q. v.*).

1819 the greatest work which proceeded from his *studio*, was his scholar Giotto: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 322. **1820** We had seen some beautiful casts from different figures of this sculpture in the studio of Monsieur Fauvel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 282. **1851** Chantrey I did not see, but went round his studio: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 42 (1857).

stufe, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *stufa*, or Mid. Low Ger. *stove*: a hot-house, a bath-room, a bath.

1542 yf blode do abounde, cleanse it with stufes, or by fleubo homye: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xxiii. p. 287 (1870). **1598** *Stufa*, a stufe, a bath, a whot house: FLORIO. — *Stufaiuolo*, a bathe or stufe-keeper: *ib.* **1603** the Bainekeepers poore asse...carrying billots and faggots...to kindle fire and to heat the stouphes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 212.

stufer: Eng. fr. Du. See **stiver.**

stuffata, *sb.*: It.: a dish of stewed meat.

1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffatas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882).

stum, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *stom*: unfermented wine.

1664 [See **Champagne**]. **1682** And with thy stum ferment their fainting cause, | Fresh fumes of madness rise: DRYDEN, *Medal*, 270.

stupefaction (ˌ⏑ˌ⏑⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stupéfaction*: the state of being insensible.

1543 reduced to suche colde, and congelation or stupefaction: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi *v°*/1.

stupidity (⏑ˌ⏑⏑⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stupidité*: dulness, foolishness.

1541 Nowe we must esteme the stupydyte or audacyte of the man: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. and C ii *v°*. **1620** BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 199 (1676). **1656** and it were as well impiety as stupidity to be...without natural affection: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 80 (1872).

***stupor** (ˌ⏑⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *stupor*: insensibility, bewilderment.

1482 beyng holde in a certeyn stupour and wondyr of mynde of suche thinges that he had seyne: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 26 (1869). **1619** what shall we say of Him, not *the least*, but the great Stupor and Wonder of Diuiues: a King of that *Nation* also? PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxiii. p. 727. **1785** Laugh ye, who boast your more mercurial pow'rs, | That never felt a stupor, know no pause, | Nor need one: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 111 (1808). **1863** C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 167. **1874** At times he would lie almost in a stupor, wanting nothing, saying nothing: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 150 (1883).

Sturm und Drang, *phr.*: Ger.: storm and stress. A phr. applied to a period of literary excitement and rebellion against convention in Germany during the last quarter of 18 c.

1845 he was occasionally extravagant in his attitudes; his was what the Germans call a *sturm und drang* style: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 628. **1855** The period known as the *Storm and Stress period* was then about to astonish Germany, and to startle all conventions, by works such as Gerstenberg's *Ugolino*, Goethe's *Götz von Berlichingen*, Klinger's *Sturm und Drang* (from whence the name), and Schiller's *Robbers*: G. H. LEWES, *Goethe*, I. 140. **1888** He [Byron] was the poetical representative of the "Sturm und Drang" period of the nineteenth century: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 307/2.

Stygian: Eng. fr. Lat. *Stygius*, fr. Gk. **Στύγιος**: pertaining to the Styx, a river bounding the Infernal regions of Greek mythology, by which the gods swore, and across which Charon ferried the souls of men; infernal; utterly gloomy; inviolable (of an oath).

1582 No stygian vengaunce lyke too theese carmoran haggards: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 57 (1880). **1602** imclosed in labirinths of errours, drowne themselues in the Stygean lake of their owne fancy: W. WATSON, *Quintessence of Reuig & State*, p. 46. **1606** I stuck about her door, | Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks | Staying for waftage: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 2, 10. bef. **1627** If this be not the man whose Stygian soul | Breath'd forth that counsel to me: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 108 (1885). **1640** Stygian vow: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 300 (1647). **1667** The Stygian council thus dissolved; and forth | In order came the grand infernal peers: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 506. **1742** Is it a *Stygian* Vapour in my Blood? E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 83 (1773). abt. **1782** While through the stygian veil, that blots the day, | In dazzling streaks the vivid lightnings play: COWPER, *Heroism*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 271 (1808). **1891** The heroism of the great Alfred shines like a star amidst the surrounding Stygian gloom: *Athenæum*, Mar. 7, p. 305/3.

Stylītēs, *sb.*: Late Gk. στυλίτης (fr. στῦλος, ='pillar'): an Eastern anchorite who lived on a pillar, the first of whom was Simeon, a Syrian, early in 5 c. Anglicised as *Stylite*.

1776 you are told it has been the habitation of a hermit, doubtless a Stylites: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece.*

***stȳlobata**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. στυλοβάτης, ='pillar-foot': the raised substructure or foundation on which a Greek temple or similar building was raised. Anglicised as *stylobate.*

1563 the Pedestale or Stylobata: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vi *v°*. **1664** I am not ignorant that some contend about this *Office*, confounding it with the *Stylobata* and *Pedistals* of *Columns*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 123.

styrax, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. στύραξ: (*a*) the tree which produces **storax** (*q. v.*); (*b*) storax.

a. **1579** great plentie of Styrap [*sic*] trees: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 462 (1612). **1767** Trees and Shrubs raised from Seed...Yew, Scorpion-sena, Toxicodendron, Styrax-tree, &c.: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 685/1 (1803).

b. **1621** belzoin, ladanum, styrax, and such like gums, which make a pleasant and acceptable perfume: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Vol. I. p. 398 (1827).

Styx: Lat. fr. Gk. **Στύξ**: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of a river of the Infernal regions. See **Stygian.**

1588 Why suffer'st thou thy sons, unburied yet, | To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 88. **1589** By *Styx* I vowe: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxxi. p. 134. **1625** Some of them dreame of *Elysian* fields, to which their soules must passe ouer a *Styx* or *Acheron*, and there take new bodies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1478. **1640** quill [pen] | Steeped in sad Styx: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. i. 5, p. 74 (1647). **1657** and swore by *Styx*: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 12, Vol. I. p. 20.

sua si bona norint: Lat. See **bona si sua norint.**

***suave**, *adj.*: Fr.: bland, pleasant in manner and speech, complaisantly polite.

1865 those courtly, elegant, suave gentlemen: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 19.

suāve mari magno, *phr.*: Lat.: it is pleasant (to watch from the shore another's struggling) on the mighty sea. See Lucretius, 2, 1.

1765 I see and hear these storms from shore, *suave mari magno, &c.*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 164, p. 493 (1774).

suaviter in modo: Late Lat. See **fortiter in re.**

***sub dio, sub divo**, *phr.*: Lat.: under the open sky (the divine), in the open air.

1611 being a plaine pitched walke *subdio*, that is under the open aire: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1776). **1625** it standeth *sub dio*. in the open Aire: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1812. **1639** but now they were better accommodated, yet lay *sub dio*: E. NORGATE, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1848). **1645** divers terraces arched *sub dio*, painted by Raphael with the histories of the Bible: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1872). **1673** they set their beds upon the roofs of their houses, and sleep *sub Dio*, in the open air: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 403. **1704** attended the levee *sub dio*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 61/1 (1869). **1713** Our meetings are held, like the old Gothic parliaments, *sub dio*, in open air: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 108, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 203 (1856). **1764** The air of Nice is so dry, that...you may pass the evening, and indeed the whole night, *sub dio*, without feeling the least dew or moisture: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 429 (1817). **1803** But the feats of ventriloquism are often performed *sub dio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 195. **1809** The officers of a Saxon regiment of dragoons, which made part of the army that fought against Prince Henry of Prussia in Bohemia, took an oath, *sub dio*, that they would put to death any of their number who should run away in action: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 150. **1882** I would always...be '*sub dio*,' if it were possible: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 310 (and Ed.).

sub forma pauperis: Late Lat. See **in forma pauperis.**

sub hastā, *phr.*: Lat., 'under a spear': (for sale) by auction.

1689 the humour of exposing books *sub hastâ* is become so epidemical: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 303 (1872).

sub Jove frigido, *phr.*: Lat.: under the chilly sky (Jupiter, *q. v.*), in the open air. Hor., *Od.*, I, 1, 25.

1819 There was...a peripatetic brother of the brush, who exercised his vocation *sub Jove frigido*, the object of admiration to all the boys of the village: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 967/1 (1867). **1845** both sexes remain for days and nights together in woods and thickets, not *sub Jove*

frigido, but amid the life-pregnant vegetation of the South: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 121.

***sub jūdice**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'under (the consideration of) a judge', undecided, in dispute.

1613 Lord Hay is like to be a privy councillor shortly. and to be made an earl, but whether English or Scottish is yet *sub judice*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1848). **1626–7** While the cause was this day *sub judice*, came a letter from that earl to Judge Doddridge, intreating him to stay the suit: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1848). bef. **1733** IMPARTIAL ramps it on the Title Page, and how truly is *sub Judice*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. i. (1740). **1760** GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 166. **1827** These questions are at this moment *sub judice* in the Supreme Court: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 136. **1860** *Once a Week*, Feb. 25, p. 188/1.

sub modo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under a condition', 'in a (special) manner', in a limited degree, in a qualified sense.

1760 they construed the Common a Qualified Common, and that the Party had it *sub modo*, in order to give the Lord a Remedy for his Rent: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 42. **1807** the opinion...might be held *sub modo* with perfect impunity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 352. **1826** whether they [the Indians] are to be considered as independent *sub modo* only: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 349.

sub plumbo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under lead', under (the leaden impression of) the pope's seal.

1522 The bull of the Kyngs title was made up *sub plumbo* bifore the Popis deth: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 314 (1846). **1535** The pope...gaue hym licens...and hath goode writyng *sub plumbo* to discharge his conscience: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 58 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

sub poena: Late Lat. See **sub-poena.**

***sub rosā**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under the rose', secretly, confidentially.

[**1646** When we desire to confine our words, we commonly say they are spoken under the Rose; which expression is commendable, if the Rose from any natural property may be the Symbol of silence, as *Nazianzen* seems to imply: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. xxii. p. 218 (1686).] **1654** what euer thou and*the foule pusse did doe (*sub Rosa*) as they say: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 93. **1772** This however, *sub rosa*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 305 (1850). **1811** I speak *sub rosâ*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 287 (2nd Ed.). **1837** J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 21. **1887** *Athenæum*, Oct. 15, p. 506/2.

sub sigillo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under the seal' (of confession), in the strictest confidence.

1623 the forenamed Mr. Elliot told, *sub sigillo*, some suspicious passages: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 406 (1848). **1673** I may tell you, as my Friend, *sub sigillo*: DRYDEN, *Marr. A-la-Mode*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 478 (1701). **1707** I may tell you, as my Friend *Sub Sigillo*: CIBBER, *Comic. Lov.*, ii. p. 18. **1760** I hear (but this is *sub sigillo*) no very extraordinary account of the Princess of Saxe Gotha: GRAY, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 227 (1853). **1777** one tells one's creed only to one's confessor, that is *sub sigillo*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 493 (1857).

***sub silentio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in silence, without any observation being made, without appearing to notice.

1617–8 but, by late letters from Newmarket, he is restored, and all things shut up *sub silentio*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1848). **1760** these are better than many Precedents in the Office, which have passed *sub silentio* without being litigated: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 267. **1811** Mr. Sydenham would have passed the matter *sub silentio*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 292 (2nd Ed.). **1826** their observations have passed *sub silentio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 49. **1843** both therefore concurred in its abolition, almost *sub silentio*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VIII. p. 558 (1857).

suba, subah, souba(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *çūba*, = 'a province'.

1. a large province of the Mogul empire.

1763 From the word Soubah, signifying a province, the Viceroy of this vast territory is called Soubahdar, and by the Europeans improperly Soubah: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 35. [Yule] **1793** The names of the Soubahs, or Viceroyalties, were [fifteen in all]: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 532 (1796). **1823** The Delhi Sovereigns whose vast empire was divided into Soubahs, or Governments, each of which was ruled by a Soubahdar or Viceroy: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, I. 2. [Yule]

2. (short for *subadar*) the governor of a province of the Mogul empire, a viceroy.

1763 [See 1]. **1776** this person is the Vakeel, or Public Minister, of the Subah of these Provinces: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 2/1. **1788** the Soubahs of the provinces had erected the standard of rebellion: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 13 (1813). **1803** The General also requests that you will give the Soubah of Aurungabad the accompanying copies of a proclamation by his Excellency: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 817 (1844).

***subadar, subahdar, souba(h)dar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *çūbadār*, = 'the holder of a *suba*': the governor of a large province of the Mogul empire, a viceroy; a native captain of a company of sepoys.

1673 The Subidar of the Town being a Person of Quality: FRYER, *E. India*, 77 (1698). [Yule] **1776** he and his ancestors, Subahdars of Bengal, have exercised the power of making Peace and War: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 24/2. **1788** a second flag, with a Sabahdaur and two Havildars, was sent in, to know the reason of that violation: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 68/1. **1799** he has detached five companies...one under a subahdar to Hyderghur: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1858). **1805** the plural of this term, is likewise an hereditary title of honour, which was always conferred on the *subadars*, frequently on the *nâibs*, and sometimes on the *emirs* or nobles of the empire: *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, Characters, p. 45, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 409/1 (1849). **1826** talking very seriously to Scindea's soobahdar, a Brahmin of consequence and chief of the city: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiv. p. 157 (1884). **1871** Sir John, in one of his Indian campaigns, was abruptly made to halt on the march by a subadahr running to tell him...: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 265.

***subaltern** (⏑ – –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subalterne* (Cotgr.): under another, subordinate; a subordinate officer.

bef. **1586** Subaltern magistrates and officers of the crown: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. III. [R.] **1611** *Subalterne*, Subalterne, secundarie, vnder, inferior, subiect vnto others: COTGR.

subassi, *sb.*: Turk. *sūbāshi*: a constable of a city, an official in command of a small district or village.

1599 *y^e Subassi*, & the Meniwe, with the *Padre guardian*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 106. — The Admirall...appointeth the *Subbassas*...The *Subbassi* of *Pera* payeth him yeerely fifteene thousande ducats: *ib.*, p. 292. **1612** both he, and the whole *Contrado* where hee dwelleth must pay vnto the *Subbashaw*, so many hundred Dollers: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 49. **1615** The *Shubashie* is as the Constable of a City both to search out and punish offences: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). — the *Subussee* of *Galata*: *ib.*, p. 85. **1617** the *Subasha* of *Ramma* sent vs a Horseman or Lancyer to guide vs: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 215. **1684** a *Sou-Bashi*, who is a kind of Provost of the Merchants: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 59. **1741** the *Sous-Bachi* whereof is a sworn Enemy to the Robbers: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 211. **1819** summoned me before the Soo-bashee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 377 (1820).

subbosco, *sb.*: apparently fr. *sub*, and It. *bosco*: 'underwood', the hair on the lower part of the face.

1573–80 the clippings of your thris-honorable...subboscoes to overshadow and to coover my blushinge: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 61 (1884). **1592** Whether he will have his *crates* cut low, like a juniper-bush; or his *suberche* [? *subosche*] taken away with a razor: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*. [F. W. Fairholt] **1654** subboscos [See N. E. D., s.v. *Bosco*].

sub-factor (⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sub*, = 'under', and **factor** (*q. v.*): an under-factor.

1705 his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98.

subhanam: Hind. See **abrawan.**

subintelligitur, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass.* of Late Lat. *subintelligere*, = 'to understand in addition': 'it is further understood', an unexpressed addition to a statement.

bef. **1733** That's his *Subintelligitur*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 8, p. 35 (1740).

subjectum, *pl.* **subjecta**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a logical subject, that concerning which a predication is made.

1552 There be two partes in a Proposition, the one is called *Subiectum* (that is to saie, that whereof somwhat is spoken): T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 18 *r°*. **1603** he doth not say that the thing affirmed which the Logicians call *Predicatum*, is all one with the *Subjectum*, of which it is affirmed: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1122. **1681** And it is this new creature...which is the *subjectum* of the first creation, which in Scripture is termed 'the man': TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 535 (1862).

subjugator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *subjugātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *subjugāre*, = 'to bring under the yoke', 'to subjugate': one who subjugates.

sublīmātum, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. *sublīmātus*, = 'sublimated': mercuric sulphide, corrosive sublimate.

1577 the simple water of *Sublimatum*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 18 *r°*. — In so muche that it dooeth wrorke [*sic*] the same effecte, whiche *Sublimatum* dooeth: *ib.*, fol. 62 *r°*.

***Sublime Porte**: Eng. fr. Fr., 'the Sublime Gate': a name given by Europeans to the court and to the government of the Sultan of Turkey. See **Porte.**

submerge (– ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *submerger*: to plunge under, to overwhelm.

1606 So half my Egypt were submerged and made | A cistern for scaled snakes! SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 5, 94. **1611** *Submerger*. To submerge; to plunge or sinke vnder, whirken or ouerwhelme by, dip, drowne, or boulge in, the water: COTGR.

submersion (– ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *submersion*: the act of submerging; the state of being submerged.

1611 *Submersion*, A submersion, plunging, sinking, ouerwhelming, drowning, boulging: COTGR.

suborn (– ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suborner*: to persuade to bear false witness, to tamper with, to corrupt (by bribes or promises); to procure by intrigue or treachery.

1579 he beganne for spite to suborne the bands called *Fimbriaus*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 530 (1612). **1603** thou know'st not what thou speak'st, | Or else thou art suborn'd against his honour | In hateful practice: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 106. **1611** *Suborner*. To suborne: to make, prepare, instruct, foist or bring in, a false witnesse: COTGR. **1667** reason not impossibly may meet | Some specious object by the foe suborn'd: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 361.

subornation (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subornation*: the act of suborning; the condition of being suborned.

bef. **1534** This were in my mynde perillous, not onely for fere of subornacion & false instruction of witnesse a thing easy to be done upon the sight of that that is deposed all redy before: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 221. [R.] **1596** set the crown | Upon the head of this forgetful man | And for his sake wear the detested blot | Of murderous subornation: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 163. **1611** *Subornation*, A subornation, or suborning: COTGR.

***sub-poena**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *sub poena*, ='under a penalty': the name of a writ commanding the attendance of a person in a court of justice 'under a penalty' if he fail to attend.

1472 I wold be sory to delyver hym a subpena and ye sent it me: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 702, p. 57 (1874). **1607** I have so vexed and beggared the whole parish with process, subpœnas, and such-like molestations: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 123 (1885). **1617–8** As likewise the lord chancellor farms the great seal or subpœnas, which the world judges cannot be so little worth as £2000 clear profit yearly: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 61 (1848) **1625** nor *Sub-pœna*, nor *Attachment*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 2, p. 68 (1631). **1632–3** I am given to understand that not only many subpœnas have been made to summon such into the Star Chamber...: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1848). **1676** Where's the *Sub-pœna*, *Jerry*? I must serve you, Sir: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, i. p. 10 (1681). **1742** What signifies all the process between a *subpœna* and a sequestration, and the officers that depend thereon, when the former is a summons, and the latter *distringas*, answerable to the common law? R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 432 (1826). **1792** scarce a day passed wherein I was not served with a subpœna from Chancery to answer such or such a bill: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 119. **1837** It's only a *subpœna* in Bardell and Pickwick on behalf of the plaintiff: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XXX. p. 317.

subprior (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sub*, ='under', and *prior* (see **prior**, II.): an under-prior, an official assistant or *locum tenens* of a prior.

1340 *Ayenb.*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1886).

subsellium, *pl.* **subsellia**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rom. Antiq.* a bench, a stone seat in a theatre or amphitheatre; *Eccl.* a footstool (as a mark of special dignity).

1707 the caves or vaults which run under the subsellia all round the theatre: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 313 (1811).

subsidium, *pl.* **subsidia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a help, an aid.

1729 I would acquire what is a kind of *subsidium*: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 107 (1757).

substraction (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *substraction* (Cotgr.): subtraction.

1611 *Substraction*, A substraction: a withdrawing or taking away from: a diminution of: COTGR.

substractor, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to **substrahere*, for Lat. *subtrahere*: a subtracter; a detractor.

1601 they are scoundrels and substractors that say so of him: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 37.

***substrātum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *substrātus*, past part. of *substernere*, ='to spread or lay under': an under-layer, that which underlies; a foundation.

1640 some more precious *substratum* within, then inveterate custome or naturall complexion: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 2 (1647). **1678** So that *Res Extensa*, is the only Substance, the solid *Basis* and *Substratum* of all: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 69. **1705** the *substratum* and root of all the rest: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 325/2 (1834). **1764** I do not at all suppose that even the very first and original growth of this heath, at the bottom of the present bog, in any sense sprang from the fallen wood, its neighbouring substratum: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 79. **1807** the very circumstance of being artificially superinduced upon the substratum: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 187 (5th Ed.). **1823** fact is truth...Of which...There should be ne'ertheless a slight substratum: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. lxxxi. **1837** he came to the conclusion that the substratum of all the extraordinary compounds he had met with at the *restaurans* was derived from this pile: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148. **1843** His scepticism related to the supposed substratum, or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 401 (1856) **1887** The former contains probably some substratum of truth: *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, p. 269/1

subterfuge (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subterfuge*: 'an underflight', a disingenuous evasion, an underhand artifice planned to escape a difficulty, a shift; an evasive statement.

1611 *Subterfuge*, A subterfuge, a shift: COTGR. **1620** complaints, subterfuges, and lamentations: BRENT, Tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 514 (1676) abt. **1782** No subterfuge or pleading Shall win my confidence again: COWPER, *Friendship*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 288 (1808)

subvention (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subvention*: help, aid, support; a grant of pecuniary assistance.

1611 *Subvention*, Subuention, helpe, aid, releife, succour; also, a subsidie: COTGR.

***succēdāneum**, *pl.* **succēdānea**, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *succēdāneus*, ='supplying the place of', 'substituted for': something which is put in the place of something else, a substitute, a makeshift in default of the proper thing. Anglicised as **succedan(e)**. See **quid pro quo**.

1601 The ashes...be counted a good Succedane of Spodium: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 5. **1641** Whereof this Oil may be the *Succedaneum* of true gold: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. VI. p. 177 (1651). **1662** physicians have their *succedanea*, or seconds, which will supply the place of such simples which the patient cannot procure: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 513 (1840). **1684–5** R. BOYLE, *Hist. Min. Waters*, p. 108. **1699** of all the Οξύβαφα the best *succedaneum* to *vinegar*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 50. **1737** *Succedanea* there are none; I shall only endeavour to suggest lenitives: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 30, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 58 (1777). **1748** he was the most expert man at a succedaneum of any apothecary in London: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XIX. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1817). **1769** A succedaneum to the yellow wax: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 231. **1776** The most grievous part of old age is the loss of old friends: they have no succedaneum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 357 (1857). **1792** such is the fond succedaneum which short-lived creatures propose for eking out their existence: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 222. **1804** this militia rotation is proposed as a *succedaneum* for the ancient militia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 471. **1818** and so, as a succedaneum, he proposed the Spanish farce of the PADLOCK: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 66 (1819). **1883** tinned salmon, that appalling succedaneum is ignominiously hooted from the table: *Daily News*, Oct. 6, p. 6/1.

***succentor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *succinere*, ='to sing to an accompaniment', 'to agree with': a promoter.

1609 *Paulus* all the whiles was the prompter and succentor of these cruell enterludes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIX. ch. XII. p. 141.

***succès d'estime**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'a success of esteem', a success which earns respect or qualified approval, but does not bring profit or popularity.

1859 my second attempt...will be something more substantial than a mere *succès d'estime*: *Once a Week*, Aug. 13, p. 136/1. **1883** Tennyson has written a drama and two comedies, but they only met with a *succès d'estime*: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull*, ch. XIX. p. 168.

succès fou, *phr.*: Fr.: a surpassing success, an extravagant success.

1878 The book was...a *succès fou*: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. VI. p. 86.

successive (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *successif*, fem. *-ive*: following in order, forming a series or part of a series; having the right to succeed to a dignity or property; conferring the right to succeed to a dignity or property.

1588 And, countrymen, my loving followers, | Plead my successive title with your swords: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 4. **1670** successive ones [crosses] set in other different, yet uniform order: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 54 (1872).

***successor** (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *successor*, noun of agent to *succēdere*, ='to succeed': one who succeeds (follows).

abt. **1298** Of Seinte Peter, & of him, & of is successours of Rome, | To holde euere Engelond, & is eirs that of him come: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 501. [R.] abt. **1380** Frere fraunseis bihetith obedience and reuerence to the lord the pope honorie, & to his successouris: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. I. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 40 (1880). bef. **1400** alle pe childryn of his successours scholde bere pe name of pes .iij. kyngis for euermore after: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 150 (1886). **1485** they that were present, and theyr successours shold be free: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 214 (1885) **1509** The whiche londes were neuer knowen nor founde, Byfore our tyme by our predecessours | And here after shall by our successours | Parchaunce mo be founde: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1874). **1535** his successour shall haue for that defaute / one Juris virum. &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 4 *r°*. **1545** his mighty confedered successours: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 28 *v°*. **1562** euery one murthered his predecessor, and was killed of his successor: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Ff i *r°*. **1579** successour: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 388 (1612). **1611** so his successor | Was like to be the best: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v. 1, 48. **1641** There is in the same place a magnificent tomb of his son and successor Maurice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1872). bef. **1733** he delivered over the Office to his Successor, as he had received it from his Predecessor: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 49, p. 620 (1740). ***1877** the probable successor of Pius IX.: *Echo*, Sept. 29. [St.]

succinum, better **sūcinum**, *sb.*: Lat., for the more common *electrum*: amber. See **electrum** 1.

1608 No poorer ingrediences than the liquor of coral, clear amber, or *succinum*: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 300 (1885).

succotash, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a mess of green maize and beans boiled.

1836 They had not then the dainty things | That commons now afford, | But *succotash* and *homony* | Were smoking on the board: O. W. HOLMES, *Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard College*, 1836.

succubus, Late Lat. *pl.* **succubi**; *fem.* **succuba**, Late Lat. *pl.* **succubae**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a demon supposed to have the power of lying with a man in the form of a woman. See **incubus**.

1559 a feend of the kind that succubæ some call: *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 329. [T.] **1584** they affirme vndoubtedlie, that the diuell plaieth Succubus to the man.

R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xix. p. 72. **1608** Enter Succubus in the shape of Mistress Harebrain, and claps him on the shoulder: Middleton, *Mad World*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 317 (1885). **1610** *succubæ*: B. Jonson, *Alch.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 621 (1616). **1619** if the Deuill cannot turne himselfe into a *Succubus* Spirit, to be, or seeme to be, a transubstantiate Woman: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. l. p. 479. **1634** an old *Tartarian Hecate* my seruant to whom I allowed eight pence daily, inuocated her *Succubi* to succour mee: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 169. **1636** These succubæ are so sharp set: Massinger, *Duke Florence*, i. 1, Wks., p. 268/1 (1839). **1644** *Incubusses* and *Succubusses* or angels of light to these: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 23, p. 178. bef. **1667** So Men, (they say) by Hell's Delusions led, | Have ta'en a *Succubus* to their Bed: Cowley, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1707). **1675** lest upon that inspection she prove no Virgin, but a *succuba*: J. Smith, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 5, p. 60. **1681—1703** a devil *succubus*: Th. Goodwin, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 156 (1863). **1748** So there's no legacy, friend: ha! there's an old succubus: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1817). **1840** the most impudent *Succubus*...dare as well dip his claws in holy water as come within the verge of its [the passing bell's] sound: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 160 (1865).

succulent (*ˌ ˘ ˘*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *succulent*: full of juice or sap, juicy.

1601 their succulent substance besides, when they begin to ripen, is white like milke: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 19. [R.] **1611** *Succulent*, Succulent, sappie, moist, full of iuice: Cotgr.

***sūdārium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a napkin for wiping off sweat, a handkerchief. Early Anglicised as *sudarie*, meaning a napkin venerated as a sacred relic.

1612 shee brought forth a *Sudarium*, that is, a napkin or handkerchiefe to wipe his face: W. Biddulph, in T. Lavender's *Trav. of Four Englishmen*, p. 115. **1644** they showed us the miraculous Sudarium indued with the picture of our Saviour's face: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1872). **1816** he holds a sudarium in his right hand: J. Dallaway, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 312.

sūdātōrium, *sb.*: Lat.: the sweating-room of a Roman bath.

1820 I take this to have been a sudatorium, or sweating-room: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 74.

***sudder**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *çadr*, = 'chief': supreme (board or court). The *Sudder Adaulet* was formerly the chief court of appeal in Calcutta from the Mofussil (District) courts. See **adaulet, dewannee.**

1787 The Governor General...reviving the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adaulet, and placing him at the head of it with a large salary: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1181/2. **18**.. Sudder Adawlut: Wellington, *Disp.* **1834** I was trying to save myself from appearing a fool before my masters in the Sudder to-morrow: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50. — sudur: *ib.*, ch. xv. p. 260. **1854** Hastings Hicks, Esq., Sudder Dewanee Adawlut: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 351 (1879).

Sudra, Soodra, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Skt. *çūdra*: the fourth caste of the Hindoos. See **Brahmin, caste, Kshatriya, Vaisya.**

1665 The *Shudderyes* or *Bannyans* are Merchants...Full of phlegmatick fear they be and superstition. They are indeed merciful, grieving to see other people so hard-hearted as to feed upon Fish, Flesh, Raddish, Onions, Garlick, and such things as either have life or resemblance of blood: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 52 (1677). **1684** The fourth *Caste* is that of the *Charados* or *Soudras*; who go to War as well as the *Raspoutes*, but with this difference, that the Raspoutes serve on Horseback, and the *Charados* on foot: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 162. **1828** These men are Hindoos of the soodra caste: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 60. **1872** By Manu the classification was made fourfold, and Brahmins, Khetrees, Vaisyas, and Sudras were distinguished as the four castes: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 208.

sufficit, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *sufficere*, = 'to suffice': it is sufficient.

1615 What cosmopolite ever grasped so much wealth in his gripulous fist as to sing to himself a *Sufficit*? T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 434 (1867).

suffito: It. See **soffit.**

suffocation (*ˌ ˘ ˌ ˘*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suffocation*: a stifling, a choking.

1543 causyng the patient sometyme to dye by suffocatyon or chokyng in the space of .xij. houres: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxi *v°*/1. **1598** it was a miracle to scape suffocation: Shaks., *Merry Wives*, iii. 5, 119. **1601** daunger of suffocation: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 218.

suffrāgātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *suffrāgāri*, = 'to vote for', 'to support': a supporter, a partisan.

1618 The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their suffragators are already assembled: Bp. of Chester, *Lett.*, p. 67. · [T.]

suffusion (*ˌ ˌ ˘*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suffusion*: a pouring over; an overspreading.

1611 *Suffusion*, A suffusion, or powring vpon; a spreading abroad: Cotgr. **1667** So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs, | Or dim suffusion veil'd: Milton, *P. L.*, III. 26.

***suggestio falsi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a suggestion of what is false. See **suppressio veri.**

1833 This omission...ingeniously combines the *suggestio falsi* with the *omissio veri*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 271. **1845** This is the leading principle and constant effort of the whole work, as it was of M. Mignet's—*suggestio falsi—suppressio veri*: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 29 (1857). **1880** It is the *suggestio falsi* with a vengeance: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxiii. p. 155. **1891** There is a *suggestio falsi* in the very title of Mr. Black's new book: *Athenæum*, Jan. 3, p. 14/3.

***sui generis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of his (her, its, their) own kind, unique, peculiar.

1793 Spain, he observed, was a country *sui generis*, as to commerce: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 261 (1832). **1804** According to him a Celtic understanding is *sui generis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 387. **1808** I believe, that in the salvation of man a spiritual process *sui generis* is required: S. T. Coleridge, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 105 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1812** Last night I received "Count Julian,"—a work of *sui generis*: Southey, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 252 (1856). **1829** The power of rulers is not...a thing *sui generis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 111. **1843** The progress of experience, therefore, has dissipated the doubt which must have rested on the universality of the law of causation while there were phenomena which seemed to be *sui generis*, not subject to the same laws with any other class of phenomena, and not as yet ascertained to have peculiar laws of their own: J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 103 (1856). **1878** Thought and charity are each *sui generis*: Mozley, *Ruling Ideas*, x. 229.

sui jūris, *phr.*: Lat.: 'of his (her, their) own right', not in the power of a master or under the control of a guardian, but endowed with legal rights as a free citizen.

1616 for that every man that is once knighted is *ipso facto* made a *major*, and *sui juris*: J. Castle, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848). **1663** Quoth he, Th' one half of man, his mind, | Is *Sui juris*, unconfin'd: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 240. **1680** God is sovereign of the world, He is *sui juris*: S. Charnock, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1864). **1696** A bond-servant was no way *sui juris*, could no way dispose of his own person: D. Clarkson, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 369 (1864). **1750** the woman is, as I have said, *sui juris*, and of a proper age to be entirely answerable only to herself for her conduct: Fielding, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. xii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 58 (1806). **1815** Our friend here must be made *sui juris*: Scott, *Guy Mannering*, ch. lii. p. 461 (1852).

***suisse, Suisse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a native of Switzerland; the porter of a large house; a beadle of a church.

[**1522** He shewed me also that the Bastard of Savoy was with the Swices and had obteyned there x^M^ men: J. Clerk, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846).] **1620** the Cantons of the *Suisses*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 16 (1676). **1687** Those Swisses fight on any side for pay: Dryden, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 177. **1722** The Priest, his Assistant & the *Suisses* of the Pope: Richardson, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 231. **1888** *Voilà!* (99) gives...M. Chevilliard's laughable impressions of a *suisse* enchanting a little choir-boy in a red frock by the cup and ball trick: *Athenæum*, Mar. 24, p. 378/1.

***suite**, *sb.*: Fr.: remainder, retinue, series, set, sequel, consequence, result.

1. a series, a set.

1722 Here is a *Suite* of Emperors. Busts: Richardson, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 151. **1807** your suite of rooms: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 45 (5th Ed.). **1818** This suite, intended to be imposing, terminated in a little room: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15 (1819). **1820** a fine suite of rooms: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1834** the whole suite of rooms had been carpeted with one rich piece of Brussels' handsomest manufacture: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

2. a retinue, a body of attendants.

1752 he is to go to that election in the *suite* of one of the king's electoral ambassadors: Lord Chesterfield, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). **1819** I was suddenly aroused by the loud shouts of my suite: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 34 (1820). **1826** his Imperial Highness, followed by his silent suite, left the gardens: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 194 (1881). **1838** a *milord* and his suite: S. Rogers, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160. ***1875** the members of the Imperial suite: *Times*, May 29. [St.]

3. the remainder, the sequel.

1779 the Decline and Fall. I have resolved to bring out the *suite* in the course of next year: Gibbon, *Life & Lett.*, p. 262 (1869).

4. a consequence, a result.

1862 a Polish colonel...whom Philip had selected to be his second in case the battle of the previous night should have any suite: Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 79 (1887).

suivante, *sb.*: Fr.: a waiting-maid, a chambermaid.

1709 *Mademoiselle Frippery*, the *Suivante* told him, Lady *Bertha* was so very angry: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 175 (2nd Ed.). **1819** I kept myself in readiness, the moment Sophia appeared, to pounce like a hawk upon the dilatory suivante: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 43 (1820).

Suizzer: Ger. See **Switzer.**

***sulphur, sulfur(e)**, *ˌ ˘*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sulfur*, inferior spelling *sulphur*: a non-metallic element found in volcanic regions, brimstone.

bef. **1400** And next him on a pillar stood, | Of sulphure, liche as he were wood, | Dan Claudian: Chaucer, *Ho. of Fame*, iii. 418. **1471** if it please your Highnes for to reade, | Of divers *Sulphurs*, but especially of two: G. Ripley, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 111 (1652). **1549** the veyne of sulfure in the earth: W. Thomas, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 113 *v°*. bef. **1593** Hector's ghost | With ashy visage, blueish sulphur eyes: Marlowe, *Trag. Dido*, ii. Wks., p. 258/1 (1858). **1603** Or, swelting at the Furnace, fineth bright | Our soules dire sulphur: J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 17 (1608). **1616** I' ha'

the *sulphure* of *Hell-coale* i' my nose: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, v. 7, Wks., Vol. II. p. 166 (1631—40). **1646** Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 263 (1686). **1650** women...carrying wood and sulfer upon their backs to fire where occasion requir'd: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 49. **1665** what sort of Minerals the Water has either its heat or Tincture from, (whether from Sulphur, Vitriol, Steel, or the like?) our short stay would not discover: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 201 (1677). ***1878** three great sulphur beds: *Times*, May 10. {St.}

sulphur vive, Eng. fr. Fr. *sulphur vif*; **sulphur vīvum,** Late Lat.: *phr.*: quick sulphur, live sulphur.

abt. **1400** putten there upon Spices and Sulphur vif and other thinges, that wolen brenne lightly: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 48 (1839). **? 1540** Take a quantyte of sulpher vyfe: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. B iv *v°*. **1600** they dip their torches into the water, and take them out againe light burning still, because they are made with sulphur vife and quicke lime: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXIX. p. 1031. **1601** Sulphur-vif or Quick-brimstone: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 15, Vol. II. p. 556. **1646** Sulphur vive makes better Powder than common Sulphur: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 68 (1686). **1691** I have in many places taken up *sulphur vivum*, both under and above the surface: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 327 (1872).

***sultan** (*ŭ* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sultan*, or direct fr. Arab. *sultān*, = 'conqueror', 'ruler'.

1. a Mohammedan sovereign, *esp.* the ruler of the Turkish Empire; also, *metaph.* a despotic ruler.

1596 this scimitar | That slew the Sophy and a Persian prince | That won three fields of Sultan Solyman: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 1, 26. **1615** the *Sultans* Cabinet, in form of a sumptuous Summer-house: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1630** when they come before him, the *Sultaines, Tuians, Vlans, Markies*, his chiefe Officers and Councellors attend: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 862 (1884). **1667** Till, at a signal giv'n, th' uplifted spear | Of their great Sultan waving to direct | Their course: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 348. **1788** The sultan followed his guide: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. x. ch. lvii. p. 335 (1818). **1800** There in his war pavilion sate...The Sultan of the Land: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vii. p. 73. **1820** the Sultan's permission to take for themselves wives among the daughters of the Greeks: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20. **1839** the news reached the ears of the Sultán: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 443. **1868** Barbarians who...added to their native ignorance and brutality the pride, cunning, and cruelty of an Eastern Sultan: C. KINGSLEY, *Hermits*, p. 3 (1879).

2. the name of a genus of plants, *Amberboa*, Nat. Order *Centaurieae*.

1664 JUNE... *Flowers* in *Prime*, or yet *lasting*,...Viola Perstaphyl, Campions or Sultans, Mountain Lillies: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1729). **1767** *Pricking out and sowing less tender annuals*...[such as]...capsicums, and love-apples, yellow sweet-sultan, persicaria: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 227 (1803).

sultana, *sb.*: It.: the wife of a sultan; *by extension*, a king's or emperor's mistress; *also*, a small kind of raisin.

1599 the *Sultana* or Empresse: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 304. **1625** a Nunnerie, wherein the Queene, the other *Sultanaes*, and all the Kings women and slaues do dwell: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1581. bef. **1658** th' Sultana's Chamber-maid: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687). **1665** they were kindly welcomed by *Rockia Sultanna* the Mother Queen: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 74 (1677). **1670** the *Sultana* Queen: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 451 (1701). **1707** You are my *Sultana* Queen: CIBBER, *Comic. Lov.*, ii. p. 25. **1717** the sultana took a great deal of pleasure in these lovely children: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 229 (1827). **1741** The Sultana's consume the greatest part of the Mastick design'd for the Seraglio: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 61. **1788** Bathsheba...seemed to maintain her power, as other favourite sultanas have done, by suffering partners in the sovereign's affections: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cv. (1857). **1823** Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. lxxxix.

sultane, *sb.*: Fr., 'a sultana'. See quotation.

1694 *A Sultane*, is one of these new fashioned Gowns, trimmed with Button's and Loops: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 11/2.

sultanee, sultanie, *sb.*: Turk. *sultānī*, = 'royal': a Turkish gold coin equivalent to about 7*s.* 6*d.* English.

1615 the yeerely value of sixtie *Sultanies*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). **1634** they haue sundry Coines of gold, as *Sultanees*, &c. but I saw very few of them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151. **1635** they pay the Turk the *quarter* of their encrease, and a *Sultany* for every poll: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. ix. p. 298 (1678). **1665** the Gold Coins are Sultanies, equal to a *Venice* Chequin: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). **1704** They being so *eager* after these Screeds, a piece of the bigness of about a *Sheet of Paper* will cost a *Sultane*, *i.e.* nine or ten Shillings: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 91.

sumac, sumach (*ŭ* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sumac*, *sumach* (Cotgr.): name of the genus *Rhus*, Nat. Order *Anacardiaceae*, esp. the *Rhus Cotinus*.

1540 then take Bole Armeniacke, Psidium, and Sumach, of each three drams: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 169 (1613). **1543** in whyche a lytle of sumach hath been boyled: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxi *v°*/1. **1548** Rhus...is called of the Poticaries Sumache, and it maye be so called also in englishe: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1558** *Rus Syriacus* or *Rhus*. Which the Apotecaries call *Sumach*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alexius Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 29 *v°*. **1599** *Sumach*, from *Cyprus*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 278. **1600** *Dies* of diuers kinds: There is *Shoemake* well knowen, and vsed in *England* for blacke: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 269. **1617** diuers kinds of Indian wood, as Fernandbuckwood, Schomache, Fustocke, and Logwood: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 134. **1624** For Dyes, *Shoemack*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 319 (1884).

sumbr(i)ero: Sp. See **sombrero.**

summa, *sb.*: Lat.; **summa tōtālis,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: the sum of an account, or of several quantities added together, the sum total; in literature, *summa* is a summary, a treatise comprising a whole subject.

1471 Summa totalis, lvjs. iiijd.: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 682, p. 26 (1874). **1484** the summa of C*li.*: *ib.*, No. 880, p. 313. **1520** Summa totalis: *Rutland Papers*, p. 42 (Camd. Soc., 1842). **1529** Summa totalis. xliij thousand poundes: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 4 (1880). **1591** Summa for maintenance of the Brew-houses, and the appurtenances, as appeareth, foure hundreth xxxiij l'. viij s. iiij d'.: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 358. **1608** *Summa totalis*, a good audit ha' you made, master Poppin: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 117 (1885). **1619** and behold (*Summa totalis*) *all is Vanitie and Vexation of spirit*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxiv. p. 740. **1647** and the *summa totalis*, is, that all Excise, Assessements, the whole Kingdome must yeeld themselves prisoners to the Agitators: *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 9, p. 54. **1652** if you'l beleeve *Solomons* reckoning, the very *summa totalis* is, *vanity of vanities, all is vanity and vexation of spirit*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 69. bef. **1670** the *summa totalis* of the Civil Magistracy: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 162, p. 172 (1693). **1693** Summa: Quoted in E. Burt's *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 129 (1818). **1725** such *summas* of Christian doctrine and practice, as we have pointed to us: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 597/2 (1834).

summa summārum, *phr.*: Lat.: the sum of sums, the universe; the final consummation (of a business or of a career).

1567 This is *summa summarum*: which thing being granted, what should a man seek any farther? JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, p. 234 (1848). **1631** and it is thought that, in *summa summarum*, he will be called to be the king's solicitor: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1848).

***summum bonum,** *phr.*: Lat.: the supreme good, the ultimate object of all rational effort; identified with Plato's idea of the good, *αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν*, and with God. See **τὸ καλὸν.**

1563 As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to *Aristoteles summum bonum*, or *Plato his Idæa*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 11 *v°*. **1583** The onely *summum bonum*...is the meditation of the Passion of Iesus Christ: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 99 *v°*. **1584** And therefore the follie of the Gentils, that place *Summum bonum* in the felicitie of the bodie, or in the happines or pleasures of the mind, is not onelie to be derided, but also abhorred: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch., &c.*, p. 490. bef. **1593** Thou shalt see a troop of bald-pate friars, | Whose *summum bonum* is in belly-cheer: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 91/2 (1858). **1602** as inclined to seeke for good to eschewe euill, and wishing after *summum bonum*, if in *puris naturalibus* they could haue obtained it: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 204. **1610** was not *Aristippus* there with his bodily *summum bonum*, and *Antisthenes* with his mentall? J. HEALEY, Tr. *St. Augustine's City of God*, p. 730. bef. **1628** Epicurus was not far from right, in making pleasure the *summum bonum*: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 299 (1806). **1635** hee had found that *Summum bonum*, which the Philosophers so much sought after: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 456. **1639** my soul...alwaies moves towards him [God], as being her *summum bonum*, the true center of her happines: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. liv. p. 346 (1678). **1642** *Aristotle* whilst he labours to refute the *ideas* of Plato, falls upon one himself: for his *summum bonum* is a Chimaera: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 451 (1852). **1665** No *summum bonum* can be had in this life: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1677). bef. **1670** Indeed when the Harvest was great, and the Labourers few, it was the *Summum bonum* of a Labourer to ply that Harvest: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 66, p. 55 (1693). **1690** For, surely, it could be no ordinary Declension of Nature, that could bring some Men, after an ingenuous Education in Arts and Philosophy, to place their *summum sonum* [sic] upon their Trenchers: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 258 (1727). **1692** God is the *summum bonum*, the chief good: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 20 (1858). **1711** Equipage the Lady's *summum bonum*: *Spectator*, No. 46, Apr. 23, p. 77/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** who made Popery his *Summum Bonum*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 14, p. 433 (1740). **1743** the *summum bonum* was small-beer and the newspaper: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1857). **1786** Old Epicurus wou'd not own 'em, | A dinner is their *summum bonum*: H. MORE, *Florio*, 248, p. 17. **1812** Ease and obscurity are the *summum bonum* of one description of men: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 91 (1844). **1828** the *summum bonum* of worldly distinction: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvi. p. 218 (1859). **1843** It is assumed by all the disputants in the *De Finibus* as the foundation of the inquiry into the *summum bonum*, that "sapiens semper beatus est": J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 304 (1856). **1862** To be a painter, and to have your hand in perfect command, I hold to be one of life's *summa bona* [pl.]: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 170 (1887). **1884** Ethics had a voice as well as Christianity on the question of the *summum bonum*: H. DRUMMOND, *Nat. Law in Spirit. Wld.*, p. 203.

summum genus, *pl.* **summa genera,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: the highest or most comprehensive class in a system of distribution and classification. See **genus.**

1602 the first as a *summum genus* of the society, commands all in all nations: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. **1843** an enumeration by the *summa genera*, *i.e.* the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1856).

***summum jus summa injūria,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'the highest legality is the highest injustice', *i.e.* a rigorous interpretation of the law may work extreme injustice. Cic., *De Offic.*, I, 10, 33.

1588 Summum ius, must be your best help in this case: UDALL, *State Ch. Eng.*, p. 29 (1880). **1603** for to leave me to the curiosity of the law of England, and to that *summum jus* before both your understandings and consciences be thoroughly informed, were but carelessly to destroy the father and the fatherless: W. RALEIGH, *Let.*, in Edward's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 271 (1868). **1665** the worst

Tyranny is Law upon the Rack: *Summum Jus summa est injuria*: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677). **1684** God might have exacted his right without making any promise, it had been *summum jus*: S. Charnock, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 229 (1865). **1692** God doth not go according to the *summum jus*, or rigour of the law: Watson, *Body of Div.*, p. 63 (1858).

sumoom: Arab. See **simoom.**

sumpitan, *sb.*: Malay: a blow-pipe (for discharging poisoned arrows).

1886 [Both sides were] drawn up ready to fire—muskets on one side and sumpitans and poisoned arrows on the other: *Athenæum*, Feb. 6, p. 196/2.

sunnud, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *sanad*: a patent, a deed of grant.

1776 a Fermaun from the King, confirming a former Sunnud to the Company, for coining money in Calcutta, in the name of the King: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. **1799** I have besides made out sunnuds, and have given orders, for the payment of the following pensions: Wellington, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 404 (1858). **1834** What think you, of one of your collectors attaching his jageer in the face of a sunud, bearing a seal of Council? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 258.

sunyasee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *sannyāsī*: a Hindoo religious mendicant.

1834 Who comes to disturb the devotions of a Sunyasee: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12.

suonata, suonatina: It. See **sonata, sonatina.**

supellex, *sb.*: Lat.: furniture, chattels.

1553 knowing how short my *supellex* and store is, would be loth for the enemies to have just occasion of evil speaking: Bradford, *Writings*, *&c.*, p. 41 (Parker Soc., 1848).

supena. See **sub-poena.**

***super,** *adv.* and *prep.*: Lat., 'over', 'above': often used in combin. and composition meaning 'more than' with adjectives, and 'over' with substantives and verbs.

1573—80 but shape a benigne answer to so benigne and superbenigne a replye: Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 92 (1884). **1619** I maruell not, that a *Lye* is so hainously taken by our *Magnifico's*, which hath such a super-superlatiue place in impietie: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. xl. p. 380. **1748** I borrowed of the supercargo a Spanish grammar: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 469 (1817).

supercherie, *sb.*: Fr.: deceit, trickery, fraudulent conduct.

1611 *Supercherie*, Supercherie; foule play: Cotgr. **1854** Mr. Newcome will understand my harmless *supercherie*: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 309 (1879).

superficiēs, Lat. *pl.* **superficiēs,** Lat.; **superficie,** Eng. fr. Fr. *superficie*: *sb.*: a surface, a magnitude which has length and breadth only. In geometry, a *plane superficies* is such that if any three points be taken in the said superficies the straight lines joining the three points lie wholly in that superficies. Early Anglicised as *superfice* (Chaucer, *Astrol.*, p. 12, Ed. 1872).

1540 the inner face or superficie of the fleshie skinne: Raynald, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 21 (1613). **1570** A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension or draught from one lyne to an other...so from one lyne to an other may be drawen infinite croked superficiesses, & but one plain superficies: Billingsley, *Euclid*, fol. 2 *r°*. **1579** A solidate cubicall figure, is imagined with sixe square *Superficies* or sides like a Dye: Digges, *Stratiot.*, p. 16. **1586** And in our enterprises we must not onely consider, the superficies and beginnyng of thinges, but to looke more inwardly what may happen in time: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xvii. p. 73. **1593** The face or superficies of this countrey, is most beautifull: J. Norden, *Spec. Brit.*, Pt. I. p. 12. **1603** and there within the superficies contracteth a resplendent and shining hew: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1187. **1607—12** to see what shiftes theis *Formalists* have, and what perspectiues to make *superficies*, to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk: Bacon, *Ess.*, xvi. p. 214/1 (1871). **1615** contrary to their expectations they saw the pile mount aboue the superficies of the sea: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 215 (1632). **1623** I did not diue to the bottome of his drift, I only lookt vpon the *Superficies*: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 187. **1625** whatsoeuer the height of Hils may be aboue the common *superficies* of the Earth, it seemeth to me after good consideration, that the depth of the Sea is a great deale more: Purchas, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 124. **1634** The other [Church] for vse, whose superficies is *Mosaicke* worke: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 61. **1646** So Glass which was before diaphanous, being by powder reduced into multiplicity of superficies, becomes an opacous body, and will not transmit the light: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 42 (1686). **1659** Here's nothing but | A superficies: colours, and no substance: Massinger, *City Madam*, v. 3, Wks., p. 338/2 (1839). **1660** So apt is the Mind, even of wise Persons, to be surprized with the Superficies, or Circumstances of things, and value or undervalue Spirituals, according to the Manner of their external Appearance: South, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 166 (1727). **1664** whence it proceeds, that in the same quantity of *Superficies*, the one seems great, and magnificent, and the other appears poor and but trifling: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 10. **1672** it usually breaks into smooth and glossy *Superficies*, and looks like a *Talk*: R. Boyle, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 91. **1682** other reds and whites [did not enter]...beyond the superficies: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 174 (1872). **1691** the *fix'd Stars* are not all placed in one and the same concave Spherical *Superficies*: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 28 (1701). **1704** brass is an emblem of duration, and, when it is skilfully burnished, will cast reflections from its own superficies without any assistance of mercury from behind: Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § iii. Wks., p. 67 (1869). **1712** the same Quantity of Superficies: *Spectator*, No. 425, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

superflue, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *superflu*, fem. *-flue*: superfluous.

1509 some tyme addynge, somtyme detractinge and takinge away suche thinges as semeth me necessary and superflue: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Arg., Vol. I. p. 17 (1874). **1525** it defendeth the eyen from superflue moystes and euyll accedent: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. I i *r°*/1.

***superior** (*= = = =*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *superiour*, assimilated to Lat. *superior*, ='higher'. See **inferior.**

I. *adj.*: 1. higher (in space), farther from the ground, farther from the earth's centre; in reference to bodies (outside the earth and its special sphere of attraction), farther from the sun.

1528 For ofte combyng draweth vp the vapours to the superior partes: Paynell, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii *v°*. **1541** the superyour party therof: R. Copland, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, *&c.*, sig. H iv *v°*. **1578** the superiour part of euery ribbe, is thicker then the inferiour: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 23 *v°*. **1596** The fourth by the proportions of lesse inequality principallie prescribed, that is vvhen all the notes and rests followving, are so often multiplied in themselues, as vvhen the inferiour number containeth the superiour: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii *v°*. **1632** the superior bodies: Massinger, *Emperor East*, i. 2, Wks., p. 245/1 (1839). **1646** the superiour Planets: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 174 (1686).

I. *adj.*: 2. numerically larger, higher in serial order, higher in grade or rank, higher in any kind of merit.

1485 god hath...made the [=thee] superyor in worldly puyssaunce aboue al other kynges & worldly prynces: Caxton, *Chas. Grete*, p. 203 (1881). **1552** From the superiour vniuersal to the inferiour, thus we may reason: T. Wilson, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 21 *r°* (1567). **1619** this vn-created superiour Portion concurreth to the *Constitution of the Soule*: Purchas, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 568. **1641** But wherefore should ordination be a cause of setting up a superior degree in the Church? Milton, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 93 (1806). **1664** having passed through so many superior offices: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1872). **1678** the Superiour *Psyche* or Soul of the World: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 259. **1827** when I am called to the superior bourne: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 121. **†1878** the Attorney-General took up a ground of his own, superior to all precedent: *Echo*, May 22, p. 2. [St.] **1882** Melchizedek, the kingly Priest of Peace, anterior and superior to Aaron: Farrar, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 348.

II. *sb.*: a person of a higher, or comparatively high, social or official position; a person of higher dignity than another.

1497 But & he be inobedyent to his superyor than he is no monke / but a deuyl: J. Alkok, *Mons Perf.*, sig. c iii *v°*/1. **1528** Yonge men agaynst their superiours / And prelates agaynst their inferiours: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, *Rede me*, *&c.*, p. 90 (1871). **1540** he wolde purpose or speke of to his superioure: Elyot, *Pasquill*, sig. A v *r°*. **1554** there is gyuen to theym an other superior by the Cytizens: W. Prat, *Africa*, sig. G i *v°*. **1579** to execute, with all diligence, such matter as he is enioyned by his *Superiourz*, and to feare nothing but *Infamie*: Digges, *Stratiot.*, p. 94. **1606** so every step, | Exampled by the first pace that is sick | Of his superior, grows to an envious fever | Of pale and bloodless emulation: Shaks., *Troil.*, i. 3, 133. **1642** they seeme to draw respect from their *Superiours* and *Equals*: Howell, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 69 (1869). bef. **1733** Undutifulness to lawful Superiors: R. North, *Examen*, I. iii. 34, p. 142 (1740). **1785** Whose freedom is by suff'rance, and at will | Of a superior: Cowper, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 146 (1808). **†1876** one man who had risen from the rank of corporal to that of captain, simply by the death of his superiors: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

supernaculum, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'over-nail': a draught of intoxicating liquor, so called because the drinking-vessel, after being drained by the tippler and turned up empty on to the nail, only yielded a single drop.

1592 Drinking super nagulum, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce: which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his naile, and make a pearle with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his penance: Nashe, *P. Penilesse*, sig. G 2 *v°*. [Nares] **1598** I confess Cupid's carouse, he plays super-negulum with my liquor of life: B. Jonson, *Case is Alt.*, vii. p. 348. [*ib.*] **1622—3** How our doctors pledged healths to the infanta and the archduchess; and, if any left too big a snuff, Columbo would cry, "*Supernaculum! supernaculum!*" J. Chamberlain, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 370 (1848). **1630** And when he drinkes out all the totall summe, | Gaue it the stile of *supernagullum*: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 3 *r°*/1. **1675** He drank thy Health five times, *supernaculum*, to my Son *Brain-sick*: Dryden, *Kind Keeper*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 113 (1701). **1691** Drank Bumpers *Supernaculum*, | To better Luck for time to come: *Long Vacation*, p. 16. **1719** But I doubt the oraculum is a poor supernaculum: Swift, *To Dr. Sheridan*, Dec. 14. **1822—3** Nay, it shall be an overflowing bumper, an you will; and I will drink it *super naculum*: Scott, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxvii. p. 312 (1886). **1826** One pull, a gasp, another desperate draught; it was done! and followed by a supernaculum almost superior to the exulting Asmanshausen's: Lord Beaconsfield, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 284 (1881). **1835** drinking *supernaculum* out of grotesque goblets: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 42.

supersedeas, *2nd pers. sing. subj.* used as *imperat.* of Lat. *supersedēre*, ='to forbear', 'to refrain from', 'to desist from': name of a writ commanding a person or persons to refrain or desist from specified proceedings; hence, *metaph.* a stop, a cessation, a remission.

1475 as for a *supersedeas* for yourselfe: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 29 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1535** And also the tenaunt maye haue a Supersedias / in case that he vouche a foreyne to warranty in the courte of auncient demeane: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 18 r°. **1548** whiche seiser by thaduise of all the Justices was discharged by a *Supersedeas* awarded to thexchetor: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. iii. fol 13 r° (1567). **1585** But this I dare affirme unto your Lordship, that the fees are so greatly increased upon proces, that whereas an Habeas Corpus since the begynninge of this Queenes time hath bin but 2s. 6d. in the Common Pleas, and 3s. 4d. in her Majesties Benche, are nowe at 12s. or 14s. in the said Courtes, and Supersedeas at 18d., and nowe 7s. 6d.; Latitats 3s. 4d., and nowe 5s. 1d: F. ALFORD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxxi. p. 57 (1846). **1601** A *Supersedeas* to your melancholy: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 284 (1616). **1610** his *Ban-bels*, which they take to be a strong *Supersedias* against all perils & dangers: B. RICH, *New Descript. Irel.*, p. 88. **1616** The Lord Coke is now quite off the books, and order given to send him a supersedeas from executing his place: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (1848). bef **1627** we will be married again, wife, which some say is the only *supersedeas* about Limehouse to remove cuckoldry: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 265 (1885). **1637** I have now had too long a supersedeas from employment: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xxxiv. p. 53 (1645). **1648** having acted nothing since the supersedeas which was sent him: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 31 (1872). **1665** Death giving him a Supersedeas he bid the world an unwilling farewel: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 259 (1677). **1675** I take this as a *Supersedeas* from that toylsom labour: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 1, p. 32. **1760** Mr. *Wood* moved for a *Supersedeas* to discharge the Defendant out of Custody: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 5.

superstrātum, *pl.* **superstrāta**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an upper layer, opposed to **substratum** (*q. v.*).

1805 The superstratum is of a blackish brown color, upon a yellow basis: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 737 (1832). **1823** chaos | The superstratum which will overlay us: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. xxxvii. **1883** a thin superstratum of loose brown earth: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 125.

supplement (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *supplément*: a filling up; that which is added to make something complete.

abt. **1520** Counterwaying your busy diligence | Of that we beganne in the supplement: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 415. **1569** as James Philip of Bergamo sayth, in the suppliment of his Chronicles: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 3. **1611** *Supplement*, A supplement, supply, supplying: COTGR.

supplicat, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *supplicāre*, ='to supplicate', 'to petition': 'he supplicates', in English universities, a petition duly certified as to the requisite conditions, presented by a candidate for a degree.

supplicātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *supplicāre*, ='to beg', 'to pray': one who supplicates, a suppliant.

1640 Well fare that bold supplicator to Queen Elizabeth, which moved, that...: BP. HALL, *Episcopacy by Divine Right*. [R.] **1824** The supplicator being an amateur: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. lxxxix.

supplicāvit, *3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *supplicāre*, ='to beg', 'to pray': 'he has begged', name of a writ formerly issuing out of the court of chancery or King's Bench for taking the surety of the peace against a person.

1533 there is one William Smythe hath enterprised to infringe the said liberties, in serving of a *supplicavit* to one John Kydder: CRANMER, *Rem. & Lett.*, p. 253 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1607** take me out a special *supplicavit*, which will cost you enough: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). **1616** "Dread Dame" (quoth shee), "because hee cries peccauit, | Wee bothe will sue his special supplicauit...": J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, Pt. XI. 116 (1887).

***suppressio vēri, suggestio falsi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the keeping back of what is true (is) a suggestion of what is false.

1755 Here is not only the *suppressio veri*, which is highly penal, but the *crimen falsi* too: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 177 (1777). **1889** There is an unintentional *suppressio veri* in his assertion: *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 500/3.

suppression (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suppression*: a keeping under, a keeping down; a putting down, a causing to ceasc.

1487 the tyrant seketh...the suppressyon of the people: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. f ii v°. **1531** the suppression of unlaufull games and reducinge apparaile to conuenient moderation and temperance: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 85 (1880). **1611** *Suppression*, Suppression, a suppressing or holding downe; a concealement; a stopping, or staying: COTGR.

suppressor (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *suppressor*, ='a concealer', noun of agent to Lat. *supprimere*, ='to suppress': one who suppresses.

1641 to suppress the suppressors themselves: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 330 (1847).

***suprā**, *adv.* and *prep.*: Lat.: above, formerly, over.

1622 10 *cattis* tobaco to his host, cost 2 *mas* 3 *condr. catty*...10 *cattis* tobaco to hym selfe, cost as *supra*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1883).

suprēma lex, *phr.*: Lat.: the highest law. See **salus populi s. l.**

1637 it is the main reason that makes for religion...it is *suprema lex*: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 42 (1863). **1681** this must be the predominate rule, the *suprema lex*, the highest law that must guide a man's whole life: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 362 (1861). **1696** All things must lower to this, even that which is *suprema lex*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 487 (1865). **1774** recourse is had to the...*suprema lex* of the king of Sardinia: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 38 (1851).

supreme (⏑ ⏓), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suprême*: highest, greatest, superlative in power or dignity.

abt. **1520** What thyng occasioned the shoures of rayne | Of fyre elementar in his supreme spere: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.* [R.] bef. **1548** the sayd Bisshop of Romes pretensed supreme ecclesiasticall power: J. BARLO, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxii. p. 145 (1846). **1591** Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates, | Thus contumeliously should break the peace! SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, i. 3, 57. **1649** It is determined, by supreme council here, that Jones shall sooner set fire on the city than yield it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 42 (1872). **1715** when the Supream Being is represented in Picture: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 54. **1810** here thou art yet | Supreme, and yet the Swerga is thine own: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 68.

sur le champ, *phr.*: Fr., 'on the field': at once, immediately.

bef. **1670** bring Counter proofs *Sur le Champ*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 145, p. 153 (1693). **1804** Britain can furnish her 300,000 men, but not *sur le champ*: J. LARWOOD, *No Gunboats, no Peace*, p. 8. **1840** Don't let papa catch me, dear Saint!—rather kill | At once, *sur-le-champ*, your devoted Odille! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 147 (1865). **1880** Reports of actual speeches, written *sur-le-champ*: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 15.

sur le pavé, *phr.*: Fr.: on the street.

1767 I fear they will be very much *sur le pavé*, having no acquaintance at all: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 174 (1882).

sur le tapis, *phr.*: Fr., 'on the carpet' (*i.e.* table-cloth): into notice, under discussion. See **tapis**.

bef. **1733** the Matter never was brought *sur le Tapis*, and discoursed at such Councils, or promiscuous Meetings: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 125, p. 392 (1740).

sura, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. *sura*: fermented liquor (obtained from various kinds of palm-trees), **toddy**.

1598 in that sort the pot in short space is full of water, which they call Sura, and is very pleasant to drinke, like sweet whay, and somewhat better: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 101. [Yule] **1609—10** A goodly country and fertile...abounding with Date Trees, whence they draw a liquor, called *Tarree* or *Sure*: W. FINCH, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 436 (1625). [*ib.*] **1684** Nor could they drink either Wine, or Sury, or Strong Water, by reason of the great Imposts which he laid upon them: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, II. 86. [*ib.*] **1700** This [juice from the Coco-Nut Tree] they call *Suri*, which is to be sold at the *Suri*-houses, and is a very pretty refreshing Liquor, and extreani pleasant: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iii. p. 47.

sura: Arab. See **Assora.**

suray: Arab. See **serai.**

surcar: Anglo-Ind. See **sircar.**

surdar: Anglo-Ind. See **sirdar.**

surdine: Fr. See **sourdine.**

surdo canere, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to sing to a deaf man', to waste one's words. See Virg., *Ecl.*, 10, 8.

1616 But nothing comes of it, and yet I furthered it then what I might, and divers times since, I assure you, as occasion offered, or any mention was made of him; but it is *surdo canere*, so that not long since I told him the poor man meant to come over, and solicit for himself: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 411 (1848).

surgit amari aliquid: Lat. See **amari aliquid.**

surinjam: Anglo-Ind. See **serinjaumy.**

surme(h), soorma, *sb.*: Pers. *surma*: **kohl** (*q. v.*).

1819 and a pair of eyes expressive enough without foreign assistance, were not deemed to possess all their requisite powers, until framed in two black cases of surmeh: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 59 (1820). **1820** their eyebrows carefully arranged and tinged with surmè, a powder of the blackest dye: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 255.

surmise (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *surmise*, ='a false accusation': a false charge, a guess, an inference, a conjecture, a groundless anticipation; a reflection upon, a pondering over.

1531 And in them that be constante is neuer mistrust or suspition, nor any surmise or iuell reporte can withdrawe them from their affection: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 125 (1880). **1546** But after being reserved ix monthis...and her surmise founde false, she was burned: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 38 (1844). **1569** mought with more reason be demed the first geuer of this name vnto this Isle, then y^t^ the other surmises should be likely: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. IV. p. 84. **1579** false surmizes: NORTH Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 545 (1612). **1594** Being from the feeling of her own grief brought | By deep surmise of others detriment: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 1579. **1595** I know what surmises have ben made touching my religion, but hitherto I could be never called to my aunswer. For so would it haue appeared in whome the common surmise of not followinge lawe remayned: R. BEALE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxli. p. 124 (1846). **1597** For in a theme so bloody-faced as this | Conjecture, expectation, and surmise Of aids incertain should not be admitted: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, I. 3, 23.

surpass (⏑ ⏓), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *surpasser*: to excel, to outstrip, to go beyond.

bef. **1586** Philoclea, much resembling (though I must say much surpassing) the lady Zelmane, whom so well I loved: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. I. [R.] **1593** when a painter would surpass the life, | In limning out a well proportion'd steed: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 289. **1600** the joys so farre surpasse all troubles: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 137. **1645** a villa...surpassing...the most delicious places I ever beheld: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 185 (1872).

surposh, surpoose, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sar-posh*, ='head-cover': a cover.

1828 covered with a massive and richly-chased silver surposh, or cover: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 29.

surprenant, *fem.* -ante, *part.*: Fr.: surprising.

abt. **1650** There is nothing new or *surprenant* in them: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Lett.*, in *Athenæum*, June 9, 1888, p. 721.

surroie: Arab. See **serai.**

sursarara, surserara, sursurrara. See **certiorari.**

sursum corda, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'lift up your hearts', an exhortation in the Communion Service of the Anglican Church and in older liturgies.

1637 Before it was *Sursum corda*, Lift up your hearts, unto the Lord; but now is *Sursum capita* come in, Lift up your heads: Tr. *Becon's Wks.*, p. 207 (Parker Soc., 1844). **1880** A *Sursum Corda* more genuine than a more serious service: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, p. 29.

***surtout,** *sb.*: Fr., 'over-all': an overcoat.

1694 *A Surtout*, is a Night-Hood, which goes over, or covers the rest of the head geer: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 11/2. **1709** A *Surtout* and riding Periwig sufficiently disguised him: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 222 (2nd Ed.). **1712** the new-fashioned *Surtout*: *Spectator*, No. 319, Mar. 6, p. 461/2 (Morley). **1760** Dr. Acton came down when I was there, and entertained us much with his beaver and camblet surtout: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 231 (1853). **1828** exquisites in green surtouts and silver buttons: *Harrovian*, p. 10. **1840** without more ado, He put on his *surtout*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 165 (1865). **1864** The valet's coat was perfection. It wasn't a body-coat, and it wasn't a swallow-tail—nay, nor a frock, nor a surtout, nor a spenser, nor a shooting-jacket: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 94.

surturbrand, *sb.*: Icelandic *surtarbrandr*, ='black-brand': wood partially converted into coal, bituminous fossil wood.

1780 The substance, called by the natives *surturbrand*, is likewise a clear proof of it. This surturbrand is evidently wood, not quite petrified, but indurated, which drops asunder as soon as it comes into the air, but keeps well in water, and never rots: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 42 (2nd Ed.). **1818** This regularity of position, which obtains throughout the whole extent of the strata, presents an insuperable argument against the *surturbrand's* having been reduced to its present state by the operation of fire: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 118.

***surveillance,** *sb.*: Fr.: supervision, the state of being watched.

1810 She remained under the *surveillance* of the commandant: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 149. **1816** himself under the *surveillance* of Thurot his chief secretary: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 229. **1820** been assured by the officer that I should be under *surveillance*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 373. **1850** He was under *surveillance*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 382 (1879). **1883** the mistresses and pupil-teachers were allowed to promenade without *surveillance*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 178.

surwan: Anglo-Ind. See **sirwan.**

Sus Minervam, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a sow (is teaching) Minerva', an ignorant person is pretending to teach the wise. Cic., *Acad.*, I, 5, 18.

1589 they reuiue the olde saide Adage, *Sus Minervam*, and cause the wiser to quippe them with *Asinus ad Lyram*: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880).

***sus. per coll.**, short for Late Lat. *suspensus per collum*, ='hanged by the neck'.

1850 her pedigree with that lamentable note of *sus. per coll.* at the name of the last male of her line: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 272 (1879). **1882** the tale of his life holds us suspended, until the dear hero is *sus. per coll.*: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxxiii. p. 262. **1889** So it will be said or sung till the end of time, even when every Irishman has three acres and a cow, and no one is *sus. per coll.* for want of agents or landlords to murder: *Athenæum*, Sept. 7, p. 318/1.

susceptible (⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *susceptible*: capable, ready to receive, quick at taking.

1611 *Susceptible*, Susceptible, capable: COTGR. **1665** he [my little boy] is now susceptible of instruction: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 154 (1872). bef. **1733** being very susceptible of Offence: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 45, p. 52 (1740).

susceptor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *suscipere*, ='to undertake': one who undertakes, one who receives, a guardian, a protector.

1644 my grandfather...together with a...near relation of my mother, were my susceptors: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1872).

susurrus, *sb.*: Lat.: a whisper, a gentle murmur; a whispering, a gentle murmuring.

1884 the great limes and sycamores...rolled gladsomely in the sun, and filled the world with a vast sealike *susurrus*: R. BUCHANAN, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 73.

suterkin: ? Du. See **sooterkin.**

***sutler** (⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *soetelaar*, *zoetelaar*: one who sells provisions to an army on the march or in camp.

1599 I shall sutler be | Unto the camp: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 1, 116. **1665** At the gate is sometimes a Buzzar or Tent, that (like Sutlers in Armies) for money furnish passengers with provisions: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677). **1765** A servant...a sutler to the Rangers was captivated by...the enemy: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 79. **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 14, p. 220 (1828).

sutor ultra crepidam: Lat. See **ne sutor u. c.**

sūtra, *sb.*: Skt. *sūtram*: a mnemonic line; a series of aphoristic or mnemonic lines or sentences; a guide or directory to some portion of the sacred books of the Hindoos.

1886 This sūtra contains the legendary biographies of some of the great worthies of the Jains: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 43/3.

***suttee,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *satī*, ='good woman', 'good wife': a Hindoo widow who is burnt on her husband's funeral pile; *more often*, the Hindoo rite of widow-burning.

1787 my mother, who was eighty years old, became a *sati*, and burned herself to expiate sins: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxxiii. p. 95 (1821). **1826** His wife became a suttee, and I saw her ascend the funeral-pile of her husband: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 391 (1884). **1834** the pillared memorial of a Hindoo suttee formed a convenient place of rest: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 126. **1860** the subtle Brahmins inculcate various rewards for the burning of the Shuttee: J. C. GANGOOLY, *Life & Relig. of Hindoos*, p. 62. **1872** The faithful Hindoo widow, stimulated by *ganja* (a preparation of hemp) may not ascend the pyre and by the rites of *suttee* destroy herself in honour of her deceased lord: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 249. **1886** He [Carey] was a friend of humanity, as his efforts for the abolition of suttee and infanticide...testified: *Athenæum*, Oct. 2, p. 426/1.

***suture** (⏑ ⏓), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suture*: a seam, a line of junction resembling or suggesting a seam, as the sutures of the skull; the stitching up of a wound.

1578 the extreme Suture of the iugall bone: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 45 *vº*. **1600** it hath three leather thongs hardened and made stiffe with many sutures and seames: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1001.

suum cuique (tribuito), *phr.*: Lat.: (render) his own to everyone.

1588 'Suum cuique' is our Roman justice: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 280. **1614** the law of all nations hath provided that *cuique suum*, every man may enjoy his own: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 196 (1867). **1696** for justice or righteousness...consists...in giving *suum cuique*, every one his own: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 380 (1864). **1815** suum cuique tribuito: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. li. p. 453 (1852). **1828** suum cuique tribuere ['to render']: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. iv. p. 214.

suwar, suwarry: Anglo-Ind. See **sowar, sowarry.**

***suzerain,** *fem.* **suzeraine,** *sb.*: Fr.: a paramount ruler, a sovereign in relation to another (subordinate) sovereign or to other (subordinate) sovereigns.

1849 We will acknowledge the Empress of India as our suzerain, and secure for her the Levantine coast: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iii, p. 263 (1881). **1880** the wife of the minister was careful always to acknowledge the Queen of Fashion as her suzerain: — *Endymion*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 45.

suzeraineté, *sb.*: Fr.: the dignity of a suzerain, paramount sovereignty, suzerainty.

1822–3 the family of Peveril, who thereby chose to intimate their ancient suzerainté over the whole country: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxiii. p. 264 (1886).

***svelte,** *adj.*: Fr.: slender, slim, elegant.

1881 Tall, lithe and *svelte*, her form was enchanting: JESSIE FOTHERGILL, *Kith and Kin*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 30.

swamy, sammy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *svāmin*, ='lord': a Hindoo idol.

1799 some brass swamies, which were in the toshekhana, were given to the brahmins of different pagodas: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1844).

swanpan: Chin. See **shwanpan.**

swarry: Anglo-Ind. See **sowarry.**

Swice: Eng. fr. Fr. See **suisse.**

Switzer, *sb.*: Ger.: a Swiss, a native of Switzerland; one of a royal body-guard of mercenaries.

1549 out of the bisshops palaice came his garde of *Suizzers* all in white harneis: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 38 *vº*. **1591** but against the *Switzers* and *Launce Knights*, the Launce auailleth litle: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 348. **1604** make the *Zwitzers* or *Launce-Knights* to leaue their massie mayne Battaile or *Phalanx*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 64. **1624** one *William Yolday*, a *Zwitzar* by birth: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 475 (1884). **1644** First went a guard of Switzers to make way: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 130

(1850). **1673** a guard of 500 *Switzers*: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 255. **1681** Tulips, in several Colours barr'd, | Were then the *Switzers* of our *Guard*: A. Marvell, *Misc.*, p. 88.

syagush: Pers. See **shahgoest.**

· ***Sybarite** (ˊ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Sybarīta*: a native of Sybaris, a town of Magna Graecia (S. Italy), notorious for luxury and debauchery; a person of luxurious habits.

1597–9 Bp. Hall, *Sat.* **1787** I have some noisy tradesmen near me, that the Sybarites would not have permitted in their city: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1805). **1823** Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour, | Softer than the soft Sybarite's: Byron, *Don Juan*, VI. lxxxix. **1883** Without being a Sybarite...he would gladly have...a more elaborate toilet: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 305/2.

sybilla, sybil(le). See **sibyl.**

***syce**, Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *sāïs*; **sais**, Arab.: *sb.*: a groom.

1819 four or five Saïs, or grooms, to take care of my stud: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820). **1827** The second man must be an old dragoon to overlook *sayses*: Lady H. Stanhope, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25 (1845). **1834** the syce by his side muttering "Bâpre, Bâpre": *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 48. **1836** a *sa'is*, or groom, for the horse: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 163. **1837** a stable where the sâces had kept his horses: C. Mac Farlane, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 295. **1854** And he calls his grooms saices! He said he was going to send away a saice for being tipsy: Thackeray, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxviii. p. 312 (1879). **1872** A *syce*, or groom, who does little except bring the horse or trap round to the door when his master requires it: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 115. **1876** Ladds was never known...to swear more than is becoming and needful at a syce: Besant & Rice, *Golden Butterfly*, Prol. I. p. 2 (1877).

sygnory: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seignory.**

Sylla: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Scylla.**

syllabārium, *pl.* **syllabāria**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a system of representations of the sounds of a language, in which each sign stands for a syllable, unless the contrary be indicated.

· **syllabātim**, *adj.*: Lat.: syllable by syllable.

1628 examined every one *syllabatim* by the records: J. Mead, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 344 (1848).

***syllabus**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a list, an abstract, an announcement of the general contents of a proposed lecture or course of lectures.

1809 Almost every professor composes a plan of his lectures, which serves his hearers for a syllabus of what they are to be taught: Maty, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 233. **1886** The 'Retrospections' should have been furnished at least with a copious syllabus or list of contents: *Athenæum*, Oct. 2, p. 431/1.

syllēpsis, *sb.*: Gk. *σύλληψις*, ='a taking together': *Rhet.*: a figure by which a predicate belonging to one subject is attributed to several subjects.

1589 the figure *Sillepsis*: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii. p. 176 (1869). **1635** hee speakes it in the plurall number by way of *Syllepsis*: S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 360.

***sylva**, *sb.*: Lat. (better *silva*), 'a wood', 'a forest': the trees of a country or region collectively; a treatise on the same; a literary work comprising many separate items.

syma: Lat. See **cyma.**

symbol (ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *symbole*: a token.

1. a token, a sign, an emblem, a representation.

1590 That, as a sacred Symbole, it may dwell | In her sonnes flesh: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 10. **1600** that [the Tree of Life] should be a Symbole, and a memoriall of life taken of God: R. Cawdray, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 38. **1604** All seals and symbols of redeemed sin: Shaks., *Oth.*, ii. 3, 350. **1646** prudent Symbols and pious Allegories: Sir Th. Browne, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. i. p. 280 (1686). **1665** returning him by his Ambassadors some of their Earth and Water, the usual symbols of subjection: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 37 (1677). **1671** after the prayer...the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 232 (1872). **1845** the day after the conquest the removal of Moslem symbols commenced: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 364.

2. a creed, a profession of faith.

1620 the use of Councils hath been to make a *Symbol* of their own: Brent, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 514 (1676).

3. a ticket, a lot.

bef. **1667** The persons who are to be judged...shall all appear to receive their symbol: Jer. Taylor, *Serm.*, Vol. I. No. I. [R.]

4. (in the sense of the Gk. *συμβολή*) a contribution towards a common entertainment; a contribution. *Rare.*

bef. **1667** there are portions that are behind of the sufferings of Christ, which must be filled up by his body, the church, and happy are they that put in the greatest symbol: Jer. Taylor, *Faith & Patience of the Saints.* [L.]

symmetry (ˊ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *symmetrie*: due proportion of the several parts of a whole; exact proportion of corresponding parts of two figures.

1541 curacyon...is none other thynge but a retourne to the fyrste symmetrye or commoderacyon of the said conduytes: R. Copland, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. 2nd E i *v°*. **1563** Considered howe to make a iust Symetrie: J. Shute, *Archit.*, sig. B i *v°*. **1570** Thus, of a *Manneken*, (as the *Dutch* Painters terme it) in the same *Symmetrie*, may a Giant be made: and that with any gesture, by the Manneken vsed: J. Dee, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c iij *v°*. **1600** a creature of her *symmetry*...dar'd so improportionable...a digression: B. Jonson, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). **1646** the two foundations of Beauty, Symmetry and complexion: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xi. p. 271 (1686). **1659** I will...show what symmetry it [the building] holds with this description: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 120 (1872). **1691** such Accuracy, Order and Symmetry in the frame of the most minute Creatures: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 63 (1701). **1797** One grave old judge observed that it was right | Well to remark the Symmetry of form: Southey, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 141.

symphysis, *sb.*: Gk. *σύμφυσις*: a growing together, the junction of two bones originally distinct.

1578 that kynde of coniunction of bones, that is called *Symphysis*: as when they are so vñited together that they haue motion neither manifest, nor obscure: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 4 *v°*.

symplocē, *sb.*: Gk. *συμπλοκή*, ='a twisting together': *Rhet.*: a figure in which the same word occurs at the end of successive clauses.

1589 *Symploche*, or the figure of replie: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 209 (1869).

· ***symposium**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *συμπόσιον*: a drinking together, a banquet, a literary composition feigned to be a conversation carried on at a banquet.

1603 *Epicurus* himselfe in his *Symposium* or banquet, hath discussed the question at large: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 689. **1711** the rules of a *Symposium* in an ancient *Greek* author: *Spectator*, No. 9, Mar. 10, p. 18/2 (Morley). **1754** I much question whether an account of a modern Symposion, though written by the ablest hand, could be read with so much pleasure and improvement: Lord Chesterfield, in *World*, No. 90, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 147 (1777). **1786** The rare Symposium to proclaim, | Which crown'd th' Athenians' social name: H. More, *Bas Bleu*, 5. **1820** The harmony of these our symposia was somewhat interrupted: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, p. 99 (1875). **1833** Such are the colours in which the heroes of his symposium are pourtrayed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 357. **1847** a supper, *symposium*, or sitting up late: Barham, *Ingoldsby Leg.*, p. 409 (1865).

symptom (ˊ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *symptome*: 'an accident', a sign or token which indicates some particular state of affairs, *esp.* an indication of the presence of disease.

1601 The symptomes or accidents that ensue upon the eating of this honey, are these: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 94. **1603** But Diocles affirmeth, that Symptones apparent without foorth, doe shew that which lieth hidden within: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 849. **1611** But be free from all other *Symptomes* of aspiring: B. Jonson, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. b 4 *v°* (1776). **1620** now the cause of the disease was preserved, and the *symptom* only cured: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 739 (1676). **1640** ill symtomes men descry | In this thy *Glaucis*: H. More, *Phil. Po.*, II. 110, p. 42 (1647). **1645** she continueth fresh to this very day without the least wrinkle of old Age, or any symptomes of decay: Howell, *Lett.*, I. xxix. p. 56. **1651** In mine own Sickness I had of late, for one half Night, and a whole day following, a perfect Intermission like a Truce from all Symptons: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 364 (1685). **1655–6** I perceive by your symptoms, how the spirits of pious men are affected in this sad catalysis: Evelyn, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 69 (1872). **1660** A various complicated *Ill*, | Whose every *Symptome* was enough to *kill*: A. Cowley, *King's Return*, p. 5. bef. **1733** it was a Symptom the Parliament was not long lived, when the Commons suffered themselves to be taken by the Beard and shaken by such People as managed this talk: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 73, p. 68 (1740). **1820** all the tormenting symptoms of a tertian ague: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 322.

synaeresis, *sb.*: Gk. *συναίρεσις*, ='a taking together': the contraction of two syllables of a word into one; the contraction of two vowels into one vowel or into a diphthong.

1589 the figure *Syneresis*: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiv. [xv.] p. 139 (1869). **1712** observing that synæresis which had been neglected by ignorant transcribers: *Spectator*, No. 470, Aug. 29, Vol. V. p. 201 (1826).

synaloepha, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *συναλοιφή*, ='a melting together': the elision of a vowel at the end of a word before an initial vowel of the following word.

1540 *Ellipsis* and *Synaloepha*...cause euer one vowel to be drowned so often as they occur in a verse: Palsgrave, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. E iii *v°*. **1586** Which though they wyll not abide the touch of Synalæpha in one or two places, yet perhappes some English rule which might wyth good reason be established, would make them currant enough: W. Webbe, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 70 (1815). **1602** The *Synalæphas* or *Elisions* in our toong are either necessary to auoid the hollownes and gaping in our verse as *to*, and *the*, t' *inchaunt*, *th' inchaunter*; or may be vs'd at pleasure, as for *let vs*, to say *let's*, for *we will*, *wee'l*, for *euery*, *ev'ry*: T. Campion, *Eng. Poes.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 186.

synarthrōsis, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *συν-*, ='together', and Late Gk. *ἄρθρωσις*, ='articulation': *Anat.*: the union of two bones as in a suture, **symphysis** (*q. v.*). See **diarthrosis, enarthrosis.**

1578 which *Articulation* also we call Enarthrosis, yet not vnder the kynde of *Diorthrosis*, but *Synarthrosis*: for asmuch as the mouing of these bones is most obscure: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 3 *vº*.

synaxis, *pl.* **synaxēs**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *σύναξις*: a congregation; the Holy Eucharist.

1650 to eat and celebrate synaxes and church meetings: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, Pt. II. ch. v. [R.]

***syncopē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *συγκοπή*: a sudden stop, a sudden pause, a cessation; a swoon, a failure of the action of the heart; *metaph.* a collapse; **synaloepha** (*q. v.*); *Mus.* and *Prosody*, syncopation. Sometimes Anglicised as **syncop.** In quot. 1580, the word seems to mean a surgical instrument for 'cutting away'.

1525 Spasmus which is yᵉ crampe / or Cincopis that is the swowyng: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D j *rº*/2. **1563** the palsey, Sincope, and alienation of minde: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 33 *rº*. **1580** and the sixte, whiche is also in the same Predicament, vnlesse happly one of the féete be sawed off wyth a payre of *Syncopes*: *Two Letters, &c.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poes.*, Vol. II. p. 297 (1815). **1646** there were waies invented to keepe him from syncops and fits of swounding: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 8. **1654** rather a syncope or diminution to his name: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 4. bef. **1658** a less *Syncope* of Time: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 124 (1687). **1724** SYNCOPE in Musick is the driving of a Note, as when an odd Crotchet comes before Two or Three Minims, or an odd Quaver between Two, Three, or more Crotchets: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1824** [See **singultus**]. **1877** was taken violently and mysteriously ill; had syncope after syncope, and at last ceased to breathe: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xv. p. 167 (1883).

synderisis. See **synteresis.**

syndromē, *sb.*: Gk. *συνδρομή*, = 'a running together': a concurrence, concurrent influence or operation.

1665 For all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted *chain* of *Causes*; and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *Syndrome* of præ-required *motors*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxv. p. 183 (1885).

***synecdochē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *συνεκδοχή*, = 'a receiving together': *Rhet.*: a figure by which the part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, &c., or *vice versa*. Rarely Anglicised as *synecdoch*.

[**1553** Intellection, called of the Grecians synecdoche, is a trope, when we gather or iudge the whole by the part, or part by the whole: T. WILSON, *Art Rhet.*, p. 177. (R.)] **1583** but I acknowledge your *synecdoche*, that you mean the Old Testament only: FULKE, *Def., &c.*, p. 78 (1843). **1589** *Synecdoche*, or the Figure of quick conceite: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 196 (1869). **1599** wood...which (by a *synechdoche*) is called The wood of *China*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 91. **1662** and taketh its name [*salarium*], by a *synecdoche*, from *sal*, or *salt*, as of all things most absolutely needful: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 359 (1840). **1678** And as the same Philologer further adds, the Gods or Stars, do by a Synechdoche signifie All Things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 358. **1727** The SYNECHDOCHE, which consists, in the use of a part for the whole: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 191 (1757).

synecphōnēsis, *sb.*: Gk. *συνεκφώνησις*, = 'utterance together': **synaeresis** (*q. v.*).

synizēsis, *sb.*: Gk. *συνίζησις*, = 'a placing together': **synaeresis** (*q. v.*).

1889 Nauck extended it [doctrine of absolute purism] to...most instances of contraction and synizesis: *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 496/3.

***synod** (˙ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *synode*.

1. a meeting of ecclesiastical dignitaries and representatives for purposes of deliberation, a general council, a national assembly, a provincial assembly (*e.g.* convocation).

1485 And in that synode for the grete holynes of charles The pope and al thassystentes gaf hym power for to ordeyne bisshopes & archebisshops: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 24 (1881). **1546** for not beefore that time hadd the Englishe Churche receaved those former hollie sinods...kepte amonge the Greekes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1846). **1569** For this synode, as Bale writeth was holden in Worcestershire: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 114. **1590** hee caused a *Synod* at this time to bee had at *Nice*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 614. **1610** But the holy *Synode* | Haue beene in prayer, and meditation: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 664 (1616). **1620** every Decree being made in the name of the Synod: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 58 (1676). **1641** a stately senate-house, wherein was holden that famous synod against the Armenians in 1618: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1872). **1781** his faith was approved by the synod of Jerusalem: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 346 (1818). **1845** in Sta. Catalina synods were held: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 576.

2. a council, a deliberative assembly.

1580 a shamelesse Sinod of three thousand greedy caterpillers: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 315 (1868). **1589** what a Synode shall conclude a Sowter will correct: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 100. **1590** It hath in solemn synods been decreed: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, I. i, 13.

3. a conjunction of heavenly bodies.

1667 they prescribed...Their planetary motions and aspects...and when to join | In synod unbenign: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 661.

synomome: Eng. fr. Lat. See **cinnamon.**

***synonym** (˙ ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *synonyme*: a word which has the same meaning as another; a word which, though distinct from another in special meaning, has a general similarity of signification. Drayton's *synonymies* may be Lat. masc. pl. *synonymi* with an Eng. pl. attached.

1540 of dyuers englishe wordes in our tongue beinge synonymes...they chuse moste commonly the very worste: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A iii *vº*. **1802** that will not cease to interest either of us while we *itve* at least, and I trust that is a synonime of "for ever"! S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 97 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1883** the memory of Leonardo da Vinci's equestrian statue has survived its destruction and made his name in sculpture as in all other acts a synonyme of perfection: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 137.

synōnyma, *sb. pl.*, used in Eng. as *sing.* as well as *pl.*, with Eng. *pl.* **synonymaes, synonymas**, *sb.*: Lat., neut. pl. of *synōnymus*, fr. Gk. *συνώνυμος*, = 'of like meaning': a word which has the same meaning as another, a synonym.

1573–80 But those two, I take it, are Synonoma: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 116 (1884). **1576** This *Horsa*, and his Brother *Hengist* (both whose names be *Synonuma*, and signifie a Horse) were Capitaines: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 289. **1602** this discouery made by the secular cleargie, and Seminarie Priests of the Iesuits treacherous abuse of Synonamaes, Epithetons, phrases and words significant: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9. **1603** Better then Greek with her *Synonimaes*, | Fit *Epithets*, and fine *Metaphoraes*, | Her apt Coniunctions, Tenses, Moods, and Cases, | And many other much esteemed graces: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 341 (1608). **1616** Th' are Synonima: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 7, Wks., p. 770 (1616). **1632** They are synonyma: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, I. 2, Wks., p. 242/2 (1839). **1642** Was this the flower of all the synonimas and voluminous papers, whose best folios are predestined to no better end than to make winding sheets in lent for pilchers: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 246 (1806). **1654** and that in *Homers* sense, who maketh *man* and *miserable* Synonyma's: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 19. **1662** Thus these three titles are in sense *synonyma*, to signify the same power and place: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1840). **1765** Was he *unfortunate*, then, Trim? said my uncle Toby, pathetically.—The Corporal, wishing first the *word* and all its synonimas at the Devil, forthwith began to run back in his mind the principal events in the King of Bohemia's story: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VIII. xix. Wks., p. 344 (1839).

***synopsis**, *pl.* **synopsēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σύνοψις*: a general view (of a subject), a summary, a **conspectus** (*q. v.*).

1611 There you may have a *Synopsis* that is a general view...of the Jerusalem of Christendom: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 232 (1776). **1621** a synopsis or breviary of love: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 343 (1827). **1641** interliniaries, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 318 (1806). **1652** she gave him a brief Synopsis of all such passages of his life: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiii. p. 136. bef. **1658** Indeed it is a pretty *Synopsis*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 84 (1687). bef. **1733** there is added, in the printed *Narrative*, an œconomic Scheme of the whole Contrivance by Way of Synopsis, to make it fall aptly to the eye: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 56, p. 158 (1740). **1872** the preceding synopsis only professes to give a general view of these: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 18. **1874** listening to a synopsis of your eloquent dissertation: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xv. p. 227 (1883).

syntagma, *sb.*: Gk. *σύνταγμα*, = 'something arranged in order': a form of constitution, a systematic collection of writings.

1644 all must be suppresst which is not found in their *Syntagma*: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 67 (1868).

syntax (˙ ˙), Eng. fr. Lat.; **syntaxis**, Lat. *pl.* **syntaxēs**, Lat. fr. Gk. *σύνταξις*, = 'orderly arrangement': *sb.*

1. systematic order, connexion.

bef. **1616** Wou'dst thou be ever in thy Wife's *Syntaxis*? BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 421 (1711). **1628** [A criticke] runnes ouer all Sciences to peruse their Syntaxis: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 35, p. 56 (1868). bef. **1658** There is no Syntax between a Cap of Maintenance and a Helmet: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687). **1665** they owe no other dependence to the *first*, then what is common to the whole *Syntax* of beings: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiv. p. 97 (1885).

2. grammatical construction.

1540 shew the Syntaxis and the concordance betwene the wordes governynge and them that be governed: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. E ii *vº*. bef. **1568** And in learninge farther hys Syntaxis...he shall not vse the common order in common scholes, for making of latines: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 71 (1884). **1603** this breedeth error in the things themselves & not about certaine bare voices in the *Syntaxes* and construction of words or use of termes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1122. **1607** this Art of Grammer...the *Sintaxis*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. ¶¶ 1 *vº*. **1630** ther could never any grammar or exact Syntaxis be made of it: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lvi. p. 355 (1678). **1632** [Words] have no power; save with dull Grammarians, | Whose soules are nought, but a *Syntaxis* of them: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I. i, p. 11 (1640). **1642** he has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 239 (1806). **1642** true or false *Sintaxis*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). **1646** the fallacy of Equivocation and Amphibology which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous Syntaxis of many put together: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 10 (1686). **1750** a young gentleman...at the age of seventeen, was just entered into his Syntaxis: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 70 (1806).

syntērēsis, *sb.*: Gk. *συντήρησις*, = 'a watching closely': conscience, the intuitive discrimination of right and wrong.

1599 the soules *Synderisis*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 4. Wks., p. 123 (1616). **1601** Yet a light sparke of Synderesis, breaking out in the pure naturals of proper kind, moved even Philosophers: W. WATSON, *Dialogue betw. Secular Priest & Lay Gentleman*, Pref., sig. A 2 *r°*. **1602** Though in very deed, the law primary of reason depending vpon *synderisis*, & the Law diuine: — *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 181. **1621** *Synteresis*, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 10, Vol. 1. p. 39 (1827). **1639** Men of a bad conscience whose *synteresis* (being the part of the soul that preserveth principles) is corrupt: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. v. p. 290 (1863). **1679** I intend to join together both that which is called *Synteresis*, and that which is called properly *Syneidesis*, or Conscience: GODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 99.

***synthesis,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σύνθεσις*, = 'a putting together'.

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a loose robe or dressing-gown worn at table.

1606 For the most part, he ware a dainty and effeminate pied garment called *Synthesis*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 207.

2. the process of forming compounds from groups of elements, opposed to chemical analysis.

1886 We are clearly not much further advanced towards an explanation of that important process the synthesis of proteids and protoplasm: *Athenæum*, Sept. 18, p. 373/2.

3. reasoning from particular cases to general conclusions, or from effects to causes.

1867 the infinite synthesis in thought of finite wholes: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. 1. p. 74 (2nd Ed.).

4. composition.

'1877 in Shakespeare's tragedies, the synthesis is made to keep pace with the abstraction: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

syphahi: Turk. See **spahee.**

***syphilis,** *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat.: a contagious venereal disease due to specific blood-poisoning, the pox.

1871 Syphilis is common throughout the country, and there are several varieties of food that are supposed to effect a cure: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 113.

syrang: Anglo-Ind. See **serang.**

sȳringa, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *sȳrinx*: a name given to shrubs of the Nat. Order *Philadelphaceae*. The popular species are bushy shrubs with abundant clusters of fragrant white flowers. *Syringa* is also the botanical name of the lilac genus, Nat. Order *Oleaceae*. See **lilac.**

1704 The Syringa, for example, has sometimes four, and sometimes more pipes, as high as the twelve: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). **1767** hardy flowering shrubs such as roses, honey-suckles, lilacs, and syringas: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 49 (1803). **1785** syringa, ivy pure: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 174 (1808).

***sȳrinx,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σῦριγξ*: a panpipe, a set of graduated reed pipes bound together (with the upper ends open and on a level, and the lower ends closed) so as to form a mouth-organ.

1820 the fine reeds...are cut in the present day by the pastoral inhabitants of the plains for their monaulos and syrinx, which they use in rustic melody: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 333.

***Syrtis,** *pl.* **Syrtēs,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Σύρτις*, name of certain sandbanks off the coast of N. Africa: a sandbank in the sea. Anglicised as **syrt.**

1665 towards the shore 'tis shoal water and full of *Syrtes*; so as ships that usually pass over, draw not above eight foot water when they are loaden: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185 (1677). **1667** Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea, | Nor good dry land: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 939. bef. **1765** The shattered mast, | The syrt, the whirlpool and the rock: E. YOUNG. [L.] **1771** In crossing these treacherous Syrtes with a guide, we perceived a drowned horse: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 95/2 (1882).

sysame: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **sesame.**

systasis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σύστασις*, = 'a setting together': an union, a political constitution.

1658 [the divine substance, the corporeal substance] and that third, which was the *Systasis* or harmony of those two: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 48 (1686). **1790** It is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the systasis of Crete: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 333 (3rd Ed.).

systolē, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *συστολή*, = 'a drawing together': a contraction; the rhythmic contraction of the heart; opposed to **diastole** (*q. v.*).

1578, 1620 [See **diastole** 1]. **1654—6** he was amazed at the manner of the motion of the lungs by systole and diastole: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 226/2 (1868). **1664** [See **diastole** 1]. **1678** evincing the *Systole* of the Heart to be a *Muscular Constriction*, caused by some Vital Principle: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 161. **1691, 1807** [See **diastole** 1].

T.

t'agathon: Gk. See *τἀγαθόν*.

τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα: Gk. See **παθήματα μαθήματα.**

1883 Why is the saying true to us as to the ancients, *τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα*? *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 524.

tabacco: Eng. fr. Sp. See **tobacco.**

tabagie, *sb.*: Fr., 'a smoking-room': a smoking-room; a "tobacco parliament".

1885 a sort of *tabagie* (to use a word which Mr. CARLYLE has made familiar to English readers) or Tobacco Parliament: *Daily News*, Nov. 28, p. 5/3.

tabardillo, *sb.*: Sp.: a sun-stroke, a high fever.

1624 He hath been held divers dayes with a terrible Calenture, which proved at last a *Tabardillo*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 166 (1654). **1851** and from want of air, and villanous smell, expected to catch tabardillo before morning: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 112 (1854).

tabasheer, *sb.*: Pers. *tabāshīr*: a siliceous secretion occasionally found in the joints of the bamboo. The form **tabaxir** is Portuguese.

1662 'tis common to plant Pepper near to a sort of Canes, by the *Javians* called *Mambu*, in which the *Tabaxir* is found: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 120 (1669). **1846** The siliceous matter of the Bamboo is often secreted at the joints, where it forms a singular substance called tabasheer, of which I see a very interesting account in *Brewster's Journal*, viii. p. 268: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 114.

tabatière, *sb.*: Fr.: a snuff-box.

1823 The Marquis was somewhat disconcerted, and had recourse to his *tabatière*. SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 25 (1823). **1841** I can indulge in a pinch of snuff from the *tabatière* of the Marquise de Rambouillet: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 253. **1865** The Earl laughed, taking out his tabatiere: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 279.

***table d'hôte,** *phr.*: Fr., 'host's table', or 'guest's table': a common table for guests at a hotel, a public meal served at a fixed hour at a hotel or eating-house.

1617 Neither at this time was there any ordinarie Table (which they call *Tavne de Choste*, the Hosts table): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 60. bef. **1667** All this is but *table d'hoste*; it is crowded with people for whom he cares not: COWLEY, *Ess.*, Of Liberty. [Davies] **1758** dines at the *table d'hôte* at Grantham: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 173 (1857). **1809** I know a *traiteur*, who for thirteen sols a head, furnishes a *table d'hote*, consisting of vegetables, broiled meat, &c.: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXVIII. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 100. **1822** he dined at a *table d'hôte* there with some English gentlemen: MRS. OPIE, *Madeline*, Vol. II. p. 288. **1829** in the reduced character of conversational bully to a *table d'hote*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 478. **1843** Any reader who has dined at a *table d'hôte* in Germany: THACKERAY, *Irish Sk.-Bk.*, p. 55 (1887). **1864** There was a table d'hôte every day at half-past six, at which the cookery was admirable: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132. **'1874** the time the hotel *table d'hotes* had arrived at the pudding stage: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.] **1877** We generally dine at the *table-d'hôte*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ii. p. 24 (1883).

***tableau,** *pl.* **tableaux,** *sb.*: Fr.: a picture; a scene or a group picturesquely arranged, a *tableau vivant*.

1699 the Allegoric assistants in all the Tableaux are very airy and fancifully set out: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 39. **1818** a good part of the *tableau* of English society is rather a sort of conjectural sketch: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 316. **1848** Every reader of a sentimental turn...must have been pleased with the *tableau* with which the last act of our little drama concluded: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 154 (1879). **1859** The entire reign of the lion-hearted Richard is...a series of knightly tableaux: C. BARKER, *Associative Principle*, iii. 66. **1878** Charades and *tableaux* were rehearsed and presented: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 39.

***tableau vivant, *pl.* tableaux vivants,** *phr.*: Fr.: a picturesque representation by living persons or by a living person, a living imitation of statuary by mute, motionless performers.

1845 The rich colouring, the antique attitudes, the various complexions that continually present themselves, form an unceasing series of "*tableaux vivans*" in an Eastern city: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 87 (1848). **1851** there was a German who gave *tableaux vivants* at the Teatro Valle: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 97 (1857). **1883** upon canvas the group would be a masterpiece; in clay it is a *tableau vivant*: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 385.

*tablier: Fr. See **en**[1].

tablīnum, *pl.* **tablīna,** *sb.*: Lat.: *Rom. Antiq.*: the repository of the family archives in a Roman villa, situated at the end of the atrium opposite the principal door.

1848 that tablinum, formerly the gayest state-room of the Roman lord: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.). **1890** In the central block [of the Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the *tablinum* and *triclinium*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 23, p. 265/2.

taboggan: N. Amer. Ind. See **toboggan.**

***taboo, tabu,** *adj.* and *sb.*: Polynesian *tapu*,='forbidden': placed under an interdict (or under restrictions); a prohibition, a ban, an interdict, exclusion from social intercourse.

1847 women, up till this | Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1886). **1856** prescription of a lump of brown soap, a silk shirt, and a *taboo* of all further eating of ossuk: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 244. **1888** the bespelled husband whose taboo she had infringed: *Athenæum*, Mar. 3, p. 272/2.

tabourine: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **tambourine.**

***tabula rāsa,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: an erased tablet, a blank surface; applied to the human mind, supposed to be ready to receive impressions (generally or on a special subject) with absolute passivity.

1607 For that were indeed to become *Tabula rasa*, when we shall leave no impression of any former principles, but be driven to begin the world again: In WOTTON'S *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrip. Sac.*), p. 76 (1654). **1645** the high wing'd *Plato*, who fancied that our souls at the first infusion wer as so many Tables, they were *Abrasa Tabulæ*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxvi. p. 377 (1678). **1652** He shews you an *ἀγραφον γραμματεῖον*, an *abrasa tabula*, a virgin-soul espousing it self to the body, in a most entire, affectionate, and conjugal union: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 90. **1654** to bring *Rasæ Tabulæ*, clean Tables to every Author, is the advice of no small Philosopher: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 258. **1662** Aristotle...affirms the Mind to be at first a mere *Rasa Tabula*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1727). **1665** The *half-moon* or *Cross*, are indifferent to its reception: and we may with equal facility write on this *Rasa Tabula*, Turk, or Christian: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xvi. p. 108 (1885). **1675** he cannot make his Soul *rasam tabulam* [acc.], not rase out of it the native Impresses of a righteous Deity: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. i. § 2, p. 6. **1725** the soul of man...cannot be *rasa tabula*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 592/1 (1834). **1777** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 477 (1857). **1826** But they certainly seem to have carried out their minds a complete *tabula rasa* in relation to Africa: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 174. **1882** In order to build up his empire on a *tabula rasa*, She Hwang-te ordered the destruction by fire of all books except those of his native state: R. K. DOUGLAS, *China*, ch. xix. p. 371.

tac(c)amahac(c)a, *sb.*: Sp. *tacamahaca*, fr. native S. Amer.: a greenish-yellow gum-resin yielded by various trees, named from the product of S. American species of *Bursera* (*Elaphrium*), Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*. Anglicised as *tacamahac(k)*.

1577 The *tacamahaca* doth not so much effect: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 4 (1596). **1604** E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. p. 260 (1880). **1610** Pitch, Tarre, Campheire, Opponax, Taccamahacca, Caranna, Masticke, and other Gums: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. ii. p. 81. **1846** The true East India Tacamahaca is produced by Calophyllum Calaba: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 401.

tacē, *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. *tacēre*,='to be silent': 'be silent'. 'Tace is Latin for a candle' was a cant phrase in 18 c., implying an intention to keep silent or suggesting the expedience of silence.

abt. **1706** brandy is Latin for a goose, and Tace is Latin for a candle: SWIFT, *Polite Conv.*, ii. [Davies] **1751** Tace, Madam...is Latin for a candle; I commend your prudence: FIELDING, *Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. x. [*ib.*] **1834** But, *tace*, I will do my best for poor Eva: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 159.

tackeeyeh: Arab. See **takia.**

tacon, *sb.*: ? Fr. fr. Chin. *ta kiun*,='great prince': the khan, the cham. See **khan** 1.

1523 the Tacon of Tartarie: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 40, p. 124 (1812).

taddy, tadee: Anglo-Ind. See **toddy.**

taedium: Lat. See **tedium.**

taedium vītae, *phr.*: Lat.: weariness of life, ennui; morbid disgust with life.

1811 'sameness of days'; 'want of stimulus'; '*tædium vitæ*'; 'being quite let down';—'fit for nothing'—'in want of an object'—'*abbatu*': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 338 (2nd Ed.). **1826** *tedium vitæ* appears in Sunday Schools: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 402.

taek. See **teak.**

***tael, taye,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tael*, pl. *taeis*: a trade-name of the Chinese ounce, equal to abt. 1 oz. 5 drs. English, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a **catty** (*q.v.*); a trade-name of a Chinese money of account, a *liang* or an ounce of silver, containing nearly 580 grs. Troy. See **cash, mace.**

1589 they giue him foure millions, and two hundred fiftie sixe thousand and nine hundred Taes: euerie one is worth ten rials and foure and twentie marauedis Spanish mony: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 83 (1853). **1598** a Tael of Malacca is 16. Mases, and 10 Mases and $\frac{1}{4}$. is an Ounce of Portingall: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 149 (1885). — a Caete of China is 16. Taeys Chinish waight, which are 14. Taeys in Malacca which is as much as 20. Ounces $\frac{3}{4}$. Portingall waight: *ib.* **1622** I must pay a *tay*, or 5 shillings sterling: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1883). **1625** A *Mallaya* Taile is one Riall of eight and a halfe, or one ounce and one third part *English*. *Item*, a Taile *China* is $1\frac{7}{10}$ Riall of eight, or one ounce and one fift part *English*, so that ten Tailes *China* is sixe Tailes *Iaua*, exactly: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 391. **1662** A *Theil* of Silver makes eleven, twelve, or thirteen *Kopias*, current money: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). — a hundred *Picols* of Black *Lacque*, at ten *Thails* the *Picol*: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 106. **1878** five thousand taels of silver: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 144.

***taenia** (*pl.* **taeniae**), **tēnia,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ταινία*,='a ribbon': *Archit.*: the fillet resting on the Doric **epistyle** (*q.v.*); a hair-ribbon; a band for tying in a woman's dress.

1598 First the *architraue* L, is as high as the *Capitell*, a sixte parte whereof maketh *fascia* called also *tenia*, M: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. **1664** But where it is no less conspicuous, is in that part of the *Triglyph*, which jets out under the *Tænia*, and from which the *Guttæ* depend, where it seems to be a part of the very *Architrave* it self: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 139. **1800** this figure has the tænia, which is usually omitted where the expression is that of violent grief: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 249.

tafferel (⊿ ⊐ ⊐), **taffrail** (⊿ ⊿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *tafereel*, ='a table', 'a panel': the uppermost part of the stern of a vessel, the rail across the stern of a vessel.

1706 Tafferel: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1749—50** the Taffarel and Quarter Pieces of the Model of the Victory: In *Notes & Queries*, 8th S., I. Jan. 30, 1892, p. 86/1.

tafia, *sb.*: Fr.: an inferior kind of rum, distilled from sugar refuse or from coarse molasses.

1792 moistened with *tafia*, or spirit made from the sugar-cane: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 775 (1814). **1802** The lumber supplied to her islands by the Northern States is paid for in molasses, and a small quantity of taffia: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 522 (1832).

τἀγαθὸν (*τὸ ἀγαθὸν*), **tăgathon,** *sb.*: Gk.: 'the good', the Platonic idea of good, the **summum bonum** (*q.v.*).

1640 that which *Good* in Plato's school is hight | His *T'agathon* with beauteous rayes bedight: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 11, p. 158 (1647). **1678** Now as the *Tagathon* or Highest of these *Three Hypostases*, was sometimes called by them *ὁ πρῶτος θεὸς*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 462.

taglia, *sb.*: It.: a ransom, a fine, a fee, a payment imposed by authority.

1592 For the discovery of this deed, the Pope hath set a great *Taglio*, but as yet none can be found that knows the Dog: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 690 (1685).

Taglioni, *sb.*: a kind of overcoat, in fashion at the beginning of this century, named after the famous family of dancers.

1847 I've bought, to protect myself well, a | Good stout *Taglioni* and gingham umbrella: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 430 (1865).

tahseeldar, tahsildar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *taḥsīldār*, ='collection-manager': the chief native officer of revenue of a subdistrict (a **pergunnah** or **talook,** *qq.v.*).

1801 accounts since received from the tahsildar of the Currup talook: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 564 (1858).

*Taiko(o)n, Taikun: Jap. See **Tycoon.**

***taille,** *sb.*: Fr., 'a cut': figure, shape, style, get up, "cut".

1696 if you had seen as many Lords as I have done, you would not think it impossible a Person of a worse *Taille* than mine, might be a modern Man of Quality: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 84 (1776).

taille douce, *phr.*: Fr.: copper-plate, a copper-plate engraving.

1650 He has likewise an infinite collection of *taille-douces*, richly bound in morocco: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 270 (1872). **1695** vineyards where there is no appearance of earth to nourish them, painted, or in *taille douce*: EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1845). **1810** plates engraved as Malte Brun tells us, in *taille douce*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 203.

tailleur, *sb.*: Fr., 'a cutter', 'a tailor', 'a dealer': a dealer (at cards). Corrupted to *talliere*.

1709 The *Talliere* is he that keeps the Bank: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 178. **1877** The *tailleur* dealt, and the croupier intoned: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 95 (1883).

takia, tackeeyeh, *sb.*: Arab. *tākīyah*: a cap worn under the turban by Orientals.

1662 [See **turban**]. **1836** ta'ckee'yeh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 35.

talapoi(n), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *talapoy*: a Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, &c.

1599 they giue to the *tallipoies* or priests many mats and cloth: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 262. **1625** a Church (where the *Talipois* reside, which are there as the Friers with vs): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1725. **1634** The Priests are called *Tallapois*, who though they seeme like Frier mendicants, yet what by awe (for the very infernall Spirits obey their inchantations) and what by policie (for they contemplate humilitie, externally very much) the people haue them in singular repute and reuerent estimation: SIR TH. HERBERT,

Trav., p. 195. **1662** certain *Talapoi* or Priests: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 97 (1669). **1665** *Tallopoi* or priests: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. [illegible] 3 *r°*. **1754** the god which the bonzes preach in *China*, the talapoins in *Siam*: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. X. p. 204. **1786** Is it necessary to exhibit such [illegible]ies to a mighty Potentate, with interludes of Talapoins more mangy than [illegible]? Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 86 (1883). **1793** Their marriages are very simple, and performed by their talapoins, or priests, sprinkling holy water upon the couple, and repeating some prayers: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 564 (1796).

***talc**, Fr.; **talcum**, Mod. Lat.: *sb.*: a silicate of magnesium, generally found in masses of thin smooth shining translucent laminae.

1558 [illegible]der of *Talchum*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. [illegible] *r°*. **1567** *Talchum* the stone is like to Glasse: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, [illegible]. **1601** Many have made them [bechives] of Talc, which is a kind of [illegible] glass stone: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 95. **1641** Take of the best Talk reduced into very thin flakes: JOHN [illegible]CH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 78 (1651). bef. **1652** There I saw Marcasites, Mineralls, and many a stone. | As Iridis, Talck, and Alome, lay digd from the ground | The Mines of Lead, and Iron, that they had out found: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 309 (1652). **1659** He should have brought me some fresh oil of talc: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 331/1 (1830). **1672** a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marchasites of several sorts, Antimonies, Tinn'd-glass, *Fluores*, Talks of various Kinds,...Sulphurs, Salts, Bitumens, *&c.*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 96.

talionis lex: Late Lat. See **lex talionis.**

talipot, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tālpāt*, = 'leaf of the palm-tree': a name of the large-leaved fan-palm of Ceylon and S. India, *Corypha umbraculifera*. See **cadjan** 2.

1681 a tallipat [palm-leaf]: R. KNOX, *Captivity*, ch. x. in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. I. p. 419 (1881). **1700** a Slave always behind them to carry a *Talpot* Leaf after them, which serves as an Umbrello when it Rains: S. L., Tr. *Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iv. p. 271. **1803** The talipot tree...affords a prodigious leaf, impenetrable to sun or rain, and large enough to shelter ten men: SYD. SMITH, *Wks.*, III. 15 (3rd Ed.). [Yule]

***talisman** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *talisman*, ultimately fr. Gk. *τέλεσμα* (see **telesm**): an astrological charm; an amulet; also, *metaph.* anything of extraordinary influence. In *Hudibras*, the word means the science of astrological charms and also a wrapper inscribed with characters or symbols.

1652 the *Jews* made the Golden Calf...to serve as a Talisman: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 39. **1654** the *Talismon* of his whole life: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 118. **1663** For mystick Learning, wondrous able | In *Magick*, *Talisman*, and *Cabal*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 40. **1669** For that, Sir, I always carry a *Talisman* about me; that will secure me: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 321 (1701). **1679** Each in a tatter'd Talismane, | Like Vermine in Effigie slain: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 165. **1704** a cabinet of antiquities, made up chiefly of idols, talismans, lamps, and hieroglyphics: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 495 (Bohn, 1854). **1711** Of Talismans and Sigils knew the pow'r: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 105, Wks., Vol. II. p. 52 (1757). **1777** I was delighted, and concluded this was a talisman: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 449 (1857). **1785** Books are not seldom talismans and spells, | By which the magic art of shrewder wits | Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 172 (1808). **1788** the idols or talismans of the city: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxviii. p. 235 (1818). **1800** and from the Angels learn | What talisman thy task requires: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, iv. p. 189. **1818** The lights on the floor, however, the turbaned head, and draped figure of Lord Rosbrin, [illegible] as Talismans on her oppressed spirits: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 153 (1819). **1839** a tablet of lead upon his breast, engraven with names and talismans: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 181.

***talisman(n)i**, *sb. pl.*, Late Lat.; **talisman**, *sb.*, Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a Mohammedan priest, a **mollah** (*q. v.*).

1615 the *Talismanni* with elated voyces...do congregate the people: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 11 (1632). **1625** Immediately after the Lampes are hanged out, and the Talisman hath cryed out, it is lawfull for people to eate, but not [illegible]: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol II. Bk. x. p. 1828. **1665** The *Talismanni* regard the hours of prayer, by turning the four-hour'd glass: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 330 (1677).

talma, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman's outer garment shaped something like a cope but with a hood, fashionable in the early part of the century, named after the French tragedian *Talma*; *also*, a somewhat similar garment worn by men.

***Talmud**: fr. Aram. *talmūd*, = 'instruction': the name of the body of Jewish tradition contained in the **Mishnah** (*q. v.*) and its complement, the Gemara. Hence, **Talmudist**, one of the compilers of the Talmud, one who accepts the Talmud, one who is versed in Talmudic literature.

1589 the malitious and craftie constructions of the *Talmudists*, and others [illegible] the Hebrue clerkes: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xii. [xiii.] p. 132 (1869). [illegible] their *Talmudists*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 15. **1668** [illegible] Circumcised Crew | Of *Cabalists*, and burly *Talmud*[illegible] [illegible]xiv. p. 178 (1668). **1610** the religion of their *Rabbins*, delivered in their [illegible] & *Rerig.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 191. **1635** the *Talmudists*, in regard [illegible] the holy Scriptures they embrace the *Talmud*, which is stuff'd with [illegible]ns of their Rabbins and Chacams: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. viii. p. 295 (1678). **1642** gave us this insulse rule out of their Talmud: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 234 (1806). **1665** the *Talmud* and *Alcoran*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xvi. p. 107 (1885). **1675** as the Jews anciently acknowledged not only in their *Talmud*...but in all the three *Targums* or Paraphrases: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 2, p. 103. **1693** This is likewise a received Tradition of the *Jewish Rabbins*, registered in the *Talmud*, in the Treatise *Sanhedrim*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 400 (1713). **1830** the Talmud and Kabbala: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 157 (and Ed.).

***talook, taluk**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *ta'lluq*, = 'dependency': a subdistrict under a **tahseeldar** (*q. v.*); an estate held under a superior.

1799 he may hereafter plunder the remainder of that talook, or some other part of the territories of the Honourable Company, or of the Rajah of Mysore: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 370 (1858). **1880** The district of Madura has four general divisions, which are subdivided into talooks or counties: *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.), Vol. IX. p. 344.

***talookdar, talukdar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *ta'llukdār*, = 'the holder of a talook': a **tahseeldar** (*q. v.*); a superior proprietor of land.

1803 the talookdar of Aurungabad: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol I. p. 631 (1844). **1834** our Zumeendars and Talookdars: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 72.

***tālus**, *pl.* **tāli**, *sb.*: Lat., 'ankle', 'heel': *Fortif.* the slope of a work; *Geol.* a slope formed of débris at the foot of a cliff or precipice.

1702 *Talus*, The slope allowed to every Work rais'd of Earth: *Mil. Dict.* **1762** the talus of the glacis: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxi. Wks., p. 269 (1839). **1823** Johnson, and some few...Reach'd the interior talus of the rampart: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. xliv. **1856** I myself had a slide down an inclined plane, whose well-graded talus gave me ample time to contemplate the contingencies at its base: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 169. **1889** a lofty coast quarry...terraces open to the sea and sun, and slopes, each of which looks like the *talus* of a mighty fort: *Athenæum*, May 4, p. 574/2.

tamahauk(e): N. Amer. Ind. See **tomahawk.**

tamandua, *sb.*: Braz.: the little (four-toed) ant-bear of S. America.

1691 Another instance in Quadrupeds might be the *Tamandua*, or *Ant-Bear*, described by *Marcgrave* and *Piso*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 158 (1701).

***tamarind** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *tamarinde*: the fruit of the tree *Tamarindus indica*, Nat. Order *Leguminosae*; also the tree itself. The name has been extended with qualifying epithets to various other trees.

1533 tamarinde: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. III. ch. v. [Skeat] **1543** adde of tamarindes ℥. j. & ss.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvii *r°*/1. **1625** great store of *Tamaryn* trees: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 118. — cods of greene fruit (as big as a Bean-cod in *England*) called *Tamerins*: *ib.*, p. 277. **1634** Tamarinds, Coco-nuts, Palmes, Orenges, Lymes, Lemmons, Plantaines, Toddy, &c.: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 20. **1800** Before the tent they spread the skin | Under a Tamarind's shade: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, II. p. 91. **1835** There were also lemons and tamarinds for those who might be unwell: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiii. p. 215.

tamaris, tamarix, *sb.*: Fr.: tamarisk.

1603 it seemeth that a fire made of Tamarix is more meet than of any other matter whatsoever: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 697. **1620** Physick... simple, not compounded, as *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Tamaris*, or some such thing: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxxi. (1676). **1631** The *Tamarix*, the brier and bush: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 139 (1641).

tamasha: Anglo-Ind. See **tomasha.**

tambo, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp. fr. Peru.: a tavern, originally a place of rest and refreshment for the Incas when travelling.

1851 [See **chupe**]. **1853** the *tambos* were...built of rough stones or adobes: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. VII. p. 15/1.

tamboo, tambu: Polynesian. See **taboo.**

tambour de basque, *phr.*: Fr.: a tambourine.

[illegible]

***tambourine, tabourine** (ˌ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tambourin*, Old Fr. *tabourin*: a small drum consisting of a piece of parchment stretched across a hoop in which pairs of metal discs which serve as cymbals are inserted.

1580 Theyr yvory Luyts and Tamburins: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, June, [illegible]. **1606** Trumpeters, | With brazen din blast you the city's ear. | Make mingle with our rattling tabourines: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 8, 37. **1765** A lame youth, whom Apollo had recompensed with a pipe, and to which he had added a tabourin of his own accord, ran sweetly over the prelude, as he sat upon the bank: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. xliii. Wks., p. 325 (1839). **1801** I send the tambourines to her this day: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 619 (1858). **1819** A pretty Almé, presenting her tambourein for my liberality: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 61 (1820). **1822** [illegible] them a tambourine: E. W. [illegible] During summer there ma[illegible] and playing on the tam[illegible] **1865** [illegible] | Flinging on the mountain-sod, | With a [illegible] Came about the youthful God: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. &* [illegible] Empedocles on Etna, p. 163 (1885).

Tamerlane, a corruption of *Timur lenk*,='Timour the lame', the great Tartar conqueror (d. 1405) who reigned at Samarcand and overran Persia, India, Asia Minor, and made captive the Sultan Bajazet.

bef. **1579** a number of *Califes, Souldans, Tamberlanes*: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. XII. p. 306.

tamis (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tamis*: a kind of cloth of which strainers are made.

1601 wheat floure...passed through a small tamis boulter: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 11, Vol. I. p. 567.

***Tammuz**: Heb. *tammuz*: name of the tenth month of the civil and the fourth of the ecclesiastical year of the Hebrews, falling in June and July; *also*, the name of a Phœnician deity in whose honor a great feast was held beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. See **Adonis.**

***tana, thana**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *thāna, thānā*: a police-station. Hence, **tanadar, thanadar**, fr. Hind. *thānadār*, the chief officer of a police-station.

1804 until his Highness raises sebundy to take and keep possession of his tannahs: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 958 (1844). **1834** The Burkundazes at last came up from the Thana: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. — Thou must be a Thanadar at least! *ib.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 326.

***tandem**, *sb.*: Lat. *tandem* (adv.),='at length': a pair of horses harnessed one in front of the other; a carriage and pair with the horses so harnessed. Also used adverbially with the verb *drive*.

1807 we shall...proceed in a *tandem*...through the western passes to Inverary: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 93 (1875). **1807** forthwith made a furious dash at style in a gig and tandem: *Salmagundi*, p. 232 (1860). **1850** part owner of the tandem, which the latter had driven into Chatteris: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 46 (1879).

tandem aliquando, *phr.*: Lat.: now at last. Cic., *Cat.*, I, I.

1590 Having myself ouer-weaned with them of Nineuie in publishing sundry wanton pamphlets, and setting forth axiomes of amorous philosophy, *tandem aliquando* taught with a feeling of my palpable follies...: GREENE, *Mourning Garment*, Wks., p. 38 (1861). **1597** I would not haue it so, but *tandem aliquando*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 155. **1611** When I had *tandem aliquando* gotten up to the toppe: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1776).

tandoor: Turk. See **tendour.**

tanga, *sb.*: Oriental Port.: a silver coin of India, roughly answering to the later **rupee** (*q. v.*); also a copper coin of the west coast of India.

1598 There is also a kinde of reckoning of money which is called Tangas, not that there is any such coined, but are so named onely in telling, five Tangas is one Pardaw, or Xeraphin badde money...foure Tangas good money are as much as five Tangas bad money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 241 (1885). — foure Tangoes: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 222. **1625** the Tangas and Pisos of *India*... One Biftee is foure Casbegs or two Tangs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 524. **1662** eight of these *Basarucques* make a *Ventin*, whereof five make a *Tanghe*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669). **1700** some Chests of *Tanges* and *Larines*, (which is a certain Money of that Country): S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xii. p. 180.

tangible (ˊˉ ˉ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tangible*: capable of being touched; affecting the sense of touch; also, *metaph.* real, capable of being actually possessed or tested.

1589 And by one of these three is euery other proportion guided of the things that haue conuenience by relation, as the visible by light colour and shadow...the tangible by his obiectes in this or that regard: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. i. p. 78 (1869). **1627** And it is certaine, that *Earth, Dense, Tangible*, hold all of the Nature of *Cold*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 72.

tanist (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *tanaiste*: the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince; a lord, a governor. Hence, **tanistry**, a law of seniority in elective succession.

1598 the Tanistih hath also a share of the countrey allotted unto him: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 612/1 (1883). — all the Irish doe hold theyr landes by Tanistrye: *ib.*, p. 611/2. **1661** *Tanistry*, a certain Law or custom in *Ireland*, which did not observe the hereditary right of succession among Princes and great persons: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

***tank**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tanque*: an artificial reservoir for holding water.

1625 a goodly Tanke of excellent water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 428. **1634** And note that neere all or most of the *Carrauans-raws*, are Tancks or couered ponds of water, fild by the beneficiall raines, for the vse and drink of Trauellers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 51. **1662** there is a large *Tanke*, or Cistern, full of water, and enclos'd with a wall: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1669). **1800** I have no fears whatever for Hullihall, which place, for this country, is strong at all times; but in this season nothing can hurt it, as it is almost covered by a large tank: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1844).

Tanne, *pl.* **Tannen**, *sb.*: Ger.: a fir-tree.

1818 But from their nature will the tannen grow | Loftiest on loftiest and least shelter'd rocks: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. XX.

tanquam, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *tanquam*,='as much as', 'just as': a cant phrase at universities (see second quotation).

1662 Thomas Dove, D.D., was...bred a *tanquam* in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 359 (1840). **1681** *Tanquam*, is a Fellow's fellow in our Universities: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

***tant bien que mal**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'as well as ill', with moderate success, of an indifferent character.

1765 they amuse me, *tant bien que mal*, for an hour or two every morning: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 168, p. 497 (1774). **1822** L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 120. **1843** Sketching, *tant bien que mal*, the bridge and the trees...the writer became an object of no small attention: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 224 (1887). ***1878** Ministry have at various times been got together into crowds or groups, *tant bien que mal*, to please partisans, or gratify a passing mood of popular interest: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.] **1886** R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 158.

***tant mieux**, *phr.*: Fr.: so much the better; opposed to **tant pis**, so much the worse.

1754 I really believe [he] will be your friend upon my account; if you can afterwards make him yours, upon your own, *tant mieux*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 87, p. 364 (1774). **1782** The new Cabinet are to be Lord Thurlow, Chancellor (*tant pis*)...: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 184 (1858). **1803** "Fare ye well...you are no longer the man for me," said Rochfort. "*Tant pis, tant mieux*," said Clarence; and so they parted: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 162 (1832).

tant soit peu, *phr.*: Fr.: ever so little.

1818 LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 214 (1819). **1837** by feeling *tant soit peu* more respect for those of the present day than is strictly philosophical: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 300.

tantaene animis caelestibus irae?, *phr.*: Lat.: are there such violent passions in heavenly souls?. Virg., *Aen.*, I, II.

1593 SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, ii. 1, 24. **1654—6** What? so soon blown up for a thing of nothing? Tantæne animis celestibus iræ? J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 262/1 (1867). **1779** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 190 (1858). **1860** *Once a Week*, Jan. 7, p. 36/2.

***Tantalus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Τάνταλος: a wealthy king who betrayed the secrets of his father, Zeus (**Jupiter**, *q. v.*), and was punished in Tartarus by being afflicted with raging thirst and placed in a lake with fruit hanging just over his head, both water and fruit receding whenever he tried to reach them. Hence, **tantalise**, *vb.* to torment by hopes or fears which are never realised, to torment by alternations of illusory anticipation and disillusion. Rarely Anglicised as **Tantal.**

1580 As the Apples that hang at *Tantalus* nose: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 396 (1868). bef. **1586** If the Poet doe his part a-right, he will shew you in *Tantalus, Atreus*, and such like, nothing that is not to be shunned: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 36 (1868). **1593** worse than Tantalus' is her annoy: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 599. **1599** he gathereth fruits as they say, out of Tantalus his garden: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. 642 (1809). **1630** There one like *Tantall* feeding: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 1 *r*°/2. **1647** hereafter let thy name | Be *Tantalus* for he that jests with Love, | Or playes with fire, shall pain in earnest prove: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, II. I, p. 54. **1741** These poor Monks are like so many *Tantalus's*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 180. **1767** The masters of our age are all too niggardly, | I call them Gripe-alls, Harpies, *Tantalusses*: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. II. p. 257. **1835** it was now long since it had been but the water of Tantalus: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 610.
1640 Tantalize: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 19, p. 234 (1647). **1678** Slight kickshaw Wit o' th' Stage, French meat at Feasts, | Now daily Tantalize the hungry Guests: SHADWELL, *Timon*, Epil.

tanti, *gen.* of Lat. *tantum*,='so much', neut. of *tantus*, ='so great': worth while; a fig (an exclamation derived from the Latin interrogation *est tanti?*,='is it worth while?').

1590 As for the multitude, that are but sparks, | Rak'd up in embers of their poverty,— | *Tanti*, I'll fawn first on the wind: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 183/1 (1858). **1603** No kingly menace or censorious frowne | Doe I regard. *Tanti* for all your power: *Fuimus Troes*, sig. F 3. **1757** Is it tanti to kill yourself, in order to leave a vast deal of money to your heirs? W. WARBURTON, *Let. to Garrick*, Jan. 25, in *Garrick Corresp.* **1888** Was it quite *tanti* to write a fresh small monograph so soon after Mr. Froude's 'Bunyan' in the "English Men of Letters"? *Athenæum*, Sept. 29, p. 415/2.

tantum non, *phr.*: Lat.: all but.

1695 as he himself doth *tantum non* confess: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 155/2 (1834). bef. **1733** the Plot, which was so full of Nonsense, as would scarce go down with *tantum-non* Ideots: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 120, p. 95 (1740).

tapa, tappa, *sb.*: Polynesian: prepared bark of the paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera* (Nat. Order *Moraceae*), used as cloth by the natives of some Pacific Islands.

1886 Australian weapons and skins and pieces of *tapa*: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 89. **1886** The tappa or native cloth [of Fiji], made from the bark of a tree...has been extensively used in the draping of the court: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 24/1.

***tapioca**, *sb.*: Port.: a farinaceous food prepared from **cassava** (*q. v.*) by drying it upon hot plates.

1797 Cassada roots yield a great quantity of starch, which the Brasilians export in little lumps under the name of *tapioca*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 79/2. **1857** lives on his slops, and his coffee, and his tapioca: C. KINGSLEY, *Two*

Years Ago, ch. viii. p. 127 (1877). **1863** tapioca, or semolina pudding: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

tapir, *sb.*: Braz. *tapir*, *tapýra*: name of a family of hoofed mammals, allied to the rhinoceros family, the head being furnished with a short proboscis. See **dante**.

1777 The *Tapyr* of Brazil, the largest quadruped of the ravenous tribe in the New World, is not larger than a calf of six months old: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 264 (1824). **1845** on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87.

***tapis**, *sb.*: Fr.: carpet, coverlet. The phr. *on the tapis* translates the Fr. **sur le tapis** (*q. v.*), ='on the table-cloth' (of the table of a council-chamber), 'under discussion'.

1690 Lord Churchill and lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis: LORD CLARENDON, *Diary*. [T.] **1698** the 57th Page, (where the Business of Swearing is upon the *Tapis*): VANBRUGH, *Vind. Relapse, &c.*, p. 11. **1722** He speaks also of Other Proposals of This kind that were then upon the *Tapis*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 258. **1732** At a time when a certain Affair was coming upon the *Tapis*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 565/1. **1750** bring the affair of the Prince of Condé upon the *tapis*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 7, p. 24 (1774). **1784** When such subjects are on the tapis, they make me a very insipid correspondent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 465 (1858). **1811** Great negociations on the *tapis*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 285 (and Ed.). **1819** it [illegible] their present pleasure ... to put on the *tapis* a matrimonial alliance: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1036/1 (1867). **1850** Mrs. Pincher is always putting *her* foot out, that all other ladies should be perpetually bringing theirs on the tapis: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 217 (1879). **1872** If a dance be on the *tapis*, great are the exertions to enlist, from far and near, the assistance of proficients in waltz and gallop: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 174.

tappall, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. of S. India: a post; a **dāk** (*q. v.*).

1799 I have sent orders to the postmaster at Seringapatam to run a tappall from thence to Nuggur: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1858).

taptoo: Eng. fr. Du. See **tattoo**[1].

***tarantass**, *sb.*: Russ. *tarantás*': a large, clumsy, Russian travelling-carriage.

1882 Yet the first fall of snow converts the worst forest track over which a *tarantass* ever rumbled, into a surface as smooth as the Nevski Prospekt: *Standard*, Dec. 8, p. 5.

***tarantella**, *sb.*: It.: a quick, whirling dance named from *Taranto* in S. Italy; *also*, the music for such a dance.

1837 numerous tarantellas: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 127. **1844** He could dance a Tarantalla like a Lazzarone: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881). **1883** the visitors assembled to see them dance the tarantella: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 496.

***tarantula**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. It. *tarantola* (Florio): the name of a large species of spider of S. Italy, whose bite was supposed to cause the epidemic *dancing mania*, prevalent in Italy during 16, 17 cc. The dance *tarantella* is said to have been invented as a relief for this malady.

[illegible] **1586** This word...did not less pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the tarantula: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. I. [R.] **1589** no Phisick preuailes against the gaze of the Basiliscke, no charme against the sting of the *Tarantula*: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 28 (1880). **1603** the stinging spiders called Philangia & Tarantale: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. [illegible]. **1606** Musicians passe with their instruments from village to village to cure such as are vexed by the *Tarantola* who are therfore called in that country *Tarantati*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 224. **1608** Hence, courtesan, round-webb'd tarantula: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, i. 1, Wks. Ve[illegible] p. [illegible]. **1615** a Tarantula which I know [illegible] the head of this was small, the legs slender & knottie, the body light, the taile spiny...it is an ordinary saying to a man that is extraordinarily merry, that he hath been stung by a Tarantula: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 249 (1632). **1630** Saint *Vitus* or *Vitellus*, *alias*, Saint *Calfe*, an excellent patron or proctor to cure those that are [illegible] of a Spider called *Tarrantulla*, or *Phallanx*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ii 1 r°/1. **1645** divers sorts of tarantulas, being a monstrous spider, with lark-like claws: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 158 (1872). **1646** [illegible] he that is bit with a *Tarantula*, shall never be cured by this Musick: Sir T. BROWNE, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. [illegible], xxviii. p. 141 (1686). **1654** In this Country is bred the Tarantola, whose venom is driven away with sound and singing: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 62. **1665** the patient or rather [illegible] as if a *Tarantula* had infected him: Sir T. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 257 (1677). **1670** I'm Pleas'd and Pain'd, since first [illegible] As I were stung with some *Tarantula*: DRYDEN, *Conq. of* [illegible] Wks., Vol. I. p. 401 (1701). **1676** I have observ'd the [illegible] infinitely delight in Musick: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 44. **1704** the [illegible] and would run dog-mad at the noise of music, especially a pair of bag-[illegible] ..., § xi. Wks., p. 91/2 (1869). **1714** [illegible], like the Biting of a *Tarantula*, wit: the [illegible] *Spectator*, No. 582, Aug. 18, p 825/1 (Morley). **1754** [illegible]: A. DRUMMOND, *Trav.*, Let. ix. p. 190. **1776** I myself once [illegible] with this simple bassoon: J. COLLIER, *Mus.* [illegible]; [illegible] **1789** [illegible]s and tarantulas are found here [Dutch Guiana] [illegible] J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 752 [illegible] **1819** [illegible] if bitten by the tarantula, to fix in wri[illegible] [illegible] **1882** [illegible] reared its snake-like head from the folds of [illegible] thick-soled native shoes, reminded one of [illegible] CRAWFORD, *Dr. Claudius*, xi. p. [illegible].

tarapin. See **terrapin**.

taratantara, *sb.*: Lat.: the blare of a trumpet; also called *taratantar*, *tarantara*, *tarantantara*, *tantara*, *tantarara(ra)*, *than-thara*.

1590 I fear as little their taratantaras, their swords, or their cannons as I do a naked lady in a net of gold: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 61/2 (1858). **1621** let drums beat on, trumpets sound *taratantara*, let them sack cities: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 74 (1827).

taraxacum, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the botanical name of the dandelion genus of composite plants; a drug prepared from a plant of this genus, esp. from *Taraxacum officinale*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1862** He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887).

tarboggin: N. Amer. Ind. See **toboggan**.

***tarboosh**, *sb.*: Arab. *tarbūsh*: a cap of cloth or felt (generally red and with a tassel of blue silk), worn by Mohammedans by itself or under the **turban** (*q. v.*).

1839 he took the turban with its tarboosh: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 286. **1845** the red fez or *tarbóosh*, which covered her shaved head: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. **1849** he wore a tarboush or red cap: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 381 (1881). **1871** a present of a new tarboosh (cap), and a few articles of trifling value: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xvii. p. 302. **1883** black frock-coat, white waistcoat, and red tarboosh: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 262.

tare, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tare*, or direct fr. It. *tara*: waste, a deduction made from the gross weight of goods on account of the actual or estimated weight of the package in which they are held.

1598 *Tara*, the tare, waste or garbish of any marchandise or ware: FLORIO.

***targum**, *sb.*: Aram. *targūm*, ='interpretation': an Aramaic paraphrase of portions of the Hebrew Scriptures. See **dragoman**.

1625 they might also read the *Chaldee Targamin*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 111. **1658** the *Targum*, or *Chaldee Paraphrase*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. I, p. 28 (1686). **1675** as the Jews anciently acknowledged not only in their *Talmud*...but in all the three *Targums* or Paraphrases: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 2, p. 103.

***tariff** (⊥ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tarif*, or direct fr. Sp. *tarifa*: a list; a list of goods with the dues to be paid on them; a table of charges; an enactment regulating customs.

1591 So that helping your memorie with certain *Tablei* or *Tariffas* made of purpose to know the numbers of the souldiers that are to enter into ranke: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 224. **1742** commissioner for the tariff at Antwerp: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1857). **1752** also that you will make him read those pieces, and give him those verbal instructions, which may put him *au fait* of the affairs of the *barrière* and the *tarif*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). **1845** The door of the house of God is never closed...there is no disgraceful tariff hung on the door...all is free to all: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 127.

***taro**, *sb.*: Polynesian: a food-plant, *Colocasia esculenta* (Nat. Order *Araceae*), and kindred species, cultivated in India and the South Sea Islands.

1846 Whole fields of Colocasia macrorhiza are cultivated in the South Sea Islands, under the name of Tara or Kopeh roots: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 128. **1881** NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xxi. 141.

taroc (⊥ ⌒), Eng. fr. It. *tarocchi*; **tarot** (⊥ ⌒), Eng. fr. Fr. *tarots*: *sb.*: a game at cards, played with a special pack of cards called *tarocs* or *tarots*.

1615 Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and chesse? *French Alphabet*, p. 148. [Halliwell] **1739** see people play at ombre and taroc, a game with 72 cards all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxix. Vol. I. p. 61 (1819).

tarped: Eng. fr. Lat. See **torpedo**.

tarpon, tarpum, *sb.*: a name of the largest species of the herring family (*Clupeidae*), *Megalops atlanticus* [C.]. The name is sometimes extended to the East Indian species of the same genus.

1888 the line being sufficiently strong to allow the boat to be towed about by the captive tarpon: *St. James's Gaz.*, July 10.

tarragon (⊥ ⌒ ⌒), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *tarragona*: a composite plant, *Artemisia dracunculus*, native in Siberia, the leaves of which are aromatic and are used as seasoning and to flavor vinegar.

1548 Tarchon...is called wyth vs Tarragon: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1664** To have excellent *Salleting* all the Year round, sow...*Lettuce*, *Purslan*, *Borrage*, *Tarragon*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 199 (1729). **1705** This Country produces none of those green Herbs common in *Europe*, except Tarragon and Tobacco: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 306. **1767** *Tarragon*: fine flavoured aromatic plant, to improve the flavour of soups and sallads: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 668/1 (1803). **1860** Their clear soups are better than ours. Moufflet will put too much tarragon into everything: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 7 (1879).

tarree: Anglo-Ind. See **toddy.**

***tarsia, tarsiatura,** *sb.*: It.: inlaid work; mosaic work in wood.

1670 This kind of *Mosaick Work* in Wood was antiently (saith *Vasari*) called *Tarsia*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 95 (1698). **1882** it is truly marvellous to think that such an enormous surface can have been covered with such admirable marble tarsia and carved work for so small a sum as half a million of francs—about 20,000*l.*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 906. **1883** F. M. PEARD, *Contradictions*, I. 228. **1886** white and coloured marbles, marble tarsia work, and gold grounds in mosaic: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 650/3.

***tartana**[1], *sb.*: Sp.: a long covered cart on two wheels, for carrying passengers.

1845 the only conveyance in these parts is the Valencian one-horsed *tartana*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 412. ***1875** Hundreds of *tartanas* (a sort of covered waggonette): *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.] **1883** The *tartana* drivers plying for hire take their stand upon the rank: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 449.

tartana[2], *sb.*: Sp.: a tartane.

1617 They have also 200 tartenas, which are a kind of flat-bottomde boates: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 92 (1860). **1652** eighteen Gallies and fourty Tartanas: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 107.

tartane, *sb.*: Fr.: a Mediterranean one-masted vessel for carrying goods, with a large lateen sail and a foresail. Sometimes Anglicised as **tartan(e), tarten.**

1692 They in *Feluccas* fought and weak *Tartanes*: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 5. **1764** The harbour has been declared a free port; and it is generally full of tartens, polacres, and other small vessels: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). **1845** a boat of the country... known as a *tartane* lower down in the Mediterranean: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 268.

***Tartar,** an incorrect form of *Tatar*: an inhabitant of Tartary, a member of sundry tribes which once inhabited Chinese Tartary; a member of the mixed Asiatic hordes led by Jenghiz Khan, or of one of the tribes descended from those hordes; a violent, ill-tempered person, applied to a woman, a vixen, a scold. The phr. *to catch a Tartar* means to get worsted after expecting to overcome easily or to bully.

1696 Here, pursue this *Tartar*, bring him back: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 84 (1776). **1845** formed the usual plan of surrounding the French in order to catch them in a net, but he as usual was caught by these Tartars: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 425. **1862** A Tartar that fellow was, and no mistake! THACKERAY, *Philip*, xiv. [C.] **1891** When provoked he proved a tartar: *Athenæum*, Apr. 11, p. 469/2.

tartarin(e), Eng. fr. Old Fr. *tartarin*; **tartarium,** Late Lat., fr. *Tartarus*,='a Tartar': *sb.*: a rich silk obtained from or through the medium of the Tartars. See **Tartar.**

bef. **1377** a jupon of blue tartaryn: *Wardrobe Accts. of Edw. III.* [F. W. Fairholt] abt. **1400** Clothes of Gold and of Camakaas and Tartarynes: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. xxiii. p. 255 (1839). **1487** An awter clothe; a litell pece of grene tartron: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 463 (1874). bef. **1501** On every trumpet hangs a broad banner | Of fine tartarium, full richly bete: *Flower & Leaf*, 211. [F. W. Fairholt]

***Tartarus,** occasionally in pl. form **Tartara**: Lat. fr. Gk. Τάρταρος: the Infernal regions. Hence, **Tartarian** (through Lat. adj. *Tartareus*), infernal, pertaining to the Infernal regions. Anglicised as **Tartar(e).** Perhaps Eng. *tartar*, *tartrate*, &c., are derived from *Tartarus*.

1586 describe the strange kinde of punishmentes that are prepared for the wicked in the gayle of vengeance, which he calleth *Tartarus*, a place of darkenesse and torments: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxi. p. 146. **1599** He might return to vasty Tartar back, | And tell the legions 'I can never win | A soul so easy as that Englishman's': SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2, 123. **1658** Condemned unto the *Tartara's* of Hell: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 60. **1821** she never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchens, &c. to the upper air: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 43 (1823). **1853** The temperature and foulness of air in the between-deck Tartarus can not be amended: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 271.

1634 [See **succubus**]. **1667** Mix'd with Tartarean sulphur, and strange fire, | His own invented torments: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 69.

tartine, *sb.*: Fr.: a slice of bread spread with butter or preserve.

1848 Alas! Madame could not come to breakfast, and cut the *tartines* that Mr. Jos liked: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 327 (1879).

***Tartuf(f)e, tartuf(f)e**: Fr. *Tartufe*, the title-character of a comedy by Molière: one who makes a pretence of piety, a hypocrite who professes devotion to religion.

1765 the arrantest *Tartuff* in science: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VIII. ii. Wks., p. 327 (1839). **1787** having studied under a complete *tartuffe* and Jansenistical Figot as ever existed: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 76 (1834). **1878** 'cram' of the philosophic kind, which gives their conversation a touch of the Tartuffe or the Joseph Surface: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 138. **1883** the Tartuffe-throng: *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 304/3.

tastatour(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See **testator.**

tat: Anglo-Ind. See **tattoo**[2] or **tatty.**

tatou, tattu, *sb.*: Fr. *tatou*, or S. Amer. *tatu*: an **armadillo** (*q. v.*), *esp.* the giant armadillo.

1673 A *Tatou* or *Armadillo*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28. **1769** The Tattu, or Armadillo, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 145.

***tattoo**[1], **taptoo** (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *taptoe*: a beat of drum at night as a signal for soldiers to retire to their tents or quarters. The phr. *the devil's tattoo* means an impatient drumming of the fingers; hence, *tattoo* is used to indicate any drumming or pattering noise.

abt. **1627** SIR J. TURNER, *Pallas Armata*. [N. & Q.] **1702** Tat-to: *Mil. Dict.* **1717** All those whose hearts are loose and low, | Start if they hear but the tattoo: PRIOR, *Alma*, i. 454. [L.] **1742** one loves a review and a tattoo: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1857). **1807** the whole folly being committed in a standing posture, and concluded, by way of clincher, with a deafening tattoo of hands, and clatter of glasses: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 137 (5th Ed.). **18..** Last night, above the whistling wind, | I heard the welcome rain,— | A fusillade upon the roof, | A tattoo on the pane: BRET HARTE, *Sanitary Message*.

tattoo[2], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭaṭṭū*: a native-bred pony. Shortened to **tat.**

1784 On their arrival at the Choultry they found a miserable dooley and 15 tattoo horses: In W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, I. 15 (Calcutta, 1864—9). [Yule] **1799** I refer you to Colonel Agnew's letter to you of the 21st August for a rule for your conduct in regard to the proceeds of the camels and tattoos you mention: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 311 (1858). **1808** These tut,hoos are a breed of small ponies, and are the most useful and hardy little animals in India: T. D. BROUGHTON, *Letters*, 156 (1813). [Yule] **1826** I mounted on my *tattoo*, or pony: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. i. p. 21 (1884). **1834** the driver lashed his tattoo: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5. **1853** Smith's plucky proposal to run his notable tat, Pickles: W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, I. 94 (1854). **1872** We meet a Baboo on a small pony (called a tattoo) of nine and a half hands: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 36. **1882** Mr. Ghyrkins...was stout and rode a broad-backed obese "tat": F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ii. p. 39.

***tattoo** (ˌ ˈ), *vb.*: Tahitian *tatu*,='tattooing', 'tattooed': to prick indelible pigments into the skin in patterns or characters.

1777 Since we will give ourselves such torrid airs I wonder we do not go stark and tattoo ourselves: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 448 (1857).

tattu, tatu: S. Amer. See **tatou.**

***tatty,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭaṭṭī*: a screen or mat made of the roots of **cuscus** (*q. v.*). Shortened to **tat.**

1808 we are obliged to make use of tattees, a kind of screens made of the roots of a coarse grass called Kus: T. D. BROUGHTON, *Letters*, 110 (1813). [Yule] **1810** During the hot winds tats (a kind of mat), made of the root of the koosa grass, which has an agreeable smell, are placed against the doors and windows: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 125 (1812). [*ib.*] **1846** the Anatherum muricatum, called Vetiver by the French, and Khus in India, where its fragrant roots are employed in making tatties, covers for palanquins, &c.: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 113. **1854** I would like to go into an Indian Brahmin's house and see the punkahs and the purdahs and tattys, and the pretty brown maidens: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1879). **1872** those who can successfully use *kuskus tatties*, find in the scorchingly dry wind from the west a very good friend. A *kuskus tattie* is a screen made with the roots of a peculiar sort of grass; this is placed in a western frontage, and is always kept wet: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 15.

tau, *sb.*: Gk. ταῦ: name of the nineteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, T, τ, corresponding to the Latin *T*, *t*; a form of cross with the horizontal bar forming the arms at the top.

bef. **1461** The gospel begynnethe withe tokene of tav. | The booke first crossed and after the forhede: LYDGATE, *Vertue of Mass*, Harl. MS., 2251, fol. 182 *vº*. **1886** The emblems of the...phœnix, the tau, the labarum, and the fylfot occur, but not the cross: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone Lore*, p. 253 *note*.

taureador, tauridor: Sp. See **toreador.**

Taurus: Lat., 'bull': name of one of the northern constellations (containing Aldebaran and the Pleiades) and of one of the signs of the zodiac (between Aries and Gemini), which the sun enters about April 22.

1391 & euerich of thise 12 Signes hath respecte to a certein parcelle of the body of a man and hath it gouernance; as aries hath thin heued, & taurus thy nekke & thy throte / gemyni thyn armholes & thin armes: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 13 (1872). **1601** were we not born under Taurus? SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 147. **1664** Since *Ptolomy*; and prove the same, | In *Taurus* now, then in the Ram: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 196.

tay(e): Eng. fr. Port. See **tael.**

***tazza,** *pl.* **tazze,** *sb.*: It.: a saucer-shaped bowl or vase, a shallow vase mounted on a foot.

1865 its jaspar tazze filled with jewels: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 114. ***1877** silver vases and tazze: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1889** The pewter dish, glass tazza, the illumination and coloration at large, charm us as illustrations of fine art: *Athenæum*, Feb. 9, p. 187/2.

tchang, tcheng: Chin. See **cheng.**

tchawoosh: Turk. See **chiaus.**

***tchetvert**: Russ. See **chetvert.**

tchibookdjee: Turk. See **chibukji.**

***Te Deum (laudāmus)**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'Thee, God, we praise', the name of a canticle sung after the first morning lesson in the Anglican Church, and as a hymn on occasions of public thanksgiving, so called from the opening words of the Latin original.

abt. **1386** Withouten noyse or claterynge of belles | Te deum was oure song and no thyng elles: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Summoner's Tale*, 7448. bef. **1492** Syngyng wyth a Joyfull herte | Te deum laudamus: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. [illegible] iv *ro/o*. abt. **1506** And as soone as we hadde syght of the Holy Lande, we sange Te Deum: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 15 (1851). **1520** Te deum laudamus hath been solempne songen in the laude and praise of God: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 91 (1846). **1569** without the kinges licence or yet his knowledge, and they preuilye placed him in the Metropoliticall seate, singing *Te deum* at midnight: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, John, p. 99. **1589** they al kneeld downe upon their knees, and with great deuotion did say *Te Deum laudamus*: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 141 (1854). **1613** which [illegible]orm'd, the choir, | With all the choicest music of the kingdom, | Together sung 'Te Deum': SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 1, 92. **1631** the Chancellour began *Te Deum*, and all the Quire seconded: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 111 (1641). **1650** a *Te Deum* solemnly sung: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rest. Napl.*, p. 43. **1661** His Majesty then ascending again his royal throne, whilst *Te Deum* was singing: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 370 (1872). **1679** At home they are alwayes roaring out *Te Deums* for *Stealing* of some Town or other: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, i. p. 3. **1716** You afterwards begin a kind of Te Deum, before the time, in that remarkable sentence, "We adore the wisdom of the Divine Providence, which has opened a way to our restoration...": ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 433 (1856). **1759** both sides sung *Te Deum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xviii. Wks., p. 41 (1839). **1820** to hear a Te Deum chaunted in the chapel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 29. **1851** Indeed it seems that the usual *Te Deum* of this Prince was an opera tune: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 154 (1857).

***tea** (pronounced till about the middle of 18 c. so as to rhyme to *pay*), Eng. fr. dialectic Chin.; **cha(w)**, Chin. *ch'a*, *tsʻa*; **the**, Fr. *thé*, fr. dialectic Chin.: *sb.* See **Bohea, congou, hyson, pekoe, souchong.**

1. the prepared leaves of the tea-plant; also, in combin. as *tea-caddy*, *tea-chest*, *tea-merchant*, *tea-ship*.

1662 there they may have *The*, or *Cha*, which the *Vsbeques Tartars* bring thither from *Chattai*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 241 (1669). **1668** tutanag, silk, raw and wrought, gold, China root, tea, &c.: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47 (1836).

2. the tea-plant, name of a genus of shrubs, *Thea* or *Camellia theifera*, Nat. Order *Ternströmiaceae*, native in China and Assam, and cultivated also in Japan, India, and other warm countries.

1598 after their meat they use a certaine drinke, which is a pot with hote water, which they drinke as hote as ever they may indure...the aforesaid warme water is made with the powder of a certaine hearbe called Chaa, which is much esteemed: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 157 (1885). **1682** The Description of the Plant by the Chinoses called Thee, by the Japonnes, Tchia: *Wkly. Memorials for Ingenious*, No. 44, Nov. 13, in *Bibl. Lit.* **1684** They mightily admire the Herb *Tea*, which comes from *China* and *Japan*: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan*, *&c.*, p. 29.

3. an infusion of the partly fermented and well dried leaves of tea-plants, a beverage containing the valuable alkaloid principle *thein*; also, in combin. as *tea-cup*, *tea-house*, *tea-pot*, *tea-urn*.

1622 This man brought me a *chaw* cup covered with silver for a present: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 11 (1883). **1662** A little Pot for *Tsia*, or *The*, called *Naraissiba*; another greater *Tsia* Pot, called *Stengo*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 147 (1669). — As for *Tsia*, it is a kind of *Thé* or *Tea*... *Tsia*-pots: *ib.*, p. 156. — drink *The*, or *Tea*, which the *Persians* call *Tzai*, though the *Tzai*, or the *Cha* are properly but a kind of *The*, and *Chattai*, in as much as it is brought them from *Chattai*: *ib.*, Bk. VI. p. 222. **1665** I drank very immoderately of *Punce*, *Rack*, *Tea*, &c.: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hhh 3 *ro*. **1686** After Dinner, 'tis always his Custom to call for Tea, in which I cunningly infus'd a Dram or two of (*Opium*: D'URFEY, *Commonw. Wom.*, i. p. 1. **1693** and drink a Dish of Tea, to settle our Heads: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1710). **1694** a Teaster of *Cold Tea*: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 302/1. **1700** I was once in a Chineese's house drinking of *Tea*, which is drunk in great quantitys there in *Tea-houses*, very good and very Cheap: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. x. p. 149. **1712** Soft yielding minds to Water glide away, | And sip, with Nymphs, their elemental Tea: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, I. 62. **1723** If you drink Tea upon a promontory that over-hangs the sea, it is preferable to an Assembly: — *Letters*, p. 170 (1737). **1801** I'm just going to take my late dish of tea: M. EDGEWORTH, *Good French Governess*, p. 102 (1832).

4. an infusion of various herbs, used either as medicine or as a beverage; *also*, with qualifying words, applied to sundry beverages which are not infusions of herbs.

1699 Some of them [flowers of certain plants] are Pickl'd, and divers of them [illegible]e also very pleasant and wholsome *Theas*, as do likewise the Wild *Time*, [illegible]*less*, *Mint*, &c.: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 27. **1796** Of the leaves of the [illegible]*cordata* the country-people made tea: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, [illegible], Vol. XVI. p. 11 (1814).

5. an afternoon refection or an evening meal at which the beverage is tea (3); also, in combin. as *tea-gown*, *tea-party*, *tea-table*, *tea-tray*.

1688 Here no *Chit chat*, here no *Tea Tables* are: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, Epil., p. 64 (1699). **1702** commit a rape upon her Tea-Table, perhaps, break all her China, and then she'll be sure to hang him: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 343 (1776). **1728** overset the tea-table: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 248 (1776). **1754** a good deal of Tea Table Chat: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 122.

teague, *sb.*: Ir.: (in English use) an Irishman.

1688 LORD WHARTON, *Lilliburlero*, 1. **1741** Upon this, the biggest Lords of the Island would needs try this Operator's Art, one after another; insomuch that *Teague* was almost tired out of his Life in anointing the *Mussulmans*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 45. **1765** a great number of striped Irish teagues who attend classes: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 43/1 (1846). **1882** F. BARRETT, *Prodigal's Progress*, III. p. 234.

teak, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *tekku*: the timber of a large tree, *Tectona grandis* (Nat. Order *Verbenaceae*), a durable wood obtained chiefly from Malabar and Pegu.

1675 lined with...Teke (the Timber Ships are built with): FRYER, *E. India*, 142 (1698). [Yule] abt. **1760** As to the wood it is a sort called Teak, to the full as durable as oak: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 108 (1772). [*ib.*] **1803** boats cut out from the solid teak trees, flat bottomed, and with sharp prows: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 391 (1844). **1811** that excellent wood called Tæk, which is not liable to be attacked by worms: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cliv. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 216. **1846** There is reason to believe that the timber imported from the coast of Africa, under the name of African Teak, belongs to some tree of this Order [Euphorbiaceae]: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 281.

Tean: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Teian.**

teapoy, tepoy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tīr*, ='three', and Pers. *pāē*, ='foot': a three-legged table; a small table; a tea-chest on legs.

***Tebeth**: Heb. *tebheth*: name of the fourth month of the civil, the tenth month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

abt. **1400** the tenthe moneth, that is clepid Thebeth, that is, Januer: Wycliffite *Bible*, Esther, ii. 16. **1535** Tebeth: COVERDALE, *l. c.* **1611** the tenth month, which is the month Tebeth: *Bible*, *l. c.*

***technique**, *sb.*: Fr.: technical skill, manipulation, artistic execution.

1882 His technique is beautifully finished, while the charm of his touch reminds us of Rubinstein's: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 856. **1886** His technique is somewhat sketchy, as a rule, and his colours extremely light: *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 42/1.

***tedesco** (*pl.* **tedeschi**), *fem.* **tedesca** (*pl.* **tedesche**), *adj.*: It.: German, Gothic.

1814 the Tedeschi dramatists: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1832).

Tedesco Italianato, diabolo incarnato, *phr.*: It.: an Italianised Teuton is a devil incarnate. See **Englese Italianato**, &c.

***tēdium**, better **taedium**, *sb.*: Lat.: wearisomeness, dulness; weariness, ennui, disgust. See **taedium vitae.**

bef. **1733** the *Tædium* that can scarce be parted from Historical Controversy: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 168, p. 118 (1740). abt. **1782** The tædium that the lazy rich endure, | Which now and then sweet poetry may cure: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 27 (1808). **1797** Seek to relieve the dreadful tædium of such an existence: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 503. **1815** At length the tedium of this weary space was broken by the entrance of a dirty-looking serving wench: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlix. p. 388 (1852). **1820** affected with the tædium of life, for want of all employment: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 34. **1835** The tedium of this day, the forerunner of many far worse, was enlivened by a successful bear hunt: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xii. p. 189. **1886** His society is fraught with mixed experiences of hilarity, tedium, and disgust: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 335/1.

teepee: N. Amer. Ind. See **tepee.**

teer: Eng. fr. Fr. See **tier.**

***tee-totum** (˙ ‿ ¯), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *T*, and Lat. *tōtum*, ='the whole': a four-sided top formerly used in a game of chance; so named because if the side marked *T* fell uppermost after the top ceased spinning, the spinner took all the stakes; any light top used as a toy.

1818 Though, like a tee-totum, I'm all in a twirl, | Yet ev'n (as you wittingly say) a tee-totum | Between all its twirls gives a *letter* to note 'em: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 37. **1832** A traveller may pass his life in going round the [illegible] like a teetotum: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 497

teftadar, tefterdar: Arab. See **defterdar.**

Teian, Tean: Eng. fr. Lat. *Tēius*, ='pertaining to Teos', fr. Gk. *Τέως*, an Ancient Greek city of Ionia: Anacreontic (the poet Anacreon having been a native of Teos).

1640 no Teian strain: H. More, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 4 (1647). **1821** The Scian and the Teian muse, | The hero's harp, the lover's lute, | Have found the fame your shores refuse: Byron, *Don Juan*, III. lxxxvi. (2).

teke: Anglo-Ind. See **teak.**

***telamōn,** *pl.* **telamōnēs,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τελαμών: *Archit.*: a male figure which serves as a column to support an entablature or other superstructure. See **Atlantes, caryatides.**

1882 In the midst of these rises a kneeling youth, of robust forms, with both arms bent behind his shoulders. He serves as a *Telamon* or *Atlas*, bearing on his head and his fore-arms a large, low cup, which forms the top of the whole candelabrum: C. Fennell, Tr. *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 594.

telbent: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turban.**

***telega,** *sb.*: Russ. *teliega*: a clumsy one-horse cart used in Russia.

1598 *Telegas*, or wagons: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 419. — they prouided Telegos, to carry the goods: *ib.*, p. 430. **1884** A second vehicle... was a strong *telega*, or waggonette,—though not in the English sense of the word: H. Lansdell, *Steppes of Tartary*, in *Leisure Hour*.

telesm, Eng. fr. Late Gk.; **telesma,** *pl.* **telesmata,** Late Gk. τέλεσμα, ='a talisman', fr. Gk. τέλεσμα, ='a religious rite': *sb.*: a talisman, an amulet.

1652 Where remaine to this day, (as evident Testimonies of their *Invention*) very many and ancient *Telesmes*, the miraculous effects whereof were admired and approved throughout all *Ægipt* and *Persia*: E. Ashmole, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 463. **1658** A secret in their Telesmes and Magical Characters among them: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. I, p. 27 (1686). **1662** Some believe they are *Telesmes*, and that they contain some secrets which Time will discover: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 3 (1669). **1675** the *Teraphin* was the head of a Man, bearing the name of one Deity alone: but the *Telesmata* had the Images and Names of all the Gods they could think of: J. Smith, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 5, p. 39.

telinga, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *Talingā*, a region of the Madras Presidency, east of the Deccan: a **sepoy** (*q. v.*). *Obs.*

abt. **1760** Sepoys, sometimes called Tellingas: Grose, *Voyage*, Gloss. (1772). [Yule] **1827** I have been a Telinga...in the Company's service: Scott, *Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xiii. [*ib.*]

tell, *sb.*: Arab.: a mound; a hill.

1881 A *tell* or hummock of clay and cemented sand rose here and there: L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, p. 8.

τέλος, *sb.*: Gk.: the end. Occasionally used instead of Lat. **finis** (*q. v.*) at the end of a literary work.

1550 Hooper, *Early Writings*, p. 558 (Parker Soc., 1843).

tēlum imbelle sine ictu (conjēcit), *phr.*: Lat.: (he hurled his) powerless weapon without effect (blow, stroke). See Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 544.

1762 Beattie, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 13 (1820). **1803** and we might amuse ourselves with the quiverings and deviations of the '*telum imbelle et sine ictu*,' did we not perceive the malignity which directs it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 179.

tema, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a theme, a subject.

temenos, *sb.*: Gk. τέμενος: a precinct, ground attached to a temple and set apart for purposes of religion.

1820 Tradition says, that this square formed in very early ages the temenos of a temple: T. S. Hughes, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108. **1888** the τέμενος enclosing Cormac's chapel and the other ruins: *Academy*, Oct. 27, p. 266/3.

temp., abbrev. of Lat. *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, ='time': in the time (of).

1885 The volume contains...a chart pedigree commencing *temp.* Henry VIII.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 539/3.

Tempē: Lat. fr. Gk. Τέμπη (pl.): the name of a beautiful valley in Thessaly; a beautiful valley.

1770 the gay solitude of my own little Tempe: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 247 (1857).

***tempera,** *sb.*: It.: *Art*: distemper.

1859 the best paintings in white of egg, oils, and tempera: *Once a Week*, July 2, p. 14/1. **1882** The first painting has been in tempera: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 903.

temperature (⏑ – – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *température.*

1. the constitution or temperament of anything.

1561 to know by what complexion or temperatur y^e^ diseases are caused: Hollybush, *Apothec.*, fol. 15 *v°*. **1598** the mynd followeth much the temperature of the bodye: Spens., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 638/2 (1883).

2. the amount of heat which a substance or a body exhibits; *esp.* the degree of heat which characterises weather or climate.

1554 this fyrst temparature and moistnes: W. Prat, *Africa*, sig. D iii *v°*. **1557** what temperature | In the primetide dothe season well the soyl: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 121 (1870).

2 *a.* mildness (of climate).

1546 Thus muche briefelie of the goodd temperature of the aire and grounde: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1846).

2 *b.* due amount of heat, healthiness of temperament.

1531 the temperature or distemperature of the regions: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. Vol. II. p. 405 (1880).

3. a mixture, a compound; a mixing.

bef. **1611** Make a temperature of brass and iron together: Holland. [C.]

4. temper (of metals).

1603 the due temperature of stiff steel: Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 95. [R.]

5. moderation, temperateness.

1595 In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth...Most goodly temperature ye may descry: Spens., *Amoretti*, xiii. bef. **1631** This teritory...for pleasantnest of seate, for temporature of climate, fertility of soyle...is not to be excelled: Quoted in Capt. J. Smith's *Wks.*, I. 87. [C.]

***tempo, *pl.* tempi,** *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: time, rate of rhythmical movement.

1724 TEMPO, Time. Thus, TEMPO DI GAVOTTA, is Gavot Time, or the Time or Movement observed in playing a Gavot: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1885** The conductor adopted a somewhat slower *tempo* than that generally observed: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 280/3. — His *tempi* were in some cases slower: *ib.*, Sept. 5, p. 311/2. **1888** The composer has reconsidered the *tempi* of some portions, generally in the direction of increased quickness; and he also indulged somewhat freely in the *tempo rubato*: *ib.*, Mar. 17, p. 349/1.

***tempora mūtantur** nos et mūtāmur in illis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: times change and we change in (with) them.

1592 *Tempora mutantur*, I know you know the meaning of it better then I: Greene, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 20 (1861). **1654–6** so liberal were our forefathers to their clergy. But *tempora mutantur*: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 347/2 (1867). **1728** Cibber, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 310 (1776). **1773** I was formerly well enough acquainted with the professors of both those societies, but *tempora mutantur*: Beattie, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 50, p. 134 (1820). **1793** *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 350 (1832). **1828** I remember well one morning, that his present majesty was pleased, *en passant*, to admire my buckskins—*tempora mutantur*: Lord Lytton, *Pelham*, ch. l. p. 150 (1859).

temporise (⏑ – ⏑), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *temporiser*: (*a*) to yield to present exigencies or importunities, to comply; (*b*) to gain time by protracting negotiations, to procrastinate.

a. **1595** The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite, | And will not temporise with my entreaties: Shaks., *K. John*, v. 2, 125.

b. **1577–87** And the lords iustices being not prepared to stop the same, they did yet so temporise with them, as they gained time, till further order might be taken vpon aduertisement of hir maiesties pleasure herein: Holinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, an. 1567. [R.] bef. **1627** The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have temporized, resolved to give the king battle: Bacon, *Hen. VII.* [T.]

tempus edax rērum, *phr.*: Lat.: time the devourer of (all) things. Ovid, *Met.*, 15, 234.

1589 But ô griefe! *tempus edax rerum*, what's that will last alwaies? Nashe, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 9 (1880). **1847** Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 481 (1865).

tempus fugit, *phr.*: Lat.: time flies. See Virg., *Georg.*, 3, 284.

tenable (⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tenable*: capable of being held.

1604 If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight, | Let it be tenable in your silence still: Shaks., *Ham.*, i. 2, 248. **1775** this has been repaired, and made tenable in a later age by additional out-works: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 161. **1845** neither Blake nor the Valencian junta took any steps to render it tenable: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 455.

tenaille, *sb.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: an outwork in the ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions.

1743–7 The grenadiers...mounted the trench of the tenaille on the right: Tindal, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 83/1 (1751). **1759** the double *tenaille*: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xii. Wks., p. 80 (1839).

tendon (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tendon*: a sinew, a cord or band of dense connective tissue at the end of a muscle, serving to attach a muscle to a part of the hard frame of the body, or to attach one muscle to another.

1543 chordes or tendones: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i *v°*/1. **1563** nerues, tendons, ligamentes: T. Gale, *Enchirid.*, fol. 41 *v°*. **1578** a tendon is the white part in the *Muscle* beyng hard, thicke, and shynyng: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. III. fol. 44 *v°*.

tendoor, tandoor, *sb.*: Turk. *tandūr*: a square table with a brazier under it, over which persons sit for warmth in cold weather in the East.

1717 their extraordinary way of warming themselves, which is neither by chimneys nor stoves, but by a certain machine called a *tendour*, the height of two feet, in the form of a table, covered with a fine carpet or embroidery. This is

made only of wood, and they put into it a small quantity of hot ashes, and sit with their legs under the carpet. At this table they work, read, and very often sleep; and if they chance to dream, kick down the *tendour*, and the hot ashes commonly set the house on fire: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 219 (1827). **1819** What could the company do, in the uncertain state of the sky, but collect round the tandoor? T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). **1840** It is asserted, that these gifted persons will go into a sort of oven, called a *tendour*, around which fire is heaped until it is red hot, and that they will heap fire upon their heads, and yet still call out "I am cold!" FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 150. — *tendoor*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Let. viii. p. 200.

tendre, *sb.*: Fr.: tender feeling, amorous affection.

1705 *Clar.* Complaints! of what my dear? have I ever given you subject of complaint, my life? *Gripe.* ...my dear and my life! I desire none of your *tendres*: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 61 (1776). **1748** a pretty maid who had a *tendre* for me: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 276 (1817). **1781** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 506. **1848** "You poor friendless creatures are always having some foolish *tendre*," Miss Crawley said: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 158 (1879).

***tendresse**, *sb.*: Fr.: tenderness, fondness.

1783 *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 31. **1834** *Ayesha*, Vol. II. p. 162. **1865** I have said that she had now and then a *tendresse*, a mournfulness, real or assumed: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 179. **1885** The practical sister...conceals her *tendresse* for the hero in maidenly fashion: *Athenæum*, Oct. 17, p. 503/2.

tendron, *sb.*: Fr.: *Cookery*: gristle, sinew.

1816 The tenderones are the gristle bone of the breast of veal cut into thin slices: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 43. **1845** *Tendrons* (Veal), are found near the extremity of the ribs: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 43.

tenebrio, *pl.* **tenebriōnēs**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a trickster': *Entom.*: name of a genus of beetles, several species being black.

bef. **1733** the very rankest of [the Hackney Libellers], which, in those Days, came forth, like *Nocturnal Tenebrios*, from the dark and dirty Recesses of the Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 7, p. 18 (1740). **1811** Among the Tenebriones is one species which destroys reeds... The women of Arabia and Turkey make use of another tenebrio, which is found among the filth of gardens: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 190.

tenebris: Late Lat. See **in tenebris.**

1669 but, how she lost it, and how it came upon your Finger, I am yet in *tenebris*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 314 (1701). bef. **1670** That which was fit to be kept in *tenebris* for that time, may now come to light without Injury: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 146, p. 137 (1693).

tenendum, *pl.* **tenenda**, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: name of the clause in a deed, which specifies the tenure upon which the grant is made.

1633 [See **habendum**]. **1765** BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, II. 299.

Teneriffe, name of a wine resembling Madeira, made in Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands.

tēnesmus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τενεσμὸς*: a straining at stool, a morbid inclination to void excreta; also, *metaph.*

1642 to heal this tetter of pedagogism that bespreads him, with such a tenesmus of originating: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 244 (1806). **1766** This case, which at first was a looseness, | Is become a *Tenesmus*: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 21 (1808).

***tenet**, *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *tenēre*, = 'to hold'; 'he holds' (**tenent**, *3rd pers. pl.*, 'they hold'): an article of faith, a doctrine, a dogma.

bef. **1600** To open therefore a door for entrance, there is no reason but the tenet must be this: HOOKER, *Eccles. Polity*, Bk. VIII. [R.] **1621** some prodigious tenent, or paradox of the earths motion: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 1 (1827). **1625** which *Tenents* were there publiquely Recanted by him: IREN. RODOGINUS, *Differences*, p. 29. **1638** The Springs Glorie, Vindicating Love by temperance against the tenent, Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus: T. NABBES, Title. **1646** That *Pleurisies* are only on the left side, is a popular Tenet not only absurd, but dangerous: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 152 (1686). bef. **1654** If I quote *Thomas Aquinas* for some Tenet: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 66 (1868). **1654** What Author so ever denyeth the *undeniablenesse* of any of our received *Tenets*, we *glosse* him with *Invectives*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 254. bef. **1667** His *Faith* perhaps in some nice Tenets might | Be wrong; his *Life*, I'm sure, was *in the right*: COWLEY, *Wks*, Vol. I. p. 46 (1707). **1678** Moreover the Tenents of these ancient *Magi*, concerning that Duplicity of Principles, are by Writers represented with great Variety and Uncertainty: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. iv. p. 291. **1704** a sect arose whose tenets obtained and spread very far: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ii. Wks., p. 61/1 (1869). bef. **1733** Confutation of that wicked Tenent: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 164, p. 115 (1740). **1783** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 419 (1858). **1824** he had clients and connections of business among families of opposite political tenets: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. i. p. 148 (1886).

teniente, *sb.*: Sp.: a lieutenant, a deputy.

***tenor, tenour** (ˈtɛnə(r)), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *tenour, tenur*, assimilated to Lat. *tenor*, = 'a holding on', 'uninterrupted tone or accent'.

I. usual course, general direction, general meaning.

1413–23 youre gracieux letters of prive seal, the tenour of the whiche we have wel understand: MARGARET OF ANJOU, *Lett.*, p. ... (Camd. Soc., 1863) **1420** aftir the tenur of our instruccion: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 2nd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxix. p. 68 (1846). abt. **1450** p[ur] tenour of pt writt: *Wars of Alexander*, 4239 (1886). **1473** I praye yowe to take a labor according affir the tenur off the same: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 723, p. 88 (1874). **1523** beholde the tenoure of the letters: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 241, p. 352 (1812). **1528** The tenoure of thy tyranny passeth my brayne | In every poynt evidently to endyght: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 115 (1871). **1540** he hym selfe indited letters...the tenour whereof hereafter ensueth: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 51 *vº*. **1562** The tenour of his letter: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 25 *vº*. **1578** the tenor of their treatise: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 14 *rº*. **1584** as our weake capacities may thereby best conceiue the substance, tenor, and true meaning of the word, whiche is there set downe: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch., &c.*, p. 536. **1588** Euagrius came to the office of a Bishopp vnlawfully, because onely Paulinus ordayned him, contrary to the tenure of many Cannons: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. vii. p. 41 (1880). **1600** he must expound Law by Law; and as the tenour of the writings doo require: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 470. **1641** kept the same tenor all the way, for we see not where he particularizes: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 188 (1806). **1652** the phantastical formes and tenors of an aery and unwholsome speculation: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 143. **1678** according to the tenor of his Principles: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 370. **1728** But kept the tenor of his mind, | To merit well of humankind: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 600/2 (1869). bef. **1733** as one may guess by the Tenor of the Newgate Examination: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 129, p. 298 (1740). **1769** The character of your private life, and the uniform tenour of your public conduct, is an answer to them all: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. viii. p. 59 (1772). **1827** he pursued the tenor of his discourse: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 77.

II. *Mus.*: 1. the highest male chest-voice; also, *attrib.*

1680 he...had a perfect good tenor and base: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1872).

II. *Mus.*: 2. a part for the highest male chest-voice, or a corresponding part for instruments. The *cantus firmus* or chief melody of medieval church music used to be assigned to this part which was named from the sustained notes which characterised the *cantus firmus* (Lat. *tenor*, = 'holding'). Also, *attrib.*

bef. **1529** Hys musyk withoute mesure, to sharp is hys my; | He trymmyth in hys tenor to counter pyrdewy: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1843). **1540** But than alwaye remembre how so euer the tenoure bel ringeth he ringethe alway in tune: ELYOT, *Pasquill*, sig. B i *rº*. **1597** you haue your plainsong changed from parte to part, firste in the treble, next in the tenor, lastlie in the base: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 100. **1603** One while she bears the Base, anon the Tenor, | Anon the Trebble, then the Counter-Tenor: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 138 (1608). bef. **1627** let the bells ring!...There's two in mending, and you know they cannot...'Las, the tenor's broken! ring out the treble: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 95 (1885). bef. **1670** such Voices, as the Kingdom afforded not better for Skill and Sweetness: the Bishop himself bearing the Tenour part among them often: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 33, p. 30 (1693). **1754** sings a rough tenor or a tremendous bass: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 165 (1777).

II. *Mus.*: 3. a man who takes a tenor part or who has a tenor voice.

abt. **1515** All trebyllys and tenours be rulyd by a meyne: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 138, Wks., Vol. I. p. 230 (1843). **1616** the next place that shall happen to be and shall fall voyd by the death of any tenor that now is in ordinarie in said chappell: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy.*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1872). **1877** The Tenor is a quavering stick: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. I. p. 12 (1883).

II. *Mus.*: 4. a large violin of low pitch.

***tenore**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: tenor.

1724 TENORE, a Part in Musick, called by us Tenor. TENORE VIOLINO, a Tenor Violin... TENORE RIPIENO, the Tenor which plays in some Parts only: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

tent, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. (*vino*) *tinto*: a kind of luscious red wine obtained chiefly from Malaga and Galicia in Spain; much used as Sacramental wine.

1642 caprycke, tynt, roberdany: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). **1634** the Vinteners make *Tent* (which is a name for all Wines in *Spain*, except white): HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 350 (1678). **1660** Hollocks, Bastards, Tents...brought into the Port of London: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., *s.v.* Wines (Ruffhead). **1693** Six Men in a Tavern dispos'd to be merry, | Shall drink six sorts of *Wine*; the first he drinks *Sherry*...And the fifth thinks *Good Tent* is the best of all Juices: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 2.

tentāmen, *pl.* **tentāmina**, *sb.*: Lat.: a trial, an effort.

1736 an essay or *tentamen* to some greater design: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 8 (1777).

tenue, *sb.*: Fr.: deportment, bearing, address, appearance.

tenuis, *pl.* **tenuēs**, *sb.*: Lat., properly adj., 'thin': one of the breathed or hard mutes, *k*, *t*, *p*. See **media.**

tenuto, *adv.* and *adj.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to sustain a note or chord for the full length of its due time, opposed to **staccato** (*q. v.*); in sustained time.

teocalli, *sb.*: Mexican (fr. *teotl*, = 'a god', and *calli*, = 'a house'): a native Mexican temple, also called *teopan.*

1843 The thunder...shook the *teocallis* and crazy tenements of Tenochtitlan... to their foundations: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, III. vi. viii. p. 185 (1847). **1884** Cortez ascended to the top of the teocalli: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 231.

tepee, tepie, teepee, tipi, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a **wigwam** (*q. v.*).

1872 one has to travel far...before the smoke of your wigwam or of your tepie blurs the evening air: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 125.

tepidārium, *pl.* **tepidāria,** *sb.*: Lat.: the warm room of an Ancient Roman bath.

1830 advancing by slow degrees, he successively passes through the *frigidarium*, and *tepidarium*, until he reaches the *calidarium* of the Romans: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.). **1885** Returning to the vestibule...we enter the tepidarium: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

tepor, *sb.*: Lat.: warmth, moderate temperature.

bef. **1736** The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the tepor and moisture in April: ARBUTHNOT. [R.]

tepoy: Anglo-Ind. See **teapoy.**

teraphim, *sb.* (*pl.*, also used as *sing.*): Heb. *terāphīm*, ='images', 'image': name of domestic idols or images of talismanic or oracular attributes, venerated by the Ancient Hebrews. The sing. form **teraph** and the pl. form **teraphims** are found in English.

abt. **1400** made a coope, and theraphyn [*v. l.* theraphym], that is, the prestis clooth, and mawmettis: Wycliffite *Bible*, Judges, xvii. 5. **1611** And the man Micah had an house of gods, and made an ephod, and teraphim, and consecrated one of his sons, who became his priest: *Bible, l. c.* **1675** [See **teleism**]. **1845** the spoilers feared the hostility of the *Plateros*, the silversmiths by whom many workmen are employed in making teraphims and lares: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 671. **1882** these interesting little Teraphim: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. cv. p. 223.

*terapin. See **terrapin.**

terebra, *sb.*: Lat.: an auger, a boring instrument.

1704 This ends at the Place which the Workmen pierce with their *Terebra*... The *Terebra* sometimes finds great Trees: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 224 (1713).

terēdo, *pl.* **terēdinēs,** *sb.*: Lat.: a worm which gnaws wood, &c.; a ship-worm.

1654—6 There is a worm lies couchant in every gourd to smite it, a teredo to waste it: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 261/1 (1867). bef. **1655** A better piece of timber hath the more teredines breeding in it: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 505 (1861). [Davies]

teres atque rotundus: Lat. See **totus teres atque rotundus.**

tergiversātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'a laggard', noun of agent to Lat. *tergiversāri*, ='to turn one's back', 'to shuffle', 'to practise evasion': one who practises tergiversation.

termagant: Eng. fr. Gael. See **ptarmigan.**

Terminālia: Lat., neut. pl. of *terminālis*, adj. (not found in Classical Lat.): the feast of Terminus, the god of boundaries, held on Feb. 23.

terminātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *termināre*, ='to bound', 'to limit', 'to terminate': one who or that which limits or terminates.

terminer: Anglo-Fr. See **oyer and terminer.**

***terminus** (*pl.* **termini**), **Terminus,** *sb.*: Lat.: a boundary, a limit; the god of boundaries.

1. a termination, a limit, an extremity; the station at one of the ends of a line of railway.

1673 All these Sutures I found by breaking some of the Stones to be the *Termini* or boundings of certain *Diaphragms* or partitions, which seemed to divide the Cavity of the Shell into a multitude of very proportionate and regular Cells or Caverns: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 122. **1850** when we arrived at the terminus nothing would satisfy him but a Hansom cab: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 175 (1879). **1883** stockholders in the three great railways which have their termini amongst us: *Standard*, Jan. 25, p. 5.

1 *a.* a goal, an end, that towards which action, motion, or change of any kind tends, the final cause of anything.

1620 That perfection, and absolute purity, is the very Terminus whereunto the Church, and every faithful man ought to pretend: BRENT; Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxxvi. (1676). **1650** knowledge itself...becometh the object, the *terminus*, the butt and mark shot at: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 170 (1862). **1656** we may fitly conceive the Father to be the terminus, and the Son the *medium* of this *societas*: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 39/1 (1865). **1665** where God sets the *terminus*...we see the power and wit of man may not contradict: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36 (1677). **1696** The creature is not the *terminus* or object of that act of giving himself: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 40 (1865). **1878** The individual is the goal and terminus of the feeling: T. MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, ch. viii. p. 193.

2. a hermes (see **Hermes**[1]), a terminal figure, a term.

1645 a terminus that formerly stood in the Appian way: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 181 (1872). **1816** A head of Homer on a Terminus: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 337. **1826** fantastic scrolls, separated by bodies ending in termini: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881). **1833** grotesque *termini* in the Roman manner: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 363.

3. *Terminus*, the Roman god of boundaries; an artistic representation of the same.

1741 There are likewise two broken Termini, (or Bounder-Gods;) one has the Head of a Horse, the other that of an Ox: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 320.

terminus à quo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the starting-point (of any line of causation), opposed to **terminus ad quem,** the point or end towards which any line of causation tends.

1551 And in nutrition *terminus a quo* is the hunger and thirst; and *terminus ad quem* is the feeding and satisfying of his hunger and thirst: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 272 (1844). **1569** *Terminus a quo* and the *Terminus ad quem*: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 125 (Reeves & Turner). **1618** So there is *terminus a quo*, from whence we are freed; and *terminus ad quem*, to which we are exalted: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 96 (1867). **1656** This light is the *terminus ad quem*, term of a Christian's motion, to which the course of his life tendeth: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 66/2 (1865). **1660** First, whence it is that Jesus Christ is sent, the *terminus a quo* of this mission: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 103/1 (1867). — Then, in the next place, whither he is sent, the *terminus ad quem*: *ib.* **1665** The question is of the *terminus à quo*, and the answer of the *subject*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xviii. p. 131 (1885). **1681** election...doth connotate the *terminus à quo*, the term or mass of persons *from which*; but predestination more eminently notes out the *terminus ad quem*, the ultimate state *unto which*, we are ordained: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1861). **1684** The *terminus a quo* is self, the *terminus ad quem* is Christ: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 83 (1865). **1891** The *terminus ad quem* of Christian doctrine is equally well marked by the Fathers of the fourth century: *Contemp. Rev.*, May, p. 681.

termitārium, *pl.* **termitāria,** *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a nest of termites or white ants.

1864 one of these large termitariums or hillocks of white ants: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. xii. p. 418.

ternado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **tornado.**

***Terpsichorē:** Lat. fr. Gk. Τερψιχόρη, Attic *-ρα*: *Gk. Mythol.*: one of the nine muses, patroness of the dance and of the dramatic chorus. Hence, **Terpsichorean,** pertaining to dancing.

terra a terra: It. See **terre à terre.**

***terra cotta,** *phr.*: It.: a kind of fine unglazed pottery used in art and decorative architecture; also, *attrib.*; a work of art in the said material.

1722 a Model in *Terra Cotta* as fine as ever was done: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., *in Italy*, p. 177. **1775** a little bust of Nic. Poussin's wife by him in *terra cotta*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 296 (1857). **1820** a fine terra-cotta lamp: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 50. **1829** Etruscan painted sculpture and *terra-cotta* monuments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 253. **1833** busts in *terra cotta* as in Holbein's gateway at Whitehall: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 344. **1882** the five terra-cottas now in the Berlin Museum: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 903. **1885** painters of terra-cotta: *ib.*, Sept. 5, p. 309.

terra damnāta, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'condemned earth', dross, refuse.

bef. **1637** dried earth, | *Terra damnata*: B. JONSON, *Tale of a Tub*, I. 3, Wks., p. 467/2 (1860). **1682** thou art a lump of *terra damnata*, as the chemists call it, namely that which is the dross of their distillations: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 86 (1865). **1710** Calcin'd Harts-horn being a meer *Terra Damnata*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 146.

***terra firma,** Late Lat.; **terra ferma,** It.: *phr.*: 'firm ground'; dry land, opposed to water or marsh; mainland, opposed to an island or to islands.

1605 [Venetians] strangers of the *terra-ferma*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). **1645** The first *terra firma* we landed at was Fusina: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1872). **1665** He draws his *Terra firma* only to 10 degrees South from the Æquator: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1677). **1673** Anciently the *Savi di mare* were of greater reputation then those of the *terra ferma*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 173. **1693** the whole *terra firma*, or dry Land: — *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 24 (1713). **1704** It [Venice] stands at least four miles from any part of the *terra firma*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, I. p. 386 (Bohn, 1854). **1741** We pass'd over its craggy Top, to get a sight of the *Terra-firma* of *Greece*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 25. **1748** As soon as I set foot on *terra firma*...: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 240 (1817). **1760** The Dutch...have lately had a mudquake, and giving themselves terra-firma airs call it an earthquake: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 287 (1857). **1771** "To be sure," cried Tabby, when she found herself on *terra firma*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 83/1 (1882). **1797** I rejoiced at finding myself upon Terra Firma and at 5 in the morning was awakened by an earthquake: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 259. **1810** we could not help fervently praying that she might soon get upon *terra firma* again: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 359. **1819** he was observed...landing on the nearest *terra firma*, to fatigue at least two horses with riding: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 673 (1875). **1853** men whose last recollections of terra firma were connected with the refracted spectres that followed us eighty miles from shore: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xli. p. 378. **1871** in the latter places of security the hippopotami retreated

after their nocturnal rambles upon *terræ firma*: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiii. p. 226. **1886** The "wave of translation"...has by no means subsided...Among the most conspicuous...of the objects which have recently been thus landed on the *terra firma* of our table is Mr. Thornhill's translation...of the Æneid: *Athenæum*, Sept. 25, p. 392/1.

***terra incognita**, *pl.* **terræ incognitæ**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'unknown land': an undiscovered or unexplored region; also, *metaph.*

1616 the true circumference of *Terra Incognita*: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 190 (1884). **1625** That *terra incognita* [purgatory] is not mentioned in his lordship: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 255 (1867). **1630** the place of his birth, and names of his parents are to me a meere *Terra incognita*: John Taylor, *Wks.*, sig. N 6 *v°*/2. **1642** the ancient Latines called a womans wardrope, Mundus, World, wherein notwithstanding was much terra incognita, then undiscovered, but since found out by the curiosity of modern Fashion-mongers: Fuller, *Holy & Prof. State*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. § 4, p. 302. **1663** Idea's, Atomes, Influences; | And much of *Terra Incognita*: S. Butler, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. **1673** she's all *Terra incognita*: Dryden, *Marr. A-la-mode*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 498 (1701). **1681** that unknown country, that *terra incognita*: John Howe, *Wks.*, p. 330/1 (1834). **1691** till they please to make new Discoveries in *Terra incognita*, and bring along with them some Savages of all these fabulous and monstruous Configurations: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 373 (1701). **1709** she has encourag'd the warbling *Lindamire* (low as is her Rank) to explain to her the *Terra Incognita* of the *Cabal*: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 50 (2nd Ed.). **1802** Philosophy has darted a rapid glance over the vast *terræ incognitæ*, which extended in every direction: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 26. **1807** so I shall follow my delicious rambles, till not an inch of Terra Incognita is left for future discoverers: Beresford, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 73 (5th Ed.). **1818** You know I am altogether in terra incognita: Lady Morgan, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 155 (1819). **1820** a department of knowledge that has heretofore lain as a sort of *terra incognita*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 291. **1820** I mean that part of the *terra incognita* which is called the province of Utopia: Scott, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 403 (1867). **1821** I must be the first discoverer of some of these *terræ incognitæ*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 112 (1823). **1845** Beyond the place where we slept last night, the country is completely *terra incognita*, for it was there that Captain Stokes turned back: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 178. **1864** the "sertao" (wilderness) —a terra incognita to most residents of the seaport: H. W. Bates, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. xiii. p. 456. ***1877** the islands of the Gulf of Quarnero, and Dalmatia...remain almost a *terra incognita*: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] **1880** would not on that account be a *terra incognita* to the sort of person who plumes himself on his metropolitan knowledge: J. Payn, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xi. p. 72. **1883** that *terra incognita*, the old kingdom of Naples: *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 300/1.

terra japonica: Mod. Lat. See **catechu.**

terra sigillāta, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Lemnian earth, a reddish clayey earth of astringent properties.

1525 terra sigillata / asceti / of eche of them an ounce: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iiij *v°*/1. **?1540** Calamus aromaticus ʒ. i. Terrasagelata ʒ. i.: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practice*, sig. A ii *v°*. **1543** of bole armenie of terra sigillata: Traheron, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxiiii *r°*/2. **1563** Terrasigillata or ruddle: W. Warde, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 27 *v°*. **1600** we haue found here Maiz or *Guinie* wheate, whose eare yeeldeth corne for bread 400. vpon one eare, and the Cane maketh very good and perfect sugar, also *Terra Samia*, otherwise *Terra sigillata*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 254. **1608** [Indians] newly painted with *Terrasigillata*: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 35 (1884). **1610** Oker, Terra-sigillata, or Lemnia, Armenia, Germanica, &c.: Folkingham, *Art Survey*, I. ii. p. 4. **1615** now called *Terra Sigillata*: Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1632).

***terræ fīlius**, *pl.* **terræ fīlii**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'son of the earth'.

1. a person of doubtful parentage or obscure origin.

bef. **1593** geomantic spirits | That Hermes calleth *terræ filii*: Greene, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 167/1 (1861). **1621** Let no *terræ filius*, or upstart, insult at this which I have said, no worthy gentleman take offence: R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 18 (1827). **1623** as if my father had beene *terræ filius*: Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 186. **1675** Historians write, *Terræ filium* [acc.], *a Son of the Earth*, not being able to mention his Countrey: J. Smith, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 2, p. 53. **1820** Were there no terræ filii in those days? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 93. **1883** Abd-el-Kader himself was very far from being *terræ filius*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 688.

2. a scholar of Oxford University, appointed to make satirical speeches at the *encaenia*.

1661 *Terræ-Filius*, (*i.* son of the earth) the name of the Fool in the *Acts* at *Oxford*: Blount, *Glossogr.* **1669** the *Terra filius* entertained the auditory with a tedious...rhapsody: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1872). **1693** Even the Grave *Doctors* scarce cou'd tell | Without the help of *Chronicle*, | When last they in their Boots appear'd, | And Bugbear *Terræ-Filius* fear'd: *Oxford-Act*, i. p. 2. **1711** the Speech of a *Terræ-filius*, spoken in King Charles II.'s Reign: *Spectator*, No. 150, Aug. 22, p. 221/1 (Morley). **1713** The waving the Terræ Filius's speech at that time is a very good precedent, and I hope will be always followed [because] of the intolerable licence therein taken of throwing scandal abroad without distinction of persons: T. Carte, *Let.*, in *Lives of Eminent Men, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1813). **1755** an unborn person, called for that reason *Terræ Filius*, annually entertained that university with an oration in the theatre: Lord Chesterfield, in *World*, No. 114, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 198 (1777).

terræ-fīlial, *adj.*: coined fr. Late Lat. *terræ fīlius*: pertaining to a *terræ filius*. *Rare.*

1744 *Men of the World*, the Terræ-filial Breed, | Welcome the modest Stranger to their Sphere: E. Young, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 193 (1773).

terrain, terrein, *sb.*: Fr.: ground, a district, a region, a tract of land.

1766 We rode to reconnoitre the *terrein*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 13 (1882). **1832** viewed in the same light, and from the same *terrain* from which they view themselves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 155. **1883** thanks to the nature of the terrain, it was possible for the farmers to drive their cattle on to high ground: *Standard*, Jan. 5, p. 5.

***terrapin** (˙ ˙ ˙), *sb.*: ? Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a popular name of various tortoises of the family *Emydiae*, which are used as food, namely of several species of *Emys* and esp. of the species *Malacoclemmys palustris*.

1722 the Beaver, a small kind of Turtle, or *Tarapins*, (as we call them) and several Species of Snakes: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 151. **1764** The land-turtle, or terrapin, is much better known at Nice: Smollett, *France & Italy*, xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 399 (1817). **1885** soft shell crabs, terrapin, canvas-back ducks...are all wonderful delicacies: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Mar. 7, p. 5/1.

terraplene, *sb.*: Sp. *terraplen*: a **terreplein** (*q. v.*).

1598 stronger bulwarkes, and scances, thicker terraplenes, higher *caualleros* and mounts: R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 162.

terras Astraea reliquit, *phr.*: Lat.: Astraea has left the earth. Ovid, *Met.*, I, 149. See **Astræa.**

1588 Shaks., *Tit. And.*, iv. 3, 4.

terre à terre, Fr.; **terra a terra**, It.: *phr.*: 'ground to ground', close to the ground; applied to an artificial gait of a horse, like a curvet, only with lower steps; also, *metaph.*

1797 the grander sort of dancing, and *terre à terre*, is the best adapted to such dancers: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 668/1. **1888** His very matter-of-factness, his *terre-à-terre* fidelity to his authorities, succeeds in placing before us a picture of the court of Charles VII.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 6, p. 443/3.

***terreen, terrene, tureen** (˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *terrine*, ='an earthen pan': a deep dish, generally used for holding soup.

1706 Terrine: Phillips, *World of Words*. **1759** a *terrine* or soup-dish: W. Verral, *Cookery*, p. 240. **1760** tables, &c....loaded with terrenes, filligree, figures, and everything upon earth: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). bef. **1774** At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen; | In the middle was tripe in a swinging tureen: Goldsmith, *Haunch of Venison*. [L.] ***1876** tureen: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

terrella, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., 'a little world': a spherical magnet.

1646 the Terrella or spherical magnet Cosmographically set out with circles of the Globe: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 47 (1686). **1669** It is plain, that Experiments are better made with a *Terrella*, or spherical Loadstone, than a square one: M. Lister, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 81.

terreno, *sb.*: It.: a ground-floor.

1740 I have a terreno all to myself: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1857). **1750** I am already planning a *terreno* for Strawberry-Hill: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 199. **1787** The terreno, or ground-floor, where they live chiefly in summer, is excellent: P. Beckford, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 156 (1805).

terreplein, *sb.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: the platform on the top of a rampart; the level surface round a field-work.

1591 If it fall so out that you cannot make Trauerses vppon the Terreplaine, for that the Enemy doth hinder it: Garrard, *Art Warre*, p. 317. **1702** Terreplain: *Mil. Dict.* **1794** There is not a part of the terreplein, at the present time, where the men will not be perfectly covered by the works: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 90 (1832).

terrible (˙ ˙ ˙), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *terrible*: fearful, dreadful, awful; tremendous.

abt. **1506** this sayd terryble wether and contraryous wynde: Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 63 (1851). **1509** Labowrynge that lewde burthen gretter to make | And that sore weght tedyose and terryble: Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1874). **1531** fightynge and struggling with a terrible lyon of incomparable magnitude: Elyot, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. viii. Vol. I. p. 46 (1880). **1545** in the most terrible wyse to haue greuously punissbed this synne: G. Joye, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 32 *r°*. **1546** kinge Edward, that he mighte seme the more terrible unto them, wolde in noe wise condescende unto peace: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 226 (1846). **1550** the sayinges be terryble, by the whyche at thys tyme God threateneth to punyshe, to plage, and to destroy England: Lever, *Sermons*, p. 22 (1870). **1563** many of them rather would die wyth the member on, then to abyd the tirreble fyre by meanes whereof manye people perysbed: T. Gale, *Enchirid.*, fol. 55 *v°*. **1579** a yong man, of a maruellous terrible looke and stature: North, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1066 (1612). **1595** Blacker then night, more terrible then hell: G. Markham, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 70 (1871). **1672** It was a...terrible sight to behold them...passing eastward: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1872). **1776** the terrible insect buzzed about us with a droning noise: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 297.

terror (˙ ˙), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *terrour*, assimilated to Lat. *terror*: dread, extreme fear, violent alarm; dreadfulness; an object of dread.

1528 Threatnynge with fearfull terroure: W. Roy & Jer. Barlowe, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 41 (1871). **1557** thoutragious terrour of the dede: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 259 (1870). **1578** his teares left not to follow him no more then his fortunes, shewing at euery brute or small noise, no lesse perplexitie and terror, then if the heauens and elements had conspired against him: Fenton, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1618). **1605** It is the cowish terror of his spirit, |

That dares not undertake: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 2, 12. **1621** perpetuall terrors and affrights: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 424 (1827). **1646** a Panick terrour: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 172 (1686). **1666** the terrors of God's judgments: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 8 (1872). **1667** So spake the grisly terror: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 704. **1711** This Remark struck a pannick Terror into several [who] were present: *Spectator*, No. 7, Mar. 8, p. 15/2 (Morley). **1712** There is a vicious Terror of being blamed in some well-inclin'd People, and a wicked Pleasure in suppressing them in others: *ib.*, No. 348, Apr. 10, p. 509/1. bef. **1733** Three Parsons in one Pulpit! Enough of itself, on a less Occasion, to excite Terror in the Audience: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 126, p. 205 (1740). **1763** Their name caused terror even to Boston: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 52.

terry: Anglo-Ind. See **toddy**.

tersia: It. See **tarsia**.

tertia, *neut. pl.* of Lat. *tertius*,='third', used (rarely) as pl. of *tertium quid*.

bef. **1670** They are the *tertia* that make up a happy Corporation: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 62, p. 61 (1693).

tertio, It. (Florio); **terzo**, Mod. It.: *sb.*: a company of soldiers.

1652 The *Italian tercia* under the Command of *Prospero Tuttavilla*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 127. **1670** That Tertia of Italians did you guide: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 424 (1701).

tertio, *adv.*: Lat.: thirdly.

1601 Primo, secundo, tertio, is a good play: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 39.

tertium quid, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a third something': a compound which has distinctive characteristics apart from the characteristics of its constituents or elements; something as a medium between two incompatible things, *esp.* an idea regarded as neither wholly objective nor wholly subjective.

1826 balancing the opinions of Gall against those of Spurzheim, or compounding out of them a *tertium quid*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 255. **1847** There is, to be sure, a *tertium quid*, which, though it 'splits the difference,' scarcely obviates the inconvenience: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 489 (1865). **1883** Nothing whatever is predicated of this force-medium, or *tertium quid*: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 1193/1.

***tertulia**, *sb.*: Sp.: a meeting, a reception, an evening party.

1832 the evening tertulias of Dame Antonia at which she is occasionally a humble attendant: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 71. **1845** They...meet in church, on the Alameda and at their tertulias, but not round the mahogany: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 161.

terza rima, *phr.*: It., 'third rhyme': a form of iambic verse in triplets of which the first and last lines rhyme, and the middle line rhymes with the first and last of the following triplet; the last triplet of a canto or poem ending with the first line. This is the metre of Dante's great poem, imitated by Byron in his *Prophecy of Dante*.

1820 Enclosed you will find, *line for line*, in *third rhyme* (*terza rima*), of which your British blackguard reader as yet understands nothing, Fanny of Rimini: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 292 (1832). **1886** It consists of twenty-one and a half lines of what looks like an imitation of *terza rima*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 66/3.

terzetto, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a composition for three voices.

1724 TERZETTO, little Airs in Three Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1837** At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187.

***Tesho Lama**, title of the Buddhist pope of Tashi-lunpo in Thibet, nominally equal but really inferior in dignity to the Dalai Lama. See **Lama**.

*1876 The greater in this last respect...is the *Dalai* (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa; the other is the *Panchen Rinboché* ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

***teskeria**, *sb.*: Turk.: a certificate, a permit, a license.

1612 Every Christian and Jew...by a day limited (under the paine of forfeiting foure Chiquins) present a Dog to the lady, and taking of a *Teskeria* (this is a Turkish word that sinifieth a certificate written under his hand) for a testimonie of performance of the same: T. CORVAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 8 *vº* (1776). **1615** At the gate they tooke a Madein a head, for our selues and our asses, so indifferently do they prize vs: through which we could not passe without a *Tescaria* from the *Cadee*, the principall officer of this citie: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1632). **1830** none can be exported without a *tischera*, or written permit, bearing the Dey's seal: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 247 (2nd Ed.). — the licences, called Teschera: *ib.*, p. 329.

tessilim, *sb. pl.*: Arab.: prostrations.

1625 his Elephants and Horses passing by in braue fashion, doing their Tessillam: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 439. — hee made at the first raile three *Tessilims* and one *Sizeda*, which is prostrating himselfe and knocking his head against the ground: *ib.*, p. 555. **1665** The first hour [of worship] is acted by four *Tessalems* and two prayers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 324 (1677).

***tessella**, *pl.* **tessellae**; **tessera**, *pl.* **tesserae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a small tablet or cube of hard material for mosaic or tessellated work.

1885 No endeavour is made to fasten loose tessellæ into their sockets: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 278/3. **1887** The Chairman exhibited a lamp and some glass tesseræ found at Jerusalem: *ib.*, Mar. 26, p. 420/3.

***testāmur**, *1st pers. pl. pres. ind.* of Lat. *testāri*,='to bear witness to (*or* that)': a certificate that a candidate has satisfied the examiners in an examination for a degree at an English university.

1856 Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims, waiting for the reopening of the door, and the distribution of the testamurs: T. HUGHES, *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ch. xxiv. [Davies] **1863** the testamurs were only just out as I came away: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 44. **1889** The proviso of Dr. Percival, that any three of the five subjects...should qualify for a *testamur*, with the condition that the other two must be passed before any higher examination is proceeded to, would, we think, work well: *Athenæum*, July 20, p. 96/1.

***testator** (- ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *testātor*,='one who makes a will', Late Lat., 'a witness', noun of agent to Lat. *testāri*.

1. one who makes (or has made) his last will and testament.

1535 The executours of one man brought a wrytte of Erroure of vtlawry pronounced / agaynst the tastatoure in hys lyfe: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 29 *vº*. **1589** No man can say its his by heritage, | Nor by Legacie, or Testatours deuice: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 241 (1869). **1601** after the death of the testator: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 158. ***1877** the testator in the cause: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

2. a witness.

1646 the testimony of Ocular Testators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 54 (1686).

***testātrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *testātor*: a female who acts or has acted as testator.

1811 they were stated as the wish of the testatrix, and therefore were not binding in law: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 226 (1856). **1815** the testatrix was lineally descended from the ancient house of Ellangowan: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii. p. 332 (1852). **1842** Basil...Walking off with the gold, | Went and straight got the document duly enroll'd, | And left the testatrix to mildew and mould: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 381 (1865). ***1877** The testatrix...was a widow: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

***teste**, *sb.*: Lat., abl. of *testis*,='witness': according to the testimony of. From the Lat. abl. abs., e.g. *me teste*,='I being witness', *teste David*,='David being witness'. Hence, *rarely*, evidence, testimony.

1621 Named the wytnesses whoe were reade, under the *teste* of the register: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 112 (Camd. Soc., 1870). **1654** This proofe a *Teste seipso* ['his own self'], is not so current as the other: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 277. **1686** presently the Sot (because he knows neither History, nor Antiquity) shall begin to *measure himself by himself*, (which is the only sure way for him not to fall short) and so immediately amongst his *outward Admirers, and his inward Despisers*, vouched also by a *Teste Meipso* ['my own self'], he steps forth an exact Politician: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 340 (1727). **1866** The Devil, *teste* Cotton Mather, is unversed in certain of the Indian dialects: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. (Halifax).

***testimōnium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a testimonial; evidence; *Leg.* the clause at the end of a deed, stating the fact and date of execution.

1700 he gave me an ample and honourable *Testimonium* to carry to the Governour: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. vii. p. 111.

testis, *pl.* **testēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a testicle, one of the glands of the male organs of generation, which secrete seminal fluids; any gland of the body (*Rare*).

1776 There are other superfluities besides the *testes* and glands of the throat which obstruct the free course of the voice: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 44.

teston (- ⏑ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *teston*: a French silver coin of Louis XII., with a head (*teste*) on it, worth about a shilling; an English shilling of Henry VIII., afterwards reduced in value to sixpence. Corrupted into *tester(n)*, *testorn(e)*. Occasionally applied to other old coins of similar value.

1547–8 in syluer they haue testons, whiche be worth halfe a Frenche crowne: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870). **1549** Thy syluer is turned into, what? into testyons? LATIMER, *7 Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, III. p. 85 (1869). **1598** Pardaus Xeraphiins...which is as much as thrée Testones, or thrée hundred Reijs Portingall money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 241. **1598** the booke he had it out of cost him a teston, at least: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 47 (1616). **1600** but if Denarius have *proportionem sesquiquartam* to it, and that 4 Denarij are 5 Cistophores, (as *Glarean* collecteth out of *Budæus*) it commeth to our teston of 6 pence: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Index II. sig. Eeeeee ij *rº/2*. **1617** *Toul*, where I payed two testoones and a halfe for a paire of shooes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 185. **1740** what the chief princes allow for their own eating is a teston a day: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1857). **1818** I wouldn't give a testoon for the whole boiling: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 265 (1819).

testūdo, *pl.* **testūdinēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a tortoise', a defence formed by the overlapping shields of Ancient Roman soldiers; a frame.

1609 There is a mightie Testudo or frame made, strengthened with very long pieces of timber: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXIII. ch. iii. p. 222. **1622** engines of warre...as Exosters, Sambukes, Catapultes, Testudo's, Scorpions, &c.: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 71.

***tetanus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τέτανος*, ='a spasm', 'lock-jaw': a morbid condition of the nerves, causing rigid spasm of muscles; lock-jaw.

1887 She is suffering from tetanus, and her rigid limbs and body are bent backwards: *Athenæum*, June 4, p. 742/1.

tête, *sb.*: Fr., 'head': a wig, a false head of hair.

1758 It may indeed become a French *friseur* to acquaint the public that he makes a *tête de mouton*, or simply a tête: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374/1. **1773** greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or tete the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette: GRAVES, *Spiritual Quix.*, Bk. III. ch. XX. [T.] **1818** her head-dress was a tête, with side curls, powdered: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 64 (1819).

***tête à tête**, *phr.*: Fr., 'head to head': a private conversation between two persons; face to face.

1. a private conversation between two persons.

1696 I that love cards so well...have pretended Letters to write, to give my friends a *Tête-à-Tête*: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 72 (1776). **1780** I had lately a *tête-à-tête* of several hours with lord Kaimes: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 101, p. 78 (1820). **1791** The gossipping people here have already observed our *tete a tete*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 216 (1792). **1806** being suddenly left exposed to a long tete-a-tete with a *Torpedo*; a fellow who will neither pump nor flow: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 149 (5th Ed.). **1825** The raptures of a tête-à-tête are not complete without a bottle of nice wine: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1844). **1850** Her part of the *tête-à-tête* was not to talk, but to appear as if she understood what Pen talked: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 62 (1879). **1877** Our *tête-à-tête* has lasted long enough: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. iii. **18**.. She gave Captain Annesley the *tête-à-tête* he had asked for, and he came to the point in a moment: C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. I. p. 29 (1883). **1884** Society...a vast aggregation of *tête-à-têtes*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 394.

1 *a. attrib.*

1812 The two kings, however, had various *tête-à-tête* parties that were more jolly: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 263. **1813** I have lost in him my fashionable Daily Advertizer, my Belle Assemblée, and tête-à-tête magazine: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 329 (1833). **1825** I refer to close *tête-à-tête* interviews, where only two have been present: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 381. **1858** the rapture of a *tête-à-tête* encounter: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 76.

2. face to face, in private.

1714 My lord and he are grown so great, | Always together *tête-à-tête*: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 404 (1814). **1715** And now suppose...That Providence was neuter grown, | And left us *tête à tête*: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 155 (1860). **1740** I could say much more upon this subject; but there is no talking tête-à-tête cross the Alps: WEST, in Gray's *Letters*, No. xlii. Vol. I. p. 93 (1819). **1750** we will talk over, *tête à tête*, the various little finishing strokes: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 6, p. 21 (1774). **1752** if we must be silent, it shall be like matrimonial silence, *tête-à-tête*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 307 (1857). **1766** Happy pair! who fix'd as Fate | For the sweet connubial state, | Smile in canvass *Tete a Tete*: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. IX. **1787** Verdeil and I dined tete-a-tete: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1834). **1811** going with him, *tete a tete*, from London to Beconsfield: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 108. **1814** Yesterday, dined *tête-à-tête* at the Cocoa with Scrope Davies: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 386 (1875). **1853** I dined yesterday *tête-à-tête* with Clarendon and heard all the details of the state of the Turkish question: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 84.

3. a kind of settee.

tête de mouton, *phr.*: Fr., 'sheep's head': an arrangement of the hair in short frizzed curls.

1737 I beg she will not leave off her *tête de mouton* and her *pannier*: In Lady Suffolk's *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 159 (1824). **1758** [See **tête**].

***tête de pont**, *phr.*: Fr., 'head of bridge': *Fortif.*: a work made to defend the end of a bridge on an enemy's side of a river.

1794 There ought to be on the opposite shore and close to the chain a small *tête de pont*: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 89 (1832). **1822** a regular *tête de pont* at Arberg: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 161. **1826** the garrison of the *tête-du-pont*: *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 105 (1828). **1860** W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 129. **1884** a small fortification had been erected, a *tête de pont*: E. J. LOVELL, *Hessians*, p. 241.

têterrima (better **taet-**) **belli causa**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the most dire cause of war', *i.e.* woman. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 3, 107.

1704 SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869). **1752** the *teterrima belli causa* is not the common one: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 283 (1857). **1823** Oh thou "teterrima causa" of all "belli": BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. lv. **1845** [a Christian woman] now was the teterrima causa of the Moslem downfall: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 302. **1887** Assuming that the introduction of the Irish question is the *teterrima causa* of all our misfortunes: *Manchester Exam.*, Dec. 5, p. 5/3.

tetractys, *sb.*: Gk. *τετρακτύς*: the number four; a collection of four units or elements.

1603 That famous quarternarie of theirs, named *Tetractys*, which consisteth of foure nines, and amounteth to thirtie sixe, was their greatest oth: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1317. **1678** it is not *Pythagoras* that is sworn by, but this *Tetractys* or *Tetragrammaton*, that is, *Jova* or *Jehovah*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 376. **1711** [Pythagoreans] swear by the *Tetrachtys*, that is, the Number Four: *Spectator*, No. 221, Nov. 13, p. 317/2 (Morley).

tetradrachmum, *pl.* **tetradrachma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τετράδραχμον*: a silver coin of Ancient Greece, equivalent to four drachmae. Anglicised as **tetradrachm**. See **drachma**.

1579 foure Tetradrachmaes a day: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 481 (1612). **1600** eightie foure thousand Atticke peeces of silver, which they call Tetradrachma, weighing almost foure deniers a peece: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXIV. p. 882. **1776** The Oeconomus had an Athenian tetradrachm fastened to his purse...as an amulet: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 196.

tetragrammaton, *sb.*: Late Gk. *τετραγράμματον*, ='a word of four letters' (*γραμματ-*): a designation of the mystic name of God, *Jehovah* or *Jahveh* as written in Hebrew characters which are all consonants; *hence*, any mystic combination of four letters or characters.

abt. **1450** An par-on grauen on þe grethest' of a þ godez namez. | This title, tetragramaton' for so þe text wittnesse: *Wars of Alexander*, 1592 (1886). **1584** this name of God *Tetragrammaton*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV. ch. xii. p. 413. **1601** They are so passing vain-glorious a Societie, that call ye it the verie *Tetragrammaton* of the Catholicke Church: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 79. **1646** he cares not to hear the sound of *Tetragrammaton*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). **1665** they find an imaginary *Hussan*, the Mahometan Tetragrammaton: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 326 (1677). **1678** derived from that *Tetragrammaton* or Name of God, consisting of Four Consonants: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 260. **1689** But the tremenduos Tetragrammaton | Will not, not always be a looker on: T. PLUNKET, *Encom. Duke Brandenb., &c.*, p. 44/2.

tetra(h)edron, *pl.* **-dra**, Lat. fr. Gk. *τετράεδρον*; **tetra(h)edrum**, *pl.* **-dra**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a solid contained by four plane faces (*ἕδρα*).

1691 whether, for example, a rightly-cut *Tetraedrum*, *Cube* or *Icosaedrum*, have no more Pulchritude in them than any rude broken Stone: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 118 (1701).

tetrastichon, *pl.* **tetrasticha**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Late Gk. *τετράστιχον*, neut. of *τετράστιχος*, ='in four rows': a poem or stanza of four verses. Anglicised as **tetrastic(h)**.

1580 Loe here I let you see my olde vse of toying in Rymes, turned into your artificiall straightnesse of Verse, by this *Tetrasticon*: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1815). **1665** the same Isle where...*Erythræus*...was buried; agreeable to this Tetrastic: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 106 (1677).

texture (⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *texture*: weaving; woven fabric, tissue; constitution or structure.

1578 the notable texture of *Mesenterium*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 56 *vo*. **1646** God made them...coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of texture, was something more unto Adam: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. XXV. [C.] **1667** his high throne, which under state | Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end | Was placed in regal lustre: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 446. **1668** I do but...commend the pretty texture of your ingenious words: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 203 (1872).

textus receptus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a received text', a largely used text of an ancient work, esp. of the Greek Testament, Estienne's Elzevir edition (Leyden), 1633.

1885 They...suffered...from...the even more dangerous partiality of uncultivated admirers for an inaccurate *textus receptus*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 296/1.

thail: Eng. fr. Port. See **tael.**

***Thaler**, *sb.*: Ger.: a German dollar, now equivalent to three marks or about 3*s.* English.

1809 making a Bailé's Dictionary...the true price of which is five guineas, sell at Vienna for 100 thalers: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 62. **1877** a thousand thalers to distribute amongst the poor of Homburg: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. XX. p. 229 (1883). **1888** From the Syrian desert to the Sea of Oman the Marie Thérèse thalers are the only money in circulation: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

Thalia: Lat. fr. Gk. *Θάλεια*: the muse of luxuriance and gaiety, eventually made the muse of comedy.

thallium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a bluish-white soft metal used in the manufacture of glass.

Thalmud: Aram. See **Talmud.**

Thammuz. See **Tammuz.**

thana: Anglo-Ind. See **tana.**

thargum: Aram. See **targum.**

***thaumaturgus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *θαυματουργος*, ='wonder-working': a wonder-worker, a worker of miracles. Anglicised as *thaumaturge*.

the: Fr. fr. dialectic Chin. See **tea.**

Thebeth: Heb. See **Tebeth.**

Thedesco Italianato, &c.: It. See **Tedesco Ital., &c.**

theil: Eng. fr. Port. See **tael.**

thema, *pl.* **themata**, *sb.*: Gk. *θέμα*: a theme, a thesis.

bef. **1733** His grand *Thema* or Historical Position is, That King Charles II. was a concealed Papist: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 8, p. 18 (1740). — another of the Author's *Themata* or Positions: *ib.*, ii. 47, p. 53. **1888** *The Conflict of East and West in Egypt*, by John Eliot Bowen, Ph.D.,...appears to be an enlargement of a *thema* for the doctorate of Columbia College: *Athenæum*, July 28, p. 129/3.

Themis: Lat. fr. Gk. *Θέμις*: the goddess of law, order, and justice.

1785 thine, in whom | Our British Themis gloried with just cause, | Immortal Hale! COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1808). **1880** she found a rival, not in Themis, but in Isabel Thurlow: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iv. p. 21.

theorbo (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *tiorba*: a kind of lute with two necks. Occasionally spelt **theorb.**

1612 Some that delight to touch the sterner wiry chord, | The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*, iv. [R.] **1630** Is your Theorbo | Turnd to a distaffe Signior, and your voyce | With which you chanted rome for a lusty gallant | Turnd to the note of lacreymæ: MASSINGER, *Picture*, v. 3, sig. N 1 *v°*. **1644** rare voices accompanied by theorboes, harpsichords, and viols: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1872). **1645** Here I learned to play on the theorb: *ib.*, p. 222. **1671** but Madam, I want a Theorbo to pitch my voice,...Will not a Gittar serve? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, ii. p. 27. **1710** tuning a theorbo: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 115 (1854). **1724** THEORBA, or THIORBA, a large Lute made Use of by the *Italians* for playing a Thorough Bass, much the same as ARCILEUTO, or Arch-Lute: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1742** He had a desire to use also the theorbo and violin: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 204 (1826). **1883** the lyre, the theorbo, the viol: W. BESANT, *All in a Garden Fair*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 2.

θεὸς ἄγνω(σ)τος, *phr.*: Late Gk.: an unknown god.

1665 whereas me thinks an *Athenian* should not be the best guide to the ΘΕΟΣ ΑΓΝΩΤΟΣ [see *Acts*, xvii. 23]; Nor an *Idolater* to that God he neither knew nor owned: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xix. p. 143 (1885).

θεὸς ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, *phr.*: Gk.: a **deus ex machina** (*q. v.*).

1691 I see no possibility for them to do, without some θεὸς ἀπὸ μηχανῆς to direct them: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 66 (1701).

Theotokos, Theotocos: Late Gk. *θεοτόκος*, = 'god-bearing': a title of the Blessed Virgin, 'mother of God'.

1879 The Church of the Holy Theotokos or Mother of God is of later date: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 257.

θεοῦ διδόντος, *phr.*: Gk.: if a god grant (it).

1611 Forty daies hence we expect (θεοῦ διδόντος) his arrival at this court: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. I 8 *r°* (1776).

therapeusis, *sb.*: Gk. *θεράπευσις*: care of the sick, nursing, remedial treatment; the science of curative treatment.

1888 the value of oxygen was never satisfactorily tested and the gas gained no assumed place in therapeusis: D. A. GRESSWELL, in *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 241.

theraphim: Heb. See **teraphim.**

thermae, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θέρμαι*: *Class. Antiq.*: a hot bath; an establishment for hot baths. Anglicised as **therm, therme**, through Fr. *thermes* (pl.); *hence*, a bath of any kind.

1549 A nounber of hotehouses in every *therme*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 28 *v°* (1561). **1600** those places where they built these baines and hote houses, they call Thermæ: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. IV. ch. XXV.), p. 1382. **1603** O cleer Therms, | If so your Waves be cold, what is it warms, | Nay, burns my heart? J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis. [C.] **1645** naumachi, thermæ, temples, arches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 181 (1850). **1670** the *Therme* of *Antoninus Caracalla*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 132 (1698). **1722** 'Twas found in Dirt and Rubbish, in the *Therms* of *Titus*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 277. **1765** their thermæ, or bathing-places: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXXI. Wks., Vol. V. p. 497 (1817). **1820** The thermæ, or hot springs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. XVII. p. 506. **1845** The rude Goths saw in the Roman thermæ, which were carried to an excess, an element of effeminacy: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 72. **1885** Roman baths. These ancient thermæ must have run to a length of some 54 m.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

Thersītēs: Lat. fr. Gk. *Θερσίτης*: name of one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for deformity of person and impudence of speech.

? **1582** not a *Thersites*, but he was a subtil *Vlisses*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 155 (1880). **1586** For flatterers, as S. *Augustine* sayth, do poyson mens vnderstanding, and still driue them into further errour, making of a *Thersites* an *Achilles*, and of a little flie, an Elephant, hauing no other scope in the world but deceite: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. XXXVIII. p. 169. **1609** Zoilisses *and* Thersitisses: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, p. 76. **1616** some rich cuffe, Thersites-like in shape, | Of far worse qualeties then an olde ape: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, IV. 1255, p. 43 (1871).

***thēsaurus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θησαυρός*, = 'a storehouse', 'a treasury': a treasury of words, a dictionary, a glossary.

1888 In the lexicographical division Mr. Redhouse's great, though incomplete thesaurus...is peculiarly valuable: *Athenæum*, Dec. 29, p. 875/2.

θέσει, *sb.*, used as *adv.*: Gk., dat. of *θέσις*: by institution, by ordinance; opposed to *φύσει*, = 'by nature'. See *νόμῳ*.

1892 It is the old and famous question of *φύσει* or *θέσει*: W. D. WHITNEY, *Max Müller & Science of Language*, p. 14 (New York).

***thesis** (*abl.* **thesi**), *pl.* **thesēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θέσις*, = 'a proposition', 'a statement', 'the setting down of the foot' (in dancing or beating time). See **in thesi.**

1. in Greek orchestric rhythm, the lowering of the foot and its stay on the ground. Some Greek metrists transferred the word from the human foot to the voice and so confused the *thesis* with the unaccented part of a verse foot in which the voice was lowered. See **arsis** 1.

1830 [See **arsis** 1]. **1833** From the Iambus, which in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis* (⏑ –), there arises, by the addition of a *thesis*, the foot styled Amphibrachys (⏑ – ⏑), which is just a catalecfic syzygy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 372.

2. *Mus.* ascent of voice from a lower to a higher pitch.

1721 [See **per arsin et thesin**].

3. a position or proposition which a person challenges objectors to disprove by confuting his arguments; a subject propounded for a school exercise, or for the exercise of a candidate for a degree or a diploma.

1579 the vulgare *Thesis* of the Earthes *Stabilitie*: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, To Reader, sig. a iv *r°*. **1602** by way of a Quodlibet or Thesis proposed: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 5 *v°*. **1620** he was sent to dispute against the Theses that were then given in: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. viii. (1676). **1656—7** the thesis very closely and skilfully handled: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). **1663** For though the *Thesis* which thou lay'st | Be true *ad amussim* as thou say'st: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 62. bef. **1670** cut out into as many Exceptions almost as there be words in the *Thesis*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 177, p. 190 (1693). **1673** he makes *Theses* upon the Subject he intends to answer, which *Theses* are printed: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 36. **1729** And Demonstration thin, and Theses thick: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 241. bef. **1733** what can confute this Thesis: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 48, p. 152 (1740). **1797** a printed paper was hung up stating that the following thesis had been defended at Salamanca: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 94. **1805** one striking precept, which is to form a *thesis* for interesting conversation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 99.

4. *Rhet.* a proposition to which another proposition is opposed. See **antithesis** 2 *b*.

Thespis: Gk. *Θέσπις*: an early dramatist of Attica, supposed to be the father of tragedy. Hence, **Thespian**, tragic, dramatic; *also*, (as *sb.*) an actor, an actress.

thēta, *sb.*: Gk. *θῆτα*: name of the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, Θ, *θ*, ϑ, borrowed from the Phœnician *teth*, an aspirated *t*, pronounced in Modern Greek and in English as the *th-* in *thank, throat. To mark with theta* means 'to condemn to death', as in Athenian law-courts a vote for a sentence of death was given by a tablet marked with *θ*, the initial letter of *θάνατος*, = 'death'. Dr. Johnson used *θ* as a symbol for 'dead'.

1619 Note him with *Theta*, for any to endure: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 9 *v°*. **1656** All our learning also is soon reputed with one black *theta* which...putteth at once a period to our reading and to our being: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 676/2 (1867).

Thetis: Lat. fr. Gk. *Θέτις*: a marine goddess, mother of Achilles, representative of the sea.

1590 the shining bower where Cynthia sits, | Like lovely Thetis, in a crystal robe: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 58/1 (1858). **1593** My king, like Phœbus, bride-groom-like, shall march | With lovely Thetis to her glassy bed: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 380/2 (1861). **1630** Thetis' watery bosom: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, v. 8, Wks., p. 122/2 (1839). **1664** The Sun had long since in the Lap | Of *Thetis*, taken out his *Nap*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 69. **1665** Fishing delights those that live near the Sea, more than tillage; *Thetis* being better accounted of than *Ceres*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677).

***thing**, *sb.*: Icelandic and Norwegian: an assembly, a public meeting, a court of justice. See **Althing, Storthing.**

thlummery: Eng. fr. Welsh. See **flummery.**

tholus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θόλος*: *Class. Archit.*: a circular building, a domed building; a dome. Anglicised as *thole.*

1644 a pretty old fabric, with a tribunal, or tholus within: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872). **1885** The lower cell of the so-called prison of St. Peter at Rome was part of a tholus: *Athenæum*, Dec. 12, p. 773/2.

***thoman**: Pers. See **toman.**

***thōrax**, *pl.* **thōrācēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θώραξ*, ='a breast-plate': the part of the body between the neck and the abdominal cavity; the walls of the upper or anterior portion of the trunk, formed mainly by the breast-bone and ribs.

1541 the brest or thorax: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. P ii *v°*. **1548** The Breast or Thorax, is the Arke or chest of the spiritual members: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 32 (1626). bef. **1627** I guess I shall find it descend from *humor*, through the *thorax*, and lie just at his fingers'-ends: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 293 (1885). **1676** I have found out the use of Respiration, or Breathing, which is a motion of the Thorax and the Lungs: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 27. **1691** the cavity of the *Thorax*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 247 (1701). **1769** Filling the cavity of the thorax and abdomen with a mixture of salt and allum: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 183. **1887** Mr. F. E. Beddard...described a remarkable glandular structure stretched across the anterior region of the thorax of this marsupial: *Athenæum*, July 9, p. 58/3.

Thrascias: Gk. *Θρασκίας*: the north-north-west wind.

1667 [See **Argestes**].

Thraso, name of a boastful soldier in Terence's comedy *Eunuchus*, representative of braggadocio. Hence, **thrasonic, thrasonical**, given to boasting; boastful.

1563 In Countreye | *Thraso* hath no grace, | In Countreye | fewe of *Gnatoes* Secte: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). **1577** the faults, of *Thraso* and his trayne | (Whom *Terence* told, to be but bragging brutes): G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 65 (1868). **1585** So these big boasting Thrasones and vaunting *milites gloriosi* make a shew of great matters: J. PILKINGTON, *Wks.*, p. 431 (Parker Soc., 1842). bef. **1586** we get as it were an experience, what is to be looked for...of a vaine glorious Thraso: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 45 (1868). **1619** He is no boasting *Thraso* which will vant | Of his adventures: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. B 1 *v°*. **1632** the King of *Sweden* doth but make sport with this Thraso: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. 1. **1650** vapouring *Thrasoes* or Letter-learned scoffers: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sanditogius' Alchymie*, Pref., sig. and A 3 *v°*.

1657 With a covetous eye and Thrasonick boasting they brag that they can perfectly cure all diseases: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 154.

? **1582** Linckt was in wedlock a loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 143 (1880). **1588** his gait majestical, and his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and thrasonical: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 14. **1604** such *Thrasonicall stratagems*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, i. p. 18. **1886** His abrupt alternations of thrasonical confidence and abject cowardice are humorously described: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 678/1.

***thug**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭhug*, *ṭhag*, ='a cheat', 'a robber': one of an order of fanatical robbers and assassins who generally strangle their victims.

1852 *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 96, p. 33. **1888** But such a wine to stab, to drug, | Was treason worthy of a Thug: *Athenæum*, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

thuggee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭhugī*, *ṭhagī*: the system and practices of the thugs.

1864 the repression of Thuggee: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 119, p. 410.

thuja, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *θυία*: name of a genus of shrubs and plants, Nat. Order *Coniferae*, including **arbor vitae** (*q. v.*).

***Thule**: Lat. See **ultima Thule.**

***Thummim**: Heb. See **Urim and Thummim.**

thymelē, *sb.*: Gk. *θυμέλη*: the altar of Dionysus in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre.

1889 Near the middle of the stage is an altar, doubtless representing the thymele of the Attic orchestra: *Athenæum*, Nov. 16, p. 681/3.

thyrsus, *pl.* **thyrsi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θύρσος*: an emblematic staff tipped with a pine-cone and sometimes wreathed with ivy or vine-branches, an attribute of Dionysus and his votaries. Sometimes Anglicised as *thyrse*.

1591 Your Dythirambion songes and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done, | Your Iuie crownes and crowned Nymphes, | Your sacred Thyrsus's wonne: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 *v°*. **1603** and besides, there is a *Thyrse* or *Javelot* with tabours to be seene expresly printed aloft: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 712. **1722** only that has a *Thyrsus* which this has not: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 283. **1741** holding in his Right Hand a Bunch of Grapes, and a Thyrsus in his left: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 41. **1765** holding in her right hand a bunch of grapes, and in her left the thyrsus: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 464 (1817). bef. **1782** he crown'd | The brimming goblet, seiz'd the thyrsus, bound | His brows with ivy: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 22 (1808). **1788** he drew [illegible] Satyrs standing near, and measuring the thumb of the Cyclops with a thyrsus: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 119/1. **1811** The reformèd god now weaves | A finer thyrsus of my leaves: C. LAMB, *Farewell to Tobacco*. **1851** Dionysos standing with godlike dignity, his sceptre (the Thyrsis) in his left hand: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 217 (1857). **1885** The foot, however, with the plinth or pedestal, the typical thyrsus [of Bacchus], and other objects, were found close by: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 849/2.

***tiāra**, *pl.* **tiārae**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τιάρα*, ='an Oriental head-dress', *esp.* 'the erect cap of the Persian kings'. Sometimes Anglicised as **tiar(e)**.

1. the erect cap of a Persian king; any tall Oriental cap.

1579 his Tiara (which is the high royall hat after the Persian maner) fell off from his head: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 957 (1612). **1591** the *Magi* there hauing *Tiara* on their heades: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. L 2 *v°*. **1598** a *Tiara* or long bonnet: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 497. **1665** the *Tiara* or high sharp-pointed Caps that are upon their heads, which none in those days durst cover with but Princes of the Blood: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). — in *Persia*, the Diadem, the *Mythra*, the *Tiara* and the *Cydaris*, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the *Regalia* of old: *ib.*, p. 145. **1881** I wore an enormous tiara of black sheepskin, and over my shoulders I had thrown a drenched leopard skin: *Daily News*, July 15, p. 5/6.

2. the royal diadem of the pope, encircled with three crowns and surmounted by the mound and cross; hence, *metaph.* the papal dignity.

1616 His triple tiare and crowne evince the same: SHELDON, *Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 165. [T.] **1645** The Pope had his tiara on his head: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 172 (1850). **1757** Benedict XIV....restored the lustre of the Tiara by...his Virtues: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 84 (1857). **1795** the crafty monarch...used his utmost interest to elevate Clement to the Tiara: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 138.

3. a diadem, a coronet; any rich or distinctive head-dress; also, *metaph.*

1667 a golden tiar | Circled his head: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 625. **1718** A bright *Tiara* round her Forehead ty'd: PRIOR, *Solomon*, Bk. II. p. 358 (1754). **1761** Her tiara of diamonds was very pretty: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 432 (1857). **1775** he then put the tiara or sacred fillet round his head and invoked the deity: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 258. **1792** His head...was bound about with a tiara: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. V. p. 91. **1818** She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean, | Rising with her tiara of proud towers | At airy distance: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. ii. **1853** dear, noble Elizabeth, around whose ample brow, as oft as thy sweet countenance rises upon the darkness, I fancy a *tiara* of light or a gleaming *aureola* in token of thy ...intellectual grandeur: DE QUINCEY, *Autob. Sk.*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. XIV. p. 9 (1863). **1853** I wear an ear-ridge, a tiara, to speak heroically, of wolf-skin: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. XXX. p. 263. **1854** the tiara poor Rosey had worn at Court: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXXIII. p. 363 (1879).

***tībia**, *pl.* **tībiae**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a shin-bone.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. ***1876** The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

2. a kind of ancient flute.

1704 The same variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their Tibiæ: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). **1778** I wish your Opera could be accompanied only by the lyre and the tibia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 24 (1858).

tiburon(e), tuberon(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tabarão*: a shark.

1555 exceadynge great Tortoyses, and Tiburoni of maruelous byggenesse...the Tiburon...the sayde Tuberon: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 231 (1885). abt. **1565** many sharks or Tuberons: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.*, p. 22 (1878). **1577** Fishes very greate, whiche as are called *Tiburones*, or Dogge Fishes: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 74 *v°*. **1589** there is an infinite number of great fishes called tiburones, and are in great skuls: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 219 (1854). **1593—1622** The sharke, or tiberune, is a fish like unto those which we call dogge-fishes, but that he is farre greater: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 150 (1878). **1598** There is in the rivers, and also in the Sea along the coast of India great store of fishes, which the Portingalls call Tubaron or Hayen: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 12 (1885). **1600** a sharp cliffe like the snout of a *Tiburon* or sharke-fish: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 670. **1604** the incredible ravening of the Tiburons, or sharkes... There are certaine small fishes they call Romeros, which cleave to these Tiburons, neyther can they drive them away: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 147 (1880).

***tic-douloureux**, *sb.*: Fr.: severe neuralgia in the face, accompanied by twitching of facial muscles. Sometimes *tic* is used by itself.

1836—9 The face is...subject to a most distressing complaint, termed *tic douloureux*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. II. p. 228/1. **1837** Mr. Weller...winked so indefatigably...that Sam began to think he must have got the *tic dolourenx* in his right eye-lid: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XXXII. p. 346. **1840** Rheumatics,—sciatica,—tic-douloureux! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 139 (1865).

tiego. See **vertigo.**

***tier, teer, tire**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tire*, ='a draught', 'a pull', 'a stretch', 'a shot', 'a cast', 'a course', 'length of a course': a series, a row, a rank, one of a set of rows ranged one above another.

1590 Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly tire: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. iv. 35. **1591** The said Philip carried three tire of ordinance on a side, and eleven pieces in everie tire: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 19 (1871). **1595** Three tire of Cannon lodg'd on eyther side: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 67 (1871). **1598** Hauing spent before in fight the one side of her tire of Ordinance...she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, I. 609. [C.] **1826** batteries, rising tier above tier: *Subaltern*, ch. 2, p. 31 (1828). **1845** the two tiers of Corinthian pilasters give it a serious character: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 618.

tiers état, *phr.*: Fr.: the third estate, the commons.

1787 The *garde des sceaux*...complimented the clergy, the *noblesse*, the magistrates, and *tiers etat*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 432 (1853). **1802** The *Tiers Etat* was at that time in the completest subjection to the Crown and Nobility: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 3.

***tiffin, tiffing,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: luncheon. Hence the vb. *tiff*, = 'take luncheon'.

1803 After tiffin Close said he should be glad to go: ELPHINSTONE, in Colebrooke's *Life*, I. 116 (1884). [Yule] **1810** The dinner is scarcely touched, as every person eats a hearty meal called tiffin, at 2 o'clock, at home: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 29 (1812). [*sb.*] . **1834** Adieu till tiffin: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 56. **1882** I transacted my business, returned to "tiffin," and then went up to my rooms: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ii. p. 30. **1884** the kitmutgar announced tiffin: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 76. **1891** *Déjeuner à la fourchette, vin ordinaire*, and cigarettes are unknown in this land of tiffins, pegs, and cheroots: *Athenæum*, Apr. 11, p. 466/3.

tigre, *adj.*: Fr.: spotted.

1766 The muff you sent me...I like...vastly better than if it had been *tigre*, or of any glaring colour: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 71 (1882).

tilde, *sb.*: Sp.: the diacritical mark ~ which distinguishes the Spanish palatal *n*, as in *señor*, also used in the transliteration of other languages.

timar, *sb.*: Turk. *tīmār*: 'care'; a military fief under the feudal system formerly prevalent in Turkey. Hence, **timariot,** a member of a contingent of the feudal militia of Turkey.

1819 The Spahees, or horse soldiers, on the contrary, often only holding their Zeeameth or Timar from some grandee as the wages of domestic service: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 303 (1820).

1615 one *Sanziack* hauing vnder his conduct fiue thousand *Timariots*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1632). **1630** We are not distant from the *Turkesh* campe | Aboue fiue leagues, and who knowes but some partie | Of his Timariots that scoure the countrey | May fall vpon vs: MASSINGER, *Picture*, I. 1, sig. B 1 *vº*. **1741** The Zaims and the Timariots differ little more than in their Income: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 276.

***timbre,** *sb.*: Fr.: a bell, the sound of a bell, quality (of a voice or of a musical instrument).

1. quality (of a voice or of a musical instrument).

1849—52 The human voice is susceptible of several modifications, such as *timbre* or quality, intensity, and pitch: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 1475/1. **1865** "Ah-bah!" she said, with a laugh, whose gay mockery had in it for the first time a *timbre* of constraint, as of lightness assumed but unfelt: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 237. **1878** The tone and *timbre* of a violin go with its form: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxx. p. 256. **1885** The singularly sympathetic *timbre* of her voice is of great advantage: *Athenæum*, June 20, p. 800/3.

2. a bell.

1883 We had just arrived at this satisfactory conclusion when the *timbre* sounded, and in walked Mr. Hetherington and Mr. Alderney: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vi. p. 78 (1884).

***timeo Danaos et dōna ferentes,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts', friendly overtures on the part of foes are to be mistrusted. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 49.

1601 but as thus England may well say: *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 59. **1619** Timeo Danaos vel dona ferentes: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 562. **1771** SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 38/2 (1882).

timor, *sb.*: Lat.: fear, dread.

1599 For Asthmasye, or shortness of breath, and timor of the consumptione: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 102/2.

tinaja, *sb.*: Sp.: a water-tub, a water-jar.

1593—1622 the inhabitants doe reserve water for many days to come, in their cisternes and tynaxes: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xii. p. 124 (1878). **1598** The water that they drink is brought from the firme land, which they keepe in great pots (as the *Tinaios* in Spaine): Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 16/2. **1845** At Coria are made the enormous earthenware jars in which oil and olives are kept: these *tinajas* are the precise *amphoræ* of the ancients: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 231.

tindal, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *tandal*, = 'a commander of a body of men': a petty officer of lascars; the head-man of a gang of laborers.

1800 A detachment of gun lascars, consisting of 1 tindal and 20 lascars: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1844).

tintamarre, *sb.*: Fr.: confused noise, uproar. Occasionally Anglicised as **tintamar,** and used to mean 'confusion', 'incongruity'.

1620 nor is ther any motion or the least tintamar of trouble in any part of the Countrey: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xviii. p. 36 (1645). **1722** when the several Parts are separately consider'd and the *Tintamarre* arising from want of Composition and Harmony not attended to there are found to be a great many particular Beauties: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 120. **1834** Such a *tintamarre* I never heard, but the audience were enthusiastic: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 40.

tintinnābulum, *pl.* **tintinnābula,** *sb.*: Lat.: a bell.

1776 this music proceeded from *tintinnabula*, bells fastened on the necks of a flock of sheep: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 37. bef. **1782** The clock-work tintinabulum of rhime: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 20 (1808).

tipi: N. Amer. Ind. See **tepee.**

***tirade** (= ″), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tirade*, = 'a pull', 'a long speech': a long connected speech, a protracted torrent of declamation or invective.

1808 A fine high sounding tirade, Charles, spoken con amore: H. MORE, *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxxix. p. 239 (3rd Ed.). **1819** After this *tirade*, the worthy gentleman...informed me...: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 109 (1820).

tirailleur, *sb.*: Fr.: a skirmisher, a sharp-shooter; a French soldier trained and told off for skirmishing and other duties requiring tact and mobility.

1820 An advance guard ought to be preceded in marches and attacks by its *tirailleurs* (that is, marksmen or skirmishers) to occupy, to harass, to disconcert the enemy: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. II. p. 231 (1834). **1826** the duties of tirailleurs: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 433 (1881). **1844** 2 regiments of voltigeurs, and 2 regiments of tirailleurs: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

tire, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *tiro*: a cast, a throw, a discharge (of artillery).

1575 they gave vij or viij sutche terryble tyres of batterie as tooke cleane awaye from us the top of owre vammure: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1847). **1598** *Salua*, a sauing...also a volie or tire of ordinance: FLORIO. **1667** in view | Stood rank'd of Seraphim another row, | In posture to displode their second tire | Of thunder: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 605.

tire: Eng. fr. Fr. See **tier.**

tireur, *sb.*: Fr.: a marksman, a sharp-shooter.

1828 He made war on thrushes and fieldfares, on birds small and great, without distinction, and gained some fame as a *tireur*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 298.

tīrōcinium, *pl.* **tīrōcinia,** *sb.*: Lat., 'the first service of a young soldier': a first attempt, the first experiences (of any career).

1620 the *Tyrocinium* or the young Militia of state in the Commonwealth: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxxix. (1676). **1654** It is the right discipline of *Knight-Errantry*, to be rudimented in losses at first, and to have the *Tyrocinium* somewhat tart: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 37. **1693** He must have pass'd his *Tyrocinium*, or *Novitiate*, in Sinning, before he can come to this: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 179 (1727).

tiroir, *sb.*: Fr.: a drawer (of a table, cabinet, &c.).

1854 Gousset empty, tiroirs empty, nécessaire parted for Strasbourg! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

tisane, *sb.*: Fr.: a mild medicinal beverage. Early Anglicised as *tisane*. See **ptisane.**

tischera: Turk. See **teskeria.**

Tīsiphonē: Lat. fr. Gk. Τισιφόνη: one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes, the avenging powers of Greek mythology. See **Alecto, Erinnys, Megaera.**

1594 Tisiphone with her fatal murdering iron: PEELE, *Alcazar*, ii. Prol., Wks., p. 425/2 (1861).

Tisri: Heb. *tishrī*: name of the first month of the civil and of the seventh of the ecclesiastical year of the Hebrews. See **Ethanim.**

Tītān: Lat. fr. Gk. Τιτὰν: name of one of the older deities of Greece, sons of Uranus and Ge, superseded by Zeus and the other Olympian deities; *esp.* the sun personified (see **Hyperion**). Hence, **Titanian, Titanic, Titanical.**

abt. **1520** Titan radiant burnissheth his bemis bryght: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 534, Wks., Vol. I. p. 383 (1843). **1589** the gray glister of *Titans* gorgeous mantle: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 31 (1880). **1590** Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, Wks., p. 571 (1861). **1603** For, soon as *Titan*, having run his Ring, | To th' ycie climates bringeth back the spring: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 66 (1608). **1665** the third of *April* at *Titans* first blush we got sight of *Porto Santo*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677).

1667 As whom the fables name of monstrous size; | Titanian, or Earth-born: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 198. **1818** Rome...The skeleton of her Titanic form: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. xlvi. **1886** Only the poet's matchless mastery of language...could make a western student not all unwilling to accept this more than Cyclopean or Titanic architecture of fancy: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 48/1. **1678** a Gigantical and Titanical Attempt, to dethrone the Deity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 61.

Tithōnus: Lat. fr. Gk. Τιθωνὸς: name of the brother of Priam, husband of Eos (Aurora), endowed with immortality, but subject to the progressive influence of old age; representative of extreme old age or of senility.

1890 Among the translators themselves a very interesting tontine might be established, provided that Mr. John Payne, of the Villon Society, were barred, as a downright Tithonus: *Athenæum*, May 24, p. 670/3.

tītivillitium, *sb.*: Lat.: a very insignificant title, a mere bagatelle.

1609 Wife! Buz. *Titiuilitium*. There's no such thing in nature: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, IV. 2, Wks., p. 568 (1616).

titulado, *sb.*: Sp.: one who bears a title of dignity.

1623 Nor is there any Knight or *Titulado* so much impawned, or so deepely in debt, but that his King is much more: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 138. bef. **1687** The Titulado's oft disgrac'd, | By publick hate, or private frown: C. COTTON, *Poems*, p. 253 (1689).

tmēsis, *sb.*: Gk. τμῆσις, ='cutting': the dividing in utterance of a compound word into its elements.

1889 Forgive the quaint *tmesis* of his opening line:—How bright the chit and chat! *Athenæum*, Mar. 23, p. 373/1.

***τὸ καλὸν, to kalon**, *phr.*: Gk.: the beautiful, the noble, the good, the **summum bonum** (*q. v.*), which is properly *τὸ ἀνθρώπινον ἀγαθὸν*, ='the highest good attainable by man', but was confused with *αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν* or the idea of beauty. Perhaps at one time Plato himself did not clearly distinguish the human good from the transcendental good, but he always distinguished *τὸ καλὸν* from *τὸ ἀγαθὸν*. See **τἀγαθὸν**.

1750 Good fame is a species of the Kalon, and it is by no means fitting to neglect it: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 232 (1806). **1763** a student in the Temple, who, after a long and learned investigation of the *το καλον*, or *beautiful*, had resolution enough to let his beard grow: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 299 (1817). **1808** I...conceive that pleasure constitutes the *To Kalon*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 106 (1875). **1826** and nature, according to these votaries of the *τὸ καλὸν*, is only to be valued as affording hints for the more perfect conceptions of a Claude or a Salvator: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xv. p. 253 (1881). **1828** All philosophies recommend calm as the *to kalon* of their code: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxviii. p. 221 (1859). **1835** if to eat and to sleep, to sleep and to eat again, be a mode of happiness which has been disputed in other lands, however it be practically followed, no one will contest its value here, or will doubt that it is truly the *το καλον*, the sum and consummation of human happiness: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voy.*, ch. XXXV. p. 490.

τὸ πᾶν, *phr.*: Gk.: 'the all', the universe, the sum of all things which exist.

1664 to doubt whether the *τὸ πᾶν*, the whole Frame of things, as it appears to us, were any more than a mere Phantasm or Imagination: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. iii. **1678** Nevertheless *τὸ πᾶν* or *the Universe*, was frequently taken by the Pagan Theologers also...in a more comprehensive sence, for the Deity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 343. **1816** Ask a mite in the centre of your mammoth cheese, what he thinks of the "*το παν*": J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 212 (1856). **1839** He [Gladstone] tells us in lofty though somewhat indistinct language, that "Government occupies in moral the place of *τὸ πᾶν* in physical science": MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 472 (1877).

***τὸ πρέπον, phr.**: Gk.: 'the becoming', propriety, **decorum** (*q. v.*).

1654–6 There is a *το πρεπον*, a seemly carriage, belongs to every calling: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 236/1 (1867). **1668** who was otherwise a painful observer of *τὸ πρέπον* or the decorum of the stage: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 17 (1701). **1675** Which Decency, or *τὸ πρέπον*, (as the *Greeks* term it) imports a certain Measure or Proportion of one Thing to another: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 426 (1727). **1755** Cicero, in his Offices, makes use of the word *decorum* in this sense, to express what the Greeks signified by their word (I will not shock the eyes of my polite readers with Greek types) *to prepon*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 151, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 213 (1777).

***tobacco, tabacco** (= ⊥ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *tabaco*. See **nicotian, petun.**

1. the prepared leaves of various species of *Nicotiana*, Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*, used for smoking, chewing, and drawing into the nostrils in the form of snuff. Also, frequently in combin. as *tobacco-pipe*, *tobacco-pouch*, *tobacco-stopper*.

abt. **1565** The Floridians when they trauel haue a kinde of herbe dryed, which with a cane, and an earthen cup in the end, with fire, and the dried herbs put together do sucke thoro the cane the smoke thereof [*marg.* Tabacco, and the great vertue thereof]: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.*, p. 57 (1878). **1573** In these daies, the taking in of the Indian herbe called "Tabaco" by an instrument formed like a little ladell, whereby it passeth from the mouth into the hed & stomach, is grettly taken up & used in England: HARRISON, *Chronology*, in Harrison's *England*, Pt. I. Bk. ii. App. I. p. liv. (New Shakespere Soc.). **1577** In like sorte the reste of the Indians for their pastyme, doe take the smoke of the *Tabaco*, for to make theim selues dronke withall: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 39 *vº*. **1593–1622** With drinking of tobacco it is said, that the *Rochucke* was burned in the range of Dartmouth: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xvii. p. 145 (1878). **1598** he dos take this same filthy roguish *tabacco*, the finest and cleanliest: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, I. 4, Wks., p. 15 (1616). **1598** *Cunnetta*, a little cane or pipe, a tobacca pipe: FLORIO. **1598** Drinke you tobaccho nere so secretly, | Yet by the smoake heele tell the quantitie: *Bastard's Chrestoleros* [Nares] **1600** the man is like twentie pounds worth of Tobacco, which mounts into th' aire, and prooves nothing but one thing: DEKKER, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 113 (1873). **1602** as your tobacco is your only smoker away of rheum, and all other rheumatic diseases: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1885). **1607** blow up into his [a horse's] Nostrils the powder of *Tobacco* to occasion him to sneeze: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 387 **1610** making of Tile (for thack, roofe,..) Brick, Pots, Tabaccoppes, Tonnel or Conduit-pipes: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, I. vii. p. 14. **1616** Besides ale, beer, & sundry sortes of wine | From forren nationes, whose more fruitfull vine | Yields plenty of god Bacchus, we have got | Another kinde of drinke, which well I wot | Is of smale goodnesse...And that's Tobacco, a rare Indian weed: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 2197, p. 70 (1871). **1618** they have preserved the Magazin of *Tobacco*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. iii. p. 7 (1645). **1619** Says Tobaccho is the Diuells smoake: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 8 *vº*. **1622** the King had sent hym word to burne all the tobaco, and to suffer non to be drunk in his government: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 35 (1883). **1625** their Tabacco, which they tooke in a pipe made artificially of earth as ours are, but far bigger, with the bowle fashioned together with a piece of fine copper: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxiv. (1884). **1627** *Tobacco* comforteth the *Spirits*, and dischargeth *Wearinesse*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. X. § 927. **1634** they esteeme much of Tobacco, and drinke it in long canes or pipes called *bubble bubbles*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24. — forty Camels loaden with Tobacco, out of *India*...the forty load of *Toback* (as they call it, or *Tewton*) was put into a large earthern Pipe (the ground) and fired: *ib.*, p. 119. **1652** Tobacco-box lids: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 177. **1654** a Tobacco box with a Burning Glasse: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 100. **1658** tobacco-fume: FORD, *Witch Edm.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 206/1 (1839). **1670** much better to spend the week in making of *Orations* and *Verses*, than in drinking of *Ale* and smoaking of Tobacco: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 70 (1698). — *Poggi Bonzi*, a little Town, famous for perfumed *Tabaco* in Powder which the *Italians* and *Spaniards* take far more frequently then we, as needing neither Candle nor Tinderbox to light it withal; nor using any other Pipes than their own Noses: *ib.*, p. 152. **1672** Players, Printers, Book-sellers, and sometimes Cooks, and Tabacca-men: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, ii. p. 27. **1678** he hath laid the like Impost on our *English* Tobaccho too: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 15. **1684** Saws, Axes, Files, and Steels to strike Fire, with Tobacco-stoppers belonging to them: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. **1710** I have made Delaval promise to send me some Brazil tobacco from Portugal for you: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*. Let. x. p. 252/1 (1869). **1722** the Duty of two Shillings *per* Hogshead on all Tobacco's: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 56. — Tobacco-Merchants of *England*: *ib.*, p. 79. **1775** It produces corn, cotton, sesamus and tobacco: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 141. **1819** Its flowers, fruits, verdure, streamlets, men, women,—its very tobacco stoppers,—were according to his account, positively of a different nature from those of every other country: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 14 (1820). **1849** the choice tobaccoes of Syria: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 173 (1881). **1864** The people...then trooped into the nearest public-house for beer, tobacco, &c.: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 25. ***1878** the war-tax on tobacco: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.]

2. a plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, esp. *Nicotiana Tabacum*. It has sedative and narcotic properties, mainly due to an alkaloid poison called *nicotine*.

1577 in any businesse of importaunce...thei wente and propounded their matter to their chief Prieste, forthewith in their presence, he toke certain leaues of the *Tabaco*, and caste theim into the fire, and did receiue the smoke of them at his mouthe, and at his nose with a Cane, and in takyng of it, he fell doune vppon the grounde, as a dedde manne, and remainyng so, accordyng to the quantitie of the smoke that he had taken, and when the hearbe had doen his woorke, he did reuiue and awake, and gaue theim their aunsweres, according to the visions, and illusions whiche he sawe, whiles he was rapte of the same maner: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 39 *vº*. — The proper name...is *Picielt*. For the name of *Tobaco* is given to it by our Spaniards: *ib.*, p. 34 (1596). **1590** whether yt divine Tobacco were, | Or Panachæa, or Polygony: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. v. 32. **1598** the *Spanyards* in *India*, recouer themselues by taking the same iuyce of *Tobaco*, and setting so many *Ventoses* vpon the swolne places: G. W., *Cures of the Diseased*, sig. C 3 *vº*. **1600** There is an herbe which is sowed apart by itselfe, and is called by the inhabitants [of Virginia] *Vppowoc*...the Spanyards generally call it *Tabacco*. The leaues thereof being dried are brought into pouder, they use to take the fume or smoake thereof, by sucking it thorow pipes made of clay, into their stomacke and head...whereby their bodies are notably preserued in health, and know not many grieuous diseases, wherewithall we in *England* are often times afflicted: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 272. bef. **1617** *Tabaco*...[in the language of the Indians] *pricielt*...*pilciel*: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. **1653** Reports were made...touching the Planting of English Tobacco in the County of *Gloucester*: *Several Proceed. of Parlt.*, Aug. 9—16, No. 4, p. 48. **1664** Sow also...*Marjoram*, *Basil*, *Tobacco*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 195 (1729). bef. **1682** the Seeds of *Rapunculus*, Marjorane, Tabaco: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 9 (1686). **1705** The Tobacco-Leaf here grows on a Plant about two Foot high, and is of the length of two or three Hands breadth: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XVI. p. 307. **1767** tender kinds of annual flowers such as...French and African marigolds, chrysanthemum, broad-leaved tobacco: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 172 (1803).

toboggan, taboggan (= ⊥ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a narrow sledge used for gliding down snow slopes or other slopes. Originally used in Lower Canada for portage over snow.

***toccata**, *sb.*: It., fr. *toccare*, ='to touch': a work composed for a keyboard instrument, to display the effect of touch; *hence*, any composition which demands brilliant execution; a prelude.

1724 TOCCATA, or TOCCATO, is of much the same Signification as the Word RICERCATA, which see: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* bef. **1863** While you sat and played Toccatas, stately at the clavichord: R. BROWNING, *Selections*, p. 224 (1872).

***tocsin** (⊥ =), Eng. fr. Fr. *tocsin*; **tocksaine**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *toquesin*, *toxsaint*: *sb.*: a signal of alarm made by a bell or a peal of bells; an alarm; an alarm-bell.

1580 The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call tocksaine, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together: FULKE, *Answ. to P. Frarine*, p. 52. [T.] **1821** that all-softening, overpowering knell, | The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell: BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. xlix. **1845** from the watch-tower a tocsin rang out a summons to arms on the approach of African pirates: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 399. **1883** In the smallest Commune of France they were near to sounding a tocsin of alarm: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3.

***toddy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tārī*: alcoholic liquor made from the sap of the palmyra or other palms, also called **sura** (*q. v.*); in English use, apparently earlier in Scotland, a

mixture of whiskey or other spirituous liquor with hot water, sugar, and sometimes lemon or other flavoring.

1609–10 *Tarree* [See **sura**]. **1625** Palmita wine, which they call Taddy: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 298. **1634** they were often presented with Flowres, Fruits, Toddy, and like things: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 6. **1662** terry: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). **1800** No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arrack, opium, ganja, or bhang and toddy: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1858). **1840** My Lord Tomnoddy Is drinking gin-toddy: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 179 (1865). — My Lord Tomnoddy Has drunk all his toddy: *ib.*, p. 180.

tōfus (Lat. *pl.* **tōfi**), inferior spelling **tōphus**, *sb.*: Lat.: **tufa** (*q. v.*), tuff. Anglicised as *toph*.

1555 lyke vnto the stone cauled *Tofus*, whiche is soone resolued into sande: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 80 (1885). **1626** A native arch she drew | With pumice and light tofusses, that grew: GEO. SANDYS, Tr. *Ovid's Met.*, III. [T.]

***toga**, *sb.*: Lat.: the usual outer garment of a Roman citizen, more correctly **toga virilis**, a man's toga, assumed by youths at the age of fourteen (?). The **toga praetexta**, or 'bordered robe', had a deep purple border, and was worn by boys and unmarried women of patrician rank.

1600 all the younger sort above 17 yeares old, yea and some also under that age, that yet were in their *Pretexta*, and wer not come to *Toga virilis*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXII. p. 467. bef. **1719** our modern medals are full of *togas* and *tunicas*, *trabeas* and *paludamentums*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 349 (Bohn, 1854). **1751** I was not without thoughts of wearing the *toga virilis* of the Romans, instead of the vulgar and illiberal dress of the moderns: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 41, p. 178 (1774). **1819** they were of an incredible size and weight, and thrown over the shoulder exactly like the Roman toga: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35. — the African toga I had assumed: *ib.*, ch. vii. p. 154. **1854** During this period, Mr. Clive assumed the *toga virilis*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 197 (1879). **1809** borrow the mayor's night-gown and slippers, to play Julius Cæsar in his toga, or, which is the same thing to them, to represent a sultan: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 25. **1834** a fat native dressed in a turban and toga of muslin as white as snow: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 52. **1889** [He] presently wrapped himself, metaphorically, in his toga and became very chilly: *Athenæum*, Feb. 9, p. 181/3.

togātus, *pl.* **togāti**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat.: wearing the toga; a Roman citizen in his civil capacity.

abt. **1630** For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 26 (1870).

tohu bohu, *phr.*: Fr. fr. Heb., 'without form—void' (*Gen.*, i. 2): chaos, utter confusion.

1619 it is (not a Sphære, the perfectest figure; not any figure, but) a *Chaos*, a *Tohu and Bohu*, a meere confusion: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxviii. p. 275. **1654–6** Man's heart is a mere emptiness, a very *Tohu vabohu*: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 8/2 (1867). **1678** of dark Sensless Matter, of *Tohu* and *Bohu*, or Confused *Chaos*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 61. **1693** the Earth, that is, the Terraqueous Globe, which was made *tohu vabohu*, without Form, and void: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. ii. p. 5 (1713). **1862** Was ever such a *tohu-bohu* of people as there assembles? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 260 (1887). **1864** she is too young and too pretty to be wandering in this tohubohu: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 20.

toil(e), **toyl(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *toile*: cloth, a net, a snare.

1591 There his welwoven toyles, and subtil traines, | He laid the brutish nation to enwrap: SPENS., *Compl.*, Astrophel, 97. **1601** the toile made of Cumes Flaxen cords, are so strong, that the wild Bore falling into it, will bee caught: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 3. **1606** she looks like sleep, | As she would catch another Antony | In her strong toil of grace: SHAKS., *Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 2, 351.

***toilette**, *sb.*: Fr.: the toilet, originally a wrapper for clothes ("A Toylet; the stuffe which Drapers lap about their clothes; also, a bag to put night-clothes, and buckeram, or other stuffe to wrap any other clothes, in": Cotgr., 1611).

1684 represents the Oath of *Rhodogune*, when she was given to understand, being at her Toilette, of the death of her Husband: Tr. *Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 32. **1713** The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace, | And the long labours of the Toilette cease: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 24. **1750** not that I exclude an occasional hour at a *toilette*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 4, p. 12 (1774). bef. **1782** at the toilette of the fair: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 126 (1808). **1792** long labours of the toilette: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 207. **1807** I shall get them framed and glazed, and so hang them up, in terrorem, over Miss Debby's toilette: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 54 (5th Ed.). **1817** I threw down a bottle of æther that was on mamma's toilette, on her muff—and it had such a horrid smell: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 254 (1825). **1850** Madame noted every article of toilette which the ladies wore, from their bonnets to their brodequins: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 248 (1879). **1864** fashionable milliners had sat up all night to complete the radiant flower-show toilettes: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 16. ***1874** Fashion still decrees that, where the material is very simple, elaborate *façon* in trimmings may be employed to make the *toilette* effective: *Echo*, May 29. [St]

toise, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *toise*: an old measure of length, containing 6 French feet, or about $6\frac{2}{5}$ feet English.

1741 a Gallery five Toises broad: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 163. **1762** the first parallel should be at least three hundred toises distant from the main body of the place: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxi. Wks., p. 269 (1839). **1787** LA LANDE makes only twenty toises difference between the second floor of the Hotel d'Angleterre at Turin, and that of the Three Kings at Siena: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 449 (1805). **1823** measures round of toises thousands three: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. ix. **1885** Another [instrument] that has been found very valuable in practice is the anthropometric *toise*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 574/3.

toison d'or, *phr.*: Fr.: the name of an honorary order of Austria and Spain and of the jewel of the said order.

1854 she had done everything for Jason; she had got him the *toison d'or* from the Queen Mother, and now had to meet him every day with his little blonde bride on his arm! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 312 (1879).

Tokay, name of a rich luscious wine produced near Tokay, a town in Upper Hungary.

1710 I dined at Stratford's in the city, and had Burgundy and Tokay: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. vi. Wks., p. 239/1 (1869). **1760** At supper she offered him Tokay, and told him she believed he would find it good: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 316 (1857). **1780** you press me to drink your Champayn and Tokay: C. ANSTEY, *Epigram from Martial*, Wks., p. 363 (1808). bef. **1782** Who stole her slipper, fill'd it with tokay, | And drank the little bumper ev'ry day: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 57 (1808). **1822** sipping Tokay at the cost of his Grace: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 613.

tola, **tole**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tola*: an Indian weight containing 96 ruttees (see **ruttee**); *at present*, the tola and the rupee each weigh 180 grs. Troy.

1625 Of another sort of Gold [coin] of twenty *Toles* a piece, there are thirtie thousand pieces [*marg.* A *Tole* is a *Rupia Challany* of Siluer, and ten of these *Toles*, are the value of one of gold]: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. **1665** 1150 *Masse* make a hundred *Tolls*; ten *Tolls* of silver value one of Gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

toldo, *sb.*: Sp.: an awning; an Indian hovel.

1845 The whole population of the toldos, men, women, and children, were arranged on the bank: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xi. p. 232. **1845** In summer it is covered with an awning, *toldo*, which gives a tenty look: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 384. **1864** He gave up a part of the toldo, or fore-cabin as it may be called: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vii. p. 160.

***Toledo** (⏑ ‖ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Toledo*, a city (and province) of New Castile in Spain: a sword-blade or sword manufactured at Toledo, or an imitation of the same.

1598 [a rapier] 'tis a most pure *Toledo*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 4, Wks., p. 25 (1616). **1602** Mars armipotent with his court of guard, give sharpness to my toledo! MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 46 (1885). bef. **1616** several Weapons, *Turkish* and *Toledo's*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 452 (1711). **1659** Walk into Moorfields— | I dare look on your Toledo: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, i. 2, Wks., p. 317/2 (1839). **1663** The trenchant blade, *Toledo* trusty, | For want of fighting was grown rusty: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 27. **1702** a *Spaniard* with naked Toledo at my tail: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, ii. p. 20. **1706** A new Toledo by his side: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 67 (Bohn, 1854). **1809** put him to death with his Spanish toledo: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xliii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 153. **1842** Spanish Grandees...With their very long whiskers, and longer Toledos: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 250 (1865).

tolerator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *tolerātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *tolerāre*, = 'to bear', 'to support': one who tolerates.

bef. **1848** and to this moment it is far from being clear, either to the tolerators, or the tolerated: DISRAELI, *Cur. Lit.*, Toleration. [L.]

tolibant, tolipant, tolipane, tolliban. See **turban**.

***tomahawk** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian war-axe.

1612 *Tomahacks*. Axes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 44 (1884). **1634** beate them downe with their right hand Tamahaukes, and left hand Iavelins: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 59. **1722** knocking the *English* unawares on the Head, some with their Hatchets, which they call *Tommahauks*, others with the Hows and Axes of the *English* themselves: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 39. — Tomahawk: *ib.*, p. 43. **1806** The tomahawk, or the scalping knife, whatever other charms may be denied them, are, at least, recommended by the dispatch with which they perform their services: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 7 (5th Ed.). **1814** cuts down the renegade with a tomahawk, to the great delight of the Indians: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1856). **1826** He also bore a knife in a girdle of wampum, like that which confined the scanty garments of the Indian, but no tomahawk: J. F. COOPER, *Last of the Mohicans*, ch. iii. p. 25 (Cassell's Red Libr.). **1849** He wore a hunting frock...and a tomahawk in the broad wampum-belt round his waist: W. IRVING, *Bracebridge Hall*, p. 432. **1856** They have no Indian taste for a tomahawk-dance: EMERSON, *English Traits*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 39 (1866).

***toman**[1], *sb.*: Mongol *tōmān*: the sum of ten thousand, a division of an army ten thousand strong.

1599 The lord of the same citie hath in yeerely reuenues for salt onely, fiftie *Thuman* of *Balis*, and one *balis* is worth a *floren* and a halfe of our coyne: insomuch that one *Thuman* of *balis* amounteth vnto the value of fifteene thousand florens: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 61. **1788** the fruitful territory of Cash, of which his fathers were the hereditary chiefs, as well as of a toman of ten thousand horse: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 4 (1813).

***toman**[2], **tomaun**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *tōmān*, fr. Mongol *tōmān*, = 'ten thousand': a Persian money of account, and *later*, a coin containing 10,000 dinars (see **dinar**), con-

tinually depreciated in value from £3. 13s. (or more) in 17 c. to 7s. 6d.; also applied to other denominations of money.

1598 I haue receiued 6. tumens in ready money, 200. shaughs is a tumen, reckoning euery shaugh for sixe pence *Russe*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 356. **1634** His Reuenues (as Merchants say) is foure hundred thousand *Tomaynes* a yeare (a *Toman* is three pounds six shillings): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62. **1662** sold the Foot-man for fifteen *Tumains*, which amount to seventy five French Pistols: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 194 (1669). **1665** this Arch-Duke...has towards four hundred thousand *Tomains per annum*, (a *Tomain* is five Marks Sterling.): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677). **1684** There are some rich Merchants that will give two *Tomans*, but the meanest Servant will give an *Or*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 12. **1741** This Capitation is farm'd out at three hundred Tomans: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150. **1828** sends this purse containing twenty gold tomauns: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 304. **1840** 45,000 tomâns a year, or 22,500*l.* sterling: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 34. **1884** my engagement that a sum of two hundred and eighty *tomans* (£100) should be distributed among them: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxviii. p. 312 (New York).

Variants, 16 c. *tumen*, 17 c. *thoman(d)*, *tomain*, *tumain*, 18 c. *tomand*, *tomond*.

tomasha, tamasha, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *tamāshi*, =‘sight-seeing’: an entertainment, a pageant, a public show, a popular excitement.

1610 he took flesh upon him to see the Tamasha of the World: FINCH, in Purchas' *Pilgrimes*, I. 436 (1625). [Yule] **1673** We were discovered by some that told our Banyan...that two Englishmen were come to the Tomasia, or Sight: FRYER, *E. India*, 159 (1698). [Yule] **1882** wanted to know "what the deuce all this *tamâsha* was about": F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 213.

***tomato** (˗ ˘ ˗), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *tomate*: the fruit of *Lycopersicum esculentum*, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*, a native of Tropical S. America; also called *love-apple*.

1604 They vse also Tomates, which are colde and very wholesome: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 240 (1880). **1767** sow tomatos, or love-apple seed; the fruit or apples of these plants are... much used in soups, and are also often used to pickle: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 157 (1803). **1820** From Iceland lichens, and St. Kitt's tomato: HANS BUSK, *Banquet*, iii. 439. **1846** Tomatoes, the fruit of the Lycopersicum, commonly called Love Apples, in allusion to the supposed power which they possess of exciting tender feelings, are a common ingredient in sauces: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 621.

tomback, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *tambaca*, fr. Malay *tambaga*, =‘copper’: a particular kind of brass or bell-metal, obtained from countries east of India.

1625 their musique, which was ten or twelue pannes of *Tombaga*, carried vpon a coulstaffe betweene two; these were tuneable: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 181. **1662** a *Tumbeck*, or Timbrel, a Haw-boy, and several Tabours: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 30 (1669).

tome, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tome*: a volume, *esp.* a large volume; a division of a literary work.

1596 his...tome of confutation, swelling in dimension...aboue all the prodigious commentaries...that euer he wrote: NASHE, *Have with You*, sig. F 2, in Greene's *Wks.*, p. 73 (1861). **1620** That Cardinal in the beginning of the year 1605. printed his eleventh *Tome* of the Ecclesiastical Annals: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 879 (1676). **1659** A large volume containing six Tomes: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxv. p. 151.

tomin, *sb.*: Sp.: the third part of a drachm; a **real** (*q. v.*).

1600 fiue *Tomynes*, that is, fiue Royals of plate, which is iust two shillings and sixe pence: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 454. **1604** and in Potosi it is readily worth foure peeces, and five Tomines: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 245 (1880).

tomolo, *pl.* **tomoli,** *sb.*: It. (Florio): a dry measure of rather larger capacity than a bushel English.

1673 The Bakers of the Town are obliged to take every month 25000 *tomoli* out of this Granary: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 269. **1793** Naples exports annually 1,500,000 tomoli of wheat, equal to 1,885,000 Winchester bushels: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 438 (1796).

***tom-tom,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. native *tamtam*: a native drum.

1693 cause the Tom Tom to be beat through all the Streets of the Black Town: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 268 (1861). [Yule] **1711** Their small Pipes, and Tom Toms, instead of Harmony made the Discord the greater: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 235. [*ib.*] **1764** orders to the Zemindars to furnish Oil and Musshauls, and Tom Toms and Pikemen, &c., according to custom: In J. Long's *Selections*, 391 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] **1803** About noon the sound of *tom-toms* announced the approach of RAJAH AJERT SING: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 68. **1804** let the cause of their punishment be published in the bazaar by beat of tom tom: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1122 (1844). **1859** sundry musicians...who are striking their tom-toms [*Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 276/2]. **1883** another [Arab sailor] strumming on two small tom-toms: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 229.

***ton,** *sb.*: Fr.: ‘tone’; style, the prevalent fashion; fashionable air; fashionable society. See **haut ton.**

1765 I scorn...in the high *ton* I take at present, to pocket all this trash: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 760/2 (1839). **1777** he is not altogether qualified to polish his manners, or, if you like, to give him the *ton* of good company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 48 (1777). **1781** They who are *called the people of fashion* or the *ton* have contributed nothing of their own but *being too late*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 9 (1858). **1788** Gracefulness, elegance, and taste, are totally out of fashion in dancing. Romping is the *ton*: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 26/1. **1790** would the celebrity of the men of *ton* be much reduced: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1792). **1809** every man who sets up at all for ton, must have his *spisschen*, which is here the proper name of the dog: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 96. **1813** and certainly the *ton* of his society is the best: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 350 (1875). **1818** some hatter of *ton*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 86. **1834** had contrived to give to the unbecoming dress of the country as much *ton* as it was capable of receiving: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 1. **1854** if I cannot be first in Piccadilly, let me try Hatton Garden, and see whether I cannot lead the *ton* there: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 103 (1879).

tone: Anglo-Ind. See **dhoney.**

tonga, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tāngā*: a small two-wheeled carriage drawn by ponies or bullocks, used in India.

1882 The Himalayan *tonga* is a thing of delight...in principle it is the ancient Persian war-chariot: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 180. — every tonga-driver: *ib.*, p. 181.

tonjon, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: an open palankeen, a kind of sedan chair.

abt. **1804** I had a tonjon, or open palanquin, in which I rode: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Autobiogr.*, 283 (1857). [Yule] **1828** barouches, buggies, palanquins, tonjons: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 70. **1884** some [streets] indeed so very narrow that only the *tonjaun* carried by men can pass along them: C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.*

tonka, tonka[*-bean*], *sb.*: native S. Amer. (Guiana): the seed of the *Dipteryx odorata*, Nat. Order *Fabaceae*, which yields a volatile oil used by perfumers and snuff manufacturers. Also called *tonga bean*, *Tonquin bean.*

1846 The volatile oil of Dipterix odorata, or Tonka Bean: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 549.

tonnelle, *sb.*: Fr.: an arbor; a tunnel-shaped net.

1861 those who will sit down under my *tonnelle*, and have a half-hour's drink and gossip: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 121 (1879).

tonsor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *tondēre*, =‘to shear’, ‘to shave’: a barber.

1759 Take away the turkey, says the tonsor: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xix. **1776** The enraged tonsor took me at my word: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 97. **1823** the tonsor glided quietly back towards the royal apartment, whence he had issued: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. viii. p. 118 (1886).

tontine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tontine*: a subscription to a fund, the subscribers to which receive a fixed annuity until they are all dead, the survivors getting increased shares as the numbers of the society are diminished by death until the last survivor enjoys (during the rest of his—or her—life) the whole annuity; a fund raised on the above system; the annuity paid as interest on the fund; also, *attrib.* more or less on the principle of the tontine. The system was invented by a banker of Naples, Lorenzo Tonti, in 17 c. and named after him.

1791 This gentlewoman had ventured 300 livres in each Tontine; and in the last year of her life she had for her annuity about 3,600*l.* a year: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 27. **1818** whose servant or dependant obtains the TONTINE or principal hotel of the town: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 105 (1819). **1890** It is a pretty safe guess that these books...will hold the field for at least a century yet... Among the translators themselves a very interesting tontine might be established: *Athenæum*, May 24, p. 670/3.

toofan: Eng. fr. Port. See **typhoon.**

toolsee, toolsy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *tulsī*, *tulasī*: name of a kind of basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, Nat. Order *Lamiaceae*, cultivated and reverenced by Hindoos.

1673 they plant Calaminth, or (by them called) Tulce, which they worship every Morning, and tend with Diligence: FRYER, *E. India*, 199 (1698). [Yule] **1834** They live upon lies,—and would laugh at the holy Toolsee-leaf, and Ganges water: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 44.

toombak: Turk. See **tumbak.**

toondra: Russ. See **tundra.**

toorkes: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turquoise.**

tootnague: Anglo-Ind. See **tutenag.**

topass, topaz, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name of any dark-skinned half caste of Portuguese descent; the sweeper (who is often such a half breed) on board ship.

1673 To the Fort then belonged 300 English, and 400 Topazes, or Portugal Firemen: FRYER, *E. India*, 66 (1698). [Yule] **1680** It is resolved and ordered to entertain about 100 Topasses, or Black Portuguese, into pay: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 121 (1861). [*ib.*] **1758** There is a distinction said to be made by you...which, in our opinion, does no way square with rules of justice and equity, and that is the seclusion of Portuguese topasses, and other Christian natives, from any share of the money granted by the Nawab: In J. Long's *Selections*, 133 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] **1817** Topasses, or persons whom we

may denominate Indo-Portuguese, either the mixed produce of Portuguese and Indian parents, or converts to the Portuguese, from the Indian, faith: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, III. 19 (1840). [*ib.*]

***tope**[1], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *tōpu*, Tamil *tōppu*: a grove, an orchard, a mango plantation.

1673 pleasant Tops of Plantains, Cocoes, Guiavas: FRYER, *E. India*, 40 (1698). [Yule] **1799** [See **nullah**]. **1834** On the side of the road was a thick grove of mango trees, locally called a tope: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 57. **1883** a fine 'tope,' or grove of trees: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 134.

***tope**[2], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tōp*: an ancient Buddhist monument in the form of a dome of solid masonry.

1886 From the old Buddhist tope at Sarnâth, near Benares, he followed the traces of Sakya-Muni: *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 15/1.

topechee, *sb.*: Turk. and Pers. *tōpchī*: an artilleryman, a gunner.

1687 The Toptchi. These are Gunners: SIR P. RYCAUT, *Pres. State Ottoman Emp.*, p. 94. [Yule] **1828** bore down like lightning on the topechees: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 337.

***topee, topi**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭōpī*: a hat, *esp.* a pith hat. See **sola.**

1849 Our good friend Sol came down in right earnest on the waste, and there is need of many a fold of twisted muslin round the white topi, to keep off his importunacy: *Dry Leaves from Young Egypt*, 2. [Yule]

topee-wallah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭopīwālā*, ='a hat-wearer': an European; a topass; an English soldier.

1826 It was now evident we should have to encounter the *Topee Wallas*: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 52 (1884). **1834** the Topee-walas are within matchlock shot of this grove! *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 126.

tophaike, *sb.*: Turk.: a musket.

1813 Though too remote for sound to wake | In echoes of the far tophaike: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 156 (1832). **1882** At my new-found foe I sprung, | And clutched with both my hands the raised tophaike: ARMSTRONG, *Garl. from Greece*, Last Sortie, p. 268.

Tophet: Heb. *tōphet*: name of the south-eastern end of the valley of Hinnom or **Gehenna** (*q. v.*), used as a receptacle for the refuse of Jerusalem, an emblem of Hell.

1667 [See **Gehenna**]. **1883** lead her husband's footsteps out of this Tophet into which he had sunk himself: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 94.

***toque**, *sb.*: Fr.: a light hat with a turned up brim; a light cap with a band (of twisted silk or other rich material) below which a *quasi*-brim was formed; a small bonnet for women, worn in 19 c.

1644 Then followed ... the knight-confalonier...in velvet toques: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872). **1651** after them, the Swiss in black velvet toques: *ib.*, p. 280. **1817** It was at this time, in England, the reign of high heads: a sort of triangular cushion or edifice of horsehair, suppose nine inches diagonal, three inches thick, by seven in height, called I believe a *toque* or a *system*, was fastened on the female head, I do not well know how: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 171 (1825). **1828** The headdress is a turban-toque of white satin and tulle: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 253/3. **1840** Around this the shawl or handkerchiefs are wound in forms assuredly far superior to any I have seen exhibited in the toques or turbans of ladies at home: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 281.

torbant: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turban.**

***toreador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull-fighter, esp. one who fights on horseback.

1618 the Conde de Cantilliana, that excellent Toreador, hath stolen away the wife of a Procurador de Corte: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 82 (1848). **1797** When the price of the horses and bulls, and the wages of the *torreadores*, have been paid out of this money, the rest is generally appropriated to pious foundations: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. **1825** like a bull in the amphitheatre, under the steel of the tauridor: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxxi. p. 294. **1884** This second casualty virtually ended the performance, for with their two best men incapacitated the remaining tauréadors were not able to show much sport with the other bulls, though they did their best: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, June 3, p. 4/1. **1886** [A low wall] offers some analogy with the ring round the arena used in bull-fights, over which the toreadors leap when hard pressed: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 110/3.

tormichan: Gael. See **ptarmigan.**

***tornado** (/ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *tronada*, ='a thunder-storm': a sudden violent storm of wind and rain with thunder and lightning.

1600 the ternados, that is thundrings and lightnings: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 719. — About two of the clocke in the morning we had a *Ternado*, and much raine: *ib.*, p. 759. **1606** we had nothing but Ternados, with such thunder, lightning and raine: E. BARKER, *Sir J. Lancaster's Voyage*, p. 2 (1877). **1625** we met with the first *Ternado*, lasting some two houres: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 328. — *Turnados* (gusts within two degrees of the Line) cause all things, specially cloaths, to smell: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 466. **1626** a Turnado, a mounthsoune, a Herycano: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 795 (1884). **1634** Nor is this weather rare about the Æquinoctiall; by Mariners termed the *Tornadoes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5. — On the seuen and twentieth we crost the *Æquator*, where we had too many Tornathoes: *ib.*, p. 216. bef. **1782** wild tornadoes, | Strewing yonder sea with wrecks: COWPER, *Negro's Compl.*, v. Poems, Vol. I. p. 277 (1808). **1810** And like tornado winds, from every side | At once: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 152. **1819** A violent tornado ushered in the night, we could not hear each other holla: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 153. **1863** It blew a hurricane: there were no more squalls now; but one continuous tornado: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 294. **1885** It will stick in his memory like Mr. Russell's description of a tornado in the Pacific: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 804/1.

[The popular derivation is fr. Sp. and Port. *tornada*, ='a return', "the time on which the sun goes back from the tropic of Cancer; but properly they mean the beginning of August" (Vieyra, 1794), but the meaning is against this view. The form *tronada* took in English is probably affected by Sp. *turbonada*, ='a waterspout', 'a storm'. The metathesis is illustrated by the form *tornera* for *tronera*, given by Minsheu.]

***toro**, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull.

1651 [See **canna**[3]].

***torpēdo**, *sb.*: Lat., 'numbness', 'cramp-fish'.

1. a cramp-fish or electric ray. Anglicised as *tarped* (Holland).

abt. **1527** Torpido is a fisshe. but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes/that he shall feele no thyng: *Babees Bk.*, p. 239 (Furnivall, 1868). **1590** forbear to angle for the fish | Which, being caught, strikes him that takes it dead: | I mean that vile torpedo: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 190/2 (1858). **1601** the Cramp-fish Torpedo: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 426. **1606** the strange property of another fish cauled *Torpedo*, which being taken with an angle-rod, so benummeth the arm of the fisher that he is forced to let the rod falle: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 224. **1625** In these Riuers and Lakes is also found the Torpedo: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1183. **1627** the *Torpedo Marina*, if it be touched with a long Sticke, doth stupefie the *Hand* of him that toucheth it: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 993. bef. **1631** can | A Scorpion or Torpedo cure a man? J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 149 (1669). **1646** *Torpedo*'s deliver their *opium* at a distance, and stupefie beyond themselves: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 95 (1686). **1665** The Torpædo or Cramp-fish also came to hand: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 384 (1677).

2. *Mil.* a submarine mine, either stationary or able to be discharged against, conveyed up to, or set in motion so as to reach a hostile ship; a mine charged with explosives. *Also*, in combin. as *torpedo-boat.*

3. any detonating or explosive cartridge.

1786 I will spring mines of serpents and torpedos from beneath them, and we shall soon see the stand they will make against such an explosion: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 127 (1883).

***torpor, torpour** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *torpor*, ='numbness', 'insensibility': mental or physical insensibility, numbness, sluggishness, incapacity for effort; complete loss of energy; heavy slumber.

1627 Motion discusses the torpor of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all: BACON, *Nat. Hist.* [T.] **1661** *Torpor* (Lat.) a feebleness of the mind, and unaptness to do any thing; a slothful heaviness: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1820** emulation, and even rational curiosity, is buried under a torpor of mental and corporeal energy: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 94. **1842** the girl again falls into a state of torpor: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 182 (1847). **1877** Voltaire fell into a transport of grief,...remaining alone in his chamber plunged in the idlest torpor: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xix. p. 144.

Torquemada, name of a Dominican prior, Thomas de Torquemada, Grand Inquisitor of Spain, 1478—1493, rendered infamous by his cruelty.

1883 The confidant of Bishop Bonar was of the stuff of which his church has turned out her Torquemadas: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 583/2.

torques, torquis, *sb.*: Lat.: a necklace of twisted metal; *esp.* such an ornament worn by Gauls and other barbarous peoples. Anglicised as *torque, torc.*

1695 In 1692, an ancient golden torques was dug up near the castle of Harlech: GIBSON, *Add. to Camden*, p. 658. **1799—1805** out of above 360, who wore the golden torques, the mark of their nobility, only three escaped: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. ch. iv. p. 182 (Paris, 1840). **1816** the "Dying Gladiator" is now considered a wounded soldier, probably a Gaul or German, the "torques" or rope-chain having been a common ornament with them: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 228.

torrion, Fr.; **torrione**, It.: *sb.*: a large tower.

1599 the Turrion of the Arsenall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 126. **1652** there went off from the Torrion of *Carmine*, twenty six shot of Ordinance: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 144.

***torsade**, *sb.*: Fr.: twisted fringe; twisted cord; a spiral moulding.

***torso**, It. *pl.* **torsi**, *sb.*: It., 'a stump': the trunk of a statue; the body considered independently of the head and limbs.

1722 Two Noble *Torsoes*, One about the size of the Hercules, the Other larger: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 149. **1765** the *torso*, or mutilated trunk of a statue: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 509 (1817). **1800** a "Lot and his daughters" from Caravaggio, the torso of one of the females is uncommonly fine: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 494. **1820** our eyes were chiefly attracted by an exquisite torso of Venus, discovered in the year 1804 by the Cavaliere Landolina, whilst he was excavating some baths in Arcadina: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48. **1842** It is often said that Michael Angelo studied the Belvedere torso: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 207 (1847). **1854** As for the vaunted Antique, and the Elgin marbles—it might be that that battered torso was a miracle, and that broken-nosed bust a perfect beauty: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 232 (1879). **1864** the collar of that invaluable coat was so cut as to make his neck sit well on his torso: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 96.

torteau, *pl.* torteaux, *sb.*: Fr.: a pancake; in heraldry, a roundel of red tint (gules).

1611 *Torteaux*. Torteauxes, and by old Blazonners, Wastells: COTGR. **1625** Torteaux and Bignets, and many other sorts of food...they make pottage, and Torteaux and Gullets: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1652.

tortilla, *sb.*: Sp.: a round cake; a round flat thin cake made of maize.

1842 Maiz...is chiefly used in the Tortillia cakes, of which we hear so much in Mexico...a *tortillia* is indispensable at least once a day for all classes: *New World*, Vol. IV. p. 373. **1847** I stopped in one of the huts to taste some tortillas: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 74 (1848). **1856** They received us with great civility, generally offering us tortillas and melons to eat: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, Vol. III. p. 46. **1884** a stone for rolling and baking tortillas: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Mar., p. 294/1.

tortor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *torquēre*, = 'to wrench', 'to torture': an executioner, a tormentor, a torturer.

1619 let seuerall degrees of Tortures and Tortours, Deuills and Deuillish Plagues, massacre and torment them: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlii. p. 401.

tortuga, *sb.*: Sp.: a turtle.

1577 [*Lagartos*] take out their yonglynges, as the *Tortugas* of the sea doeth: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73 *v°*. **1588** wee found a caue or nest of Tortugaes egges: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 24 *v°*. **1600** such fish and *Tortugas* egges as they had gathered: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 648.

torture (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *torture*: extreme pain, torment, agony; the infliction of very severe pain.

1546 Doe you preferre the horrible tortures of warre beefore tranquillitee? Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1846). **1591** On pain of torture, from those bloody hands | Throw your mistemper'd weapons to the ground: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 1, 93. **1669—70** Finding my Brother in such exceeding torture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1872).

torus, Lat. *pl.* **tori,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a bed': *Archit.*: a convex moulding, like the astragalus but larger, generally found in the base of a column, esp. just above the plinth. Anglicised as **tore.**

1563 the Torus, beneth shalbe y^e^ forth part greater then the Torus aboue: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi *v°*. **1598** The *Base*...deuide this into two equall partes, and giue one to *Plinthus*, A: the other must be deuided into three: give two to *torus* B: and the other to *regula* C: his *proiecture* D is thus made: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. **1664** *Trochile*...is ever the Cavity between the former *Torus*'s: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 195. — he thinks fit to deck the *Tore's* with I know not what delicate *foliages*, which does not at all become the *Order*: *ib.*, Pt. I. p. 24. **1806** their columns have *tori* and bases: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 162.

Tory (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *toiridhe*, = 'a pursuer': an Irish robber; a member of the Court Party in English politics after the Restoration, first so called about 1679, or of the successive modifications of that party. See **Whig.**

1661 *Banditi*...These in the Low-Countries are called *Freebooters*...in Ireland *Tories*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1682** And lifting up a *Tory* Bottle, | He flung it at th' Aggressor's Face: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 133. **1692** In the days of *Whig* and *Tory*: *Jacobite Conventicle*, Pref. bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 9—12 (1740).

tosco, *sb.*: Sp., 'rough' (fem. *tosca*): a South American name of a soft dark-brown limestone met with in the Pampas region.

1818 On the margins and beds of most of the watercourses this stratum of tosco is visible: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 277 (1834).

***toshakhana,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *tosha-khāna*: a treasury in which presents which have been received or which are to be given are stored.

1776 I took [the Sicca Dewat, and the box where the seal is] and put them in the Tosha Konnah: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B, 23/2. **1799** some brass swannies, which were in the toshekhana, were given to the brahmins of different pagodas. WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1844). **1886** the Maharaja's *tosha-khana* or storehouse: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 51.

tot quot, *phr.*: Lat., 'as many as': a rate of assessment; annates of all benefices held by an ecclesiastic, paid into the papal treasury on his promotion; a general dispensation (from the pope)—is this an abbrev. of **totiens quotiens** (*q. v.*)?

1509 Then yf this lorde haue in him fauour, he hath hope | To haue another benefyce of greater dignitie, | And so maketh a false suggestion to the pope | For a tot quot, or els a pluralitie: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, fol. 60 (1570). abt. **1522** We shall haue a *tot quot* | From the Pope of Rome: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1843). **1528** It is to them a remembrance...to heap...bishoprick upon bishoprick with pluralities, unions and Tot Quots: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 236 (1848). bef. **1529** And of tot quottes, | They commune lyke sottes: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout*, 565, Wks., Vol. I. p. 332 (1843). **1536** Tot-Quots and Dispensations: LATIMER, *Serm. bef. Convocation*, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, and Ser., p. 56/2 (1849). bef. **1550** His tottes and quottes | Be full of blottes: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 427 (1843). **1550** totquots of promocions: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, Ep., sig. ☞ i *v°* (1560). **1555** dispensations and immunities from all godly discipline, laws, and good order...*tot quots*, with a thousand more: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 55 (Parker Soc., 1841). **1565** he pleadeth his *toties quoties*, and thereby would erect a whole *totquot* of masses sans number: JEWEL, *Serm.*, Wks., p. 633 (1847). **1611** *Quottité*, An euen assessement, a rate or totquot imposed: COTGR.

tōtālis: Lat.: total. See **summa.**

1625 I looke on nothing but *Totalis*: B. JONSON, *Staþ. of News*, i. 3, p. 12 (1631).

totem (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Algonquin (N. Amer. Ind.): the badge or emblem of a North American Indian clan, which is the representation of some natural object, usually an animal. This badge is used as an armorial bearing by members of the clan, and represents a deified ancestor or a deity. The name is also applied to similar badges or emblems amongst other uncivilised races.

1855 Go and paint them all with figures, | Each one with its household symbol, | With its own ancestral Totem: LONGFELLOW, *Hiawatha*, xiv. Wks., p. 292/2 (1882). **1887** *Athenæum*, Oct. 1, p. 429/3.

***totidem verbis,** *phr.*: Lat.: in so many words; in the same terms; in explicit terms; in full.

1659 we do not read *totidem verbis* in the Scripture that the apostle baptized infants, yet it is very probable: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 173/2 (1865). **1663** For that *Bear-baiting* should appear | *Jure Divino* lawfuller | Then *Synods* are, thou dost deny, | *Totidem verbis* so do I: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 63. bef. **1670** Who there makes them Equals, which are not under one man, for that he denieth *totidem verbis*, but under one Law, to the which he doth subject the Magistrate: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 75, p. 75 (1693). **1684** The spiritual nature of God is...not anywhere...asserted *totidem verbis* but in this text: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 262 (1864). **1704** 'Tis true, *said he*, there is nothing here in this Will, *totidem verbis*, making mention of *Shoulder-Knots*, but I dare conjecture, we may find them *inclusivè*, or *totidem syllabis*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 64 (and Ed.). **1773** You will not find Drake and Blake and Raleigh *totidem verbis*, but what you will find is a new mode of reasoning: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 26 (1857). **1809** This concluding caveat is not indeed delivered, *totidem verbis*, by Dr. Smith: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 139. **1834** He does not say so *totidem verbis*, because he does not dare: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxii. p. 66 (1874). **1866** The ingenious reader will at once understand that no such speech as the following was ever *totidem verbis* pronounced: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. IV. (Halifax). **1887** His part was given *totidem verbis* in *Fraser's Magazine*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 15, p. 496/3.

toties quoties, totiens quotiens, *phr.*: Lat., 'as often as': as occasion may require, repeatedly; sometimes applied to a jubilee of the Latin Church, or to the general remission of sins which is granted on such an occasion.

1525 commaundyd & compelled vppon the payne of imprisonament of xx days, tociens quociens, that they shall no more occupie phisike till they be examyned: In T. Vicary's *Anatomie* (Furnivall, 1888). **1560—1563** he declaryd...pardon from Rome, and as mony as wyll reseyffe ys pardon so to be shryff, and fast iij days in on wyke, and to reseyffe the blessed sacrament the next Sonday affter, clan remyssyon of all ther synes *tossyens quossyens* of all that ever they dyd: MACHYN, *Diary*, p. 94 (Camd. Soc., 1848). **1621** a glasse of water, which when he brauled, she should hold still in her mouth, and that *toties quoties*, as often as he chid: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 475 (1827). **1630—1** and that his majesty might summon them *toties quoties*, until they either appeared, or submitted themselves to a fine: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1848). **1691** Were I his Confessor, who am only his Adviser, I should prescribe him no other Pennance for every Transgression, than to make me a Copy of such miserable Doggerel *toties quoties*, which I believe would be Mortification enough for him: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 2 *v°*. **1710** as soon as it [the glyster] comes away, to give another of the same, and repeat it *toties quoties*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 203. bef. **1733** Grand Juries may enquire *toties quoties* of the same Offence: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 165, p. 115 (1740). **1759** that for every such instance she should forfeit all the right and title which the covenant gave her to the next turn;—but to no more,—and so on—*toties quoties*—in as effectual a manner as if such a covenant betwixt them had not been made: STERNE, *Tristr. Shand.*, I. xv. Wks., p. 36 (1839). **1811** Any other person...may repeat the same operation *toties quoties*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. V. p. 20. **1828** If liquors were sold, and the penalty exacted to-day, it might be exacted again, if liquors were sold to-morrow, and so *toties quoties*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 2561. **1843** that when names were imposed, mankind took into consideration all the individual objects in the universe, distributed into parcels or lists, and gave to the objects of each list a common name, repeating this operation *toties quoties* until they had invented all the general names of which language consists: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1856). **1845** hence the jubilee was called *toties quoties*, for it was an annual benefit: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 771.

tōtis viribus, *phr.*: Lat.: with all one's might.

1711 By the grand alliance between the empire, England, and Holland, we were to assist the other two *totis viribus* by sea and land: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 429/2

(1869). **1774** I have sometimes wished...that we had fallen in *totis viribus*, with the motion made by Mr. Ross: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 349 (1854). **1830** Strive *totis viribus* to effect a repeal of the Union: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 98 (1875).

***tōto caelo,** *phr.*: Lat.: 'by the whole heaven', as far as the distance between the poles, by diametrical opposition.

1727 it is wonderful to observe, how nearly they have approached us in those particular pieces; though in their others they differ'd *toto cælo* from us: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 167 (1757). **1771** that individuals differed *toto cælo* in their opinion of smells: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 9/2 (1882). **1803** We differ *toto cælo* from Mr. Southey in deriving this class of beings from classical antiquity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 131. **1828** he differed *toto cælo* with his parents: *Engl. in France*, Vol. I. p. 42. **1879** The dome [of the Pantheon]...differs *toto cælo* from the normal mode of construction: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 234.

tōto genere, *phr.*: Lat.: in (their) whole character; in all generic characteristics.

1672 Bodies that differ *toto genere*, as Metals and Stones: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 49. **1789** They [the efficient cause and the physical cause] differ *toto genere*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 74/1 (1846).

totquot: Eng. fr. Lat. See **tot quot.**

tōtum, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *tōtus*,='whole', 'all': the whole.

bef. **1658** How comes it that she thus converts | So small a *Totum*, and great Parts? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 298 (1687). **1678** And the *Totum* or *Compositum* of a Man or Animal may be said to be *Generated* and *Corrupted*, in regard of the Union and Disunion, Conjunction and Separation of those two parts, the Soul and Body: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 39.

tōtus in se, *pl.* **tōti in se,** *phr.*: Lat.: entirely wrapped up in one's self.

1654—6 for that they were *toti in se*, like the snail, still within doors at home: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 362/2 (1867). — He is *totus in se*, wholly drawn up into himself: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 372/1.

tōtus teres atque rotundus, *phr.*: Lat.: 'entire smooth and round', *i.e.* perfect as a sphere. Hor., *Sat.*, 2, 7, 86.

1826 that is an integral and simple Government, *totus teres atque rotundus*, complete within itself: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 96. **1860** the repose and self-confidence of his bearing denoted the man who was all in all to his own requirements, *totus teres atque rotundus*, impassable as a Stoic and contented as an Epicurean: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 85.

toty, toty[*-man*], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *tōti*: the messenger and odd man of a village in S. India, who is of low caste.

1800 Washerman, barber, and totyman: In Wellington's *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 452 (1858).

toucan, *sb.*: Fr.: popular name of any bird of the genus *Rhamphastos*, or of the family *Rhamphastidae*; also erroneously applied to hornbills of India and the Malay Archipelago. The word is ultimately native S. American.

1759 It was now noon-day, and I had scarcely loaded my piece, after killing two *toucans*, when I beheld a tiger at a little distance: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 630 (1814). **1769** The Toucan...has a monstrous, hollow, convex, red beak...serrated outwardly: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 163. **1845** Our day's sport, besides the monkey, was confined to sundry small green parrots and a few toucans: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 28. **1886** Some clever and minute carvings in toucan-beak set with alternate links in gold, forming a parure, made by Wang Hing: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 26/2.

touffon: Eng. fr. Port. See **typhoon.**

toujours perdrix, *phr.*: Fr.: 'always partridge', used to suggest that one can have too much of a good thing.

1818 LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 273 (1819). **1822** not *toujours perdrix*, but *toujours* Dobbs: MRS. OPIE, *Madeline*, Vol. II. p. 63. **1828** One letter would delight every one—four volumes of them are a surfeit—it is the *toujours perdrix*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiv. p. 68 (1859). **1864** Her eyes are weary of the sight of red and black balls. It is *toujours perdrix*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 395/1. **1877** He wanted a rest, a change from this *toujours perdrix* of ladies' society, polite small-talk, boredom...: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 263 (1879).

toupee (*ˊ ˊˊ*), Eng. fr. Fr. *toupet*; **toupet,** Fr.: *sb.*: a tuft of hair (on the top of the head or of a wig); a wig with a tuft or curl on the top; a patch of false hair.

1728 a crowd of beaux, | With smart toupees, and powder'd clothes: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1776). **1748** he had combed his own hair over the toupee of his wig: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 96 (1817). **1760** My seniors are covering their grey toupees with helmets and feathers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 278 (1857). **1761** they wanted her to curl her toupet: *ib.*, p. 432. **1787** the same pin the Contadina's now wear, supports her tresses behind, and the fore part is composed of a false toupee: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1805). **1803** He wore a very becoming toupet in large Brutus-like curls: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I. p. 131. **1847** The *pompoons*, the *toupées*, and the diamonds and feathers: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 417 (1865).

***tour**[1], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tour*,='a turn', 'a round', 'a journey from place to place', 'a circuit', 'a shift'.

1. a revolution, a round, a turn, a going round or about a place so as to see all parts of it.

bef. **1729** To solve the tow'rs by heavenly bodies made: SIR R. BLACKMORE, *Creation*, ii. [C.] **1754** When the usual Time is expired, this Detachment goes out, and another succeeds, and when all have had their *Tour*, they accompany the Corps to the Grave: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. I. p. 268. **1762** he made a tour of the prison, and in particular visited the kitchen: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. V. p. 190 (1817). **1763** We made the tour of the farm in eight chaises and calashes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). **1800** This tour of duty to commence at morning parade on halting days: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 464 (1858).

2. a turn (about a place, a promenade, a drive).

1665 Mr. Povy and I in his coach to Hyde Parke, being the first day of the tour there; where many brave ladies: PEPYS, *Diary*, Mar. 19. [Davies] **1673** making a tour round the two *Corridores*, where the Magistrates sit: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 191. **1705** But we'll discourse more of these matters as we go, for I must make a *tour* among the Shops: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 27 (1776). bef. **1723** The sweetness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their tour there: CENTLIVRE, *Basset Table*, i. 2. [Davies]

3. a going round from place to place, a desultory journey, a prolonged excursion. See **grand tour.**

1688 He made the Tour of *Italy*, and saw *Germany*, and the Law Countries: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 21 (1699). **1759** The *tour* too, which you propose making to Lubeck, Altena, *&c.* will both amuse and inform you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxxxii. p. 456 (1774). **1764** the natural historians, and tour-writers: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. vi. **1765** after this long and fatiguing tour I arrived Feb. 14, 1761: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 236. **1775** our mode of living on this tour had been more rough than can well be described: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 246. **1803** Here is a Radcliffian tour along the shores of Dorset and Devonshire: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 55 (1832). **1811** we began to think seriously of leaving Mokha, and making a tour into the interior parts of Yemen: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xxxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 53. **1845** he may see Spain agreeably, and as Catullus said to Veranius who made the tour many centuries ago...: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 66.

4. a trick, a shift.

1702 I have one *Tour* yet—Impudence, be my Aid: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 344 (1776). bef. **1733** The next Tour of the Author...is to demonstrate: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 22, p. 438 (1740).

tour[2], *sb.*: Fr.: a tower; a tower-shaped head-dress.

1694 *A Tour*, is an Artificial dress of Hair, first invented by some Ladies that had lost their own Hair: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 11/2.

***tour de force,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'a feat of strength', a stroke of genius, a remarkable display of power.

1818 each should try a tour de force with the other: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 234 (1819). **1820** Instances of this kind...cannot in reality have been uncommon, but the resorting to such, in order to accomplish the catastrophe, as by a *tour de force*, was objected to as inartificial: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Introd., Wks., Vol. II. p. 393 (1867). **1837** such a *tour de force*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 35. **1883** means to win by a *tour de force*: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 216. **1885** You liked me then, *Carina*...For your sake, bonds were trivial, | The rack, a *tour-de-force*: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 168.

tourbillon, Fr.; **tourbillion,** Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a whirlwind, a vortex; a kind of firework which spins in the air.

1753 Seriously, I am very glad, that you are whirled in that *tourbillon* of pleasures: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 80, p. 337 (1774). **1779** the *tourbillon* of Ranelagh surrounds you: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 264 (1858). **1797** Tourbillons may be made very large, and of different coloured fires: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XV. p. 689/2.

***tourniquet** (*ˊ ˉ ˉ*, *-qu-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tourniquet*: (*a*) a turnstile; (*b*) a surgical instrument for checking the issue of blood by the pressure of a screw on the surface of the body.

a. **1768** some winding alley, with a tourniquet at the end of it: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 425 (1839).

***tournure,** *sb.*: Fr.: figure, shape, appearance; a pad intended to improve the contour of a woman's hips; a bustle (pad for a woman's dress).

1748 the easy manners and *tournure* of the world: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 133, p. 322 (1774). **1815** the *tournure* of the phrase, when a woman is spoken to cannot be mistaken: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 194 (2nd Ed.). **1826** an exquisite figure and an indescribable tournure: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 391 (1881). **1828** no *tournure* more enchanting: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 40. **1835** There was the fashion and the *tournure*, it is true: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 77. **1841** there was the same *tournure* of heads and profiles: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 354. **1850** His manners are not pleasing. He has a military and yet pedantic *tournure*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 374. **1858** there are jaws that can't fill out collars...there are *tournures* that nothing can humanize: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 259 (1882). **1865** I like the *tourneure* of the world, not the odour of the dairy: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32. ***1874** The *tournure*...is still worn: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

tous-les-mois, *sb.*: Fr., 'all the months': a starchy food obtained from the tubers of various species of *Canna*, esp. *Canna edulis*.

tout à fait, *phr.*: Fr.: wholly, entirely, quite.

tout à la mort, *phr.*: Fr.: 'absolutely to the death', without any quarter. See **à la mort.**

1602 *Contention btwn. Liberal. and Prodigality*, sig. B.

tout à vous, *phr.*: Fr.: quite at your service.

1679 I will take up no more of y^r time than...to assure you of my being *tout à vous*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 79 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

tout au contraire, *phr.*: Fr.: quite the contrary. See **au contraire.**

tout court, *phr.*: Fr.: 'quite shortly', only, by itself, without anything more.

1747 My Eagle is arrived—my eagle *tout court*, for I hear nothing of the pedestal: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1857). 1883 the hermit of Blackman's Hanger might be offended at being addressed as Jack, *tout court*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 165.

tout de bon, *phr.*: Fr.: in earnest.

1823 By others it was taken *tout de bon*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 135 (1855).

tout de suite, *phr.*: Fr.: all consecutively, at once.

1748 I find that I remember things much better, when I recur to my books for them, upon some particular occasion, than by reading them *tout de suite*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 126, p. 289 (1774). 1790 the psalm was never intended for an ode to be performed at one time, *tout de suite*: S. STREET, in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VI. p. 7 (1882).

***tout ensemble,** *phr.*: Fr.: 'entire whole', the whole of anything considered independently of its parts; the general effect. See **ensemble.**

1715 sometimes the *Tout-Ensemble* of its *Form* shall resemble dark clouds: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 119. 1756 you will say I have no notion of *tout-ensemble*, if I do not tell you that I like the scheme of this ode at least as well as the execution: GRAY, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 63 (1853). 1796 In short, the *tout ensemble* is the most complete I ever beheld: J. DALTON, in H. Lonsdale's *Worthies of Cumberland*, Vol. V. p. 131 (1874). 1807 the occasional views of rich pasture-land, seen as I saw them, under a rich warm sky, formed a *tout ensemble*, as delightful as it was novel: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 275. 1815 but, as very often happens, the *tout ensemble* was extremely different from that which the accurate account I had received caused me to anticipate: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 224 (2nd Ed.). 1832 no one was more gentleman-like in the *tout ensemble*: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xix. p. 37/1 (New Ed.).

tout est perdu hors l'honneur, *phr.*: Fr.: all is lost save honor. Said by Francis I. after his defeat at Pavia (1525).

1677 and I can only say as Francis ye 1^st^, when he was taken prisoner, *Tout est perdue hors l'honneur*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

tout le monde, *phr.*: Fr.: 'all the world', everybody.

1883 *Tout le monde*, it was said, was wiser than the wisest single sage: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 387.

tovardillio: Eng. fr. Sp. See **tabardillo.**

tower, tow'r: Eng. fr. Fr. See **tour**[1].

toxicum, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τοξικόν*: a poison in which arrows were dipped; *hence*, any poison.

1606 he promised a medicine to heale his swollen throat, and sent him the rank poison Toxicum for it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 198.

trabaccola, *pl.* **-le; trabarcolo,** *pl.* **-li; traboccolo,** *pl.* **-li:** *sb.*: It.: a trading-craft used in Sicily and the Adriatic.

1820 a petty trade carried on by a few small trabaccole: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 66. 1860 Sicilian trabocoli, laden with fruit and Marsala wine: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 12.

trabea, *sb.*: Lat.: a toga of state, with purple stripes across it. See **toga.**

1600 Then came *Servius* abroad in his roiall robe, called *Trabea*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 30. bef. 1719 [See **toga**].

traboccante, *part.*: It.: overbalanced, ready to fall. Rarely Anglicised as **traboccant.**

1654 and were they cast into a Balance one could hardly discern which Scale would be traboccant and overpoising: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i *v°*.

trabuc(h)o, *sb.*: Sp.: a blunderbuss; a kind of cigar.

1832 he was provided with a formidable trabucho or carbine: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 19. 1874 Mivers at length on the couch slowly inhaling the perfumes of one of his choice *trabucos*: LORD LYTTON, *K. Chillingly*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 28 (1875).

***tracasserie,** *sb.*: Fr.: a cavil, a quarrel, a broil, a fuss, a bother.

1661 *Tracas* or *Tracasserie* (Fr.) restless trotting, ranging, roaming, hurrying up and down, a busie or needless travel or toyling ones self: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1715 I am of your opinion that to avoid tracassaries one should let the different correspondences take their course: In P. M. Thornton's *Stuart Dynasty*, App. I. p. 353 (1890). 1765 How can you think...that any body, or any thing can make a *tracasserie* between you and me? In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 376 (1882). 1798 he may become jealous, and tired of their constant *tracasseries*: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1858). 1803 The girl was put under the care of a governess, who plagued my life out with her airs and her *tracasseries*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 54 (1832). 1818 Lady Dunore...far from reconciling these dramatic disputes, endeavoured by every species of *tracasserie* to nourish and perpetuate them: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 138 (1819). 1824 I was very closely occupied with some absurd tracasseries of which I had just received accounts: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 560 (2nd Ed.). 1830 There seems to have been no end to the *tracasseries* between these men: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 31 (1875). 1850 get rid of all the annoyances and *tracasseries* of the village: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 172 (1879).

***trachēa, trachĭa,** *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *τραχεῖα* (*ἀρτηρία*), ='rough (artery)': the wind-pipe, the air-passage between the larynx and the bronchial tubes.

1525 The partes that be holdyn be these. the throte bolle or trachea / ysophagus or meri: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *r°*/2. 1541 there shall appear Trachea arteria that is the way of the breth: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. F ii *v°*. 1543 the Trachea Arteria or wesaunde compounded of gristellye rynges: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. v *v°*/2. 1548 The third is *Trachia Arteria*, that bringeth in ayre to the lungs: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 37 (1626). 1599 the Patient lyinge on his backe the *Trachea arteria*, as then openeth it selfe: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 109/1. 1882 The trachea also shows premonitory symptoms: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxxvii. p. 295.

track-scout(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *trek-schuit*: a draw-boat, a barge. See **schuit, trek-schuit.**

1727 It would not be amiss if he...made the tour of Holland in a track-scoute: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, p. 88 (1741).

tractātor, *sb.*: Lat., 'a shampooer', Late Lat., 'a handler' (of literary matters), noun of agent to Lat. *tractāre*, ='to handle': a writer of a tract or of tracts.

1842 Talking of the Tractators—so you still like their tone! and so do I: C. KINGSLEY, in *Life*, i. 58 (1879). [Davies]

tractor (⌐ ¬), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *trahere*, ='to draw', 'to pull': that which draws; *esp.* in pl. *Perkins' metallic tractors*, a pair of small bars of different metals which were supposed to draw out disease by electricity or magnetism if drawn over a diseased part of the body.

1809 What varied wonders tempt us as they pass! | The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas: BYRON, *Eng. Bards, &c.*, Wks., p. 423/1 (1873).

traditive (⌐⌐ ¬), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *traditif*, fem. *-ive* (Cotgr.): relating to tradition, traditional.

1611 *Traditif*, Traditiue, or of tradition: COTGR. 1687 Suppose we on things traditive divide, | And both appeal to Scripture to decide: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, II. 196. [L.]

trāditor, Lat. *pl.* **trāditōrēs,** *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *trādere*, ='to give up', 'to surrender': an early Christian who played the traitor in times of persecution by delivering up the Scriptures or sacred articles or by betraying his brethren.

bef. 1600 There were in the church itselfe traditors, content to deliuer vp the bookes of God by composition, to the end their owne liues might bee spared: HOOKER, *Eccles. Polity*, Bk. V. § 62. [R.] 1883 The *traditores*...escaped martyrdom and sometimes got comfortable appointments: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 335.

traffico, trafico (Florio), It.; **traffic** (⌐ ¬), Eng. fr. It. or Fr. *trafique* (Cotgr.): *sb.*

1. trade; commerce; a commercial transaction; also, *metaph.* intercourse, dealings.

abt. 1506 We founde also at Candy ij other galyes, Venysyans, ladynge malvesyes, called the galeys of Traffygo: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 61 (1851). 1549 how commodious the countrey is...to the traffycque of them that liue by merchaundise: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 1 *v°*. 1554 lyued without doynge any traficke or marchaundyse one with an other: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. B i *v°*. 1569 Also he altered and chaunged the honest and simple doings that before tyme had bene vsed by honest and good men in their exchaunges and traffiques: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 4. — that passage and traffique of Marchaunts was forboden: *ib.*, Pt. VII. p. 129. 1572 our trafique into Roap and other places in France is almost laid downe with this new feare: SIR TH. SMITH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccci. p. 379 (1846). 1578 that great Mart and traffike of merchandize: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 211 (1618). 1579 to enriche the inhabitants thereof by trafficke: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 141 (1612). 1584 in these daies, where in trafficke is more vsed, and learning in more price: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 98. 1590 It hath in solemn synods been decreed, | Both by the Syracusians and ourselves, | To admit no traffic to our adverse towns: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, I. i, 25. 1598 Ambassages, Letters, Trafiques, and prohibition of Traffiques: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. *¶ ¶ v°*. 1667 Seas...Shall find her lustre stain'd, and Traffick lost: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 300, p. 76. 1682 you will find on what condition and credit Holland was for traffic and commerce: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1872). 1712 a downright Man of Traffick: *Spectator*, No. 288, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley).

2. the passage to and fro of persons or goods along a road, water-way, or route.

3. the persons or goods or both which pass to and fro over any route.

4. goods for sale or barter.

1716 You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there, | From Billingsgate her fishy traffic bear: GAY, *Trivia*, ii. 10. [C.]

5. a transaction, a piece of business.

1591 the two hours' traffic of our stage: SHAKS., *Rom.*, Prol., 12.

***tragédien,** *fem.* **tragédienne,** *sb.*: Fr.: a tragedian, a tragic actor (actress).

1883 She was a tragedienne from head to foot: H. JAY, *Through the Stage Door*, Vol. I. p. 3.

traghetto, *pl.* **traghetti,** *sb.*: It.: "a ferrie, a passage, a foarde, a gozell ouer, or from shore to shore" (Florio).

1617 And that men may passe speedily, besides this bridge, there be thirteene places called *Traghetti*, where boats attend called *Gondole*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 77.

trahit sua quemque voluptas, *phr.*: Lat.: each man is attracted by his own (idea of) pleasure. Virg., *Ecl.*, 2, 65.

train, train[*-oil*], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *traan*, earlier *traen*: oil tried out from whale-blubber, *esp.* ordinary oil (of the whale) distinguished from sperm-oil.

1587 fish, either salted or dried, and their traine oile: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, ch. x. [R.] **1598** The leakage of the traine doth fowle the other wares much: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, I. 308. [C.] **1697** Large ships might here load themselves with seal skins and trane-oyl: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, an. 1683. [R.] **1823** Something about the Baltic's navigation, | Hides, train-oil, tallow, and the rights of Thetis: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. xlv.

traînant, *fem.* **traînante,** *adj.*: Fr.: dragging; drawling.

1865 the tranquil *trainante* tones in which he always spoke his rudest things: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 170.

traîneau, *sb.*: Fr.: sledge, sleigh; draw-net.

1716 The lady, the horse, and the traineau, all as fine as they can be: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 80 (1827).

trait, *sb.*: Fr., 'an arrow', 'a dart', 'a hit', 'a stroke', 'a feature', 'a lineament': a feature, a lineament, a distinctive characteristic.

bef. **1745** By this single trait Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey: W. BROOME, *On the Odyssey*. [T.] **1752** a most sensible trait of the King: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 309 (1857). **1763** I will tell you all I know of them, with the *trait* I mentioned: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1882). **1809** Another *trait* of the same kind was her retaining the truly maternal love of her children, however elevated or however distant they were from her: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 102. **1832** a trait of pathos or high feeling, in comedy, has a peculiar charm: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 111. **1885** There are few which had more of the better traits of an aristocratic community than the ancient capital of the Highlands: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 302/1.

traiteur, *sb.*: Fr.: the keeper of an eating-house.

1763 your tailor, barber,...hatter, traiteur, and wine-merchant: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 292 (1817). **1768** I ordered him to call upon the *traiteur*, to bespeak my dinner, and leave me to breakfast by myself: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 459 (1839). **1787** A Traiteur is established, and dinners provided at a short notice: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1805). **1809** if you choose to treat us now and then to a play, and are too late for your *traiteur*, our cold supper will be at your service: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 68. **1840** By six o'clock we were in the Servian town, and a few minutes more saw us established in the house of a German *traiteur*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 445.

***trajet,** *sb.*: Fr.: passage, journey.

1857 he did not mention that in this short *trajet* to the Assembly the Queen's pocket was picked of her watch and her purse: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 233. **1865** make mots on your own misery, and you've no idea how pleasant a *trajet* even drifting "to the bad" may become: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 66.

tramisse, *sb.* See quotation.

1598 his carriage and conuersation towards God is full of passion, of zeale, and of tramisses [Lat. *extasis*]: BACON, *Sacred Medit., Impostors*, p. 119 (1871).

***tramontana, tramontano,** *sb.*: It.: a north wind.

1615 the boysterous *Tramontana*, that from the Black Sea doth sweepe his blacke substance: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1632). **1819** There a perverse tramontana seemed to lie in wait with no other object than to shut against us the narrow entrance of the Adriatic: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 341 (1820).

Tramontano (*pl.* -ni), *fem.* **Tramontana** (*pl.* -ne), *adj.* and *sb.*: It. (Florio, "*Tramontani*, those folkes that dwell beyond the mountaines"): dwelling beyond the mountains (which bound N. Italy), non-Italian; one who dwells beyond the mountains, one who is not an Italian. Anglicised as **Tramontane.**

1616 May not we, that are gross-headed tramontanes, imagine and conceit that he is adored as a god amongst you? SHELDON, *Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 170. [T.] **1664** These two *Masters* are infinitely oblig'd to their *Interpreters* who produced them first amongst the *Tramontani* and strangers, and particularly to our workmen in *France*, who hold them in very great estimation: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 26. — undermining the foundations of true *Architecture* to introduce a new *Tramontane* more barbarous and unsightly then even the *Gothique* it self: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 100. **1670** A horrible *Tramontane* compliment, which put even the Pope himself to a smile: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 151 (1698). **1693** Such *Tramontanæ*, and Foreigners to the Fashion, or any thing in Practice: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iv. 8, Wks., Vol. I. p. 83 (1710). **1722** that Noble Treasury of Antique Painting...is now in a manner lost...*Tramontanes* would have been reproach'd for this as mere *Goths*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 288. **1743** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1857). **1785** Virtue is so scarce, | That to suppose a scene where she presides, | Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 120 (1808). **1810** With regard to the diction of these pieces, it is not for *tramontane* critics to presume to offer any opinion: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 393 (1844). **1813** A sort of horror, somewhat strange in a *tramontano*, of any thing not Italian! *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 386.

trampa, *sb.*: Sp.: trap, snare; deceit, cheat.

1622 he knoweth not what to doe, but useth all *trampas* and fetches he can to delay tyme: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1883).

tranchant, *fem.* **tranchante,** *adj.*: Fr.: sharp, trenchant; peremptory, decisive.

1776 [See **recherché**]. **1812** The Notes are written in a flippant, lively, *tranchant* and assuming style: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 475. bef. **1863** the raw *tranchant* colours of the new banners: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 341 (1879).

tranquillo, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: tranquilly, a direction to performers to render a piece or passage in a tranquil manner.

transaction (˘ ˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *transaction*: the act of settling an affair, the act of carrying on (a piece of business); a settled affair, an affair in course of settlement, a piece of business completed or in course of completion; reports of business done by or communications made to a council, committee, or society.

1611 *Transaction*, A transaction, accord, agreement, attonement: COTGR. **1648** an eye-witness of their transactions: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 34 (1872). **1845** those who will compare the many subsequent transactions: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 466.

transactor (˘ ˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *transactor*, ='a manager', noun of agent to *transigere*, ='to transact': one who transacts.

1611 *Transacteur*, A transactor, dayes-man, accorder, match-maker: COTGR.

transfiguration (˘ ¯ ¯ ˘˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *transfiguration*: a change of appearance or aspect.

abt. **1506** a wall made rounde aboute the place of the transfyguracion of our Lord: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 15 (1851). **1611** *Transfiguration*, A transfiguration, or transformation: COTGR. **1646** in caterpillars, or silk-worms, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [T.] bef. **1719** the transfiguration and the agony in the garden: ADDISON. [J.]

transformation (˘ ¯ ˘˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *transformation*: the act of transforming, the process of being transformed.

1548 transformacions and naturall chaungynges of thynges: UDALL, *Mark*, i. [R.] **1604** Something have you heard | Of Hamlet's transformation; so call it, | Sith nor the exterior nor the inward man | Resembles that it was: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 5. **1611** *Transformation*, A transformation; a change of forme, an alteration of shape: COTGR.

transgressor (˘ ˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *transgressour*, assimilated to Lat. *transgressor*, noun of agent to *transgredi*, ='to transgress': one who transgresses.

1494 albeit that this ryot was after greuously shewyd agayne the commons of the cytie, yet it passyd vnponysshed, for the great noumbre of the transgressours: FABYAN, an. 1180. [R.] **1509** And to a Transgressour | For mede shewinge fauour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1874). **1540** beinge so rigorouse agaynste all other transgressours: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 88 *r°*. **1549** traunsgressours: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, v. p. 154 (1869). **1569** the place where felons and other transgressors of the kinges lawes were put to execution: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. I., an. 3, p. 33. **1611** *Transgresseur*, A transgressor, trespasser, sinner, offendor: COTGR. **1667** Ill worthy I such title should belong | To me transgressor, who, for thee ordain'd | A help, became thy snare! MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 164. **1785** transgressors from the womb, | And hasting to a grave: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 163 (1808).

transit gloria mundi: Late Lat. See **sic transit g. m.**

transitu: Lat. See **in transitu.**

translator, translatour (˘ ¯ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *translator*, ='one who transfers' (Late Lat., 'one who interprets'), used as noun of agent to Lat. *transferre*, ='to transfer', 'to translate': one who translates. Sometimes spelt *translater*.

1509 the foresayde composer and translatours: JAS. LOCHER, in Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1874). **1534** translatours: TYNDALE, in G. Joy's *Apol.*, p. x. (1883). [**1570** and yet neither Paris, Orleance, or any of the other Vniuersities of Fraunce, at any time, with the Translaters, or Publishers offended: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. A iiij *r°*.] **1589** Euen so the very Poet makes and contriues out of his owne braine, both the verse and matter of his poeme, and not by any foreine copie or example, as doth the translator, who therefore may well be sayd a versifier, but not a Poet: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*,

1. i. p. 19 (1869). **1603** the translatour and the french especially hath with great dexterity laid the pieces together: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1159. **1620** the word of the Translator, subject and obnoxious unto errours: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 146 (1676). **1641** that part of the work was esteemed so absurd by the translators thereof: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 163 (1806). **1654** Nor is our *Author* a Translator, | But a *Criticall Commentator*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. * 3 *vº*.

transliterator, *sb.*: Eng., for *transliterater*: one who transliterates.

transmigrator (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *transmigrāre*, = 'to migrate': one who migrates.

transparent (⏑ ⏑ –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *transparent*.

1. (of a substance) causing no appreciable hindrance to clear vision, able to be seen through, admitting of the appearance of objects through itself.

1588 Through the transparent bosom of the deep: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 31. **1676** ice, blue as a sapphire, and as transparent: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 114 (1872). **1775** the Marsyas has been stiled the most transparent river of Phrygia: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 238.

2. *metaph.* easily understood, incapable of concealment or deception, easily detected.

1591 these, who often drown'd could never die, | Transparent heretics, be burnt for liars! SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 2, 96.

3. bright, brilliant, clear.

1593 the glorious sun's transparent beams: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 353. **1593** My loues transparent beames and rosy colour: T. WATSON, *Teares of Fancie*, xxxi. p. 194 (1870). **1594** So by th' attractive excellence, and might, borne to the power of thy transparent eyes: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Dec., No. 8 (1818).

transposition (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *transposition*: the act of transposing; the process or state of being transposed.

1611 *Transposition*, A transposition; translation, remouall out of one place into another: COTGR.

trap, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *trapp*: dark-colored metamorphic rock the structure of which is more or less columnar.

1847 chattering stony names | Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, | Amygdaloid and trachyte: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 88 (1886).

trapan(e), trappan(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **trepan**.

trapezium, *pl.* **trapezia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. τραπέζιον, = 'a small table', 'a counter', 'an irregular four-sided figure': a geometrical plane figure contained by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel.

1551 trapezia: R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 15. **1589** the figure *Trapezion*, which is some portion longer then square: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xi. p. 113 (1869). **1887** Mr. H. Sadler...saw this fifth star of the trapezium [of the nebula in Orion] in December, 1871: *Athenæum*, Oct. 29, p. 572/3.

***trattoria**, *sb.*: It.: an eating-house, a cook-shop.

1851 At that period I used to dine at a trattoria in the Piazza de Spagna: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 155 (1857). **1874** a trattoria is an eating-house where dinners are also sent out: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 385 *note*.

travado, *sb.*: Port.: a **tornado** (*q. v.*).

1625 very foule weather there with Thunder and Lightning, (which the *Portugals* call *Travados*...): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 952. **1662** the Winds, which the *Portuguez* call *Travados*, that is, whirlewinds: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 197 (1669). **1705** we are sometimes attacked by violent Travadoes, or Storms of Thunder, Lightning and Wind: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. viii. p. 112.

travers, *sb.*: Fr.: breadth; caprice, eccentricity. See **à travers**.

1765 but I have no patience with such a *travers* as there must be in his way of thinking: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 387 (1882).

travertino, It.; **travertin(e)**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: a whitish porous rock consisting of calcareous deposit found in Italy, used for masonry.

1555 And is often tymes founde in an other stone lyke vnto *Treuertino* or in *Treuertino* it selfe: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 367 (1885). **1886** Astride of one of these [walls] is still seen fixed to its position a *cippus* of travertine: *Athenæum*, Oct. 30, p. 574/1.

trecento, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'three hundred': the century which began with the year 1301, the fourteenth century, in reference to Italian literature and art; hence, **trecentist** (– ⏑ ⏑ –, *-ece-* as It.), fr. It. **trecentista** (*pl.* -te), an Italian artist or writer of the fourteenth century, a follower of the Italian style of the fourteenth century.

1821 In Italy he'd ape the "Trecentisti;" | In Greece, he'd sing some sort of hymn like this t' ye: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxxvi. **1883** the character of his work is different from that of any other trecentist: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xxiii. **1887** one of them calls her an unfailing *improvvisatrice* worthy of the *trecento*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 37.

treillage, *sb.*: Fr.: a trellis, trellis-work.

1699 The last Private Garden I saw... At the upper end a noble *Treillage*, two great Vasa's of Iron painted of a Brass-colour and gilt: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 194. **1712** Bowers and Grotto's, Treillages and Cascades: *Spectator*, No. 477, Sept. 6, p. 682/2 (Morley). **1761** drank tea in the arbour of treillage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 420 (1857).

***trek**, *sb.*: Du., 'pull', 'tug', 'drawing': in S. Africa, the drawing of a wagon; a journey, a distance traversed at one stretch.

***1878** Trek in the Transvaal: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/1. [St.]

***trek**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *trekken*: in S. Africa, to draw (a wagon); to travel by a wagon; to move from station to station.

1850 the road...so cut up, that we were obliged to abandon it, and trek along the rugged hill-side: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. ii. p. 24 (1856).

trekker, *sb.*: Du.: one who treks.

***trek-schuit**, *sb.*: Du.: a draw-boat, a canal-boat. See **track-scoute**.

1711 the *Trekschuyt*, or Hackney-boat, which carries Passengers from *Leyden* to *Amsterdam*: *Spectator*, No. 130, July 30, p. 196/1 (Morley). **1781** they travelled partly by post...partly by the treck-schuyt, that is, the barks which ply in this country in the canals: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 385 (1852). **1814** down the Rhine to the land of the Frows, and the cheese and herrings and trackshuyts: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1856).

***tremolando**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: in a tremulous manner, with the use of the tremolo.

1887 The violins accompany *tremolando* in descending thirds: *Athenæum*, Nov. 26, p. 720/1.

***tremolo**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a trembling, a tremulous effect suggestive of emotion; sometimes applied to the speaking voice.

1877 her back still turned and a *tremolo* in her voice: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 165 (1879).

***tremor** (⏑ –), **tremour**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *tremor*: a trembling, a quivering, a tremulous motion; a vibration; a shuddering.

1661 *Tremor* (Lat.) quaking, trembling, shaking, great fear; also an earthquake: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* bef. **1687** in the ringing of a bell, from every stroke there continues a tremor in the bell: H. MORE, *Immort. of Soul*, Bk. II. ch. ii. [R.] **1731** By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours: ARBUTHNOT, *Aliments*. [T.] **1776** Returning in the evening I began to wash my hands in it [the Castalia] but was instantly chilled and seized with a tremor: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 268. **1819** I boldly went to the Fanar, and with the least possible tremor knocked at Mavroyeni's door: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 145 (1820). **1863** awoke...in a mysterious state of mental tremor: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 184.

tremor cordis, *phr.*: Lat.: a quaking of the heart.

1611 I have tremor cordis on me: my heart dances: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, i. 2, 110.

***trente-et-quarante**, *sb.*: Fr., 'thirty and forty': a name of the game of **rouge-et-noir** (*q. v.*).

1764 hazard, *Quinze*, and *Trente-et-Quarante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857). **1848** a little roulette and *trente-et-quarante* to keep the excitement going: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XXVII. p. 293 (1879). **1865** OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. XXII. p. 276.

trepan (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *trepan* (Cotgr.), *trappan* (Cotgr.).

1. a boring instrument for removing pieces of the skull.

1525 If the bone be stronge / bore ther throughe many holes with the trapane tyl it be departed from the other bone: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. H'i *vº/a*. **1543** sondry instrumentes of yron, as trepanes, habberts, molinels, &c.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxix *vº/a*. **1563** a trappan, seruynge to the beade whan as the scul or *cranium* is fracturyd: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 13 *vº*. **1603** The boistrous Trepane, and steel Pick-ax play | Their parts apace: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 140 (1608). **1748** he examined me touching the operation of the trepan: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 98 (1817).

2. a boring instrument.

1613 And there th' Ingineers haue the Trepan drest, | And reared vp the Ramme for battrie best: HUDSON, Tr. *Du Bartas' Judith*, iii. 107. [Davies]

***trepang** (– ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *tripang*: **bêche-de-mer** (*q. v.*).

1814 There are two kinds of trepang: FLINDERS, *Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 231.

très distingué, *phr.*: Fr.: very distinguished.

1841 His countenance is remarkably good, his air and manner *très distingué*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 136. **1871** a handsome

man, with an air *très distingué*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 160.

très grande dame, *phr.*: Fr.: 'a very great lady', a lady of very high rank.

1744 I have seen her but once, and found her...*très grande dame*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1857).

trevertino: It. See **travertino.**

triangle (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *triangle*: having three angles (or sides); a figure which has three angles formed by the meetings of three lines.

1525 the bony part [of the nose] hath .ij. tryangle bonis: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *r°*/1. **1546** the English men...arraying themselves in forme of a triangle: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 27 (1844). **1554** an Ilonde in forme of a tryangle: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D viii *v°*. **1603** triangles whether they have three equall sides or unequall: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 838.

triārii, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the foot-soldiers of the third line of the Roman army in order of battle. See **hastati, principes, II. 2.**

1617 after the first fury of the French, the body of the Dutch Foote, like the *Triarij* among the Romans, stood firme: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 198.

tribrachys, Lat.; **tribrachus**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. τρίβραχυς: *sb.*: a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables. Anglicised as **tribrach.**

1589 The foote [*Tribrachus*] of three short times is very hard to be made by any of our *trissillables*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xv. [xvi.] p. 141 (1869). **1602** The *Spondee* [consisting] of two long, the *Tribrach* of three short [syllables]: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poes.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 167 (1815).

tribuna, *sb.*: It.: an apse; a gallery; a pulpit. Occasionally Anglicised as **tribune.**

1644 The choir, roof, and paintings in the tribuna are excellent: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1872). **1670** In fine, the picture of our Saviour in the very *Tribuno*, or *Abside*, was the first picture that appeared publickly in *Rome*... There are divers other pictures in that vaulted *Tribune* in *Mosaic* work: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1698).

tribunal (⏑ ⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *tribūnal*,='a dais on which the seats of magistrates were placed', 'a judgment-seat', 'the magistrates' (collectively).

1. a judge's seat, a magistrate's seat, a magistrates' bench. Also, (rarely) *attrib.*

1579 his chaire of state or tribunall: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 636 (1612). **1588** you must be presented before the tribunall seat of Iesus Christ: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth, &c.*, p. 5 (1880). **1602** When he had thus plotted the matter; sitting in his Tribunall he gaue a sign vnto the souldiers: T. LODGE, Tr. *Josephus' Wars*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 618. **1606** I' the market-place, on a tribunal silver'd, | Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold | Were publicly enthroned: SHAKS., *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 6, 3. **1645** At the upper end [of the Senate-hall] are the Tribunals of the Doge: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 208 (1872). **1662** Justice, that sits and frowns where public laws | Exclude soft mercy from a private cause, | In your tribunal most herself does please: DRYDEN, *On Coronation*, 51. **1776** here was the tribunal of the archon or supreme magistrate: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 65.

2. a court of justice, a judicial assembly.

1590 Of Magistrates, of courts, of tribunals, | Of commen-wealthes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 53. **1619** examined at that High Tribunall: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxx. p. 702. **1620** For causes were never taken from the lawful Tribunals, but by Commissions, and Avocations of Popes: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 739 (1676). **1685** the bold Chief Justice Jefferies... went thorough stitch in that tribunal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 234 (1872). **1769** He tells us...that parliament is a high and solemn tribunal: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xxvii. p. 198 (1772).

3. the raised floor at one end of a basilican church; an apse; a gallery.

1644 The tribunal of the high altar is of exquisite work: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872). **1694** placing columns on pilasters at the East tribunal: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 344. **1722** The Tribunal or *Mezzo Cupola* of Dominichino: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 319.

trice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *tris*,='noise of glass breaking', 'an instant', in the phr. *en un tris*,='in (on) a trice': an instant, a moment. Perhaps the early *tryse* is a distinct word,='a pull', 'a haul'; and if so, *at a trice, with a trice* may be altogether English.

[abt. **1440** The howndis that were of gret prise | Pluckid downe dere all at a tryse: *Ipomedon*, 392, in Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, II. 295 (1810). (C.)] **1508** To tell you what conceyte | I had then in a tryce, | The matter were to nyse: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 1130. [A. S. Palmer] **1569** Canutus mustered both Englishmen and Danes with a tryce, and hauing nowe all things redyly prepared for warre, tooke shipping: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 175. **1579** They were with him at a trice, to know his pleasure: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 353 (1612). [**1582** Now Pithias kneele downe, aske me blessyng like a pretie boy, | And with a trise, thy head from thy shoulders I wyll convay: EDWARDS, *Damon & P.*, in *Old Plays*, I. 252 (1825). (A. S. Palmer)] **1584** he commeth vp (they saie) at a trice: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. xxvi. p. 443. **1602** saue onely Cateolinian carrying their countenance in their hands, to sob and smile in a trice: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 22. **1610** on a trice, so please you, | Even in a dream, were we divided from them | And were brought moping hither: SHAKS., *Temp.*, v. 238. abt. **1630** He had gotten the Queens eare at a trice, and she began to be taken with his elocution: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 49 (1870). **1644** all commanded in a trice by an imperious and cruel seaman: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1872). **1674** in a trice: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 13.

***trichīna**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of worms which live in the intestines, and in the larval state become encysted in the muscular tissue of men and some other animals. Their presence in large numbers causes the dangerous disease called **trichīnōsis.**

trick, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *trek*, earlier *treck*,='a pull', 'a draft', 'an artifice', 'a trait'.

1. an artifice, a piece of fraud; a feat of dexterity; a roguish prank, a piece of mischief; a reprehensible act.

1546 I will heere...declare a prettie dog tricke as concerninge this mayden: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1846). **1579** it is the common tricke of all spitefull persons: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 299 (1612). **1590** didst thou ever see me do such a trick? SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, iv. 4, 43. **1591** Your Dythirambion songes and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done, | Your Iuie crownes and crowned Nymphes, | Your sacred Thyrsus's wonne: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 *v°*. **1598** I doe tast this as a trick, put on me: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 10, Wks., p. 62 (1616). bef. **1658** Once I a curious Eye did fix | To observe the Tricks | Of the Schismaticks of the Times: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 378 (1687). bef. **1670** Yet these were but Tricks, to rock all those asleep, who he knew would oppose him: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 207, p. 224 (1693). **1685** This day my brother...and Mr. Onslow were circumvented in their election by a trick of the Sheriff's: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1872). bef. **1719** extremely delighted in playing little tricks: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1730).

I *a.* an illusion, a deceptive appearance.

2. dexterity, skill, knack.

1604 here's fine revolution, an we had the trick to see 't: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 1, 99.

3. a lineament; a trace; a trait; a habit; a characteristic.

1595 He hath a trick of Cœur-de-lion's face: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 85.

4. a trifle, a knick-knack.

1596 A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 3, 67.

5. the cards played out in one round of a game at cards; the manner of playing a round of a particular game at cards.

bef. **1658** Like to *Don Quixot*'s Rosary of Slaves | Strung on a Chain, a Murnival of Knaves | Pack'd in a Trick; like Gipsies when they ride: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 28 (1687). **1785** Cards were superfluous here, with all the tricks, | That idleness has ever yet contriv'd | To fill the void of an unfurnish'd brain: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 108 (1808).

triclīnium, Lat. *pl.* **triclīnia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τρικλίνιον: among the Ancient Romans, a dining-room with three couches round three sides of the dinner-table.

1646 Fish-ponds, Gardens, Tricliniums: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 313 (1686). **1890** In the central block [of the Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the *tablinum* and *triclinium*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 23, p. 265/2.

tricoteuse, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman who knits, one of the women who, during the French Revolution, attended political meetings, executions, &c.; *hence*, a French woman who engages in political agitation.

1882 French women organised...have been *Tricoteuses*, and perhaps in a certain sense of the abusive term, *Pétroleuses*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 3.

tric-trac, *sb.*: Fr.: backgammon.

1690 I taught them to play grand tric-trac: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 78 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1803** There's Mrs. Delacour leading Miss Portman off into the *tric-trac* cabinet: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 317 (1832). **1839** The amusements consist principally of...matches at *tric-trac*...: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 148.

triennium, *sb.*: Lat.: a period of three years.

***triforium**, *pl.* **triforia**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a gallery above the arches (properly of the aisles) of a church.

1833 above them are the triforia continued through every part: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 95. **1879** If there is a clerestory the space becomes what we call (though erroneously) a *triforium*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 87. **1885** Over the lateral aisles...upper aisles, or triforia, are nearly always found: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 214/2.

trigger (⏓ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *trekker*,='a puller', 'a drawer', 'a trigger': the finger-piece by pulling which the hammer of a fire-arm is set free and so caused to fall; a lever or any piece of mechanism by moving which a spring is released or a check detached. Earlier **tricker.**

1663 and as a goose | In death contracts his talons close, | So did the knight, and with one claw | The tricker of his pistol draw: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. 528.

triglyphus, Lat. fr. Gk. *τρίγλυφος*; **triglyph** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: a three-grooved tablet (with two entire grooves and two semi-grooves, all vertical), between the metopes of a Doric frieze.

1563 Betwixte the .a. Triglyphos [*acc.*]: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii *vº*. **1598** the droppes must bee sixe in number, hanging vnder the *triglyphi* having two a piece. The length of the *triglyphi* Q, is a modell and a halfe.... The space between each *triglyphus* is a modell and an halfe: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 90. **1664** The *Triglyphs* which I affirm'd to be charged on the *Doric Freeze* is a most inseparable Ornament of it: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 134.

trillo, *sb.*: It.: a trill.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1661** Myself humming to myself (which now-a-days is my constant practice since I begun to learn to sing) the trillo, and found by use that it do come upon me: PEPYS, *Diary*, June 30. [Davies] **1686** What's the matter? are ye mad to disturb me and spoil such an admirable Trillo? D'URFEY, *Banditti*, iv. p. 48. **1713** by the trilloes | Of a gentle purling stream: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 249 (1856).

trimūrti, *sb.*: Skt., 'triple-shape': name of the Brahminical trinity in unity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Çiva (Siva).

1810 Brama, Veeshno, and Seeva form the Trimourtee, or Trinity as it has been called, of the Bramins: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 1. **1873** Lassen fixes as late a date as 1430—45 for the introduction of the *Trimurti* worship: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 339. **1886** a variety of patterns, such as the lizard pattern, the monkey pattern, the *trimurti* pattern, bearing figures of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahadeva: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 40.

Trinidado, name of tobacco from Trinidad, a West Indian island.

1598 'Tis your right *Trinidado*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1616). **1630** Carowsing *Indian Trinidado* smoake: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 6 *vº*/1.

trinōda necessitas, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the 'three-fold obligation' to render services to the Anglo-Saxon king, to which holders of land were subject; *i.e.* to render military services, to repair bridges, and to repair fortresses.

***trio**, *sb.*: It.

1. a musical composition consisting of three solo parts (vocal or instrumental); the performance of such a composition; a specific portion of certain compositions.

1724 TRIA, or TRIO, Musick in Three Parts is so called, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1776** and by a sweet trio announced every hour of the day: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 17. **1816** she got up and sung a trio with the Consuls: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. iii. p. 329 (1832). **1818** The travellers sung most of the trios and duos: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. i. p. 83.

2. a set of three performers of a musical composition in three parts.

2 *a*. a party or set of three individuals.

1828 I am happy to have it in my power to quiet the apprehensions of this *trio* of my colleagues: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. iv. Pt. ii. p. 2374. **1886** The long preface...introduces the trio of subjects: *Athenæum*, Oct. 3, p. 433/2.

3. a stanza of three lines.

1777 As to poor Adolphati, I will tell you very frankly, I could as soon get off fifty thousand of his *trios* as fifty: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. i. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 110 (1777).

triomphe, *sb.*: Fr.: a triumph; a triumphal decoration.

1761 In front of the throne was a *triomphe* of foliage and flowers resembling nature, placed on the royal table, and rising as high as the canopy itself: GRAY, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 270 (1853).

Triōnes, name of the constellations called the Wains, *i.e.* *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*; also called *Septentriones*.

bef. **1593** The fair Triones with their glimmering light | Smil'd at the foot of clear Bootes' wain: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 134/1 (1861).

tripla, *sb.*: Lat.: short for *tripla ratio*, = 'triple proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

bef. **1590** Whiche bells beinge tuned, shall play any Pauen, Galliarde, French songe, Italiane songe, being either tripla, quartipla, or sextipla, only by Geometrie, without hand or foote of any man: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. p. 66 (1846). **1596** The proportionate tacture is that which containeth three semibrieffes as in a tripla, or three minoms in perfect prolation: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. E ii *vº*. **1597** tripla proportion in musicke...is that which diminisheth the value of the notes to one third part: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 29. **1637** The *Tripla's*, and *Changing of Times*, haue an Agreement with the *Changes of Motions*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 113.

triplex, *sb.*: Lat., 'threefold': *Mus.*: short for *triplex ratio*, = 'triple proportion', triple time.

1601 the triplex, sir, is a good tripping measure: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 42.

***tripod** (⏑ –), **tripode**, Eng. fr. Lat. *tripodes*, pl. of *tripūs*, fr. Gk. *τρίπους* (*τριποδ-*); **tripos**, Eng. fr. Lat. *tripūs* (with second vowel affected by *tripodes*): *sb.*: a three-legged stool or seat; a three-legged article. In Cambridge University (England), a *Tripos* is any Honor Examination. Perhaps from the slang name *Mr. Tripos* of the **prevaricator** (*q. v.*). See Arber's *Eng. Garner*, VII. 267 (1670), "a *Tripus's*, *Terræfilius's*, or *Prævaricator's* speech". [Skeat] Also, *attrib.*; used once (? oftener) in the sense 'three feet long'.

1589 the *Tripos* where *Pithia* sate: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 22 (1880). **1621** the golden *tripos*, which the fisherman found: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 61 (1827). **1646** *Apollo's Tripodes* and Chariot Wheels: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iii. ch. xi. p. 104 (1686). **1690** Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle, | Come down from off the tripos, and speak plain: DRYDEN, *Don Sebast.*, v. 1. [L.] **1712** he had made twenty *Tripodes* running on Golden Wheels: *Spectator*, No. 327, Mar. 15, p. 475/1 (Morley). **1722** Apollo with the *Tripos*, Griffon upon it in Bas-relief: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., *in Italy*, p. 47. **1741** their Heads spreading on the sides like a Tripos, compose a kind of Chapiter: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. ii. p. 196. **1834** 'The Rambler'...I liked not at all; its tripod sentences tired my ear: M. EDGEWORTH, *Helen*, ch. vii. [Davies] ***1877** the Mathematical Tripos: *Echo*, Jan. 25. [St.]

***Trisagion**, *sb.*: neut. of Late Gk. *τρισάγιος*, = 'thrice-holy': name of an early Eucharistic hymn, at the beginning of which the word 'holy' (*ἅγιος*) occurs three times. The name is sometimes incorrectly applied to the **sanctus** (*q. v.*).

1654—6 the prophet Isaiah...heareth the *trisagion* of the blessed angels: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. iii. p. 309/1 (1868). **1891** On the other [side of the *stele* is] the beginning of the *trisagion*: "Αγιος ὁ θε...: *Athenæum*, Oct. 3, p. 459/1.

Trismegist, Trismegistus. See **Hermes**[2].

1657 and he that listed himselfe a true Chymist, had faire hopes to become a great Trismegist: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 7 *vº*. **1664** Quoth *Hudibras*, Alas vvhat is't to us, | Whether 't were sayd by *Trismegistus*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. ii. Cant. iii. p. 178.

***triste**, *adj.*: Fr.: dull, low-spirited, dismal, melancholy, dreary. Anglicised as *trist*.

1702 I stayed in Flanders, very triste for your loss: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, i. **1756** The great apartment is vast and triste, the whole leanly furnished: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iii. p. 31 (1857). **1823** it is too *triste* a work ever to have been popular: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 937 (1875). **1828** Never was there so grand a *penchant* for the *triste*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 226 (1859). **1848** The account of this little revolution in May Fair astonished and gave a little gaiety to an otherwise very *triste* conversation: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. ii. ch. xix. p. 209 (1879). **1877** that most *triste* and sodden of festivities: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiv. p. 204 (1879). ***1877** M. Yriarte felt an irresistible attraction to explore the *triste* and desolate-looking interior of rocky plains: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] **1880** Monsieur...grew *triste*: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 61.

tristesse, *sb.*: Fr.: dulness, melancholy, dreariness.

1856 nature...too much by half for man in the picture, and so giving a certain *tristesse*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 128 (1866).

Triton, triton (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Lat. *Trītōn*, fr. Gk. *Τρίτων*: name of one of a race of sea-gods, sons of and attendants on Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite and companions of the Nereids; represented in art as semi-human.

1584 tritons, centaurs, dwarfes, giants, imps, calcars, coniurors: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. vii. ch. xv. p. 153. **1593** A trump more shrill than Triton's is at sea: PEELE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 585/2 (1861). **1607** Hear you this Triton of the minnows? mark you | His absolute 'shall'? SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iii. 1, 89. **1630** so many sea-born tritons, | Arm'd only with the trumpets of your courage: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, ii. 5, Wks., p. 106/2 (1839). **1640** they that dwel | In Tharsis, Tritons fry: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, i. xxxvi. p. 10 (1647). **1681** *Triton*, a god of the Sea; also a Weathercock: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1681** And oft the *Tritons* and the *Sea-Nymphs* saw | Whole sholes of *Dutch* serv'd up for *Cabillau*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 111. **1714** Nymphs *and* Tritons: *Spectator*, No. 620, Nov. 15, p. 867/1 (Morley). **1722** upon the Decks of the Ships there are Tritons: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., *in Italy*, p. 116.

trium literarum homo: Lat. See **homo trium literarum**.

***triumvir**, Lat. *pl.* **triumviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: a member of a committee of three magistrates in Ancient Rome; *esp.* a member of one of the coalitions of three men for the control of the Roman power, namely that between Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, B.C. 60, and Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian (the Emperor Augustus), B.C. 43. Also, *metaph.* any set of three men or organisms.

1579 *M. Anthony* the Triumvir: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 885 (1612). **1590** during the warres that these *triumviri* first had with *Brutus* and *Cassius*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 540. **1601** proclaimed a banished person by the decree of the Triumvirs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 3, Vol. i. p. 384. bef. **1603** They did decree also that they should be called *Triumviri*, appointed for the reestablishment of the commonwealth: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1162 (1612). **1619** those *Triumviri*, the Liver, Heart, & Braine: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. v. p. 34. **1630** Blinde fortune, sightlesse loue, and eyelesse death, | Like Great Triumvers swayes this earthly roome: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 6 *vº*/2. bef. **1733** Triumvirs: R. NORTH, *Examen*, ii. v. 121, p. 390 (1740). **1788** Such are those triumviri in the republick of letters, Lipsius, Casaubon, Scaliger: *Gent. Mag.*, lviii. i. 16/2. **1816** the Romans represented these living heroes in armour, but the great triumvir (Pompey) is sculptured as a deified hero naked and colossal: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 155.

trivium, *pl.* **trivia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *trivius*, ='of three roads': the three liberal arts of medieval education, grammar, rhetoric, and logic. See **quadrivium.**

1887 In either case its place [logic] was and could only be in the trivium: *Athenæum*, Feb. 26, p. 284/1.

trochaeus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχαῖος, ='a trochee': a trochee, a tribrach.

1. a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by a short, a trochee; also called **choreus** (*q. v.*).

1589 of all your words *bissillables* the most part naturally do make the foote *Iambus*, many the *Trocheus*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 135 (1869). **1597** for as the foote *trochæus* consisteth of one sillable of two times, and another of one time, so is the first of these two strokes double to the latter: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. **1603** when the melody and rhythme...was artificially set to, & the number ôr rhythme alone cunningly transmuted, so a Trochæus was put in stead of a Pæon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1259.

2. a tribrach. See **tribrachys.**

1586 A foote of 3. sillables in like sorte is either simple or myxt. The simple is eyther Molossus, that is of thrée long, as – – – forgiveness: or Trochæus, that is of 3. short, as ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ merylie: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).

trochilus[1], *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχίλος: a bird described by ancient authors as feeding from the teeth or throat of the crocodile; *Ornith.* name of a genus of humming-birds. Rarely Anglicised as **trochil.**

1579 the birde *Trochilus* lyueth by the mouth of the Crocodile: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 44 (1868). **1603** the crocodile, sheweth himselfe wonderfull fellowlike and gracious in that society and dealing that is betweene him & the *trochilus*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 975. **1615** when between sleeping and waking...a little bird called *Troculus*, doth feed her self by the picking of his teeth: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 100 (1632). bef. **1658** so the poor Souldiers live like *Trochilus*, by picking the Teeth of this sacred Crocodile: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 74 (1687). **1665** he [the Crocodile] opens his chaps to let the Trochil in to pick his teeth: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 364 (1677).

trochilus[2], *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχίλος: *Archit.*: a broad hollow moulding which runs round the base of a column, also called **scotia** (*q. v.*).

1563 the nethermoste Trochilus or Scotia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi *ro*.

trochisk(e), **trocisk(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *troc(h)isque* (Cotgr.): a circular medicinal tablet or lozenge. The form **trochisch(e)** became **trosche, troche.** Cf. Fr. *troches* (pl.), ='fumet'.

1525 and therof make a trocyse/and of the trocyse ye shall gyue hym the wayght of .vii. barly cornes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F i *vo*/2. **1540** the Apothecaries Trochiskes...Trochiskes of Carabe, or Amber: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 127 (1613). **1541** the trocyskes of Caldaron: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. R iv *vo*. **1543** of agarike in trociskes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxv *vo*/2. — Trocisques of Minium: *ib.*, fol. xxx *ro*/2. **1563** Emplasters, Cerotes, Cataplasmes, Trochisce, Pouders: T. GALE, *Antid.*, sig. Aaa iii *ro*. **1601** certaine rolls or trochisks: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 27, Vol. I. p. 379. — at length reduce it [thickened juice] to certain trochischs...the trosche aforesaid: *ib.*, Bk. 24, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 194. **1627** There would be *Trochish* likewise made of *Snakes*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 965. **1814** chewing troches while he was in the sick chamber: *Chalmers' Biogr. Dict.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 24.

Troglodyte, troglodyte (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. **Trōglodytae** (*pl.*), ='Cave-dwellers', name of various races, fr. Gk. Τρωγλοδύται, name of an Ethiopian tribe which was said to inhabit caves: a member of a race called *Troglodytae* by the Ancients; a cave-dweller; a member of a savage tribe which dwells in caves or in holes dug in the earth.

1580 the *Troglodite* which digged in the filthy ground for rootes: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 282 (1868). **1600** inhabited by the Troglodytæ, a people so called, bicause of their dwelling in caves vnder the ground: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 10. **1601** The Troglodites dig hollow caves...for dwelling houses: they feed upon the flesh of serpents: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 96. **1630** You squandring Troglodites of Amsterdam: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 6 *vo*. **1642** they were *Troglodites*, and had no dwelling but in the hollowes of the rocks: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 51 (1869). **1704** hear the words of the famous Troglodyte philosopher: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § x. Wks., p. 87/2 (1869).

***troika**, *sb.*: Russ.: a three-horse vehicle, a four-wheeled travelling-carriage drawn by three horses abreast; a team of three horses abreast.

1843 Tr. *Kohl's Russia*, p. 202.

Trojan, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Trōjānus*, adj. to *Trōja*, *Trōia*, ='Troy': pertaining to Troy (Ilium); an inhabitant of Troy; a brave fellow; a boon-companion; a profligate.

1596 SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 1, 77. **1663** There they say right, and like true Trojans: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 47.

troll, *sb.*: Icelandic: a supernatural being of Scandinavian mythology, a kind of gnome or sprite.

1886 To us the malignant fairy whose evil influence nullifies many excellent gifts is a domestic "troll," such as the imagination of Northern nations has conceived, who has warmed himself at Mr. Pinero's fire and partaken of his daily fare: *Athenæum*, Oct. 30, p. 575/3.

tromperie: Eng. fr. Fr. See **trumpery.**

trooly (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native S. Amer.: the enormous pinnate leaf of the bussu-palm, *Manicaria saccifera.*

1769 Troolies are the largest leaves hitherto discovered in any part of the world: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 103.

troop, troope, troup(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *troupe*: a band, a company, a number (of persons); a body of soldiers, *esp.* a body of cavalry commanded by a captain; *hence*, the rank and position of a captain of cavalry. See **troupe.**

1546 In the left winge he assigned a parte of his trowpe of horsemenn: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 200 (1846). **1557** The lightning Macedon, by swoords, by gleaus, | By bands, and trowps, of fotemen with his garde, | Speeds to Darie: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 120 (1870). **1578** The King... forgat not to send bands and troupes of soldiers euen vpon the confines of the kingdom of Naples: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1618). **1579** the troupes of their footmen: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 433 (1612). **1579** knowe howe to maintaine himselfe in order withoute breaking array, not only marching, but also turning in *Troupe* or retyring: DIGGES, *Stratiot.*, p. 83. **1584** this troope of minstrels: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. X. ch. IX. p. 186. **1589** mightie Troopes of men: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. V. ch. XXVIII. p. 123. **1603** keenly slyces through whole Troops at once: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 24 (1608). **1613** [they] were accustomed...to send great troupes, not onely warlikely but pompously prouided, into Hungary: SIR A. SHERLEY, *Trav. Persia*, p. 13. **1620** Captain of the Troops of *Syria*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1676). **1640** troups: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, III. 45, p. 64 (1647). **1648** Major-General Browne was fetched out of London by a troop of horse: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 33 (1872).

trop, *adv.*: Fr.: too, too much (with *de* or *d'* following). See **de trop.**

1769 but M. Poiria assured me he was *trop discret* to tell me: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 363 (1882). **1782** She became so *great* a lady, that I told her it was *trop d'honneur*, and begged her to decline it: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1835). **1818** in the opinion of an experienced Frenchman, Zaira was *trop exigeante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 251. **1889** Might we not say of Dr. Gaster and Dr. Adler *trop de sèle*? *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 503/1.

trope, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *trope.*

1. *Rhet.* a figurative use of a word or phrase; a figure involving change of meaning.

1533 these words of Christ...admit in so plain a speech no trope: TYNDALE, *Answ. to More*, p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1550** all tropes and fygures: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 39 *vo* (1560). **1575** You may vse the same Figures or Tropes in verse which are vsed in prose: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 12 (1815). **1586** in fitte phrases, in pithy sentences, in gallant tropes, in flowing spéeche: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 46. **1603** tropes and figures: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1199. **1619** be't spoken as a Trope: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 4 *ro*. **1657** He...did the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives, ellipses, and many figures and tropes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872). **1663** For *Rhetorick*, he could not ope | His mouth, but out there flew a Trope: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 7. **1674** For if this *Licence* be included in a single Word, it admits of Tropes: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 593 (1701). bef. **1682** stately metaphors, noble tropes and elegant expressions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 2 (1686). bef. **1733** the Author's Invention...aided by certain peculiar Tropes and Figures: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 3, p. 32 (1740). **1785** Or will he seek to dazzle me with tropes, | As with the diamond on his lily hand: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 49 (1808).

2. *Mus.* a short distinctive cadence at the close of a melody.

1603 To let passe therefore the five positures of the Tetrachords, as also the first five tones, tropes, changes, notes of harmonies...: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1358. **1627** There be in *Musick* certaine *Figures*, or *Tropes*, almost agreeing with the *Figures* of *Rhetoricke*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 113.

***trophy** (⏑ –), Eng. fr. Fr. *trophée*; **tropaeum**, less correctly **trophaeum**, Lat. fr. Gk. τρόπαιον, = 'a monument raised on a battle-field in token of an enemy's rout' (τροπή): *sb. Trophee* in Chaucer, quoted by Richardson, seems to be a proper name.

1. a monument of arms and spoils hung up on a tree or pillar in token of victory; any memorial of a victory; a prize.

1586 the victories and trophees: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xvii. p. 70. **1595** Onely the ships foundation...Remaind a trophey in that mighty fray: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 80 (1871). **1599** 'twill be an excellent trophee, to hang ouer your tombe: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 101 (1616). **1600** That trophæe of selfe-love: — *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 189. bef. **1603** he should not call it a Trophee, or token of triumph: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1120 (1612). **1603** That hee should not have set up a *trophæum* there: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 427. — presently overwhelmed himselfe in the place under an heape of his enemies shields reared for a Trophæ, and so died: *ib.*, p. 1231. — never grieved nor complained that the Cythnians and Melians had their names recorded in those Tropæes: *ib.*, p. 1247. **1603** And stain not with the blood of Innocents | Th' immortal *Tropheis* of your high Attents: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 144 (1608). — half the *Trophé* is yet hardly penn'd: *ib.*,

Triumph, IV. i. p. 187. **1640** Sing of my Trophees in triumphant strein: H. More, *Phil. Po.*, p. 310 (1647). **1644** banners and pendents, with other trophies taken by them from the Turks: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1872). **1646** his Victories over *Vandals, Goths, Persians*, and his Trophees in three parts of the World: Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvii. p. 307 (1686). **1654** Whilest to the wonder of the world, and just | Trophee to *Don*, and his renowned dust; | His monstrous Blockhead shall converted be | Into a signe for some great Ordinarie: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. **1 *r°*. **1670** disposing the bandoleers, hoisters, and drums...trophy like: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1872). **1776** In Salamis says Pausanias...has stood a trophy for the victory obtained by Themistocles: R. Chandler, *Trav. Greece*, p. 202. **1816** trophies and statues were everywhere seen: J. Dallaway, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 70.

2. a memorial.

1601 the mere word's a slave | Debosh'd on every tomb, on every grave | A lying trophy: Shaks., *All's Well*, ii. 3, 146.

3. a decorative arrangement of objects; an artistic representation of such a collection of objects.

trossers: Eng. fr. Ir. See **trousers.**

trottoir, *sb.*: Fr.: a foot-path along the side of a road or street, a side-walk; a part (unpaved) of a main road reserved for people on horseback.

1804 and a neat *trottoir* of flat stones runs before the doors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 337. **1844** There is no *trottoir*, and as you ride through the streets, you mingle with the people on foot: Kinglake, *Eothen*, p. 296 (1845). **1849** unpaved *trottoirs*: A. Reach, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 93. **1871** The *trottoirs* were densely crowded with spectators: J. C. Young, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xviii.

***troubadour**, *sb.*: Fr.: one of a class of poets who first appeared in Provence in 11 c., and flourished to the end of 13 c. They devoted themselves to amatory lyrics. See **trouvère.**

1751 About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of troubadours, or Provençal poets: Harris, *Phil. Inquiry*. [T.] **1826** At the inn here I found a young German troubadour. He sung ballads for me, accompanying himself on the guitar: *Repl. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 24. **1834** such of the company as were Troubadours... took the occasion to make a display before a company: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 197. **1845** This was the age of Juan II. the patron of literature and the troubadour: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 577. **1887** The influence of the troubadour songs of Provence is scarcely felt beyond the region of Piedmont in the songs of *the people*: Miss R. H. Busk, *Folk-songs of Italy*, p. 122.

***troupe**, *sb.*: Fr.: a company; *esp.* a company of players, minstrels, acrobats, &c. See **troop.**

1885 There are few troupes in existence either in France or England who could sustain more competently so arduous a task: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 677/3.

trousers (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *triubhas*, *trius*, = 'long hose', 'pantaloons': pantaloons, a nether garment of men, reaching from the waist to the feet, covering each leg separately. The form **strossers** is not easy to explain.

1598 The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his trouse on horseback: Spens., *State Irel.* [T.] **1599** and you rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait strossers: Shaks., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7, 57. **1601** served as a footman in his single trousses and grieves: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 43, Vol. I. p. 177. **1617** Their breeches and stockings are of one peece of Kersey, like Irish Trouses, but larger: F. Moryson, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 175. **1634** their breeches are like Irish troozes: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 146. **1634** the more aged of them weare leather drawers, in forme like *Irish* trouses, fastned under their girdle with buttons: W. Wood, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 65. **1634** disguised as four Wild Irish in trowses: Ford, *Perkin Warb.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 109/2 (1839). **1665** the dancing Wenches...first throwing off their loose garments or Vests, the other was close to their body resembling troozes: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1677). **1754** Few besides Gentlemen wear the *Trouze*, that is, the Breeches and Stockings all of one Piece and drawn on together: E. Burt, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 184. **1776** The ladies wear...large trowsers or breeches...these trowsers are mentioned in a fragment of Sappho...they are now called *βράκη*: R. Chandler, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 66. **1835** some of them had shoes outside of their boots, and had sealskins instead of those of deer, in their trousers: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xvi. p. 244.

***trousseau**, *pl.* **trousseaux**, *sb.*: Fr., 'a little bundle': the outfit of a bride.

1848 There were her own trinkets and trousseau, in addition to those which her husband had left behind: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxx. p. 321 (1879). **1863** There is nothing here unfit for a bride's trousseau: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 194. **1872** a *trousseau* that includes the necessary virginal costume and orange flowers specially dedicated to Hymen: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. VII. p. 280. **1875** gorgeous wooden mansions... provided with trousseaux of corresponding magnificence: *Times*, Dec. 13. [St.] **1885** a young lady whose fortune would be pretty well enclosed by the trunks in which she packed her modest *trousseau*: L. Malet, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 20.

***trouvaille**, *sb.*: Fr.: a windfall; a find; a concrete result of search.

1842 The *plebs* have robbed us of *that* trade among others, nor, I confess, do I much grudge them their *trouvaille*: Thackeray, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 30 (1857). **1885** They have cleared out the principal parts where the richest harvest of *trouvailles* was expected: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 186/1.

trouvère, trouverre (Cotgr.), **trouveur** (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: a member of a class of epic or heroic poets and minstrels, which flourished in Northern France during the Middle Ages.

1887 The "word-wizardry" of the troubadour is combined with the objective qualities of the *trouvère*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 12, p. 346/3.

truch(e)man, truchement, trudg(e)man, trugman. See **dragoman.**

trull, *sb.*: said to be fr. Ger. *trolle*, *trulle* [Skeat]: a drab, trollop, a worthless woman.

1519 a trull of trust, | Not a fairer in this town: *Four Elements*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1876). **1588** Shaks., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 191. **1595** Spain then enamour'd with the *Romane* trull: G. Markham, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 55 (1871). **1651** the spawn of a Sexton, and an Ammunition Trull: *Reliq. Wotton.*, sig. f 1 *r°* (1685). **1659** Tinker's trull, | A beggar without a smock: Massinger, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 324/1 (1839).

trumpery (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tromperie*: deceit, fraud; nonsense, rubbish, worthless finery.

?**1582** I stay not thye body, ne on baw vaw tromperye descant: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 108 (1880). **1584** the rest of his doctrine and trumperie is holie and good: R. Scott, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 15. **1601** how little trust and assurance there is to be had in such tromperie: Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 213. **1655** and tread to dust | Thy loath'd confection with thy trumperies: Massinger, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 411 (1839). **1665** let me busie my brains in quest of what a *Magus* was...under which Title, Witches, Sorcerers, Enchanters, Fortune-tellers... have cloaked their trumperies: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 224 (1677).

tsar, tsar-: Russ. See **Czar, czar-.**

tschultri: Anglo-Ind. See **choultry.**

tsetse, tzetze, *sb.*: native S. Afr.: a fly (*Glossina morsitans*) which torments and often kills horses, dogs, and cattle in Africa.

1866 When we slaughtered an ox which had been tsetse bitten, we observed that the blood had the arterial hue: Livingstone, *Diary*, May 4, Last Journals, I. ii. 33 (1874). **1887** *Athenæum*, Feb. 5, p. 187/2.

tshawoosh: Turk. See **chiaus.**

tsia: Chin. See **tea.**

tsinaw. See **china-***root.*

***tu quoque**, *phr.*: Lat., 'thou also': a direct retort charging the opponent with being or doing that which he has asserted another is or does.

1671 Nay Sir, I say nothing, Mum is the Italian *tu quoque* word: Shadwell, *Humorists*, ii. p. 28. **1834** That...is very like a tu-quoque: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 71. **1835** It is no wonder that they evaded the production of *facts*, any one of which, by whomsoever produced, would have been met by a terrible *tu quoque*: J. W. Croker, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 408 (1857). **1862** "Other people, when they were young, wanted to make imprudent marriages," says my wife (as if that wretched *tu quoque* were any answer to my remark!): Thackeray, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 330 (1887). **1881** There is no great force in the *tu quoque* argument, or else the advocates of scientific education might fairly enough retort upon the modern Humanists that they may be learned specialists, but that they possess no such sound foundation for a criticism of life as deserves the name of culture: Huxley, *Science and Culture*, I. 16.

tuba, *sb.*: Lat.: a kind of trumpet; *now*, a large, low-pitch trumpet.

1888 A Chorale, played by trombones and tuba, gives it a marked religious tone: *Academy*, Nov. 10, p. 312/2.

***tūber**, Lat. *pl.* **tūbera**, *sb.*: Lat.: a thickening of the branch of a rhizome, constituting an oblong or roundish body, *e.g.* the article of food called a potato.

1699 *Truffles*, *Pig-nuts*, and other subterraneous *Tubera*: Evelyn, *Acetaria*, p. 42.

tubercle (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tubercle* (Cotgr.), = 'a small swelling': a small swelling, a small protuberance on a bone.

1678 to this *Tubercle* they are inarticulated and knit: J. Banister, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 17 *r°*.

***tuberculōsis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a disease caused by the presence and multiplication in the body of specific bacilli, of which disease one of the commonest forms is consumption.

tuberon(e): Eng. fr. Port. See **tiburone.**

tucan: Sp. See **toucan.**

tucket[1] (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. **toccata** (*q. v.*): a flourish on a trumpet or a drum.

1599 Then let the trumpets sound | The tucket sonance and the note to mount: Shaks., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2, 35. **1609** A tucket sounds. Exeunt severally: B. Jonson, *Case is Alt.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 509/1 (1860).

tucket[2] (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *tocchetto*, = 'a ragout of meat or fish': a steak, a collop. [C. E. D.]

***tufa, tufo,** It.; **tuffa, tuff,** Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: **tofus** (*q. v.*), a porous, sandy, volcanic rock made up of ash and cinder.

1780 the ground in all parts of the island, and particularly near the sea shore, consists of *lava* or *tuffa*, which is frequently covered with other sorts of stones: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 222 (and Ed.). **1818** a yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas or puzzuolana of Iceland: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 121. **1820** some workmen were excavating a wine vault in the tufa-rock: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. XV. p. 368. **1823** morsels of friezes and of columns, hillocks of tufo, brown and bare: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 23 (1855). **1845** To the south of the broken tuff-crater: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii. p. 376. **1847** rag and trap and tuff: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 88 (1886). **1885** The more ancient part [of the rostra at Rome]...is constructed of tufa: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 276/1.

tuffo(o)n: Eng. fr. Port. See **typhoon.**

tuliban, tulipant: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turban.**

***tulle,** *sb.*: Fr.: a fine silk net used for women's veils and dresses, named from *Tulle*, a city in France.

1827 A dress of white *tulle* over a satin slip: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1850** For dresses of *tulle*, those with double skirts are most in vogue: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 719. **1864** the odds for the St. Leger, the beauties of drawn tulle bonnets: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42. ***1874** *Tulles* worked with straw produce a very good effect: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

***tulwa(u)r,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tulwār*: a sabre.

1854 The old native officer who carried the royal colour of the regiments was cut down by the blow of a Sikh tulwar: W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, II. 78 (2nd Ed.). [Yule] **1872** a gang of thirty or forty Dacoits armed with *tulwars* (swords) and spears: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 90. **1883** with a sweeping blow brought his tulwar down on the brute's neck, wounding it severely: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 165.

tumain. See **toman.**

tumbāk, tumbaki, *sb.*: Turk.: a coarse tobacco imported into Turkey and other Oriental countries from Persia.

1836 A particular kind of tobacco, called *toomba'k*, from Persia, is used in the water-pipe: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 168. **1884** They also offer for sale *tumbaki* for the water-pipes: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxiv. p. 269 (New York).

tumbeck: Anglo-Ind. See **tomback.**

tumboora: Hind. See **tamboura** (in Supplement).

tumor, tumour (ˌ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *tumor*, = 'a swelling'.

1. any kind of swelling or distention.

1601 the tumour that beareth aloft above the edges [of a cup full of liquour]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 65, Vol. I. p. 31. **1609** the tumor of his veines and arteries stopped his spirits: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXV. ch. iv. p. 267. **1630** to be cride vp by the publike voyce | For a braue souldier that puts on my armour, | Such aerie tumours take not me: MASSINGER, *Picture*, i. 1, sig. B 1 *vº*. **1665** a vast or unwonted tumor in the Air, called *Euroclydon* in the Acts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1677).

2. morbid swelling; a chronic circumscribed swelling due to morbid growth of tissue in some part of the body; an abnormal swelling on a plant.

1541 [See **oedema**]. **1563** shovving the definitions, diuisions & also apt names of tumors against nature, vvoundes, vlcers, fractures, dislocations: W. CUNYNGHAM, in T. Gale's *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. A vi *rº*. **1578** in which Glandules happen the tumors called *Bubones*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 79 *rº*. **1601** tumors and swellings: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 50. **1691** the Preternatural and Morbose Tumours and Excrescencies of Plants: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 313 (1701). **1775** one or more tumours...ensue: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 279. **1820** the cure of ulcers and tumours: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 91.

3. tumidity, inflation (of style), pomposity.

tumult (ˌ ˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tumulte*: violent commotion, disturbance, or agitation; a noisy riot or popular commotion.

1545 so many perels of sedicions & tumulte: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 24 *rº*. **1546** a certaine tumulte ingendered of bestlie slugishenes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 76 (1846). **1549** This duke...in a tumulte of the people was slayne: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 88 *vº*. **1560** they that haue sustained any domage in this warly tumulte, shall commence none action therefore against those that haue done it: J. DAUS, Tr. *Sleidane's Comm.*, fol. 411 *vº*. **1569** the quieting of him selfe from tumultes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, John, p. 112. **1572** I am glad yet in these tumultes, and cruell proscriptions that yow did escape: SIR TH. SMITH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccciii. p. 377 (1846). **1579** this hurly burly and tumult: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1018 (1612). **1595** Hostility and civil tumult reigns | Between my conscience and my cousin's death: SHAKS., *K. John*, iv. 2, 247. **1620** In the height of these tumults the year ended: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1676). **1666** there was such an uproar and tumult that they run from their goods: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 16 (1872).

***tumulus,** *pl.* **tumuli,** *sb.*: Lat., 'a mound': a sepulchral mound, a barrow; a cairn; a mound, a heap.

1820 several conical mounds or tumuli, from whence sulphureous vapours constantly proceed: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 116. **1821** And further downward, tall and towering still, is | The tumulus: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxvi. **1856** a virtuoso collection of cups grouped in a tumulus or cairn: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 93. **1871** Conical tumuli of volcanic slag here and there rose to the height of several hundred feet: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i. p. 5. ***1878** The foundations alone were left, and a few years ago the place was a tumulus into which the Arabs dug for treasure: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

tuna, *sb.*: native W. Ind. or Mexican: name of the Indian fig, *Opuntia*, Nat. Order *Cactaceae*.

1555 There is also an other kynd of wyld plantes that groweth in the fyeldes: which I haue not seene but in the Ilande of Hispaniola, althowgh they be founde in other Ilandes of the Indies. These they caule *Tunas*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 228 (1885). **1604** E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 248 (1880). **1843** Garnishing their unsavoury repast with the fruit of the *tuna*, the Indian fig, which grew wild in the neighbourhood: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, I. iii. ii. p. 385 (1847).

tunca(w), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *tankhwāh*: an assignment on the revenue of a district in favor of the holder of such an assignment; the wages of a monthly servant. Hence, **tunca(w)dar,** Pers. *tankhwādār*, the holder of a tuncaw.

1778 These rescripts are called tuncaws, and entitle the holder to receive to the amount from the treasuries...as the revenues come in: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, II. 276. [Yule] **1800** the peshcush due from the Polygars have tuncaws upon them, and every farthing is appropriated: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1858). **1806** a tuncaw, or order, or assignment, from the Nabob, upon the revenues of certain portions of his territories...the tuncawdar, or holder of these orders: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1485 (1844).

tundra, toondra, *sb.*: Russ. *tundra*: a marshy plain, devoid of trees, in N. Russia.

1859 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XVII. p. 610/1 (9th Ed.). **1882** This portion of the Arctic Ocean is every winter firmly frozen over, and with the aid of the Samoyedes, who during the summer graze their vast herds of reindeer on the *tundras* in the vicinity, could be reached with comparative ease: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 5.

***tunique,** *sb.*: Fr.: a tunic worn by a woman.

1828 A Tunique pelisse robe of white jaconet muslin: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 79/2. ***1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions.* [St.]

tupelo, tupelo[*-tree*], *sb.*: Amer. Ind.: name of several species of *Nyssa*, Nat. Order *Alangiaceae*.

1767 *Trees and Shrubs raised from Seed.* Privet, Spiræa Frutex, Tupelo-tree: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 685/1 (1803). **1846** The timber of the Nyssas, called Tupelo trees, is difficult to split: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 720.

***turban** (ˌ ˉ), Eng. fr. Fr. *turban, turbant*; **toliban,** Eng. fr. Fr. (16, 17 cc.) *toliban*: *sb.*: the head-dress of a Mohammedan, consisting of a shawl or scarf wound round a **tarboosh** (*q. v.*); a Persian hat or tiara; name of various head-dresses and hats worn by Europeans (esp. women) in modern times; a gaudy-colored handkerchief worn on the head by negro women.

1588 The *Torbants* are made in *Diu*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 *rº*. **1589** The Turke and Persian...weare great tolibants of ten, fifteene, and twentie elles of linnen a peece vpon their heads: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxiv. p. 291 (1869). **1596** Wearing a Diademe embattild wide | With hundred turrets, like a Turribant: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 28. **1598** vpon his head was a tolipane with a sharpe ende standing vpwards halfe a yard long, of rich cloth of golde, wrapped about with a piece of India silke of twentie yards long, wrought with golde, and on the left side of his tolipane stood a plume of fethers: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 346. **1600** the Kings Secretarie, who had on his head a piece of died linen cloth folded like vnto a Turkes *Tuliban*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 821. **1600** On their heads they weare a blacke dulipan, and if any will goe in a cap, he must fasten a red cloth thereunto: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 161. — vpon their heads they carrie great turbants couered with cloth of India: *ib.*, p. 314. **1601** The Arabians weare mitres or turbants ordinarily upon their heads: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 142. **1609** with a huge turbant of nightcaps on his head, buckled ouer his eares: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 533 (1616). **1611** SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iii. 3, 6. **1625** weareth a *Telbent* vpon his head: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1591. **1642** if ye denounce war against their mitres and their bellies, ye shall soon discern that turban of pride, which they wear upon their heads, to be no helmet of salvation: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 272 (1806). **1662** another Troop of Cavaliers, among whom there were twelve that had a particular Coiffure about their heads, having their Turbants pointed upwards like the Spire of a Steeple, which they call *Takia*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 154 (1669). **1665** thirty comely Youths who were vested in crimson Satten Coats, their Tulipants were silk and silver wreathed about with small links of gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677). **1682** The Ambassador had a string of pearls oddly worn in his turban: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 170 (1872). **1709** Cardinal Hats, Turbants, drums: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 178 (1730). **1722** a Woman in the Picture with a *Turband*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 36. **1775** on the way met a Turk, a person of distinction as appeared from his turban: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 200. **1788** they were separated from their fellow subjects by a turban or girdle of a less honourable colour: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. li. p. 501 (1818). **1803** Mlle. Panache, who piqued herself much upon her skill as a milliner, made up a certain turban for lady Augusta: M. EDGEWORTH, *Mlle. Panache*, p. 273 (1832). **1839** This is such a turban as is worn by Wezeers: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 284.

Variants, 16 c. *torbant, tolibant, tolipane, dulipan, turri-*

bant, turbanto, tuliban, 17 c. *telbent, tulipant, tolipant, tolliban*, 16 c.—18 c. *turbant*, 18 c. *turband*.

turbulence (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turbulence*: riot, disorder, commotion, disturbance.

1606 I have dream'd | Of bloody turbulence: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 3, 11.

turbulent (⏑ – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turbulent*: riotous, disorderly, full of commotion and disturbance; causing riot or disorder.

1604 Grating so harshly all his days of quiet | With turbulent and dangerous lunacy: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 1, 4. **1620** unquiet and turbulent people: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. v. p. 426 (1676). **1662** The young Marquis of Argyle, whose turbulent father was executed in Scotland, came to see my garden: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 384 (1872). **1845** their active, enduring, and turbulent character renders them more than a match for their passive indolence: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 462.

turciman, turgman. See **dragoman.**

Turco, *sb.*: Fr.: one of the natives of Algeria organised as infantrymen in the French army.

1860 a small breadth of blue water stayed the charge of the Tartar cut-throat of the olden day, as we trust it may do the *pas accelerè* of the more modern Zouaves or Turcos into our own good land: *Once a Week*, July 7, p. 35/1.

Turcomania, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *Turco-*, ='Turk', and **mania** (*q. v.*): a rage for Mohammedan manners and customs.

1834 he had been bitten by the *turcomania* to such a degree, that he had determined to forsake all appearance of an Englishman: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

Turcopolier, *sb.*: Old Fr.: the commander of the light infantry of the knights of S. John of Jerusalem, who was always an Englishman.

1599 *John Bourgh* Turcoplier [*sic*] of *England*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 83.

tureen: Eng. fr. Fr. See **terreen.**

turio, *pl.* **turiōnēs**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a shoot': a scaly shoot from an underground bud, such as young heads of asparagus.

1699 the gentle *Turiones*, and Tops may be eaten as *Sparagus*, or sodden in Pottage: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 12.

***Turk**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Turc*, or Late Lat. *Turcus*: one of the dominant race in the Turkish Empire; a Mohammedan; *hence*, a violent, unscrupulous person; a roguish creature. The phr. *to turn Turk* means 'to be a renegade', 'to deteriorate thoroughly'.

turkeis, turkis: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turquoise.**

***turkey, Turkey**[*-cock*], **Turkey**[*-hen*], *sb.*: an early name for the guinea-fowl; the name given to a large American fowl of the genus *Meleagris*. The name was given to these fowls under the idea that they came from the Levant, just as *maize* was called 'Turkey wheat'.

1596 the turkeys in my pannier are quite starved: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 1, 29. **1599** here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock: — *Hen. V.*, v. 1, 16. **1614** Turkies and Hennes and other sortes of foules plenty: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 57.

Turkise, *vb.*: play the Turk. Hence, **Turkism**, the playing the Turk; Mohammedanism.

1602 the Iesuits to be most impudent in their dealings, that would *Turkise* ouer vs in that shamelesse manner: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 169. — corrupting all these Northren and Westerne parts of the world, with contention, ambition, Turcisme, heresie and Pharisaisme: *ib.*, Pref., sig. A 4 *r°*.

turnado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **tornado.**

turpitude (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turpitude*: baseness, depravity.

1606 Minds sway'd by eyes are full of turpitude: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 2, 112.

***turquoise** (variously pronounced), **turkois(e)**, **turkis**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turquoise* (Cotgr.), ="A Turqueis, or Turkish-stone": a precious stone of an opaque blue color, of which the true Oriental variety comes from Persia.

1501 I bequeth to the seyd lord Wi*m* for hys labor a ryng of gold w*t* a toorkes set in: *Bury Wills*, p. 91 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1536** a Ryng, with a smale turkas: DUKE OF RICHMOND, *Inventory*, Camden Misc., p. 5 (1855). **1596** One of them showed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a monkey...it was my turquoise: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 1, 126. **1598** *Turchesa*, a blue precious stone called a Turkoise: FLORIO. **1623** resembling in colour the watry *Turquoys*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 12.

turribant: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turban.**

turrion: Eng. fr. It. See **torrion.**

Tuscan, pertaining to the Etrurians (Lat. *Tusci*). The *Tuscan* order of architecture is one of the five classic orders, devoid of all ornament, differing little from Roman Doric.

1681 *Tuscan-work*; In Architecture there are five Orders of Pillars, The *Tuscan, Dorique, Ionick, Corinthian, Composite*, or *Italian*. See Sir *Hen. Wottons* Elements of Architecture, *pag.* 206, and 209. The *Tuscan* is a plain, massie, rural Pillar: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

***tutenag** (⏑ – –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tutenaga*: Chinese gong-metal; oriental zinc, oriental pewter.

1668 China commodities, as tutanag, silk, raw and wrought: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47 (1836). **1836** they occasionally use teapots of antique and tasteful shapes, which are not unfrequently made of tutenague externally, covering earthenware on the inside: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 316.

tuthoo: Anglo-Ind. See **tattoo**[2].

tutia, *sb.*: It. and Late Lat.: impure zinc, tutty. Early Anglicised as *tutie*. According to Florio, "a kind of medicinable stone or dust good for bruses, called Tutie, which is the heauier foyle of brasse that cleaueth and sticketh to the higher places of fornaces or melting houses".

1543 let the sayd thynges be boyled togyther, excepte the tutia, with a glasse of water of y*e* decoction of barly: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cvii *v°*/1. **1599** *Tutia*, from *Persia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 277.

***tutor** (⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *tutour*, assimilated to Lat. *tūtor*, noun of agent to *tuĕri*, ='to guard', 'to protect'.

1. a protector, a watcher.

1427 nought pe name of Tutour, Lieutenant, Governour, nor of Regent: *Rolls of Parlt.*, Vol. IV. p. 326. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. **1492** Tutor and defendour of the feyth of holy chyrche: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. c iij *v°*/2. **1545** shooting hath two Tutours to looke vpon it: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 52 (1868). **1573—80** what meen we to account the tutors and fautors of them so wurthi and passing men? GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 11 (1884). **1603** O sacred Tutors of the Saints! J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 24 (1608). **1628** hee now most wants a Tutor and is too old to haue one: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 37, p. 58 (1868). **1657** Times and seasons are the faithfull Tutors and witnesses of God, but men regard not their doctrine nor receive their testimony: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 4 *r°*.

2. *Leg.* a guardian to a minor or to a person incapable of acting for himself.

abt. **1400** he is vndir tutouris and actouris: Wycliffite *Bible*, Gal., iv. 2. ?**1495** my tutor: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 938, p. 389 (1874). **1535** vnder tuters and gouerners: COVERDALE, *Gal.*, iv. 2. **1548** folkes that weare destraughte shoulde haue a tutoure or one that shoulde take the charge of them: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. x. fol. 37 *r°* (1567). **1578** Lady Bonne mother and tutor to the little Duke: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 56 (1618). **1588** they may not meddle with worldly offices, nor be tutors to Orphans: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 70 (1880).

3. one who has charge of a young person for the purpose of giving instruction; a person employed in giving instruction; a teacher generally.

1531 to withdrawe him from all company of women, and to assigne unto hym a tutor, whiche shulde be an auncient and worshipfull man: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Vol. I. p. 36 (1880). **1563** their maisters and tutours: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. C ii *v°*. **1597** if you your selfe should examine it you would finde matter enough without a Tutor, to condemne it: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 82. **1601** Vse to reade | (But not without a *tutor*) the best *Greekes*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 346 (1616). bef. **1608** the tutors imployed part of their time to discourse in the presence of their disciples: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1188 (1612). abt. **1630** For his education, it was such as travell, and the University could afford, or his Tutours infuse: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 34 (1870). **1654** Truly the School-Masters and Tutors (whether at the Universities or at home) are most necessary instruments in a Common wealth: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 242. **1675** Sir William came from Oxford to be tutor to a neighbour of mine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1872). abt. **1782** academic tutors, teaching youths: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 265 (1808). ***1876** tutor to the son of some Japanese noble: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

4. (in the University of Cambridge) a college official who transacts all business concerning some or all of the undergraduates, and is supposed to supervise their studies and discipline (except as regards attendance in Chapel).

1847 one | Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men, | But honeying at the whisper of a lord: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 10 (1886).

5. (in the University of Oxford) a college official who teaches or lectures.

tutoyer, *vb.*: Fr., 'to thee (*toi*) and thou' (*tu*): to address familiarly, to talk without ceremony as to a child or to an intimate friend. Hence, **tutoiement, tutoiment**, *sb.* a theeing and thouing.

tūtrix, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a female who acts as tutor.

1702—3 they swore to her only as a *Tutrix* or Regent, during the minority of her supposed brother: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 596/1 (1751).

***tutti**, *adj.* and *sb.*: It., pl. of *tutto*,='every', 'all': *Mus.*: all the performers together; a passage or movement of concerted music rendered by all the performers together.

1724 TUTTI, or TUTTO, or by Way of Abbreviation the Letter T only. This Word or Letter signifies All, or All together, and is often met with in Musick of several Parts, especially after the Word SOLO, or TRIO; thereby signifying that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1887** Liberties...were taken with the text, nearly the whole of the opening *tutti*, as well as three of the variations in the *finale*, being cut out: *Athenæum*, Apr. 9, p. 489/3.

***tutti quanti**, *phr.*: It., 'all as many as': everybody or everything (of a certain class).

1772 I hope you and *tutti quanti* are in a better plight: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 447 (1777). **1888** To his reputed brother, Bartlett's Childers...are to be traced...Melton, Paradox, Ormonde, Friar's Balsam, and *tutti quanti*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 29, p. 413/1.

tutulus, *pl.* **tutuli**, *sb.*: Lat.: an Etruscan conical headdress or coiffure worn by women.

1816 the head-dress is that of the wife of a pontifex, and the tutulus or top of the hair is rolled with a lace round the crown of the head for that distinction: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 321.

twill, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Ger. *twille*,='a forked object': a kind of cloth distinguished by diagonal ribs.

[**1600** the mules sumpters should be taken off their backes, leaving onely two course twillies or coverings upon them: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 258.]

***Tycoon**, *sb.*: Jap. *taikun*,='great prince': a modern title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners. See **Shogun**.

***1876** The Tycoon was in power at Yeddo: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

***tympan** (˙˘), Eng. fr. Fr. *tympan*; **tympanum**, *pl.* **tympana**, Lat. fr. Gk. *τύμπανον*,='a drum', 'the field of a pediment': *sb.*

1. a drum; a timbrel; a stretched membrane.

bef. **1682** A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums,...Tympans, *&c.* in use among the Ancients: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686).

2. the drum of the ear.

1607 the choise timpan of mine eare: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 7, sig. G 3 *r°*. **1619** The passage auditorie being anfractuous, lest the *Tympanum* should by directer incursions be endangered: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. ix. p. 99. **1668** You may remember the late effect of the drum extending the tympanum of a deaf person: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 210 (1872). **1824** Nigh and more nigh the awful echoes drew, | Tremendous to a mortal tympanum: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. CXV. **1860** the tympanum of the ear: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 80/1. **1883** The service of Beethoven to a community with discordant tympana would be [invisible]: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1.

3. *Archit.* the space between the cornices of a pediment; any similar or analogous space.

1765 frize, cornice, and tympanum: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXX. Wks., Vol. V. p. 485 (1817). **1820** the tympana of the pediments and the metopes... were the very places adapted to ornament: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 257.

3 *a.* *Archit.* the drum of a pedestal.

1658 and in the upper surface of the Tympanum, bore the basis quite through with a little pipe, which enters into the hollow of the Tympanum: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. XIX. ch. v. p. 393. **1741** the Timpanum is nine inches deep, and is a sort of Quarter-round, the Boss (or Relievo) whereof lessening like a Pear: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 320.

tynaxes. See **tinaja**.

***Typhōn**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Τυφωεύς*: a mythological giant said to have been buried under Mt. Etna.

1586 a savage beast, more craftie, bold and furious than ever was the serpent Typhon: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 80 (1589). **1590** Their limbs more large and of a bigger size | Than all the brats y-sprung from Typhon's loins: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 23/1 (1858). **1603** what Typhons or monstrous Giants of prodigious stature...: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1282.

***tȳphōn**, Lat. *pl.* **tȳphōnes**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τῦφὼν*: a violent whirlwind.

1555 These tempestes of the ayer (which the Grecians caule *Tiphones*, that is, whyrle wyndes) they caule, *Furacanes*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 81 (1885). **1603** but Presters, Typhons, that is to say, burning blasts and whirlwindes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 828.

***typhoon** (˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tufão*, fr. Arab. *tūfān*, the modern spelling due to confusion with **typhon** (*q. v.*): a hurricane, a cyclone.

1588 at which time it was the yeere of Touffon, and to vnderstand what this Touffon is: vnderstand, that in the Indies often times, there is not stormes as is in other countries, but euerie ten or twelue yeeres, there is such tempests and stormes, that it is a thing incredible: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 34 *v°*. **1599** This *Touffon* being ended: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 240. **1622** wynd encreasing all day, so that it might be accompted a tuffon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 197 (1883). **1625** Tempests, Huricanos, Tufons, Water-spouts: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 20. **1677** Praise be God we mist a Tuffon: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41. **1820** a violent sirocco blew from the S.E....as long as this Typhon prevails, the streets are generally deserted: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 121. **1826** inquired how this *toofan* or storm had arisen: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iv. p. 37 (1884). **1883** I have seen Chinese typhoons, south-west monsoons in the Indian Ocean, and cyclones all over the world, but never anything like the gale on the 25th January: *Standard*, Feb. 6, p. 5.

***tȳphus, tȳphus**[*-fever*], *sb.*: Late Lat., 'pride', fr. Gk. *τῦφος*,='smoke', 'vapor', 'vanity', 'stupor due to fever': a dangerous zymotic fever, attended by serious prostration, and a dark-red eruption.

1817 It is a kind of typhus, and kills occasionally: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 364 (1832). **1818** I don't think I need go to catch one of your Irish typhuses: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 190 (1819). **1857** the cottages...which are said to be much haunted by typhus and other epidemics: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. vii. p. 120 (1877). **1871** an accumulation of filth takes place that generates either cholera or typhus: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 110.

***tyro** (˙ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *tīro* (pl. *tīrōnēs*),='a raw recruit': a raw recruit, a novice, a beginner. Rarely Anglicised as *tyrone* (Blount).

1704 the tyros or junior scholars: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § iii. Wks., p. 67/1 (1869). **1807** Then come various still-born efforts, in black-lead pencil, from the hands of academical Tyros: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 156 (5th Ed.). **1819** The rest of his companions now began to suspect that it was not a tyro's task to contend with the new comer: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 10 (1820). **1824** a subject upon whilk all the *tyrones* have been trying their whittles for fifteen years: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xiii. p. 138 (1886). **1845** the young historian was only a *tyro*, and had not yet attained either method or originality: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 3 (1857). **1858** unambitious tyros and unfledged noviciates of the establishment: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4. ***1877** we defy the merest tyro to open the volume...: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

Tyrtaeus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Τυρταῖος*: name of a Greek poet, a native of Attica (?), whose songs inspired the Spartans with a courage which led to victory.

1889 He constitutes himself the Tyrtæus and the Juvenal of those who weary of kingly government and priestly chains: *Athenæum*, Oct. 5, p. 462/2.

tzar, tzar-: Russ. See **Czar, czar-**.

tzetze: native S. Afr. See **tsetse**.

tzinae. See **china-***root*.

tzinnar. See **chenar**.

tzirid. See **djereed**.

U.

ubang: Jap. See **obang**.

ubi, *adv.*, used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'where': a place, a position, a situation. Equivalent to *πού* in Aristotle's list of categories.

1614 Every spiritual physician must keep his right *ubi*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 383 (1867). **1639** spiritual things are the element of a Christian...that is his *ubi*, the place that he delights in: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 237 (1862). **1665** a *definitive Ubi*...we may as well suppose them to have *wings*, as a proper *Ubi*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiii. p. 84 (1885). **1675** you can frame no imagination of the existence of this or that particle, but you must suppose it in some or other *ubi*, or point of space: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 13 (1834). **1684** for he was alway in himself by his own eternal *ubi*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 391 (1864).

ubi amor, ibi oculus, *phr.*: Lat.: 'where desire is, there is the eye', desirable objects attract the attention.

1659 The truth is *ubi amor, ibi oculus*, where there is fervency of love, there is frequency of thoughts: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 247/2 (1865). **1665—6** *Ubi Amor, ibi Oculus*, excuses the glances we cast upon desirable objects: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 177 (1872).

ubi tres medici, duo athei, *phr.*: Late Lat.: where there are three physicians, there are two atheists.

1669 It is a common speech, but only amongst the unlearned sort *Ubi tres Medici duo Athei*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 187.

ubwab, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *abwāb*, fr. Pers.: an illegal cess. See **abwab**.

1834 "Tell us what the Zumeendar has done there for his estates." "Nothing," answered Mr. Dover, "but extort Ubwâbs and cesses from his tenants": *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 88.

Ucalegon: Lat. fr. Gk. Οὐκαλέγων: name of a Trojan who is a representative of a next-door neighbour. See **jam proximus ardet Ucalegon**.

1780 if one ever is to have a tranquil moment again, it is very important to know who is to be my Ucalegon, and live at next door: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 383 (1858).

udaller, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Scand.: one who holds property by allodial right. See **allodium**.

1821 SCOTT, *Pirate*.

***uhlan** (ˈ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Uhlan*: a lancer; a light horseman in a half-oriental uniform, armed with a lance.

1819 a troop of Hulans: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 350 (1820). **1844** The Brandenburg uhlans were also in support, but more to the rear: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 180. **1850** I began, sir, as cadet of Hungarian Uhlans: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 233 (1879). **1883** cries of "Down with the Uhlan!" *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 5/5.

***ukase** (⌣ ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *ukas'*: an edict or order issued by the Russian government; *metaph.* a peremptory order.

1788 Let the publication of the Ukase be suspended: STŒHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gt.*, p. 337. **1803** Upon a new and general law being drawn up, the *ukase* containing it is transmitted to each of the *governments*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 360. **1818** He was even half inclined to send out an ukase to Jemmy Bryan, and his myrmidons to hold themselves in readiness: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 106 (1819). **1827** the Grand Duke Constantine's marriage...was dissolved by an Imperial Ukase: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 107. **1883** the Imperial Government, as a supreme precaution, issued the stupid and shameful Ukase of the year 1873: STEPNIAK, *Underground Russia*, p. 21.

ὕλη, *sb.*: Gk.: matter, first matter.

1652 Me thinks the working of a Platonists soul should not at all depend on ὕλη: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 91.

***ulema**, *sb.*: Arab. '*ulemā*, pl. of '*ālim*, = 'a man of learning', used as *sing.* in Eng.: a Mohammedan doctor of sacred law, the head of the faculty in Turkey being the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

1830 the *ulemas*, or expounders of the law: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 66 (2nd Ed.). **1836** The 'ool'ama, and men of religion and letters: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 39. **1840** he entered the city in state, and paid visits of ceremony to the *Oolemāh* and *Mooshteheds* of the place: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xiii. p. 251. ***1877** he often came into collision with the Ulemas: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1884** the muftis and the cadis, the imams and the ulemas: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 339. **1891** The Ulema [in Constantinople] have no longer the power they once possessed, but they are taking more part in public matters: *Athenæum*, June 20, p. 796/3.

Ulen-spiegel: Ger. *Eulenspiegel*, = 'Owl-glass' ("Howleglas"): name of the hero of a popular German tale.

1610 B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 623 (1616). **1626** O', but *Vlen Spiegle* | Were such a name! — *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 134 (1640).

***ulna**, *sb.*: Lat., 'elbow': the inner bone of the fore-arm, the outer one being the radius; the corresponding bone or process in birds and quadrupeds.

***1876** clearer knowledge enabled the anatomist to recognize the ulna in the horse's leg, although it was shrivelled to a mere thread of bone: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

ulterior (ˌ⌣ ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ulterior* (compar. adj., fr. *ultra*, = 'beyond'): situated on the further side (of some line or boundary); comparatively remote; supplementary.

1646 a sufficient demonstration...an unquestionable truth: nor should there need *ulterior* disquisition: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 37 (1686). **1845** gives time to the cook to forage and make his ulterior preparations: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 64.

ultima, *sb.* (properly adj. with *syllaba*, = 'syllable', suppressed): Lat., fem. of *ultimus*, = 'last': *Pros.*: the last syllable of a word. Shortened to *ult.* See **antepaenultima** and **paenultima**.

***ultima ratio**, *phr.*: Lat.: the final argument.

1670 great Cannons, by whose language (which is *ultima ratio Regum* ['of kings'], Kings last Arguments) the *Neopolitans* are...threatned into obedience: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 171 (1698). **1780** it is certain that only the worst has generally been the better in the end for that *ultima ratio*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 324 (1858). **1818** in a condition where nothing is absolute it [the most exact of sciences] is the *ultima ratio rerum* ['of things']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 400. **1821—2** The *ultima ratio regum* proceeds upon a very different plea: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 47 (1885). **1836** the people are more ready to reason with each other than to resort to the *ultima ratio* of force: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 255. **1863** Failing everything, I see dimly the *ultima ratio*, and indeed wish I had in my drawer what of mineral or vegetable extract would do the fatal deed: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1884). **1870** The attempt forcibly to enrol English citizens will be stopped by every resource known to a people defending their personal liberty—the *ultima ratio populi* ['of the commonalty'] not even excepted: F. HARRISON, in *Fortnightly Rev.*, New Ser., VIII. p. 649. **1884** If any one sees the *ultima ratio* of things political in mounted farriers and ophicleides, he has a ticket-of-leave from the troubles of argument: *Sat. Rev.*, July 12, p. 37/1. **1890** The grouping of types and the investigation of their evolution and relationship is the *ultima ratio* of the typographist: *Athenæum*, Sept. 27, p. 412/1.

***ultima Thūlē**, *phr.*: Lat., 'most distant Thule': the extreme limit of discovery and travel, Thule being supposed to be an island north of Britain, with no land beyond it towards the north. See Plin., 4, 16, 30, § 104.

1603 From *Africa* to *Thule's* farthest Flood: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 382 (1608). **1665** the *Canariæ*, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the *Azores*...but the Commentator upon *Horace* near the *ultima Thule*, where *Tuetues* as truly finds the Elyzian Fields: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677). **1771** I am now little short of the *ultima Thule*, if this appellation properly belongs to the Orkneys or Hebrides: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 85/1 (1882). **1789** an unknown coast, which he [Cook] named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the southern hemisphere: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 793 (1796). **1824** Santa Fe, but lately the *Ultima Thule* of American enterprise: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1825). ***1878** the expedition reached their Ultima Thule: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

***ultimātum**, Late Lat. *pl.* **ultimāta**, *sb.*: neut. of Late Lat. *ultimātus*, = 'ultimate'.

1. a final statement, a final proposal; a final demand or offer of terms, the refusal of which entails *ipso facto* a rupture of diplomatic relations, and often the commencement of hostilities.

1733 But, there must be some stipulations for my riding, with other necessary postulatums, and ultimatums: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 303 (1871). **1779** we shall coalesce in a few days upon what may be *ultimata* ready for some future day of pacification: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 481 (1854). **1782** Our ultimatum went some days ago to Paris: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 309 (1858). **1808** It is folly to talk of any other *ultimatum* in government than perfect justice to the fair claims of the subject: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 77. **1813** I'll step and consult my friends...and give you my ultimatum in half an hour: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 153 (1833). **1820** 20,000 piasters for the ransom, which he gradually reduced to 15,000 as the ultimatum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 280. **1843** It oftener happens, however, that the proposition, Most A are B, is not the ultimatum of our scientific progress, though the knowledge we possess beyond it cannot conveniently be brought to bear upon the particular instance: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1856). **1858** No men can have satisfactory relations with each other until they have agreed on certain *ultimata* of belief not to be disturbed in ordinary conversation: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 11 (1882) **1872** they sent to the local authorities an *ultimatum* which threatened war unless their grievances were inquired into: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 205.

2. the extreme.

1826 On arriving at Tripoli, they will be set free, and dressed in red, which is considered by them as the *ultimatum* of finery: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 207.

***ultimo**, *quasi-adv.*: Lat., abl. (with *mense* suppressed): in last (month), of last (month).

1622 a letter of the 20th ultimo: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1883). **1625** another Letter...dated the fiue and twentieth *Vltimo*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 407. **1863** your letter of the 29th ultimo: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 35.

ultimo sforzo, *phr.*: It.: a final effort.

1616—7 And the Scots themselves, though they do their *ultimo sforzo*, and furnish themselves all that possibly they can, yet do intimate so much both here and from thence: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (1848).

ultimum valē, *phr.*: Lat., 'farewell for the last time': a final parting, a last farewell.

1550 I come now to take my...*ultimum vale*: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1844). **1555** now I must take my leave of you, and, as I think, my *ultimum vale* in this life: J. CARELESS, *Let.*, in Bradford's *Wks.*, p. 240 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1582** and to Loue, the onely cause of his long errour, hee geueth his *vltimum vale*: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 123 (1870). **1590** I must depart from Troynouant, and so from thy sight...or for an *Vltimum vale* take vp my lodging in the Counter: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 13 (1861). **1596** euery day we doe looke to heare the newes of the death and *Vltimum vale* thereof: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 120. **1614** an *ultimum vale* to sin: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 352 (1867). **1634** on the thirteenth of *Iune*, he gaue an *vltimum vale* to this World: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 124. bef. **1654** yet your Ecclipse for a time is an *ultimum vale* to my fortune: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 34 (1654). **1665** He gave this transitory world an *ultimum vale* in his great climacterick: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 212 (1677). **1891** When a bachelor married, the Mayor and his "crue" conducted him...to the corn market, and there made him solemnly kiss the ring "for his *ultimum vale*": *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 482/2.

***ultra** (ˈ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*, *sb.*, and *prefix*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ultrā* (adv.), = 'beyond'.

1. *adj.*: extreme, excessive, extravagant.

1855 the extreme or ultra party: MILMAN, *Lat. Christianity*. [L.] **1883** Costumes also are trimmed to profusion with gold braid, the ultra brilliance whereof is mitigated by the introduction of a small amount of black or any other dark colour: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

2. *sb.*: one who upholds extreme views or who promotes extreme measures.

1820 Our travellers...occasionally take part with *Ultras*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 5.

3. *prefix* (to adjectives): more than, excessively.

1800 He is said to have used ultra marine in the black colours: J. Dallaway, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 465.

ultra crepidam: Lat. See **ne sutor u. c.**

ultrā modum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'beyond measure', extravagant, extravagantly.

1589 This *Hyperbole* was both *vltra fidem* ['belief'] and also *vltra modum*: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 202 (1869).

ultrā vīrēs, *phr.*: Late Lat.: beyond the powers (legally vested in an individual, a court, or a body of persons). See **intra vires.**

1858 the view that the Company are responsible for the acts of the directors if ultra vires: Hurlstone & Norman, *Reports*, III. 795. **1890** The Act of 1872...was rejected because in the opinion of Lord Selborne and Lord Herschell it was *ultra vires*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 1, p. 276/1.

***Ulysses** (more correctly *Ulixes*): Lat., fr. a dialectic form of Gk. Ὀδυσσεύς: name of the wise counsellor of the Greeks at the Trojan war, hero of the **Odyssey** (*q. v.*). See **Penelope.**

?1582 he was a subtil *Vlisses*: R. Stanyhurst, Tr. *Virgil's Aen., &c.*, p. 155 (1880). **1646** He would not send an *Ajax*, where he should employ an *Vlysses*: Howell, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 141. **1649** our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' *Achillesses*, *Ulysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Herculesses* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1995. **1861** chaste Penelopes doing worsted-work patiently while Ulysses was on his travels or at the wars: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 12.

umbella, *pl.* **umbellae**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: an umbel, a cluster of flowers on stalks spreading out from a common centre, like parsley-blossom.

1699 the tender *Vmbella* and Seed-Pods: Evelyn, *Acetaria*, p. 25. **1741** But the Umbellas that support them are a foot and a half diameter; the Seeds, though green and very backward, were much bigger than those of the other Species of this Kind: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 23.

umbellifer, *adj.* and *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: umbel-bearing; an umbel-bearing plant.

1741 It is an Umbellifer, to speak like a Botanist: J. Ozell, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 123.

umbilīcus, *acc.* **umbilīcum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a projection at the end of the cylinder on which a book was rolled in Ancient Rome. Hence, *ad umbilīcum*, ='to the boss', means 'to the close' (of a book).

1729—30 I hope your ethic system is towards the umbilicum: Swift, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 182 (1871).

umbra, *pl.* **umbrae**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a shadow, *esp.* the full shadow of the moon or earth in an eclipse.

1665 having past the Zenith the *Umbra* becomes quite contrary: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). **1891** There was no well-defined boundary between the umbra and the penumbra [during an eclipse of the moon]: *Athenæum*, Nov. 28, p. 727/2.

2. a ghost, an apparition.

1600 the *vmbræ*, or ghosts of some three or foure playes: B. Jonson, *Cynth. Rev.*, Prol., Wks., p. 185 (1616). **1654** Such kind of Tones as these the *Umbræ* use, when they call upon *Charon* for a Boat: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 78. **1883** Had Lord Beaconsfield ever indulged in such rashness, his *umbra* might point out...the disaster and the disgrace which have followed: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 486.

3. a parasite or hanger-on brought to an entertainment by an invited guest in Ancient Rome; hence, *by extension*, a professional diner-out.

umbrage (ˈ– –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *umbrage*, a 16 c. form of Fr. *ombrage*.

1. shade, shadow, a shade, a shadow; an apparition.

1540 to the whiche places the sayd trees gaue a commodyous and plesant vmbrage: Elyot, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 38 *vº*. **1604** who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more: Shaks., *Ham.*, v. 2, 125. **1610** the eye by serious obseruation of stationall aspect may with facilitie giue the Umbrage: Folkingham, *Art Survey*, II. v. p. 56. **1639** Some of them being umbrages...rather than realities: Fuller, *Holy War*, Bk. v. ch. xxv. [C. E. D.] **1665** A Tree...affording umbrage and refreshment to some hundred men: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). **1682** Thou shedst thy Venom on those Flowers, | That often a kind Umbrage made, | Cool'd and refresh'd thee with their shade: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 63.

1 *a.* *metaph.* a shadow, a cause of depression or gloom.

1623 the least ombrage of discontent: Howell, *Lett.*, III. xxxii. p. 90 (1645).

1 *b.* *metaph.* a misrepresentation, a colored interpretation.

bef. **1733** from Umbrages of his own casting, raiseth Inferences: R. North, *Examen*, I. i. 5, p. 17 (1740).

2. that which gives shade, thick foliage.

1667 highest woods...spread their umbrage broad, | And brown as ev'ning: Milton, *P. L.*, IX. 1087. **1727** over head | By flowering umbrage shaded: J. Thomson, *Summer*, 626 (1834).

3. *metaph.* disfavor, disgrace.

abt. **1630** but on the fall of the Duke he stood some yeers in umbrage, and without imployment: (1653) R. Naunton, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 31 (1870).

4. *metaph.* jealousy; suspicion; offence; resentment.

1620 all those words that might give him any *umbrage*: Brent, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 26 (1676). **1664** It is also evident that S. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or umbrage to make any one suspect he had any such preeminence: Jer. Taylor, *Dissuasive from Popery*, Pt. I. § 8. [R.] **1678** we saw the new-raised army which gave umbrage to the Parliament: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1872). **1705** and were very careful not to give them any umbrage: Burnet, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1818).

Umbra(we), Umpra: Anglo-Ind. See **Omrah.**

***umbrella**[1] (– ˌ – –), **umbrello**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ombrella*, *umbrella*: a sunshade, a portable screen, a portable folding canopy to keep off sunshine or rain; a canopy over a bed; a kind of window-blind. Anglicised as *umbrille* (1612 T. Shelton, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. viii. p. 56), *umbrel* (1617 F. Moryson, *Itin.*; 1694 D'Urfey, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. i. p. 9), perhaps through Fr. *ombrelle*.

1611 *Ombrelle*, An Vmbrello; a (fashion of) round, and broad fanne, wherwith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserue themselues from the heat of a scorching Sunne: Cotgr. **1616** there she lay flat spread like an *Vmbrella*, | Her hoope here cracked: B. Jonson, *Dev. is an Ass.* iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 149 (1631—40). **1634** The better sort sleepe vpon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web: on which a Shagg or Yopangee which riding serues as an Vmbrella againste raine, and sleeping for a bed and couerture: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 149. **1644** Here we bought umbrellas against the heats: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1872). **1654** they lessen the *stately wonders of the Eye*, into *Cottages* (I may say Snaile-like *Vmbrellos*) meer *shades*, and *Dormitorys*: R. Whitlock, *Zootomia*, p. 403. **1662** two Pages carrying Umbrelloes of painted Paper: J. Davies, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 62 (1669). **1673** then follows the Cushion or Pillow, and the seat of Gold, and after that the Duke himself under an *Vmbrella*: J. Ray, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 187. **1684** On one side of the Bed is erected an *Vmbrello* upon a Staff, as long as an Half-Pike: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 46. **1709** The Weather violently hot, the *Vmbrelloes* were let down from behind the Windows, the Sashes open: Mrs. Manley, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (2nd Ed.). bef. **1733** exposing the Author for holding up an Umbrella to Keep his Earl in a Shade, and out of a clear Light: R. North, *Examen*, I. ii. 107, p. 89 (1740). **1765** They walk about the streets in the rain with umbrellas to avoid putting on their hats: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 414 (1857). **1785** self-depriv'd | Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread: Cowper, *Task*, I. Poems, Vol. II. p. 11 (1808). **1816** sent man, umbrella, and cloak...after him: Byron, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 262 (1832). **1840** The tempest grew; and the straggling yew, | His leafy umbrella, was wet through and through: Barham, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 91 (1865). ***1878** using an umbrella as a sail: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 7/4. [St.]

umbrella[2], *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.* See quotations.

1658 Dragons...with an *Umbrella* or skreening Leaf about them: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 33 (1686). — The white *Vmbrella* or medical bush of Elder: *ib.*, p. 34.

umiac(k), **oomiac**, **oomiak**, *sb.*: Esquimaux: the larger kind of Esquimaux boat worked by women, used for fishing and for carrying families.

1819 The boat was called an umiack: Sir J. Ross, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66 (2nd Ed.). **1853** We were boarded, too, by an oomiak, or woman's boat: E. K. Kane, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. x. p. 70.

Umlaut, *sb.*: Ger.: vowel-change caused by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable, as in Eng. *vixen*, Mid. Eng. *fixen*, fr. *fox*; Ger. *Bäder*, pl. of *Bad*; *Fräulein*, dim. of *Frau*.

un, *fem.* **une**, *indef. art.*: Fr.: a, an.

***ūnā vōce**, *phr.*: Lat.: with one voice.

1567 And, "vna voce," all sayde that no such man dwelt in their streate: Harman, *Cav.*, ch. vi. in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 43 (1869).

uncia, *sb.*: Lat.: the twelfth part of an **as** (*q. v.*), an ounce, an inch.

unguento, *sb.*: It.: an unguent.

1605 this blessed *vnguento*, this rare extraction: B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

unguentum album, *phr.*: Late Lat.: white ointment.

1612 I haue linte and a little *Vnguentum Album* in my Wallet: T. Shelton, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 71.

***uniform** (*u* = *l*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *uniforme.*

I. *adj.*: 1. maintaining the same form, unchanging, invariable.

1540 one selfe and vniforme maner of teachynge of all those Grammaticall ensygnmentes: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A ii *v°*. **1549** buildynges on bothe sides so faire and vniforme: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 207.*v°*. **1570** Make a Cube, of any one Vniforme: and through like heauy stuffe: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c i *v°*. **1589** in his much multiformitie *vniforme*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. viii. p. 34 (1869). **1598** all their figures are of an vniforme proportion: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 41. **1601** the foresaid uniforme likenesse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 161. **1620** an uniform consent of Doctors: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 697 (1676). **1640** we must be uniform: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 72, p. 35 (1647). **1659–60** the uniform course of the Sun: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 129 (1872).

I. *adj.*: 2. of one and the same form or character with another or others.

II. *sb.*: a distinctive dress worn by members of a particular body, an official or professional costume.

ūnum necessārium, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the one thing needful. See *Luke*, x. 42 (Vulgate).

1662 Sin...has cast them...into such a deadly and fearful sleep, that it makes them forget the *unum necessarium*, the one thing necessary, viz. holiness: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 308 (1867). **1665** And we must never so busie ourselves about those *many things*, as to forget that *unum necessarium*, that good part: R. BOYLE, *Occasional Reft.*, p. 133. **1777** discipline in our armies the *unum necessarium* to our salvation: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 452 (1854).

ūnus testis oculātus plus valet quam mille aurīti, *phr.*: Lat.: one eye-witness is worth more than a thousand ear-witnesses. See Plaut., *Truc.*, 2, 6, 8, *pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem.*

1583 STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 28 *v°*.

uovali: It. See **ovolo.**

***upas, upas**[*-tree*], *sb.*: Malay: the *Antiaris toxicaria* of Java, Nat. Order *Artocarpaceae*, the sap of which is used for arrow-poison. It has been wrongly supposed to be fatal to all living creatures which come under its branches. Also, *metaph.*

1800 from that accursed venom springs | The Upas Tree of Death: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. p. 200. **1818** This boundless upas, this all-blasting tree: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. cxxvi. **1841** avoid tobacco as you would the upas plant: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 401 (1885). **1856** swing their hammock in the boughs of the Bohon Upas: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (1866). **1865** the feathery seed lightly sown bearing in it the germ of the upas-tree: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 65. **1872** The Pagoda tree, the upas to official morality, continued for some time to yield a tolerable crop to those who shook it: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 63.

uprоar, uprore (*l* = *l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *oproer*: a riot, a commotion, a loud confused noise.

1526 that Egypcian which before these dayes made an vproure and ledde out into the wilderness .iiii. thousande men: TYNDALE, *Acts*, xxi. 38. **1579** the city of *Athens* was occupied with these vprores: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 87 (1612). **1590** all on uprore from her settled seat, | The house was raysd: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 20. **1598** a great vprore in Mosco of nigh twenty thousand persons: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 462. **1611** All will be in instant vproare: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 757 (1616). **1621** there's nothing but tempests: all is in an uproar: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 385 (1827).

upsee-Dutch, *adv.*: fr. Du. *op zijn Duitsch*, = 'in the German fashion'; **upsee-Frees**, *adv.*: fr. Du. *op zijn Friesch*, = 'in the Friesian fashion': in topers' fashion. Hence, **upsees**, *adv.*, and **upsee-freesy**, *adj.*, drunk, tipsy.

1609 I am thine own...upsie freeze, pell mell: B. JONSON, *Case is Alt.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 518/1 (1860). **1610** It hath a heavy cast, 'tis upsee Dutch: — *Alch.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 264/1. **1630** This valiant *pot-leach*, that vpon his knees | Has drunke a thousand pottles *vp se freese*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 3 *v°*/1. **1670** I will pledge your Grace Up se Dutch: DRYDEN, *Temp.*, Iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 262 (1701).

upsilon, *sb.*: Gk. *ὑ-ψῑλόν*: the name of the twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet, Υ, *υ*, meaning 'bare *ν*', given by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong *οι*.

1621 [See **eta**[3]]. **1820** The inhabitants of Megara...are the only people who pronounce the letter *upsilon* like the Italian *u* instead of assimilating its sound to the *i* or the Greek *η* according to the custom of their countrymen: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 245.

uracan(e): Eng. fr. Sp. See **hurricane.**

uraeus, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *οὐραῖος*, = 'pertaining to the tail': an Ancient Egyptian emblem of supreme power, namely a serpent, or serpent's head and neck, represented in the front of the head-dresses of deities and kings.

1883 [Pharaoh's] diadem...bore the uraeus, which symbolized his authority over life and death: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 1821 2. **1889** Lord of the Vulture and Uræus Diadems: *Century Mag.*, Sept., p. 725/2.

***Ūrania**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Οὐρανία*: *Gk. Mythol.*: the heavenly (muse), the muse of astronomy.

***urari, urali.** See **curara, wourali.**

***urbi et orbi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'to the city (Rome) and the world'; originally used with reference to papal bulls.

ūrētēr, *sb.*: Gk. *οὐρητήρ*: the duct conveying urine from the kidneys or kidney to the bladder or cloaca.

1591 The sliddrie ureter: JAMES I., *Furies, Poet. Exercises*, 862 (1818). **1601** the Vretere conduits: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 21, Vol. II. p. 72.

***ūrēthra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *οὐρήθρα*: the passage through which urine is evacuated, and (in males) semen discharged.

1671 the Bladder, the *Urethra*, the Womb, and the Skin: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 28.

***Urim and Thummim**: Heb. *ūrīm*, = 'lights', and *tummīm*, = 'perfections', 'truths': certain objects connected with the breastplate of the Jewish high priest, by means of which the will of Jehovah was occasionally revealed.

1595 But concerning the reuelation done by *Vrim* and *Thummim*: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. I 4 *v°*. **1603** That neuer *Vrim, Dream*, or *Vision* sung | Their Oracles, but all in *Isaaks* tongue: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 342 (1608). **1641** had the oracle of urim to consult with: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 95 (1806). bef. **1670** Yet I find no remorse in my self to have prest Conscience and Honour, the *Urim* and *Thummim*, with which the Noblest whom God hath made, should consult in all things: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 171, p. 164 (1693). **1675** the holy Oyl, the *Vrim* and *Thummim*, *&c.*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 5, p. 135. **1792** every mechanic professed, like Aaron, to carry a Urim and Thummim about him: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 19.

ūrinātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *ūrīnāri*, = 'to dive': a diver; applied to a genus of diving birds.

1691 Now all those creations of Urinators belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 94 (1701).

urz, urzee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *'arẓ*, *'arẓī*: a petition or request addressed by an inferior to a superior.

1599 A Dwarfe, one of the Ambassadors fauorites, so soon as he was discerned, beckned him to the shore side, tooke his *Arz*, and with speed caried it to the *grand Signior*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 304. **1625** deliuering his Memorials or *Arzes* one by one, the which the King hauing read...: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1585. **1776** I went to the Maha Rajah Nundocomar, and gave him three arzees; two against the said Dewan, and the third against Mr. Archdekin: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 2/1. **1802** the accompanying translation of an arzee from the amildar of Sera: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 290 (1844). **1834** the Urzee ended by accusing that person of having stolen the original sunud: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 81.

***usine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a factory, works.

***1878** furnaces and vast *usines*: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

usky: Eng. fr. Gael. See **whiskey.**

usque ad āras, *phr.*: Lat.: 'even to the altars', *i.e.* in all matters except such as concern one's religious faith.

?1536 I therefor beseche your goode lordship now to lay apart the remembraunce of the amity betwene me and sir Thomas More, which was but *usque ad aras*, as is the proverb: ELYOT, *Let.*, in *Governour*, Vol. I. p. CXXX. (Croft, 1880). **1585** Yet Cornelius had learned that it is better to obey God than man, that we must obey princes *usque ad aras* as the proverb is: SANDYS, *Serm.*, p. 264 (Parker Soc., 1841).

usque ad nauseam: Lat. See **ad nauseam.**

***usqueba(u)gh** (*l* = *l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. *uisgebeatha*, = 'water of life': spirit distilled from barley, whiskey.

?1608 Thirst you for beer, ale, usquebaugh, &c.; or for victuals? *Great Frost*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1877). bef. **1616** a Bottle of *Usquebaugh*: BEAU. & FL., *Scornful Lady*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 257 (1711). **1617** Yet for the rawnes they haue an excellent remedy by their aquauity, vulgarly called *Vsquebagh*, which binds the belly: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 159. **1630** (See **kerne**). **1634** the Prime [drink] is *Vsquebagh* which cannot be made any wher in that perfection, and whereas we drink it here in *aqua-vitae* measures, it goes down there by beer-glassfulls: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 347 (1678). **1634** They haue Arack or Vsquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150. **1635** using it as Usquebath and strong Waters for swounes and heart qualmes onely: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 67. **1641** Vsque-bath, or Irish *Aqua vitæ*, is made thus: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 45 (1651). **1672** your man is laying you to sleep with Usquebaugh or Brandy, is he not so? WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, ii. p. 36. **1690** Boy, bring m' a Glass of *Usquebaugh*, | By People nicknam'd *Lill' bullero*: *School of Politicks*, xi. p. 16. **1758** *Item*, you set down but six dozen and six pints of Usquebaugh, whereas I have received nine dozen and six: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No XXXV. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 501 (1777). **1771** cyder, perry, mead, usquebaugh, and plague-water: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882). **1814** the Scottish returns being vested in grouse, white hares, pickled salmon, and usquebaugh: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 84.

ussuk, usuk, *sb.*: Esquimaux: the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.*

1856 The ussuk or bearded seal has the same habit [of swallowing stones]: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 142.

usurp (⌐⌐), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *usurper*: to seize, appropriate or assume wrongfully; to put on, to counterfeit. Sometimes used with prepositions *on*, *upon*.

1494 he had vsurpyd of the comon grounde of yᵉ cytie: FABYAN, an. 1325. [R.] abt. **1506** he [the Turk] hath lately usurped Grece, with many other countreys, and called theym all Turkey: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 13 (1851). **1540** his proper dominical landes, which...they had vniustely vsurped and falsely concelyd: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 101 *vº*. **1549** to vsurpe the name of emperours: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 15 *vº*. **1578** he sent this message to the Duke of *Orleans* the more to terrifie him; That hereafter he should forbeare to vsurpe the title of Duke of *Millan*: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 72 (1618). **1579** tyrants that do vsurp the castels of free cities: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1028 (1612). **1620** the Ecclesiastical goods should not be usurped: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 94 (1676). **1649** the parish Churches, on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had usurped: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1872). **1656** blasphemous and ignorant mechanics usurping the pulpits everywhere: *ib.*, p. 334.

ūsurpātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *ūsurpāre*, ='to usurp': an usurper.

1654 Under the Iron yoak of Usurpators: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 37.

ūsurpātrix, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *ūsurpātor*: a female who usurps.

1611 *Vsurpatrice*, An vsurpatrix; a woman that vsurpeth: COTGR.

ut: It.: *Mus.*: name of the lowest note of the Great Scale of Guido Aretino and of the lowest notes of hexachords and of musical scales. See **gamut.** Now generally superseded by **do** (*q. v.*).

1588 Ut, re, sol, la, mi, fa: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 102. **1600** the *alphabet*, or *vt-re-mi-fa-sol-la* of courtship: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Revv.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 202 (1616). **1634** he will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, *Vt, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*; which, with this reason, are all comprehended in this Exameter: Ut Relevet Miserum Fatum Solitósque Labores: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 353 (1678).

ut infrā, *phr.*: Lat.: as below (is said).

ut suprā, *phr.*: Lat.: as above (is said).

1520 and the prest viᵈ to synge ut supra: *Will* of Sir R. Elyote, in Elyot's *Governour*, Vol. I. p. 310 (Croft, 1880). **1538** Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. xi. fol. 138 *rº*. **1548** STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 63 *vº* (1567). **1599** The measure of *Balsara* is called a pike, which is iust as the measure of *Babylon*, to say, 100 pikes of *Balsara* make of *Aleppo* 121 pikes, *vt supra* in the rate of *Babylon*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 272. **1610** Of the first sort are Stones, Metalline Oares and Mineralles *vt supra*: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. ii. p. 81. **1627** Take also Lime both *Quenched*, and *Vnquenched*, and set the Bottles in them, *vt suprà*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 309.

uterus, *sb.*: Lat.: the womb. See **in utero.**

***uti possidētis**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'as you possess': an interdict issued by a civil court, protecting a person in possession of immovable property from disturbance; an agreement between belligerents that each party shall keep possession of whatever has been acquired during the period of hostilities, as one of the stipulations of a treaty.

1781 I should expect propositions for short truces, *uti possidetis*, and other conditions: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 429 (1852). **1823** Something about the Baltic's navigation, | Hides, train-oil, tallow, and the rights of Thetis, | Which Britons deem their "uti possidetis": BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. xlv. **1856** a consent to the basis of *uti possidetis* itself: In J. Adams' *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 336.

***ūtile**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *ūtilis*, ='useful': the useful.

1654—6 Sing a song of *utile*, and men will lend their ears to it: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 9/2 (1868). **1662** It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded Fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing Appetite, for an *Utile* or *Jucundum* ['pleasant'] to turn the Balance to a false or dishonest Sentence: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 57 (1727). **1704** and accordingly, throughout this divine treatise, have skilfully kneaded up both together, with a layer of *utile* and a layer of *dulce* ['sweet']: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 72/2 (1869). **1750** Paris is the place in the world where, if you please, you may the best unite the *utile* and the *dulce*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 3, p. 10 (1774). **1803** our author's discernment both of the *utile* and the *dulce*, is much more extensive than he imagined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 281. **1819** owned I saw more of the *utile* in a few sequins than in a whole cart-load of worn out brickbats, with inscriptions which no one could understand: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 111 (1820). **1830** they [the gardens] yield abundantly both the *utile et dulce*: *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 481/1 (1832).

utile dulci: Lat. See **omne tulit punctum**, &c.

1654 they must not defie the Polishings of Art, but must be drest in some taking Garbe sutable to the Audience, *Vtile dulci*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 145. bef. **1733** the utile dulci, the utmost Perfection they can have: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 160, p. 418 (1740).

utinam, *conj.*: Lat.: 'would that', used rarely in the sense of an expression of regret or desire.

1642 'Tis not a melancholy *Utinam* of my own: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1852).

***Ūtopia**: coined by Sir Thomas More as Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. οὐ, ='not', and τόπος, ='place', for the title of a work published in 1517 and for the name of the subject: an ideal state. The spelling *Eutopia* is due to the *U-* being wrongly referred to Gk. εὖ, ='well', as if *Utopia*='well-placedness'. *Hence*, an ideally perfect place or condition, and the adj. and sb. **Utopian**, pertaining to Utopia, ideally perfect, an inhabitant of Utopia.

1551 A fruteful / and pleasaunt worke of the beste state of a publyque weale, and of the new yle called Utopia: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, Title. **1601** See the doting man: hee hath fram'd an Ecclesiasticall *Eutopia* to himselfe: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 99. **1607** the Country of Vtopia: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, ii. 6, sig. D 4 *vº*. **1621** I will yet, to satisfie and please my self, make an Utopia of mine own, a new Atlantis, a poetical commonwealth of mine own, in which I will freely domineer: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 87 (1827). **1625** Where stands that Utopia, that city which is in so good cause that it need not be visited? T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 270 (1867). bef. **1670** Enjoy that real Blessing which you possess, rather than an Utopia, found no where but in the Distempers of the Brain: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 156, p. 165 (1693). **1694** one Foot in's own *Eutopia*: *Poet Buffoon'd*, &ᵒc., p. 8. **1742** It is a failing young men, for want of experience, fall into: they create Utopias in their own imagination: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 364 (1826). **1792** but the law-suits, in which I am at present involved, will not permit me to go in search of my Utopia: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 113. **1837** An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 402 (1877). **1877** would involve what the spirit of the age would jeer at as a political Utopia: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1879). **1883** In the presence of many pious Eutopias, of Quakerism, of mendicant orders: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 209.

1556 this boke of ye Utopian commen wealth: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 21 (1869). — The wittes...of the Utopians: *ib.*, p. 120. **1616** Chace hence these foxes, which at your mercy stand, | For our then happy made Eutopian land: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 137 (1871). **1630** and a thousand more such *Vtopian* fragments of confused Gibberish: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I v *rº*/2. **1644** *Atlantick* and *Eutopian* polities: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 51 (1868). **1678** therefore they must be imagined to Subsist in certain *Intermundane Spaces*, and *Vtopian Regions* without the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 60. **1754** you will hardly believe, that this *Utopian* Town had no other Foundation than a Pique against two or three of the Magistrates of *Inverness*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 354. **1755** I am not Utopian enough to propose, that it should interfere with private interest: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 490 (1777). abt. **1782** a false ideal good, | A mere Utopian pleasure: COWPER, *Friendship*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 281 (1808). **1803** In youth he was a Utopian: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I. p. 102. **1835** It is a Utopian state of things when she of five children is the best of wives, and can take her choice of the young men: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxxvii. p. 516. **1886** It is in this direction, and not in Utopian schemes of compulsory insurance, that we are to look for progress: *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 9/2.

***utr, uttar**: Arab. See **attar.**

***ūvula**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., dim. of Lat. *ūva*, ='a grape': a small projection of the middle of the free margin of the soft palate.

1525 Ther be .v. partis of yᵉ mouth / yᵉ lyppys / tethe / tonge / rowfe / and vuula / yᵉ whiche is a lytell deme hangynge in yᵉ throte lyke the spynne: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *rº*/2. **1543** the Vuula was produced chiefly to forme the voyce...and it hangeth iustly betwene the two Amigdales or allmandes as it were a grayne of a Pyne apple: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. vi *rº*/1. **1548** the Tongue, the Vuila, and the Pallet: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 24 (1626). **1562** swellinge of the iawes of the throte and of the vuula: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. C ii *vº*. **1601** The ashes of the root cure the Vvula or swelling of the wezill in the throat: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 51. **1621** the same defluxion of salt rheum which fell from my temples into my throat in *Oxford*, and distilling upon the *uvula* impeached my utterance a little to this day, had found the same channell againe: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. i. p. 1 (1645).

V.

V[1], **v**, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for **quinque** (*q. v.*), ='five'.

V.[2], **v.**: *Leg.*: abbrev. for Lat. **versus** (*q. v.*), ='against', as in the case of "Bardell *v.* Pickwick". *Hence*, used in contests between two persons or sets of persons.

V.[3], **v.**, abbrev. for Lat. *vidē*, ='see'. See **q. v.**

v. l., abbrev. for Late Lat. *varia lectio*, ='a varying reading', 'a variant' (in literature). See **varia lectio.**

V. S., abbrev. for It. **volti subito** (*q. v.*).

***vaccinator** (⌐⌐⌐⌐), *sb.*: Eng., as if a Lat. noun of agent: one who vaccinates.

1836 native vaccinators, who at first operated under the supervision of that gentleman: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 285.

vacuna: Peru. See **vicuña.**

***vacuum,** *abl.* **vacuo,** Mod. Lat. *pl.* **vacua,** *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *vacuus*, ='empty', 'void': empty space; an empty space, a void, a vacuity, a vacant place; the space inside a closed vessel from which the air has been approximately exhausted. See **in vacuo, plenum.**

1551 Natural reason abhorreth *vacuum*, that is to say, that there should be any empty place, wherein no substance should be: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 250 (Parker Soc., 1844) **1570** This Arte, to the Naturall Philosopher, is very profitable: to proue, that *Vacuum*, or *Emptines* is not in the world: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d i *vº*. **1579** all the foure elements and *Vacuum*, are immortall and vncorruptible: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 330 (1612). **1589** the *Scythians*, who if they be at any time distressed with famin, take in their girdles shorter, and swaddle themselues streighter, to the intent no *vacuum* beeing left in their intrayles: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 12 (1880). **1607** first shall the whole Machin of the world, heauen, earth, sea, and ayre, returne to the mishapen house of Chaos, then the least vacuum be found in Nature: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 1, sig. G 4 *vº*. **1617** I cannot see that vacuum in your blood: | But, gentlewoman, if you love yourself, | Love my advice; be free and plain with me: | Where lies your grief? MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 194 (1885). **1650** because there is no *vacuum*, or vacuity in the world: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sandivogius' Alchymie*, p. 88. **1654** it caused such a *vacuum* in the place, that so much wind had gathered thither: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 33. **1658** Also *vacuum* is so abhorred by Nature, that the world would sooner be pulled asunder than any vacuity can be admitted... It is the force of *vacuum* that makes heavy things ascend, and light things descend contrary to the rule of Nature: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. XVIII. ch. i. p. 382. **1662** were tried several experiments in Mr. Boyle's *vacuum*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 385 (1872). **1665** The *Peripatetick matter* is a pure unactuated Power: and this conceited *Vacuum* a meer Receptibility: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xviii. p. 128 (1885). **1676** A Fool is a *Vacuum* in Nature: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, ii. p. 9 (1691). **1678** this can be nothing else but empty Space, or *Vacuum*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 66. **1704** But there is another Being in Nature besides Matter or Body, *viz.* a *Vacuum*, or empty Space, which is intermix'd with the minute Parts of all Bodies: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. ch. ii. p. 70 (1713). **1763** when I have nothing to say, I like you should understand it by my silence, rather than give a description of a vacuum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 54 (1857). **1776** some fine observations on *vacuums*, and the cure of diseases by *silk waistcoats*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 59. **1792** What if this something, or this nothing, called matter, should be a shadow, a vacuum, in respect of spirit: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 82. **1805** without attempting the very obvious trial of performing the experiment in a *vacuum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 70. **1811** In considering the affection of Naomi and Ruth, she felt a vacuum in her own heart, and wished she had even a mother *in-law* to love: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 227 (and Ed.). **1845** These vacua, hateful to nature, have gaped for a century: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 574. **†1876** Saunders' vacuum brake consists in the use of a constant steam jet to maintain a vacuum throughout a series of pipes and chambers upon the train: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] **1882** Professor Stokes has suggested that some results obtained by Mr. Crookes in the course of his brilliant experiment on high vacua may throw some light upon this question: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 277.

***vacuus viator:** Lat. See **cantabit vacuus,** &c.

***vāde mēcum,** *phr.*: Lat., 'go with me': used as a name for a book, manual, or any other article which is carried about for frequent use.

1642 A Manual, or a Justice of the Peace his Vade Mecum: Title. **1654** whose *Vade mecum* is an Aqua vitæ Bottle: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 71. **1665** that metal which we alwayes made our *vade mecum*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 4 *vº*. bef. **1670** that Book...will be the *Vade Mecum* of godly persons: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 154, p. 162 (1693). **1776** or to write a pamphlet against the use of a medicine which had been his *vade mecum* in all his journies: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 23. **1810** he probably intended his work as a kind of *Vade-Mecum*: *Eclectic Rev.*, Vol. VI. Pt. I. p. 251. **1824** We do not object to...*Vade-mecums* in mineralogy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 489. **1842** (See the last-mention'd gentleman's 'Admiral's Daughter') | The grand *vade mecum* For all who to sea come: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 335 (1865). **1885** The object of this work is...to give both rules for, and examples of, such applications of mathematical principles...as may form a sort of *vade mecum* for the constructor: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 406/1.

vāde retro, *phr.*: Late Lat.: get thee behind!.

1854 there are covers of silver put on my table every day with which I could retrieve my fortune, did I listen to the suggestions of Satanas; but I say to him, *Vade retro*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

vae, *interj.*: Lat.: woe!, alas!.

bef. **1593** The ghosts of dead men howling walk about, | Crying *Væ, væ*, woe to this city, woe: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 137/1 (1861). **1602** with how many *vaes* and woes to you Scribes and Pharisees did he come vpon them? W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9.

***vae victis,** *phr.*: Lat.: woe to the conquered!. Livy, 5, 48.

1632 *Væ victis!* now we prove it: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, ii. 5, Wks., p. 198/1 (1839). **1814** If he again wins, 'Væ victis!' BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 9 (1832). **1845** the invaders took the money for it first, and the plate next—*væ victis*! FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 488.

***vagary** (*˘ ˘ ˘*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vagāri*, ='to wander', 'to roam', or fr. It. *vagare*: to roam, to range, to gad about.

1598 *Vagare*, to wander, to roame, to gadde, to iet, or loytre idlie vp and downe, to vagarie, or range, to straie abroade, to go from coast to coast: FLORIO. **1599** The marishes and lower grounds, lying upon the three riuers that vagary up to her...are encreased in value more than halfe: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VI. 155. [Davies] **1611** *Vaguer*. To wander, vagarie, gad, raunge, roame, flit, remoue often from place to place: COTGR.

***vagary** (*˘ ˘ ˘*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vagāri*, or It. *vagare*, ='to roam': a wild caprice, a whim, an eccentricity.

1573–80 discoursing vagaries after a certayne solemne manner: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 67 (1884). **† 1582** Thee gates vncloased they skud with a liuely vagare: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. II. p. 44 (1880). **1638** figaries: FORD, *Fancies Chaste & Noble*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 276 (1869). **1667** into strange vagaries fell, | As they would dance: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 614.

vague, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vaguer*: to wander, to roam.

1603 These small bodies, being hudled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to vague and range abroad: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 630. [R.]

vainqueur, *fem.* **vainqueuse,** *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr.: a vanquisher, a conqueror; conquering, triumphant, irresistible.

1848 "Modesty! pooh," said the stout gentleman, casting a *vainqueur* look at Miss Sharp: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 49 (1879).

Vaisya, *sb.*: Skt. *vaiçya*: a member of the third caste comprising traders and tillers of the soil. See **caste.**

1872 [See **Sudra**].

***vaivode, voivode** (*˘ ˙*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Polish *wojewoda*, Old Bulgarian *vojevoda*: the leader of an army; the title of sundry Slavonic princes and viceroys; (in the Turkey Empire) the title of an inferior governor or administrator.

1562 John vaiuoda, which then gouerned hungarie: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 7 *vº*. **1598** *Knes Voriue* your Maiesties *Voiuoda* at *Plesco*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 401. **1599** *Voyuoda* of *Bogdania*, & *Valachia*: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 198. **1630** *Michael*, Vavoyd of *Wallachia*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 847 (1884). **1631** he is to be rewarded with the office of a vaivod, or viceroy: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1848). **1662** the *Weywode* or Governour of *Novogorod*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669). — Weiwodes *and* Diaken: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 42. **1741** He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cadi or Waivod would for Money: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 267. **1745** Pera is under the Topjee-bashaw of Tophana, and Galata is governed by a waiwode: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 728 (1811). **1776** The vaiwode or governor farmed the revenue of the Grand Signior: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 17. **1811** The meal was served up in a different style at Merdin, where I dined with fifteen of the Waiwode's officers: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 154. **1819** the waywode should equally exact the same enormous yearly tithe: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 32 (1820). **1820** The vaivode, a very fine-looking man, apparently about forty years of age, sat upon a lion's skin at a corner of the sofa: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 177.

Variants, 16 c. *vaivoda, voivoda, voyvoda, voyavoda, voiavod*, 17 c. *vavoyd, vaivod, weywode, weiwode*, 18 c. *waivod, vaiwode*, 19 c. *waiwode, waywode, voivode.*

***vakeel,** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *wakīl*: an attorney; an authorised agent; an envoy.

1776 Ramchunder Sein...has tied up my vakeel without Mr. Cottrell's order: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, C, 3/1. **1799** You will allow Ram Rao's vakeel to do what he pleases with any grain that may be in Nuggur: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 36 (1844). **1834** Even those who plead my cause; my wakeels, my agents: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 296. **1871** immediately upon my arrival she gave orders for the presence of the vakeel (headman): SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*. **1886** Sirdar Gholam Hydur Khan...left Cabul with the British vakeel at the Afghan court: *Athenæum*, June 26, p. 836/1.

valanche, *sb.*: dialectic Fr.: an **avalanche** (*q. v.*).

1765 The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the valanches: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXVIII. [Davies] **1828–30** The vollenge which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball: W. TAYLOR, *Survey Germ. Poet.*, II. 456. [*ib.*]

***valē,** *2nd pers. sing. imperat.* of Lat. *valēre*, ='to fare well': 'farewell'; a farewell. See **ultimum vale.**

1550 Vale, Love God, leave vanity, and live in Christ: COVERDALE, *Remains*, p. 42 (Parker Soc., 1846). **1556** ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 20 (1869). **1580** I thought once agayne here to haue made an ende, with a heartie *Vale* in the best fashion: SPENS, *Let.*, Wks., p. 707/1 (1882). **1584** W. BATHE, *Introd. to Skill of Song*, sig. A iii *vº*. **1612** And here withall I bid thee farewell, and do not forget me. *Vale*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pref., sig. A 3 *vº*. **1654** he gives a *vale* to the Law: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 262 **1664** looked wistly towards our Country as long as he could well discern it, and then for a *Vale* uttered these words: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. lxxvi **1678** bid an eternal *Vale* to their admired Law and Temple: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 103.

valeat (-ant) quantum valēre potest (possunt), *phr.*: Lat.: 'let it (them) avail as much as it (they) can', let it (them) be taken for what it is (they are) worth.

1750 LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 365 (1777). **1774** R. WARNER, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. VI. p. 360. **1853** We applaud his zeal for tracing out and producing *valeat quantum* every gleam of evidence on so dark a subject: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, V. p. 264 (1857).

Valenciennes, name of a kind of superior lace originally made at Valenciennes, a town of France.

***valet**[1], *sb.*: Fr.: a body-servant, a man-servant who attends to his master's toilet and personal comforts; a footman. Sometimes Anglicised as *valet* (ˌ-ˈ).

1644 My valet...having misbehaved, I was forced to discharge him: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1872). **1679** And force you t' own 'em, though begotten | By *French Valets*, or *Irish Foot-men*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 251. **1684** These *Valets* or Foot-men make a Trade of Running: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 150. **1766** Some runaway Valet: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XII. **1775** A Frenchman, valet to Count Hochpied: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 281. **1864** Mr. Blunt's friend was hero and valet in one, and looked each character equally well: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 94. **1877** Longchamp, who was Voltaire's valet and copyist throughout his abode at Cirey: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xvii. p. 130. **1885** The chief characters in his plays are heavy fathers and confidential valets: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 393/2.

***valet**[2], **vallet, valett** (ˌ-ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *valet, vallet* (Cotgr.): a groom, an attendant, a varlet; a young gentleman; a page (attendant on a knight, a noble, or a sovereign).

1591 There be two quarters for footmen, 6 bands a péece, and two quarters for horsemen, the which their vallets are to entrench with a smal trench, for to auoide the stealing of their horses: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 269. **1691** From hence they'd fly as swift as thought or wind, | And leave not one poor *Vallet* here behind: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 25.

***valet de chambre,** *phr.*: Fr.: a man-servant of the bed-chamber, a body-servant. See **valet**[1].

1646 one Dubose, valett-de-chambre to the Queen Regent: CHARLES I., p. 60 (Camd. Soc., 1856). **1661** a *valet de chambre* of the Spanish Ambassador's: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1872). [**1664** 'Tis this that Proudest *Dames* enamours | On Lacquies, and *Varlets des-Chambres*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 30.] **1670** His *Valets de Chambre*, are like his Night-Gown, which he never useth but in his Chamber: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 6 *v°* (1698). **1678** he beat a modish Fop for discharging a Volley of crittical non sence upon Ben Johnsons Fox & kickt a Vallet de Chambre: T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 10. **1684** first *Valet du Chambre* to the King of *Persia*: EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 26. **1709** But I'm afraid the Valet de Chambre has told him all: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 199 (1776). **1709** paying her duty to a valet de chambre: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 29, Wks., Vol. II. p. 33 (1854). **1742** He was a very little fellow, and served as a *valet de chambre*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 41 (1826). **1750** you will have your coach, your valet de chambre, your own footman, and a valet de place: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 13, p. 51 (1774). **1756** Lord Stormont's *valet de chambre* arrived three days ago: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 33 (1857). **1793** I set off to-morrow... with my *valet de chambre*, a courier on horseback, and Severy, with his servant: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 166 (1869). **1815** The remark is old...that no real hero is a hero to his *valet de chambre*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 246. **1824** He has no man with him but young...and a single valet-de-chambre: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xxii. p. 389 (1886). **1843** The world likes to know how a great man appears even to a valet-de-chambre: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 67 (1887). **1864** This individual was...valet de chambre and confidential factotum to Francis Blunt, Esq.: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 97. **1886** Sir George Thunder...and John Dory, his bo'sun, promoted to be *valet de chambre*, bring lively suggestions of Smollett: *Athenæum*, Oct. 2, p. 443/1.

***valet de place,** *phr.*: Fr.: a footman or man-servant who undertakes jobs, commissions, or short terms of service, esp. with visitors or travellers.

1750 [See **valet de chambre**]. **1763** Nothing gives me such chagrin as the necessity I am under to hire a *valet de place*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy* vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1817). **1791** a Frenchman who had formerly served me as *valet de place*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1792). **1809** brushes my shoes, dusts my clothes, and is in every respect a *valet de place*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xl. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 141. **1840** I proceeded with a *valet de place* to prepare for my departure: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 471. **1867** Bell acted the part of *valet de place* to perfection: W. BLACK, *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxii. p. 311. **1884** I acted as *valet de place*: Tr. *Galdos' Trafalgar*, p. 3.

Valhalla, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Scand. Mythol.*: 'the hall of the slain', where the souls of heroes slain in battle drink and feast for ever. Hence any place or building wherein memorials of worthies are preserved, as that erected near Ratisbon.

1797 their great Odinus excluded all those from his *valhalla*, or paradise, who did not, by some violent death, follow their deceased husbands thither: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VII. p. 713/1. **1818** vowing they would send a certain number of souls to their deity in Valhalla, the abode of warriors: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. xliv. **1888** Walhalla: *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, p. 487/2.

***valise** (ˌ-ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *valise*: a leather case for holding a traveller's clothes, &c.

1615 As many of vs as came ashore, were brought to the Custome-house, to haue our selues and our valeisas searched: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1632). bef. **1637** I promise | To keep my master's privities seal'd up | In the vallies of my trust, lock'd close for ever: B. JONSON, *Tale of a Tub*, ii. Wks., p. 473/2 (1860). **1815** he drew the girths of his saddle, adjusted the walise, and put on the bridle: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii. p. 195 (1852). **1818** the sailor, who stood beside him, with a large valise on his shoulder, and writing case in his hand: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 23 (1819). **1826** a guide carried my *valise*: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 176.

Valkyr, Valkyria: Icelandic *valkyrja*, ='a chooser of the slain': *Scand. Mythol.*: one of the handmaidens of Odin who fetched the souls of slain heroes from battlefield to **Valhalla** (*q. v.*), and attended at their banquets. Hence, **Valkyrian,** pertaining to the Valkyrs.

1847 ourself have often tried | Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd | The passion of the prophetess: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 97 (1886).

***vallum,** *sb.*: Lat.: the rampart of a Roman camp; a rampart; a high bank (for defence).

1783 The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal way, if not a rampart... is called Grimesditch: T. WARTON, *Kiddington*, p. 55. [T.] **1818** As the carriage came in front of a small dunghill, which usually forms the first *vallum* to the residence of an Irish peasant, Mr. Crawley pulled the check-string: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 237 (1819). **1885** The boundary to the north he considered to be indicated by the foss and vallum: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 249/2.

valor, valour (ˌ-ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *val(o)ur*, often assimilated to Late Lat. *valor.*

1. value, worth.

abt. **1400** For goode dede done thurgh praiere | Is sold and bought to deere iwys, | To herte that of grete valour is: *Rom. Rose*, 5236. [C.] **1509** Hauynge nought lyke in valoure nor worth certayne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1874). **1528** Oure fyngres shyninge with precyous stons | Sett in golden rynges of ryche valoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 32 (1871). bef. **1548** a Prebend in York, callid Osbalwyk, of the yerly valor of xliiij. marks: L. STUBBS, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxlvii. p. 65 (1846).

2. bravery, prowess, ability to fight well and bravely.

abt. **1440** I knowe well I haue don right euell, not for than I shall lete hem well wite that I am not hidde, yef in me be so moche valoure, though I sholde be deed or all to hewen: *Merlin*, III. 405 (1869). [C.] abt. **1450** How Alexander in his armes · aff-way encreses, | In valour & in victori · & vertues so noble: *Wars of Alexander*, 2493 (1886). bef. **1492** the ghostly tresoure of valour: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. d ij *v°/1*. **1578** menne of valure: T[H.] P[ROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. xi. fol. 24 *v°*. **1578** *Alphonso*, a Prince for his valure more renowmed: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 10 (1618). — the valour and vertues of the victor: *ib.*, p. 33. **1586** they haue so often beene subdued by the valor of the French: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 36. **1589** incited with loue and valor (two things to animate the most dastard *Thersites* to enter combate against *Hercules*): GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). **1600** admiration of vallour and manhood: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 169. **1622** Valor and Greatnesse of Spirit: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 3. **1646** divers proofs of valeur: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 115. **1654** His passive valour, with his daring mind: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. * 2 *v°*. **1870** Men move in the highest personal spirit and freedom, and this is the root of valor: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 180.

***valse, valtz,** *sb.*: Fr. fr. Ger.: a **waltz** (*g. v.*). The *valse à deux temps* is a rapid form of the ordinary valse (*à trois temps*).

1796 All these fair Flammandes gain force, | In the Valtz as they spin in their whirligig course: *Campaigns*, 1793—4, Vol. II. Let. i. p. 6. **1863** my guardian angel objects to the valse à deux temps: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 134. **1872** she will be able to reward the virtuous youth who is fast and smooth in the *valtz*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 145. **1877** She hummed a *valse à deux temps*, and went dancing out with such a whirl: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxiii. p. 288 (1883).

*van: Eng. fr. Pers. See **caravan.**

Vandal, vandal (ˈ-ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Vandalus*: one of a Teutonic race which inflicted terrible damage on monuments and treasures of art and literature during 5 c. A.D., in Gaul, Spain, Africa, and even Rome; *hence*, anyone who destroys or damages what is beautiful or interesting. Hence, *Vandalic, Vandalism.*

1709 And drove those holy Vandals off the stage: POPE, *Critic.*, 696, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1757). **1781** Boniface despatched a trusty friend to...the camp of Gonderic, king of the Vandals: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI. ch. xxxiii. p. 11 (1818). **1845** the church then raised bridges which the revolutionary vandal has since pulled down: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 473. **1886** No place in Greece yielded richer treasures in art to Roman vandals than Rhodes: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 107/1.

Vandyck, vandyck: fr. the name of a Flemish painter, *A. Van Dyck*, who flourished in the first half of 17 c.: a large point of some dress-fabric, a row of which form an edge or border, as is seen in the broad collars or capes of Van Dyck's portraits; a cape or collar with large points. A *Van Dyck beard* is a beard pointed in the style seen in some of Van Dyck's portraits.

1827 Tulle pelisse, with three vandykes on the shoulders, forming epaulettes: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 151/3.

vanilla, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Sp. *vainilla*, the fruit of the vanilla-plant, the plant itself: a plant of the genus *Vanilla*, esp. the species the beans of which yield the aromatic extract of commerce; the bean of the said plant; the volatile oil extracted from the said bean, used for perfumery and for flavoring beverages and confectionery.

1673 *Vanillas* which they mingle with the *Cacao* to make *Chocolate*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 485. **1731** When mixed with vanillios, or spices,

chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatick oils: ARBUTHNOT, *Aliments.* [T.] **1769** Vanilla, or Vanells, are the fruit of a ligneous siliquose vine: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 101. **1884** Vanilla was assiduously cultivated by the Totonaes: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 190.

vanille, *sb.*: Fr.: the aromatic extract obtained from the vanilla-bean.

vānitas vānitātum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: vanity of vanities. See *Ecclesiastes*, i. 2; xii. 8.

1565 This labour may well be called *vanitas vanitatum*: JEWEL, *Serm.*, Wks., p. 277 (1845). **1589** this Epyphoneme, *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. p. 125 (1869). **1849** A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 28. **1862** O my jolly companions, I have drunk many a bout with you, and always found *vanitas vanitatum* written on the bottom of the pot: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887). **1884** RITA, *My Lord Conceit*, Vol. I. Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 55.

vanjara: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjarry.**

vanjohn: Eng. fr. Fr. See **vingt-et-un.**

vapor, vapour (*ǔ* ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *vapour*, often assimilated to Lat. *vapor*, = 'exhalation', 'steam', 'heat'.

1. a moist exhalation, such as fog, mist, or steam; the gaseous form which solid substances and some liquid substances assume under the influence of heat.

abt. **1386** The vapour, which that fro the erthe glode, | Maketh the sonne to seme rody and brode: CHAUCER, *C. T., Squire's Tale*, 10707. **1398** Odour is a smoki vapour resoluyd of the substaunce of a thynge: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. xxxviii. sig. JJ v *v°*/1. **1477** *Odor* is a smokish vapour resolved with heate, | Out of substance, by an invisible sweate: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 69 (1652). **1506** The fragrant fumes, did well encense out | All misty vapours, of perturbacion: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C iiii *v°*. **1523** a certayne hoote wapure rose agaynst them: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 200. [R.] **1525** through which holys is drawyn the brethynge vapour / bothe out and in: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *v°*/1. **1542** The North wynde purgeth yll vapours: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. iv. p. 238 (1870). **1551** the broth of wormwood with his vapor that riseth up from it: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. A v *v°*. **1562** the hote vapores [of a bath]: — *Bathes*, sig. B ii *v°*. **1569** And at this day it is full of Pitche and boyleth continually out in Vapors: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. III. p. 21. **1579** a moist, grosse, and heauy vapor: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 431 (1612). **1579** our lyfe is but a shadow...a vapor, a bubble: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 112 (1868). **1598** the infection. Which, as a subtle vapor, spreads it selfe, confusedly, through euery sensiue part: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 23 (1616). **1600** great and mightie vapors...are lifted vp from the earth, and do seeke after the Sunne: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 652. **1615** From this riuer, there ascend no vapors, the humor being ratified by so long a progresse; so that although exhaled, it assumeth no visible body: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1632). **1646** the vapor or steam of water: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. p. 132 (1686). **1670** the Stoves of St. *Gennaro*, which by a natural sulphurous Vapor issuing strongly from low causes, put a Man presently in a Sweat: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 189 (1698).

1 *a.* an emanation, an effluence.

1374 Man, bryd, best, fissh, herbe, and grene tre, | They fele in tymes, with vapour eterne, | God loveth, and to love wol not werne: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, iii. 11. [C.]

2. (often in *pl.*) flatulence (see **flatus**); gases in the alimentary canal or in other parts of the body.

1528 For ofte combyng draweth vp the vapours to the superior partes: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii *v°*. **1563** to attracte the fumes & vapours from the head: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 41 *v°*. **1584** These dreames varie, according to the difference of humors and vapors: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. x. ch. ii. p. 178. **1675** Priests Inspirations may but Dreams be found, | Th' effects of Vapors or of Spleens unsound: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, i. p. 8.

3. (often in *pl.*) a morbid state of the nerves, producing depression and painful illusions, hypochondria.

1712 Shopkeepers have something better to do, than to cure Folks of the Vapours *gratis*: *Spectator*, No. 336, Mar. 27, p. 490/2 (Morley). bef. **1739** A Fit of Vapours clouds this Demy-God: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. I. Ep. i. 188. **1818** When they read that Count RUFFIN, to drive away vapours, | Has gone down the Beaujon with Miss BIDDY FUDGE: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 49.

4. (often in *pl.*) rant, bullying conduct and language.

1614 Nay, good master Daniel Knockem, respect my mistresses's bower, as you call it; for the honour of our booth, none o' your vapours here: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 316/2 (1860).

vaquero, *sb.*: Sp.: a herdsman (of Spanish America).

18.. having caparisoned himself and charger in true *vaquero* style: BRET HARTE, *Jeff Briggs*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 273 (1881). **1884** savage vaqueros shrilly whooping, who twirled the lariat round their heads and launched its heavy circlet like a whip: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360.

vara, *sb.*: Sp.: a rod, a pole; a linear measure equal to about 33 inches English, a Spanish yard.

1604 it extends above four score *varas* or yardes in length: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 216 (1880). **1811** 12,000 varas of Quito cloths, go...to the provinces of Buenos Ayres: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 164. **1851** cotton cloth of which they make from thirty-five to forty thousand varas annually: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 158 (1854).

varanda: Port. See **verandah.**

vare, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *vara*, = 'a rod', 'a pole', 'a yard': a yard; a rod or wand of office.

1589 euerie measure is two thirdes of a Spanish vare, which is by good account foure vares and two terses in length: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1853). **1599** the other measure is called a vare...which measure is of fiue palmes or spans, and is one code and two third parts: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. **1600** cloth...solde for tenne *pesos* a *vare*...the *vare* is lesse then our yard: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 466. **1623** I did not see a hackney-man with a wand in his hand, nor a Carrier with a cudgell vnder his arme, but I presently thought vpon the *Vare*, or rod of Iustice: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. iii. p. 111. **1681** His hand a vare of justice did uphold: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, 595.

varella, *sb.*: Port.: a **pagoda** (*q.v.*). Anglicised as **varelle.**

1588 they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call *Varely* for their Idoles, which they call *Pagody*,...these varely or Idoll houses: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 33 *v°*. **1599** their Varellaes or Idole temples: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 260. — there is a Varelle or Pagode, which is the pilgrimage of the Pegues: *ib.*, p. 261. **1625** a Pagod or *Varella* all gilded ouer: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1724. **1662** the Statue kept in the grand *Varelle* of the Castle: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 96 (1669). **1665** most of their Varella's are stuffed with ugly Idols. That at *Dogounee*, the most remarkable for structure without and ornament within, out-braving any other in the Orient: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 359 (1677).

***varia lectio**, *pl.* **variae lectiōnes**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a variant reading. Abbrev. to *v. l.*, pl. *vv. ll.*

1652 'Tis some accurate piece that passes so many Criticks without any Animadversions, without any *Variæ lectiones*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. x. p. 81. **1858** I have been content to give the *variæ lectiones* without indicating their sources: DYCE, *Marlowe*, p. 279/1.

variable (*ǔ* ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *variable*: apt to vary; capable of being varied or changed; that which varies or can vary.

1494 The duke of Norfolke sayd vnto yᵗ other, "Sir, see you not howe varyable the kynge is in his wordis": FABYAN, an. 1398. [R.] **1506** He must forsake, all thynges variable | With the vayne glory: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i *v°*. **1509** By hir iyen clowdy and varyable vysage: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1874). **1523** varyable chaunces: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, Pref. (1812). **1528** They are a grett deale more mutable / Then Proteus of forme so variable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 118 (1871). **1546** they skirmished bothe on sea and on lande, with variable fortune: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 214 (1846). **1557** And while with me doth dwell this weried gost, | My word nor I shall not be variable, | But alwaies one: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 37 (1870). **1591** O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon...Lest that thy love prove likewise variable: SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 2, 111. **1600** their successe had ben variable & alternative: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVII. p. 658. **1667** His heart I know, how variable and vain | Self-left: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 92.

variōrum (cum notis), *phr.*: Late Lat.: '(with the notes) of various persons'; of sundry commentators. Applied to annotated editions of literary works.

1828 we did not know that the reviewer of the Variorum Horace was a dancer: *Harrovian*, p. 131. **1887** In his variorum readings of the name from old records he has obviously misread *t* for *c* in several instances: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 210/3.

varium et mūtābile semper fēmina, *phr.*: Lat.: a thing of moods and changes (is) woman ever. Virg., *Aen.*, 4, 569.

1883 *Varium et mutabile semper*—not woman only, but man, man and his tastes and occupations: *Standard*, Oct. 2, p. 5/2.

***vās**, *pl.* **vāsa** (used in Eng. as *sing.*), Lat.; **vase**, Fr.: *sb.*: a hollow vessel, *esp.* an ornamental or antique vessel.

1629 I desire you woulde presently, by some meanes, knowe what Sir Tho. Roe hath brought of antiquities, Goddes, vases, inscriptions, medalles, or such like: In A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 205 (1882). **1644** and an antique vasa of marble, near six feet high: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1872). **1660** I was also showed divers rich jewels and crystal vases: *ib.*, p. 362. **1670** A little Vase of the roots of *Emeraud*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 239 (1698). **1699** Brass Statues and *Vasa*, and a 100 other things relating to Antiquity: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 43. **1699** Busts, Obelisks, Columns, Inscriptions, Dials, Vasa's, Perspectives: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b 1 *v°*. **1714** a great vase of china: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 333 (1856). **1722** The fine Vase of the History of the Sacrifice of *Iphigenia*; 'tis published in the *Admiranda*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, *in Italy*, p. 126. bef. **1744** To White's be carry'd, as to ancient games, | Fair Coursers, Vases, and alluring Dames: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, III. 70. **1776** at each corner was a gilded vase: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 290. **1785** COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 90 (1808). **1786** On silver Vases, loaded, rise | The biscuits' ample sacrifice! H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 226. **1811** These vases are very liable to be broken by the jolting of the camels: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. i. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 3. **1823** many a vase | Of porcelain held in the fetter'd flowers: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. XCVII.

vasculum, *pl.* **vascula**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a small vessel' (*vas*): a botanist's case for carrying specimens.

vastātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *vastāre*, = 'to lay waste', 'to devastate': one who devastates.

1659 The cunning Adversaries and Vastators of the Church of England drive a lesser trade: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 86. [Davies]

Vaterland, *sb.*: Ger.: fatherland.

1852 Hanserl was the kind, quaint emblem of his own dreamy "Vaterland": C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 176 (1878).

vātēs, *pl.* **vātēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a soothsayer, a prophet; a poet, a bard.

1625 clapping hands and running in to gratifie their *Vates*, (Poet or Prophet) with a Present: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1572. **1687** And here again he was *Vates* in the whole Import of the Word, both Poet and Prophet: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, Ded., sig. A 7 *ro*. **1855** The high and priestly office which he gave the poet, as a real Vates: G. H. LEWES, *Goethe*, I. iii. vi. p. 251.

***Vatican**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Vaticānus* (*mons*): name of a hill at Rome, west of the Tiber, on which is situated the palace of the popes; the papal power, the papal government.

1600 And now at this day it is to be seene at the Vaticane: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. v. ch. xi.), p. 1386. **1620** carrying with them the spoils of the *Vatican*, with the infinite displeasure of the Pope: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 39 (1676). **1644** descending by the Vatican (for at that gate we entered): EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1850). bef. **1658** One *Vatican* was burnt, another drown'd: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, iii. p. 62 (1687).

vāticinātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *vāticināri*, ='to foretel': one who foretels.

1652 the *vaticinators*, and Soothsayers: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 127. bef. **1841** Listen to the vaticinator: I. DISRAELI, *Cur. Lit.* [L.]

vaudeville, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a kind of song invented by Olivier Basselin in 15 c., "A countrey ballade, or song; a Roundelay, or Virelay; so tearmed of *Vaudevire*, a Norman towne, wherin *Olivier Bassel*, the first inuenter of them, liued; also, a vulgar prouerbe; a countrey or common saying" (Cotgr., 1611).

1674 *Vaudevil*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1739** one of their vaudevilles or ballads, which they sing at the comedy after their *petites pièces*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1857).

2. a light dramatic entertainment combining pantomime and dancing and songs with dialogue; any light piece in which singing and dancing are introduced.

1837 so great is the superiority of the French actors, in *vaudevilles*, the light opera, and genteel comedy, that I fear I have lost my taste for the English stage: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 103. **1865** It was a drawing-room vaudeville, with the fun always kept up: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 130. **1878** Is this world and all the life upon it, only like a farce or a *vaudeville*? GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xx. p. 160. **1882** 'M. Garat,' the well-known *vaudeville* of M. Sardou: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 908.

***vaurien**, *sb.*: Fr.: a good-for-nothing fellow, a worthless fellow.

vavoyd: Eng. fr. Polish. See **vaivode.**

vector: Late Lat. See **radius vector.**

***vedette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a vidette, a sentinel on horseback.

1690 and then lay down to sleep...without posting any scouts or vedettes abroad: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 129 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1702** *Vedette*, A Sentinel of the Horse: *Mil. Dict.* **1844** he discovered a French vedette on some rising ground: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 247. **1877** the blackcock *vedette* rolled his burnished plumage leisurely against the sun: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxii. p. 195 (1879).

veedor, *sb.*: Sp.: an overseer, an inspector, a chief man under a sovereign.

1555 beinge one of the maiestrates appointed in that office which the Spanyardes caule *Veedor*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 158 (1885). **1596** *Sammariba*, the *Veedors* chiefe officer: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 44. **1599** we spake with his *Veadore*, or chiefe man, that hath the dealing with the Christians: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 129. **1612** ought besides to haue a *Veedor*, and examinator of them: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. viii. p. 195. **1625** they haue one attending on them, whom they call *Viador* (which word they haue learned of the *Portugals*) hee is the Kings Treasurer, and keepeth his Gold and other Riches: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 949. **1705** From the last Relation it is easie to infer, that the Fiadors are the third Rank or State of this Country: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xxi. p. 437.

veer: Eng. fr. Fr. See **ver.**

vega, *sb.*: Sp.: a moist tract of flat land.

1832 the vapory Vega fading away like a dream-land in the distance: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 104. **1845** observe the view over the *Vega*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 407. **1853—4** The valley spreads out into a wide vega, covered with an abundance of grama: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, p. 62.

***vegetable** (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *végétable.*

1. *adj.*: having such life as plants have; pertaining to or resembling plants.

1611 *Vegetable*, Vegetable, fit or able to liue; hauing, or likelie to haue, such life, or increase in groweth, as plants, &c.: COTGR. **1667** all amid them stood the tree of life, | High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit | Of vegetable gold: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 220.

2. *sb.*: a plant; a plant, or part of a plant, used for food, roughly distinguished from herbs and fruits; also, *metaph.*

abt. **1630** he was a meer vegetable of the Court, that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 44 (1870).

vegetal (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *végétal*: vegetable; a vegetable.

1610 [See **animal**, II. 2 *a*]. **1611** *Vegetal*, Vegetall; hauing or giuing a (plant-like) life, increase, budding, or growing: COTGR. **1621** Necessary concomitants of this vegetal faculty are life, and his privation, death: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 21. [T.] bef. **1637** I saw vegetals too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there: B. JONSON, *Mercury Vind.*, Wks., p. 596/2 (1860).

vehement (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *véhément*: violent, eager, energetic; forcible.

1527 the French kynges mother with very ardente and vehemente wordes sayd...: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (1846). **1531** vehement wynde: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 12 (1880). **1543** we must cure an inmoderate qualite of a disease, wyth a vehemente remedye: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxviii *ro*/2. **1546** the stroke was so sore and vehement, that throughe the bodie of this friendlie manne the kinge was hurte: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1846). **1554** the vehemente heate of the ayre: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. C viii *vo*. **1563** more vehement wordes: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. M vi *vo*. **1569** verie vehement perswasions and learned arguments: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 60. **1593** by their vehement instigation, | In this just suit come I to move your grace: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iii. 7, 139. **1603** a strong and vehement appetite to a thing: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 74. **1620** he made a long and vehement Oration: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 69 (1676). **1666** the...gates of prisons were...reduced to cinders by the vehement heat: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 16 (1872).

vehiculum, *pl.* **vehicula**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a carriage': that which conveys or transmits, a vehicle; a substance of mild or neutral properties, with which an active medicine is mixed so as to be more easily or harmlessly administered; also, *metaph.*

1652 she is the *Planet* neerest the *Earth*, and appointed as it were the *Vehiculum* of all other heavenly *Influences* unto what is *Sublunary*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 451. **1671** Are not the exceeding great and precious promises, the *vehicula*, the *conveyancers* of the Divine nature? JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 248/2 (1834). **1678** to make a Sovereign Antidote against Atheism, out of that very Philosophy, which so many have used as a *Vehiculum* to convey this Poyson of Atheism by: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 12. **1809** Burgundy is the standing vehiculum of green pease: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 211.

vehm, vehmgericht, *sb.*: Ger. *Vehme*, *Vehmgericht*, *Fehme*, *Fehmgericht*: one of the medieval courts of Germany, esp. of Westphalia, which flourished 14, 15 cc., before which criminals were tried in secret; *hence*, an irregular, secret tribunal.

1829 SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein.* **1848** "Was Rebecca guilty or not?" the Vehmgericht of the servants' hall had pronounced against her: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 98 (1879).

vēlārium, *pl.* **vēlāria**, *sb.*: Lat.: an awning drawn over the open top of a Roman theatre.

1834 the obstinate refusal of one part of the velaria to ally itself with the rest: LORD LYTTON, *Last Days of Pompeii*, Bk. v. ch. ii. Vol. II. p. 243 (1860).

***veldt**, *sb.*: Du. *veld*: in S. Africa, a large tract of land with little or no timber.

*1878 The veldt over which we had travelled: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/1. [St.] **1884** A slight mirage lay beneath the glowing hills on the desert edge. I observed that the phenomenon is nowhere so vivid as in the South African *veldt*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 27.

vēlis et rēmis, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with sails and oars', with all speed and effort.

1663 *Velis & Remis, omnibus Nervis*, | And all t' advance the *Cause's* service: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 119.

Ven aca!, *phr.*: Sp.: Come hither!.

1593 *Ven acà*, I am sick; | Good Katherine, I pray thee be at hand: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 392/2 (1861).

vēna cava, *phr.*: Late Lat.: one of the main veins opening into the right auricle of the heart.

1598 *Assellare vena*, a large vaine being a branch of Vena caua: FLORIO.

venda, *sb.*: Port.: an inn.

1845 We returned to the Vênda to eat our dinners: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 3.

***vendetta**, *sb.*: It.: a blood feud, esp. in Corsica where the nearest of kin of a slain person is supposed to be bound in honor to slay the slayer or the slayer's relatives.

1855 Paoli...succeeded in making the *vendetta* disgraceful: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 101, p. 456. **1862** would have put pistols into the hands of her boys and bidden them carry on the *vendetta*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 118 (1887). ***1878** the revengeful Italian, who will have his vendetta: *Echo*, Mar. 19. [St.]

vendible (ˈ⏑⏑), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vendible*: saleable, alienable; something which can be sold. The word *vendable*, fr. Old Fr. *vendable*, is early.

1582 any kinde of marchaundise...more precious, or more vendible then that was: T. NORTH, Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, Prol., sig. a viij *vº*. **1598** all such wares as I had receiued in barter for cloth, and as I tooke perforce of the king...in paiment of money due vnto me, were not vendible in *Persia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 333. **1601** daintie toies...should be so vendible and sell so dear: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 463. **1620** the prices of vendible things: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 312 (1676). **1642** not vendible or used in *French*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). **1696** reprinted in Holland as all the best and most vendible books are: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 361 (1872).

***veneer, fineer** (ˌ⏑ˈ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *furniren*: to overlay inferior wood with thin pieces of better wood; also, *metaph.*

[**1706** *Veneering*, a kind of inlaid work: PHILLIPS, *World of Words.*] **1778** He calls sentimental comedies, *Dramatic Homelies*; says Lord Palmerston *fineers* (what an admirable word!) rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 54 (1858).

venerable (ˈ⏑⏑⏑), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vénérable*: worthy to be regarded with reverence.

1509 our lordes holy woundes fyue | His handes his fete and his crosse venerable | Wheron he dyed to make mankynde a lyue: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 130 (1874). **1528** Then are th[e]y lyke and semblable/Vnto oure bisshops venerable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 112 (1871). **1600** Set down your venerable burthen, | And let him feed: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, ii. 7, 167. **1620** venerable assistance: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. viii. (1676). — every one would bow at that majestical and venerable name: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 47. **1666** we went about to survey the general decays of that ancient and venerable church: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 10 (1872). **1820** a most venerable man and excellent scholar: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 24.

venerātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *venerāri*, ='to venerate': one who venerates.

1662 Those times were high venerators of vowed virginity: JER. TAYLOR, *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 123. [T.] **1847** not a scorner of your sex | But venerator: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 115 (1886).

venereal, venerean, venerous, venery: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Venus.**

Venetian[*-blind*], *sb.*: a blind made of thin slats of wood arranged straight across a window so as to let light pass between them except when they are shut so as to overlap slightly; named from *Venice.*

venetiano, It. *pl.* **venetiani**, It.; **veneseander, vintijn**, Du. fr. It.: *sb.*: a sequin of Venice.

1598 There is likewise a reckoning of Vintiins, which is not likewise in coyne, but onely [named] in telling: of these foure good, and five badde doe make a Tangas: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 241 (1885). — each Veneseander being two Pardawes: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 166. **1599** this kind of mony is called *Basaruchi*, and 15 of these make a vinton of naughty mony, and 5 vintons make a tanga, and 4 vintenas make a tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base money is 60 basaruchies, and the tanga of good mony 75 basaruchies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. **1625** fifteene hundred *Venetianoes* of gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 282. **1662** eight of these *Basarucques* make a *Ventin*, whereof five make a *Tanghe*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669).

venetians, *sb. pl.*: (*a*) galligaskins; (*b*) a Venetian-blind.

a. **1573—80** a payer of tatterid venetias in his presse: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 72 (1884). **1598** *Brache*, all maner of breeches, slops, hosen, breekes, gascoines, venetians: FLORIO. **1611** Venitians [See **galligaskins**].

b. **1834** the delicious and sombre light which penetrated through the closed venetians: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

***Veni Creātor Spiritus**: Late Lat., 'Come, Creator Spirit': name of a Latin hymn to the Holy Ghost, the original of the Anglican hymn 'Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire'.

1485 whils *Veni Creator Spiritus* is a singing...she shall knele praying for the king and hir self: *Rutland Papers*, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1842). **1591** they sing most solemnly with Organes, Shalmes and other musicke, *Veni Creator*: L. LLOYD, *Trop. of Triumphus*, sig. E 4 *vº*. **1620** the Hymn, *Veni Creator spiritus*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 124 (1676).

***vēni, vīdi, vīci**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'I came, I saw, I conquered', the words in which Caesar announced to the senate his decisive defeat of Pharnaces, K. of Pontus, near Zela, B.C. 47.

1588 SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1, 68. **1598** If I can but...stay his iourney, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, I may say with Captayne CAESAR: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Humm.*, ii. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616). **1656** Christ is a conqueror so soon as ever he comes into the field, *Venit, vidit, vicit* [and gets single]: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 780/1 (1868). **1690** and if King William be returning, we may say of him as Cæsar said, "*Veni, vidi, vici*": EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 308 (1850). bef. **1745** they think to subdue a writer, as Cæsar did his enemy, with a *Veni, vidi, vici*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 507/1 (1869). **1779** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 237 (1858).

venia, *sb.*: Lat.: pardon, grace, indulgence, permission. Early Anglicised as *venie, veny.*

[**1482** And thanne y came and lay prostrate before hym, askyng my *veny* and rehersyd ageyne my *Confiteor*: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 33 (1869).] **1607** *First Suit.* May it please your worship to give me leave? *Tan.* I give you leave, sir; you have your *veniam* [acc.]: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 119 (1885).

venienti occurrite morbo, *phr.*: Lat.: apply remedies while the disease is on the way. Pers., 3, 64.

1750 FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. vii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 241 (1806).

venīre facias, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'you are to cause to come': *Leg.*: name of a writ directing a sheriff to summon a jury.

1463—4 I shall send you another [capias] with the Copie of your new suites and a *venire facias* against the ministre: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 10 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1548** for the tryall thereof theye of the chauncerie muste awarde a *venire facias* returnable in the kings benche at a certaine daye: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 77 *rº* (1567). **1607** *nunc pro tunc*, you'll get a *venire facias* to warn your jury, a *decem tales* to fill up the number: MIDDLETON, *Phœnix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). **1722** a Writ of *Venire* issues in such Cases, to summon six of the nearest Neighbours to the Criminal: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. VI. p. 223. **1790** juries shall be summoned by writs of *venire facias*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 32 (1834).

Venīte, *sb.*: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of Lat. *venīre*, ='to come': name (taken from the first word of the Latin version) of Psalm xcv. used as a canticle in the morning service of the Church of England, before the Psalms for the day.

1537 Item iij pryntid masbooke and a venyte booke: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 127.

***venta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a small inn.

1622 as we retorned, we went into a *vento* or tavarne: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1883). **1662** The *Persians* call those places *Caravanseras*, and they are as the *Ventas* in *Spain*, and serve for Inns upon the High-way: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 152 (1669). **1797** When with the earliest dawn of day we left | The solitary Venta: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. xviii. **1820** Such are the comforts of a Turkish han; which in comparison with a Spanish venta, or a Sicilian posada is a perfect paradise! T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 179. **1832** They will gather...in the great cavernous chimney-corners of the ventas in the winter [to listen to stories]: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 163. **1845** the *ventas* have from time immemorial been the subject of jests...a venta strictly speaking is an isolated house of reception on the road: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 25. **1870** Time forbids me to describe the only *venta*, or inn the place boasted, it will suffice to say it wanted for *every* comfort: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 3.

ventana, *sb.*: Sp.: a window.

1672 What after pass'd— | Was far from the *Ventannan* where I sate: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1701).

***ventilator** (ˈ⏑⏑ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ventilātor*, ='a winnower', noun of agent to *ventilāre*, ='to winnow', 'to ventilate': one who or that which ventilates.

1787 The same fire heats water also for the baths, serves as a ventilator, and answers every other purpose of the hospital: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1805). **1806** the bangs of doors—the whistle of catcals—the lungs of the audience—the laziness of the ventilator—the blusterings of apprentices—the critiques of my neighbours: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 92 (5th Ed.). **1845** On each side of the lower surface, or foot, there is a broad membrane, which appears sometimes to act as a ventilator: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 6.

ventose (ˈ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ventose* (Cotgr.): a cupping-glass.

1598 the *Spanyards* in *India*, recouer themselues by taking the same iuyce of *Tobaco*, and setting so many *Ventoses* vpon the swolne places: G. W., *Cures of the Diseased*, sig. C 3 *rº*. **1603** the ventoses or cupping-glasses that Physicians use: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 271.

ventosity (ˈ⏑ˈ⏑⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ventosité*: flatulence; windiness.

1528 causethe opilations in the guttis and ventosites: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. B ii *rº*. **1540** vanquish and expel ventosities and windines: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 122 (1613). **1543** that hollownesse is ful of ventosite or winde engendred in the pulsyng veynes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. x *vº*/1. †**1582** A large roade fenced from rough ventositye blustring: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 88 (1880). **1601** Democritus banished turneps altogither from the bourd, by reason of the ventositie or windinesse that it engendreth: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 3. [R.] **1807** He is a man of superlative ventosity, and comparable to nothing but a huge bladder of wind: *Salmagundi*, p. 143 (1860).

***ventre à terre**, *phr.*: Fr., 'belly on ground': at full speed.

1840 How they did it I can hardly tell; but, between sliding, and slipping, and stumbling and recovering themselves, and good hard hearty gallopping, *ventre à terre*, we did the job with whole necks: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 420.

ventriloquus (*pl.* -qui), *fem.* **ventriloqua** (*pl.* -quae), *adj.* and *sb.*: Late Lat., 'speaking from the belly': ventriloquous; a ventriloquist.

1584 Of the Hebrue word Ob, what it signifieth where it is found, of Pythonisses called Ventriloquæ, who they be, and what their practises are: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. I. p. 156. — that this *Pythonist* being *Ventriloqua*; that is, Speaking as it were from the bottome of hir bellie: *ib.*,

ch. xiii. p. 150. **1748** There was likewise, among the ancients, and is still among the moderns, a sort of people called *Ventriloqui*, who speak from their bellies, or make the voice seem to come from some other part of the room than that where they are: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 124, p. 283 (1774).

Venus (*ˈ ⏑*): Eng. fr. Lat. *Venus*, name of the goddess of physical beauty and of sexual passion, identified with **Aphrodite** (*q. v.*): the goddess of beauty and of amorous passion; sexual intercourse; a beautiful woman; beauty; the name of the inferior planet next to the earth in the solar system; the metal copper. Also, often in combin. as *Venus' slipper*. Hence, *venereal*, *venerean*, *venereous*, *venerous*, *venery*.

abt. **1386** Now it shyneth now it reyneth faste | Right so kan geery Venus ouer caste: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1536. **1540** here dwell *Venusis* and graces of al kynd: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. L iv *vº*. bef. **1579** one day ye reputed me for a *Venus*, that rested (as ye assured me) in your heart: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII. p. 188. **1590** Thou shalt...Sit like to Venus in her chair of state, | Commanding all thy princely eye desires: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 63/2 (1858). **1601** the delights of *Venus*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 58. **1603** Both graç't a-like; so like, that whoso haue | Not neer obseru'd their heads vn-likenesses, | Think them two *Adons* or two *Venusses*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 64 (1608). **1608** a pretty, fat-eyed wench, with a Venus in her cheek: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 132 (1885). **1614** There is no hope to keep out Venus, when Drunkenness, her gentleman-usher, and Dice, her old company-keeper, are let in: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 185 (1867). **1634** After this a *Venus* (like in honestie, though not in beautie) attired in an anticke fashion, presents her selfe: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52. **1675** the great Beauty of the Land, an *Helen*, a *Venus*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. i. § 4, p. 8. **1722** There is a Venus which stands just by This, which is Irreproachable: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 134. **1767** *Hardy Annual Flower Seeds*...Sweet-scented and Tangier peas, candy-tuft, dwarf lychnis, Venus' looking glass: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 105 (1803). **1864** but, just entre chien et loup, between the lights of beauty at blind man's holiday time, she might be Venus: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8.

ver, veer, vere, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ver*, fr. Lat. *ver*: the spring.

1374 Averil, whan clothed is the mede | With new grene, of lusty Veer the prime: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, I. 157. [C.] **1427** Ver: LYDGATE. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1528** from the myddes to the ende of ver...Bealies in wynter and vere are moost hotte: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. L i *vº*. **1557** The blossomd bowes with lusty Ver yspred: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 11 (1870). — and lusty vere foule winter doth exceed: *ib.*, p. 96.

vēra causa, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a true cause', that which actually produces a specified effect.

1843 that the cause assigned for any phenomenon must not only be such as if admitted would explain the phenomenon, but must also be a *vera causa*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 15 (1856). **1882** Such things are constantly done by collusion—it is a *vera causa*: *XIX Cent.*, July, p. 132.

***veranda(h),** *⏑ ˈ ⏑*, Eng. fr. Port. *varanda*; **varanda,** Port.: *sb.*: an open gallery outside a house, with pillars along the front to support the roof, sometimes partly faced with trellis-work. The Portuguese word (also Sp. *baranda*) originally meant 'a railing', 'a balcony'.

1776 I signed in the Veranda, Mr. Fowke was in his own room: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 10/1. **1801** built up the whole of the verandah in the Green Palace, in which they are quartered: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1844). **1807** Here is a fashion, lately introduced from better climates, of making *varandas*:—*varandas* in a country where physicians recommend double doors and double windows as precautions against the intolerable cold! SOUTHEY, *Espriella's Lett.*, Vol. I. p. 124. **1818** she indeed had retired, but retired only to return to her viranda with a green watering-pot: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12 (1819). **1834** The mansion, with its porticoes and pillared verandas, stood in the midst of glittering lawns: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 18. **1840** On entering the outward aisle, or verandah, of the mosque, a sight presented itself: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 126. **1840** the Squire's verandah over the way: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 97 (1879). **1878** He has all the qualities that would make a husband tolerable—battlements, —veranda,—stables: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xiii. p. 101.

verb, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *verbe*: a word; a word which constitutes a predication or the copula of a predication, being inflected in person, number, tense, mood, and voice.

1531 the verbe *historeo*: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxv. Vol. II. p. 389 (1880). **1538** these verbes, *dedi & concessi*: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. ix. fol. 117 *vº*. **1593** It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iv. 7, 43. **1620** the Verb *Liberare, to set free*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 196 (1676). **1657** the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872).

verbasco, *sb.*: It.: a kind of mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* or *Verbascum nigrum*, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*.

1598 *Baigua*, an hearbe, the iuice whereof cast into the water makes fishes so drunke that as dead they will flote vpon the water with their bellies vpward. Some thinke that Verbasco will do so: FLORIO.

***verbātim,** *adv.*: Late Lat.: word for word; word by word.

1501 wrytten *verbatim* in paper: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 151 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1557** And besides the same, make for him a treue and iust priuate *Coppie* thereof verbatim: *Order of the Hospitalis*, sig. F 7. **1584** The maner and circumstance of their communication...is not verbatim set downe and expressed in the text: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. xii. p. 146. **1591** Think not, although in writing I preferr'd | The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes, | That therefore I have forged, or am not able | Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 13. **1602** and as easie to translate a work almost *verbatim* out of peecemeale copies into his mother language: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 71. **1612** if I desired to haue it translated *verbatim*, I should bring unto him Pen and Ink, to the end he might do it more completely: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. xiii. p. 464. **1625** a Letter, which is recited *Verbatim*: BACON, *Ess., Friendship*, p. 169 (1871). **1635** though it [the sermon] bee not altogether verbatim the same: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 311. **1646** the exploit of *Sinon* and the *Trojan* Horse...he hath *verbatim* derived from *Pisander*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 16 (1686). **1654** Which runs thus, but not *verbatim*; for I doe not tye my selfe up close to the words: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 19. bef. **1670** a Speech...which followeth *Verbatim*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 71, p. 61 (1693). **1678** Which *Eusebius* tells us, that this Zoroastrian Description of God, was conteined *verbatim*, in a Book entituled, *A Holy Collection of the Persian Monuments*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 292. **1707** That all the treaties of peace... should be held to be as firmly renewed...by virtue of this present treaty as if they were inserted therin *verbatim*: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 12 *note* (1752). **1711** I shall give you, *verbatim*, the Epistle of an enamoured Footman: *Spectator*, No. 71, May 22, p. 116/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** he hath put them [the Petition and Speech] *verbatim* in full Light: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 124, p. 98 (1740). **1776** His answer was *verbatim* as follows: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 49 (1835). **1791** I have an edition not much larger...which has its title, *verbatim*, the same: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 28/2. **1803** the celebrated parable of Franklin against persecution is copied nearly *verbatim* from Bishop Taylor's polemical discourses: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 448. **1805** The author...has...translated the passage *verbatim*: *ib.*, Vol. 6, p. 200. **1874** The *Ladies' Diary*...for 1779...came into his hands, and he copied it *verbatim*: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, II. 39.

verbātim et litterātim, *phr.*: Late Lat.: word for word and letter for letter.

1742 an authentic copy; and here it follows *verbatim et literatim*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, IV. v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 340 (1806). **1806** he had translated it *verbatim et literatim* from an ancient Greek or Latin original: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 389. **1818** described your honor to her *verbatim et literatim*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 211 (1819). **1828** it was, *verbatim et literatim*, a copy of the log-book of the brig: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. p. 276.

verbēna, *sb.*: Lat. (usually pl. *verbēnae*), = 'foliage': vervain, a plant akin to vervain.

1600 There was an hallowed place likewise upon the Capitoll, from whence they gathered Verbenæ, or sacred hearbs: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. II. ch. x.), p. 1359. **1850** sovereigns, cigar-cases, and a bit of verbena, which MISS AMORY had given him: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5 (1879).

verbi grātiā, *phr.*: Lat.: 'for the sake of a word', for example, for instance.

1602 (as *verbi gratia*: that blacke is white: that a man is a mouse...): W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 *rº*.

***verbum sapienti sat est,** *phr.*: Lat.: a word is enough for a wise man. Abbrev. to **verbum sap.**, **verbum sat.** See **dictum sapienti.**

1607 Yet *verbum sapienti sat est*, the discreet Reader by a few examples will easily see how farre he is to be credited in his writings: R. PARSONS, *Treat. Mitig.*, ch. vi. p. 219. **1607** *Sat sapienti:* I hope there's no fools i' th' house: MIDDLETON, *Mich. Term*, Induct., Wks., Vol. I. p. 218 (1885). **1639** Verbum sapienti sat: *Verney Papers*, p. 256 (Camd. Soc., 1853). **1649** Verbum sat: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 49 (1850). **1786** though you have more of wisdom (*et verbum sapienti*, &c.) than I have...: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cx. p. 70 (1821). **1818** But never fear—I know my chap, | And he knows *me* too—*verbum sap*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 51. **1819** Sat verbum sapienti: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 381 (1856). **1819** But what sayeth the proverb, *verbum sapienti*,—a word is more to him that hath wisdom than a sermon to a fool: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 995/1 (1867). **1828** I am very sorry I could not see you to breakfast—a particular engagement prevented me—*verbum sap*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXV. p. 73 (1859). **1838** *Verbum sat*—this naughty "Somnolency" ought to go to sleep in her night-gown: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 129 (1885). **1842** the proverb...'To a blind horse a Nod is as good as a Wink!' | Which some learned Chap, In a square College cap, | Perhaps, would translate by the words '*Verbum Sap!*' BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 383 (1865). **1854** We know our lucubrations are read in *high places*, and respectfully insinuate *verbum sapienti*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). **1856** The thing can be done, and we did it: *sat verbum*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 195.

verd antique, Fr. (Mod. Fr. *vert antique*) fr. It.; **verde antico,** It.: *phr.*: a kind of green serpentine which takes a fine polish and is highly prized for the decoration of interiors.

1752 pillars painted in imitation of verd antique: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 304 (1857). **1765** the great profusion of granite, porphyry, jasper, verde antico, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXVIII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 469 (1817). **1775** The *salle-à-manger* is all of stucco, highly polished, representing white marble, with panels of *verd antique*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 260 (1857). **1800** I noticed in Italy tombs... composed of verd antique: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 53. **1820** its roof is supported by six stupendous columns of verde antique: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 368. **1883** placid gods and goddesses smirking at vacancy, on pedestals of verde antico: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 185.

verd d'azur, *phr.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "*Verd d'asur*, A certaine blewish greene stone, found in Mines of Copper which be mingled with siluer, and an excellent purger of melancholie".

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 531.

verd de terre, *phr.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A kind of greene minerall chaulke, or sand". Anglicised as *verditer*.

1601 Borras or verd de terre: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 531.

verdea, *sb.*: It.: a kind of wine produced near Florence.

1634 nor is ther in Italy any wine transported to *England* but in bottles, as *Verde* and others: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 350 (1678).

verdet, Eng. fr. It.; **verdetto**, It.: *sb.* See quotations.

1558 Take verdet, or Verdegrise: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 118 *v°*. **1562** halfe an vnce of Verdet or Spanishe greene: *ib.*, Pt. III. fol. 66 *v°*. **1598** They which make *Greenes*; are *greene bize*, *Verdigrease*, *verdetto* called holy, inclining towards a *yeallow*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99.

verdeur, *sb.*: Fr.: tartness, harshness, freshness.

1729 Another (for in all what one can shine?) | Explains the *Seve* and *Verdeur* of the Vine: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 556.

verdugo, *sb.*: Sp.: an executioner; a tuck; a leather whip; a weal.

vērē adeptus (*pl.* -ti), *phr.*: Late Lat.: a true adept, one thoroughly versed in occult mysteries.

1663 In *Rosy-Crucian* Lore as learned, | As he that Verè adeptus earned: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. **1676** I am one of the *Vere adepti*, as simple as I stand here: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, IV. p. 66.

Verinas, *sb.*: some superior kind of tobacco.

1624 there are so many sofisticating Tobaco-mungers in *England*, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for *Verinas*, and the trash that remaineth should be *Virginia*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Whs.*, p. 541 (1884). **1661—91** But all the day long you do us the wrong, | When for Verrinus you bring us Mundungus; | Your reckonings are large, your bottles are small: *Merry Drolleries*, p. 12 (1875). [Davies]

veritas magna et praevalebit: Late Lat. See **magna est veritas**, &c.

***vermicelli**, *sb.* (pl. of *vermicello*, ='a little worm'): It.: an Italian paste manufactured in long threads, of the same substance as macaroni (see **macaroni** 1).

[**1622** a box of stuffe like pack thrid, made of wheate flower, which the Japons use in brothes at bankets: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1883).] **1673** *Paste* made into strings like pack-thread or thongs of whit-leather (which if greater they call *Macaroni*, if lesser *Vermicelli*) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their *menestra* or broth of, much esteemed by the common-people: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 405. **1680** Then *Virmicelli* [sic], *Potato* and *Tartonphily*, and flatulent Roots to stir up and to enable Appetite: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 5. **1759** a foreign paste, the same as vermicelly: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 215. **1766** ROMEO hands to me the Jelly, | Or the Soup of Vermicelli: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. IX. **1771** a small bason of vermicelli: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 17/2 (1882). **1819** Ceres presents a plate of vermicelli: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. clxx. **1841** these pancakes...are arranged with jelly inside, rolled up between various *couches* of vermicelli flavoured with a *leetle* wine: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 400 (1885). **1845** Boil a quarter of a pound of vermicelli in a quart of new milk: BRÉGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 214.

vermuth, **vermouth**, *sb.*: Ger. *Wermuth*, ='wormwood', 'vermuth': a cordial or mild liqueur flavored with wormwood.

vernier, *sb.*: Fr., fr. the name of the inventor *Pierre Vernier*: a small movable scale, the dividing lines of which move parallel to the dividing lines of the fixed scale of a measuring instrument, such as a barometer, or a theodolite, used to indicate fractional parts of one of the divisions of the graduated fixed scale. Also called a *nonius*.

1803 Two or three rulers, with two sights, and a nonius, or, as our author rather affectedly calls it, a *vernier*, form the whole of this ingenious contrivance: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 97. **1856** Though I had much clear weather, we barely succeeded by magnifiers in reading the verniers: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 144.

veronica[1], *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Βερενίκη: a piece of cloth on which the face of a Christ is represented, so called from the tradition that a woman named Βερενίκη (Veronica) wiped the face of Christ when he was on his way to Calvary and that the face was miraculously portrayed on the napkin. Also called a *vernicle*. Early Anglicised as *veronike*, *verony*.

1788 the *veronica* of Rome: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. xlix. p. 190 (1813).

veronica[2], *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*, including speedwell.

1527 pouder of the same herbe Veronica: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. lxxix. sig. F ii *r°*/a. **1664** *Valerian*, Veronica, double and single: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729).

***vers de société**, *phr.*: Fr.: society verse, verse which treats of the light topics furnished by polite society.

1803 The rest [of the smaller pieces] are mere *vers de société*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 59. **1888** Little touches of half-regretful feeling...are the secret of the charm of *vers de société*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 11, p. 191/1.

versificator (˘ ˘ – ˘ – ˘ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *versificātor*, noun of agent to *versificare*, ='to versify': a versifier, one who makes verses.

1611 *Versificateur*, A versificator, versifier, maker of verses: COTGR. bef. **1697** Statius, the best versificator next to Virgil: DRYDEN, Tr. *Juv.*, Ded. [R.] **1710** he was (even as uncorrect as he is) none of the worst versificators: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 102 (1757).

verso, *sb.*: abl. of Lat. *versus*, ='turned' (with *folio*, ='leaf', suppressed): the back of the leaf, the page which is on a reader's left hand (opposed to **recto**, *q. v.*). Abbreviated to *v°*.

1873 It was not long before I had the verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life: J. HENRY, *Aeneidea*, Vol. I. p. lxxvii. **1885** the illustration on the verso of fol. 1 of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle': *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/2.

***verst**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *versta*: a Russian mile, equivalent to about 1167 yds. English, or nearly two-thirds of a mile English.

1555 From whense saylynge for the space of fyue Werstes, they coomme into two lakes in whiche are seene two wayes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 322 (1885). **1598** From *Vologhda* to *Commelski*, 27 verstes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 312. **1599** eleuen hundred verstes vp against the streame of Dwina: — *Divers Voyages*, p. ix. (1809). **1662** we left *Novogorod*, and got forwards 36 Werstes, or seven Leagues: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I.-p. 20 (1669). **1788** one hundred wersts distant...is a very handsome stone church: STŒHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gt.*, p. 184. **1823** It stands some eighty versts from the high sea, | And measures round of toises thousands three: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. ix. **1886** Baron Toll made an excursion...to a point situated 270 versts (180 miles) to the south-east of Ustyansk: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 491/3.

***versus**, *prep.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: against. Abbreviated to *v.*

1447—8 Also the jugement bytwene John Husset *versus* John Notte: SHILLINGFORD, *Lett.*, p. 53 (Camd. Soc., 1871). **1621** Suyt per Fowks in the Starrchamber *versus* Lake and others: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 3 (Camd. Soc., 1870). **1815** the case of Smuggler *versus* Exciseman: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix. p. 342 (1852). **1827** Disguise the opposition as gentlemen would, it was, in reality, a contest of whiskey *versus* brandy, and brandy *versus* whiskey: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 586. **1845** It is Pickwick and Sam Slick *versus* Dante or Milton: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 765.

***vertebra**, *pl.* **vertebrae**, Lat.; **vertebre**, **verteber**, Eng. fr. Fr. *vertebre* (Cotgr.): *sb.*: a bone of the spine (esp. above the sacral or the caudal region); a joint.

1578 the transuerse processes of the Vertebres of the necke appeare vnto vs alway as if they were clouen: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iiij *v°*. bef. **1627** I will find where his disease of cozenage lay, whether in the *vertebræ* or in *os cozendix*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 292 (1885). **1644** they show also the ribs and vertebræ of the same beast: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 75 (1872). **1673** they consisting for the most part of several Plates or Pieces sticking together like so many *vertebræ*, though I confess the particular Pieces are shorter or thinner than the Vertebres of any Fish I have as yet observed: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 116. **1704** many thousands of great Stones, and even broken Pieces of Lime-stone Rocks throughout *Wales*, and the North of *England*, almost wholly compos'd of those *Vertebræ*, or broken Pieces of the *Radii* of Sea-stars, which are commonly call'd *Fairy-Stones*: — *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 182 (1713). **1759** Dr. Slop's figure, coming slowly along, foot by foot, waddling through the dirt upon the vertebræ of a little diminutive pony: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. viii. Wks., p. 75 (1839). **1775** they commenced the formidable operation of snapping all our joints, not only the toes...but the vertebræ of the back: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 51. **1840** he only dislocated his vertebræ: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 40 (1865).

***vertex**, *pl.* **verticēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a highest point, a top, a summit; the zenith; that angular point of a triangle, pyramid, or cone, which is outside the base.

1570 From the vertex, to the Circumference of the base of the Cone: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c ij *v°*. **1646** the Zenith or Vertex of any place: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 47 (1686). **1665** when the Sun comes to the Vertex: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 39 (1677). **1672** six triangles, that terminated like those of a *Pyramid* in a *Vertex*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 12. **1691** the great diversity of Soyls that are found there, every *Vertex*, or Eminency, almost affording new kinds: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 225 (1701). **1759** this force, acting upon the very vertex of the head...squeezed and propelled the *cerebrum* towards the *cerebellum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 104 (1839). **1820** the Hyampéan vertex of Parnassus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 362. **1863** the shorter prolongations in the neighborhood of the vertex of the mass [aurora]: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 322.

vertigine, *sb.*: It.: vertigo.

1583 the vertiginie, and instabilitie of their more then fantasticall braines: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 29 *v°*. **1606** the *vertigine*, in the head: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616).

***vertigo** (ˌ ˈ ˌ, *-i-* as *-ee-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vertīgo*: giddiness, dizziness, a sudden attack of giddiness. Corrupted to **tiego**.

1528 the heed age called vertigo: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. C iii *vº*. **1543** Whiche prickyng hath euyl accidentes folowynge as apoplexia, vertigo...: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxvii *vº*/1. **1605** we will take [drinke] vntill my roofe whirle round | With the *vertigo*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, Wks., p. 490 (1616). **1627** for in euery *Megrim*, or *Vertigo*, there is an *Obtenebration* ioyned with a Semblance of *Turning round*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 725. **1630** their whole life being a continew'd *vertigo*, or rather a torture on the wheele of *Love*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 145 (1640). bef. **1640** I am shrewdly troubled with a tiego | Here in my head: FLETCHER & MASSINGER, *Very Woman*, iv. 3. [C.] **1643** Ther's a strange Magot hath got into ther brain: which possesseth them with a kind of vertigo: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xxxiv. p. 328 (1678). **1646** Vertigoes, Cramps and Convulsions: Sir TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxviii. p. 148 (1686). **1654** but to proceed to the Diseases of Patients in their Sicknesse, but beside it, which is a *vertigo*, an inconstant demeanour: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 120. **1668** curing the Virtigo, Megrim, and dimness of sight: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 3. **1684** A *vertigo* or megrim in the head causeth irregular and unsteady motions in the members: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 77 (1865). **1699** followed by dangerous swooning, a vertigo, a failing of memory: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1809). **1713** He had been frighted into a Vertigo by the Sound of Cat-calls on the First Day: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 266 (1757). **1748** I had been much out of order for above a month; languors and vertigos succeeded each other, the latter attended with sickness at my stomach: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 341 (1777). **1766** have I not headachs, like Pope? vertigo, like Swift? BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 12, p. 34 (1820). **1830** he complained of frequent vertigos: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 312. **1847** a young man who had undertaken to place the ornament on the summit was seized with vertigo in the moment of completing his exploit: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 65.

***vertù**, *sb.*: It. (better **virtù**, *q. v.*): virtue, power; taste for fine art; artistic excellence or rarity.

1729 Impale a Glow-worm, or Vertú profess, | Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 569. **1806** Whether Lord Arundel meant by this sumptuous proposal to...or yielded to...his love of vertù, is doubtful: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 502. **1815** the manufacture of some decoration, some piece of vertù, some elegant trifle: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2nd Ed.). **1871** The house abounds in specimens of vertu: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 333.

Vertumnus, name (='self-changing') of the Roman deity of Spring and Autumn, a tutelar deity of orchards and gardens.

1667 To Pales, or Pomona, thus adorn'd, | Likest she seem'd; Pomona when she fled | Vertumnus: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 395. bef. **1670** What a *Vertumnus*, when he pleas'd to Argue, on the right side, and on the contrary: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 33, p. 26 (1693).

vertuoso: It. See **virtuoso**.

***verve**, *sb.*: Fr.: animation, energy, enthusiasm.

1697 If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own verve (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.* (Ord MS.). [L.] **1756** You will not expect therefore I should give you any account of my *verve*, which is at best (you know) of so delicate a constitution, and has such weak nerves, as not to stir out of its chamber above three days in a year: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 354 (1814). **1783** One of my most fervent wishes has long been that you would exercise more frequently the *verve* that is so eminently marked as your characteristic talent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 427 (1858). **1865** the dash, the verve, the hundred attractive, attachable qualities of Erroll's character: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 26. **1885** That's enough, | It wants "*verve*," "*brio*," "breadth," "design," | Besides, it's English. I decline: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 176.

verzino, *pl.* **verzini**, *sb.*: It.: brazil-wood. See **brazil**. Rarely Anglicised as **versin(e)**.

1555 [See **brazil** 1]. **1588** a village called *Mergy*, in whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Verzina, Nypa, and Beniamin...the greatest merchandise there is verzing, and nypa, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the flowre of a tree called Nyper: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 23 *vº*. **1599** Sandols. Marsine, Versine, Porcelane: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 218. — there goeth another ship...to lade Verzino: *ib.*, p. 229. — Verzini, from S. *Thomas*, and from *China*: *ib.*, p. 277.

***vēsīca piscis**, *phr.*: Lat., 'fish's bladder': a figure in the form of a pointed oval, like the space common to the two circles in Euclid, Bk. I. Prop. 1, a symbol of Christ; a glory surrounding the whole figure (in Christian art).

1833 In the earliest æra of masonic establishment a geometrical figure or canon was adopted in all sacred buildings...styled *Vesica Piscis*...it was formed by two circles cutting each other in their centres: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 418. **1878** the heads of the two portals of Ely were formerly filled with the Vescica Piscis: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 189. **1887** The window...gains by the elegant vesica-shaped light in the gable: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 474/2.

vesir(i): Turk. See **vizier**.

***Vesper, vesper** (ˈ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *vespre*, or direct fr. Lat. *vesper*: the evening star; eventide. The word *vespers* is distinct. See **Hesperus**.

1393 And thus whan that the light is faded, | And vesper sheweth him alofte | And that the night is longe and softe | Under the cloudes derke and stille, | Than hath this thynge most of his wille: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. IV. [R.] **1599** dare not with the silly snail from cabin show my head, | Till Vesper I behold aloft in skies begin to spread: PEELE, *Sir Clyomon*, Wks., p. 522/2 (1861). **1606** thou hast seen these signs; | They are black vesper's pageants: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 14, 8. **1640** *Vesper* brings on the Night: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 312 (1647).

vespertīlio, *sb.*: Lat.: a bat.

1665 these vespertil[l]ios a large foot in length hang in swarms upon the boughs of Trees, by claws two inches long fixed at the extream part of their wings: Sir TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 385 (1677).

vespillo, *sb.*: Lat.: one who carried out bodies of the poor for burial in Ancient Rome.

1642 Anatomies, Skeletons, or Cadaverous reliques, like Vespilloes, or Gravemakers: Sir TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 381 (1852).

Vesta: Lat.: name of the virgin goddess of the hearth in Ancient Rome, in whose temple in the forum the sacred fire was kept alight by the Vestal virgins. Hence, **vesta**, a wax lucifer-match.

1589 Vesta's virgins with their holy fires | Do cleanse the thoughts that fancy hath defil'd: GREENE, *Poems*, Wks., p. 312/2 (1861).

vestal (ˌ ˈ), *adj.* and *sb.*: pertaining to or characteristic of the virgin goddess Vesta; one of the virgins who tended the sacred fire of Vesta on the central hearth of Vesta's temple in Ancient Rome.

1549 put his neece *Rhea* into a religion of virgines called *Vestales*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 9 *vº*. **1590** a certain aim he took | At a fair vestal throned by the west: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, ii. 1, 158. **1603** *Posthumia* likewise another vestall virgin: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 241. **1722** The head of the young Vestal was the most engaging thing I had seen in *Italy*: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., *in Italy*, p. 135.

vestibulum, *pl.* **vestibula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a vestibule.

1664 Where the sides had ranges of *Columns*, as in those large *Xystas*, *Porticos*, *Atrias* and *Vestibula* of the *Greeks* and *Romans*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 132. **1741** In the Vestibulum of a Convent of *Greek* Nuns: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 71.

vestige (ˌ ˈ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vestige*: a footprint, a trace; a remnant or relic of something which has ceased to exist.

1545 is there no nother memoriall or skant any vestigie thereof: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 13 *vº*. **1645** showing some vestige of its former magnificence in pieces of temples: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 155 (1872). **1775** we found no vestiges of buildings: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 103. **1883** Mr Greg points out the many curious vestiges which the tradition retains of its own early stage of doubt and visionary impression: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

***vestīgia...nulla retrorsum** (spectantia), *phr.*: Lat.: no footprints directed backwards. See Hor., *Epp.*, I, 1, 74, 75, alluding to the fable of the fox and the sick lion, in which the fox when asked why he hesitates to enter the lion's cave, says (in Horace's words) *me vestigia terrent*, | *omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum*, ='the footprints frighten me, because they are all directed towards you, none away from you'.

1658 How shall I stand before temptations? Oh keep me that I enter not in, *vestigia terrent*, behold the footsteps of them that have gone in: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. iii. p. 40. **1662** No such courtesy of Papists to Protestants; *vestigia nulla retrorsum*; no return (especially the second time) out of durance: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 289 (1840). **1826** they may take for their motto—*vestigia nulla retrorsum*—there is no retreat: *Congress, Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 131. **1863** Once enter the room enchanted by this snow clad rose, and—Vestigia nulla retrorsum: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 205. ***1876** his motto is *Nulla vestigia retrorsum*, and he would as soon dream of turning homewards in the middle of his tour as of deserting the colours in the course of a campaign: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

vestīgium, *pl.* **vestīgia**, *sb.*: Lat.: a footprint, a vestige.

1652 And here we will see as well as we can, by those obscure *vestigia* which we meet withall, wherein their several excellencies lay: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 7. **1664** we see instances of it among the *Vestigia's* and footsteps of the most flourishing ages: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 5. **1765** there are *vestigia* of the two punctures partly grown up, but still visible on the opposite corner of the map, which are, unquestionably, the very holes through which it has been pricked up in the sentry-box: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VIII. xvii. Wks., p. 338 (1839). **1821** there are still left some *vestigia ruris* ['of the country']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 303. **1828** who do not hesitate to ascribe the toleration of such exhibitions...to the remains of barbarism, the *vestigia ruris*, amongst us: *ib.*, Vol. 47, p. 425.

Vestris, name of two famous 18 c. dancers (father and son) of the French stage, and of a great actress and singer (d. 1851), daughter of the younger dancer.

1784 they would frisk, and bound, and play a thousand gambols, in which Bess, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always superior to the rest, and proved himself the Vestris of the party: COWPER, *Poems*, &c., Vol. II. p. 316 (1808).

***vesuvian**, *adj.* and *sb.*: pertaining to Mt. Vesuvius (a volcano near Naples in Italy); volcanic; a kind of fusee.

1872 Not all the vesuvians in the world could have kept his cigar alight: W. BLACK, *Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xix. [Davies]

***veto**, *1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act.* of Lat. *vetāre*, ='to forbid': 'I forbid', used to designate the *intercessio*, or annulling of a legislative measure, which was the privilege of the Roman tribunes; *hence*, the exercise of any constitutional power of annulling; a prohibition.

1654–6 God restraineth the remainder of man's wrath, if he do but interpose his veto: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 402/2 (1867). **1759** the Carthaginian constitution, where the single, *Veto*, of one discontented senator, referr'd the decision of the most important affair to a wrong-headed, ungovernable populace: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 372. **1788** the Queen put in her veto: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxviii. (1857). **1811** and here, in some measure, he assumed the right of a *veto*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 236 (and Ed.). ***1876** Russia does not, however, ask our assistance for that purpose, although no one will expect us to interpose our veto against it, since objects are concerned for which we are ourselves striving: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

vettura, *sb.*: It.: a carriage.

1851 I proceeded on my way in the vettura: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 45 (1857).

***vetturino**, *pl.* **vetturini**, *sb.*: It.: a letter of horses; an attendant on passengers in the service of the letter of their horses; a driver of a hired carriage; in Eng., a carriage.

1617 At *Ancona*, according to the custome of passengers, we agreed with a Vetturine, or letter of horses, that each of vs paying him fiftie fiue Poli, hee should finde vs horses, and horse-meate, and our owne diet to Rome: and to this end his seruant followed vs on foote, after the fashion of the Italians, who ride slowly, and these seruants are called *Vetturini*, or *Vetturali*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. pp. 97, 98. **1670** Others take with them a *Vetturino*, that lets them have Horses, and diets them too: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 157 (1698). **1771** he set out with a vetturino for Rome: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 66/2 (1882). **1787** Had these poor people been Turks, and our Vetturinos Janissaries, they must have been utterly ruined: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1805). **1832** A *vetturino* lived near the gate of St. Sebastian: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxxii. p. 67/1 (New Ed.). **1857** a lumbering post-coach, the Irish *vetturino*, the "leathern convenience" of that time (like those of Italy of the present day): LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1862). **1871** we were travelling *vetturino*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. p. 28. **1887** Travelling by *vetturino* is [in Italy] hardly within the power of those whose means are moderate: *Athenæum*, Jan. 22, p. 123/2.

vexāta quaestio, *pl.* **vexātae quaestiōnēs**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a disputed question, a point which has not been finally settled.

1813 We do not mean to enter upon the *vexata quæstio* of the tones and delivery: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 143. **1834** The *vexata questio* of Terms of Communion is just touched upon: *ib.*, Vol. 59, p. 46. **1843** Whether the remainder of our mental states are similarly dependent on physical conditions, is one of the *vexatæ quæstiones* in the science of human nature: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 425 (1856). **1884** When we emerge from the primitive history of Rome—and heaven forbid that we should loiter for one second in that hotbed of *vexatæ quæstiones*—Mommsen strides away, like a giant, from his competitors: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 490/1.

vezir: Turk. See **vizier.**

***vi et armis**, *phr.*: Lat.: by force of arms, with force and arms, forcibly, with a display of force. Often used in *Law*.

1633 heresy offends, separates, and rageth, making the party good *vi et armis*, if not with arguments of reason, yet with arguments of steel and iron: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 211/1 (1865). **1648** the resolve now, *vi & Armis*, to subdue her spirit: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 2. **1671** Yet if you hiss, he knows not where the harm is, | He'll not defend his Non-sence *Vi & Armis*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, Epil., p. 80. **1682** Make ye a sly fallacious Quibble, | Act *Vi & Armis* against a Bible: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 108. **1742** For ask, first, what can the king pardon? answer, outlawries, and trespasses *vi et armis*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1826). **1762** he compelled, *vi et armis*, a rich farmer's son to marry the daughter of a cottager: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 46 (1817). **1766** to enforce the execution of the Stamp-act in the Colonies *vi et armis*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 173, p. 503 (1774). **1806** finding that *the fowl* and vegetables, which you had bespoken for dinner, have just been clawed off the spit, and out of the pot, vi et armis, by half a dozen *head* of low, blustering rascallions: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 114 (5th Ed.). **1818** Sure there is nothing to prove that he was murthered fairly, that's drowned by force, vi et armis: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 308 (1819). **1843** carried him off *vi et armis* in the midst of a speech: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 136 (1869).

via!, *interj.*: It.: come!, come on!, away!.

1593 Via! to London will we march amain: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, ii. 1, 182.

***viâ**, *abl.* of Lat. *via*, ='a way': by way of.

1779 This night is the fourteenth since we first had news of his victory, *via* New Providence: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 483 (1854). **1883** have gone to India *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 99.

***via lactea**, *phr.*: Lat.: the Milky Way, the **galaxia** (*q. v.*). See Ovid, *Met.*, I, 168.

1639 As we say of the *via lactea*, or milky way in the heavens, it is nothing but a deal of light from a company of little stars, that makes a glorious lustre: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 233 (1862). **1662** Sir Thomas More was...born in Milk-street, London, the brightest star that ever shined in that *via lactea*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 361 (1840).

***via media**, *phr.*: Lat.: a middle course, the middle course.

1845 the whole nation...is divided into two classes—Romanists or Infidels, there is no *via media*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 168. **1866** they were kept safely in the *via media* of indifference: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I. p. 5.

viador: Sp. See **veedor.**

***viāticum**, *sb.*: Lat., 'provision for a journey', 'journey-money': provision for a journey; the Eucharist, esp. as given to a person in danger of death.

1562 divers Christians...would be...always sure to have their *viaticum*...that is to say, their voyage-provision: COOPER, *Private Mass*, p. 11 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1598** you shall be allowed your *viaticum*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 10 (1616). **1601** In steed of a *Viaticum* which he ought to haue given him as out of the Popes Pension: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 102. **1618** Sir Lionel Cranfield is not yet master of the wardrobe, nor like to be, unless he give a *viaticum* to the Lord Hay, who, they say, stands upon £9000: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1848). **1634** with this strange *viaticum* they will travell foure or five daies together, with loads fitter for Elephants than men: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 68. **1655** When shall we now receive the viaticum with safety? EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 68 (1872). bef. **1670** His forecasting Mind thought of the future, how to stock himself with Experience, with Wisdom, with Friends in greatest Grace, with other *Viaticum* for the longest Journey of his ensuing Life: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 34, p. 27 (1693). **1672** let us take care for our journey, and furnish ourselves with provision, and a *Viaticum* for eternity: Tr. *J. E. Nieremberg's Temporal & Eternal*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 238. **1684** Are we so provided for heaven, that we need no more *viaticum* in our journey thither? S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 416 (1865). **1731** To these Rings on their left Arms they fasten, when they travel, a Bag for the Conveyance of their *Viaticum*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 187. **1784** Indeed, it is well that I live little in the world, or I should be obliged to provide myself with that viaticum for common conversation: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 471 (1858). **1792** Prayer has, however, opened my passage at last, and obtained for me a degree of confidence that I trust will prove a comfortable viaticum to me all the way: COWPER, *Letters*, p. 264 (1884). **1802** the viaticum of character and accomplishments necessary to insure the success of future travellers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 136. **1818** a priest, bearing the viaticum to a dying patient: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 245 (1819). **1851** You unkind woman...to send me off in that humour with such a *viaticum* through the manufacturing districts: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 82 (1884). **1865** Where the viaticum last night was administered to the dying, the laugh of the living echoes gaily this morning: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 40.

viātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *viāre*, ='to travel', 'to go': a traveller, a wayfarer.

1660 [See **comprehensor**].

***vibrator** (˙ ˙ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *vibrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *vibrāre*, ='to vibrate': that which vibrates.

1875 The reed pipes of organs and the vibrators of harmoniums: A. J. ELLIS, Tr. *Helmholtz*, Pt. I. ch. v. p. 144.

vibrequin, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a centre-bit; a wimble.

1601 the French vibrequin or breast-wimble: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 519.

***vice**, *quasi-prep.*: Lat.: instead of, in the place of. As a prefix, *vice-* is either fr. Fr. or direct fr. Late Latin.

1787 The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed...James Miller...Lieutenant of the said fort, vice Frederic Gottsched, who is gone to Hallifax: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1015/1. **1806** a jarring bat:—a right-hand bat for a left-handed player:—a hat, *vice* stumps: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 47 (5th Ed.). **1887** He appears as "the last new man" at the Grange, *vice* Mr. Goldwin Smith: *Athenæum*, Apr. 14, p. 462/1.

***vice versâ**, *phr.*: Lat.: the relations being reversed, the order being changed; conversely.

1601 And the Arch-Priests *vice versa* to be suspected and attainted as schismatical: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 23. **1642** the yeaue of the Conquering of *France* [by Spain], is the morning of the Conquest of *England* (and *vice versa.*): HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 47 (1869). **1657** He...could turn English into Latin, and *vice versâ*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872). **1674** and *vice versa*, or heads and heels: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 34. **1682** Christ's method in this prayer, and this place is, *vice versa*, clean otherwise: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 138 (1864). bef. **1733** R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 59, p. 61 (1740). **1753** and so, *vice versâ*, if you should like Bonn or Munich better than you think you would Manheim: make that the place of your residence: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 77, p. 327 (1774). **1761** your Carey was the cock, and Throckmorton the hen—mine are *vice versâ*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 442 (1857). **1836** Would it not be wiser for people to rejoice at all they now sorrow for, and *vice versâ*? HAWTHORNE, *Amer. Note-Book*: Vol. I. p. 25 (1871). **1861** to sit by a man who has found you out...or, *vice versâ*, to sit with a man whom *you* have found out: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 111 (1879).

vicegerent (˙ ˙ ˙ –), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vicegérent*: deputed, vicarious; one who holds office or exercises power as the deputy or agent of a higher authority.

1588 Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent and sole dominator of Navarre: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 222. **1595** This likewise is the cause why the Prince is tearmed Gods Vicegerent vpon earth: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. C 4 *v°*. **1602** his vicegerent the Archpriest: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 321. **1620** BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. 721. **1670** a Cardinal who hath under him a *Vice-Gerent* (a Bishop) to help him: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 154 (1698).

vicepraepositus, *sb.*: Late Lat.: vice-president.

1609 he is named vicepraepositus of the colledge: WHITELOCKE, *Lib. Fam.*, p. 3 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

vicerè, *sb.*: It.: a viceroy.

1549 wherein the kynges were (as the vicere now is) to be moste commonly resident: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 113 *r°*.

***viceroy** (ˌ⌣ˈ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *viceroy* (Fr. *viceroi*): the representative of a king, a subordinate ruler.

1524 The xxiiij of February Frauncis the Frenche Kynge was taken prisoner... by the vice-roy of Naples: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 34 (1846). **1555** viceroye of *Granata*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 103 (1885). **1577** Sonne vnto the vise Roye: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 89 *r°*. **1584** he in the meane time sitting as Vice-roy with his consecrated standard in his hand: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xiv. p. 249. **1590** Therefore, viceroy, the Christians must have peace: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 44/1 (1858). bef. **1593** Viceroys, you are dead; | For Sacripant, already crown'd a king, | Heaves up his sword to have your diadems: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 107/1 (1861). **1610** you shall start vp yong *Vice-royes*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 618 (1616). **1620** the Vice-Roy of *Naples*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 36 (1676). **1620** the *Viceroy* of this Countrey hath taken much pains to clear these Hills of Robbers: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxii. p. 44 (1645). **1660** One *Mighty Monarch*, and two *Great Vice-Royes*: J. C[ROUCH], *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 14. **1793** Curdistan...is the residence of a viceroy: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 471 (1796).

victor (ˈ⌣ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *victor*, noun of agent to *vincere*, = 'to conquer': a winner, a vanquisher, a conqueror, an overwhelmer; also, *attrib.*

abt. **1450** Quare is þi werdes, my wale son · þou wan of þi godis, | Þou suld be victour & venge · & vencust neuire? *Alexander's Wars*, 950. **1482** al had paste the stryfe and batel of this worlde and were victurs of deuyls: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 104 (1869). **1545** the king and victore: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 25 *r°*. **1562** to prouide for his safety by yielding him selfe to the victour: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 64 *v°*. **1579** not conquerours onely but victours also: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 538 (1612). **1589** backe | His Victor sailes: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 123. **1601** the Greekes did set out their victors at the games of Olympia, with braunches of the wild-Olive: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 432. **1630** So true a victor: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iii. 2, sig. E 4 *v°*. **1659** every Christian soldier must either be *victor* or *victus*, a conqueror over, or else conquered by, the wicked one: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 233/2 (1865). **1665** at a safe distance he durst hiss at the Victor: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 35 (1677). **1703** To Argos' realms the victor god resorts: POPE, *Thebais*, 668, Wks., Vol. II. p. 177 (1757). bef. **1744** There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends, | And fame; this lord of useless thousands ends: — *Mor. Ess.*, III. 313. **1847** this your Academe, | Whichever side be Victor, in the halloo | Will topple to the trumpet down: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, ii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 50 (1886).

***Victoria**, proper name, fr. Lat. *victōria*, = 'victory', applied (out of respect to Queen Victoria of England) to the royal water-lily, *Victoria regia*, Nat. Order *Nymphaeaceae*; and to a light four-wheeled carriage with a calash top over a seat for two persons, and with a driver's box in front; also to sundry articles of commerce.

victrice, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *victrice*: a female who conquers.

1533 He knew certes | That you, victrice | Of all ladies, | Should have the prize | Of worthiness: UDALL, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, II. 59. [C.] bef. **1637** a crowned *Victrice* stand: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, p. 260 (1640).

victrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *victor*: a female who wins or conquers, a victress.

1853 In his victrix he required all that was here visible: C. BRONTË, *Villette*, ch. xxxii. [Davies]

***vicuña**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru.: name of the small wild species of S. American llama, *Auchenia vicu(g)na*; the wool of the said animal; also, *attrib.* and in combination. See **alpaca, guanaco, llama.**

1593—1622 It may be surmised, that it is as that of the becunia, and other beasts, which breed the beazer stone: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 156 (1878). **1604** an infinite number of vicuñas, which breede in the Sierras: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 165 (1880). **1789** The vicunna resembles the lama in shape, but is much smaller, and its wool shorter and finer: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 737 (1796). **1811** The distinct kinds of Peruvian Sheep, called by the Spaniards, *Carneros de la tierra*, or country sheep, are four; viz. the Llama and Alpaca, domestic animals and beasts of burden, and the Huanaco and Vicuña, which are wild, and never yet tamed, but in some solitary instances: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 11. **1818** the wool or fur of the vecuna seems not only to be capable of being manufactured into the finest cloth, but hats made of it rival, in lightness and fineness of texture, those made of beaver: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1834). — the imports...consisted of...771 arrobas of vacuna wool: *ib.*, p. 327. **1822—33** The *Lama* or *Guanaco*...bears the name of *lama alpaca*, or *paco*, while in its domestic state it is called *vicugna* or *vigonia*: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (Edinb., 1834). **1845** During the day we saw several guanacos, and the track of the closely-allied species, the Vicuña; this latter animal is pre-eminently alpine in its habits: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 359. **1851** we now and then, in crossing the mountains, caught a glimpse of the wild and shy vicuña: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 55 (1854). **1852** Their waist-coatings of plush vigonia will be found remarkable for novelty and excellence: *Report of Juries, Exhibition* 1851, p. 379/1. **1857** vigonia cloth, merino robe cloth, (only in 1815) seraglio ratteens: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 438. **1883** Here is a dull peacock-blue, vicugna-cloth arranged in *panneaux*: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

Variants, *becunia, vicunna, vicugna, vigonia, vacuna, vecuna.*

vidame, *sb.*: Fr.: an inferior noble of France under the feudal system; a bishop's deputy in temporal matters.

1523 vydam of Chalons...vydame: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 62 (1812).

***vidē**, *2nd pers. sing. imperat. act.* of Lat. *vidēre*, = 'to see': see.

1627 For which I haue compounded an *Ointment* of Excellent Odour, which I call *Roman Ointment, vide* the *Recsit*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 59. **1699** EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 51. **1713** She then referr'd them to a place | In Virgil, *vide* Dido's case: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 585/2 (1869).

***vidēlicet**, *adv.*: Lat.: to wit, namely, that is to say. Abbrev. to **videl., viz.** (where *z* stands for an old symbol of abbreviation).

bef. **1548** Thyder resortyd suche as wer trobelyd with the hedde ache, or hadde any slottiche wydowes lockes, viz. here growen to gether in a tufte: J. LONDON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccvii. p. 132 (1846). **1562** videlicet [See **kerne**]. **1589** but the three is made of one number, videl. of two and an vnitie: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. iii. p. 82 (1869). **1598** the Counsellers, *videlicet*, the Bishop of *Elye*, and Sir *William Peter*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 288. **1600** in all this time there was not any man died in his own person, videlicet, in a love-cause: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iv. 1, 97. **1601** The best Incense is tried and knowne by these markes, *viz.* If it be white...: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 14, Vol. I. p. 368. **1615** Therefore there remaineth yet another great difficultie, *videl.* How this law...: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, II. 59. **1640** I cannot conceal from whence I am *viz.* of Christ: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 7 *v°* (1647). **1645** his Ma*ty*e had opportunity to effect his designe, viz*t*. the releife of Westchester: SIR S. LUKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. di. p. 250 (1846). bef. **1658** You shall never take a Pamphleteer, one of these Haberdashers of small Wares, without his *Videlicets*, or his *Vtpotes*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1687). **1663** How will *dissenting Brethren* relish it? | What will *Malignants* say? *Videlicet*...: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 120. **1691** but yet there are the same Objections and Arguments against it...*viz.* because...: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 332 (1701). bef. **1733** viz.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740). **1774** It was necessary for the plaintiff...to take notice of the real place where the cause of action arose: therefore, he has stated it to be in *Minorca*; with a *videlicet*, at *London*, in the parish of St. *Mary le bow*, in the ward of *Cheap*: LORD MANSFIELD, *Cowper's Reports*, p. 170. **1782** videlicet: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 254 (1858). **1822—3** He is a cheat—*videlicet*, an attorney: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxviii. p. 438 (1886).

video meliōra probōque, dēteriōra sequor, *phr.*: Lat.: I know and approve the better course, I follow the worse. Ovid, *Met.*, 7, 20.

1808 He seems not to plead that excuse which men of genius ordinarily make for the errors of their lives; *video meliora proboque, Deteriora sequor*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 131.

vidimus, *1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act.* of Lat. *vidēre*, = 'to see': 'we have seen', an inspector's endorsement; an examination, an inspection; an abstract of the contents of a document, book, &c.

1762 what a rarity in a collection of drawings would be one of their vidimus's! HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 101.

vieille barbe, *phr.*: Fr.: 'an old beard', a bearded old or middle-aged man.

1883 A few score of *vieilles barbes*, accompanied by as many beardless citizens, repaired to the martyr's grave: *Globe*, Dec. 5.

vieille cour, *phr.*: Fr.: the old court (of the kings of France before the Revolution).

1826 dressed in a costume in which the glories of the vieille cour seemed to retire with reluctance: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 191 (1881).

vieille moustache, *phr.*: Fr.: 'an old moustache', an old soldier.

1837 The gendarme, a *vieux moustache*, held his lantern up: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 323.

vielle, *sb.*: Fr.: a large viol of the Middle Ages; a hurdy-gurdy.

1768 The old man had, some fifty years ago, been no mean performer upon the *vielle*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 472 (1839). **1882** He played upon a small and curiously shaped instrument called a vielle, somewhat like a child's toy, with four strings, and a kind of small wheel instead of a bow: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 49 (2nd Ed.).

***vieux militaire**, *phr.*: Fr.: an old soldier.

1775 his father is a *vieux militaire*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 246 (1857).

vif, *fem.* **vive**, *adj.*: Fr.: lively, animated, vivid. See **vive**.

vigliacco, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a rascal, a scoundrel.

1593 Methinks already in this civil broil | I see them lording it in London streets, | Crying 'Villiago!' unto all they meet: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iv. 8, 48. **1599** viliaco: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 161 (1616). **1630** the chiefe Commanders of these valourous villiacoes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 4 *r°/2*.

***vignette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a branch-like border or flourish to decorate a page or a capital letter; a bordered illustration or decoration on a title-page or before a division of a book or volume; a photographic portrait of the head or bust in which the ground is gradually shaded off; a picture with the ground similarly treated; also, *metaph.* a glimpse or detail of scenery; *Archit.* ornamental flourishes of vine-leaves and tendrils. Anglicised as **vinet, vignet.**

1573 drawing & tracing of letters, vinets, flowers, armes and Imagery: *Arte of Limming*, fol. i *r°*. **1598** *Vignetta*, a little vine, or vineyard. Also a vinet, or such border about any work, namely in printed bookes, or vpon guilt bookes: FLORIO. **1611** *Vignettes.* Vignets; branches, or branch-like borders, or flourishes, in Painting, or Ingrauerie: COTGR. **1751** He is drawing vignettes for his [Gray's] odes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1857). **1807** Walter Scott, who meditated the same publication, urges me to follow his plan, of printing it in small quarto, and giving vignettes of costume: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 39 (1856). **1820** a representation may be seen in the vignette at the head of the next chapter: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 274. bef. **1832** I...mentioned having got this clever artist to draw a vignette to his beautiful lines: In Moore's *Byron*, Vol. III. p. 245 (1832). **1854** he maintained her by his lithographic vignettes for the music-sellers: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 200 (1879). **1855** In bright vignettes, and each complete, | Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet, | Or palace, how the city glitter'd: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 45. **1878** Micah...served Kate for the model of a title-page vignette: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

vignoble, *sb.*: Fr.: a vineyard.

1683 This gentleman was owner of that excellent vignoble of Pontaq and Obrien from whence come the choicest of our Bourdeaux wines: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1872).

***vigogne**, *sb.*: Fr.: **vicuña** (*q. v.*).

1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions.* [St.]

vigonia: Sp. See **vicuña.**

vigor, vigour (ɪ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *vigur* (Fr. *vigueur*), assimilated to Lat. *vigor*: physical force, healthful activity; strength, force, healthiness, efficacy.

abt. **1374** wip a lijfly colour and wip swiche vigoure and strenkep: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1868). **1554** the vygueur of the sonne: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. C viii *v°*. **1563** There is also another excellent plaster which Galene vseth in the *Vigour* of an inflammation and is thus made: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 35 *v°*. bef. **1586** the Poet...lifted up with the vigor of his owne inuention: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 25 (1868). **1588** motion and long-during action tires | The sinewy vigour of the traveller: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 308. **1601** vigor and quicknesse of spirit: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 168. **1620** he was so old that he began to lose the vigour of his intellectuals: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxii. (1676). **1646** the different disposure of its Magnetical vigor in the eminencies and stronger parts thereof: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 47 (1686). **1658** A temptation that hath *vigor* and permanency in it: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. iii. p. 37. **1712** never failing to exert himself with Vigour and Resolution: *Spectator*, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 669/2 (Morley).

vigoroso, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement with vigor.

1724 VIGOROSO, or VIGOROSAMENTE, is to Play or Sing with Strength or Vigor: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

viis et modis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by (all) ways and means.

1600 as if it were enacted for a lawe amongst themselues, *Viis & modis* to thrust for it, and not to heare, conceiue, or beleeue any thing, that may diswade or deterre: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 685. **1611** The boisterous and aspiring Nimrod, out of a gluttonous desire of grasping offices and honors, scrues himselfe *viis & modis*, unto some high place as his onely Paradise: R. BOLTON, *Com'l Walking*, p. 173 (1630). **1665** his annual comings in *viis & modis* was bruited to be sevenscore thousand pounds *sterling*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 176 (1677).

***viking** (ɪ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Scand.: a sea-robber, a rover, a pirate; one of the Northmen who roved over the seas of Europe, 8 c.—10 c. The word means a 'bay-man', a 'creek-man', *not* a 'sea-king'.

***vilayet**, *sb.*: Turk. *vilāyat*: a province of the Turkish Empire under a vāli or governor-general. See **eyalet, sanjack, walee.**

1884 Hairié Hanoum, wife of Mizhet Effendi, ex-defterdar of the villayet of Broussa: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 342. **1887** the *Times* says the Roman Catholic propaganda has been making great progress in the vilayet of Adrianople: *Guardian*, Oct. 26, p. 1606/3.

***villa**, It. *pl.* **ville**, *sb.*: It.: a small estate; a country residence; a suburban mansion.

1615 passing by *Ciceroes* Villa, euen at this day so called, where yet do remain the ruines of his Academy: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 274 (1632). **1645** in these [valleys] are fair parks, or gardens, called villas: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 189 (1872). **1648** I am hanging a chamber in your villa: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 36. **1673** there are abundance to be seen in the *ville*, gardens and palaces of the great persons: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 359. **1676** I saw at a *Villa* not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking *Lemonado* with his Mistris: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, I. p. 9. **1709** The Duke had a magnificent *Villa* within five Leagues of the Capital, adorn'd with all that's imaginably Beautiful: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 56 (2nd Ed.). **1720** I long to see you and your Mother and your Villa: POPE, *Letters*, p. 186 (1737). **1767** There in a neighbouring villa, on that spot | Adjoining to the sea, dwells *Dæmones*: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. II. p. 268. **1806** the capricious lightness of an Italian villa: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 232. **1820** the grandeur of their villas: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 63. **1863** In a snowy villa, with a sloping lawn...there lived a few years ago a happy family: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 1. **1882** The villa was full of objects by which thought and conversation were attracted to such channels: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 129.

villanella, *pl.* **villanelle**, *sb.*: It.: an unaccompanied rustic part-song, an early phase of the more strict **canzonet** and **madrigal** (*qq. v.*). Anglicised as *villanel*, perhaps through Fr. *villanelle.*

1597 The last degree of grauetie (if they haue any at all) is giuen to the *villanelle* or countrie songs which are made only for the ditties sake: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 180.

***villeggiatura**, *sb.*: It.: retirement in a country residence; a period spent at a country residence.

1742 She hates the country...the Villeggiatura: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1857). **1765** The mountain of Viterbo is covered with beautiful plantations and villas belonging to the Roman nobility, who come hither to make the *villeggiatura* in summer: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxix. Wks., Vol. V. p. 474 (1817). **1811** the sentence, 'why I think, Nance, we have been every where, and had no luck,' settled them into a *villeggiatura* at Stratford green: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 60 (2nd Ed.). **1817** In a few days I go to my *villeggiatura*, in a casino near the Brenta: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 586 (1875). **1829** But this was no common *villeggiatura*, no visit to a family with their regular pursuits and matured avocations: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. IV. ch. ii. p. 222 (1881).

vil(l)iaco, villiago: It. See **vigliacco.**

vim: Lat. See **vis.**

vin du pays, *phr.*: Fr.: wine of the country, wine produced in the neighbourhood.

1822 a well-seasoned veal pie, a bœuf-a-la-mode, plenty of the best *vin du pays*, and even a dessert: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 34. **1828** were compelled to quench their thirst with acid *vin du pays*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 121. **1860** the *vin de pays* that is placed on the table: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 7.

***vin ordinaire**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'ordinary wine', common, cheap wine, used much in France and elsewhere as a table beverage.

1820 And why should as large a duty be levied from the *vins ordinaires*, as from those of the first quality? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 344. **1823** while I drink my *vin ordinaire*, my brewer finds the sale of his small beer diminished: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 15 (1886). **1843** a pint, or *half a bottle of vin ordinaire*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 45 (1885). **1860** sherry, porter, and *vin ordinaire*, and the feebler bibables: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 8. **1861** a sound genuine ordinaire, at 18*s.* per doz.: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 121 (1879). **1885** He could hardly go straight back and drink their thin *vin ordinaire*, and listen to the social gossip: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. I. p. 87.

***vinaigrette**, *sb.*: Fr. Anglicised as **vinaigret**, *vinegarette.*

1. a small bottle or case for carrying aromatic vinegar or some other strong-smelling drug.

1811 she had no resource but silence, her fan and her *vinaigrette*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 55 (2nd Ed.). **1841** embroidered purses, a smelling-bottle, and a *vinaigrette*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 308.

2. a vinegar sauce.

1699 Cucumber, *Cucumis*: tho' very cold and moist, the most approved *Sallet* alone, or in Composition, of all the *Vinaigrets*, to sharpen the Appetite, and cool the Liver, &c. if rightly prepar'd: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 20.

3. a kind of Bath chair.

1699 it being a wretched Business in so Magnificent a City; and that is, the *Vinegrette*, a Coach on Two Wheels, dragg'd by a Man, and push'd behind by a Woman or Boy, or both: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 13.

vinata, *pl.* **vinate**, *sb.*: It.: a drinking-song, a vintage song.

1597 The slightest kind of musick...are the *vinate* or drincking songes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 180.

vinculum, *pl.* **vincula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a bond, a tie, a bond of union; in mathematics, a line drawn along over an expression

consisting of several terms, to connect the terms together as if they were enclosed in brackets.

1684 Those spirits are the vinculum, the tye of union between the soul and body: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 83 (1856). **1710** the gentle Intestine motion of Fermentation knocking asunder their *Vincula* of mixture: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 5.

vindex, *pl.* **vindicēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: one who vindicates, a protector, an avenger; in Roman law, one who lays claim (to anything).

1654 the Vindex of which lawes, (if they were infring'd) was the publick Magistrate: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 244.

vindicative (⏑ – – –), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vindicatif*, fem. *-ive*: concerned with punishment; revengeful, vindictive.

1606 but he in heat of action | Is more vindicative than jealous love: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 5, 107. **1611** *Vindicatif*, Vindicatiue, reuenging, wreakefull, auengefull: COTGR.

***vindicator** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *vindicātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *vindicāre*, = 'to vindicate': one who vindicates.

bef. **1701** He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet: DRYDEN. [J.] **1849** He was the steward of Polish balls and the vindicator of Russian humanity: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 143 (1881).

vinet: Eng. fr. Fr. See **vignette.**

***vingt-et-un**, *sb.*: Fr., 'twenty-one': name of a round game at cards, of which the principle is to get twenty-one pips (court cards counting ten, aces one or eleven) or as near twenty-one as possible without exceeding that number. Sometimes corrupted to *vanjohn*. See **macao.**

1850 a little quiet *vingt-et-un* had been played: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 200 (1879). **1860** a round of *vingt-et-un* or a rubber of whist: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 9. **1872** happy gamblers, who look upon the scientific game much in the same way as they do *vingt-et-un*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 338.

vintijn, vinton: Du. See **venetiano.**

***viola**, *sb.*: It.: a viol; a tenor violin.

1724 VIOLA, a Viol, an Instrument of Musick well known, the Neck of which is divided in Half Notes by Seven Frets fixed thereon, and which is commonly strung with Six Strings, though sometimes with Seven. Of this Instrument there are several Sorts and Sizes: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1797** The King of Spain wished to hear his daughter play on the viola and an express was sent to Lisbon for her instrument: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 265.

viola d' amore, *phr.*: It.: a kind of treble viol strung with wire. Sometimes Anglicised as **viol d'amour.**

1679 the *viol d'amore* of fine wire strings played on with a bow: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 145 (1872). **1724** VIOLA D'AMOUR, a Kind of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called because of its soft and sweet Tone: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1792** the famed Genoese musician, who performed on the psaltery, the viol d'amor, and other instruments: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 182. **1882** If you could accompany me for some months, with your viol d'amore, across the mountains: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 51 (2nd Ed.). **1885** [See **viola da gamba**].

viola da gamba, *phr.*: It., 'a leg viol': a bass viol, the forerunner of the violoncello. Often altered to **viol de gambo, viol de gamba.**

1597 The First Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure partes...may be song to the Lute, Orpherian or Viol de gambo: J. DOULAND. Title. **1599** the violl *de Gambo*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 9, Wks., p. 135 (1616). **1601** he plays o' the viol-de-gamboys: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 27. **1605** The First Booke of Songs or Ayres of 4 parts: with Tableture for the Lute or Orpherian, with the Violl de Gamba: F. PILKINGTON, Title. **1608** I have a viol de gambo and good tobacco: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 35 (1885). **1637** I leave to him likewise my *Viol de Gamba*, which hath been twice in *Italy*: *Relig. Wotton.*, sig. d 9 *r°* (1654). **1676** could play six Lessons upon the Viol *de Gambo*: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iii. p. 41. **1724** VIOLA DA GAMBA, is the same as VIOLA BASSO, or Bass Viol, and is so called by the *Italians* from the Word GAMBA, which signifies Leg or Legs, because the common Way of playing upon that Instrument is to hold it with or between the Legs: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1776** I think the effect was equal to any *viol de gamba* I ever heard: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 35. **1820** the love-awakening viol-de-gamba: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 457/2 (1867). **18..** He played the viol da gamba himself; so he asked her, did she like music? C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. iii. p. 63 (1883). **1885** the early 18th century room contains the spinet, the viola da gamba, and the viola d'amore: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

***violation** (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *violation*: the act of violating; ravishment.

1596 violation of all faith and troth | Sworn to us in your younger enterprise: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 1, 70. **1810** When Arvalan, in hour with evil fraught | For violation seiz'd the shrieking Maid: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 89.

violator (⏑ – ⏑ –), *sb.*: Eng., variant spelling of *violater*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *violāre*, = 'to violate': one who violates; a ravisher.

[**1523** violater: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 212, p. 260 (1812). **1602** a violater of all lawes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 237.] **1603** That Angelo is an adulterous thief, | An hypocrite, a virgin-violator: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1, 41. [**1693** yonder is the Violater of my Fame: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1710).] **1809** whoever thought wrong...was a flagrant violator of the inestimable liberty of conscience: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. N. York*, p. 191 (1848).

violin (⏑ – ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *violino*: a small arm viol (*viola da braccio*), a fiddle; a performer upon the said instrument.

1580 after her the other Muses trace, | With their Violines: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 103. **1601** get a base violin at your backe: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 304 (1616). **1608** *Vyolines*: — *Masques*, Wks., p. 964. **1651** The music was twenty-nine violins, vested *à l'antique*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 277 (1872). **1663** a concert of twenty-four violins between every pause: *ib.*, p. 394. **1675** Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hoaboys: all joyn in *Chorus*: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, i. p. 4. **1724** VIOLINO, a Violin or Fiddle, an Instrument of Musick too well known to need any Description. This Word is often signified by the Letter V: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

violon, *sb.*: Fr.: a violin.

1603 So, while in *Argos*, the chaste Violon | For's absent Soueraigne doth graue-sweetly groan: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 13 (1608).

***violoncello**, *sb.*: It.: a small bass violin, the modern representative of the viola da gamba.

1724 VIOLONCELLO, is a Small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, the Strings of which being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1776** my large violoncello was laid on my knee as I sat in the waggon: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 7. **1828** The instrument on which he is playing is called the saringee: and although much smaller, bears a strong resemblance to our violoncello: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 15. **1830** the *arabebbah*, of the violincello species, with one string: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.). **1864** If I could play the violoncello, I should be invited to his Royal Highness's Wednesdays: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 38.

violone, *sb.*: It.: a large bass violin, a double bass.

1724 VIOLONE is a very large Bass Viol, or Double Bass: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***virāgo**, *sb.*: Lat.: a vigorous maiden, a female warrior, a heroine, an Amazon.

1. a woman of masculine strength and courage.

[abt. **1300** þar for hight sco virago, | ffor maked o þe man was sco: *Cursor Mundi*, 633.] abt. **1386** O Sowdanesse roote of Iniquitee | Virago thou Semyrame the secounde | O serpent vnder femynynytee | Lik to the serpent depe in helle ybounde: CHAUCER, *C. T., Man of Law's Tale*, 4779. **1555** procedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 24 (Arber, 1885). **1589** vpon a brace of milke white Steedes the two Viragoes meete the Knights: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 26. **1592** With braue Bundutia or Viragoes best, | Great *Edelsteda* or the woorthiest, | Of manly dames...She may compare for valerous adorne: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 44. **1603** *Debora*, stout *Iudeth*, and *Iahel*, | Who (Faiths Viragoes) their proud Foes did stoop: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Triumph, III. XXX. p. 186 (1608). **1659** the wise viragos of our climate: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 323/2 (1839). **1665** they send *Eradet-caun* with twenty thousand Horse against the *Virago* Queen: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 98 (1677). **1676** she's a brave *Virago*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, ii. p. 26. **1694** And thus first spoke a fair *Virago*: *Poet Buffoon'd, &c.*, p. 1. **1713** To arms, to arms! the fierce Virago cries, | And swift as lightning to the combat flies: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, v. 37.

2. a violent, bold woman; a termagant, a shrew.

1630 Like shamelesse double sex'd *Hermaphrodites*, | *Virago* Roaring Girles: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 *r°*/2. **1663** A bold *Virago*, stout and tall | As *Joan* of *France*, or *English Mall*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 100. bef. **1670** It was a Lady, but a *Virago*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 198, p. 192 (1693). **1675** this *Virago*, which was metal to the back, disarm'd him: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 102. **1689** What a *Virago* was that? R. L'ESTRANGE, Tr. *Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 8. **1877** Who but a *soi-disant* woman-hater would pick up a strange virago, and send his sister to her with twenty pounds: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xvii. p. 178 (1883).

viranda: Eng. fr. Port. See **verandah.**

vires: Lat. See **vis.**

vīrēs acquirit eundo, *phr.*: Lat.: it gains strength in its course (by going). Virg., *Aen.*, 4, 175 (of rumor personified).

1615 And in all his travel, like fame...*vires acquirit eundo*, he still enlargeth his own action: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 46 (1867).

Virgil: Eng. fr. Lat. See **sortes Virgilianae.**

Virginia, a kind of tobacco, named from Virginia in the United States.

1624 [See **Verinas**].

***Virgo**: Lat., 'the virgin': name of one of the signs of the zodiac and of an ancient constellation.

virgule, *sb.*: Fr.: a comma.

1846 his presentation to the Duchesse de Montpensier was a mere form which could not alter a *virgule* of the protest: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 161.

viridārium, *sb.*: Lat.: an ornamental garden; a plantation.

1848 ample vista from graceful awnings into tablinum and viridarium: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.). **1889** Among the works of art brought to light from its ruins I may mention...a set of beautiful marble flower-pots, and other rustic ornaments of the *viridarium* of the palace: *Athenæum*, Dec. 7, p. 789/3.

viritim, *adv.*: Lat.: man by man, singly, individually.

1627 and being weary, it seems, of proceeding *viritim*, they sent for the lord mayor and aldermen, given them charge to imprison the refractories: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1848).

virmicelli. See **vermicelli.**

virtigo: Eng. fr. Lat. See **vertigo.**

***virtù**, *sb.*: It.: a taste for fine art; artistic excellence or rarity; objects of art, curios, &c., collectively. See **vertù.**

1722 The whole Nation have a sort of Love to what they call the *Virtù* and Know Something of it: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 290. **1746** my books, my *virtu*, and my other follies and amusements: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1857). **1748** So much for *virtù*, which, when I shall have bought this picture, I have done with, unless a very capital Teniers should come in your way: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 347 (1777). **1755** For though France is remarkable for its *savoir vivre* and Italy for its *virtù*, yet Germany is the reservoir of solid literature: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Correspt.*, p. 26 (1853). **1768** My longing to see my own collection of *virtu* at Castle Howard is wonderful: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 308 (1882). bef. **1774** I had thoughts, in my chamber to place it in view, | To be shewn to my friends as a piece of virtu: GOLDSMITH, *Haunch of Venison*, 8. **1782** so deep in virtu that every artist of every sort allows Mr. Locke to beat him even in the secrets of his own art: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1835). **1787** Being in company lately with several gentlemen of virtù, I found in their conversation frequent use of the word TASTE in a sense I was unaccustomed to: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1163/1. **1811** There are few things, about which men of *virtù* are more apt to rave, than the merits of the Grecian architecture: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1844). **1820** they wonder to see an Englishman...read Winckelman on *virtu*! *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 97. **1840** a taste for *virtu*: BARHAM, *Ingolds Leg.*, p. 183 (1865). **1851** He kept a shop of objects of virtù: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 160 (1857).

virtuosamente, *adv.*: It.: virtuously, excellently.

1616 In conclusion, I have no opinion of his industry, or that he cares to employ himself *virtuosamente*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 412 (1848).

***virtuoso** (*pl.* -si), *fem.* **virtuosa** (*pl.* -se), *sb.*: It.

1. one who excels in artistic taste, one who is devoted to objects of art, curios, &c., a connoisseur of virtù; *Mus.* one who displays brilliant execution.

1644 We went thence to visit one Monsieur Perishot, one of the greatest virtuosos in France: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1872). **1670** a rare Statue, and hugely cryed up by all Sculptors and Virtuosi: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 106 (1698). **1673** the *Vertuosi*: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 521 (1701). **1675** who esteem themselves the *Virtuosi* for rarity of diet and choice provision: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 68. **1713** the virtuoso's of France covered a little vault with artificial snow: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 103, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 187 (1856). **1740** When Lord Carlisle was here last year, who is a great virtuoso, he asked leave to see the cardinal's collection of cameos-and intaglios: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1857). **1752** like a skilful Virtuoso, pointing out to our Observation, the Beauties of a fine Painting: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 133 (1756). **1754** Consequently those respectable titles of virtuoso and virtuosa have not the least relation to the moral characters of the parties: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1777). **1759** enquired after from motives of curiosity, not by the scholar, but the *virtuoso*: GOLDSMITH, *Pres. State Polite Learning*, p. 26 (2nd Ed.). **1776** The acropolis furnished a very ample field to the antient virtuosi: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 37. **1776** I could not assent to every thing he said against our modern *virtuosi*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 33. **1787** all these *virtuosi*...were either *contraltos* of the softest note, or *sopranos* of the highest squeakery: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1834). **1816** his son and successor, who was not a virtuoso, married a city lady: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 201 *note*. **1819** showed us the list of the virtuosi and virtuose he patronised: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820). **1828** If we were required to seek for...men of pure and blameless lives, we should undoubtedly look first amongst men of letters and *virtuosi*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 48, p. 61. **1856** Near these is a virtuoso collection of cups grouped in a tumulus or cairn, commencing...with heavy stoneware, and ending with battered tin: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 93. **1882** He is in all artistic things a phenomenal virtuoso, whether in playing the pianoforte or writing for it or for the orchestra: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 22, p. 20. **1885** He is more of a *virtuoso* than an artist: *Athenæum*, July 18, p. 89/1.

2. an experimental philosopher.

1620 There have happened to come to *Venice* in our days divers *Virtuosi* in several professions: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxv. (1676). **1665** a Philosophy which the greatest part of the *Virtuosi*, and *enquiring spirits* of *Europe* have deserted: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, p. lii. (1885). **1670** d' ye think, I that am a *Virtuosa* understand no better, then to leave you now you are not well? SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 16. **1672** some *Virtuosi* of my own acquaintance, have by their Writings, or by word of Mouth, inform'd me: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 4. **1676** I have been acquainted with this Lady, being a *Virtuosa*, upon Philosophical matters: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 56. **1679** *Rosi-crucian Virtuoso's*, | Can see with *Ears*, and hear with *Noses*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 174. **1691** that Noble Vertuoso *Francisco Redi*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 308 (1701). **1699** He setts up for a great virtuoso in sallating: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 242 (1878). — all y^e^ virtuosos in town: *ib.*, p. 244. **1709** Some, who value themselves upon the Glittering Title of *Virtuosi*: T. ROBINSON, *Westmorland & Cumberland*, sig. A 5. **1711** these young *Virtuoso's* take a gay Cap and Slippers, with a Scarf and Party-coloured Gown to be Ensigns of Dignity: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 81/2 (Morley). **1722** Of these some *Vertuosi* make an agreeable kind of Beer: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 113. **1736** Our artists, and learn'd virtuosos of old, | Could tin or could copper convert into gold: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 254 (1860).

virtūte meā me involvo, *phr.*: Lat.: I wrap myself up in my virtue. See Hor., *Od.*, 3, 29, 54.

virtūte officii, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by virtue of office.

1624 It gives you opportunitye to gratifie all the Court, great and small, *virtute officij*, in right of your place, w^ch^ is a thinge better accepted of and interpreted, then a courtesye from a favouritt: BP. OF LINCOLN, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccIxiv. p. 192 (1846). **1765** Watchmen...may *virtute officii* arrest all offenders: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 289. **1831** He is a magistrate of the county *virtute officii*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 479. **1892** the bishops sit in the House of Lords not as hereditary peers of the realm whose blood is ennobled...but simply *virtute officii*: *Law Times*, XCII. 140/1.

virulent (ˌ⌣ ⌣), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *virulent*: full of virus; caused by virus; *metaph.* malignant.

1543 it mundifyeth all virulente, maligne, and corrosyue vlcers: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvii *r*°/1. **1563** yf the desease be malygne or Virulent: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 22 *v*°.

***virus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'venom', 'poison': the poison of a contagious or infectious disease; also, *metaph.* corrupting influence, malignity.

1771 When he examined the *egesta*, and felt his pulse, he declared that much of the *virus* was discharged: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 108/2 (1882). **1808** in what the evil, the *virus* of ambition consists: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 309. **1828** In these [silent accretions of authority] the *virus* of corruption is generated: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1976. **1840** The virus is so subtile that the smallest possible contact suffices for communicating it, and the smallest animal serves to convey it: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. IX. p. 235.

***vis** (*acc.* **vim**), *pl.* **vīrēs** (='powers', 'strength'), *sb.*: Lat.: force, power, energy.

1681 who [Christ] then must be the immediate uniter, by his own *vis* or power exerted in it: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 402 (1861).

vis animi, *phr.*: Lat.: 'force of soul', courage.

1824 the *vis animi* of the human struggler becomes broken down by continued fatigue: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xiii. p. 280 (1886).

***vis inertiae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the tendency of bodies to remain at rest if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line if moving. See **inertia.**

1755 Writing seems to be acting...which my *vis inertiæ* will not suffer me to undertake: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxiii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 485 (1777). **1758** The *vis inertiæ*, the quality of resisting all external impulse, is hourly increasing: *Idler*, No. 9, June 10, Vol. I. p. 25. **1780** be charming in speculation, but prove to be nothing but the *vis inertiæ*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 405 (1858). **1818** and the guarantees of the Protestant powers...supplied the place of the *vis inertiæ*, which strengthens the subject in repelling the aggressions of his rulers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 361. **1863** the *vis inertiæ* which is the property of bodies so solidly fixed on this earth as are great wealth and great station: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 10. **1878** there is a *vis inertiæ* in art which is not easily overcome: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 272. **1879** the vis inertiæ of this big brother: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxii. p. 228. **1883** These figures are regarded as showing the *vis inertiæ* of the English farmer: *Times*, Dec. 12, p. 8/1. **1889** The wild dreams of Admiral Aube and M. Gabriel Charmes were mainly responsible for this fiasco; and from such, at any rate, we in England are preserved by the *vis inertiæ* of the Admiralty, the constitution of which has often been severely criticized: *Athenæum*, June 29, p. 818/2.

vis medicātrix nātūrae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a natural power of recovery, the tendency to throw off a disease.

1804 In this position arose the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, like a fairy queen, to put the wheel in motion: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 186. **1820** There is a *vis medicatrix naturæ* in both parts of the [human] system: *ib.*, Vol. 34, p. 147. **1836—9** It is one of the cases in which the *vis medicatrix naturæ* is peculiarly... manifested: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. II. p. 675/2.

vis mortua, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: 'dead force', a tendency towards motion.

1836—9 The "*vis mortua*" of Haller appears likewise to differ little if at all from elasticity: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. II. p. 58/1.

vis mōtīva, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: moving force, power of producing mechanical effect.

1808 a quantity dependent on the continuance of a given *vis motiva* for a certain time: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 122.

***vis viva**, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: 'living force', the measure of a body's mass multiplied by the measure of its velocity; according to some authorities, half the said quantity.

1808 the proposition on which the whole theory of the *vis viva* is actually founded: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 122. **1843** In the debate of the *vis viva*, it was assumed that in the mutual action of bodies the whole effect of the force is unchanged: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 213 (1856).

***visa**, *sb.*: Fr.: a signature of a passport (by an official who has examined it and found it correct and available). See **visé.**

1831 Beyond this we shall see that its *visa* does not react: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 200.

***vis-à-vis**, *adv.* and *sb.*: Fr.: opposite, something which is opposite or in which persons face each other.

1. *adv.*: opposite (to), face to face (with).

1755 What figure would they...make *vis-à-vis* his manly vivacity and dashing eloquence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 486 (1857). **1759** but what will that be *vis a vis* French, Austrians, Imperialists, Swedes, and Russians, who must amount to more than double that number? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 128, p. 449 (1774). **1807** Even the hero of *my Cornelian*...is now sitting *vis-à-vis*, reading a volume of my *Poetics*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1832). **1831** standing *vis à vis* to Racca: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 323.

2. *sb.*: (*a*) a vehicle in which two or four can sit face to face; (*b*) a kind of couch; (*c*) a person placed opposite to one; (*d*) *rare* and *incorrect*, an encounter, a meeting face to face.

a. **1753** two pages, three footmen, and a *vis à vis* following him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 344 (1857). **1754** returning home...in a *Vis-a-vis* Sedan-Chair: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 114 (1756). **1759** a single-horse chair and Madam Pompadour's *vis-a-vis*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xxiv. Wks., p. 136 (1839). **1803** It had been said by the coachmaker that Mrs. Luttridge would sport a most elegant new *vis-à-vis* on the king's birthday: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 171 (1832).

b. **1775** In his sweet *vis à vis* almost poisoned to day | Whilst he gaped and complain'd he was *tout ennuyé*: C. ANSTEY, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 232 (1808).

c. **1757** we are reduced to Miss Wylde, who has a most charming *vis-à-vis*, Mr. Ward, who sings like a nightingale: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 158 (1882). **1850** Miss Blanche was, indeed, the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura, and smiled most killingly upon her dearest friend: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 281 (1879). **1858** Mr. Pugh's *vis-à-vis* is the Rev. Martin Cleves: GEO. ELIOT, *Amos Barton*, ch. v. p. 49. **1881** A very palpable (if not tender) squeeze of the hand from my *vis-à-vis* at every opportunity afforded for such process, was distraction enough: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xii. 82.

d. **1871** my first *vis-à-vis* with a hippo: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. ii. p. 29.

viscacho: Sp. See **biscacho.**

***viscera**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'flesh', 'internal organs': internal organs; bowels (of compassion). The sing. **viscus** is occasionally used, meaning 'an internal organ'.

1652 Do you think now that God will trust these with his more speciall mercies, with his *viscera* and tender mercies? N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 141. **1676** those men suffer'd not under the Operation, but they were Cacochymious, and had deprav'd Viscera, that is to say, their Bowels were gangren'd: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 30. **1887** The writer...upon the presumption of the plebeian viscera in regard to food would have failed here: *Athenæum*, Feb. 19, p. 248/3.

viscum, *sb.*: Lat.: birdlime, slime.

1673 snails taken alive shells and all, and pounded in a mortar till they become a perfect pap or *viscus* [sic]: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 457.

visé, *part.* (used in Eng. as *sb.*): Fr., 'examined': the signed endorsement of a passport (by an official). See **visa.**

vise-roy(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **viceroy.**

visitador, *sb.*: Sp.: an examiner; a visitor.

1777 he authorized Francisco Tello de Sandoval to repair to Mexico as *Visitador* or superintendant of that country: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VI. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 312 (1824).

viso sciolto: It. See **volto sciolto**, &c.

viss, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *biza*, or direct from Tamil *vīsai*: a weight used in S. India and Burmah, equivalent to from 3 lbs. 2 oz. to abt. 4 lbs. 2 oz. English. See **biza.**

1626 his peremptory demand of a Vyse of the fairest diamonds: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 1003. [Yule] **1855** The King last year purchased 800,000 viss of lead, at five tikals for 100 viss, and sold it at twenty tikals: *Mission to Ava*, 256 (1858). [*ib.*]

***vista**, *sb.*: It.: a view, a prospect, *esp.* a view through an avenue, or succession of openings; an avenue; also, *metaph.* a prospect. Anglicised as **visto.**

1644 with a fountain that ends in a cascade seen from the great gate, and so forming a vista to the gardens: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1872). **1709** please to repose your selves a little at the end of this *Vista*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 20 (2nd Ed.). **1712** He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one, and can as easily throw his Cascades from a Precipice of half a Mile high, as from one of twenty Yards: *Spectator*, No. 418, June 30, p. 604/1 (Morley). **1722** Villa Borghese takes in a Circuit of 3 Miles. The Garden is cut into Vistoes: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 296. **1742** Divers of the gentlemen cut their trees and hedges to humour his vistos: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 274 (1826). **1752** A visto cut through the wood: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 297 (1857). **1787** A shady and most beautiful vista of upwards of a quarter of a mile in length: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 903/1. **1820** moored our boat where a vista through the papyrus opened towards the heights of Epipolæ and Hybla: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii p. 93. **1834** preceding her ladyship through the vista of her magnificent apartments: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 13. **1840** the splendid gateway which terminates the vista of St. Paul's-street [Canterbury]: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 41 (1865). **1855** toward the east, where the vista of the valley opened, the old walls were gone: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. vii: p. 121 (1889).

vita brevis, ars longa: Lat. See **ars longa**, &c.

vitiator (ˌ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vitiātor*, noun of agent to *vitiāre*, ='to injure', 'to corrupt', 'to vitiate': one who vitiates, one who injures, a corrupter.

vitrine, *sb.*: Fr.: a glass show-case.

1886 Four large vitrines in the Vase Room are now appropriated to the display of the Greek examples: *Athenæum*, Mar. 27, p. 430/2.

vituperator (⏑ ‖ ⏑ ˌ ⏑), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vituperātor*, noun of agent to *vituperāre*, ='to blame', 'to censure', 'to disparage', 'to vituperate': one who vituperates.

vitupere, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vitupérer*: to vituperate, to ply with abuse and reproaches.

1485 thadmyral sawe thus his goddes vytupered and throwen: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 182 (1881).

***viva**, *interj.* and *sb.*: It. and Sp.: live!, long live!; a shout of applause or greeting.

1644 blessing the multitude who were looking out of their windows... with loud *vivas* and acclamations of felicity to their new Prince: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872). [bef. **1733** Assemblies of the *Levantine* Merchants, that, at every Health, cried *Che vivaa!* R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 44, p. 617 (1740).] **1818** He returned the *vivas* of the populace by a quick and awkward inclination of his head: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 333/2. **1820** he was quite electrified by the boisterous congratulatory *vivas* of the guests: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 32. **1824** no *vivas* or shouts of any sort from the men: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 62. **1840** the loud *vivas* of the crowd were heard no more: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 157 (1885). **1851** the company...cheering the dancers with *vivas* at any particular display of agility or spirit in the dance: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 137 (1854). ***1876** their *vivas* and applause: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

***vivâ vôce**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with living voice', by word of mouth; also, *attrib.* and as *sb.* 'oral examination' (in this sense sometimes shortened to **viva**).

1563 I fear lest your former adversaries...should...not acknowledge those exceptions and protests which were made only *viva voce*: GRINDAL, *Remains*, p. 278 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1596** There haue been Doctors of the Faculti̇e, as Doctor *Dodipowle* for example: and here in *London*, yet extant *viva voce* to testifie, *Doctor Nott and Doctor Powle*: NASHE, *Have with You*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 18 (Grosart, 1883—4). **1602** and although all eloquent, yet the last a full fumd or consumate Orator, terrified so the reader, in the onely peruse of his bookes, as the perplexed with his parlee, well perceiuing it, said, *viua voce* with a deepe sigh fetched from an halfe dead hart: What are you afraid to reade? W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 358. **1608** bring him *viua voce* tongue to tongue: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. H 2 *r°*. **1611** she's there, *viva voce*, to deliver her auricular confession: MIDDLETON, *Roar. Girl*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 15 (1885). **1620** any one might read *viva voce* whatsoever was either of necessity or curiosity to be known: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxviii. (1676). **1654** It seems the votes were not *vivâ voce*, but in *aurem*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 262. **1659** Christ's commandments...were first uttered by himself *viva voce* with his own lips: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 152/1 (1865). **1668** Tragedy performs it *viva voce*, or by Action: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 27 (1701). bef. **1670** It was greatly commendable in him that he disdain'd not to be President himself at these...but attended at them, and acted in them *vivâ voce*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 26, p. 20 (1693). **1675** when distance of place will not admit of...converse *Viva voce*: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 218. **1705** it will be agreeable to me to tell you in a few Months, *Viva voce*, how much I am Yours, *&c.*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 143. **1742** they will not take any evidence but *viva voce*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 452 (1826). **1750** Mr. Allworthy determined to send for the criminal, and examine him *viva voce*: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. vi, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 86 (1806). **1789** The election of senators and delegates is *viva voce*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 593 (1796). **1803** This is the only tribunal in which the advocates plead *viva voce*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 294. **1811** his lessons are given *vivâ voce*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 284 (and Ed.). **1815** a *viva voce* conference: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. XXXV. p. 299 (1852). **1820** Matthew Monk Lewis...translated most of it [*Faust*] to me *vivâ voce*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 721 (1875). **1864** we've adopted the vivâ voce system of instruction, and so saved half the copybooks: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 85. **1877** some surgeon examined the students *vivâ voce*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. XV. p. 146 (1883). **1891** The description of his *vivâ* [at Oxford] will bring vivid recollections of similar tortures to many minds: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 825/2.

vivace, *adv.*: It., 'lively': *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement in a lively manner.

1724 VIVACE, is as much as to say with Life and Spirit. By this Word is commonly understood a Degree of Movement betweeen LARGO and ALLEGRO, but more inclining to the latter than the former: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

***vivandier**, *fem.* **vivandière**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sutler, a camp-follower who sells provisions and liquor.

1591 whilst an other doth visite *Viuandiers* and Victuallers (if any follow the Campe) for bread, drinke, and other cates: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 13. **1813** engaged...in operations so near to the enemy, as that the *vivandiers* and

other attendants on the troops cannot with safety remain near them: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 321 (1838). **1848** women went about disguised as *vivandières*, giving poisoned brandy to the soldiers: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 278.

vivārium, *pl.* **vivāria**, *sb.*: Lat., 'an enclosure for preserving live animals': a place fitted for the preservation and exhibition of a zoological collection. Anglicised as *vivary* (ˌ˘ ˘ ˘) by Evelyn (1644 *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 97, Ed. 1872).

1644 There is also adjoining to it [the garden] a vivarium for ostriches, peacocks...: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1872). **1684** When all has been seen that there is in the Garden, a man may go and see the *Vivarium* which is on the left side of the *Canal*...In the *Vivarium* are seen many kinds of Animals which have been caused to be brought from Forein Countries: Tr. *Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 87. **1861** there is a dull, lumpish brown creature...at the bottom of my vivarium: *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.*, New Ser., Vol. III. p. 60.

***vivat** (*-t* as Lat.), *interj.* and *sb.*: Fr. fr. Lat. *vīvat*, = 'may he (she) live': live!, long live!, hurrah!; a shout of applause or greeting.

1823 the multitude...greeted Meinheer Pavillon with a loud *vivat*, as he ushered in his distinguished guests: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xix. p. 245 (1886). **1840** healths and *vivats* were sung in chorus: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 161. **1863** The good-natured Frenchmen gave them all three lots of vivats and brandy and pats on the back: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 333.

vivat rēgina, *phr.*: Lat.: (long) live the queen!.

vivat rēx, *phr.*: Lat.: (long) live the king!.

1654—6 and instead of a *Vivat Rex*, he shall break forth into this glorious acclamation: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 247/2 (1868).

vive, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vif*, fem. *vive*: live, living, lively.

1591 The Painter mixes colours vive: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 436 (1818). **1619** the Soule is a viue representation and modell of the glorious Trinitie in incomprehensible Vnitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xi. p. 119. **1665** *Sylvester* gives it this true and vive description: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 4 (1677).

vive la bagatelle!, *phr.*: Fr.: (long) live nonsense (frivolity)!. See **bagatelle.**

1732 all for want of my rule, *Vive la bagatelle*! SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 276 (1871). **1759** most of which notions, I verily believe, at first entered upon the footing of mere whims, and of a *vive la bagatelle*: STERNE, *Tristr. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 43 (1839). **1779** I was disposed for a frolic, and gave her a bumper to *Vive la bagatelle*: J. H. STEVENSON, *Contin. Sentiment. Journ.*, in Sterne's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 182. **1821** met some masques in the Corso—'Vive la bagatelle!' BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 84 (1832). **1835** professors of...*vive la bagatelle*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 382.

***vive la reine!**, *phr.*: Fr.: (long) live the queen!.

***vive le roi!**, *phr.*: Fr.: (long) live the king!.

1593 Trumpets sounded within, a cry of "Vive le Roi" two or three times: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 236/1 (1858). **1595** Have I not heard these islanders shout out | 'Vive le roi!' as I have bank'd their towns? SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 2, 104. **1651** saluting the ladies...who had filled the windows with their beauty, and the air with *Vive le Roi*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872). **1652** Then, to conclude, here's little joy | For those that pray *Vive le Roy*! W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1860). **1757** as the King [of France] went to hold the *lit de justice*, no mortal cried *Vive le Roi*! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857).

vivendi modus: Late Lat. See **modus vivendi.**

viveur, *sb.*: Fr.: a high liver, a free liver. See **bon viveur.**

1845 He became a *viveur* and jolly dog about town: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 99 (1885). **1865** a *viveur*, a state-conspirator, a man of fashion: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 273. **1877** It is Liberty Hall...and since that *viveur* Wyedale will stick to the bottles as long as he can, I leave him in command here: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XXV. p. 226 (1879).

vivida vis (animi), *phr.*: Lat.: 'lively force', living force (of soul). Lucr., I, 72.

1715—20 POPE, Tr. *Homer's Il.*, Pref., Vol. I. p. 3 (1806). **1823** It wants his rapidity and his *vivida vis*: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, VII. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 378. **1828** Our poetical friends...assure us that they never feel the *vis vivida*, save on a speech day: *Harrovian*, p. 191.

vivification (ˌ˘ ˘ ˘ ˌ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vivification*: the act of making alive; the condition of being made alive.

bef. **1548** we muste receyve the sacraments and have contrition...and then viuification, whiche is to aryse agayne by feithe: H. DOWES, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccivii. p. 362 (1846). bef. **1627** If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and figuration: BACON. [J.]

vivify (ˌ˘ ˘ ˌ˘), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vivifier*: to make alive; to enliven, to animate.

1601 vivifie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 471. bef. **1627** Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish: BACON. [J.]

***vivēre fortes ante Agamemnona**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'brave heroes lived before Agamemnon', but are buried in oblivion because no great poet celebrated them. Hor., *Od.*, 4, 9, 25.

1848 a period *ante Agamemnona*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Ded., p. iii. (3rd Ed.).

viz. See **videlicet.**

***vizier**, *sb.*: Turk. *vezīr*, or Arab. *wazīr*, = 'a porter', 'a counsellor': a chief minister of state in a Mohammedan country; a high official.

1562 the Turcke called vnto him, all his consellours called in the Turckishe tonge Vesiri and all his Bassas, Sangiachi, Captaines: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 14 *v°*. **1599** *Sinan Bassa* the chiefe *Visir*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 304. **1615** *Sahib* the head Vesir vsurped the soueraignty: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 44 (1632). — some Vizers of the Port: *ib.*, p. 48. **1623** therefore by the advice of his grand Visier...he intended to erect a new Souldiery in Asia: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 84 (1645). **1632** the Palace of the *Viseer*: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Mar. 28, p. 5. **1642** Gran Visier: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 85 (1869). **1646** the Viziers and *Turkish* Basha's: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 168 (1686). **1664** They take notice chiefly, how new and unheard of a thing it was that there should be found a *Grand Vizier* of our *Nation* so transcendent in all excellencies: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Ep., sig. A 4 *r°*. **1683** the *Vizir* gave several *Christian* Slaves...their Liberty: *Misc. Curiosa*, Vol. III. p. 75 (1708). **1712** The Visier to this great Sultan: *Spectator*, No. 512, Oct. 17, p. 728/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** justice...for the Merchants against the Grand Vizir: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 463 (1740). **1766** the Vizier in some Eastern tale told the Sultan: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 474 (1857). **1786** His viziers and grandees: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 47 (1883). **1819** All Pashas, before whom are carried the three horse-tails, have the title of Visier: but the head of that distinguished body, the lieutenant of the Grand Signor, who represents him in his councils, and commands his armies, is called by the Turks Vezir Azem, by the Franks Grand Visier: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 29 (1820). **1829** The wazir of the city...was called upon to report the state of the public means for sustenance and defence: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xc. p. 483 (1850). **1839** The Wezeer was unable to oppose his design: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 103. ***1877** *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1885** 'Chehar Makaleh' [is] a collection of anecdotes relating to vezirs, poets, astrologers, and physicians: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 669/2. **1887** In a land of equality like Turkey...every man is eligible...for becoming a vizier: *ib.*, June 11, p. 768/2.

Variants, 16 c. *vesiri* (pl.), *vizir*, 17 c. *vesir*, *vizer*, *viseer*, *visiar*, 17 c.—19 c. *visier*, *vizir*, 19 c. *wazir*, *wezeer*, *vezir*.

vizré, *sb.*: Port. *visorey*: a viceroy.

1589 the gouernors, presidents, or viz rées: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1853). **1625** the will and pleasure of the Vizrea: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1644.

vizroy(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **viceroy.**

vley, vlei, vly, *sb.*: corrupt or dialectic for Du. *vallei*, earlier *valey*, = 'valley', 'dale': in S. Africa and some districts of the United States, a swamp, a marsh; a shallow pond; a depression which has water in it in rainy seasons.

1850 I took up a position in an old shooting-hole beside the vley, to watch for wildebeests: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. IV. p. 55 (1856).

vocable (ˌ˘ ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vocable*: a word.

1530 the great nombre of theyr vocables be...deryued forth of Latin: PALSGR., sig. B iii *r°*. **1541** the vocable Atonias, that is to say, Imbecilite: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. and E ii *r°*. **1554** to whom is gyuen a name by the vocable of the hole region that is to say *Aphrique*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. L iii *r°*. **1569** why peruert you the matter that is good with vocables and termes vntrue? GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 60. **1606** that the saide word should be changed, and insteede of that strang terme some latine vocable sought out: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 119.

vocation (˘ ˌ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vocation*: a calling, a way of life; a call (to some special service as a Christian).

1487 the pryncipal of theyr vocacyon is for to defende the fayth: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. d vi *v°*. **1528** Yf that he were in this lyfe iust / And of oure lordes vocacion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 107 (1871). **1550** He aloweth euery man one vocation, one office and occupacion: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, Ep., sig. ☞ i *v°* (1560). **1554** do kepe and noryshe beastes and haue no other vocation: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G i *r°*. **1563** the people liued in the feare of god euery one in his vocation: J. PILKINGTON, *Paules Church*, sig A v *r°*. **1591** God's mother...Will'd me to leave my base vocation: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, i. 2, 80. **1607—12** except thou have a vocacion, wherein thou maiest doe as much good with litle meanes, as with great: BACON, *Ess.*, xiv. p. 204 (1871). **1620** in every Vocation whosoeuer carried himself well should not be defrauded of his due commendation: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xv. (1676).

vociferation (˘ ˌ˘ ˘ ˌ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vociférations* (pl.): the act of vociferating; a loud utterance; a noisy outcry.

1541 dyuers exercytacyons, ieatynges, and vociferacions: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest., &c.*, sig. and C ii *r°*.

vociferator (˘ ˌ˘ ˘ ˌ˘ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vōciferator*, noun of agent to *vōciferārī*, = 'to vociferate': one who vociferates.

***vodka**, *sb.*: Russ.: an ardent spirit distilled from rye or potatoes.

1830 The Russian nobles do not drink ardent spirits, *vodki*, in the morning: *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 533/1 (1832). **1844** after the fashion of Russia generally, the majority of these [houses] consisted of rum and *vodka* shops: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. I. p. 9 (New York).

***vogue,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vogue*: sway, fashion, credit, reputation, popular currency.

1590 carries a voge: WILLIAMS, *Discourse of Warre*, p. 28. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1622** the Duke of *Lerma* had the vogue in this Court: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xiii. p. 68 (1645). **1664** What factions th' have, and what they drive at | In publique vogue, and what in private: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 150. **1691** Now their Authority weighs more with me, than the general Vogue, or the concurrent Suffrages of a thousand others: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. III. p. 312 (1701). **1697** great assistance towards extending this preface into the size now in vogue: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Pref., Wks., p. 55/2 (1869). **1711** certain Follies which were then in vogue: *Spectator*, No. 101, June 26, p. 158/1 (Morley). bef. **1733** this Word...which lasted in Vogue a huge While: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 125, p. 204 (1740). **1803** What enchanted forests, stretching far on into fairyland, open from those trim little hedgerows which our historians in vogue seek to plant in the Past! In Lord Lytton's *Life*, Vol. I. p. 215. **1826** Had he professed the opinions on that subject which are now in vogue, he could not have been patronized by the Yorkes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 7. ***1876** hats with small brims are much in vogue: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] **1878** It is wonderful what unpleasant girls get into vogue: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6. **1886** Their enormous vogue will soon be over: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 68.

***vogue la galère,** *phr.*: Fr., 'make the boat go': come what may; keep on regardless of consequences.

1744 as long as Mrs. Phipps is well, and Mr. Phipps happy, *vogue la galère*, I say: LADY HERVEY, *Letters*, p. 86 (1821). **1822—3** "Vogue la Galère;" he exclaimed, as the carriage went onward; "I have sailed through worse perils than this yet": SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlvii. p. 521 (1886). **1883** *vogue la galère* has always been my motto: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 266.

voies de fait, *phr.*: Fr., 'ways of action': violent measures, violence, blows.

1681 in order to bring the Most Christian King to abstaine from the *voyes de fait*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 218 (1858).

voilà, *adv.*: Fr.: see there, there is (are).

1739 The minute we came, voilà Milors Holderness, Conway, and his brother: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XX. Vol. I. p. 39 (1819). **1778** *Voilà* a truly long letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 30 (1858). **1832** He [Byron] wanted subjects for sarcasm... *Voilà!* his cause of patriotism: *London Spy*, p. 483.

***voilà tout,** *phr.*: Fr.: that is all.

voir dire, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr.: speaking the truth; to speak the truth; competency of a witness to offer trustworthy evidence.

1765 the court...may examine the infant himself upon an oath of *voire dire, veritatem dicere*, that is, to make true answer to such questions as the court shall demand of him: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. Vol. III. p. 332. **1834** all the persons most intimately connected with Ireland are examined on the *voir dire*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 232.

***voiture,** *sb.*: Fr.: a carriage, a coach, a vehicle.

1699 'Tis this sort that spoils the Hackneys and Chairs, which here are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 13. **1717** I hired a Turkish coach. These voitures are not at all like ours: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 122 (1827). **1746** In this journey, the understanding is the *voiture* which must carry you through: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 81, p. 179 (1774). **1768** the lady having a few bottles of Burgundy in her voiture, sent down her *fille de chambre* for a couple of them: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 474 (1839). **1781** but for an accident to my first *voiture*...I should have accomplished my journey twelve or fourteen days sooner: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 461 (1852). **1814** The next morning I left the *voiture* to follow, and taking a guide began to ascend the mountains: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iii. p. 66.

voiture de remise, *phr.*: Fr.: a hired carriage. See **remise.**

1862 They got their old uniforms out of their old boxes, and took a *voiture de remise*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16 (1887).

***voiturier,** *sb.*: Fr.: a carriage-driver; a keeper of carriages for hire.

1765 He had some private conversation with our *voituirier*, whose name was Claude: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 557 (1817). **1783** *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 41. **1822** A voiturier's horses only walk, and that not faster than a man: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 120.

voiturin, *sb.*: Fr.: the driver or owner of a carriage let out on hire; the carriage hired.

1768 I contracted with a *voiturin* to take his time with a couple of mules: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 472 (1839). — a *voiturin* arrived with a lady in it, and her servant-maid: *ib.*, p. 473.

voivode: Eng. fr. Polish. See **vaivode.**

***volage,** *adj.*: Fr.: volatile, fickle, giddy, inconstant. Early Anglicised.

17.. Lord Lyttelton is more volage, more difficult to fix than any of Messieurs les Maccaronis, I believe we shall hear of his making a figure upon the Surf and being a favorite of the Coterie. He is horribly le bon ton! LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Let. to Garrick*. **1865** a gift of S. A. R. the volage, and somewhat indiscreet Princesse de Lurine: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 94.

volant (⊥ ⌣), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *volant.*

1. *adj.*: flying, passing through space; able to fly, rapid, lively; hovering (between two opinions), trimming.

1603 lanced himselfe in maner of a starre volant in the aire: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 639. **1667** His volant touch | Instinct, through all proportions low and high, | Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 561. bef. **1733** He was not, like the Party Volant, waiting for Profers to determine him: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 25, p. 42 (1740).

2. *sb.*: a shuttlecock; a trimmer.

bef. **1733** And so they kept the Volant a good While, and did not declare on which side they would fall; but, as they lay, waiting for Advantage to their Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 64, p. 63 (1740).

volante, *sb.*: Sp.: a two-wheeled carriage used in Spanish America, driven by a postillion.

1876 No *volantes* full of dark-eyed creoles...driving round: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 253.

***vol-au-vent,** *sb.*: Fr.: a pie or patty with a very light puff paste.

1828 regaled him with cold *vol-au-vent*, and a glass of Curaçoa: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiv. p. 66 (1859). **1860** *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 95/1.

***volcano,** *sb.*: It.: a burning mountain; a more or less conical accumulation of lava and other substances ejected from below the earth through a hole which widens at the top into a crater. Also, *metaph.* Anglicised as **volcan, vulcan.**

abt. **1400** Also in that Ile is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gybelle; and the Wlcanes, that ben everemore brennynge: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 55 (1839). **1577** other Sulphur...founde nigh vnto the Volcan of *Nicaragua*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 31 *vº*. **1593—1622** day and night there burneth in it a vulcan, whose flames in the night are seene twentie leagues of in the sea: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 130 (1878). **1604** this Vulcan...this Volcano. The Volcans of Guatimala are more renowned: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 175 (1880). **1646** many Vulcano's or fiery Hills elsewhere: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. viii. p. 259 (1686). **1665** the *Vulcans* in *Iceland* and *Groenland*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 115. **1693** Eruptions of *Vulcano's*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 42 (1713). **1717** a large mountain...once a terrible Volcano, by the ancients called Mons Epomeus: In Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 237 (1757). **1759** This stone bears so great resemblance to that which is melted by volcanoes: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 604 (1814). **1775** rough hills...formed by cinders from their volcanoes: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 247. **1785** preferr'd to smoke, to the eclipse, | That metropolitan volcanoes make, | Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 94 (1808). **1816** Beneath his footsteps the volcanoes rise: BYRON, *Manfr.*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 42 (1832). **1820** What vengeance burns secretly in the breasts of this injured people, like the concealed flame of a volcano! T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 174. **1830** the former may be compared to a hidden volcano, which only requires the operation of nature to bring it into action: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 198 (2nd Ed.).

vole, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vole*: a winning of all the tricks played in one deal in a game at cards.

1675 she'll never forgive you the last *Vol* you won: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 136 (1701). **1728** Lady *Grace*....But have you no notion, Madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time? *Mask.* Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake; laying down a *Vole, sands prendre* may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 333 (1776). **1731** Ladies, I'll venture for the vole: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 599/2 (1869).

volée, *sb.*: Fr.: a flight, a volley. Anglicised as *volley*. See **à la volée.**

1591 a volée of Canons: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 48. **1600** we discharged a second *volee* of shot: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 580. **1823** But we are above his *volée*, a soldier who does his duty, may laugh at the provost-marshal: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. viii. p. 119 (1886).

volens nolens: Late Lat. See **nolens volens.**

volente Deo: Late Lat. See **Deo volente.**

***volenti non fit injūria,** *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'to one who consents no injury is done', a person cannot complain of an act to which he has freely consented.

1572 I cannot let you to apply things to your ownselves at your pleasure. *Volenti non fit injuria*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 96 (Parker Soc., 1851). **1656** Now *volenti non fit injuria*...if another will voluntarily substitute himself in the room of a malefactor: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 114/1 (1865). **1684** S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 550 (1865). **1691** Now you know that *Volenti non fit injuria*: J. RAY, *Creation*, sig. A 8 *vº* (1701). **1702** But *volenti non fit injuria*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 90/1 (1834). **1827** And, if they shall choose to become Bankrupts, then my answer is in the law maxim "*Volenti non fit injuria*": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 165.

volero: Sp. See **bolero.**

***Volkslied, *pl.* Volkslieder,** *sb.*: Gér.: a popular (national) song, a folk-song. See **Lied.**

1886 The first of these publications is a collection of fifty *Volkslieder*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 77/1.

Volksmärchen, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Ger.: a popular tale, a folk-tale, a piece of folk-lore.

1855 Musaeus, the collector of *Volksmärchen*—a passionate lover of gardening: G. H. Lewes, *Goethe*, I. iv. ii. 335.

vollenge: Fr. See **valanche.**

volontaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a volunteer.

1793 The militia, or *volontaires*, are, however, well determined: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 364 (1832).

volt, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. (*Alessandro*) *Volta*: the unit of electromotive force, the amount of force required to send one **ampère** (*q. v.*) of current through a conductor of which the resistance is one ohm (see **ohm**²).

volta, *pl.* **volte,** *sb.*: It.: a kind of dance (see **lavolta**). Anglicised as **volte.**

1586 the Voltes, courantes, and vvolent daunses: Sir Edw. Hoby, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 39. 1597 Like vnto this (but more light) be the *voltes* and *courantes* which being both of a measure, ar notwithstanding daunced after sundrie fashions, the *volte* rising and leaping, the *courante* trauising and running: Th. Morley, *Mus.*, p. 181.

voltaic (ɔ l t ē ĭ k), *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. (*Alessandro*) *Volta*, the chief discoverer of the production of electricity by chemical action on two united plates of dissimilar metals: pertaining to the said method of producing electric currents.

***volte-face,** *pl.* **volte-face(s),** *sb.*: Fr.: a turning about, a turning right or left about face.

1883 He is getting to believe in evolution and has to make some curious *volties-face* in order to retain at the same time his belief in theism: *Athenæum*, Oct. 20, p. 493/2.

volti subito, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'turn over quickly', a direction written at the bottom of a right-hand page if a break in the passage is to be avoided. Abbrev. as **V. S.**

1724 SUBITO, Quick or Nimbly. Thus, VOLTI SUBITO, is to turn over Quickly, without Loss of Time: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1818 And G—s, who well that signal knows, | Watches the *Volti Subitos*: T. Moore, *Fudge Family*, p. 60.

voltigeur, *sb.*: Fr.: a light-armed foot-soldier; a soldier of certain infantry regiments in the French army.

1819 some heavy armed, others as light troops, others again as voltigeurs belonging to no division in particular: T. Hope, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv p. 361 (1820). 1844 2 regiments of voltigeurs, and 2 regiments of tirailleurs: W. Siborne, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44. 1845 The Romans, worried by these unmilitary voltigeurs, called all Spaniards *latrones*: Ford, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 39. 1886 I can recommend our Voltigeur: Tennyson, *Promise of May*, iii.

volto, *sb.*: It.: a vault, an arched ceiling.

1644 In the quadrangle is a huge jetto of water in a volto of four faces: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1872). ... the *volto* within is the richest possible and overlaid with gold: *ib.*, p. 126. 1882 A portico or doorcase adorned with ancient statues, the volto or roof of which was painted with classic subjects: J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 129 (and Ed.).

volto sciolto con pensieri stretti, *phr.*: It.: an open countenance with thoughts reserved.

1651 *Gli Pensiere stretti, & il viso* ['the face'] *sciolto*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 414 (1654). 1654 yet though the *Hall* be commonly open, the *Closet* is shut, though the face be unclouded (*Viso sciolto*) and free, yet the *Heart* is close and reserv'd: Howell, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i *vo*. 1749 *Volto sciolto con pensieri stretti* is a most useful maxim in business: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 151, p. 389 (1774). 1814 Harley had a large share of the *volto sciolto* recommended to politicians: Scott, *Wks. of Swift*, Vol. II. p. 144 *note*. 1818 The "volto sciolto" 's meritorious: T. Moore, *Fudge Family*, p. 110. 1835 the *volto sciolto* which, in common with all Italian politicians, concealed whatever were his *pensieri stretti*: Lord Lytton, *Rienzi*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 122/2 (1848).

Voltore: It., 'vulture': name of a greedy advocate in B. Jonson's *Fox.*

1742 He was soon scented by the Voltores and Corbaccios, who had fairly begun to pluck him: R. North, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1826).

voltour: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. See **vulture.**

voluble (ɔ l ū b l), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *voluble.*

1. easily turned, capable of turning or rolling easily; also, *metaph.*

1589 he [the round] is euen and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most voluble and apt to turne: Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 81. [C.] abt. 1612 He almost puts | Faith in a fever, and deifies alone | Voluble chance: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 2. [C.]

2. ready of speech, fluent, glib.

1588 So sweet and voluble is his discourse: Shaks., *L. L. L.*, Ii. 76. 1606 'tis a fine little voluble tongue, mine host, that wins a widow! Middleton, *A Trick*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 258 (1885).

voluta, *sb.*: It. (or Lat. *volūta*): *Archit.*: the characteristic scroll of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals. Anglicised as *volute.*

1563 eche ende of the Rolle or Voluta: J. Shute, *Archit.*, fol. x *vo*. 1598 one and an halfe makes *abacus*, and the other 8 downwards make *voluta* or the *scrowle* M: R. Haydocke, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 93. 1651 The *Capitall* dressed on each side, not much unlike womens Wires, in a spiral wreathing, which they call the *Ionian Voluta*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 212 (1654). 1658 spiral roundles, Voluta's, conical Sections: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 41 (1686). 1664 The *Voluta* of the *Capital* is after an *oval* form, producing a very noble effect: Evelyn, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 38.

volvelle, *sb.*: Fr.: a small plate (generally circular) affixed to an engraving, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer. [N. & Q.]

***vomito,** *sb.*: Sp.: a virulent form of yellow fever often attended with the black vomit.

1842 recent cases of Vomito: *New World*, Vol. IV. p. 308. 1884 At no time has the *vomito* existed in Merida: F. A. Ober, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 36.

vomitōrium, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. pl. **vomitōria**: an opening leading out from (*or* in to) the auditorium of a Roman theatre or amphitheatre.

1780 This sweet spark displayed all his little erudition, and flourished away upon Cloacas and Vomitoriums with eternal fluency: Beckford, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1834).

vorāgo, *sb.*: Lat.: a gulf, a chasm; an abyss.

1644 without any sign of a lake, or vorago: Evelyn, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872). 1654 the great *Vorago* or fiery Gulph: Howell, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A ii *vo*. bef. 1682 the famous Sicilian Swimmer, diving into the *Voragos* and broken Rocks by *Charybdis*: Sir Th. Brown, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686).

vorloffe: Du. See **furlough.**

***vortex,** Lat. *pl.* **vorticēs,** *sb.*: Lat.: a whirlpool; a whirl of rotating fluid; a rotatory or gyratory motion; also, *metaph.*

1665 His *Philosophy* gives them transcursions beyond the *Vortex* we breath in: Glanvill, *Scepsis*, ch. xx. p. 150 (1885). 1678 to be Conglomerated into a Vortex or Vortices: Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 98. 1691 *Des Cartes* would needs imagine this Earth of ours once to have been a Sun, and so it self the Centre of a lesser *Vortex*, whose *Axis* was then directed after this manner: J. Ray, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 47 (1701). 1704 They report, That in this place is much Danger without a fresh Gale of Wind, because it is a kind of *Vortex*, the Water running whirling round, and is apt to swallow down a Ship: J. Pitts, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 77. 1712 a *Sun* moving on its own Axis in the Centre of its own Vortex or Turbillion: *Spectator*, No. 472, Sept. 1, p. 675/1 (Morley). 1722 He is a philosopher all on fire...and draws [all others] into his own Vortex: Pope, *Letters*, p. 187 (1737). 1759 such a vortex of mud and water moving along with it round its axis: Sterne, *Trist. Shand.*, II. ix. Wks., p. 76 (1839). 1843 Hypotheses of the second kind are such as the vortices of Descartes, which were fictitious: J. S. Mill, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1856). 1863 at last, good, steady, old Mr. Hardie...was drawn into the vortex: C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 189.

vous autres, *phr.*: Fr.: you others.

1725 I tell you, after all, that I do not hate mankind: it is *vous autres* who hate them: Swift, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 63 (1871).

vous l'avez voulu, *phr.*: Fr., 'you have willed it': it is all your own fault. Molière, *George Dandin*, I. 9.

1882 *Belgravia*, Vol. XLVI. p. 432. 1885 Upon the naturalizers of this and other noxious species...we cannot waste much pity: "Vous l'avez voulu, Georges Dandin": *Athenæum*, Oct. 17, p. 510/1.

voussoir, *sb.*: Fr.: one of the stones which form an arch, in the form of a section of a hollow cylinder cut off by two planes passing through the axis, and inclined at a small angle.

1878 the arches are slight or thick, composed of one or more ranges of voussoirs as dictated by their function: G. G. Scott, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 136.

voutour, voutre: Eng. fr. Fr. See **vulture.**

vowtre: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **vulture.**

vox et praetereā nihil, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a voice and nothing besides', a mere sound, an ineffective utterance. See Plut., *Apophth. Lacon.*, 13, 233 A.

1633 I would they were no worse than the nightingale, *vox et præterea nihil*, nothing but voice: T. Adams, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 256/2 (1865). 1711 one may say of a Punn, as the Countryman described his Nightingale, that it is *vox et præterea nihil*, a Sound, and nothing but a Sound: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/2 (Morley). 1748 he appeared like a spider or grasshopper erect, and was almost a *vox et præterea nihil*: Smollett, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 57 (1817). 1774 In one of these extracts I was greatly surprised to see such a pompous encomium on Bolingbroke's *Patriot King*, which has always appeared to me a mere *vox et præterea nihil*: Beattie, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 60, p. 160 (1820). 1789 the noble and clerical orders are henceforth to be *vox et preterea nihil*: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 380 (1832). 1807 a long message, i.e. a huge mass of words—*vox et preterea nihil*, all

meaning nothing: *Salmagundi*, p. 140 (1860). **1826** and ever and anon he blustered about "*a military chieftain*", "*vox et preterea nihil*": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. ii. p. 1705. **1840** 'Twas her voice!—but 'twas *Vox et preterea Nil*! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 148 (1865).

***vox hūmāna**, *phr.*: Lat., 'the human voice': name of a reed stop in an organ, the tones of which approach the quality of the human singing voice.

1859 All at once the strain stopped...it was the *vox humana*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxiv. p. 249.

vox nihili, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a word of nought': a sequence of written or printed letters which form either no real word or a word which ought to be spelt differently.

***vox populi, vox Dei**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the voice of the people is the voice of God.

abt. **1450** The voyse of the pepill is cleped *vox Dei*: *Trevelyan Papers*, p. 70 (Camd. Soc., 1857). bef. **1550** This the poore men saye, | Yf thei hadde yt thei wolde paye: | *Vox populi, vox Dei*: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 410 (Dyce, 1843). **1602** Bicause (forsooth) this good father hath authorized them so to doe, and tels them that as his, so their pleasure must stand for a law, and *vox populi, vox Dei*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 333. **1603** No publicke fame, nor *vox popli* | Was ever knowen in vaine to die: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 787. **1608** Now. whether *vox populi* be *vox Dei* or no, that I leave to be tried by the acute judgment of the famous six wits of the city: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, To Reader, Wks., Vol. III. p. 7 (1885). **1649** All which...you are to receive as the *Vox Populi*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 46 (1872). bef. **1670** One and the only thing to them of ill digestion was, that *Vox populi*, not the Jealousie, but the Clamour of Court and Country was, that he was no better then a *Church-Papist*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 28, p. 21 (1693). **1671** There being nothing more unstable or erroneous than *vox populi* in point of plays: E. HOWARD, *Six Days Adventure*, Pref. **1701** SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 415/2 (1869). **1726** in this respect *vox populi* will be *vox Dei*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 628/1 (1834). **1861** A. TROLLOPE, *Framley Parsonage*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 158. **1877** She is equal to Salvator Rosa, or Horace Vernet, or Paul Potter, or any other painter—no matter whom—to whom the *vox populi* has taught you to liken her: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 27 (1879).

***voyageur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a traveller; a passenger; a boatman (Canadian), one of a class who carry goods in bark canoes.

1856 the Canadian voyageurs will carry much more [than 35 lbs.], and for an indefinite period: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 97. **1872** the working men and *voyageurs* were of totally different races: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 109. **1890** Intercourse with the Canadian *voyageurs* led to the introduction of a number of French words: *Athenæum*, Nov. 1, p. 583/3.

voyes de fait: Fr. See **voies de fait.**

***vraisemblance**, *sb.*: Fr.: probability, likelihood.

1823 destroy the princely pavilion...and you remove from the mind the vraisemblance, the veracity of the whole representation: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 26 (1886). **1841** There is a fearful *vraisemblance* in some of the scenes: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 170. **1849** to increase the *vraisemblance* of the pathetic suggestion which runs through the diary: GER. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 31 (1878). **1882** If we fail in combining real life and philosophy with sufficient *vraisemblance*, the failure be upon our own head: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Pref., Vol. I. p. vii. (2nd Ed.).

vriddhi, *sb.*: Skt. *vṛiddhi*: increase; name given by Sanskṛit grammarians to the second gradation of vowels in their system of vowel variation, and formerly adopted by European comparative philologists, when the diphthongs *oι*, *ov* were called the vriddhi of *ι*, *υ* respectively, and so with corresponding diphthongs in other languages.

vrouw, *sb.*: Du.: woman, wife, lady. See **frowe.**

1885 the *vrouw* makes her three months' purchases of tea, sugar, and...coffee: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., p. 281/1.

vue d'oiseau, *phr.*: Fr.: a bird's(-eye) view, a superficial acquaintance (with a subject).

1787 Before a man sets about to inform others, he should have not only a *vue d'oiseau*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Leonora*, p. 31 (1832).

vuide, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *vide*: a void, a gap, a vacant place.

1757 I rejoice you can fill all you [*sic*] *vuides*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xciv. Vol. II. p. 26 (1819). **1838** His [Talleyrand's] death will create a great *vuide*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 127.

Vulcan: Eng. fr. Lat. *Vulcānus*: the Roman god of fire, identified with the Greek Hephaestus (Ἥφαιστος).

vulcan, vulcano. See **volcano.**

***vulgo**, *adv.*: Lat.: commonly.

1742 Baron of Kirtling (*vulgo Catlidge*): R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Pref., Vol. I. p. xv. (1826).

vulgus, *sb.*: Lat.: the commonalty, the common herd. See **mob.**

bef. **1733** As for the Vulgus of the Faction, we know very well what their Employ was: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740).

vulture (˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *vultur*, or Lat. *vultur*, or Old Fr. *voutour*: name of a family of large birds of prey, *Vulturidae*.

abt. **1400** voutour: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, xxviii. 7. abt. **1450** Pan come a fli3tir in of fowls · as fast as it dawid, | To vise on as vowtres · as vermeon hewid: *Wars of Alexander*, 3945 (1886). **1474** wultres: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 4 *ro*. **1580** A Vulturs smelling, Apes tasting, sight of an Eagle: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poes.*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1815). **1582** A *Vultur* worse then his teares all my vaines: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 87 (1870). **1601** a Vultur's head: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 365. **1665** if the Vultur pick out his right eye first then they conclude that he is in Paradise: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177. **1769** The worm and vultur testify that human flesh is by no means sacred: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 261.

Vulturnus: Lat.: name of the south-east wind, so called by the Romans because it blew from Mt. Vultur, a branch of the Apennines.

abt. **1450** pe foure wyndis, | Aquiloun & Affrike · & ewrus pe thrid, | Vulturnus pe violent · pat voidis doun pe leuys: *Wars of Alexander*, 4145 (1886).

vultus est index animi, *phr.*: Lat.: the countenance is the index to the soul.

1676 Whence it hath grown into a maxim, *Vultus est index animi*. That the face is the character of the mind: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 680/1 (1834).

vysgeis: Eng. fr. Sp. See **fisgig.**

W.

***waddie, waddy**, *sb.*: native Australian: a heavy wooden war-club with the head grooved lengthways.

1814 some resembling the *whaddie*, or wooden sword of the natives of Port Jackson: FLINDERS, *Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 189. **1857** An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving gin a cast-off French bonnet; before she has gone a hundred yards, her husband snatches it off, puts it on his own mop, quiets her for its loss with a tap of the waddie, and struts on in glory: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii. p. 205 (1877).

***wadi, wady**, *sb.*: Arab. *wadī*: a ravine, a watercourse.

1849 Some of the former occupied the fertile wadies, or valleys scattered here and there among the mountains: W. IRVING, *Mahomed*, ch. I. p. 3 (1853). **1885** The remainder of the force...marched by a wady which...led them...round the left extremity of the high ridge: *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, p. 599/2.

wadmal (˘ ¯), **wadmoll(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Scand. (Icelandic *vaðhmāl*, Swed. *vadmal*): a kind of thick woollen cloth.

1780 The women are likewise always dressed in black *wadmal*: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 94 (and Ed.). **1835** a pair of wadmal hose: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 42.

***wagon, waggon** (˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *wagen*: a four-wheeled vehicle, esp. for carrying goods.

1523 whan these lordes sawe none other remedy, they trussed all their harnes in waganes, and retourned to the boost before Tourney: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 62. [R.] **1590** Then to her yron wagon she betakes, | And with her beares the fowle welfavourd witch: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. v. 28. **1591** Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners' legs: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 4, 59.

wainscot (˘ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *wagenschot*: wood for panel work, cut from various species of foreign oak; a wooden lining for the walls of rooms, often composed of panels; (in English trade) superior oak timber such as can be used for panelling.

1502 waynskot: ARNOLD, *Chron.*, p. 236 (1811). [Skeat] bef. **1548** There must be doores of weynscot: T. THACKER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxci. p. 93 (1846). **1555** These are curiously buylded with many pleasaunt diuises, as galeries, solars, turrettes, portals, gutters with chambers boorded after the maner of owre waynscotte and well flowred: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 194 (1885). **1557** The knotty oke and weinscot old: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 204 (1870). **1598** ech hundreth of bowstaues & boords called *Waghenscot*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 173. — very large folding leaues of wainscot, or the like: *ib.*, p. 614. **1599** as if he went in a frame or had a wanescot sute on: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 104 (1616). **1601** panels for seeling, wainsecot and their fine joined work: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 386. **1608** where the reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good wainscot in the House of Sincerity: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 61 (1885). **1627** the *Hard drawing forth of Boxes*, and *Opening* of *Wainscot doores*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 80. bef. **1658** who would suppose | That globous piece of Wanescot were a Nose: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 299 (1687).

1711 As soon as any shining thought is expressed in the poet, or any uncommon grace appears in the actor, he smites the bench or wainscot: *Spectator*, No. 235, Nov. 29, Vol. III. p. 120 (1826). bef. **1782** I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair, | Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 157 (1808).

Variants, 16 c. *waynskot(t)*, *wayneskott*, *weynscot*, *waynscotte*, *weinscot*, *waghenscot*, 16, 17 cc. *wanescot*, 17 c. *wainsecot*.

waivod, waiwode: Eng. fr. Polish. See **vaivode.**

*wakeel: Eng. fr. Arab. See **vakeel.**

walee, wali, *sb.*: Arab. *wālī*: the governor of a **vilayet** (*q. v.*).

1811 If not a prince, or one of the higher nobility, this governor is called Wali and Dola; or sometimes Emir, when he happens to be a person of low birth: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 107. **1839** he bound his hands behind him, and took him to the house of the Wálee: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 331. **1883** Jerusalem is the seat of a *mutasarrif* under the *waly* of Syria: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1164.

*Walhalla: Scand. See **Valhalla.**

walise: Eng. fr. Fr. See **valise.**

wallaby, -bee, -bie, *sb.*: native Australian: a member of one of the genera of small kangaroos. See **kangaroo.**

1866 The wallaby,—a smaller variety, and bearing the same analogy to its larger confrère, the forester, as the rabbit does to the hare—might be seen scuttling along in the mêlée: *Cornhill Mag.*, Dec., p. 742.

***walla(h),** *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *-wālā*, an adjective termination: short for *competition-walla(h)*, a civil servant chosen by competition. Also, in combin., meaning 'man'. See **dāk, topee-wallah.**

1872 Now-a-days the competition *walla* passes a stiffer examination: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vii. p. 279. **1884** Carts are absent, but porters and pack-horses, pedlars, box-wallahs, patrols, and sedan chairs are even more obstructive: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 333.

***walrus** (⊿ ⌣), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *walrus*, or Swed. *hvalross*, ='whale-horse': name of a family of large mammals akin to the seals.

1769 these shy and timid creatures will soon be induced to quit these shores [Spitzbergen] by being perpetually harassed, as the morse or walrus has already in a great measure done: PENNANT, *Brit. Zool.*, Vol. III. p. 39. **1835** We saw the first walrus this day, with a good many whales: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. iv. p. 54. **1856** The last remnant of walrus did not leave us until...the temperature had sunk below zero: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 140. **1883** The latest natural curiosity at the Royal Aquarium at Westminster is a baby walrus from the coast of Labrador, brought over by a steam whaler: *Daily News*, Oct. 8, p. 3/7.

waltz, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Walzer*: a lively round dance for couples, in triple time, with whirling steps; the music for the said dance. See **valse.**

[**1712** I am also rejoysed to hear that you are clever and voltize and waltt a little: *Let.*, in Dunbar's *Social Life*, p. 43 (1865).] **1796** All these fair Flammandes gain force, | In the Valtz as they spin in their whirligig course: *Campaigns*, 1793—4, Vol. II. Let. I. p. 6. **1815** Mrs. Weston, capital in her country dances, was seated, and beginning an irresistable waltz: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Pt. II. ch. viii. p. 195. **1820** She then played an *adagio* and a slow waltz: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. I. p. 306. **1826** the sound of soft waltz music: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 37. **1840** Inquire if Orpheus first produced the Waltz: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 52 (1865). **1854** Frederick Bayham engaged in the waltz or the quadrille with some of the elderly houris at the Colonel's parties: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879).

***wampum,** *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: *lit.* 'white' (beads), small beads, some white, some black or dark purple, made from shells and used as money and for ornament by Indians.

1632 If ..big Saggamore should come to mee, and say, I will give you so big Wampom, so big Beaver, and leave this way, and turne to us againe; I would say, take your riches to your selfe, I would never forsake God: *Manifestation of Progresse of Gospel among Indians in New England*, p. 38. **1665** Their Coin are a sort of Wampom or Shells, Glass, Beads, Stones: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 10 (1677). **1676** they both own that our *Indians* received *Wompam* from *Philip* in the Spring to ingage them in the War: J. RUSSELL, *Let.*, in I. Mather's *Hist. K. Philip's War*, p. 77 (1862). **1736** The *Wampam* Snake; so called from the Resemblance it hath in its colours to the Wampam, or *Indian* Money, made of Pieces of Shells blue and white, strung together: MORTIMER, *Nat. Hist. Carolina*, &c., in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 258. **1765** with this letter must go a belt of wampum: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 127. **1790** he desired me to render him the two branches of wampum: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, p. 94 (1832). **1855** Harmless fell the heavy war-club! It could dash the rocks asunder, | But it could not break the meshes | Of that magic shirt of wampum: LONGFELLOW, *Hiawatha*, ix. p. 136/1 (1881). **1870** Where the Indian Autumn skies | Paint the woods with wampum dyes: BRET HARTE, *What the Engines Said.*

wampumpeag, wampumpeak, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind., *lit.* 'white strung-beads' (of shell): strings of wampum, formerly used as money in N. America. Also called **peak** (*q. v.*), *peag.*

1634 he that had lost all his *wampompeage*, his house, his kettle, his beaver, his hatchet: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 74. **1676** a good quantity of Wampampeag and powder was taken from the enemy: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 100, in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 546/2 (1849). **1687** They reward their Physician with no certain Fees, but according as they bargain for Wampan-peake, Skins, or the like: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XLI. p. 144. **1722** *Wampom* Peak, Runtees, Beads: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 146. **1760** Good stores of wampompag: T. HUTCHINSON, *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay*, p. 472 (1765). **1875** The wampumpeag of the North American Indians is a case in point, as it certainly served as jewellery: JEVONS, *Money*, ch. vii. p. 24.

wanescot: Eng. fr. Du. See **wainscot.**

wanghee, whangee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a slender Japanese bamboo with short, regular joints.

18.. Smith has a stick or a whangee: LEIGH HUNT, *Sunday in the Suburbs*, in *Seer.*

wapiti, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind., 'white deer': a name of the large red deer of N. America, *Cervus canadensis.*

1861 he expected to find the buffalo and wapiti together: G. F. BERKELEY, *Eng. Sportsmen*, ch. xv. p. 58.

wapure: Eng. fr. Fr. See **vapor.**

Wasserman, *sb.*: Ger. *Wasser*, ='watèr', and *Mann*, ='man': a kind of merman.

1590 The grisely Wasserman, that makes his game | The flying ships with swiftnes to pursew: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 24. **1599** The puffin...bewrayed this conspiracie to Protæus heards, or the fraternity of fishes, which the greater giants of Russia and Island, as the whale, the sea-horse, the norse, the wasserman, the dolphin, the grampoys, fleered and geered at as a ridiculous danger: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VI. 170. [Davies]

waywode: Eng. fr. Polish. See **vaivode.**

wazir: Arab. See **vizier.**

wazoo, *sb.*: Turk. *wazū*: the minor ablution. See **abdest.**

1836 Woodoo': E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 67.

weekwam: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. See **wigwam.**

weinscot: Eng. fr. Du. See **wainscot.**

weiwode: Eng. fr. Polish. See **vaivode.**

weli, wely, *sb.*: Arab. *walī*: a Mohammedan saint.

1819 *Hafeez*: holy, but in a less degree than the Wely, or saint: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 192 *note* (1820). **1840** but saints and *wullees* are now-a-days privileged people: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. xii. p. 312. **1884** The pious soul who dug or restored a muddy, blessed puddle here had been commemorated by a Wely: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 39.

Weltgeist, *sb.*: Ger.: the soul of the world, **anima mundi** (*q. v.*).

1887 His [Hegel's] own philosophy was supposed to be the *Weltgeist* revealing itself in the eternal flux: *Athenæum*, July 2, p. 14/1.

Weltschmerz, *sb.*: Ger.: 'world-smart', pain caused by contemplating the world, sentimental pessimism.

1875 The Weltschmerz did not exist for the men of the Renaissance: J. A. SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 232. **1883** We are far away from the *Weltschmerz*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 561/2. **1886** [He possessed] that cosmopolitan touch...a tendency imbibed from the heroic pessimism of Byron, the sentimental *Welt-Schmerz* of Musset: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 14/2.

werowance, wiroans, wyroaunce, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind. (of Virginia): a chief of the natives of Virginia.

1607 the Werowance of *Rapahanna* sent a Messenger, to haue vs come to him: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxv. (1884). — the *Wiroans* of *Monanacah*: *ib.*, p. xlvii. **1608** wyroaunces: *ib.*, p. lxxvi.

werst(e): Eng. fr. Russ. See **verst.**

weynscot: Eng. fr. Du. See **wainscot.**

wezeer: Arab. See **vizier.**

whaddie: native Australian. See **waddie.**

Whig, whig, *sb.*: Sc. fr. (?) Gael.: a name given to Scotch Presbyterians in 17 c. after the rising of the peasants of Ayrshire, or 'whiggamores', in 1648; *hence*, an opponent of the Court party in British politics after the Restoration, one of the party in favor of the Revolution, one of the party of progress (afterwards called Liberal).

1681 Wit and fool are consequents of whig and tory: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, Pref. [T.] **1682** When Whigs, like Wasps, shall once more seize! | The Honey of the Loyal Bees: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 52. **1705** The privy council was composed chiefly of whigs: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 4 (1818). bef. **1733** the lot fell upon *Whig*, which was very significative, as well as ready, being vernacular in Scotland (from whence it was borrowed) for corrupt and sour Whey: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 10, p. 321 (1740). bef. **1739** Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. i. 68 (1757).

whiggamor(e), whigamore, *sb.*: Sc. fr. (?) Gael.: a person who drove from the west or south-west of Scotland to Leith

to buy corn; one of the western Scots who rose in 1648 (see **Whig**); a Scotch Whig.

1705 This was called the whiggamor's inroad: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1818).

whigwham: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. See **wigwam.**

***whiskey, whisky** (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *uisge-beatha* (see **usquebaugh**): an ardent spirit obtained from malt. The name is applied to spirit distilled from other substances, such as Indian corn or rye.

1754 Some of the Highland Gentlemen are immoderate Drinkers of Usky, even three or four Quarts at a Sitting: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 268. **1762** FOOTE, *Orators*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1822** the bard who brewed his own whisky: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, v. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 373. **1822** brandy, or rather gentian whiskey: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 426.

whoopubb: Eng. fr. Ir. See **hubbub.**

wig, wigg. See **periwig.**

***wigwam** (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: an American Indian tent or lodge, generally conical, made of bark or mats or skins laid over a frame of slanting poles which meet at the top; *hence*, any simple tent or hut.

1634 approaches the Wiggwamme, enters the doore, which was neither barred nor lockt: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 82. **1676** the English, seeing their advantage, began to fire the wigwams, where was supposed to be many of the enemy's women and children destroyed: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 55, in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 542/1 (1849). **1684** Then he called for brandy and had me away to the wigwams again: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 39 (1856). **1722** when they would erect a *Wigwang*, which is the *Indian* Name for a House, they stick Saplins into the Ground: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 148. **1794** I was almost killed between Sheffield-Place and East-Grinsted, by hard, frozen, long, and cross ruts, that would disgrace the approach of an Indian wig-wam: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 174 (1869). **1845** The Fuegian wigwam resembles, in size and dimensions, a haycock: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. x. p. 212. **1850** Their wigwams are built in a circular form, and thatched with long grass: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. xi. p. 137 (1856). **1872** There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *durbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pāls or canvas wigwams: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185. ***1877** the Dulwich wigwams: *Echo*, July 31, p. 2. [St.]

wildebeest, *sb.*: Du., 'wild ox': the South African name of the white-tailed **gnu** (*q. v.*).

1850 skulls of springbok and wildebeest were strewed around wherever the hunter turned his eye: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. iv. p. 51 (1856).

wiroans: N. Amer. Ind. See **werowance.**

Wise. See **Vaisya.**

***wiseacre** (˙˙ ˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Weissager*, = 'a soothsayer': a sage; a pretender to wisdom; a solemn fool.

1614 The wise-acre his son and executor, to the ende the worlde might not thinke that all that ringing was for the begger, but for his father, hyred a trumpetter to stand all the ringing-while in the belfrie, and betweene every peale to sound his trumpet, and proclaime aloude and say, Sirres, this next peale is not for R., but for Maister N., his father: COPLEY, *Wits, Fits, & Fancies*, p. 196. [A. S. Palmer]

wismut: Eng. fr. Ger. See **bismuth.**

wistaria, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of ornamental climbing leguminous plants.

1885 smothered in Wistaria and climbing roses: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Vol. I. p. 88.

wlcane. See **volcano.**

*wodki: Russ. See **vodka.**

wombat (˙˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native Australian *wombak*: a marsupial quadruped of the genus *Phascolomys*.

wompam: N. Amer. Ind. See **wampum.**

woodoo: Turk. See **wazoo.**

woon, *sb.*: Burmese: a governor; an officer or minister of state.

1886 there were English civil officers and police officers in command in each of five districts. Those officers were supported by troops and were working through local woons... The rest of the country was nominally dominated by the Burmese Supreme Council: *Daily News*, Jan. 26, p. 2/4.

wootz, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: Indian steel.

1795 a substance known by the name of Wootz; which is considered to be a kind of steel, and is in high esteem among the Indians: *Phil. Trans.*, Pt. II. p. 322.

***wourali, woorali, woorara, oorali,** *sb.*: native S. Amer.: the arrow-poison of various native tribes of S. America, a compound of which the principal ingredient is the juice of the climbing-plant **curara** (*q. v.*).

1759 The Woorara...the fatal Indian arrow poison, is of the flat species: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 101. **1856** Mr. Stone gave me wourali poison (used by South American Indians to poison arrows shot from their blow-pipes): In G. C. Bompas' *Life of Frank Buckland*, ch. ix. p. 189.

wullee: Arab. See **weli.**

wultre: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **vulture.**

wyroaunce: N. Amer. Ind. See **werowance.**

X.

X, x, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for 'ten' (Lat. *decem*).

xa: Port. fr. Pers. See **shah.**

xabandar: Port. See **shabunder.**

Xanthippē: Gk. Ξανθίππη: name of the wife of Socrates, the Athenian philosopher, representative of a shrewish wife.

1750 "By this Xantippe," (so was the wife of Socrates called, said Partridge) "By this Xantippe he had two sons, of which I was the younger": FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 474 (1806).

xaraff(e): Eng. fr. Port. See **sarraf.**

xaraffo: Port. See **sarraf.**

xarifo: Port. and Sp. See **sherif.**

xauxau, *sb.* See quotations.

1593—1622 In other parts they mingle it with a fruit called agnanapes, which are round and being ripe are grey and as big as a hazell nut and grow in a cod like pease...they bake them into bread...called xauxau: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). **1604** Of this Caçavi there is one kind more delicate than any other, which is that they make of the flower called Xauxau: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 232 (1880).

xebec (˙ ¯), *sb.*: Eng. fr. (?) It. *sciabecco*: a small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean, formerly much used by the corsairs of Algeria.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* **1802** was launched a Xebeck of fourteen guns, which is to be fitted out as a cruiser: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 462 (1832). **1830** his naval force consists of six or seven small ships and shabeques: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 359 (and Ed.).

xenna: Arab. See **henna.**

xenodochium (-ēum), *pl.* **xenodochia** (-ēa), *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ξενοδοχεῖον*: a building for the reception and entertainment of strangers.

1612 In *Constantinople*, *Pera* and *Galata*...there are Karabassaries or *Xenodochia* four hundred and eighteen: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. x 8 *r°* (1776).

xeque: Sp. fr. Arab. See **sheikh.**

xeraffi, xeraffo: Port. See **sarraf.**

xerafin, xerafim, *sb.*: Port. *xerafim, xarafim*, fr. Arab. *ashrafī, sharīfi*, = 'noble', 'a gold *dinar*': a silver coin of Goa, worth about 1*s.* 5*d.*; a gold **mohur** (*q. v.*).

1588 I lost my 800 Seraffines or duckets: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 37 *r°*. **1598** The principall and commonest money is called Pardaus Xeraphiins, [and] is silver, but very brasse [base]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 241 (1885). — five Tangas is one Pardaw, or Xeraphin badde money: *ib.* **1599** There is also stamped in *Ormuz* a seraphine of gold, which is litle and round, and is worth 24 sadines, which maketh 30 medines of *Aleppo*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. **1625** *Inprimis*, of *Seraffius* [sic] *Ecberi*, which be ten *Rupias* a piece, there are sixtie *Leches*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. **1662** Five *Tanghes* make a *Serafin* of Silver, which, according to the Kings Command, is set at three hundred *Reis*, and six *Tanghes* make a *Pardai*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669). **1727** a *Xerapheen* is worth about sixteen Pence Half-peny *Sterl.*: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, Vol. I. p. 252 (1774).

***Xeres,** *sb.*: Sp.: wine of Xeres, **sherry** (*q. v.*).

1662 this metaphorical milk, whereby *Xeres* or *sherry sack* is intended: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 115 (1840). **1846** Mr. Hughes evidently prefers...brown stout in a pewter tankard to the best Xeres that ever smacked of the skin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 84, p. 175.

xeriff(e): Turk. See **sherif.**

xerifo: Port. and Sp. See **sherif.**

xylaloë, *sb.*: Late Gk. ξυλαλόη, for ἀγάλλοχον: lign-aloes. See **agalloch, aloe** 1.

1540 Take Masticke, *Accatia, Xiloaloes*, Galles: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 175 (1613). **1599** Take Xyloaloe woode j. G.: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 7/2. — Sugar of Candy, xyloaloe, Cloves, Ginger: *ib.*, p. 9/2.

xystum, *pl.* **xysta,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ξυστὸς: a long covered colonnade in a gymnasium; a walk shaded by trees in the garden of a Roman villa.

1696 spacious plots of ground...built about with...xysti [*pl.*, Gk. ξυστοί]: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1872). **1765** the *xysta*, which were shady walks between two porticos: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXX. Wks., Vol. V. p. 485 (1817).

Y.

yaboo, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *yābū*: a large pony, generally from Afghanistan.

1828 The remaining horses were stout Yaboos, or galloways, of fourteen hands high: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 90. **1840** the hurrying to and fro of mules and asses, *yaboos*, horses, and camels, loaded and unloaded: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 3.

***yacht,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *jagt*, earlier *jacht*: a vessel built for either racing or pleasure.

1660 thirty great Barges, commonly called *Yachts*, and are a kind of little Frigats...the King found his Yacht so fit: W. LOWER, Tr. *Voy. of Chas. II.*, p. 26. **1661** I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1872). **1684** 12 of an English yachs crew came well armed: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 46 (1878). **1686** we had the honour of their company in his yacht: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 282 (1872). **1692** On Ships he in the Arras now doth fall, | Makes it a rase Campagne, a naked Wall, | And bids them sink the Yatchts in the Canal: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 13. **1700** The Dutch Gentlemen that were Owners came on Board of us, with a very rich little Yatcht: S. L., Tr. *Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. I. p. 228. **1705** And I am apt to think, that here are good large Mast-trees, or at least such grow here, out of which they might be made, if not for great Ships, yet for Barks, Yatches, and other small Craft: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 296. **1716** We were persuaded by the captain of the yacht to set out in a calm: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 14 (1827). **1731** From whence I pass'd in a Yacht, with several Passengers of Distinction, to *Amsterdam*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape of Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 364. **1743—7** whereupon being weary of the sea, he left his yacht: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 163/2 (1751). ***1876** shipped it in his yacht: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

Variants, *yach, yatch(t), yaucht.*

ya(g)hourt, yaoort, *sb.*: Turk. *yoğhurt*: a kind of cream cheese; curds and whey.

1625 Yoghurd: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. p. 1601. **1819** and had as yet committed no very heinous sin, save once on a fast-day eating some nice Yaoort: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 137 (1820). **1839** large wooden scales on which the small basins of red clay, containing the *yahourt*, are arranged: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 106. **1844** They...were never backward in offering me the "youart," or curds and whey: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 250 (1845). **1882** *Koumiss* (mare's milk) and *yaourt*—the latter, as we can testify, a delicious sour curd—were palatable: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 795. **1884** we halted to give our horses to drink, and to refresh ourselves with a draft of *yaghourt*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xviii. p. 202 (New York).

***yak,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Thibetan *gyak*: the ox of Thibet, *Bos (Poëphagus) grunniens*, a kind of bison with long hair on the tail, sides, and belly.

***1876** its characteristic animal, the domestic yak: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

***yam,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *ñame*, or Port. *inhame*: the large fleshy farinaceous tuber of various species of the order *Dioscoreaceae*, found in tropical climates, which forms an important article of food.

1589 nnames, patatas, fish, rise, ginger, hennes: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 256 (1854). **1705** Their common Food is a Pot full of Millet boiled to the consistence of Bread, or instead of that Jambs and Potatoes: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 124. **1769** The Indian *Yams* are peculiar to this part of the continent of *America*: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 55. **1785** Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams: COWPER, *Task*, I. Poems, Vol. II. p. 25 (1808). **1819** an Ashantee captain proceeding on an embassy, dashed us a supply of fowls and yams: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 155. **1842** the idolatrous Negro praying for rice and yams...lifts up his eyes to the canopy of the sky: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 103 (1847). **1846** In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 493.

yaoor. See **giaour.**

yaoort: Turk. See **yaghourt.**

***yashmak,** *sb.*: Arab.: the veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments.

1844 and then suddenly withdrawing the *yashmak*, she shines upon your heart and soul with all the pomp, and might of her beauty: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 46 (1845). **1884** From the summit of her forehead hangs a white linen veil...concealing the face much more effectually than the modern *yashmak* of the Osmanli Turks: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. vi. p. 66 (New York).

***yatag(h)an,** *sb.*: Turk. *yatagān*: a sword of the type peculiar to Mohammedans, with no crosspiece or guard.

1819 I began hacking and hewing with my yatagan: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iij. p. 52 (1820). **1834** inserting his pistols and yatagan in their prescribed places: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 71. **1854** They open oysters with their yataghans: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879). **1882** he was placidly sitting on that divan pointing with one hand at the yataghan: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 122.

yatch, yatcht: Eng. fr. Du. See **yacht.**

yawl, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *jol*: the small boat of a ship, a jolly-boat; a sailing-boat or yacht with a short main-boom and a jigger. See **jolly-boat.**

1744 There were about twenty thousand barges or yauls of different kinds upon the water: DRUMMOMD, *Trav.*, p. 87. [T.] **1819** The other boats, the yawl and pinnace, had | Been stove in the beginning of the gale: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. xlviii.

ydiome: Eng. fr. Fr. See **idiom.**

ydre. See **hydra.**

yelek: Turk. See **jelick.**

***yen,** *sb.*: Jap.: the modern unit of Japanese currency, a gold coin equivalent to a gold dollar of the United States, a silver coin about equal to a silver dollar of the United States. The *yen* is divided into a hundred **sen** (*q. v.*).

yenesherres (pl.): Turk. See **janissary.**

yerba, *sb.*: Sp., 'herb', short for Sp. *yerba de maté*: **maté** (*q. v.*).

1818 The yerba is used in decoction like the tea of China: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1834).

Yggdrasil: *Scand. Mythol.*: the mystic ash-tree of the universe, which binds together heaven and earth and hell.

yguana: Sp. See **iguana.**

ylang-ylang, *sb.*: Malay.: name of a tree which yields the fragrant oil *ylang-ylang*, akin to custard-apples, found in Java and the Philippine Islands; *also*, the perfume prepared from the oil of the said tree.

1886 the *cananga odorata* yields the perfume *ylang-ylang*, and the sunflower seed oil is said to be an ingredient in the "incomparable macassar" oil: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 81.

yleaca passio: Late Lat. See **iliaca passio.**

Ylem: fr. Pers. See **Hyleg.**

Ynca: Sp. fr. Peru. See **Inca.**

Yodel: Ger. See **Jodel.**

yōga, *sb.*: Skt.: union; abstraction of mind, absorbing contemplation whereby the soul attains to complete union with the Supreme Being; the systematic practice of concentration of thought or absorbing contemplation.

1886 Why have you painted [*sic*] a yogi performing his *japa* in the yoga posture? F. ANSTEY, *Fallen Idol*, p. 172.

yoghurd: Turk. See **yaghourt.**

yogi: Skt. See **jogee.**

yoguee. See **jogee.**

yojan, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *yōjanam*, = 'a yoking': a measure of distance equivalent to four or five miles English.

yökul: Icelandic. See **jökul.**

yōni, *sb.*: Skt.: the *vulva*; a mystic oval representing the female power of reproduction in nature.

yonik(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See **Ionian.**

yonkerkin, *sb.*: Du. *jonkerkin*: a lad.

bef. **1529** Stoicall studiantes, and friscaioly yonkerkyns, moche better bayned than brayned: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1843).

youart: Turk. See **yaghourt.**

younker (*u* =), **yonker, junker,** *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *jonker*: a young gentleman, a young knight, a **Junker** (*q. v.*); a young man, a simpleton, a dupe, a raw youth.

1547—8 I am a yonker; a fether I wyll were: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xiv. p. 159 (1870). **1554** And herewith let my Junker papistes which now are in their ruff and tryumph...take their aduertisement: *Admonycion of a certen trewe pastor and prophete*, Pref., sig. A 6. **1580** a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis of disdainfull younkers: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1883). **1600** the number of yonkers dailie encreased: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 5. **1600** the contrarie faction of yoonkers: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 146. **1632** ther was a *Parliament* then at *Rhensburg*, wher all the *Younkers* met: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. iv. p. 9 (1645). bef. **1670** the Younkers of the City us'd to exceed in horrid Liberty: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 179, p. 173 (1693).

ypocras, ypocrate: Eng. fr. Gk. See **hippocras.**

ypotami: Late Lat. See **hippopotamus.**

ysophagus: Late Lat. See **oesophagus.**

***yucca,** *sb.*: Sp. *yuca*, formerly *yucca*.

1. the **manioc,** *q.v.* (Sp. *yuca de cazave*); the root of the manioc. See **cassava.**

1555 Jucca: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 67 (1885). **1577** it is made of an Hearbe that the Indians dooe call *Yuca*, whiche is of fiue or sixe Paumes of height: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 103 *ro*. **1593—1622** the Indians are very curious in planting and manuring of this *yuca*. It is a little shrubb, and carryeth branches like hazell wands: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 179 (1878). **1600** certaine conies & *yucas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 433. **1604** they vse a kinde of bread they call Caçavi, which is made of a certaine roote they call Yuca: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 232 (1880). — There is another kinde of Yuca, which they call sweet, and hath not this poyson in the iuyce: *ib.* **1851** The mandioc is called in Peru "yucca brava," or wild yucca; and this "yucca dulce" or sweet yucca: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 86 (1854).

2. name of a genus of liliaceous plants; the *Yucca gloriosa* or Adam's needle.

1856 beautiful yucca trees: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, Vol. III. p. 21. abt. **1890** My Yucca which no winter quells, | Although the months have scarce begun, | Has pushed towards our faintest sun | A spike of half-accomplished bells: TENNYSON.

***yuz-bashi,** *sb.*: Turk. *yuz-bāshi*: an officer in command of a company or troop of soldiers, a captain.

1876 *yuz-bache* (captain of a hundred): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 289.

Z.

zabeta, *sb.*: Arab. *zābitā*: rule, regulation; a regular tariff.

1799 I have established the zabeta for the shops in the fort, as fixed by Macleod. It is to be paid annually, and, when Symons comes, we can make an arrangement for its collection: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1844). **1840** A strong expression of admiration at our *Nizām* and *Zabiteh*, as they call our military, fiscal, and general legislative arrangements: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 117.

zable: Sp. or Eng. fr. Sp. See **sable.**

zabra. See **azabra** or **zebra.**

zagaie, -aye. See **assegai.**

zamarra, zamarro, *sb.*: Sp.: a shepherd's coat of sheepskin.

1846 the jacket should be the universal fur *zamorra* which is made of sheepskin...and of lambskin for those who can pay: FORD, *Gatherings from Spain*, p. 94. **1870** a zamarra, a suit of rough sheepskin which served to keep out the cold for several years together, was afforded him from the flock: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 107.

zamboorak: Anglo-Ind. See **zumbooruck.**

zamin, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *zāmin*: security.

1834 I should be sorry to stand zamin for him: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 330.

Zamoglans, *sb.*: Turk. *agem-oglān*, ='a foreign boy': captive boys of foreign parentage, brought up as Mohammedans and as pages or soldiers of the Sultan's guard.

1612 A great multitude of *Gemiglandes* all on foot: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 4 *ro* (1776). — Gemilands: *ib.*, sig. X 1 *vo*. **1612** fiftie *Ienesaries* of *Damascus* at the least, with their Jimmoglans comming after vs: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 78. **1615** These they call first *Iemoglans*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 47 (1632). **1617** The Azimoglanes weare Pyramidall caps like sugarloues: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 174. **1625** his *Iemoglans*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 896. — *Agiamoglans*, which are to watch: *ib.*, Bk. ix. p. 1581. **1634** the Great *Turke*...came thither, in magnificent order guarded by twentie thousand *Ianizaries*, *Agaes*, their *Captaines* and *Iemoglans*, with many *Bassaes* of other Countries: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. **1684** the *Azamoglans*, employed in such Offices as require only strength of body: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 2. **1741** on the right are Infirmaries for the Sick, on the left Lodges for the *Azancoglans* [sic], that is Persons employ'd in the most sordid Offices of the Seraglio: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 182.

Variants, *Gemiglandes, Gemilands, Jimmoglans, Jemoglans, Azimoglanes, Agiamoglans, Azamoglans.*

Zamzummims, name of a race of wicked giants who lived in the country of the Ammonites.

[**1611** giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims: *Bible*, Deut., ii. 20.] **1621** [See **Anak**]. **1654—6** What then will become of those Zamzummims that imagine mischief against the Lord: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 89/1 (1867).

zanana: Anglo-Ind. See **zenana.**

zaniacco: It. fr. Turk. See **sanjack.**

zany (*u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni, zane*: a clumsy imitator of the clown in Italian comedy; a merry-andrew; a charlatan's buffoon; *originally* and *literally*, a Johnny, "a sillie Iohn" (Florio).

1588 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight zany, | Some mumble-news: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 463. **1599** Hee's like the *Zani* to a tumbler, | That tries tricks after him to make them laugh: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 139 (1616). **1600** The other gallant is his *Zani*: — *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 203. **1602** a lady masqued, and zanies with torches: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 44 (1885). **1608** then a lost his wits | And euer since liues Zany to the worlde: J. DAY, *Law-Trickes*, sig. B 1 *ro*. **1616** Ye Aristippian zanies, Albions ill, | Leave off at last your poysning honnied speach: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 136 (1871). **1634** *Lucullus* surfets, were but types of this, | And whatsoever riot mention'd is | In story, did but the dull *Zanye* play, | To this proud night: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 84 (1870). **1642** this petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be till his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., p. 217 (1806). **1676** You are the *Zany* to this Mountebank: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 30. **1729** Oh great Restorer of the good old Stage, | Preacher at once, and Zany of thy age! POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 206. **1820** a fool or zany was called in to divert the company by acting with a clown a kind of pantomime: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 31.

zanzack, zanziac(c)o: It. fr. Turk. See **sanjack.**

zanziacbeg: Turk. See **sanjackbeg.**

zapotilla. See **sapodilla.**

***zaptieh,** *sb.*: Turk. *zaptīya*: a Turkish gendarme or armed policeman.

1877 I was met at the entrance of the town by a Zaptieh, or gendarme: F. BURNABY, *Through Asia Minor*, ch. vi. p. 37 (1878). **1884** an old zaptieh... had to push away first one and then the other to keep them from clapperclawing: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 329.

zarabanda, zaravanda: Sp. See **saraband.**

zareeba: Arab. See **zereba.**

zarf, zurf, *sb.*: Arab. *zarf*, ='a vessel', 'a case': a metal holder for a coffee-cup.

zatar(r)e, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *zatara*: a raft.

1588 certaine Zattares or Raffes made of blowne hides or skins called *Vtrij*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 2 *vo*. **1625** certaine Zatarres or Rafts, borne vpon Goats skins blowne full of wind: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1435.

zavana: Sp. See **savannah.**

zebec: Eng. fr. (?) It. See **xebec.**

***zebra,** *sb.*: N. Afr.: name of a genus of striped quadrupeds akin to the horse and the ass, including the quaggas and the true zebra (of S. Africa).

1600 The Zebra or Zabra of this countrey being about the bignes of a mule, is a beast of incomparable swiftness: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. **1612** the *Zebra* of the famous Moore *Musaraque*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. ii. p. 310. **1625** holding in each hand a *Zeueras*, or wild horses tayle: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 977. — many Zeuras made like Mules...with strakes ouer all their body of white and blacke two fingers broad: *ib.*, Bk. ix. p. 1545. **1662** a certain Creature called *Sebra*, which is like a Mule: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 215 (1669). **1665** Zebræ or Pide-horses....*Garcias*...*Physitian* to the *Viceroy* of *Goa* reports that

he saw Unicorns here [Cape of G. Hope] headed like a Horse, if the Zebræ deceive him not: Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677). **1700** There is also in those parts a beast shaped like, and as strong as a mule: but its hair is distinguished by white, black, and yellow streaks, which go round the body from the backbone under the belly, which is very beautiful, and looks as if it were done by art, it is called Zebra: Tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 161 (1814). **1845** two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. Darwin, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

zebu, *sb.*: Fr. *zébu*: the 'Brahminy bull', the humped ox of India, *Bos indicus*.

1888 a herd of cattle...of the ordinary Indian breed, the Zebu: Lord Saltoun, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 206.

Zebul. See **Bul** (Suppl.).

zecchin, zechin, zechine, zechyne: Eng. fr. It. See **sequin**.

Zeitgeist, *sb.*: Ger.: the spirit of the times.

Zeitvertreib, *sb.*: Ger.: a pastime.

1868 He had risen to look out, as the only available *Zeitvertreib*: G. MacDonald, *Robert Falconer*, Pt. II. ch. xvii. p. 257.

zel, *sb.*: Pers. and Turk. *zil*: a kind of cymbal.

1817 the swell | Of trumpet and the clash of zel: T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 47 (1860).

zelas. See **chelas**.

zēlātor, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *zēlāre*, ='to have zeal for': a zealot, a zealous upholder.

zelotypia, *sb.*: Gk. *ζηλοτυπία*: jealousy.

1601 If everie diversitie or chaunge we find in passions were a sufficient reason to encrease their number, without doubt I could adde, welnie eleaven more: as Mercie, Shamefastnesse...Zelotypia, Exanimation, &c.: T. Wright, *Passions of the Minde*, ch. vi. p. 48.

***zemindar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *zamīndār*, ='land-holder': a person who holds land for which he pays revenue direct to government; *orig.* a farmer of the revenue derived from land held by a number of cultivators.

1776 The Zemindar, Reiots, &c. attend chiefly on the said Gentleman...and only wait upon the poor Farmer at their leisures: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 29/1. **1800** and if we can only arrange this matter, and get Appah Saheb appointed sole zemindar, or jaghiredar, upon this frontier, which I also mentioned to Col. Palmer, we may hope to have matters in Soonda and to the northward of Mysore in tolerable tranquillity: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 158 (1844). **1834** our Zumeendars and Talookdars: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 72. **1836** the nominal landowner is, like the zemindar in India, no more than the steward or collector of his master: J. F. Davis, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 417. **1872** a well-to-do moneylender or zemindar: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 25.

zemindary, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *zamīndārī*: a district held by a zemindar; a district of which the revenue from land is farmed by a zemindar.

1834 Yoosuf Ulee Khan names you as a person well acquainted with his Zumeendary papers: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 309. **1883** If the State demand underwent a variation, the zemindars were authorised to distribute it, according to custom, over the zemindari: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 425.

zemstvo, *sb.*: Russ.: one of the elective district councils recently established in Russia for purposes of local government.

***zenana**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *zenāna*: the apartments of a native East Indian house in which the females live in seclusion; an East Indian harem.

1776 Sujah Dowlah likewise plundered all the goods and effects of Cossim Ally; he even infringed the rights of his Zenana: *Trial of Nundocomar*, 65/2. **1793** The harams or zenanas, that is the residences of the women, are removed from the front of the house: J. Morse, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 547 (1796). **1800** I have desired Grant to ask her to Dowlut Baug, the zenana of which, when a little improved, will accommodate her and her family admirably: Wellington, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 61 (1844). **1834** I believe that there are as many Zunana stories of defeat by love, as of victory by sword and pistol: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113. **1848** have welcomed her and Glorvina into the recesses of their zenanas and offered her shawls and jewels which it went to her heart to refuse: Thackeray, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 81 (1879). **1872** the barbarous fetters of zenana life: Edw. Braddon, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 56. **1884** Raziah saw him often from the lattice of the Zenana: F. Boyle, *Borderland*, p. 285.

zenna: Arab. See **henna**.

Zenzizenzike, *adj.* See quotation.

1579 wée procéede from the Roote by *Multiplication*, to create all *Squares*, *Cubes*, *Zenzizenzike*, and *Surd Solides*: Digges, *Stratiot.*, p. 33.

***Zephyrus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ζέφυρος*: name of the north-west wind, the west wind. Anglicised as **Zephyr, zephyr**.

abt. **1374** pe brepe of pe wynde Zephirus pat wexep warme: Chaucer, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 39 (1868). abt. **1386** Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth | Inspired hath in every holt and heeth...: C. *T.*, *Prol.*, 5. abt. **1520** There blew in that gardynge a soft pipiyng colde | Enbrethyng of Zepherus with his pleasant wynde: J. Skelton, *Garl. Laur.*, 677, Wks., Vol. I. p. 388 (1843). **1573—80** there must breath sum sweat pleasant zephyrus: Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 34 (1884). **1590** And all within with flowres was garnished, | That, when myld Zephyrus emongst them blew, | Did breath out bounteous smels, and painted colors shew: Spens., *F. Q.*, II. v. 29. **1610** His lungs, his *Zephyrus*, he that puffs his coales: B. Jonson, *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 618 (1616). **1654** the sweet and refreshing gales of *Zephire*, fanning his fooles face: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 51. **1667** then with voice | Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes, | Her hand soft touching, whisper'd thus: Milton, *P. L.*, v. 16. **1713** Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play: Pope, *Rape of Lock*, II. 51. **1728** The Zephyrs floating loose: J. Thomson, *Summer*, 123 (1834).

zerbet: Turk. See **sherbet**.

zereba, zareeba, *sb.*: Arab. *zerība*: a breastwork of prickly bush, esp. of mimosa scrub. In classical usage the word means 'a pen for sheep or goats', also 'a sportsman's lair'. In N. Africa the word means, according to Dozy, citing Hamilton, *Wanderings in N. Africa*, p. 192 (1856), "a cabin of palm branches".

1871 We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive, in cutting thorn branches, and constructing a zareeba, or fenced camp, to protect our animals during the night: Sir S. W. Baker, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 213. **1885** Egyptians outside would stick to their *zereba*, or square breastwork of prickly bush: *Daily News*, Feb. 2, p. 5/6.

zereglia: Eng. fr. It. See **seraglio**.

zeriff: Turk. See **sherif**.

***zero** (ˌ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and It. *zero*: a cipher, the figure o which stands for naught in Arabic numerals; the lowest point; the point which is taken as the origin of measurement, as the point 32° below freezing point on a Fahrenheit thermometer, on other kinds freezing point.

1604 they accompted their weekes by thirteene dayes, marking the dayes with a Zero or cipher: E. Grimston, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 393 (1880). **1835** the thermometer...had never stood beneath 9° below zero...of Reaumur: Sir J. Ross, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. v. p. 65. **1856** when standing at 40° and 50° below zero, the mere approach of the observer caused a perceptible rise of the column: E. K. Kane, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 118. **1877** his female hearers might have been observed to get cooler and cooler, till they reached the zero of perfect apathy: C. Reade, *Woman Hater*, ch. xvi. p. 173 (1883).

zerzeline: Port. See **ajonjoli**.

zēta, *sb.*: Gk. *ζῆτα*: name of the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, Z, ζ, corresponding to the English *Z*, *z*.

zeugma, *sb.*: Gk. *ζεῦγμα*: 'a yoking', a grammatical figure by which one word is taken with two other words though its meaning is strictly appropriate to only one of them.

1888 The kind of zeugma in ch. 2, *οὐδὲ ἓων ἱέναι...ἀλλὰ...ποιέειν*, is not mentioned: *Athenæum*, Nov. 3, p. 589/3.

***Zeus**: Gk. *Ζεύς*: name of the supreme god of Greek mythology, with whom **Jupiter** (*q. v.*) was identified.

zev(e)ra: N. Afr. See **zebra**.

Zif: Heb. *ziv*: name of the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year and of the eighth of the civil year. Also called *Iyar*.

abt. **1400** The firthe 3eer the hows of the Lord is foundid, in the moneth of Zio: Wycliffite *Bible*, 3 Kings, vi. 37. **1535** In the fourth yeare in the moneth Sif, was the foundacion of the LORDES house layed: Coverdale, *l.c.* **1611** In the fourth year was the foundation of the house of the Lord laid, in the month Zif: *Bible*, 1 Kings, vi. 37.

zikr, *sb.*: Arab.: a circular dance performed by dervishes.

1836 It has been called the durwee'she's flute; because often used at the *zikrs* of durwee'shes, to accompany the songs of the *moon'shids*: E. W. Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 71. **1839** The zikkeers (or performers of the zikr)...sat cross-legged upon the matting: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 612 *note*.

zilla(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *zilaʿ*, ='a rib', 'a district': an administrative district in British India.

1817 In each district, that is, in the language of the country, each Zillah...a Zillah Court was established: Mill, *Brit. Ind.*, v. 422 (1840). [Yule] **1834** *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 105.

zimbi, *sb.*: W. Afr.: cowries.

1700 Besides these there are shells they call Zimbi which come from Congo, for which all things are to be bought as if they were money: Tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 157 (1814).

zinc, zink, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Zink*: an useful light-colored metal.

1641 which is the driest of all Minerals and Metals except Zink: John French, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 78 (1651). **1743** go to Lord Islay, to know what cobolt and zingho [? It. *sinco*] are and where they are to be got: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 251 (1857).

zingal: Anglo-Ind. See **gingall**.

***Zingaro** (*fem.* **Zingara**), *pl.* **Zingari**, *sb.*: It.: a gipsy. Also found in the forms **Zincalo** (Sp.), **Zingano.**

1722 as for the Brownish Tinct of Colouring, it had That and thence was called the *Zingana*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 335. **1775** some of the vagrant people, called Atzincari or Zingari, the Gypsies of the East: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 159. **1845** It is now tenanted by gipsies, the *Zincali*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 273. **1865** the voice of a Zingara broke on his reverie and hers: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 75. **1878** the Zingari have prepared themselves for the Caucasian prejudice against them: *Echo*, May 22, p. 1. [St.]

zinnar: Anglo-Ind. See **chenar.**

***zinnia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of composite plants, some species of which are cultivated for their showy blooms.

1767 *Pricking out and sowing less tender annuals...* The principal sorts are...alkekengi, or winter cherry, tobacco plant, zinnia, Indian corn: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 227 (1803).

Ziogoon: Jap. See **Shogun.**

zitella, *pl.* **zitelle**, *sb.*: It.: a girl, a lass.

1644 The zitelle, or young wenches...walked in procession to St. Peter's: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1872). **1670** The Procession of the *Zitelle* upon our *Ladies* day in *Lent*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 152 (1698).

***zither, zitther** (ˊ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Zither*: a cithern; see **cithara.**

1874 the barrel-organ supersedes the zither and the guitar: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. vi.

zizania, *sb.*: Late Lat. (properly pl.) fr. Gk. *ζιζάνιον*: darnel, tares.

1601 Is it not enough that the Jesuits disgrace and supplant them with their *zizaniaes* in their owne Colledges: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 17.

zocco, zoccolo, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a socle, a plain member serving as a base for another member or as a pedestal.

1664 The *Piedestal* with its entire *Bassament*, *Cymatium*, and that *Zocolo* or *Plinth* above wrought with a *festoon* (which in my judgment makes a part of it...): EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 92. — *Scamilli impares*, of which there is so much contention amongst our *hypercritical* Architects, though in fine they prove to be but certain *Zoccos* or Blocks elevating the rest of the members of an *Order*: *ib.*, p. 124.

Zōilus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ζώιλος*: name of a Greek critic notorious for his severe treatment of the Homeric poems; a malignant critic, a faultfinder, a caviller. Rarely Anglicised as **Zoil(e).**

1591 But sith we liue in such a time, in which nothing can escape the enuious tooth, and backbiting tongue of an impure mouth, and wherein euerie blind comer hath a squint-eyed *Zoilus*, that can looke aright vpon no mans doings: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1815). **1597** If I might play the *zoilus* with you in this example, I might find much matter to cauill at: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 76. **1598** *Appuntino, Appuntatore*, a nice peeuish finde-fault, a Momus, a Zoilus, a carper: FLORIO. **1609** these made me giue *Zoiles* and *Thersites* power to rage ouer me: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microl.*, sig. B 1 *v°*. — *Zoilisses* and *Thersitisses*: *ib.*, p. 76. **1611** shoote off her Ordinance against the Criticall Pirates and malignant Zoiles that scowre the surging Seas of this vaste Vniuerse: CORVAT, *Crambe*, sig. B 1 *v°*. **1630** No, no, thou *Zoylus*, thou detracting elfe, | Though thou art insufficient in thy selfe, | And hast thy wit and studies in reuersion, | Cast not on me that scandalous aspersion: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 1 *r°*/1. **1818** this formidable Zoilus of the Crawley family: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 99 (1819).

Zolaism (ˊˊ ˉ ˉ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. (*Émile*) *Zola*, a novelist: prurient realism in the style of M. Zola.

1886 Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism: TENNYSON, *Locksley Hall, Sixty Yrs. after*, 145. **1887** Apt as we are to imagine, with Zolaism confronting us, that stage realism is a weed of mushroom growth: J. W. LAURENCE, in *Gent. Mag.*, June, p. 540.

***Zollverein**, *sb.*: Ger.: a customs-union, an agreement between several communities to adopt an uniform tariff, such as subsisted between Prussia and many states of Germany, and now between all the states of the German Empire.

zomboruk: Anglo-Ind. See **zumbooruck.**

zōna, *pl.* **zōnae**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ζώνη*; **zone**, Eng. fr. Fr. *zone*: *sb.*

1. a girdle, a belt, a band round any object.

1603 this Enemy | (His stinging knots vnable to vn-ty) | Hastes to som Tree, or to som Rock, whearon | To rush and rub-off his detested zone: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 153 (1608). **1608** with a *Zone* of gold about her Waste: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 906 (1616). **1615** clothed only in a shirt girt to him with a painted Zone: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 287 (1632). **1664** and a zone of parchment that rubbed horizontally against the strings: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 404 (1872). **1776** a rich zone encompasses her waist: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 123. **1800** both the tænia and zona are concealed by drapery: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 250. **1810** Bracelet and anklet, ring, and chain, and zone: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 8.

2. a division of the earth's surface bounded by imaginary lines parallel to the equator, and named from its general climatic conditions; any area, region, or belt on the earth, which exhibits distinctive characteristics.

1554 fyue distyncte porcyons or Zoones: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D iv *r°*. **1589** it is in the temperate zona, and nigh vnto the straights of Magellanes: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 338 (1854). **1601** the heavenly Circles and Zones: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 5. **1604** vnder the burning Zone: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 127 (1880). **1625** a fiery *Zone*, not habitable through heate: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 79. **1646** the hot or torrid Zone: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 266 (1686). **1667** for scarce the Sun | Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins | His other half in the great zone of Heav'n: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 560. **1678** the Extremity of Cold in both the Frigid Zones, towards either Pole: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 78. **1714** to consider her as one possessed of Frigid and Torrid Zones: *Spectator*, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 840/1 (Morley). **1856** If the sentimental asphyxia of Parisian charcoal resembles in its advent that of the Arctic zone, it must be, I think, a poor way of dying: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 121.

zōolatria, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *ζῷον*, ='an animal', and *λατρεία*, ='worship': zoolotry, animal worship.

zōon, *pl.* **zōa**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ζῷον*, ='an animal': an individual animal organism.

zōophorus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ζωοφόρος*, ='bearing animals': *Archit.*: a **frieze** (*q. v.*). Also written **zōphorus.**

1563 Vpon the Epistilium, ye shall sete Zophorus or Frese: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. XV *r°*. **1598** the *Architraue*, *Zophorus*, and *Cornishe*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 84.

zorgo, *sb.*: It.: **dhurra** (*q. v.*).

1549 He is not hable to fynde bread of *Zorgo* (a very vyle grayne): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 4 *v°* (1561).

***Zouave**, *sb.*: Fr.: a member of a corps of light infantry in the French army, with an Oriental uniform, originally consisting of Algerian Arabs; a corps of French soldiers organised in 1860 in Rome for the defence of the pope.

1830 the whole of the native warriors called the *Zouavi*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 57 (2nd Ed.). **1883** the ex-Pontifical Zouaves...had received confidential instructions to congregate in uniform at a given spot on a preconcerted signal: *Standard*, Jan. 20, p. 5.

zuccherino, *sb.*: It.: sweetmeats, preserves.

1616 Your *Allum Scagliola*, or *Pol dipedra*; | And *Zuccarino*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40).

zufolo, *sb.*: It.: a small flageolet, a whistle.

1724 ZUFOLO, a Bird Pipe, or Small Flagelet: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

Zuitzer: Ger. See **Switzer.**

zumbooruck, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab., Turk., and Pers. *zanbūrak*: a small swivel gun, shorter and of larger bore than a **gingall** (*q. v.*), usually carried on a camel.

1825 one or two shots from zumboorucks dropping among them, he fell from his horse in a swoon of terror: J. B. FRASER, *Journ. Khorasan*, p. 198. [Yule] **1846** So hot was the fire of cannon, musquetry, and zambooraks, kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it: SIR H. GOUGH, *Desp. Sobraon*, Feb. 13. [*ib.*]

zumboorukchee, *sb.*: Pers. *zanbūrakchī*: a gunner of a zumbooruck.

1840 four guns, and a large body of *zumboorukchees*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xiii. p. 249.

zumbra. See **azabra.**

zumeendar(y): Anglo-Ind. See **zemindar(y).**

zunana: Anglo-Ind. See **zenana.**

zurf: Arab. See **zarf.**

Zwanziger, *sb.*: Ger.: an Austrian silver coin equivalent to 20 kreutzers (see **kreutzer**).

zymōsis, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ζύμωσις*, ='fermentation': fermentation; zymotic disease, disease due to the multiplication of living germs received into the system.

1710 It [Scorbutick Ale]...restraineth the Ebullition and inordinate Ζυμωσις of the Vapourous Blood: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 20.

SUPPLEMENT

A.

à bon compte, *phr.*: Fr.: at a cheap rate, at a low estimate.

1756 But, as my relapses have been very frequent, when I have been in still a better state of health than I am yet, I take it thankfully, but only *à bon compte* (on account), without relying upon its duration or improvement: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 493 (1777).

à bonnes enseignes, *phr.*: Fr.: on good grounds, on sure grounds.

1613 But I have been of opinion many a day that he that hath it will hold it still, and means not to leave his hold but *à bonnes enseignes*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1848).

à cheval. Add:—In games of chance, 'on a line', of a stake placed so as to be risked on two half-chances. Also add:—

1837 Frontiers generally are, of all places, the most obnoxious to brigandism: it is so easy for the criminals to evade pursuit, by constantly keeping themselves (to use a military phrase) *à cheval* on the line of demarcation of the two countries, and when pursuit is hot in the one, by retreating into the other: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 13.

à corps perdu. Add:—**1819** he had addicted himself to philosophy *à corps perdu*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 109 (1820).

ā dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter. Add:—**1560** Yet here ye have made a sophistication *a secundum quid ad simpliciter*: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 77 (1845). **1638** So that here you fall into the fallacy, *a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 388 (1820).

a Dio. Add to 2:—**1583** giuing the *A dio* to her coosin *Publia*, departed: GREENE, *Mamillia*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 169 (1881–3).

à gorge déployée, *phr.*: Fr.: 'with distended throat', immoderately (of laughing), with all one's might.

1769 I did not see why gratitude should sit silent and leave it to Expectation to sing, who certainly would have sung, and that *a gorge deployée* upon such an occasion: GRAY, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 134 *note* (1819). **1779** all this is a monstrous good joke to the Right Honourable, who is seen laughing at it in St. James's Street *à gorge déployée*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 147 (1882).

a l' antiqua: It. See **all' antica** (Suppl.).

à la. Add under 3:—**1757** she seems to have been kept by her aunts *a la glace*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 97, p. 390 (1774).

à la crême, *phr.*: Fr.: with cream.

1786 saffron soups, and lamb *à la crême*: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 79 (1883).

à la daube, *phr.*: Fr.: *Cookery*: with seasoning.

1755 of that veal, indeed, you might pick a little, if it was not roasted *a-la-daube*, but as it is, touch it not: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. iii. ch. xv. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 637/1 (1821). **1786** a roasted wolf, vultures *à la daube*, aromatic herbs of the most acrid poignancy: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 72 (1883).

à la Russe. Add:—**1828** the collar...is of fancy spotted silk, tied à-la-Russe, and fastened at the back of the neck: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 95.

a las pintas, *phr.*: Sp.: *lit.* 'at the points', at cards (esp. basset).

1663 they are deeply engag'd *A las Pintas*, and will not leave their game: *Adventures of 5 Hrs.*, IV. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XV. p. 265 (1876).

à latere. Add:—**1555** I and my lords here have a commission from my lord Cardinal Pole's grace, *legate à latere* [this realm of England from the pope's holiness: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 279 (1845). **1831** he [the ambassador of the Pope, is sometimes a legate *a latere*, that is to say, he is supposed to be taken, like our imprudent mother Eve, from the side of his lord and master, and therefore may very properly be identified with him: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 231.

ā māiōri. Add:—**1554** but I only in that place formed an argument *a majore*, in this sense: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 284 (1845). **1582** the Author proueth by examples, or rather by manner of argument, *A maiori ad minus*: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 101 (1870).

ā malo in pējus. Add:—**1615** As he, *a malo ad pejus*, from evil to worse, descends gradually to hell; so must we...climbing by degrees, get up into heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 63 (1867).

***ā multo fortiōri,** -e, *phr.*: Lat.: with much stronger (reason). See **a fortiori.**

1538 Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. vii. fol. 99 *vº*.

à outrance. Add:—**1757** It was a Duel *à outrance* (to speak the language of the times): In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 263 *note*. **1795** but if he was determined to fight the owner *a out rance* [sic]: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 227. **1854** he was for war *à outrance* with Barnes Newcome: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXVIII. p. 313 (1879). **1872** Time was when, as a matter of everyday existence, he went forth to fight *à outrance* about some disputed boundary: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 50.

ā pari, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from an equal' (case), from a similar case. See **a paribus** and **par.**

1760 That the Argument *a pari* from the Action of Conspiracy to the Action upon the Case does not hold, that they are not the same *quoad hoc*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 213. **1834** The principle of analogy, or the common method of the argument *a pari*, must be our guide in the former process: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 131.

ā parte ante. Add:—**1834** the duration of the other is eternal *a parte ante*, and *a parte post*—it never had a beginning, and never will have an end: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 491.

à perte de vue, *phr.*: Fr.: farther than the eye can see.

1742 Those are large, and the lanthorn is in the centre of an asterisk of glades, cut through the wood of all the country round, four or five in a quarter, almost *aperte de vieu*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 274 (1826).

ā posteriōri. Add to I.:—**1641** And this is all that the civil magistrate, as so being, confers to the healing of man's mind, working only by terrifying plasters upon the rind and orifice of the sore; and by all outward appliances, as the logicians say, a posteriori, at the effect, and not from the cause: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 134 (1806).

à propos. Add to II.:—**1686** sing that Song that he compos'd on his belief that I was angry with him; 'tis very *a propo*: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, I. p. 9.

à reculons, *phr.*: Fr.: backwards, the wrong way.

bef. **1699** they agreed upon sending their passports and a ship of this state for the Swedish plenipotentiaries, though the Danish ministers were brought to it *à reculons*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 196 (1770). **1779** I am afraid you are *à reculons*, by Pierre's letter: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 355 (1882).

ā secrētis. Add:—**1654–6** he was *a secretis* to the 'Wonderful Counsellor,' and leaned on his bosom: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Ep. Ded., Vol. III. p. XXVIII. (1868).

ā simili. Add:—**1602** W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 203.

à tort et à travers. Add:—**1806** answering altogether *à tort et à travers*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 143 (5th Ed.). **1865** Valdor looked at his little jewelled watch, the size of a fifty-centième, and answered a trifle *à tort et à travers* as he sank into a dormeuse: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129. **1887** The modern French town...tacked on, *à tort et à travers*, to the domes and courtyards of the old pirate city: *Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 1, p. 10/2.

Aaron. Add:—**1602** *Moyses* by the *Leuiticall* lawe, appointed an order amongst the *Aaronicall* Priests, that they should be in degrees one aboue another: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 118.

ab ōvo. Add:—**1623** I spoke with one yesterday, that on Tuesday heard the king relate the whole story, *ab ovo*, from point to point, with great contentment: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1848). **1826** I must be permitted to say, that there exists in the nature of man, *ab ovo, ab origine*...a disposition to escape from our own proper duties: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 129.

ab ōvo usque ad māla. Add:—**1828** certain principles which I have held in this House, *ab ovo*, and which I shall continue to hold, *usque ad mala*, till I leave the feast: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1321.

abacus. Add to 3:—**1563** the Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillor: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi *v°*.

Also add the following instances of meanings hitherto unregistered:—**1776** the Abacus or key-board: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. III. Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 99. **1825** The Grand Master [of the Templars] was dressed in his white robes of solemnity, and he bare the *abacus*, a mystic staff of office, the peculiar form of which has given rise to such singular conjectures and commentaries, leading to suspicions that this celebrated fraternity of Christian knights were embodied under the foulest symbols of Paganism: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. ix. p. 43/2 (1868).

Abaddōn. Add:—**1535** And they had a kinge ouer them, which is the angel of the bottomlesse pyt, whose name in the hebrew tonge, is Abadon: COVERDALE, *Rev.*, IX. 11. **1654—6** How dangerous it is to prove Abaddons appeareth by God's punishing hand upon William the Conqueror's issue in New Forest: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 355/2 (1868).

abandon. Add:—**1822** That ambition of eloquence, so conspicuous in her writings, was much less observable in her conversation; there was more *abandon* in what she said, than in what she wrote: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 285. **1880** He is an honourable man, but he is cold, and my manner is not distinguished for *abandon*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Endymion*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 153.

abatement. Add to 1:—**1535** the tenaunt shal plede that he is misnamed in abatemente of the wrytte afore the defaut sauyd: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 239 *v°*.

Also add to 2:—**1506** And in lykewyse wythout abatment | I shall cause for to be memoryal | The famous actes so highe beneuolent: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C iiii *r°*.

abbai. Add:—**1811** I was acquainted with a blind tailor at Basra, who earned his bread by making Abbas; so that they cannot be of a very nice shape, or made of many pieces: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 156. **1819** I assumed some disguise. Sometimes it was that of a travelling Syrian, sometimes of a Barbaresque, and sometimes of an Arab, enveloped in his abbah: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 67 (1820).

abbreviator. Add to 1:—**1569** *Trogus Pompeius*, and also his abreuiator *Iustine*: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. III. p. 23. **1598** *Breuiatore*, a register, a remembrancer, an abreuiator, a shortner: FLORIO. **1621** none of these were libbed by Abbreviators: BP. MONTAGU, *Agst. Selden*, p. 419.

Abderian, *adj.*: Eng., fr. *Abdēra* (Gk. Ἄβδηρα): pertaining to Abdera or to Democritus. See **Abderite.**

1603 Th' *Abderian* laughter, and *Ephesian* Moan: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 113 (1608).

abdōmen. Add to 2:—**1540** the muskles of the *Abdomen*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. xv. p. 68 (1613). **1563** when that a serose humour is conteyned betwixt the inwarde coate of abdomen and the intestines. This coate is called *peritonæum*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 27 *v°*.

abductor. Add to 1:—**1634** The abductor of the little toe: A. RHEAD, *Descr. Body of Man*, p. 91. **1694** The litle Toe has a peculiar Abductor proceeding from the Heel: SALMON, *Anatomy*, Bk. v. ch. xvi. p. 518. **1727** the *constrictors* of the *Eye-lids*, must be strengthen'd in the supercilious, the *abductors* in drunkards and contemplative men, who have the same steddy and grave motion of the eye: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 144 (1757).

Also add to 2:—**1887** In Ireland public sympathy has always declared for an abductor, and against the abducted if she appears as a willing witness: H. H. SPARLING, *Irish Minstrelsy*, p. 367.

abele. Add:—bef. **1617** white *Poplar* tree or Abeel tree: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues.*

abettor. Add to 1:—**1535** In appele / the defendaunte was acquyted / the abettours were inquyred of: and A. and B. were founde abbettours / by whiche the defendaunte prayed a distresse agaynst them / and had it: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 31 *v°*. **1540** ye prouide that the fals accusers and their abbettours may be so punyshed: ELYOT, *Im. Governaunce*, fol. 94 *v°*. **1788** he confessed the fact, and charged the farmer abovementioned as his abettor: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 77/1.

abeyance. Add to 1:—**1538** the right of fee simple is in abyance, that is to say, all onely in the remembrance entendemente, and consideration of the lawe, &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. xi. fol. 137 *r°*.

Abigail. Add:—[**1654** And with good speed they did *Abigail* it each to others: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 236.]

abjure. Add to 1 *a*:—bef. **1548** I purpose unless your Grace commaund contrary, to abjure them bothe, and putt them to open penaunce: J. LONGLAND, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xcvii. p. 253 (1846).

Also add to 2:—**1535** for otherwyse they ought be awarded to perpetuall pryson / or abiure the lande by the same statute: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 145 *r°*.

abkāri. Add:—**1856** The duties included under the term abkarree, comprising those on spirituous liquors, intoxicating drugs, and some other articles: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XI. p. 527/2.

abord[1]. Add:—**1779** At my *abord*, in which he was very gracious, and shook me heartily by the hand, he asked, "Well and how is George?" In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 261 (1882).

Absalom, name of a son of King David, who led the Hebrews into rebellion and was distinguished for his long hair which caused his death. See 2 *Sam.*, xiii.—xviii.

1601 defending...us her subjects from the deceitful baits and crafty allurements of all popular and ambitious dissembling Absalons: *Liturg. Services Q. Eliz.*, p. 690 (Parker Soc., 1847). **1629** We have Absaloms and Ahithophels, affections and opinions, the children of our own bosoms, and counsel of our own brains: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 165 (1862). **1633** the brain...is but earth...the flesh that covers that brain, is but earth; and even the top of that, that wherein so many Absaloms take so much pride, is but a bush growing upon that turf of earth: — *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman *Comm.*, p. 650/1 (1865). **1638** the truths she [the Church of Rome] maintains, and the practice of them, may prove an antidote to her against the errors which she maintains in such persons as in simplicity of heart, follow this Absalom: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 433 (1820). **1830** he immediately begins to play Absalom at the gate before all Israel! *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VI. Pt. i. p. 159/2.

absinthium. Add:—**1543** Absinthium or wormewod, is hote in the fyrste degre, and drye in the seconde: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxiv *v°*/2.

absit dicto invidia. Add:—**1619** a good Parent, *absit inuidia verbo* (the best Nobilitie) or a *good* Child: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlvii. p. 442. **1654—6** these four notes of an old man in Christ are all fairly pencilled out and exemplified in your religious and righteous life and practice, *absit verbo invidia*, as in any man's I know alive at this day: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Ep. Ded., Vol. III. p. xxviii. (1868).

absit ōmen. Add:—**1854** *Absit omen!* I will say again. I like not the going down of yonder little yacht: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxvi. p. 292 (1879).

abstersion. Substitute for quott. 1543, bef. 1626:—**1543** it draweth and dryeth with abstersyon: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cvii *v°*/2. **1627** The Seuenth *Cause* is *Abstersion*; which is plainly a *Scouring off*, or *Incision* of the *more viscous Humors*, and making the *Humors* more fluide: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 42.

abstersive. Add to 1:—**1528** virtue abstersiue / and nat resolutiue: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. X i *v°*. **1563** hathe in hym the vertues abstersiue and desiccatiue: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 4 *v°*. **1627** it would not be so *Abstersiue*, and *Opening*, and *Solutiue* a *Drinke* as *Mead*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 848.

Also add to 2:—**1543** an abstersiue of honye of roses: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xl *v°*/2. **1563** Then the iij. day to vse some abstersiues which doe somwhat exiccate and dry: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 15 *v°*.

absurdity. Add to 1:—**1563** But in the waye of disputation I wyll graunte this absurditie: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 5 *v°*.

abusive. Add to 1:—**1620** but to take faith for a trust and confidence, is not only an improper kind of speaking, but abusive, never received by Saint *Paul*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 183 (1676).

Also add to 5:—**1669** the *Terræ filius* entertained the auditory with a tedious, abusive sarcastical rhapsody: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1872).

acācia. Add to 4:—**1526** make a playster of achasia, &c.: *Grete Herball*, ch. xiv. **1540** Take Masticke, *Accatia, Xiloaloes*, Galles: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 175 (1613). **1543** Acatia comenly taken for sloes, is colde and drye beyond the seconde degre, and of great stipticitie: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxv *v°*/2. — ℞. of aloes, myrre, accatia, galla muscata, nuttes of cypresse, saunders, lignum aloes: *ib.*, fol. ccxxxviii *r°*/2.

academy. Add to 2:—**1603** the grand Patrons of each *Academ*, *Plato*, *Speusippus*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Triumph, II. xiii. p. 177 (1608).

Also add to 4:—**1619** no Proficients heere, cannot obtaine the lowest Degree in the Academie of Verity. And, indeed, Academies are the Marts for the Minds Marchandize: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. liv. p. 519.

acanthus. Add to 1:—**1842** To watch the emerald-colour'd water falling | Thro' many a wov'n acanthus-wreath divine! TENNYSON, *Lotos-Eaters*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 198 (1886).

acatalepsia. Add:—**1654** that shutteth up all our indeavours for Knowledge under an *Acatalepsia*, impossibility of certainty, or full discovery, even of Nature: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 222.

acceptance. Add to I. 2 *a*:—**1531** But firste I will aduertise the reder, that I will nowe write of that beneuolence onely whiche is moste uniuersall, wherin is equalitie without singuler affection or acceptaunce of personagis: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. ix. Vol. II. p. 96 (1880). — And where he fyndeth it to be contemned or neglected, and specially with addynge to periurye, moste sharpely, ye moste rigorousely and aboue all other offences punissh it, without acceptaunce or fauour of any persone: *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 259.

accessible. Add to 2:—**1603** it carieth with it the hope of compassing things very accessible and in no wise impossible: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 308.

accession. Add to I. 1:—abt. **1630** The change and alteration of Religion upon the instant of her accession: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 16 (1870).

Also add to II.:—**1888** at this point...we lose the guidance of M. Paris, and are indebted to Mr. Fisher's evidence for a real accession of knowledge: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 303/1.

accommodator. Add:—**1691** Or else the Scene is alter'd, and some humble Accommodator hangs out the White Flag, and proposes milder Conditions: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 1 *v°*.

accroché, *fem.* -ée, *part.*: Fr.: hooked in; hooked on; brought to a dead lock.

bef. **1699** The congress is *accroché* by the exceptions made from the confederates to the French passports for Spain and Lorrain: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 171 (1770). **1770** On looking out of the window we found ourselves *accroché* to a waggon: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 3 (1882).

accueil. Add:—**1770** He talks much of the *accueil* he receives in this country: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 5 (1882). **1807** The change in your *accueil* among the young ladies which you have to date from the day on which you first split on that rock, *a wig*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 252 (5th Ed.).

accumulator. Add to 1:—**1611** *Accumulateur*, An accumulator; a heaper, or piler; a hoorder, or gatherer: COTGR.

accūsātrix. Add:—**1611** *Accusatrice*, An accusatrix, or accuseresse: COTGR.

Aceldama. Add:—**1623** Do gallants advise with him [the preacher] before they meet in Aceldama, the field of blood: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed. Vol. II. p. 168 (1862).

acētābulum. Add:—[1398 accetabulus is the forth parte of Emina: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. CXXVIII.] **1578** A deepe hole, or cauitie therfore, you shall call after the Latins *Acetabulum*...our English phrase offreth no proper terme for it: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 2 *v°*.

Achan, name of an Israelite who caused a defeat at Ai by having taken accursed spoil from Jericho. See *Joshua*, vii. 18.

1611 the principal Achan and author of all thy misery: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 36 (1630). **1621** what shall we expect, that have such multitudes of Achans...? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 68 (1827). **1637** but ever there is some Achan in the army...some Jonah in the ship: J. TRAPP, *God's Love Tokens*, in *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 708/2 (1868).

Achātēs. Add:—**1586** who shulde well perceyue my selfe to remayne vnto them a faythfull and trusty *Achates*, euen so farre as my wealth or woe, my power or perill...may serue to serche myne ability: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, Ep., in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 17 (1815).

achiote. Add:—**1697** He is wonderfuly out in y° account he gives of cochinel and achiot or roucon [*sic*], w°h he sath is made of y° leaves of y° flower: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1878).

Achitophel. Add:—**1585** confound all wicked counsels and conspiracies of Ahithophel with his fellows: J. PILKINGTON, *Wks.*, p. 452 (1842).

acqua d' oro: It. See **eau d'or** (Suppl.).

acqua Tofania. Add:—**1837** making the trembling fellows believe for a while that they had swallowed some infernal poison, worse than the *acqua tophana*: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 190.

acroāma. Add:—**1603** there was rehearsed at the table a pretie Acroame or eare-delight, which pleased the companie verie well: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 952.

acrochordon. Add:—**1563** Cancers, nodos, strumas, and wartes called *achrocordonas* [acc. pl.]: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 46 *v°*.

acropolis. Add:—**1607** Of this horsse there was a brazen image at Athens in *Acropolis*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 339. **1678** such as the *Peplum* or Veil of *Minerva*, which in the *Panathenaicks* is with great pomp and ceremony brought into the *Acropolis*, is embroidered all over with: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 402. **1775** The town of Scio...resembles Genoa...A naked hill rises above it where was the acropolis of the Greeks: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 50.

activity. Add to 2:—**1543** it is of so great actiuitie, that wythout regard of medicines it rauysheth hys pray: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXXI *v°*/1.
Also add to 3:—**1570** the Actiuitie of the heauenly motions and influences: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b iij *v°*.

actum est (de). Add:—**1689** Then *actum est de nobis* ['with us'], we are gone forever: J. FLAVEL, *England's Duty*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 86 (1799).

acūmen. Add:—**1619** Hence his *Acumen*, and a ready wit: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 3 *v°*. **1788** The question requires the greatest critical acumen, and Icelandic learning to decide: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 139/2.

ad clērum. Add:—**1553** had a good[ly] sermon *ad clerum* in the qwire: *Grey Friars' Chronicle*, p. 85 (Camd. Soc., 1852). **1615** This was our Saviour's sermon *ad clerum*, whose pulpit is now in heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 110 (1867). **1675** the Sermons *ad Clerum* that were preacht in the Church: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 3, p. 29. **1732** But the whole book, though he meant it *ad populum*, is, I think, purely *ad clerum*: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 264 (1871).

ad hoc. Add:—**1853** this is a question on which all the scattered fragments might be made easily to combine, and there are already symptoms of a possible combination *ad hoc* in the Indian Committee of the House of Commons: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 51.

ad hominem. Add:—**1678** Which Argumentation of *Arnobius* though it were good enough *ad homines*, to stop the mouths of the Pagans: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 278.

ad Kalendas Graecas. Add:—**1675** they will both be *ad Græcas Calendas*, when Geese piss holiwater: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. vii. § 1, p. 57. **1843** In every grammar school of the whole world *ad Græcas Calendas* is translated—the American dividends: SYD. SMITH, *Let. on Amer. Debts*, p. 11.

ad libitum. Add to 1:—**1610** these may bee contrived in Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Oualls, Lunaries, or other mixt or voluntary proportions compassed and tricked *ad libitum*: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 58.

ad nauseam. Add:—**1616** We have heard this often enough, *ad nauseam usque*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 103 (1867).

ad nūtum. Add:—bef. **1548** The saide Prior hath the same Priorie by institucion of my Lorde of Canterberie removibil *ad nutum*: R. LAYTON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCCXIX. p. 166 (1846).

ad populum. Add:—**1732** [See **ad clerum** (Suppl.)].

ad quod damnum. Add:—**1535** A wryt de ['of'] ad quod dampnum: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 220 *v°*. **1608** he by writte of *ad quod dampnum* may, ... Sue his recouery: J. DAY, *Law Trickes*, sig. H 2 *v°*. **1715** a writ of *ad quod damnum*, and return: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 681 (1834).

ad rem. Add:—**1608** *Ad rem, ad rem*, master Poppin: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 109 (1885).

ad unguem. Add:—**1631** All the port-towns and havens in England, Scotland and France, he had *ad unguem*: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 52 (1641).

adage. Add:—**1540** Adages, metaphores, sentences, or other figures poeticall or rhetoricall: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A i *v°*.

adagio. Add to 1:—**1826** Mr. Beckendorff began a beautiful air very adagio, gradually increasing the time in a kind of variation: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 348 (1881).
Also add to 2:—**1762** What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*,—*tenuto*,—*grave*, and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions I dare not venture to guess: STERNE, *Tristr. Shand.*, VI. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

adept. Add to I.:—**1652** They are *Mysteries Incommunicable* to any but the *Adepti*, and those that have beene *Devoted* even from their *Cradles* to *serve* and *waite* at this *Altar*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. B 2 *v°*.
Also add to II.:—**1657** and therefore it is to no purpose to tempt an Adept Phylosopher with promises of rewards: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 186.

adhere. Add to 3:—**1503** to them qwych adherys and takys in felycyte and ioy in the Worldly posessyons: *Traytte of god lyuyng and good deyng*, sig. p vi *v°*/1.

adiaphoron. Add:—**1603** those things which we call *Adiaphora*, Indifferent, and do partake neither good nor ill: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 69. **1656** and by their Adiaphora, or things indifferent, as they called them, they paved a way to Popery: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 578/1 (1868). bef. **1691** lukewarm professors who...easily embraced that principle of the Gnostics, which made it ἀδιαφορον, a matter of indifferency, to own or deny Christ in times of persecution: J. FLAVEL, *Touchstone of Sincerity*, Wks., Vol. V. p. 513 (1799).

adjournment. Add to 1:—**1535** nat withstandynge the adiournament in Eyre in fauoure of nyeſes: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 71 *v°*. bef. **1548** your pleasure ffor the adjornement of the Court tyll Mondaye: ROBT. SOUTHWELL, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCXCII. p. 96 (1846).

adjutor. Add:—**1654** Curate and Barber being adjutors | Unto her highnesse: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 176.

administrator. Add to 1:—**1603** the office of a good ruler and administratour of the weale-publicke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 360.

adobe. Add:—**1748** The common materials for private buildings are those they call *Adobes*, that is, large Bricks about two feet long, one in Breadth, and four Inches thick in Chili: *True & Particular Relat. of Dreadful Earthquake at Lima, &c.*, p. 268. **1830** They are built of *adobes*, or unburnt bricks and clay: *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 297/1.

Adōnāi. Add:—abt. **1400** my name Adonay Y shewyde not to hem: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., vi. 3.

Adōnis. Add to 1:—**1616** if a base female servant should court him, I dare say he proves no Adonis: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 486 (1867).
Also add to 2:—**1709** But this *tempting Youth*, this *polish'd Adonis*, is too perfect not to have touch'd your *Heart*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (2nd Ed.).

adrop. Add:—**1471** The mean ys Mercury, these two and no mo | Be our *Magnesia*, our *Adrop*, and none other: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 135 (1652). bef. **1652** Our greate *Elixer* most high of price, | Our *Azot*, our *Basaliske*, our *Adrop*, and our *Cocatrice*: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 312 (1652).

adscriptus glēbae. Add:—**1811** Personal slavery is established among the Bedouins: but none of them are *ascripti glebæ*: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cix. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 133. **1880** The whole world seemed to be morally, as well as materially, 'adscripti glebæ': LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Endymion*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 98.

adulterator. Add to 2:—**1611** *Abastardisseur*, an adulterator; sophisticater, counterfeiter: COTGR.

adversāria. Add:—**1729** the many volumes of our Adversaria on modern Authors: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. xvii. (1757).

adviso. Add to 2:—**1654** grant an Imparity of Examples, they meet with in History, may somewhat wrest their Counsels and Advisos at first, to a Difformity from the present Necessity: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 176.

adytum. Add:—**1826** Sidney Lorraine became President of a Board, and wriggled into the adytum of the cabinet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881).

Aegipān, *pl.* **Aegipānes,** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Αἰγίπαν: a goat-shaped **Pan** (*q. v.*); a goat-like race of men (? baboons or gorillas) said to live in Africa.

1554 suche as be scant worthy to be called men, but rather halfe bestes. *Aegipanes* and *Blemie*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. L iii *v°*. **1603** Minotaures and Aegipanes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 568. **1678** Enter the *Manades* and *Ægipanes*: SHADWELL, *Timon*, ii. p. 30.

aerūgo. Add:—**1727** Behold this Rust,—or rather let me call it this precious Ærugo,—behold this beautiful Varnish of Time: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 107 (1757).

aesophagus: Late Lat. See **oesophagus.**

Aetitēs. Add:—**1627** the *Aëtites*, or *Eagles* Stone, which hath a little Stone within it: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 154.

affaire de cœur. Add:—**1809** the connection with Egeria resolves itself of course into an *affaire du cœur*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 349.

affirmance. Add to 1 a:—**1535** so that the statute is nat but in affyrmaunce of the comon lawe: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 84 *v°*.

afflātus. Add:—**1824** The Justice collected a great *afflatus* [(amount of) 'breath'] in his cheeks, which puffed them up like those of a Dutch cherub: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. vi. p. 198 (1886).

agā. Add:—**1562** the Agar and others of Great place: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 52 *v°*.

agaçant. Add:—**1790** my grave, solemn, sage spouse, is not half so *agaçant* with her charity and all her virtues: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1792).

agaceric. Add:—**1809** one class of readers may perhaps be amused by the *agaceries* of the *filles de chambre*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 182.

agāvē. Add:—**1830** several varieties of the southern hemp (or agave Americana) are thriving under their care in both cities: *Executive Documents*, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p. 6 (1832).

agenda. Add to 1:—**1688** those points of faith...which were merely and purely *credenda* and not *agenda*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1820).

aggravation. Add to 3:—**1543** (...beware of colde euen in the sommer) by aggrauation of tentes, or other thynges put in to the wounde: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XC *r°*/2.

aggregator. Add to 2:—**1528** wherefore the aggregatour / in the chap. *de vite* / by authorite of Galen writethe...: PAYNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. K ii *v°*.

aggry. For quotation dated 1819 substitute:—**1819** Some wore necklaces reaching to the navel entirely of aggry beads: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35.

agio. Add to 1:—**1848** It was wonderful to hear him talk about millions, and agios, and discounts: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 27 (1879).

agnus castus. Add:—**1525** This herbe Agnus castus / that men do call Tutesayne / & otherwyse Parke leues: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. A i *v°*. **1548** Vitex may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast tree or Agnus tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*.

agnus Dei. Add to 1:—abt. **1375** Whon þe pater noster ' is don, | To þe Agnus dei ' he gopful son: *Vernon MS.*, in *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 144 (Simmons, 1879). **1597** The first is his own, the second he wrote out of a verse of two partes of an *Agnus dei*, of one *Henry Rysbie*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 122.

agora. Add:—**1775** buildings, which in Greek cities were usually placed by the agora: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 124.

aguila. Add:—**1555** Aguila is woorth the farazuola Fanan .ccc. to .cccc.: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885).

aide de camp. Add:—**1690** Scravenmore's aid-de-camp came to us again: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 134 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

aiguillette. Add:—**1823** united to his doublet by ten thousand *aiguillettes* and knots of ribbon: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 27 (1886).

ailerion, *sb.*: ? Old Fr., cf. Old Fr. *alerion*, whence heraldic *allerion*, = 'an eagle without feet or beak': a large bird of prey.

? **1511** In our lande be also foules ye whyche haue the maystery of all birdes of the worlde and haue a colour lyke ye fyer...and this byrdes ben call Ilerion: *Of the newe landes*, in Arber's *First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxxii/2 (1885).

air noble. Add:—**1829** 'Poor Lord St. Jerome,' said she, 'who is really the most unaffected person I know, has been complaining most bitterly of his deficiency in the *air noble...*': LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 57 (1881).

al coraggio. Add:—**1611** *Alla corago*, then! MIDDLETON, *Roar. Girl*, v. 1; Wks., Vol. IV. p. 122 (1885).

al fresco. Add to 2:—**1828** I love the al fresco [see **fresco** 1] of the river: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xxx. p. 359 (1886).

alameda. Add:—**1797** The public walk, or Alameda, is pleasant in the evening: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IV. p. 10/1. **1847** We encamped in the Alameda, a beautiful public walk, shaded with cotton trees and provided with seats of repose: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 73 (1848).

alamo, *sb.*: Sp.: the poplar tree. See **alameda.**

1856 The valley was sprinkled with large alamos: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, p. 17.

Alborak. Add:—**1607** the *Alborach* among the Turks, being a faire white beast like an Asse, whereupon...*Mahomet* was carried vp to heauen: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 32.

album. Add to 4:—**1762** It was an octavo pocket-book, and appeared to be an exact copy of Rubens's Album, which he used in his travels: HOR. WALPOLE, Vertue's *Anecd. Painting*, Vol. II. p. 86.

alcavala. Add:—**1818** the odious alcavala and other obnoxious taxes modified so as no longer to be vexatious: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 223 (1834).

alcē. Add:—**1591** Tygers, Alces, Camels, Leopardes: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D 1 *v°*.

alchemist. Add:—**1543** take oute the quycksyluer calcyned, whych the alcumystes call precipitate: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvii *r°*/1.

alcohol. Add to 1:—**1627** The *Turkes* haue a *Blacke Powder*, made of a *Minerall* called *Alcohole*; Which with a fine long Pencill they lay vnder their *Eye-lids*, Which doth colour them Blacke: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 739.

Also add to 2:—**1543** braye y^e^ thynges that ben to be braied. after the maner of arcolfol, than mengle them al together: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lii *r°*/2.

alcornoco. Add:—**1846** It is said that Alcornoco bark is the produce of Byrsonima laurifolia: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 350.

alepine. Add:—**1857** the wages of twenty weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas, which averaged thirteen shillings and sixpence: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

alert. Add to 1:—**1598** to him that best can stande *All'erta* for the best Italian, heereof sometimes may rise some vse: FLORIO, sig. a 4 *r°*. **1731** And if an Army the *Backeleyers* are turn'd upon is not *alerte*, and upon all its Guard, they quickly force their Way thro' it: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 178.

Alexander[1]. Add:—**1681** Where every Mowers wholesome Heat | Smells like an *Alexanders sweat* [said to have been fragrant]: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 91.

alfandica. Add:—**1623** the Porters in the *Alhondiga* of *Seuilla*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 5.

alforja. Add to 1:—**1623** they shut their Prayer-bookes, and putting them in their *Alforjas*, (which is a kind of Wallet)...the good Priest began: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 64.

alhagi, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: the *Alhagi Maurorum*, a leguminous shrub, Nat. Order *Papilionaceae*, which yields a kind of **manna** (*q. v.*).

1741 I know not whether the *Alhagi* yields Manna in the Isles of *Syra* and *Tinos*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 5.

alhondiga: Arab. See **alfandica** (Dict. and Suppl.).

alkahest. Add:—**1641** Is not his [Paracelsus'] *Altahest* a famous dissolvent, that can in an instant dissolve all things into their first principles, and withall is a specificum against all distempers of the liver? JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2 *v°* (1651).

alkekengi. Add:—**1543** let them all boyle with the iuce of nightshade, alkekengi, and laictuce: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxii *r°*/1.

all' antica, all' antiqua, *phr.*: It.: in antique style.

1623 the very nose and mouth is defaced, the rest very faire, and, they say, *a l'antiqua*: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 187 (1882). **1627** two antient gates of hard white marble, wrought *al'antiquo*: *ib.*, p. 200. **1722** Ornaments, and Grotesques *all' Antica* as fine as any in the Vatican: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 291.

allemande. Add to 1:—**1776** it was music like this which could disenchant the moon, and make trees and stones dance *allemands*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 14.

almanac. Add:—**1391** Almenak: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 3 (1872). **1672** *Gold.*...But have you such skill in these things? *Cheat.* Ay so much as e're an Almanack-maker, or Cunningman of 'em all: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 23.

almuten. Add:—**1611** The Orbs *Almutes* of this age haue bene | (Beam'd with the gracefull light of heauens Queene): In Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. a 3 *r°*.

alōpecia. Add:—**1543** when ye perceyue in Alopecia, that the rootes of the heeres be rotten, ye shall plucke them vp with lytle pynsons, or pytche: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclix *v°*/2. **1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. p. 364.

alpieu. Add:—**1716** Ah, Madam, since my SHARPER is untrue, | I joyless make my once ador'd *Alpeu*: POPE, *Basset-Table*, 5.

alter ego. Add:—**1537** ye must have suche as ye may trust evyn as well as your owne self wiche must be unto yowe as *alter ego*: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 156 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1585** as it [the purpose] seamed rather to have proceeded from sum *alter ego* than from any strainge and forraine prince: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 15 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1623** she would tell him, that I was his *alter ego*, that he and I were one: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 24.

alter ipse, *phr.*: Lat.: other self. See **alter ego.**

1567 Because ye be *alter ipse* to him...I make you judge: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 316 (1853).

alternis vicibus. Add:—**1538** the sayd prior and vicare *alternis vicibus* shall preach and declare the gospell or the epistle reade upon the daye in the Mother tongue: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 187 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

alto[1]. Add:—**1677** they marched about three Miles, and came to a Field which had been planted with Indian Corn, where they made another Alt: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 128 (1864).

amant. Add:—**1763** I tell her I am *amant* too: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1882).

amateur. Add to 2*a*:—**1807** Attending an Amateur-gardener, in the Dog-days, through all his Forcing-houses: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 280 (5th Ed.). **1826** a strong and amateur orchestra was never wanting: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881).

amātrix, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *amātor*: a female lover, a sweetheart.

1611 *Amatrice*, An Amatrix, a she louer: COTGR.

Amazon. Add to 1:—**1549** it [Italy] endeth in maner of the *Amazones* targatte: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 1 *r°*.

amoretto. Add to 1:—**1676** Visit me in the morning, where I suppose will be the rest of my Amoretto's: D'URFEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iv. p. 40 (1691).

Also add to 2:—In the *Lunettes* are *Amorettoes* bearing the Spoils of the Gods: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 118.

amoroso, *sb.* Add:—**1654** This slut recites the dreame false, and in her owne person, when it was her *Amorosos*, the Curate of the Parish: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 72.

amphitheatre. Add:—**1769** round it the mountains form an awful amphitheatre: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxliv. Vol. II. p. 143 (1819). **1809** The amphitheatre of hills covered with trees: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. v. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 15.

Amphitritē. Add:—**1567** Did *Amphitrytee* with hir armes embrace the earth about: A. GOLDING, Tr. *Ovid's Metam.*, Bk. I. p. 4 (1575).

amplitude. Add:—**1540** the vaulte or amplitude of the Wombe: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 27 (1613).

amuck. Add:—bef. **1739** Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet | To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. i. 70 (1757).

amulet. Add:—**1607** Pendulets, Amulets, Annulets, Bracelets, and so many lets: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. I 2 *v°*.

amylum. Add:—**1540** *Item*, Amilum or starch tempered together with Rose water, and put on the childes tongue is good: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 170 (1613).

amyris, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees and shrubs, Nat. Order *Amyridaceae*, native in Tropical India, Africa, and America, yielding resin or balsam.

1846 The layers of the liber of a species of Amyris were found by Cailliaud to be used by the Nubian Mahometans as paper: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 460.

analysis. Add to I. 1:—**1641** The peremptory analysis that you call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 158 (1806).

ἄναξ. Add:—**1848** The king of men (it is Colonel Crawley, who, indeed, has no notion about the sack of Ilium or the conquest of Cassandra), the anax andrôn is asleep in his chamber at Argos: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 172 (1879).

ancona. Add:—**1874** the church of Vomp once possessed a priceless work of Alb. Durer, an 'Ancona' shewing forth in its various compartments the history of the Passion: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 146.

angarep. Add:—**1871** we crouched upon our angareps (stretchers): SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. v. p. 72.

anno. Add:—**1522** and they came...to the town of Calleis the xiiij of October in anno 1522: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 32 (1846). **1534** wich was in the clensyng days last past, *anno* xv^c^xxxiiij.: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 34 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

anno Christi. Add:—**1569** *Liturg. Services Q. Eliz.*, p. 10 (Parker Soc., 1847).

anno Domini. Add:—**1530** Anno Domini 1530: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 309 (1845).

annulus. Add:—**1761** knots...in which there is no quibbling provision made by the duplication and return of the two ends of the string through the annulus or noose made by the second implication of them—to get them slipped and undone by: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. x. Wks., p. 113 (1839).

antae. Add:—**1775** Part of one of the antæ is seen, about 4 foot high: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 256.

ante meridiem. Add:—**1563** Sept. 28 Mr. John Ask ante meridiem, by York six myle on this syde: DEE, *Diary*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

antependium, incorrectly **antipendium,** *sb.*: Late Lat.: a hanging cover for the front of an altar; a decorative frontel for an altar.

1670 the pictures of inlaid precious stones, which compose the *Antependium* of the Altar: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 114 (1698).

anteregnum, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., 'before-reign': the period of a sovereign's life prior to the beginning of his (her) reign.

1631 those perilous occurrences she met withall in the foure years of her *Ante-regnum*: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 181 (1641).

anticaglia. Add:—**1670** I saw the *Neat-house* full of curious Statues, and crusted on the outside with rare *anticaeglie* [pl.]: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 73 (1698). — The Wall of the House is overcrusted with a world of *Anticallie*, or old Marble-pieces of Antiquity: *ib.*, p. 105.

anticlimax. Add:—**1823** Let not this seem an anti-climax: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. lix.

antipodēs. Add to 4:—**1616** a sermon and he [the flatterer] are antipodes: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 504 (1867).

antique. Add to I. 3:—**1536** ij gilt Pottes...graven about the swage of the foote with antique work: *Inventories of Wardrobes of Henry Fitzroy*, p. 12.

Also add to II. 1:—**1563** Vitruuius one of the most parfaictest of all the Antiques: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, sig. A iii *v°*. — the muller or Coronices of the antiques that standeth on the right side wherunto they haue added Echinus and Denticuli, with Apophigis or rule: *ib.*, fol. viii *v°*.

antithesis. Add to 2 *a*:—**1583** or some such word...may agree with the participle in the masculine gender that the antithesis may be perfect: FULKE, *Def.*, p. 126 (1843).

aoull. Add:—**1828** Men, women, and children, poured tumultuously from the nearer aouls, to meet us: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 48.

apex. Add to 2 *a*:—**1805** on the 12th they had passed the apex of the tide, or wave occasioned by the fresh: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 741 (1832).

apocrypha. Add to 2:—bef. **1744** Howe'er what's now *Apocrypha*, my Wit, | In time to come, may pass for holy writ: POPE, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, IV. 286, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 289 (1757).

apodosis. Add:—**1618** Pleasure, like an Irishman, wounds with a dart, and is suddenly gone; it makes a man miserable, and so leaves him... The *protasis* delights, the *apodosis* wounds: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 500 (1867). **1633** compare *protasis* with *apodosis*, sequel with sequel, the former with the latter, by the rules of opposition: — *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 263/2 (1865).

apogee. Add to 1 *a*:—**1643** But after a while, as his manner is, when soaring up into the high tower of his Apogæum, above the shadow of the earth, he darts out the direct rays of his then most piercing eyesight upon the impostures: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 357 (1806).

ἀπόρρητα. Add:—**1757** there were in it, *Mysteries* or *ἀπόρρητα*, which he durst not fully reveal: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 171 *note*. **1797** What *απορρητα* or *ineffable secrets* were imparted to the initiated, it is impossible at this distance of time to discover with any tolerable degree of certainty: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 583/2.

aporrh(o)ea, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀπόρροια*: a flowing off, an emanation, an effluvium (*q. v.*).

1665 The reason of this *magnale* he attempts by *Mechanism*, and endeavours to make it out by *atomical aporrheas*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxiv. p. 178 (1885).

appliqué. Add:—**1763** informing me of your having bought and sent to Calais the appliqué, for the Duke of York: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1882). **1850** Others are extremely pretty, made of the *appliqué* lace: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 576.

appui. Add to 1:—bef. **1699** not only in regard of his authority in the State, or his *appuy* from England: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 432 (1770).

Aquilo. Add:—abt. **1450** (See **Vulturnus**).

Arabesque. Add to 2:—**1780** low arched roofs, glittering with arabesque in azure and gold: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1834).

architrave. Add to 1:—**1563** Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium, named also Trabes called in oure English tonge the Architraue: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. v *v°*.

arcolfol: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **alcohol** (Dict. and Suppl.).

argol, *sb.*: Tartar: dried cow-dung used in Tartary.

1873 children with a sort of hod run about collecting argols (dried dung for fuel) which they pile up round their tents: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 357.

argūmentum ad hominem. Add:—**1654** it was *Argumentum ad hominem*, cut to himselfe, whose Pate itched, it was upon the mending hand, by that signe, and consequently upon the marring: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 116.

Ariadnē. Add:—**1654** If it brings you into Forrests, deserts, and almost inaccessible places, there will an *Ariadne*, some disconsolate Fairy or other appeare: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 277.

aristeia, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀριστεία* (pl.): the prize of the best and bravest.

1865 the attitude of the session which hitherto been [*sic*] in all its triumphs his own *aristeia*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 256.

Aristippus. Add:—**1632** O for a bowl of fat canary, | Rich Aristippus, sparkling sherry! LYLY, *Alexander & Campaspe*, I. 2.

armada. Add to 2:—**1608** see the galleons, the galleasses, the great armadas of the law: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 265 (1885).

arras. Add to 1:—**1622** Holiness is the canopy of state over her head, and tranquillity the arras where she sets her foot: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 333 (1867).

arrêt. Add:—**1631** hath procured from the parliament of Dijon an *arrêt*, or sentence, condemning him and his followers *comme criminels de lèse-majesté*...: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 110 (1848).

ashurfee: Arab. See **sheriff.**

asmack: Turk. See **yashmak** (Dict. and Suppl.).

assentator. Substitute for quotation:—**1531** Other there be, whiche in a more honest terme may be called Assentatours or folowers, whiche do awayte diligently what is the fourme of the speche and gesture of their maister: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. Vol. II. p. 176 (1880). **1689** Desert, and not Ambition, is the step, | By which they rise, but Assentators leap | Upon the Stage: T. PLUNKET, *Encom. Duke Brandenb., &c.*, p. 39/1.

assiento. Add:—**1624** The great annual *Assiento* which this King makes with the *Genoueses* is newly concluded: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 168 (1654).

atabal. Add:—**1873** beat atabals fashioned like the copper tam-tams of the Hindoos: L. WALLACE, *Fair God*, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 469.

Atalantis. Add:—**1823** I disdain to write an Atalantis: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XI. lxxxvii.

athetēsis. Add:—**1889** no serious objection apart from athetesis of a few single lines had been raised to any single passage: W. LEAF, *Iliad*, p. 435.

ātishkhānah. Add:—**1840** did you ever see such an *atish-khaneh*? (literally *fire-house*, establishment of fire-arms); one of them has a pistol with four barrels: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iv. p. 64.

ātrium. Add:—**1664** *Porticos, Galleries, Atria's*, &c.: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit., &c.*, p. 131. **1846** The *atrium* is paved with marble mosaic: *Bibl. Sacra*, Vol. III. p. 222.

attar. Add:—**1801** *Attar of Roses*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1803** the usual compliments of attar and paun: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 593 (1844).

attentive. Add:—**1531** his reason fressher, his eare more attentife, his remembraunce more sure: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. Vol. II. p. 341 (1880).

attirail. Add:—[**1776** seeing the shot, rammers, sponges, and ladles, with all the necessary *atrailе* brought to the batteries where they are to be used: *Amer. Archives*, 4th Ser., Vol. VI. p. 427 (1846).]

auberge. Add:—**1823** he had stationed himself in the *auberge* below, determined to carry his point: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 32 (1886).

auditōrium. Add:—**1618** Our *oratoria* are turned into *auditoria*, and we are content that God should speak earnestly to us, but we will not speak devoutly to him: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 103 (1867).

Augusta Trinobantum, Latin name of London during the Roman occupation of Britain.

1713 Behold! Augusta's glittering spires increase: POPE, *Windsor Forest*, 377. **1735** For poets (you can never want 'em), | Spread through Augusta Trinobantum, | Computing by their sacks of coals, | Amount to just nine thousand souls: SWIFT, *On Poetry*.

aumônière. Add:—**1829** a vermillion velvet aumoniere, ornamented with gold: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 356/1.

auri sacra fames. Add:—**1550** what made...Hales and Baker of Kent, with such other like, but *auri sacra fames*, as Virgil doth call it? BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 396 (Parker Soc., 1849).

auriga. Add:—**1654** What influence the *septentriones* had upon him at present, is to be easily guess'd, for he is upon his second hoyst into the Cart, and but that the *Don* was provided, there was an *Auriga* for him too: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 286.

Aurōra boreālis. Add:—**1823** A versified Aurora Borealis, | Which flashes o'er a waste and icy clime: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. ii.

autour du pot, *phr.*: Fr., 'round the pot': (beating) about the bush.

1779 the old man was so long *autour du pot*, that the blind woman got the start of him: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 47 (1882).

avalanche. Add:—**1806** After a frosty journey—preparing mulled wine for yourself and friends; then,—after it has remained the proper time upon the fire, and just as you are taking it off, and all are rousing for the comfortable regale—seeing an *avalanche* of soot plump into the pot: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 206 (5th Ed.).

ayuntamiento. Add:—**1818** This ayuntamiento, Cabildo, or Corporation, was composed of from six to twelve members, called regidors, according to the size of the city: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 283 (1834).

azulejo. Add:—**1845** The window whence Guzman threw the dagger has been bricked up but it may be known by its border of *azulejos*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 225.

B.

Bad, *sb.*: Ger.: a bath; **a spa** (*q. v.*).

1865 [Baden] the pet Bad of ministers and martingales: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 128.

badenjan, badenjeen, badingan: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul.**

badiner. Substitute for quotation:—**1696** wou'd *Loveless* were here to *badiner* a little! VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 72 (1776). **1779** you will let me *badiner* for a page or two first: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 6 (1882).

bailli. Add:—?**1756** Should I propose that the subjects obtained a right to hold the lucrative employment of *Baillis*, or governors of districts, the aristocratical families of Berne would think me guilty of a crime little less than sacrilege: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 193 (1869).

bailliage. Add:—**1619** the *Bailiage* of *Eschalens*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 186 (1654).

baine. Add to 2:—**1523** a fayre bayne wherin he was wont to be bayned: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, Vol. I. p. 702 (1812). **1531** he founde nat his bayne hette to his pleasure, he caused the keper thereof to be throwen in to the hote brennynge furnaise: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xii. Vol. II. p. 282 (1880).

bājra. Add:—**1792** [See **raggy**].

***bal masqué**, *phr.*: Fr.: a masked ball, a fancy ball at which the faces of the company are masked. See **ball, domino** I.

1768 I am going...after that to a *bal masqué* at court: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1882). **1809** There are balls *paré* and balls *masqué*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

balafoe. Add:—**1810** the *balafou*, an instrument composed of twenty pieces of hard wood of different lengths: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 878 (1814).

balcon, *sb.*: Sp.: a balcony.

1623 their Ladies were in the *Balcon* intertaining discourse: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 93.

balcony. Add:—**1611** *Balchon*, A Balcone; a little Terrace on the top of a house, ouer a gate, or before a window: COTGR.

bambino. Add:—**1722** In the Famous Nativity of Correggio the Light from the *Bambino* is marvellously Bright: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 236. **1777** I embrace my Lady and *Bambini*. I shall with cheerfulness execute any of her commissions: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 254 (1869).

bander: Pers. See **bunder** (Dict. and Suppl.).

bandore[1]. Add:—**1608** Sound lute, bandora, gittern, Viol, virginals, and cittern: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 241 (1885).

bandy. Add:—**1799** a long list of doolies, camels, elephants, bandies, &c.: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 249 (1858).

baratary, *sb.* See quotation.

1776 we were hospitably received at the house of a baratary, a person under the protection of the English Ambassador at Constantinople: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 234.

barato, *sb.*: Sp.: money given by a gamester out of his winnings to bystanders.

1623 After dinner, wee goe to play, I get the money, but gaue it almost all away in *barato* to the standers by: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. viii. p. 175.

bardella, *sb.*: It.: a pack-saddle.

1611 *Bardelle*, A Bardello; the quilted, or canuas saddle, wherewith coults are backed: COTGR.

barouchette, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr.: a light variety of barouche.

1834 I wish you would call and see when the barouchette will be ready: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53.

bas bleu. Add:—An assembly of persons of literary tastes.

1784 I sometimes get more than my share of him, as was the case at a most complete *bas bleu* the other night at Mrs. Vesey's: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1835).

***bas relief**, *phr.*: Fr.: **bass-relief** (*q. v.*).

1684 It's the Sieur *Girardon* who made the great *bas Relief* of the Women bathing themselves: Tr. *Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 50. — two other *bas Reliefs*: *ib.*, p. 104.

batiste. Add:—**1827** A plaid silk, or *batiste* dress, with full round body: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 13.

baton. Add to 1:—**1520** And if yt may stonde with your pleasure to move hym to lende to the king al soche batons, armes, and bestes as he now hathe: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 85 (1846).

bayparree, biparry, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bepārī, byopārī*: a trader; a petty trader.

1804 Biparries. This is another description of dealers...On the other hand, the army may outmarch the supplies which might be expected from biparries, &c.: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1355 (1844).

beau sabreur. Add:—**1834** Handsome, gallant, and young, he held the place that Murat did in the armies of Italy, and might have been called our 'beau sabreur': *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113.

beau sexe, *phr.*: Fr.: the fair sex.

1865 [See **fungus**].

bécasse. Add:—**1824** But I have dined, and must forego, alas! | The chaste description even of a "bécasse": BYRON, *Don Juan*, XV. lxxi.

bel air. Add:—**1676** Truly their is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men: SIR GEO. ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 36 (1864).

belle passion. Add:—**1750** tell me...what *belle passion* inflames you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 1, p. 3 (1774).

beneesh, benish, *sb.*: Arab. *benīsh*: a cloth garment worn over the *jubba* (see **aljoba**) on ceremonial occasions.

1797 they have an outer covering called the *beniche*, which is the cloak or robe of ceremony: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 403/2. **1819** such a beard, and such a benish, that, but for pulling off my turban as you did, you yourself would never have found me out: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 321 (1820). **1840** the furred *kiurks*, and flowing *benishes* of former days: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 404.

besogno. Add:—**1590** bessonio: WILLIAMS, *Discourse of Warre*, p. 12. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1611** *Bisongne*...a raskall, bisonian, base humored scoundrell: COTGR.

bien-venue. Add:—**1630** Long since, they by this haue met him, | And giu'n him the beinvenue: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. E i *v°*.

biparry: Anglo-Ind. See **bayparree** (Suppl.).

bis peccāre in bello non licet. Add:—**1679** They have a saying, *Non licet in bello bis peccare*, that the first faults in war are severely vindicated: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 261.

bocardo[2]. Add:—**1860** The famous mood Bocardo...was the opprobrium of the scholastic system of reduction. So intricate, in fact, was this mood considered, that it was looked upon as a trap into which, if you once got, it was no easy matter to find an exit. Bocardo was, during the middle ages, the name given in Oxford to the Academical Jail: SIR W. HAMILTON, *Lectures*, III. 444.

bolas. Add:—**1818** The bola with a few twirls over the head, is thrown like a stone from a sling; and entangling about the legs of the animal at which it is directed, instantly prostrates it at the mercy of the pursuer: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 283.

bon goût. Add:—**1807** a gentleman, lately from London,...born and bred in that centre of science and *bon goût*, the vicinity of Fleet Market: *Salmagundi*, p. 21 (1860).

boom. Add to 2:—**1621** manned out twenty Boats to guard the Boome: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 142 (1654).

bosco, *sb.*: It.: a wood; used in English facetiously for 'growth of hair on the face'.

1654 [See N. E. D.]. **1670** Temples and *Boscos* appearing, &c.: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 153 (1698).

bottine[1]. Add:—**1681** The *Shoo-maker* will make you *Shoos* with *Galoches*; or with *Flaps* and *Ferry-boats*; *Boots Whole-chase*, *Demi-chase*, or *Bottines*, *&c.*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, To Reader, sig. A 3 *v°*.

Brahmin. Add:—abt. **1450** I, ser Dindimus...pe Bragmeyns maistir: *Wars of Alexander*, 4236 (1886).

branle. Add to 2:—**1829** the youthful couple went off to take their place in the *branle*: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxxi. p. 392 (1886).

bravado. Add to 2:—bef. **1654** They say there is whispered amongst the foolish young Bravado's of the Court...: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 298 (1654).

bravo[1]. Add:—1 *a.* a brave warrior.

1609 At length, as to some great aduentrous fight, | This *Brauo* cheeres these dastards, all hee can: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. III. 72, p. 81.

bravura. Add to 2:—**1757** for the *bravura* parts, I have a very great opinion of them: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 386 (1774).

breloque. Add:—**1829** the Duke of St. James showered a sack of whimsical breloques among a scrambling crowd of laughing beauties: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 175 (1881).

brouillon. Add:—bef. **1699** I am apt to believe, that what was signed at first was rather a *brouillon* than any fair and formal draught: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 403 (1770).

brunelle: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. See **prunelle.**

brusque. Add:—bef. **1699** in a stile so brusque: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 245 (1770).

buffet. Add to 1:—bef. **1744** The rich Buffet well-coloured Serpents grace, | And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 153.

buffo. Add:—**1858** I have gone to a town with a sober literary essay in my pocket, and seen myself everywhere announced as the most desperate of *buffos*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 43 (1882).

Bul: Heb.: name of the eighth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, before the Captivity.

abt. **1400** the moneth of Ebul [*v. l.* Zebul]; he is the eiȝt moneth: Wycliffite *Bible*, 3 Kings, vi. 38. **1535** the moneth Bul (that is the eight moneth): COVERDALE, *l. c.* **1611** the month Bul: *Bible*, 1 Kings, vi. 38.

būlimia. Add:—**1810** calculating not merely upon an appetite in the public, but upon an absolute *bulimia*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 222.

bund. Add:—**1834** a long marsh before her, skirted on the left hand at a short distance by a long bund or narrow embankment: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 230.

bunder. Add:—**1604** This therfore is our serious will and honorable purpose truly in this writing, constantly that from hensforth you may come and send from your Company unto our Bander to trade and to traffique: W. BEDWELL, Tr. *Let. of Mahomet III.*, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No ccccxlix. p. 158 (1848).

burgoo. Add:—**1856** Round these were ranged nearly twenty other dishes of various dainties,—fowls, soups, *kibbeh*, *burghul*, and a host of others: PORTER, *Five Years in Damascus*, p. 177 (1870).

burlesque. Add to II. 2:—bef. **1699** Rather than bring every thing to burlesque: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1770).

C.

cabaret. Add:—3. a name of the **asarabacca** (*q. v.*).

1611 *Cabaret*... the hearbe Haslewort, Folefoot, Cabaret, Asarabacca: COTGR.

cadmĭa. Add:—**1598** *Zonite*, a kinde of Cadmia, hauing lynes in it like guirdles: FLORIO.

café chantant. Add:—**1872** At night *cafés* and *caffès*, *casinos*, and *cafés chantants*, tables for roulette and other games: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 314.

cajava. Add:—**1634** the women of note trauell vpon Coozelbash-camels, each Camell loaded with two cages (or *Cajnaes* as they call them): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151.

caliph. Substitute for first quotation:—**1393** The souldan and the Caliphe eke | Bataile upon a day they seke: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. ii. Vol. I. p. 247 (1857).

callisthenium, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. καλλι-, = 'fine', 'beautiful', and σθένος (σθενεσ-), = 'strength': an apartment for the practice of callisthenics or feminine gymnastics.

1880 large lecture-rooms, a library, calisthenium, retiring rooms for instructors: *Lib. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. X. p. 588.

cambio. Add:—**1623** But that which is absolutely vnderstood to be *Cambio*, an Exchange or turning and winding of moneys, is a thing indifferent, which may (as it is vsed) be either good or ill: MABBE, Tr. *Alemán's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 5.

Camēnae, *sb.*: Lat.: three Roman goddesses answering to the Greek muses. Anglicised as **Camenes.**

1557 But ouer all, those same Camenes, those same | Diuine Camenes, whose honor be procurde: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 123 (1870).

cameo. Add:—**1670** the variety of rich *Cameos* which are set here and there, and cut into Pictures: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 114 (1698).

camera. Add:—3 *a.* the Treasury Department of the papal curia.

1692 Into the *Camera* they pay their Fees, | Have in return, Pardons and Jubilees: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 20.

campagna. Add to 1:—bef. **1699** Especially in vast Campania's, such as are extended through Asia and Afric: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (1770).

Also add to 2:—bef. **1699** I have observed the fate of a campania determine contrary to all appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 242 (1770).

Canary. Add to 5:—**1611** *Cedrin*, The siskin; a little yellowish bird that resembles the Canarie bird; but sings more, and more sweetly, than she: COTGR.

canaut. Add:—**1801** The tents shall not even come into the fort, but shall be arranged with their kanauts under the Caryghaut hill as soon as they arrive: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1858).

cantăbit vacuus c. l. v. Add:—**1654** It being done betwixt Sunne and Sunne, the hundred was to pay for the Injury done by the Carriers, which were wont to pay for injuries done to them: But it was secure as to that matter, for *cantabit vacuus*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 66.

canzona. Add:—**1654** The Canzone of *Chrysostome* in Despaire: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 58.

caporal. Add to 1:—**1600** the Colonels, the sergeants of Bands and Caporals: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 310.

capriccio. Add:—4. a whimsical fellow. *Rare.*

1654 It is strange to see the sagacity of some men, and their insight; though the *Don* thought big, lookt big, & talkt big (which is the only way to set off the simples) yet these *Abingdon boys* (as they cal them) these *Capritios*, the Merchants, had him in the wind: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 53.

carbonada. Add:—**1829** thou wouldst make a carbonado of a fever-stirred wretch like myself: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. XXVI. p. 332 (1886).

carcoon. Substitute for first quotation:—**1803** The carkoon was called in afterwards, and I encouraged him to continue the negotiation: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1844).

caricado, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *caricada*, Mod. It. *caricata*, = 'a loading': a pass or thrust in fencing.

1595 vse your caricado vpon his right side: SAVIOLO, *Practise*, Bk. I. sig. M 1 *vº*.

carnival. Add to 1:—**1654** It was serviceable after this greasie use for nothing but to preach at a *Carnivale*, or *Shrove-tuesday*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 99.

caro sposo. Add:—**1757** She is come with mamma, and without *caro sposo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 103, p. 408 (1774).

carriel: Anglo-Ind. See **curry.**

carte de visite. Alter 1860 to 1858, and add:—Patented in Paris by Disdéri, 1854 [Mr. Jas. Mew].

carte du pays. Add:—**1779** I have been already to take a sketch of the *carte du pais*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 290 (1882).

cartel. Add to 3:—**1664** Our ordinary *Workmen* make some distinction between *Modilions* and those other sorts of *Bragets* which they call *Cartells* and *Mutules*, usually Carv'd like the handles of Vessels Scroul'd: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, *&c.*, p. 137.

Castalia. Add:—**1509** O well of muses: o pleasaunt castaly | O susters nyne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 220 (1874).

castanet. Add:—**1623** And so I went on on my way, with no small care to know, what knacking of *Castannetas* that might be, which made the Egges that I had eaten, to daunce in my mouth: MABBE, Tr. *Alemán's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 35.

casuarina. Add:—**1814** FLINDERS, *Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 145.

catalogue raisonné. Add:—**1791** he had glided away on a descriptive tour to his own seat near Bath; and was giving a *catalogue raisonée* of its conveniences: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 188 (1792).

catur. Add:—**1633** With a Galley, five Foists, two Catures...and 300 Men: COGAN, Tr. *Pinto's Voy.*, xi. 35 (1663).

cause bobi. Add:—**1654** Upon the Crust and *Caus*, he makes invasion: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 37.

cavalier. Add to II. 2:—**1722** Thus in the time of the Rebellion in *England*, several good Cavalier Families went thither with their Effects, to escape the Tyranny of the Usurper: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. XV. p. 249.

cela va sans dire. Add:—**1858** Our landlady is a decent body, poor, and a widow of course; *cela va sans dire*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 79 (1882).

celeusma. Add:—**1654** GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 84.

cephalalgia. Add:—**1673** I could not sleep, and a κεφαλαλγια troubled me: W. TASWELL, *Autob.*, Camden Misc., Vol. II. p. 32 (1853).

chabootra. Add:—**1834** light chiraghs round this chebootura: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30.

chadar. Add:—**1834** Dilafroz wrapped herself in a chudur, which completely concealed every part of her person: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 4.

chaise longue. Add:—**1814** An upholder just now advertises *Commodes*, *Console-tables*, *Ottomans*, *Chaiselongès*, and *Chiffoniers*;—what are all these? you ask. I asked the same question, and could find no person in the house who could answer me; but they are all articles of the newest fashion [in 1802]: Tr. *Espriella's Lett.*, Vol. I. No. 14, p. 155.

chaise-marine. Add:—**1764** the *Chaise-marine*, which is nothing less or more than any common *carr* with one horse: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 24.

chalumeau, *sb.*: Fr.: a pipe.

1829 listened to the husband's or lover's chalumeau, or mingled her voice with his in the duets: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. XXIX. p. 364 (1886).

chamade. Add:—**1809** a chamade was beat on the rampart by the only drum in the garrison: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 365 (1848).

***chantage,** *sb.*: Fr.: extortion of hush-money.

charokkoe. See **sirocco.**

charpoy. Add:—**1834** a servant placed over him to keep him quiet on his charpaee: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 49.

château en Espagne. Add:—**1834** I framed a thousand domestic rules and built a multitude of chateaux en Espagne: *Baboo*, *&c.*, Vol. II. p. 351.

chebootura: Hind. See **chabootra** (Dict. and Suppl.).

cheelah. Add:—**1834** She sallied out, and to her great joy, met the Gosaeen and his Chêla, followed by two Coolies: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 24.

chère amie. Add:—**1790** the poor bishops are gone upon their travels, and their *chere amies* upon the town: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 77 (1792).

cherunk, *sb.*: Russ. See quotations.

1598 The fourth meade is called *Cherreunikyna*, which is made of the wilde blacke cherry: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 323. **1609** With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), | As Meade Obarne and Meade Cherunk: *Pimlyco*, quoted in B. Jonson's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 241 (Gifford, 1816).

chez. Add:—**1770** I shall not be able to wait on you chez vous as soon as I could wish: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 388 (1884).

chiffonière. Add:—**1814** [See **chaise longue** (Suppl.)].

chit. Add:—**1834** These chits of 50, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 55.

choky. Add:—**1776** *Q.* What kind of confinement was Cossim Ally in? *A.* In a tent near Sujah Dowlah: his own attendants were removed, and chowkies put over him: *Trial of Nundocomar*, 66/1.

chrisis: Eng. fr. Lat. See **crisis** (Dict. and Suppl.).

chronicon. Add:—**1883** [Marianus Scotus] wrote a Chronicon in three books: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, p. 2135.

chupatty. Add:—**1834** You're an early man, and scorn my nine-o'clock chupatties, I presume: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 259.

chuprassy. Add:—**1828** The belt worn across the shoulder [of a dauk-wala] is similar to that of the shaprasse: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 40. **1834** Before a Chuprasee bearing a silver chob, or baton,—the mark of his being in the service of a man of high rank—could touch the step, Rivers had enquired for the young lady: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14.

claymore. Add to 1:—**1847** celts and calumets, | Claymore and snowshoe, toys in lava, fans | Of sandal: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 4 (1886).

colchon, *sb.*: Sp.: a mattress.

1623 for the Pillowes, the *Colchones* [*marg.* Your Spanish *Colchones*, are like our finer sort of English Matresses; quilted with Wooll, or Flaxe], the Couerlets, and the Sheetes did drinke a Health vnto me: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 188.

colporteur. Add:—**1837** These [evangelists] follow out the labours of the *colporteurs*, watering the soil where the Scriptures have been sown: *United Secession Mag.*, p. 156.

commode. Add to I. 2:—**1814** [See **chaise longue** (Suppl.)].

compos mentis. Add:—**1809** made my wife sometimes believe that he was not altogether *compos*: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 18 (1848).

cōnāmen, *sb.*: Lat.: effort, struggle, exertion.

1665 when we are carryed without any *conamen* and endeavour of ours, which in our particular progressions betrayes them to our notice: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xi. p. 70 (1885).

cōnātus. Add:—**1665** yet the *conatus* of the circling matter would not be considerably less, but according to the indispensable Laws of Motion, must press the Organs of Sense as now: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxiii. p. 167 (1885).

conceptis verbis. Add:—**1621** The same to be sett downe *in conceptis verbis*: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 86 (Camd. Soc., 1870).

concerto. Add to 3:—**1809** blew a potent and astonishing blast on their conch shells, altogether forming as outrageous a concerto as though 5000 French fiddlers...: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 364 (1848).

conciōnātor. Add:—**1654** like some simple *Concionator*, who naming his Text in a Country Auditory, shut the book, and took leave of it, for the whole houre: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 246.

confine, *sb.* Add to 4:—**1531** Sir, said the king, I haue diuers confins and neighbours that be of sondry languages and maners, wherfore I haue often tymes nede of many interpretours: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 228 (1880).

console. Add to 2:—**1814** [See **chaise longue** (Suppl.)].

consumah. Add:—**1834** he has cut the Khansaman's Pummelo into a Grecian nose and chin: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1872** a *khansamah*, or butler, to superintend generally: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 116.

contāgium. Add:—**1654** the white of an egg...which without doubt hath a villanous *contagium* upon the grand *magisterium* of the *Stone*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 39.

contre-pied, *sb.*: Fr.: the back scent, the reverse. The phr. *to take the contre-pied* means 'to misconstrue'.

bef. **1699** Lord Goreign took the contrepied, and turned all into ridicule: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 527 (1770).

co-operator. Add:—**1583** to be a cooperator or an assistant in so great and so ticklish a government & charge: SIR H. WALLOP, in Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 19 (1654). **1650** a most earnest Co-operator at all times: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 39.

cōram jūdice. Add:—**1654** Here is *evidentia facti*, the very Pannell and the Bason, *Coram judice*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 260.

corps diplomatique. Add:—**1757** I suppose you have been feasted through the *Corps diplomatique* at Hamburgh: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 387 (1774).

cosmopolite. Add:—**1615** [See **sufficit**]. **1809** He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who shark about the world, as if they had no right or business in it: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 334 (1848).

coup de pied. Add:—**1807** taken by a *coup de pied* [feat in dancing]; or, as it might be rendered, by force of legs: *Salmagundi*, p. 350 (1860).

couteau de chasse. Add:—**1791** These four men were completely armed, as I was myself, with two brace of pistols each, and a *couteau de chasse*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1792).

creator. Add:—abt. **1300** And ȝeildes til your creatur [*v. l.* creatour] | ȝe tend part o your labour: *Cursor Mundi*, 1985.

crisis. Add to 3:—bef. **1654** And in that manner do I humbly offer to your Majesties Consideration in this importune *Chrisis* of the affairs of Christendom, so much as I have observed in *France*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 163 (1654).

critērion. Add:—**1697** It is very difficult to fix and establish certain rules or κριτηρια to distinguish genuine and authentick Charters from false and spurious: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 253 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

critique. Add to 1:—bef. **1699** of whom I shall make no critique here: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 453 (1770).

cuerpo. Add:—**1824** the estafette made his sudden appearance almost *in cuerpo*: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 277 (1849).

cyatyca: Late Lat. See **sciatica.**

czarina. Add:—**1752** Sweden hath already felt the effects of the Czarina's calling herself guarantee of it's present form of government: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 55, p. 237 (1774).

D.

dāk. Add:—**1828** dauk-wala: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 40.

data. Add:—**1646** Yet sure from all this heap of *data* it would not follow that it was necessary: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 248 (1674).

dē gustibus non est disputandum. Add:—**1623** MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 7.

démarche. Add:—bef. **1699** This is a point the French value, and pursue at another rate, of which there needs no other testimony than this *demarche* of St. Quintin: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 372 (1770).

Deo grātias. Add:—**1829** "Deo Gratias!" replied the armed citizen, and continued his walk: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xv. p. 185 (1886).

Deo volente. Add:—**1767** My intention is (*Deo volente*) to come to Cambridge on Friday or Saturday next: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1884).

désagrément. Add:—**1767** I have many *désagrémens* that surround me: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 260 (1884).

diet. Add:—**1578** The Diot is bolden at Constance: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, General Contents, p. 1 (1618).

digue. Add:—A dam, an embankment.

bef. **1699** They have lately found the common sea-weed to be the best material for these digues: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol I. p. 152 (1770).

Dis. Add:—**1648** [See **portrait**].

disbarate, disparate, *sb.*: Sp.: derangement, discomposure, ignorance.

1623 O what a gentle *disparate*, what a pretty absurdity is this of mine, yet well grounded in Diuinity? MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 24.

disembogue. Add to I. 1:—bef. **1699** Three great rivers which disembogued into the sea: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 146 (1770).

divan. Add to 1 a:—**1809** Nothing could equal the profound deliberations that took place...unless it be the sage divans of some of our modern corporations: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 159 (1848).

divisor. Add:—**1571** DIGGES, *Pantom.*, Bk. I. sig. D iiij *vº*.

Doeg. Add:—**1611** those particular sins which any...slanderous Doeg brings into his minde upon such occasion: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 271 (1630).

dogana. Add:—**1645** [See **portmanteau**].

dolus an virtus, q. i. h. r. Add:—**1654** GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 104.

doña. Add:—**1654** And kneeling said, my pretty *Donna*, | How is't you have no garments on-a? GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 281.

doncella, donzella, *sb.*: Sp.: a damsel, a maiden; a young lady.

1654 He spurr'd to the Inne door, full upon the *Donsellas...Donzellas*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 6. **1866** leaving his countess and her women and donzellas in his castle of the rock of Martos: IRVING, *Spanish Papers*, p. 396.

duel. Add:—**1866** there is no law in the *duello* which obliges us to make front against such fearful odds: IRVING, *Spanish Papers*, p. 422.

E.

E. Add:—**1580** As froward as the Musition, who being entreated, will scarse sing sol fa, but not desired, straine aboue Ela: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 213 (1868).

ē contrārio. Add:—**1623** Whose merited and exemplary chastisement is expressed with Categoricall and strong tearmes, and with an argument *ex contrario*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, sig. A 1 *vº*.

eau d'or, *phr.*: Fr.: acqua d' oro, gold-water, a light-colored liqueur in which there are small morsels of gold-leaf.

1839 Its *eau-d'or*—golden water: DICKENS, *N. Nickleby*, ch. li. p. 509.

Ebul. See **Bul** (Suppl.).

ecclēsia. Add:—bef. **1654** [See **Sanhedrim**].

echiquier: Fr. See **exchequer**[1].

Egyptian. Add to 1:—**1619** an *Egyptian* darknesse, which doth not only obscure the *Horizon* of this Province...but almost the whole face of Europe: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 180 (1654).

élan. Add:—**1866** And all this...was due to the brilliant genius and personal *élan* of Sheridan himself: H. COPPEE, *Grant & his Campaigns*, p. 386.

elector. Add to 1:—**1474** For oftentymes the electours and chosers can not ne wyll not accorde / And so is the election left: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 9 *vº*.

embamma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἔμβαμμα: a sauce.

1699 In short, 'tis the most noble *Embamma*, and so necessary an Ingredient to all cold and raw *Salleting*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 46.

embogue. Add:—**1654** This pause, is like an *Istmos* or *Peninsula*, which dividing two enraged seas by her naturall interposition, keeps them from emboguing or præcipitating one into the other: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 32.

enamorado. Substitute for first reference:—**1623** Hee was an *Enamorado*; one that was ouer head and eares in loue: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 16.

encomienda. Add:—**1810** the systematic slavery of the *encomiendas* having been annulled by Charles III.: *Eclectic Rev.*, Vol. VI. Pt. ii. p. 1065.

enfant de famille. Add:—**1751** You are *enfant de famille* in three ministers houses: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 149 (1774).

enfant gâté. Add:—**1802** In a word, Horace seems to have been the *enfant gâté* of the palace: W. GIFFORD, Tr. *Juv.*, Vol. I. p. lvii. (1803).

engage, *vb.* Add to I. 3:—**1654** But thou hast done enough for to engage | All the Sir *Valiant Woudbees* of the Age: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. ¶ 2 *ro*.

entamé. Add:—*Mil.* broken through.

1758 The French behaved better than at Rosbach, especially the *Carabiniers Royaux*, who could not be *entamés*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, p. 429 (1774).

entrada. Add:—**1625** The *Muftee* hath his *Entrada* apart, in Land of about sixe thousand Sultanines *per annum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1609.

ephialtes. Add:—**1654** The noyse awak'd *Sancho*, now eas'd of his *Ephialtes*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 76.

epididymis. Add:—**1610** She must milk his epididimis. | Where is the doxy? B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 254/1 (1860).

epithet. Add:—**1573—80** christen them by names and epithites, nothinge agreable or appliante to the thinges themselves: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 61 (1884).

equipage. Add to 1:—**1578** an army...with equipage and furniture more in demonstrations than in effects: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 66 (1618).

escritoire. Add:—**1764** I believe, they only took it for a *scrutoire* to be sold: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 172 (1884).

est modus in rēbus. Add:—**1766** and, if you were now to grow richer, you would be overgrown, and after all, *est modus in rebus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 14 (1777).

estradiote. Add:—**1578** All the night the *French* were in great trauell for the vexations of the *Italians* who caused their estradiots to make incursions euen into their campe: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 77 (1618).

***estufa,** *sb.*: Sp., 'a stove', 'a hothouse': a heated underground chamber used as a meeting-place by the pueblos of Central America.

1856 To the simplicity of the estufa, the church offered a strong contrast: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, p. 46.

étourdi. Add:—**1750** All those French young fellows are excessively *étourdis*, be upon your guard against scrapes and quarrels: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 3 (1774).

eucalyptus. Add:—**1814** FLINDERS, *Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 145.

ex contrario: Late Lat. See **e contrario** (Dict. and Suppl.).

ex mero mōtu. Add:—bef. **1654** I said in conclusion, that mercy was to come *ex mero motu*, and so left it: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 122 (1654).

exāminātor. Add:—**1612** [See **veedor**].

exempli grātiā. Add:—**1654** The intrinsecall radicall moysture must be supplied, recruited, and replenished with the extrinsecall liquids, that is, *exempli gratia*, in the morning with a spherical Tost in a pot of Ale of good capacity: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 102.

exercitation (ĕ ˌ ĕ ˈ ĕ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exercitation* (Cotgr.): exercise.

1541 [See **vociferation**].

exhibitor. Add:—**1654** the exhibitors of that shew politiquely had plac'd Whiflers arm'd and link'd through the Hall: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 246.

expurgatorius: Late Lat. See **Index Expurgatorius** (Dict. and Suppl.).

extractor. Add:—**1611** *Chymique*, A Chymist, or Alchymist; a Melter or an Extractor, of Quintessences: COTGR.

F.

faber fortūnæ. Add:—bef. **1654** that your reforming and conformity will restore you, so as you may be *Faber fortunæ propriæ*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 33 (1654).

fanfare. Add:—bef. **1699** after all his *fanfares* about a separate peace: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 269 (1770).

farouche. Add:—**1755** an unreclaimed Hawk, which is called a *haggard*, and looks wild and *farouche*: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 268 (1884).

fastidium. Add:—**1756** Taking, by way of precaution, a dose of my sovereign anodyne fastidium: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 293 (1884).

fauteuil. Add:—**1745** He came to me...squatted me into a Fauteuil: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 123 (1884).

fervor. Add:—abt. **1400** Y louede Jerusalem and Syon in grete fervour: Wycliffite *Bible*, Zech., i. 15.

fiat. Add:—**1597** Our *fiat* is of power to make that which was never made before: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 193/2 (1864).

fissure (ˈ ĕ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fissure*: a cleft.

1547 Mannes tongue, the which may swell or elles have fyssures or wheales: BOORDE, *Brevyary*, § 208.

fistick(e): Eng. fr. Arab. See **pistacchio.**

flagrante bello. Add:—**1821** This act was passed *flagrante bello*: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. II. p. 359 (1834).

friseur. Add:—**1750** Let your man learn of the best *friseur* to do your hair well, for that is a very material part of your dress: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 15, p. 59 (1774).

frokin, *sb.*: dim. of Du. *vrouw*: a little maid, a girl. See **frowe.**

1603 he takes a little frokin (one of my Dutch runawayes children), and sends her packing: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 42.

fronti nulla fides. Add:—**1654** GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 120.

frustrā. Add:—**1609** I may say *frustra* to the comprehension of your intellection: B. JONSON, *Case is Alt.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 508/1 (1860).

fuit Īlium. Add:—**1889** alienism, entering like a Trojan horse,...and already threatening our inheritance with *Fuit Ilium* for our premature and ignoble epitaph: *Forum* (N. Y.), Aug., p. 608.

G.

gabardine. Add:—**1809** they were terrible looking fellows, clad in broad-skirted gaberdines: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 351 (1848).

gallowglas. Add:—**1568** [See **bonaght**].

gantlet. Add:—**1647** Three Soldiers of Captain Tod's Company were sentenced at the last Counsell of War at Knaisborough to run the Gantlop, and further Punishment for Plundering: In Rushworth's *Collections*, p. 853. [N. & Q.]

garde de chasse. Add:—**1790** in half an hour four of the *gardes de chasse* of Monsigneur appeared: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 158 (1792).

gendarme. Add:—**1824** there were not sufficient gendarmes near to insure security against the...desperadoes: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 297 (1849).

ghee. Add:—**1793** The food of the Hindoos is simple...rice, ghee, which is a kind of imperfect butter: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 545 (1796).

gherkin. Add:—**1699** The smaller sort [of cucumber] (known by the name of *Gerkins*) murriate[d] with the Seeds of *Dill*, and the *Mango* Pickle are for the Winter: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 22.

gladiātrix, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fem. of Lat. *gladiātor*: a female who acts as a **gladiator** (*q. v.*).

1803 her profligacy, however, may have tempted Juvenal to transfer her name to this noble gladiatrix: W. GIFFORD, Tr. *Juv.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1803).

gongong. Add:—**1700** Their warlike Musick is an Instrument made of Mettle, called Gum-Gum, much in the Nature of our Drums; It makes a greater noise than a good large Bell: S. L., Tr. *Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. ii. p. 244.

gorgio, *sb.*: Romany: one who is not of gipsy blood. See **gipsy,** I. 1.

1857 I don't see why a Romany chi should object to enter into the honourable estate of wedlock with a gorgio: G. BORROW, *Romany Rye*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 135. **1883** the poor dead gorgios cannot hear the bells: *Athenæum*, Dec. 8, p. 738/3.

grātias, *sb.* (acc. pl.): Lat.: thanks.

1640 *Gratias, Gratias, Gratias*: R. BROME, *Antip.*, ii. 8, sig. E 4 *ro*.

grille. Add:—In tennis, a winning opening in the hazard side, in the corner next to the tambour.

guet-apens. Add:—**1612** [See **lethugador**].

guinguette. Add:—**1779** J. H. STEVENSON, *Contin. Sentiment. Journ.*, in Sterne's *Wks.*, Vol. VII.

H.

haec ōlim meminisse juvābit. Add:—**1757** That is the true useful knowledge, which informs and improves us when we are young, and amuses us and others, when we are old, *Olim hæc meminisse juvabit*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 385 (1774).

hanoum. Add:—See **khanum.**

herbārium. Add:—**1858** all records of human experience are as so many bound *herbaria*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 59 (1882).

hippocras. Add:—abt. **1386** He drinketh Ipocras, clarre, and vernage | Of spices hot, to encresen his corage: CHAUCER, *C. T., Merchant's Tale*, 9681.

hocus-pocus. Add to 2:—**1654** This old fellow had not the *Hocas Pocas* of Astrology: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 46.

holland. Add:—**1654** he made him a good shirt of one of the holland sheets in the bed: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 118.

honor. Add to 2:—abt. **1300** and þus he leses his gret honur [*v. l.* honour]: *Cursor Mundi*, 487.

Also add to 8:—**1654** All this time the Knights play'd it at *Dutch Gleek*, and had so vied it, and revied it, that they were all *Honours* in their faces, and *Toms* by their stradling: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 235.

hurricane. Add (in a peculiar sense):—bef. **1754** Let them have their plays, operas, and oratorios, their masquerades and ridottos; their assemblies, drums, routs, riots, and hurricanes: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 356 (1806).

Hybla. Add:—**1654** a nutriment most *Hyblæan*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 8.

hyoscyamus. Add:—**1527** [See **opium**].

hysophagus: Late Lat. See **oesophagus.**

I.

ilerion: ? Old Fr. See **ailerion** (Suppl.).

illustrissimo. Add:—**1623** your switching up at the horse-race, with the illustrissimi: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law-Case*, ii. 1 (1830). **1831** like the wily Italian, and call you all the time Illustrissimo and Magnifico: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xix. p. 250 (1886).

imborsation (˘ ˊ ˊˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *imborsazione*: a mode of municipal election in central Italy, according to which the names of candidates are put into a bag or purse (*borsa*) to be drawn out by lot.

1787 The imborsations are made, and eight hundred names are put in the purses: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 180 (1851).

imbroccata. Add:—**1595** [See **stoccado**].

in fieri. Add:—**1654** But as for the *Balsamum Fierebras*, it was at that distance, (as a Doctor of Physicks remedy was in time of present application) some forty or fifty miles off, but this farther, not *in Facto*, (though as by the name appeares) but *in Fieri*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 66.

in fūmo. Add:—**1654** *Knight-Errants* are like *Alchymists*, if they be not chast, godly men, the worke will fly in *Fumo*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 93.

in propria persōna. Add:—**1654** He *Knight-Errant*, if he steale *in propria persona*, is *Uncalendred* for ever: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 113.

inconnu. Add:—**1807** when we toast a Frenchman, we merely mean one of those inconnus, who swarmed to this country from the kitchens and barbers' shops: *Salmagundi*, p. 150 (1860).

Index Expurgātōrius. Add:—**1654** Your Catalogue is not perfect, it sounds as if an expurgatorius were upon it: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 53.

injuria non fit volenti: Late Lat. See **volenti non fit injuria.**

innovator. Add:—**1809** the female sex, those arch innovators upon the tranquillity, the honesty, and grey-beard customs of society: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 172 (1848).

insouciant. Add:—**1829** This insouciant, light-tempered, gay and thoughtless disposition: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxix. p. 361 (1886).

invector (˘ ˊ ˘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *invector*, = 'an importer', noun of agent to Lat. *invehere*, = 'to import', 'to inveigh': one who inveighs (against).

1654 This is the very life of all books, priviledge, and their *Licence*, it is their guard and security from the mouths of scandalous invectors, who would conclude most things for untruths, but that this warrant doth defend them: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 276.

ipecacuanha. Add:—**1689** gave her thirty drops of ipec. in an hysteric julep: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 48 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

ipsi dixērunt, *phr.*: Lat., 'they themselves said so': an **ipse dixit** (*q. v.*) in reference to more than one person.

1815 Nothing [to show], absolutely nothing but their *ipsi dixerunt*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 144 (1856).

isofagus: Late Lat. See **oesophagus.**

iusquiamus. See **hyoscyamus** (Dict. and Suppl.).

J.

jamb: Eng. fr. Sp. See **yam.**

jargonelle. Add:—**1858** Some [men] are ripe at twenty, like human Jargonelles, and must be made the most of, for their day is soon over: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 82 (1882).

Jemoglans, Jimmoglans: Turk. See **Zamoglans.**

jeu de mots. Add:—**1807** that nothing tended so much to demoralize the French nation, as their abominable rage for *jeux de mots*: *Salmagundi*, p. 269 (1860).

Job. Add:—**1633** Give me that Job, that will be as honest a man among his thousands, as under the rod: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 381/1 (1865).

jogee. Add:—**1886** [See **yoga**].

jongleur. Add:—**1829** the King, powerful in all the craft of Troubadours and Jongleurs, is held in peculiar esteem for conducting mysteries: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxx. p. 374 (1886).

jūra rēgālia. Add:—**1654—6** for himself still held the *jura regalia*, the royal rights and royalties, till Saul's reign: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 354/1 (1867).

K.

kaiser. Add:—abt. **1300** Suilk a sun sal sco þe bere | þat king scal brede and caiser [*v. l.* cayser, caysere]: *Cursor Mundi*, 2688.

Knipperdollin. Add:—**1654** are you preaching Mistresse *Knipper-Dolin*? GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 224.

Koran. Add:—Also, *metaph.* (like Alcoran).

1828 he recommends to us the Harrisburgh book as the manufacturers' Koran: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. ii. p. 1994.

L.

L, l, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for 'fifty', being the lower half of an angular C which stood for 'a hundred'.

labor. Add to 3:—abt. **1300** And 3eildes til your creatur | þe tend part o your labour [*v. l.* labur]: *Cursor Mundi*, 1986.

lacrimae. Add:—**1654** A very faire invitation to a poor Commons, which ends most commonly in *lachrymæ*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 242.

lansquenet. Add:—**1750** [See **faro**].

lazzarone. Add:—**1791** What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 244 (1792). **1793** [See **portico**].

leaguer. Add:—**1677** After this the Indians kept Leaguer before *Saybrook* Fort: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 165 (1864).

liant. Add:—**1751** The French have something more *liant*, more insinuating and engaging in their manner, than we have: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 125 (1774).

Libra. Add:—**1616** We live under Libra, justice and equity: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 29 (1867).

limbo patrum. Add:—**1583** the godly of the Old Testament went not after their deaths to Abraham's bosom, or *limbus patrum*, but immediately to heaven: FULKE, *Def., &c.*, p. 279 (1843).

limbus. Add:—**1654** Enjoy your *Limbus* to your selves... If that your *Limbus* be a fat'ning fier, | Make hast unto't, you'l make a jolly Fryar: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 54.

Lombard, an inhabitant of Lombardy; a banker.

1598 *Banchiere*, a banker or Lombard, or a money lender: FLORIO.

loo. Add:—**1688** the Cards at Pique, Hombre,—Lu: WYCHERLEY, *Country Wife*, Epil.

los, *sb.*: Fr.: praise.

1829 He has won great *los* and honor: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxxvi. p. 442 (1886).

lustrum. Add:—**1654** he reckons his life by the *lustra* of his Imprisonments, the first five of his Innocency and Infancy going for nothing: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 122.

M.

Machiavelli. Add:—**1572** It would be known whom they mean by these "politic Machevils": WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 508 (1853).

***machine** (= *''*, *-ch-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *machine*: an instrument, a contrivance, a device, a machination; an engine, a mechanical contrivance; *loosely*, a vehicle, esp. a bathing-machine, a bicycle, a tricycle; *metaph.* a living organism.

? **1586** and so do wische that our solide amitie may overthwart these diuelische machines: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 173 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1604** Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this machine is to him, HAMLET: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 124. **1627** not the smallest joint or gentlest word | In the great mass or machine there is stirr'd: B. JONSON, *Verses* pref. to May's *Lucan*. [T.] **1717** a watch's fine machine: PRIOR, *Alma*, iii. 258. [L.] bef. **1744** The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods: POPE. [J.]

madrigal. Add:—**1809** the birds broke forth in wanton madrigals: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 343 (1848).

maestro. Add:—**1858** the gentle *dilettante* who calmed it down...until it answered him softly as in the days of the old *maestros*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 103 (1882).

magdalene. Add:—[**1529** I doubt not but we be all Magdalenes in falling into sin...but we be not again Magdalenes in knowing ourselves, and in rising from sin: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 16 (Parker Soc., 1844).]

magi. Add to 1:—**1573** then the *magi*, that is, the wise men of the east, came to salute him with gifts: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1851).

magna charta. Add:—**1654** The Bible is a Christian's *magna charta*, his chief evidence for heaven: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 320 (1867).

magna est vēritas et praevalēbit. Add:—**1565** magna est veritas, et prevalet: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 82 (Parker Soc., 1845). **1662** BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 24 (1867).

magnālia. Add:—**1654—6** The memory of God's *magnalia*, his great works, must be transmitted to posterity: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 194/1 (1867). — So those that are filled with the Spirit cannot but utter those *magnalia Dei*, the wonderful works of God: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 224/1 (1868). **1677** These Things deserve to be mentioned among the *Magnalia Dei*, which he hath wrought for his *New-England-People*: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 186 (1864).

Magnificat. Add:—bef. **1380** [See **agnus Dei** 1].

mahal. Add:—**1662** he went to the *Mahael*, or Queens Lodgings: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 76 (1669).

maître d'hôtel. Add:—**1695** He...made a marquise who is his maître d'hotelle have a collation ready for her when she went: EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 64 (Camd. Soc., 1845).

major. Add to II. 1:—**1562** The major is [by] St. Cyprian proved at large...in his epistle: COOPER, *Private Mass*, p. 74 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1567** Damascene's *major* is confessed and true; but your *minor* and conclusion are both untrue: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 509 (1848).

mājor pars vincit meliōrem, *phr.*: Lat.: the more numerous party overcomes the better party.

1554 It is a common saying, and no less true, *Major pars vincit meliorem*: COVERDALE, *Remains*, Wks., p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1846).

mali exempli. Add:—**1828** I feel...that this warfare is mali exempli: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1315.

malus genius. Add:—**1615** He is his neighbours' *malus genius*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 284 (1867).

Mameluke. Add:—1 *a. metaph.* a satellite, a tool.

1531 and many of them which stood on the truth's side...are become the anti-christ of Rome's mamelukes, and are waxen the most wicked enemies unto the truth: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 177 (1849).

marasmus. Add:—**1654—6** Now, alas! I lie under a miserable marasmus: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 284/1 (1868).

martial. Add:—**1483** marcialle kunnyng, felecite and experience of the cone or the other of thes ij princes: *Grants of Edw. V.*, p. xlix. (Camd. Soc., 1854).

mascabado: Eng. fr. Sp. See **muscovada** (Dict. and Suppl.).

masoreth. Add:—**1632** She could the Bible in the holy tongue, | And read it without pricks: had all her Masoreth, | Knew Burton and his Bull: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. Wks., p. 441/1 (1860).

masticator. Add:—**1824** Never was there a more determined...attack on the trencher than by this phalanx of masticators: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 128 (1849).

maté. Add:—**1818** The young shoots of the matte, it would seem, have received the name of *yerba*, rather from the soft and herbaceous state in which they are gathered, than from the character of the plant: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1832).

māteria prima. Add:—**1551** And if we agree with the philosophers that there is *materia prima*...the same *materia prima* being as it were *substantia*, that altereth not: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 330 (1844).

matross. Add:—**1793** any non-commissioned officer or matross in the artillery...who shall so refuse...shall forfeit a sum: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 70 (1832).

maumetry. Add:—abt. **1300** lange he renget in þat lande. | and mawmetry [*v. l.* maumetri, maumetrie] first he fande: *Cursor Mundi*, 2286 (Fairfax).

maxima. Add:—**1565** This may stand well for a *maxima*, as one of the greatest truths of M. Harding's whole book: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 777 (Parker Soc., 1847).

maximum quod sic. Add:—**1654** This full assurance is the *maximum quod sic*, the highest pinnacle of assurance: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 335 (1867).

Mde., Me., abbrev. for Fr. *Madame* (see **madame**).

medio tūtissimus ibis. Add:—**1614** *Medio tutissimus ibis*,—The mean and honest way is the safest: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 305 (1867).

μέγα χάσμα. Add:—**1662** I cannot but bemoan the μεγα χασμα, that great gulf, or broad blank, left in our registers during our civil wars: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 90 (1840).

melocoton. Add:—**1611** *Mirecoton*, The delicate yellow Peach, called a Melicotonie: COTGR.

memento. Add:—**1463** and to have mynde on us and on Edmond Tabour in his *memento*: *Bury Wills*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1850).

memorandum. Add:—abt. **1506** Memorandum, that upon Tewysday... we come to Jaffe: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1851).

memoriter. Add:—**1815** published speeches, which he wrote beforehand, and delivered *memoriter*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 171 (1856).

mens sāna in corpore sāno. Add:—**1629** to beare *mens sana in corpore sano*, a valiant heart in such a body wᶜʰ hath never bene debilitated: *Abuses agst. Commonw.*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 10 (1854).

meo periculo. Add:—**1752** Let me then recommend this principle of vanity to you; act upon it *meo periculo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 72, p. 309 (1774).

mercurial. Add to 1:—**1654** Mens doughty Gimcracks, thou dost (glancing) hit, | With such a sure Mercuriall aime of Wit: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. * 2 *v°*.

Mercury. Add to 1 *a*:—**1597** The first Mercury or messenger to publish abroad their fear, is their offering of a sacrifice: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 132/1 (1864).

mesa. Add:—**1856** The high mesas...although from the want of sufficient rains unfit for cultivation, are by no means valueless: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A.*, p. 13.

metŏnymia. Add:—**1546** Men saith that they admit *metonymiam* [acc.], and say, under the form of bread is the true body of Christ: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 120 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1565** I thought good to warn you, that figures of Hyperbole and Metonymia be often in the Father's writings: CALFHILL, *Ans.*, p. 77 (Parker Soc., 1846).

mezereon. Add:—**1611** *Bois gentil.* The plant Mezereon, Germane Oliue-spurge, Dwarfe-Bay: COTGR.

Mīles Glōriōsus: Lat., 'the boastful soldier': the title of a comedy of Plautus.

1585 It was not sufficient for this *Miles gloriosus*, Sanballat, to rail at God's people and their building: J. PILKINGTON, *Wks.*, p. 400 (Parker Soc., 1842). — So these big boasting Thrasones and vaunting *milites gloriosi* [pl.] make a show of great matters: *ib.*, p. 431.

mīmēsis. Add:—**1654—6** Solomon...by a *mimesis* brings in the wild younker thus bespeaking himself: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 213/1 (1868).

minimum. Add:—**1654—6** It [God's wrath] is sometimes let out in minimums: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 432/1 (1868).

minimum quod sic. Add:—**1638** this is the *minimum quod sic*, the lowest degree of faith, wherewith...God will be pleased: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 374 (1820). **1679** far from the cold and frugal piety of those men that make a great stirr in seeking the *minimum quod sic*, as if they would divide a hair in Religion: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 218.

minor. Add to II. 1:—**1562** For the proof of the minor, let us consider the history thereof as it is set out in the evangelists: COOPER, *Private Mass*, p. 76 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1567** which minor, by M. Harding's judgment, we can never prove: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 161 (1848).

missive. Add to II. 1:—**1470** letres missive sent in like maner for like cause: *Rebell. in Lincolnshire*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 13 (1847).

moccadoe. Add:—**1579** my skyn all over wrowght with work like some kinde of tuft mockado: DEE, *Diary*, p. 6 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

moderation. Add to *b*:—**1483** the rule and governaile of the Reame appereth then in most temperaunce and moderacion when the kyngis juges and commises be obeyd at large in every parte of the londe: *Grants of Edw. V.*, p. xlix. (Camd. Soc., 1854).

moderator. Add to 3:—**1616** She sits moderator every morning to a disputation betwixt the comb and the glass: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 486 (1867).

moire. Add:—**1751** talk *pompons, moires, &c.* with Madame de Blot, if she requires it: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 31, p. 138 (1774).

mollissima fandi tempora. Add:—**1654—6** And so might take *mollissima fandi tempora*, my fittest opportunity to bestead my people: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 36/1 (1868).

Moloch. Add:—**1615** Would they not as willingly have sacrificed through the fire, to their Moloch of Rome, the whole church...? T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 418 (1867).

monoceros. Add:—**1656** Some creatures indeed may be taken, but not tamed, as the tiger, panther, monoceros: J. Trapp, *Com. New Test.*, p. 699/1 (1868).

monomachia. Add:—**1618** Christ, after his monomachy, or single combat with the devil in the desert, had angels to attend him: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 428 (1867).

Montefiascone. Add:—**1681** [See **Pontacq** (Suppl.)].

morceau. Add:—**1755** what did you think of the Morceau I sent you, pray, speak your mind: Gray, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1884).

morgue. Add to *a*:—**1829** to waive the *morgue*, or haughty superiority of a knight or noble towards an inferior: Scott, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxix. p. 358 (1886).

moujik. Add:—**1598** Such licour as they haue, and as the countrey giues, | But chiefly two, one called *Kuas*, whereby the *Mousike* liues: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 384.

muscovada. Add:—**1828** I speak of brown sugar (in which description is comprehended mascabado) and which is dutied at three cents a pound: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 780.

muse. Add to *a*:—**1557** [See **Castalia** (Suppl.)].

musquetoon. Add:—**1809** he seized a musketoon that lay at hand, and ...fired: W. Irving, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 113 (1848).

mussoolah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. ?fr. Arab.: a surf boat used on the Coromandel coast.

1673 I went ashore in a Mussoolá, a Boat wherein ten Men paddle, the two aftermost of whom are Steersmen, using their Paddles instead of a Rudder; Fryer, *E. India*, 37 (1698). [Yule] **1760** the masoolas...rowed ashore, and landed the troops: R. Orme, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, III. 617 (Madras, 1861—2). [*ib.*] **1826** The masuli-boats...very much resemble the high, deep, charcoal boats...on the Ganges: Bp. Heber, *Narrative*, II. 174 (1844). [*ib.*]

mussuck. Add:—**1625** [See **rupee**].

mūtātis mūtandis. Add:—**1615** the very same (*mutatis mutandis* onely) weere put in practize by Foreman: *Egerton Papers*, p. 472 (Camd. Soc., 1840).

mūtāto nōmine. Add:—**1662** which proverb, "mutato nomine," is used in other countries: Fuller, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1840).

mynheer. Add:—**1654** True *Myn-here* (quoth *Steepen Malten*) we shall not heare of this againe: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 236.

myrmidon. Add:—**1809** the border towns of Connecticut would have had such a scouring from the lion-hearted Peter and his robustious myrmidons: W. Irving, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 305 (1848).

N.

name: Sp. See **yam.**

nausea. Add:—**1654** the fumes and *Nauseæ* of his filthy Caldron: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 82.

ne exeat regno. Add:—**1559** for the matter of your letters delivered to me by one that sued for a *ne exeat regnum*: Abp. Parker, *Corresp.*, p. 71 (1853). **1825** that part of the bill which preserved the writ of *ne exeat*, and authorized its use: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 226.

ne noceat. Add:—**1585** There be that give to others for a *Ne noceat*: Sandys, *Serm.*, p. 107 (Parker Soc., 1841). **1614** The husbandman...now casts up trembling eyes to the clouds for a *ne noceant* [pl.]: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 349 (1867).

ne sūtor ultra crepidam. Add:—**1551** but I will not discuss the mind of Ulpian, because I am no lawyer, lest you should cast the proverb in my teeth, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*: Cranmer, *Lord's Supper*, p. 244 (1844).

nebula. Add:—**1817** the advice and concurrence of Hutchinson and all his nebula of stars and satellites: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 245 (1856).

nec plūribus impar. Add:—**1758** I readily allow the King of Prussia to be *nec pluribus impar*: Lord Chesterfield, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 105, p. 411 (1774)

nec prece nec pretio, *phr.*: Late Lat.: neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

1654—6 a public person...should be above all price or sale. *Nec prece, nec precio*, should be his motto: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 427/2 (1867). **1662** he did much applaud his own success...in his free coming by all his offices, *nec prece, nec pretio*; neither begging nor bribing for preferment: Fuller, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 452 (1840).

nēmine contrādicente. Add:—**1654** Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 68.

Nero. Add:—**1597** Oh how many Neroes...have harrowed those countries! King, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 87/2 (1864).

nil despērandum. Add:—**1617** Nil desperandum Christo duce, et auspice Christo ['under the leadership and auspices of Christ']: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 31 (1867). **1774** *Nil desperandum* is a good motto, and *nil admirari* is another: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 12 (1851).

Nimrod. Add:—**1550** boisterous tyrants...with their great Nimrod, Winchester...will stir about them: Bp. Bale, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 259 (Parker Soc., 1849).

nisi prius. Add:—**1468** as touching your *nisi prius* against Fulbaron...: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1839).

nname: Sp. See **yam.**

noblesse. Add:—**1616** and so doth the Dukes...[remayne] with a great boddye of the noblesse: G. L. Carew, *Lett.*, p. 42 (1860).

nolle prōsequi. Add:—**1791** for entering a *nolle prosequi* by order of court 5s.: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 693 (1834).

non causa pro causā posita. Add:—**1638** No, sure, this is *non causa pro causa*: Chillingworth, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 442 (1820).

non compos mentis. Add:—**1858** if they were not the most stupid or the most selfish of human beings, they would become *non-compotes* [pl.] at once: O. W. Holmes, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 42 (1882).

non ens. Add:—**1614** they would...pull Jehovah out of his throne, and make him a *non ens*: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 178 (1867).

nōn mi ricordo. Add:—**1828** but as to the present cost—*non mi ricordo*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 2366.

non obstante. Add:—**1604** wherein there may be some words inserted with a *non obstante* of this our absolute restraint: *Egerton Papers*, p. 397 (Camd. Soc., 1840). **1616** and what laws soever he hath made, they will hold them with a *non obstante*: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 16 (1867). **1821** Parliament found no expedient...but...to set all the old statutes aside with a *non obstante*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. II. p. 669 (1834).

non passibus aequis. Add:—**1614** Even we must also...follow him in due measure, both in his words and works, though *non passibus æquis*, not with equal steps: T. Adams, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 336 (1867).

non placet. Add:—**1639** when flesh and blood shall put up a petition, or suggest any thing, give it a *non placet*, deny the petition: Sibbes, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. V. p. 321 (1863).

nonius, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *Nuñez*, name of a Portuguese mathematician who in 16 c. invented a kind of vernier: a **vernier** (*q. v.*).

1803 [See **vernier**].

novo stilo: Late Lat. See **stilo novo** (Dict. and Suppl.).

nūdum pactum. Add:—**1827** If a promise was obtained from us without consideration...I should view it as *nudum pactum*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 675

nulla bona. Add:—**1807** for return of *nulla bona* 25 cents: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 675 (1834).

O.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint: Lat. See **bona si sua norint.**

O tempora, O mōres. Add:—**1565** If St. Gregory were now alive, he would cry out, as he did to the emperor Muritius: O tempora! O mores! Jewel, *Wks.*, p. 347 (1845).

obarni. Add:—**1598** One veather of sodden mead called *Obarni*: R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 461.

ochone. Add:—**1654** who this night is to be rail'd upon by the black skins, in as lamentable noyse, as the wild Irish make their *O hones*: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 57.

œil-de-bœuf. Add to *b*:—**1785** the *œil de bœuf* of St. James: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1853).

okee. Add:—**1612** But their chief God they worship is the Diuell. Him they call *Oke* and serue him more of feare than loue: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 75 (1884).

olio. Add:—**1654** It would have puzz'led a Poulterer to have named the severall ransacks of that *Oleo*: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 82.

ombrage: Eng. fr. Fr. See **umbrage.**

omnium. Add:—**1783** The English omnium which at first was sold for eight or ten per cent. profit, fell to one and a half: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 117 (1853).

optimātes. Add:—**1572** though they might be counted *optimates*, yet, because most things in government were done by the consent of the people, therefore the state for that time was "popular": Whitgift, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 393 (Parker Soc., 1851).

opus operātum. Add:—**1551—2** the sacraments are not of any force by virtue or strength of any outward work of the same (which of superstition is called *opus operatum*,..): Hooper, *Later Writings*, p. 125 (Parker Soc., 1852).

opusculum. Add:—**1654** many more eminent *Opuscula* of that nature: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 33.

ōra pro nōbis. Add:—**1550** for they call upon many names with *ora pro nobis*, and are of a far other priesthood: Bp. Bale, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 569 (Parker Soc., 1849). **1562** [neither] All your Latin processions...nor yet your *Ora pro nobis*, could get you God's blessings: J. Pilkington, *Wks.*, p. 86 (Parker Soc., 1842).

ottoman. Add:—**1814** [See **chaise longue** (Suppl.)].

P.

pacus palabros. See **pocas palabras.**

paishcush: Anglo-Ind. See **pishcush.**

pampero. Add:—**1818** The keen blasts called the pamperos sweep over the treeless and unsheltered plain without the least obstruction: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 277 (1834).

panspermia. Add: **1654** 6 original sin, that *peccatum peccans*, as the schools call it, that *πανσπερμια*, common cause, and impure seminary of all actual disobediences: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 502/2 (1868).

pantheon. Add: **1550** The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unfaithful must needs follow soon after in their course: Bp. Bale, *Yet a Course*, p. 491 (Parker Soc., 1849).

papier-mâché. Add:—**1759** The ceiling is coved and fretted in star and quatre-foil compartments, with roses at the intersections, all in papier maché: Gray, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1884).

papoose. Add:—**1677** For instead of *Sachems* Children, they thought to send one another, and to make the English believe those base *Papooses*, were of royal Progeny: I. Mather, *New England*, p. 197 (1864).

parallel. Add:— II. 1 *a.* parallelism.

1654 Had thy full lines run out their Paralell, | And not been charm'd in by a warie Spell: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. * 2 *v°*.

parole. Add to 2:—**1654** a proper young *Chevalier* was taken prisoner, and upon *Parole*, dismiss'd to finde his ransome: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 203.

peak. Add:—**1677** In fine the English Lad was brought al bedecked with *Peag*: I. Mather, *New England*, p. 76 (1864).

péché-mortel, *sb.*: Fr., 'deadly-sin': a kind of lounge or couch.

1743 only sitting in a common arm-chair, when I would be lolling in a *péché-mortel*: Hor. Walpole, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1857). **1783** *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 28.

perruque. The spelling and meaning, 'cocoon', given below seem to be unique:—

1540 rawe Silke & namely of the Peroke of y^e silcke worme: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. xiii *v°*.

phantasm. Add to 1: **1550** And his disciples seing him walking on y^e see weer trobled saieng, y^t it was a phantasm and yei cried out fer fear: Sir J. Cheke, Tr. *S. Matthew*, p. 61 (1843).

philautia. Add: **1528** And there corrupt they judgments with apparent arguments, and with alleging unto them texts of logic, of natural *philautia*, of metaphysic...: Tyndale, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 157 (1848).

pilaculum. Add: **1601** [See **premium** 1].

pink. Add:—**1677** This small Army was shipped in one Pink, one Pinnace and [illegible]: I. Mather, *New England*, p. 121 (1864).

pistole. Add:—**15..** [See **portugue**].

place d'armes. Add:—**1803** There is in the middle of the front of the city a *place d'armes*, facing which the church and town-house are built: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 3 (1834).

plus minus. Add: **1654** 6 there were two thousand years, *plus minus*, before the law: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 3/1 (1867).

polyptōton. Add: **1654** 6 a dainty agnomination, and a double polyptoton: J. Trapp, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 110/2 (1867).

Pontacq. Add:—**1681** The *Vintner* will furnish you with *Montefiascone, Alicant...Pontac, Tent*: Blount, *Glossogr.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 *v°*.

portefeuille. Add: **1792** the *portefeuille* was given to Monsieur Dumouriez: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 390 (1832).

post hoc, ergo propter hoc. Add:—**1826** although *post hoc ergo propter hoc* be not good logic: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 391.

posterior. Add to II. 2:—**1611** *Baculer*. To bumpe on the *Posteriorums* with a Bat: Cotgr.

pourparler. Add: **1795** this Government contenting themselves with the *pourparlers* on foot between the two persons mentioned above: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 71^6 (1832).

pourquoi. Add:—**1782** I soon had a list of all the English in the town, the *pourquois*, & of their residence: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 75.

praelūdium. Add:—**1551** and so the Disputation began to be set a-work by the prolocutor with a short *praeludium*: Cranmer, *Lord's Supper*, p. [illegible] (1844).

primum amābile. Add:—**1637** Christ is *primum amabile*, the first beloved of all: Sibbes, *Wks.*, Nichols Ed., Vol. IV. p. 111 (1865).

primus inter pares. Add:—**1813** Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares*, the believe[illegible], the leader of the aristocratical flock: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 79 (1856).

pristine. Add:—**1537** and restore the same [house] to his pristine estate: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

pro formā. Add:—**1521** On the 23^d of March, 1521...Father Robert Lile...began, *pro forma*, to read a lecture on the fourth book of the Sentences: In McCrie's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 413 (1856).

pro hāc vice. Add:—**1785** a more formal commission...to be our secretaries, especially *pro hac vice*: J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 278 (1853).

pro ratā. Add:—**1715** for recording the same, per side, and so *pro rata*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 681 (1834).

prolocutor. Add:—**1551** and so the Disputation began to be set a-work by the prolocutor with a short *praeludium*: Cranmer, *Lord's Supper*, p. 393 (1844).

Promētheus. Add:—**1565** You have received from your Jove of the Capitol...Pandora's box to present to our Prometheus: Calfhill, *Answer*, p. 5 (Parker Soc., 1[illegible]).

proprio mōtu. Add:—**1679** their transgression is not like that of Devils, who sinned *proprio motu, without a tempter*: Goodman, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 251.

prōpugnātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *prōpugnāre*, = 'to defend': a defender, a champion.

1611 *Achilles*...a defender, protector, supporter, propugnator, warrant, assurance: Cotgr.

prosōpopoeia. Add:—**1580** this versifier, making a poetical *prosopopaia*, introduceth Christ hanging upon the Cross: Fulke, *Ans.*, p. 15^r (1843).

prostitutor. Add:—**1611** *Abandonneur*, an abandonner, leauer, quitter, forsaker, forgoer, giuer ouer, prostitutor: Cotgr.

public. Add to 12: **1483** the fyrst institucion of the thynge public there made by Romulus was *in centum senatorcus*: *Grants of Essex*, V., p. xlvii. (Camd. Soc., 1854).

puccoon (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: name of the blood root, *Sanguinaria canadensis* Nat. Order *Papaveraceae*); *also*, name of sundry American species of *Lithospermum* (Nat. Order *Boraginaceae*).

1624 their heads and shoulders painted red, with Oyle and *Pocones* mingled together: Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, p. 947 (1884). **1722** They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the *Indians* use to paint themselves red: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 120. **1846** The Sanguinaria canadensis, or Puccoon, is emetic and purgative in large doses: J. Lindley, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 431.

pueblo. Add:—**1818** There was in almost every valley a pueblo of peaceful and submissive Indians: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 307 (1834).

pundonor. Add: **1649** I should scarce have mentioned this passage, but that the Spaniards do so much stand upon their Pundonores: Lord Herbert of Cherbury, *Life*, p. 141 (1764).

pyrrhichius. Add:—**1654** Thou'dst turn'd the Pyrrhick Galliard of the Times | Into inchanted Spanish-Pavin Rimes: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. * 2 *v°*.

Q.

quand même, *phr.*: Fr.: even if, even though: whatever may happen, come what may.

1883 [illegible] *Amer. Rev.*, Vol. [illegible] **1885** It will be rather soon that [illegible] L. Malet, *Col. Enough*, p. [illegible].

quo animo. Add:—**1828** whoever tries the Administration will mainly consider the *quo animo* that directed them: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. [illegible] p. 1225.

quōrum pars magna fui. Add: **1813** *Quorum pars magna fui* might be appropriately [illegible] J. Adams, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 57 (1856).

R.

ranz des vaches. Add: **1801** Every Swiss has a home-[illegible] set of airs [illegible] [illegible] *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. [illegible] p. 144.

rāra avis. Add: **1654** [illegible] all to *Donna Clara* [illegible] *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 197.

rebus. Add: **1654** you shall have one of them without a *Rebus* to his name. These *Rebusses* are Gingles, or *English* Hieroglyphicks: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 111.

reliquiae. Add:—**1654** A sort of these Theeves are now redivivous, (the [illegible] I believe of Augustus Cæsar's [illegible] by the name of *Spintrii*. [illegible] *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 114.

Roscius. Add: **1662** It was Aelian was the Roscius of our age [illegible] he made [illegible] Elizabeth, *Britannia*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1840).

rummer. Add:—**1654** a fancy Rummer of Rhenish: Gayton, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 244.

S.

sachem. Add:—**1677** In fine the English Lad was brought al bedecked with *Peag*, and the *Sachim* of that Place (called Aspinét) made Peace with the English: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 76 (1864). — a petty Sachem: *ib.*, p. 77.

sal volātile. Add:—**1654** 'Tis that fire, that *sal volatile* which makes them of so strange agility: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 197.

salmagundi. Substitute for first quotation:—**1696** *Salmagondi*, a Dish of Meat of cold Capons, Anchovies, Oyl, Limons, and other Ingredients: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

Sanctus. Add:—**1578** but every man sings his own song, as in a black *sanctus*: *Private Prayers Q. Eliz.*, p. 472 (Parker Soc., 1851).

saucisse. Add:—**1795** all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as...carcases, saucisses, &c.: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 523 (1832).

saucisson. Add:—**1794** I think it will be indispensable to have a beam of two feet to the battery even if the embrasures were faced with timber or *saucissons*: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, p. 88 (1832).

señora. Add:—**1654** the twenty four single *Signiora's*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 19.

sequel. Add:—6. a following, a collection of followers or adherents.

1591 my lewde rebel...who for his greatnes, being a base varlet, drawes few for sequel: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 65 (Camd. Soc., 1849).

shaprasse: Anglo-Ind. See **chuprassy** (Dict. and Suppl.).

skelling, *sb.*: Du. *schelling*: a shilling.

1796 Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 70 (1814).

skipper. Add:—**1611** *Batelier*, A boatman, shipman, skipper: COTGR.

sloop. Add:—**1677** having obtained the Consent of the Master of the Vessel, did *vi et armis* take the Squaw out of the Sloop: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 177 (1864).

solfatara. Add:—**1857** Was the solfa-tara of Tophet still ordained for tyrants? C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii. p. 378 (1889).

squaw. Add:—**1677** sent his *Squaw* to *Massasoit* at *Pocanoket*: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 80 (1864).

stilo novo. Add:—**1589** Aug. 5th novo stylo, Eddmond Hilton went toward Stade: DEE, *Diary*, p. 31 (1842).

suisse. Add:—**1837** The red Porters of Hôtels are shot at, be they *Suisse* by nature or *Suisse* only in name: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, ii. 254.

suum cuique. Add:—See *Micah*, vi. 8 (Vulgate).

sylva. Add:—**1866** In the *sylva* of our own Southern states, the females of my family have called my attention to the china-tree: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. VIII. (Halifax).

T.

tabula rāsa. Add:—**1741** *Locke*...supposes the Soul originally to be as a *vasa Tabula*, or Blank without any Impression, or distinguishing Character at all: T. MORGAN, *Phys. Theol.*, ch. iii. § 5, p. 73.

tamboura, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tambūṛa*: an Asiatic musical instrument of the lute type.

1828 The tumboora in shape resembles the guitar more than any other instrument: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 13.

tambourgi, *sb.*: Turk. *tambūr-jī*, = 'drum-man': a Turkish drummer.

1812 Tambourgi! Tambourgi! thy 'larum afar | Gives hope to the valiant, and promise of war: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (1).

tempora mūtantur n. e. m. i. j. Add:—See Matthias Borbonius, in *Delitiae Poetarum Germanorum*, I. 685, *omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*. [N. & Q.]

testator. Add to 1:—**1529** the dettes of such testatours hath rested unpayed and unsatisfied to the greate daunger and parell of the soules of such testatours: *Stat. 21 Hen. VIII.*, c. 4, Preamble.

torpēdo. Add to 2:—**1807** Oh! more fell to our port is the cargo she bears, | Than grenadoes, torpedoes, or warlike affairs: *Salmagundi*, p. 388 (1860).

tropaeolum, *pl.* **tropaeola**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a name of the Indian cresses, which include nasturtiums and canarienses and other ornamental plants with spurred flowers. See **Canary 5, nasturtium.**

1815 the hedges are interlaced with twining *Tropæola*, *Passion flowers*, and *Convolvuli*: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.).

V.

vigogne. Add:—Used in 17 c. to indicate a hat made of vicuña wool.

1681 The *Haberdasher* is ready to furnish you with a *Vigone*, *Codevet*, or *Castor*, &c.: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, To Reader, sig. A 3 *ro*.

vis ūnīta fortior, *phr.*: Lat.: strength united is stronger.

1677 *Vis unita fortior*, if they were all Confederate it would tend to the Safety of the Whole: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 194 (1864).

W.

wallah. Add:—**1834** These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 55.

wazoo. Add:—**1813** This mosque occupies the western side of a large square, in the centre of which is a marble basin and fountains for ablutions, called the *wazzoo*: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, Vol. III. p. 125.

Y.

yak. Add:—**1799** I could discover between them no essential difference, except only that the *Yák* is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair: S. TURNER, in *Asiatic Res.*, Vol. IV. p. 352.

yashmak. Add:—The *asmack*, or Turkish veil, is become...agreeable to me: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, No. xlv. p. 240 (1827).

yojana, *sb.*: Skt. *yōjanam*: a **yojan** (*q. v.*).

1883 Her tender plot it was, | Planned for thy sake, which brought thee, since who else | Could in one day drive fivescore yojanas? EDW. ARNOLD, *Nala & Damayanti*, Indian Idylls, p. 171.

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